

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang. Tuberkulosis (TB) adalah infeksi menular yang merusak paru, menurunkan kualitas hidup, dan menimbulkan komplikasi sistemik. Penggunaan berbagai jenis obat, baik OAT maupun non-OAT, meningkatkan risiko polifarmasi dan interaksi obat yang berpotensi menurunkan efektivitas terapi.

Metode. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* dengan pengambilan data retrospektif dari data sekunder yaitu data rekam medis pasien TB rawat jalan di Puskesmas Simpang IV Sipin Kota Jambi selama periode Januari 2023–Desember 2024. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *consecutive sampling* dan dianalisis menggunakan *Microsoft Excel* dan SPSS.

Hasil. Pasien laki-laki (52,6%), pasien usia 40–59 tahun (50,9%), pasien tidak memiliki komorbid (50,9%), pasien TB baru dengan pengobatan 6–12 bulan dan lama menderita <1 tahun (100%), ditemukan 57 interaksi obat yaitu: interaksi *minor* (47,4%), interaksi *moderate* (26,3%), dan interaksi *major* (26,3%). Komorbiditas berhubungan signifikan dengan interaksi obat ($p = 0,000$), sementara usia ($p = 0,670$) dan jenis kelamin $OR=1,039$ (95% CI;0,319–3,386), $p= 0,949$)

Kesimpulan. Pasien TB di Puskesmas Simpang IV Sipin Kota Jambi adalah laki-laki berusia 40-59 tahun yang merupakan pasien baru dengan pengobatan 6–12 bulan dan lama menderita <1 tahun. Jumlah interaksi obat paling tinggi ditemukan pada interaksi minor dan komorbiditas dapat mempengaruhi tingkat interaksi obat pada pasien TB.

Kata kunci: Interaksi obat, Tuberkulosis, Puskesmas

ABSTRACT

Background. Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious infection that damages the lungs, reduces quality of life, and causes systemic complications. The use of various types of drugs, both anti-tuberculosis drugs and non anti-tuberculosis drugs, increases the risk of polypharmacy and drug interactions that can potentially reduce the effectiveness of therapy.

Methods. This study used a cross-sectional design with retrospective data collection from secondary data, namely outpatient TB medical records at the Simpang IV Sipin Public Health Center in Jambi City during the period January 2023–December 2024. Samples were taken using consecutive sampling and analyzed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS.

Results. Male patients (52.6%), patients aged 40–59 years (50.9%), patients without comorbidities (50.9%), new TB patients with treatment duration of 6–12 months and disease duration <1 years (100%), 57 drug interactions were identified: minor interactions (47.4%), moderate interactions (26.3%), and major interactions (26.3%). Comorbidities were significantly associated with drug interactions ($p = 0.000$), while age ($p = 0.670$) and gender $OR=1.039$ (95% $CI;0.319-3.386$), $p= 0.949$)

Conclusion. TB patients at the Simpang IV Sipin Public Health Center in Jambi City were male, aged 40–59 years, new patients with 6–12 months of treatment, and had been suffering TB for <1 years. The highest number of drug interactions was found in minor interactions, and comorbidities could influence the level of drug interactions in TB patients.

Keywords: Drug interaction, Tuberculosis, Public Health center