

**EVALUASI EFEK SAMPING OAT PADA PASIEN
TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI RUMAH SAKIT JASA KARTINI
TASIKMALAYA**

SKRIPSI

**Diajukan Sebagai Salah Satu Syarat Untuk Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana
Farmasi**



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ABSTRAK

EVALUASI EFEK SAMPING OAT PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI RUMAH SAKIT JASA KARTINI TASIKMALAYA

EVALUATION OF SIDE EFFECTS OF OAT IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AT JASA KARTINI TASIKMALAYA

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Tuberkulosis paru diobati dengan regimen kombinasi antibiotik yang memiliki efek samping sehingga sebagian besar pasien mengalami efek samping. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui identifikasi kejadian efek samping OAT yang terjadi pada pasien dan ada tidaknya hubungan karakteristik pasien tuberkulosis dengan kejadian efek samping obat. Penelitian dilakukan secara observasional *cross sectional* dengan pengambilan data secara prospektif melalui wawancara dan pengambilan data rekam medik. Dari 119 pasien, perempuan sebanyak 50,4%, mayoritas pada rentang usia 46-60 tahun 29,41%, pasien ibu rumah tangga 36,1%, alamat di kota Tasikmalaya 57,983%. Kejadian efek samping yang paling banyak berupa air seni warna kemerahan 28%. Berdasarkan algoritma naranjo terbanyak efek samping dengan kategori *probable* sebanyak 70 pasien, berdasarkan algoritma *wills-brown* paling banyak terjadi efek samping pada tipe A (*augmented*) sebanyak 112 pasien dan berdasarkan algoritma hartwig siegel terbanyak mengalami efek samping termasuk dalam *mild* (ringan) sebanyak 58 pasien.

Kata Kunci : Algoritma Naranjo, Algoritma Wills Brown, Algoritma Hartwig Siegel, Efek Samping, Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT)

Pulmonary tuberculosis is treated with antibiotic combination regimens that have side effects so that most patients experience side effects. This study aims to identify the incidence of OAT side effects that occur in patients and whether there is a relationship between the characteristics of tuberculosis patients and the incidence of drug side effects. The study was conducted in a cross-sectional observational manner with prospective data collection through interviews and medical record data collection. Of the 119 patients, 50.4% were female, the majority were in the age range of 46-60 years 29.41%, 36.1% were housewives, and 57.983% had addresses in Tasikmalaya city. The most common side effect was reddish urine 28%. Based on the Naranjo algorithm, the most side effects in the probable category were 70 patients, based on the wills-brown algorithm, the most side effects occurred in type A (augmented) as many as 112 patients and based on the hartwig siegel algorithm, the most side effects were included in mild as many as 58 patients.

Key words : *Naranjo Algorithm, Wills Brown Algorithm, Hartwig Siegel Algorithm, Side Effects, Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs (OAT)*