

**RESISTENSI *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS*
TERHADAP RIFAMPISIN PADA PASIEN
TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL
PADANG TAHUN 2017**

SKRIPSI SARJANA FARMASI

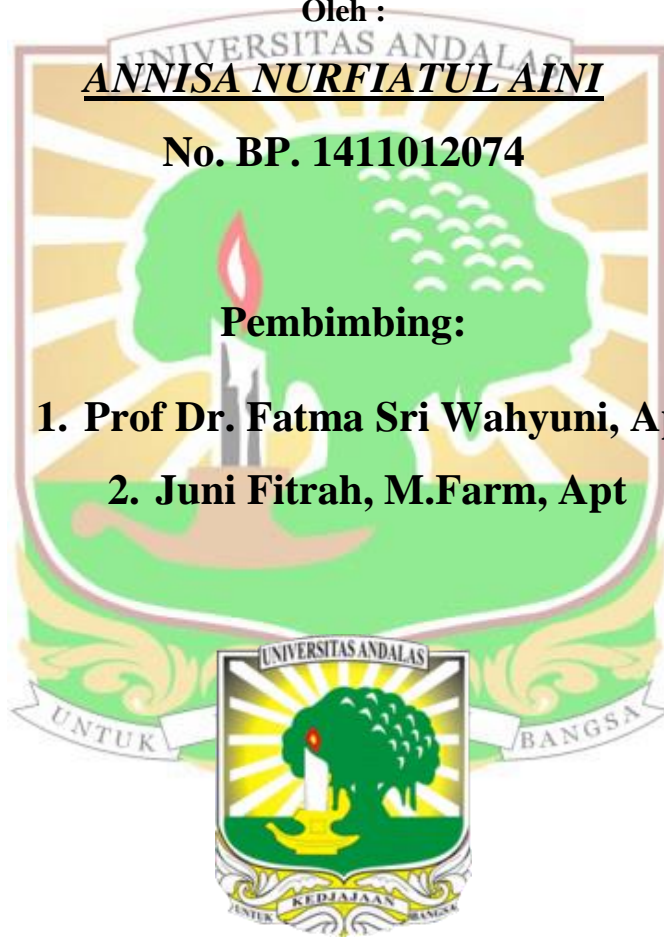
Oleh :

ANNISA NURFIATUL AINI

No. BP. 1411012074

Pembimbing:

- 1. Prof Dr. Fatma Sri Wahyuni, Apt**
- 2. Juni Fitrah, M.Farm, Apt**



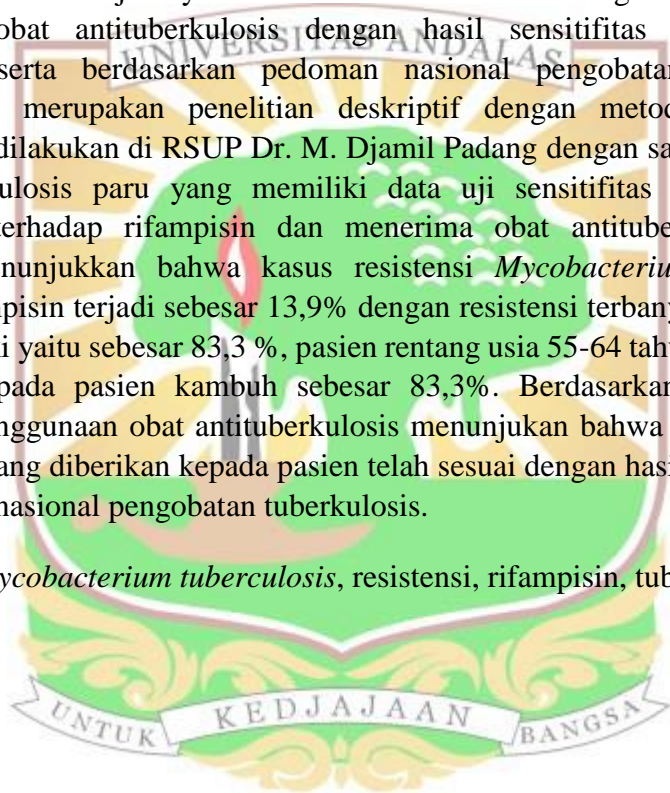
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ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis (TB) menjadi salah satu masalah kesehatan utama di dunia, termasuk Indonesia. Kasus tuberkulosis di Indonesia termasuk tertinggi kedua di dunia. Kasus kejadian tuberkulosis terus mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya. Peningkatan kejadian tuberkulosis paru menimbulkan tantangan baru yaitu munculnya strain *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* yang resisten terhadap obat lini pertama tuberkulosis (*Multi Drug Resistance Tuberculosis*). Penggunaan obat antituberkulosis yang telah resisten mengakibatkan tujuan terapi tidak tercapai sehingga perlu dilakukan pemantauan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat resistensi *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* terhadap rifampisin yang merupakan *surrogate marker* terjadinya MDR-TB dan untuk mengetahui kesesuaian penggunaan obat antituberkulosis dengan hasil sensitifitas *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* serta berdasarkan pedoman nasional pengobatan tuberkulosis. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan metode retrospektif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang dengan sampel penelitian pasien tuberkulosis paru yang memiliki data uji sensitifitas *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* terhadap rifampisin dan menerima obat antituberkulosis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kasus resistensi *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* terhadap rifampisin terjadi sebesar 13,9% dengan resistensi terbanyak terjadi pada pasien laki-laki yaitu sebesar 83,3 %, pasien rentang usia 55-64 tahun yaitu sebesar 33,2% serta pada pasien kambuh sebesar 83,3%. Berdasarkan hasil analisis kesesuaian penggunaan obat antituberkulosis menunjukkan bahwa 100% obat anti tuberkulosis yang diberikan kepada pasien telah sesuai dengan hasil uji sensitifitas dan pedoman nasional pengobatan tuberkulosis.

Kata kunci: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, resistensi, rifampisin, tuberkulosis



ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) became one of the major health problems in the world, including Indonesia. Tuberculosis case in Indonesia is the second highest tuberculosis case in the world. Pulmonary tuberculosis case increased continuously every year. The increase of pulmonary tuberculosis case presented a new challenge which was the emergence of strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that were resistant to first-line tuberculosis drugs (Multi Drug Resistance Tuberculosis). By taking resistant antituberculosis drugs, the therapy goals would not be achieved so the monitoring is needed. This study aims to determine the resistance level of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* to rifampicin which is a surrogate marker of MDR-TB and to determine the suitability of the use of antituberculosis drugs based on *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* sensitivity and national guidelines for tuberculosis treatment. This study is a descriptive study with a retrospective method. This research was conducted at Dr. RSUP M. Djamil Padang and the sample were pulmonary tuberculosis patients who had *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* to rifampicin sensitivity test and received antituberculosis drug. The results showed that *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* resistance to rifampicin case occurred at 13.9%. Most of resistance occurring in male patients (83.3 %), patients 55-64 years old age group (33.2%) and relapse patients (83.3%). Based on the results of the analysis of the suitability of antituberculosis drug use showed that 100% of the anti-tuberculosis drugs given to patients were in accordance with the results of the sensitivity test and national guidelines for tuberculosis treatment.

Keyword: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, resistance, rifampicin, tuberculosis

