

Pemantauan Terapi Obat pada Pasien Rawat Inap dengan Diagnosis Tuberkulosis disertai HIV/AIDS, Anemia, dan Covid-19 di RSUD Cengkareng = Therapeutic Drug Monitoring in Inpatients with a Diagnosis of Tuberculosis accompanied by HIV/AIDS, Anemia, and Covid-19 at Cengkareng Regional Hospital

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Abstrak

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit infeksi kronik menular yang disebabkan oleh infeksi bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Sedangkan, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) merupakan enveloped retrovirus yang menyerang sel CD4 pada sistem imun tubuh manusia. Terinfeksi virus HIV dapat menyebabkan sindrom immunodefisiensi (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome/AIDS) yang merupakan tahap akhir dari penyakit HIV. Terjadinya koinfeksi tuberkulosis disertai infeksi HIV/AIDS dapat mempercepat perburukan fungsi sistem imun pada tubuh pasien. Pemantauan terapi obat ialah kegiatan memastikan terapi obat bagi pasien berjalan dengan aman, efektif, dan rasional dengan tujuan untuk meningkatkan efektivitas terapi, meminimalkan reaksi obat tidak dikehendaki (ROTD), efisiensi biaya pengobatan, serta menghormati pilihan pasien terkait terapi. Kegiatan pemantauan terapi obat dilakukan pada salah satu rumah sakit umum daerah dan pengambilan data dilakukan secara prospektif pada pasien dengan diagnosis tuberkulosis di ruang perawatan ataupun melalui catatan rekam medik pasien. Masalah mengenai obat diidentifikasi dengan metode SOAP (Subjective, Objective, Assessment, Plan). Kesimpulan yang didapat dari studi pemantauan terapi obat pasien tuberkulosis ini ialah terapi telah diberikan sesuai dengan kondisi klinis yang dialami pasien.

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Tuberculosis (TB) is a chronic infectious disease caused by infection of the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Meanwhile, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is an enveloped retrovirus that attacks the CD4 cells of human immune system. Infection with the HIV virus can cause acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), which is the final stage of HIV disease. The occurrence of co-infection between tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS infection can accelerate the deterioration of the immune system function in the patient's body. Therapeutic drug monitoring is an activity to ensure that drug therapy for patients is running safely, effectively, and rationally with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of therapy, minimizing adverse drug reactions (ADRs), efficiency of treatment costs, and respecting patient choices regarding therapy. Drug therapy monitoring activities were carried out at one of the regional general hospitals and data collection was carried out prospectively on patients with a diagnosis of tuberculosis in the treatment room or through patient medical records. Problems regarding drugs were identified using the SOAP (Subjective, Objective, Assessment, Plan) method. The conclusion obtained from this study of therapeutic drug monitoring for tuberculosis patients is that therapy has been given in accordance with the clinical conditions experienced by the patient.