

Results. Differences in sensitivity and NPV were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). There was no statistical significance for specificity and PPV ($P > 0.05$). The diagnostic efficiency of MRI is better than that of CT diagnosis, but they often complement each other. The diagnostic efficiency of MRI is better than that of CT diagnosis, but they often complement each other. The performance was poor for masses < 1 cm and had better results for masses ≥ 2 cm. Pitfalls: lesions too small < 1 cm difficult to evaluate including on MRI, focal intrahepatic lesions with poor contrast, perfusion abnormalities of the liver parenchyma or focal fatty infiltration.

Conclusion(s). The study confirms that MRI examination is the examination of choice for liver tumors < 2 cm, but often these two methods (CT and MRI) are complementary. The evaluation of liver volume formations in complexity through imaging characteristics allows the indication of a correct therapeutic strategy.

Keywords: MRI, CT, benign hepatic tumors, malign hepatic tumors

CRITICALLY LOW TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE IN EXTENSIVELY DRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Krishan Tewatia, Tishya Mukherjee, Dumitru Chesov

Disciplina de pneumologie și alergologie, Facultatea de Medicină nr.1, USMF “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Republica Moldova

Background. The updated definition by WHO global TB programme of XDR-TB refers to TB that is resistant to minimum one fluoroquinolone and with addition of one Group A anti-TB drug, highlights increasing emergence of resistance to new drugs, threat to global efforts, treatment complexities and poor treatment outcomes.

Objective(s). To examine the Final treatment outcomes in adult patients of XDR-TB treated under the Moldova national tuberculosis control programme from January 2017 to December 2023.

Materials and methods. A retrospective cohort observational study was conducted among adult patients of XDR-TB who had treatment between 2017-2023 in the Republic of Moldova. The updated definition by WHO in 2021 of XDR-TB was applied on clinical and microbiological extracted data from the SIME-TB national database and the variables were analyzed descriptively.

Results. The study included 66 patients of XDR-TB treated between 2017-2023, the mean age was 46.68 ± 1.62 years, the majority were males comprising 77.3 % of the sample. Resistance to bedaquiline was observed in 33 patients (50%), and resistance to linezolid was observed in 47 patients (71.2%). Treatment outcome revealed that success was observed in only 15 patients (22.7%), Treatment failure was seen in 17 patients (25.7%) and 28 patients died (42.4%). The rate of treatment success recorded in the current cohort study was considerably lower than the national average for the same time, which typically falls between 49% to 70%.

Conclusion(s). The findings of study reveal a critically low treatment success rate among the Moldovan patients with extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB), clearly highlighting the pressing need for effective tools for timely detection of additional resistance in mycobacterium tuberculosis strains.

Keywords: XDR-TB, treatment outcomes, drug resistance, tuberculosis