

# Faktor risiko kejadian penyakit hati imbas obat yang diinduksi oleh obat antituberkulosis fokus pada status genotipe enzim n acetylator transferase 2 dan polimorfisme genotipe sitokrom P450 2E1 = Risk factors of antituberculous agent induced liver injury focused on genotype of n acetylator 2 enzyme status and polymorphism of cytochrome P450 2E1

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## Abstrak

[<b>ABTSTRAK</b><br>

Latar belakang Penyakit hati imbas obat akibat penggunaan obat anti tuberkulosis OAT merupakan salah satu faktor risiko yang telah dilaporkan Faktor kerentanan individu dalam memetabolisme dan detoksifikasi setiap obat yang dipengaruhi oleh faktor faktor genetik juga mempengaruhi kejadian penyakit hati imbas obat Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti status asetilator enzim N Acetylator Transferase 2 NAT2 dan polimorfisme sitokrom P450 CYP 2E1 terhadap kejadian penyakit hati imbas obat Metode Studi kasus kontrol pada 50 pasien tuberkulosis di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo dan klinik paru PPTI yang dikelompokkan menjadi grup kasus n 25 dan grup kontrol n 25 Hasil Dari 50 subyek penelitian didapatkan bahwa karakteristik subyek penelitian terbanyak berjenis kelamin perempuan 62 berusia 45 tahun 56 normoweight 66 Pada analisis bivariat terhadap faktor risiko kejadian penyakit hati imbas obat yang diinduksi oleh OAT hanya ditemukan faktor risiko status asetilator lambat enzim NAT2 yang signifikan dengan crude OR 1 563 95 KI 1 165 2 097 dengan p 0 002 sedangkan pada faktor risiko polimorfisme CYP 2E1 tidak ditemukan hasil yang bermakna secara statistik Kesimpulan Faktor risiko status asetilator lambat enzim NAT2 merupakan faktor risiko kejadian penyakit hati imbas obat yang diinduksi oleh OAT.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background Antituberculous agents is one of a drug induced liver injury rsquo s risk factors Individual susceptibility in drug metabolism and detoxification due to genetic factors was also reported lately Among the individual susceptibility factors we would like to identify the genotype of N acetylator 2 enzyme status and polymorphism of cytochrome P450 2E1 as a risks factors of antituberculous agent induced liver injury Methods This is a case control study in 50 tuberculous rsquo patient at Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital and PPTI clinics which were divided in control group n 25 and case group n 25 Results From 50 subjects the baseline charactersitic were mostly female 62 age 45 years old 56 normoweight 66 Bivariate analysis were performed to identify the risk factors and only slow acetylator status of NAT2 enzymes was found significant with crude OR 1 563 95 CI 1 165 ndash 2 097 p 0 002 but not in a CYP 2E1 polymorphism status Conclusions Slow acetylator status of NAT2 enzymes was a risk factor for antituberculous agents ndash induced liver injury ; Background Antituberculous agents is one of a drug induced liver injury rsquo s risk factors Individual susceptibility in drug metabolism and detoxification due to genetic factors was also reported lately Among the individual susceptibility factors we would like to identify the genotype of N acetylator 2 enzyme status and polymorphism of cytochrome P450 2E1 as a risks factors of antituberculous agent induced liver injury Methods This is a case control study in 50 tuberculous rsquo patient at Cipto

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