

# GAMBARAN KADAR SGOT DAN SGPT PADA PENGOBATAN PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS DI RSUD KOTA YOGYAKARTA

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## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Efek samping obat merupakan respon tubuh terhadap obat yang dapat merugikan, tidak diinginkan atau tidak diharapkan terjadi pada suatu dosis yang biasanya digunakan untuk pencegahan, diagnosa atau terapi penyakit dan atau untuk modifikasi fungsi fisiologi. Terapi Obat Antituberkulosis (OAT) yang diberikan pada pasien TB paru dapat memberikan efek samping hepatotoksisitas yang meracuni dan merusak sel hati. Efek samping tersebut berhubungan dengan pemeriksaan fungsi hati yaitu pemeriksaan kadar *Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase* (SGOT) dan *Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase* (SGPT). Hepatotoksik akibat penggunaan OAT dapat menyebabkan kerusakan hati yang permanen bahkan terjadinya kematian apabila tidak terdeteksi pada tahap awal pengobatan.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui gambaran kadar SGOT dan SGPT pada pengobatan pasien tuberkulosis di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan penelitian *observasional* deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif menggunakan data sekunder berupa rekam medis pasien TB paru yang menjalani rawat jalan. Penelitian dilakukan di Instalasi Rekam Medis RSUD Kota Yogyakarta periode 1 Januari 2018 – 30 Desember 2020. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*. Jumlah sampel yang didapatkan sebanyak 70 data rekam medis pasien.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Karakteristik pasien TB didominasi oleh pasien dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki yaitu sebesar 58,57% dan pada kelompok usia 15-55 tahun 65,71%. Pola penggunaan OAT kategori 1 menunjukkan persentase sebesar 100%. Persentase terjadinya efek samping obat atau peningkatan kadar SGOT dan SGPT setelah menggunakan OAT terjadi sebanyak 38,57% dan yang tidak mengalami efek samping obat sebanyak 61,43%.

**Kesimpulan:** Dalam penelitian ini sebagian besar sampel tidak mengalami efek samping obat atau peningkatan kadar SGOT dan SGPT.

**Kata kunci:** efek samping obat, SGOT, SGPT, tuberkulosis

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## DESCRIPTION OF SGOT AND SGPT LEVEL IN THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AT GENERAL HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** A drug side effect is the body's response to a drug that can be harmful, unwanted or unexpected at a dose normal dose used for the prevention, diagnosis or therapy of disease and/or for the modification of physiological function. Antituberculosis medication was given to pulmonary TB patients can maybe cause hepatotoxicity as side effects resulted in harm and liver damage. These side effects were determined by SGOT and SGPT level related to liver function tests, namely the examination of Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase (SGOT) and Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase (SGPT) levels. Hepatotoxicity due to OAT use can cause permanent liver damage and even death if not detected at an early stage of treatment.

**Objective:** To description of SGOT and SGPT level in the treatment of tuberculosis patients at General Hospital Yogyakarta.

**Method:** This research used a descriptive observational study design with a retrospective approach using secondary data in the form of medical records of pulmonary TB patients who underwent outpatient treatment. The research was conducted at General Hospital Yogyakarta for the period 1 January 2018 – 30 December 2020. Sampling was carried out by purposive sampling. The number of samples obtained as many as 70 medical record data.

**Results:** The characteristics of TB patients are dominated by male patients, namely 58.57% and in the age group 15-55 years 65.71%. The pattern of using antituberculosis medication category 1 shows a percentage of 100%. The percentage of drug side effects or increased SGOT and SGPT level after using antituberculosis medication occurred as much as 38.57% and those who did not experience drug side effects were 61.43%. The male sex experienced more side effect due to the use of antituberculosis medication, which was 43.90% and the age group 56 years was 78,26%.

**Conclusion:** In this research most of the samples did not experience drug side effect or increased level of SGOT and SGPT.

**Keyword:** drug side effect, SGOT, SGPT, tuberculosis

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