

THE RISK FACTORS FOR THE RELAPSE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Introduction

The fight against TB is impossible when are ignored the measures for prevention and detection of the relapses. The patients with relapse are an important reservoir of infection and account between 2 and 30% of all TB cases. Relapsed TB requires “retreatment” regimen that is more toxic, longer, amplifies the drug resistance and diminished the outcome.

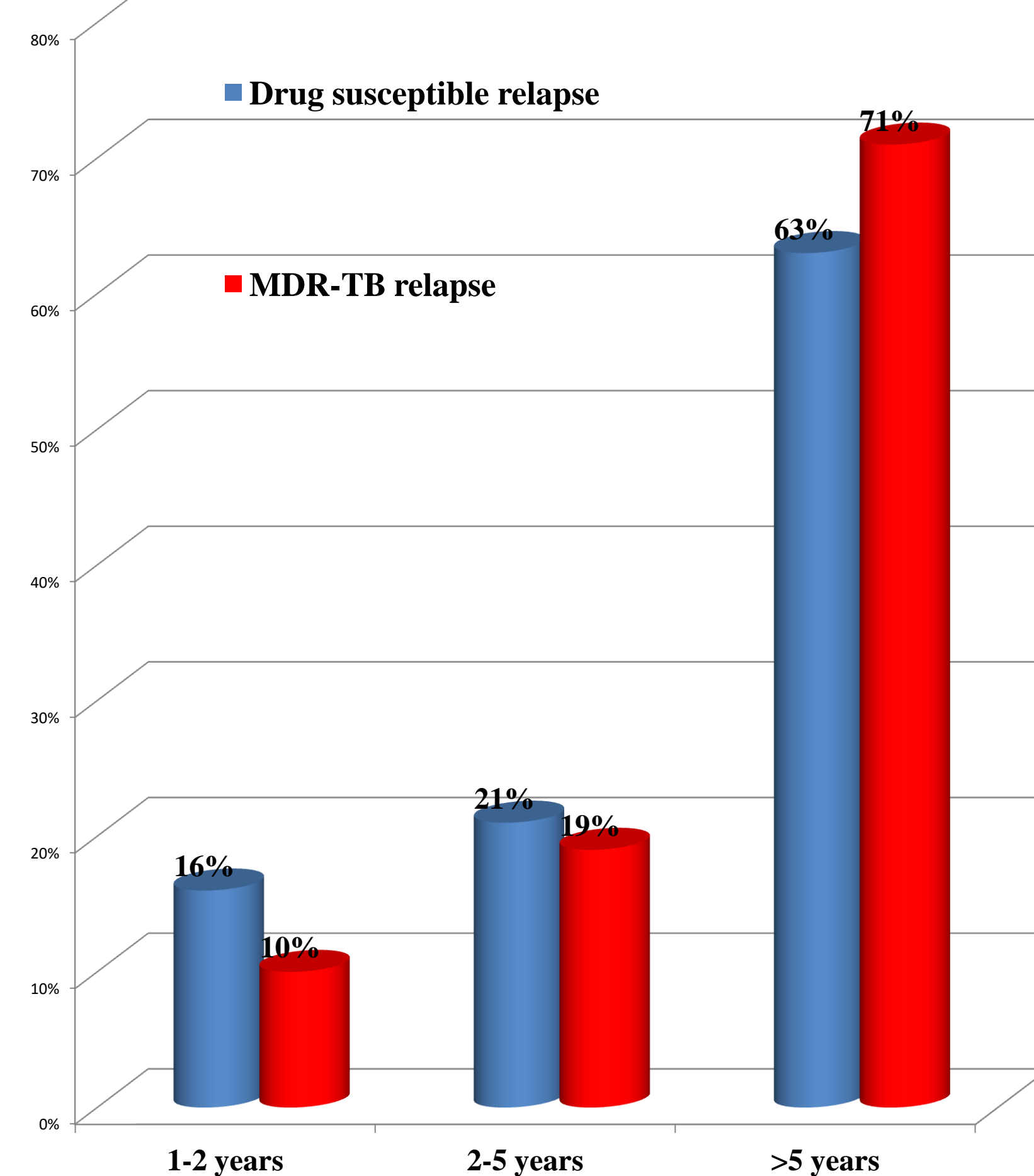
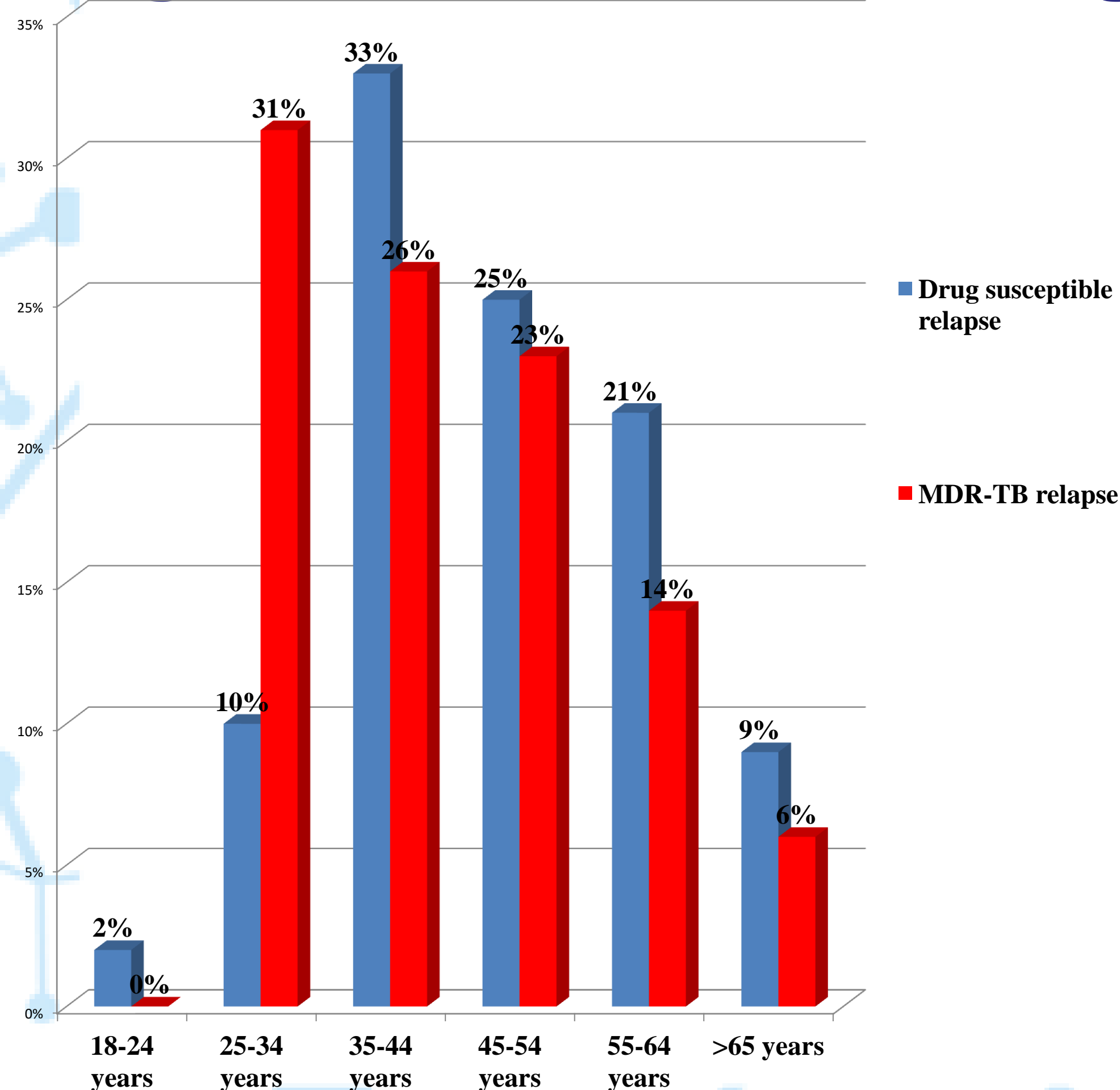
Keywords Tuberculosis, relapse, outcome

