

ABSTRACT

Background: There is a change in treatment in patients with Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis from the WHO recommendation is the addition and priority of a regimen for 6 months orally, namely BPaL/M treatment, as in other treatments, this treatment also has various side effects

Method: The type of research used is descriptive research that uses secondary data in the form of medical records and Tuberculosis Information Systems. The subjects in this study are drug-resistant tuberculosis patients who are undergoing BPaL and BPaLM treatment for 6 months in the period of February 2024 – December 2024 at Raden Mattaher Hospital, Jambi Province. The sampling technique in this study is a Consecutive Sampling with a sample of 19 people.

Results: The results of this study showed that Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis patients undergoing treatment using BPaL and BPaLM experienced the most frequent side effects, namely Gastrointestinal Disorders as many as 16 patients (84.2%) followed by Dermatological Disorders as many as 8 patients (42.1%), Musculoskeletal Disorders as many as 7 patients (36.8%), Neurological Disorders and Hematological Disorders as many as 6 patients (31.6%), Liver Disorders as many as 4 patients (21.1%) and the least there was Kidney Disorders as many as 1 patient (5.3%). And it was found that drug-resistant tuberculosis patients undergoing treatment using BPaL and BPaLM at Raden Mattaher Hospital, Jambi Province, mostly did not have a history of previous tuberculosis or new cases as many as 11 patients (57.9%).

Conclusion: The most common side effects experienced are gastrointestinal disorders and the least is kidney disorders

Keywords: Side Effects, BPaL and BPaLM, Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Terdapat perubahan pengobatan pada pasien Tuberkulosis Resisten Obat dari rekomendasi WHO ialah penambahan dan prioritas rejimen selama 6 bulan secara oral yaitu pengobatan BPaL/M, seperti pada pengobatan lain, pengobatan ini juga memiliki berbagai efek samping

Metode : Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian deskriptif yang menggunakan data sekunder berupa rekam medis dan Sistem Informasi Tuberkulosis. Subjek pada penelitian ini adalah pasien tuberkulosis resisten obat yang menjalankan pengobatan BPaL dan BPaLM selama 6 bulan pada periode februari 2024 –Desember 2024 di RSUD Raden Mattaher Provinsi Jambi. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah Consecutive Sampling dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 19 orang.

Hasil : Hasil dari penelitian ini didapatkan pasien Tuberkulosis Resisten Obat yang menjalankan pengobatan menggunakan BPaL dan BPaLM mengalami efek samping yang paling sering yaitu Gangguan Gastrointestinal sebanyak 16 pasien (84,2%) dilanjutkan dengan Gangguan Dermatologis sebanyak 8 pasien (42,1%), Gangguan Muskuloskeletal sebanyak 7 pasien (36,8%), Gangguan Neurologi dan Gangguan Hematologi sebanyak 6 pasien (31,6%) Gangguan Hati sebanyak 4 pasien (21,1%) dan yang paling sedikit terdapat Gangguan Ginjal sebanyak 1 pasien (5,3%). Dan didapatkan bahwa pasien tuberkulosis resisten obat yang menjalankan pengobatan menggunakan BPaL dan BPaLM di RSUD Raden Mattaher Provinsi Jambi sebagian besar dengan tidak memiliki riwayat tuberkulosis sebelumnya atau kasus baru yaitu sebanyak 11 pasien (57,9%)

Kesimpulan : Efek samping yang paling sering dialami adalah gangguan gastrointestinal dan yang paling sedikit adalah gangguan ginjal

Kata Kunci : Efek Samping, BPaL dan BPaLM, Tuberkulosis Resisten Obat