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**Introduction**

Migrants and marginalized subpopulations are at a greater risk of TB. In the Republic of Moldova there are registered 250.000 migrants with a legal state.

The aim of the study was the assessment of the peculiarities of tuberculosis in labor migrants from Chisinau

**Keywords** migration, risk factors, management

**Material and methods** A retrospective and longitudinal study of 240 labor Moldovan migrants returned from abroad with active TB during 2016-2019 year was performed

**Results:** Distributing by sex 190 (78%) were men and 50 (22%) women, M/F=3,8/1, age 18-45 years 179 (74%), >46 years were 61 (25%) cases. Had no health insurance 42 (17%) cases, unemployed in RM were 197 (82%), retired 18 (7%). New TB cases were 140 (55%), relapses 42 (17%), recovered after lost to follow-up 28 (11%), failure 3 (1%) and 27 (11%) were transferred from abroad with TB. On Xray lung destructions had 113 (47%), AFB positive 84 (32%), culture + 97 (40%) and MDR-TB was confirmed in 55 (20%) patients.

**Conclusions** The peculiarities of migrants with TB were male sex, middle adulthood, uninsured state, anti-TB treatment in anamnesis in every second, lung destruction and positive microbiological result in every second patient. The impact of the risk peculiarities was perceived on low therapeutic success rate.