Purpose

The aim was the assessment of the risk factors for the relapse of the pulmonary drug susceptible and multidrug-resistant (MDR-TB) tuberculosis.

Fig. 1. Distribution in age groups

Fig. 2 Distribution according to the duration till the relapse



Material and methods

Was realized a retrospective and longitudinal study which included 119 patients with relapse distributed in 2 groups: 1st Group - 57 cases with drug-susceptible TB and the 2nd Group - 62 cases of MDR-TB relapse

Results

Distribution according to sex: male/female ratio=5,3/1 in 1st Group and 3,8/1 in 2nd Group ($X^2 < 0,001$), age <44 years prevailed in 2nd Group 35 (57%) vs 26 (43%) in 1st Group. Early relapse (in the first 2 years after treatment completion) predominated in the 1st Group - 9 (16%) vs 6 (10%) in 2nd Group, late relapse in 2nd G -32 (71%) vs 36 (63%) in 1st Group. History of detention prevailed in the 2nd Group - 11 (18%) vs 3 (5%) in 1st Group ($X^2 < 0,001$, OR=4,1 CI:1,3-17,8), low economical state 50 (81%) in 1st Group vs 33 (58%) in 2nd Group ($X^2 = 0,002$, OR=3,1 CI:1,3-6,9), and comorbidities 19 (31%) in 1st Group vs 14 (25%) in 2nd Group.

Conclusions

The risk factors for the relapse of the MDR-TB were history of detention, which is associated with a close contact and social vulnerability, low economic status and low financial income. No statistical differences were identified regarding the age distribution and comorbidities among the patients with drug susceptible and MDR-TB relapse