

## Drug Induced Liver Injury (DILI) Causes: Literatur Review

Rahmat FAUZAN\*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Education, Padang State University, INDONESIA*

**Background :** Drug induced liver injury (DILI) is defined as hepatotoxicity caused by various medications, herbs, or other xenobiotics, subsequently leading to abnormalities in liver tests or liver dysfunction with the reasonable exclusion of other etiologies. Drug-induced liver injury (DILI) is common and nearly all classes of medications can cause liver disease. Most cases of DILI are benign, and improve after drug withdrawal. Disease severity ranges from asymptomatic liver test abnormalities to acute liver failure

**Methods :** The method used is a case study and review about Drug-Induced Liver Injury (Dili) obtained from accredited international and local journals

**Results :** Anti-tuberculosis drugs (ATDs) were found to be the most common category of drugs causing Drug induced liver injury (DILI). The ratio of male that has DILI is more than that of female. In  $\leq 35$  years old group, the ratio of anti-tuberculosis drug (ATDs) users with DILI is higher. DILI accounts for nearly 10% of the total cases of acute hepatitis, 5% of all hospital admissions, 15% caused by anti-tuberculosis drug (ATDs) in TB patients and 50% of all cases of acute liver failures. DILI carries a mortality rate of approximately 10%–25%. Symptoms of DILI include abdominal pain, vomiting, jaundice and pruritus.

**Conclusions :** Drug induced liver injury (DILI) is caused by various uses of drugs, herbs, or other xenobiotics. Dili is also often caused by patients taking anti-tuberculosis drug (ATDs). Dili treatment can be done by stopping the use of drugs and intensive treatment so that later it can reduce other symptoms caused

Corresponding Author : **Rahmat FAUZAN** (rahmat.fauzan21@gmail.com)