Penggunaan Asam Traneksamat Pada Pasien Tuberkulosis Paru Dengan Hemoptisis

Abstrak :

ABSTRACT:

Tuberculosis (TB) is a highly prevalent chronic infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is the most common cause of hemoptysis worldwide. The word hemoptysis comes from the Greek words haima (blood) and ptysis (a spitting). Hemoptysis is the expectoration of blood originating from the tracheobronchial tree or pulmonary parenchyma. In the active form of lung tuberculosis, hemorrhage can occur from destructive lung cavities. Hemorrhage can also occur in the case of non-active lung tuberculosis because of the scar changes in the parenchyma of lungs, dilations of small and larger arteries and varicosity, so-called aneurisms, and the appearance of fungous pathology (Aspergillus fumigatus) in tubercular cavities. Tranexamic acid (TXA), a synthetic derivative of the amino acid lysine that inhibits fibrinolysis by blocking the lysine binding sites on plasminogen, is frequently used to control recurrent haemoptysis. Ruiz 1994 found a significant difference between the duration and volume of the bleeding in treatment and control groups, while Tscheikuna 2002 found no difference in duration of bleeding.

Keyword :

tranexamic acid, fibrinolysis, lung tuberculosis, hemoptysis

Daftar Pustaka :