INTISARI

Oktaviani, A. T. 2020. Hubungan Terapi Obat Anti Tuberkulosis dengan Kejadian Hiperurisemia. Program Studi D4 Teknologi Laboratorium Medik, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta.

Tuberkulosis adalah penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Sebagian besar Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT) dapat diterima dalam terapi, tapi semua mempunyai efek toksik yang potensial. Terapi OAT diketahui mampu menyebabkan hiperurisemia. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan terapi obat anti tuberkulosis dengan kejadian hiperurisemia.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pengumpulan data dari berbagai jurnal penelitian berbasis internet melalui situs yang terindeks Sinta, Sience Direct, Google Scholar, Scopus, dan Scimago Journal Rank (SJR)) dengan kata kunci *Journal respiratory*, *Adverse effect of tuberculostatic*, *Tuberculosis with nephrotoxicity*.

Hasil dari penelitian ini mendapatkan 39 literatur dan yang masuk dalm kriteria didapatkan 16 literatur yang terdiri dari 7 jurnal internasional, 5 jurnal nasional terakreditasi, 4 jurnal nasional tidak terakreditasi. Kesimpulan : terdapat hubungan terapi obat anti tuberkulosis dengan kejadian hiperurisemia yang bersifat reversibel dan akan kembali normal setelah pengobatan dihentikan.

Kata kunci : Tuberkulosis, Obat Anti Tuberkulosis, Hubungan terapi obat, Hiperurisemia.

ABSTRACT

Oktaviani, A. T. 2020. *Relationship of Anti-Tuberculosis Drug Therapy with Hyperuricemia Incidence*. Bachelor's degree Program in Medical Laboratory Technology, Faculty of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University of Surakarta.

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Most of the Anti Tuberculosis Drugs (ATD) are acceptable in therapy, but all have potential toxic effects. OAT therapy is known to cause hyperuricemia. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between anti-tuberculosis drug therapy and the incidence of hyperuricemia.

This study uses data collection methods from various internet-based research journals through sites indexed by Sinta, Sience Direct, Google Scholar, Scopus, and Scimago Journal Rank (SJR) with the keyword journal respiratory, adverse effect of tuberculostatic, tuberculosis with nephrotoxicity.

The results of this study obtained 39 literatures and those that were included in the criteria were 16 literature consisting of 7 international journals, 5 accredited national journals, 4 non-accredited national journals. Conclusion: there is an association of anti tuberculosis drug therapy with hyperuricemia which is reversible and will return to normal after treatment is stopped.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs, Relationship of drug therapy, Hyperuricemia.