

Drug-induced liver injury pada pasien rawat inap di Rumah Sakit Universitas Indonesia tahun 2021 = Drug-induced liver injury in inpatients at University of Indonesia Hospital 2021

Ghea Shafa Aldora, author

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Abstrak

Liver injury didefinisikan sebagai kenaikan konsentrasi enzim hati yang sering diukur, termasuk aminotransferase [aspartat aminotransferase (AST), alanin aminotransferase (ALT)], alkaline fosfatase (ALP), atau $\hat{\Gamma}$ -glutamyl transpeptidase. Drug-induced liver injury (DILI) adalah istilah yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan bahaya tak terduga pada hati yang disebabkan oleh obat yang umum digunakan. Penelitian cross-sectional retrospektif ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis prevalensi kejadian DILI dan golongan obat yang berpotensi menyebabkan kejadian DILI pada pasien rawat inap ICU dan non-ICU Rumah Sakit Universitas Indonesia Tahun 2021. Analisis DILI dilakukan dengan menggunakan algoritma Naranjo. Pada penelitian ini, prevalensi DILI pada pasien rawat inap di RSUI tahun 2021 sebesar 35,83% dari pasien dengan diagnosis liver injury saat masuk rawat inap dan selama perawatan, sedangkan prevalensi DILI pada seluruh pasien rawat inap ICU dan non-ICU di RSUI tahun 2021 adalah sebesar 1,01%. Sebanyak 1 pasien (2,13%) termasuk dalam kejadian dapat terjadi DILI (probable) dan 42 pasien (89,36%) kejadian belum pasti terjadi DILI (possible). Golongan obat yang ditemukan berpotensi menimbulkan DILI adalah antibiotik (31,58%), agen kardiovaskular (24,21%), analgesik (14,74%), antitukak (11,58%), antivirus (8,42%), antiemetik (8,42%), dan antidiabetes (1,05%). Pada penelitian ini, DILI banyak ditemukan pada pasien laki-laki, berumur 18-59 tahun, memiliki BMI gemuk (25,1), dan memiliki jumlah masalah kesehatan 2. Hasil menunjukkan tidak adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara jenis kelamin, usia, BMI, dan jumlah masalah kesehatan dengan DILI. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa DILI merupakan salah satu penyebab utama dari liver injury di RSUI sehingga diperlukannya monitoring dan penilaian DILI secara berkala.

.....Liver injury is defined as elevations in the concentration of frequently measured liver enzymes, including aminotransferase [aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT)], alkaline phosphatase (ALP), or $\hat{\Gamma}$ -glutamyl transpeptidase. Drug-induced liver injury (DILI) is a term used to describe unexpected harm to the liver caused by commonly described drugs. This retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted to analyze the prevalence of DILI and the categories of drugs that have the potential to caused DILI in ICU and non-ICU inpatients at University of Indonesia hospital in 2021. DILI analysis was performed using Naranjo algorithm. According to this research, the prevalence of DILI in inpatients at RSUI in 2021 was 35.83% of patients diagnosed with liver injury on admission and during treatment in the hospital, while the prevalence of DILI in all inpatients at RSUI in 2021 was 1.01%. In which, 1 patient (2.13%) was assessed as a probable DILI event, and 42 patients (89.36%) were assessed as possible DILI event. Antibiotics (31.58%), cardiovascular agents (24.21%), analgesics (14.74%), anti-ulcers (11.58%), antivirals (8.42%), antiemetics (8.42%), and antidiabetics (1,05%) were the major categories of drugs with the potential of causing DILI. In this study, most cases of DILI occurred in men gender, age 18-59 years, with obese BMI (25.1), and patients with health issues 2. The analysis showed there was no significant relationship between gender, age, BMI, and number of health problems with DILI. It can be

concluded that DILI is one of the main causes of liver injury at RSUI in which regular monitoring and assessment of DILI is deemed to be necessary.