

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PATIENTS WITH DISSEMINATED PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND DRUG RESISTANCE

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Background. Disseminated tuberculosis is a life-threatening disease resulting from the hematogenous spread of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. **The aim.** Study of the predisposing factors and peculiarities of the clinical evolution of resistant disseminated pulmonary TB. **Subjects and methods.** In 2021-2022 in Municipal Clinical Hospital Phthisiopneumology, Chisinau were treated 65 patients with disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis, new cases, and retreatment cases. **Results.** Disseminated pulmonary TB more frequently was developed in men (55 (84.6%) cases). Male/female ratio being 5.5: 1. The predominant age was 20-40 years – 39 (60.0%) cases. The main TB detection pathway was active - 64 (98.5%) patients. The majority (66.2%) of the persons were not employed. In contact with TB patients had 28 (43.1%) cases, 11 (39.3%) people were from death outbreaks and 8 (28.7%) relative contacts. Several patients 33 (50.8%) were detected in the range of 3 to 6 months

from the appearance of the first clinical manifestations. Acute disseminated TB were in 14(21,5%) cases, subacute – 34(52,3%), chronic – 17 (26,2%). The majority of patients were with positive sputum smear - 52 (80.0%), which was confirmed by the bacteriological method - 61 (93.9%) cases. In 21 (32.3%) patients, resistance to MBT against anti-tuberculosis drugs was found. Conversion of sputum in 23 (35.4%) patients were obtained at the 3rd month of specific treatment. Negative results of treatment predominated, with a high rate of deaths - 27 (41.6%) cases. **Conclusions.** Diagnosis is difficult owing to its nonspecific clinical picture and the limited tools for confirmatory laboratory diagnosis. Improved awareness of this disorder and associated trends might improve a clinician's index of suspicion and lead to a better diagnostic approach. **Keywords:** disseminated tuberculosis, acute, subacute, chronic.