

# Antitubercular agents: pharmacogenetic factors in the development of adverse effects Medicamentos antituberculosos: influencias farmacogeneticas en el desarrollo de reacciones adversas.

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We studied the distribution of the acetylator phenotype in 47 patients aged 15 to 77 years receiving isonyazid as antituberculous therapy. 62% were fast and 32% slow acetylators. Ethnical, socio-economic and biologic factors were not related to acetylator type. The incidence of liver alterations, mainly elevated transaminase levels, was higher than reported in the literature and was not shown to be influenced by acetylator type. Adverse reactions to isonyacid were not related to drug serum levels.