

***FIRST LINE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRUGS
INDUCED LIVER INJURY (TB-DILI)***

Diana Kurniasari Sagita, Reviono

Departemen Pulmonologi dan Ilmu Kedokteran Respirasi, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit menular dan masih menjadi salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat di dunia. Pasien TB sebagian besar dapat menyelesaikan pengobatan tanpa mengalami efek samping obat anti tuberkulosis (OAT) yang berarti, tetapi beberapa pasien dapat mengalami efek samping OAT yang merugikan atau berat. Pemeriksaan awal SGOT, SGPT, bilirubin serum, *alkaline phosphatase* sebelum dimulainya terapi direkomendasikan dalam penatalaksanaan pengobatan TB. *Anti-Tuberculosis drugs induced liver injury* (TB-DILI) yang disebabkan OAT lini pertama merupakan salah satu efek samping regimen Isoniazid, Rifampisin dan Pirazinamide dan termasuk dalam golongan *Idiosyncratic* DILI. Diagnosis TB-DILI ditegakkan melalui anamnesa, pemeriksaan fisik dan penunjang berupa pemeriksaan fungsi hati dan biopsi hati. Penatalaksanaan TB-DILI dipengaruhi beberapa hal yaitu fase pengobatan yang sedang dialami pasien, berat ringannya gangguan fungsi hati, berat ringannya TB dan kemampuan pusat pelayanan kesehatan dalam penatalaksanaan efek samping obat.

Kata kunci: Tuberkulosis, *Drug induced liver injury*, TB-DILI

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Diana Kurniasari Sagita, Reviono

Department of Pulmonology and Respiratory Medicine, Medical Faculty of Sebelas Maret University Surakarta

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease and become one of the public health problems in the world. The majority of TB patients can complete treatment without experiencing the side effects of anti-tuberculosis drugs, but some patients may get adverse side effects during the treatment. Serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (AST), serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase (ALT), bilirubin serum, and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) are recommended to be checked in TB patient before start TB treatment. First line anti-tuberculosis drugs induced liver injury (DILI) is one of the side effects of Isoniazid, Rifampicin, and Pyrazinamide and included in the class *Idiosyncratic* DILI. The diagnosis of TB DILI enforced through anamnesis, physical examination and other supporting liver function tests and liver biopsy. Management of TB DILI is influenced by several things includes the phase TB treatment of patients, the severity of liver dysfunction and severity of TB and also the ability of health care center in the management of drug side effects.

Keywords: *Tuberculosis*, *Drug induced liver injury*, TB-DILI

