

INFLUENCE OF EFFECTIVENESS OF PRIMARY CHEMOTHERAPY OF THE NEWLY DIAGNOSED PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON THE RECURRENCE OF THE DISEASE

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Abstract

Aim was to study the effect of chemotherapy on the occurrence of relapses of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Methods. We analyzed 225 cases of newly diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis.

Results. In patients with relapses of pulmonary tuberculosis the prevalence of susceptible *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* was quite low: ($68,0 \pm 5,4$) % cases (17,4 % poly-resistant, 12,0 % multi-resistant strains). Correction of chemotherapy according to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* susceptibility testing after 2 months of treatment was done only in ($20,8 \pm 8,3$) % of cases; after 4 months – in ($66,7 \pm 9,6$) % cases ($p < 0,05$). This prolonged healing of destructive cavities by ($5,4 \pm 0,4$) months and overall hospital stay by ($5,4 \pm 0,4$) months. In ($43,1 \pm 4,8$) % patients with the relapses of tuberculosis, primary chemotherapy was stopped with large residual lung lesions formation.

Key words: recurrent pulmonary tuberculosis, chemotherapy, resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

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