

Perbandingan hasil akhir pengobatan OAT kombinasi dosis tetap dengan Kombipak Pada Pengobatan TB Paru dengan strategi DOTS

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Abstrak

Background: Although combipack has high effectivity in tuberculosis treatment but it has lower compliance, The unsuccessful problems might be caused by number of pills taken by patients. Therefore, World Health Organization (WHO) decided to make new preparation which consist of more than two antituberculosis agent in one pill which is called fixed dose combination (FDC).

Methods: The efficacy of 2 antituberculosis agent (FDC and combipack) were compared after 6 months therapy of positive acid fast bacilli (AFB) pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) patients in directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS) in Lung Clinics Persahabatan Hospital -Depok. The study was conducted in the Department of Pulmonology and Respiratory Medicine, Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia, with design randomized clinical trial.

Results: FDC group consist of 52 patients, 32 male (mean of age 28.56 ± 10.74) is compared to 58 patients, 33 male in combipack group (mean of age 29.53 ± 10.1). Sputum conversion is 98% in FDC group and combipack 94.7% in the early evaluation, the results almost similar to the end of evaluation 97.3% in FDC group and combipack 97.7%, and both of them are not statistically significant ($p > 0.005$). Cure rate in FDC group is 69.2% and combipack 72.4%, and success rate in FDC group is 97.3% and combipack 97.7%, both of them are not statistically significant ($p > 0.005$). FDC causing less itchy skin (1.9% in FDC and 6.9% in combipack) and musculoskeletal pain (0% in FDC and 5.2% in combipack) than combipack although it has no statistical significant ($p > 0.005$).

Conclusion: FDC has the same efficacy as combipack which can be used to treat PTB in DOTS strategy. Conversion rate, cure rate and success rate are almost the same in both groups.