**Recommendations:** Migrants should be screened annually for TB.

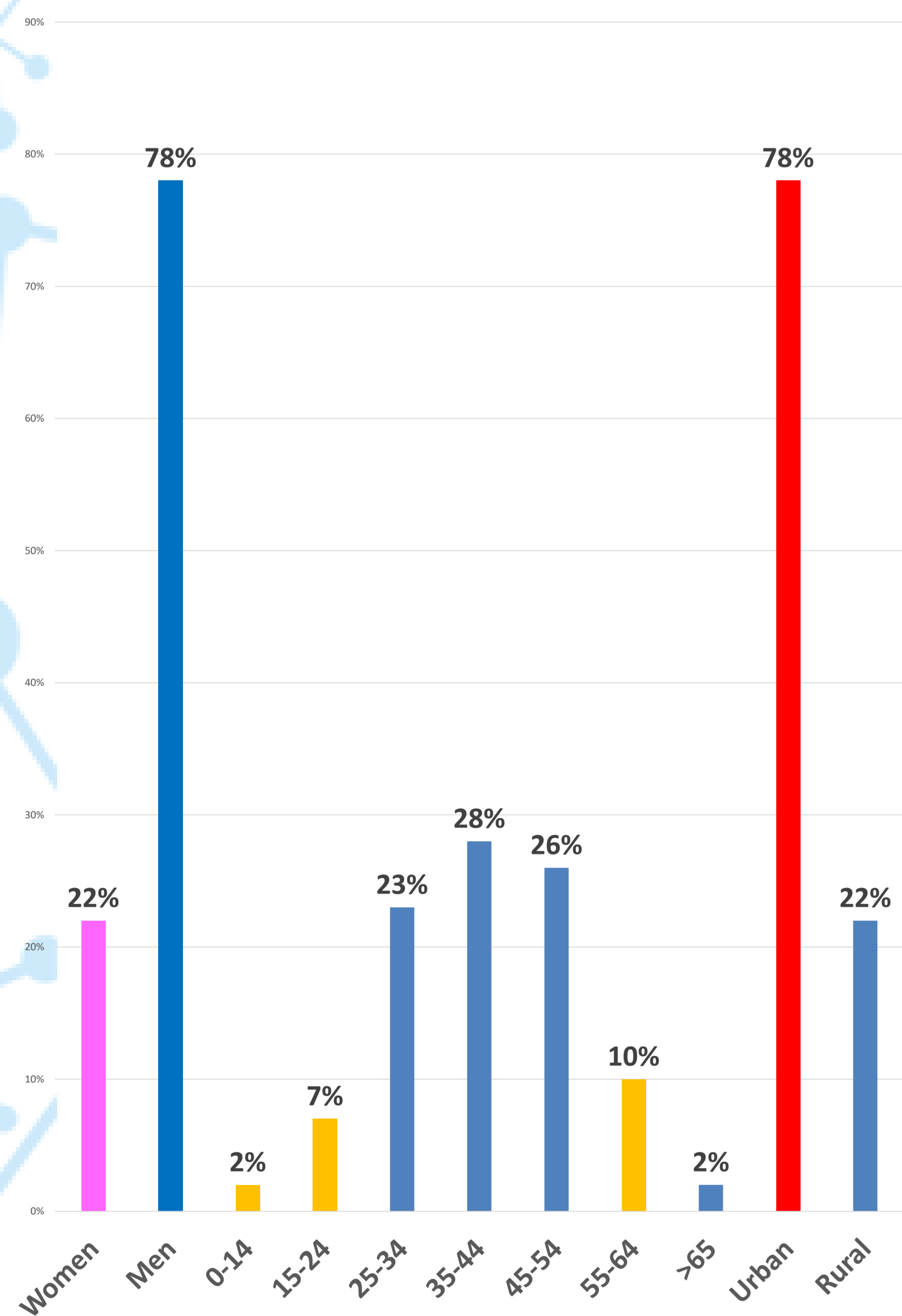


Fig 1. Distribution of the patients according to the sex, age and residence (%)

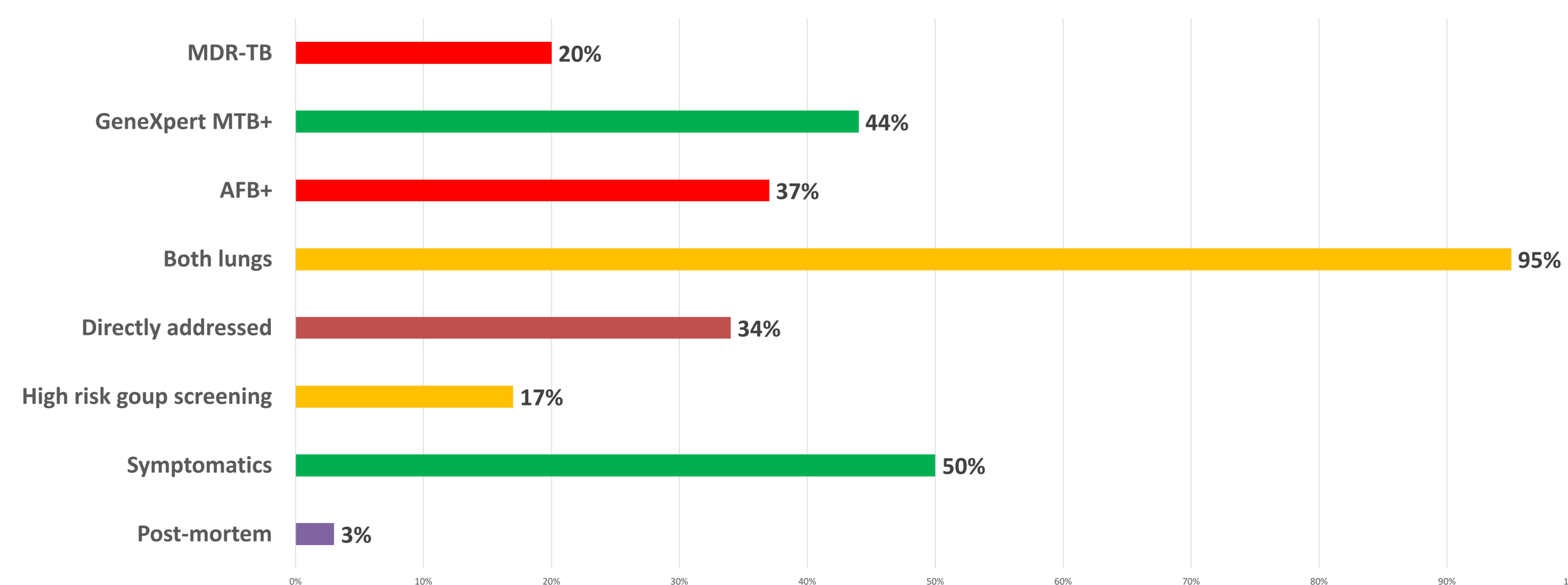


Fig. 2. Distribution of the patients according to the disease related peculiarities (%)

