

# Pemantauan Terapi Obat pada Pasien dengan Diagnosis Tuberkulosis Paru, Diabetes Melitus, dan Dispepsia di RSUD Tarakan Jakarta = Monitoring of Drug Therapy in Patients with a Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Diabetes Mellitus, and Dyspepsia at Tarakan Hospital, Jakarta

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## Abstrak

Prevalensi terjadinya Tuberkulosis (TB) paru meningkat seiring dengan peningkatan prevalensi pasien (Diabetes Melitus) DM. TB dapat menyebabkan intoleransi glukosa dan memperburuk kontrol glikemik pada penderita DM. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisa dan melakukan evaluasi terhadap masalah terkait obat serta memberikan rekomendasi penyelesaian masalah untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup pasien dengan DM, TB, dan dispepsia. Pemantauan Terapi Obat (PTO) dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data pasien dari rekam medis kemudian menganalisis berdasarkan metode Hepler and Strand serta merekomendasikan penyelesaian masalah yang ditemukan. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, ditemukan bahwa terdapat indikasi yang tidak diterapi yaitu DM dan anemia mikrositik tanpa terapi pengobatan farmakologi. Berdasarkan hasil analisis pemantauan terapi obat pada pasien, dapat disimpulkan bahwa pengobatan yang diterima hampir seluruhnya tepat indikasi. Selain itu, tidak terdapat interaksi obat dari obat-obat yang diresepkan. Namun, ditemukan indikasi yang tidak diterapi yaitu mual serta diabetes yang hanya diberikan terapi non farmakologi dengan diet, akan tetapi gula darah pasien sudah terkontrol, serta indikasi anemia mikrositik tanpa terapi.

..... The prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) increases along with the increasing prevalence of DM (Diabetes Mellitus) patients. TB can cause glucose intolerance and worsen glycemic control in DM patients. The purpose of this study was to analyse and evaluate drug-related problems and provide recommendations for problem solving to improve the patients quality of life with DM, TB, and dyspepsia. Drug Therapy Monitoring (PTO) is carried out by collecting patient data from medical records, analysing it based on the Hepler and Strand methods, and recommending solutions to the problems found. Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that there were indications without therapy DM and microcytic anaemia without pharmacological treatment. Based on the results of the monitoring analysis of drug therapy in patients, it can be concluded that the treatment received was almost entirely indicated. In addition, there were no drug interactions with the prescribed drugs. However, indications were found that were not treated, namely nausea and diabetes, which were only given non-pharmacological therapy with diet, but the patient's blood sugar was controlled, as well as indications of microcytic anaemia without therapy