

ABSTRACT

PROFILE OF COMORBIDITIES AND SIDE EFFECTS IN DRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AT DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK GENERAL HOSPITAL LAMPUNG PROVINCE 2022-2024

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Background: Drug-resistant tuberculosis (DR-TB) remains a major challenge due to prolonged treatment, high drug toxicity, and lower treatment success. Comorbidities and drug-related adverse events significantly influence treatment outcomes. This study aimed to describe comorbidities, clinical characteristics, treatment regimens, and outcomes of DR-TB patients at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek.

Methods: This descriptive observational study used secondary medical record data of DR-TB patients treated between January 2022 and December 2024. A total of 137 patients met the inclusion criteria and were descriptively analyzed according to demographic characteristics, DR-TB classification, comorbidities, treatment regimens, and final treatment outcomes.

Results: Most patients were male (60.58%) and in the adult age group (65.7%). RR-TB was the most common classification (65.7%), and long-term regimens were most frequently used (73%). The most common comorbidities were diabetes mellitus/metabolic disorders (43.2%) and COPD or other chronic lung diseases (36.7%). Common adverse events included gastrointestinal disorders (43.7%), anemia (16.2%), and electrolyte disturbances (11.3%). Cure and treatment completion accounted for 77.3% of outcomes, while treatment failure (9.5%) and mortality (8.8%) persisted.

Conclusion: DR-TB patients with comorbidities at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek were predominantly adult males with RR-TB receiving long-term treatment regimens. The presence of diverse comorbidities and adverse events highlights the importance of comprehensive management and close monitoring during DR-TB therapy.

Keywords: Drug-resistant tuberculosis, comorbidity, treatment regimen, treatment outcomes.

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN KOMORBID DAN EFEK SAMPING PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS RESISTAN OBAT DI RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK PROVINSI LAMPUNG TAHUN 2022-2024

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Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis resistan obat (TB RO) merupakan tantangan dalam pengendalian TB karena durasi terapi yang panjang, toksisitas obat yang tinggi, dan angka keberhasilan yang lebih rendah. Komorbiditas dan efek samping obat berperan penting dalam memengaruhi perjalanan dan hasil terapi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menggambarkan distribusi komorbid, karakteristik klinis, regimen pengobatan, dan hasil terapi pasien TB RO di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi observasional deskriptif berbasis data sekunder rekam medis pasien TB RO periode Januari 2022–Desember 2024. Sebanyak 137 pasien memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan dianalisis secara deskriptif berdasarkan karakteristik demografis, klasifikasi TB RO, jenis komorbid, regimen terapi, dan hasil akhir pengobatan.

Hasil: Mayoritas pasien berjenis kelamin laki-laki (60,58%) dan kelompok usia dewasa (65,7%). TB RR merupakan klasifikasi terbanyak (65,7%). Regimen jangka panjang paling banyak digunakan (73%). Komorbid tersering adalah DM/gangguan metabolisme (43,2%) dan PPOK/penyakit paru lain (36,7%). Efek samping pengobatan paling banyak berupa gangguan gastrointestinal (43,7%), anemia (16,2%), serta gangguan elektrolit dan keseimbangan cairan (11,3%). Hasil akhir pengobatan menunjukkan kategori sembuh dan pengobatan lengkap mencapai 77,3%, meskipun kegagalan pengobatan (9,5%) dan kematian (8,8%) masih ditemukan.

Kesimpulan: Pasien TB RO dengan komorbid di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek didominasi oleh laki-laki usia dewasa dengan klasifikasi TB RR dan penggunaan regimen jangka panjang. Keberadaan komorbid dan efek samping yang beragam menegaskan pentingnya penatalaksanaan komprehensif dan pemantauan ketat selama terapi TB RO.

Kata Kunci: Tuberkulosis resistan obat, komorbid, paduan pengobatan, hasil akhir pengobatan.