

Pemantauan Terapi Obat pada Pasien Tuberkulosis di Ruang High Care Unit RSUD Tarakan Jakarta Periode September-Oktober 2022 = Monitoring of Drug Therapy in Tuberculosis Patients at Tarakan Jakarta Hospital's High Care Unit Room, Period September - October 2022

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Abstrak

Pemantauan Terapi Obat (PTO) merupakan suatu proses yang mencakup kegiatan untuk memastikan terapi obat yang aman, efektif dan rasional bagi pasien. Tujuan kegiatan PTO adalah untuk meningkatkan efektivitas terapi dan meminimalkan risiko Reaksi Obat yang Tidak Dikehendaki (ROTD). Kegiatan PTO mencakup pengkajian pilihan obat, dosis, cara pemberian obat, respons terapi, reaksi obat yang tidak dikehendaki (ROTD), dan rekomendasi perubahan dan alternatif terapi. PTO harus dilakukan secara berkesinambungan dan dievaluasi secara teratur pada periode tertentu agar keberhasilan atau kegagalan terapi dapat diketahui. Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit infeksi menular yang disebabkan oleh agen infeksi bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* yang umumnya menyerang organ paru pada manusia. Tahapan-tahapan yang dilakukan dalam melaksanakan kegiatan PTO yaitu pengumpulan data pasien melalui status pasien, data penunjang seperti data hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium, pengkajian pemilihan obat meliputi dosis, cara pemberian, waktu dan respon terapi, identifikasi masalah terkait obat, analisis pemantauan SOAP (Subjektif, Objektif, Assesment dan Plan), rekomendasi penyelesaian masalah terkait obat, pemantauan efektivitas dan efek samping obat. Obat-obat yang diberikan yaitu, kodein, salbutamol, vitamin B6, curcuma, N-acetylsistein, rifampisin, isoniazid, pyrazinamid, ethambutol, omeprazole, dexamethasone, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin, dan meropenem. Berdasarkan hasil kegiatan PTO yang dilakukan terhadap pasien Nn.S.R. adanya interaksi obat dengan kategorinya yaitu interaksi antara Rifampisin dan Isoniazid dengan kategori major, rifampisin dan pyrazinamid dengan kategori major, isoniazid dan kodein dengan kategori moderate, dan pyrazinamid dan isoniazid dengan kategori minor. Diperlukan monitor pada pemakaian obat-obat yang berinteraksi tersebut, dan monitor terhadap pemeriksaan fungsi hati.

.....Drug Therapy Monitoring (PTO) is a process that includes activities to ensure safe, effective, and rational drug therapy for patients. PTO activities aim to increase the effectiveness of therapy and minimize the risk of Adverse Drug Reactions (ROTD). PTO activities include reviewing drug choices, dosages, methods of drug administration, therapeutic response, adverse drug reactions (ROTD), and recommendations for changes and alternative therapies. PTO must be carried out continuously and evaluated regularly at certain periods so that the success or failure of therapy can be known. Tuberculosis is a contagious infectious disease caused by the infectious agent *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* which generally attacks the lungs in humans. The stages carried out in carrying out PTO activities are collecting patient data through patient status, supporting data such as data from laboratory examination results, assessment of drug selection including dosage, method of administration, time and response to therapy, identification of drug-related problems, analysis of SOAP monitoring (Subjective, Objectives, Assessment and Plan), recommendations for solving drug-related problems, monitoring drug effectiveness and side effects. The drugs given were codeine, salbutamol, vitamin B6, curcuma, N-acetylcysteine, rifampicin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide, ethambutol, omeprazole, dexamethasone, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin, and meropenem. Based

on the results of PTO activities carried out on patients Nn.S.R. There were drug interactions with their categories, namely interactions between Rifampicin and Isoniazid in the major category, rifampicin, and pyrazinamide in the major category, isoniazid and codeine in the moderate category, and pyrazinamide and isoniazid in the minor category. Monitoring is needed on the use of these interacting drugs and monitoring of liver function tests.