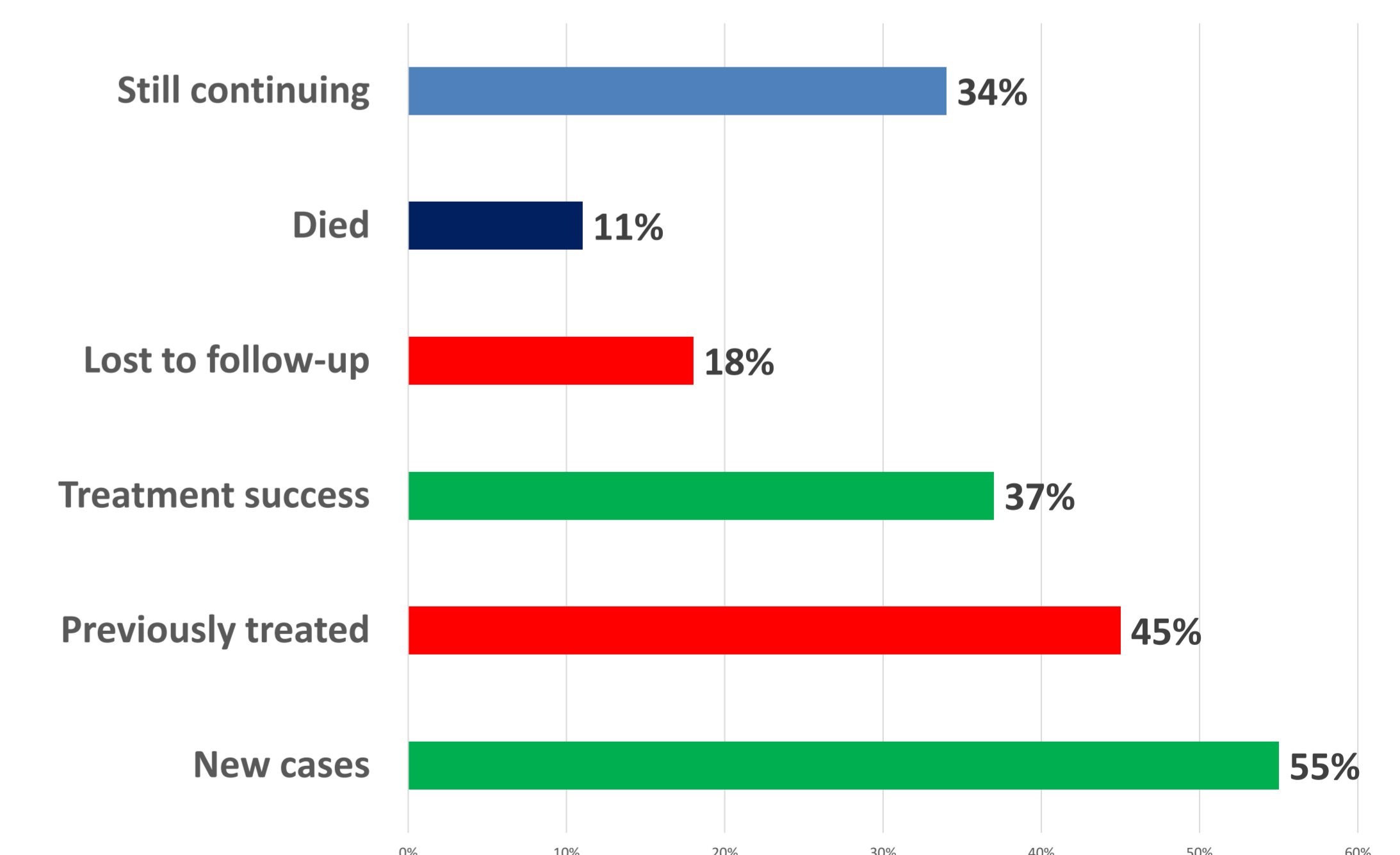


Fig. 3. Distribution of the patients according to the treatment outcome