



## IMPACT OF MICROBIOLOGICAL NON-CONFIRMATION OF M. TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION ON TREATMENT OUTCOME IN ADULTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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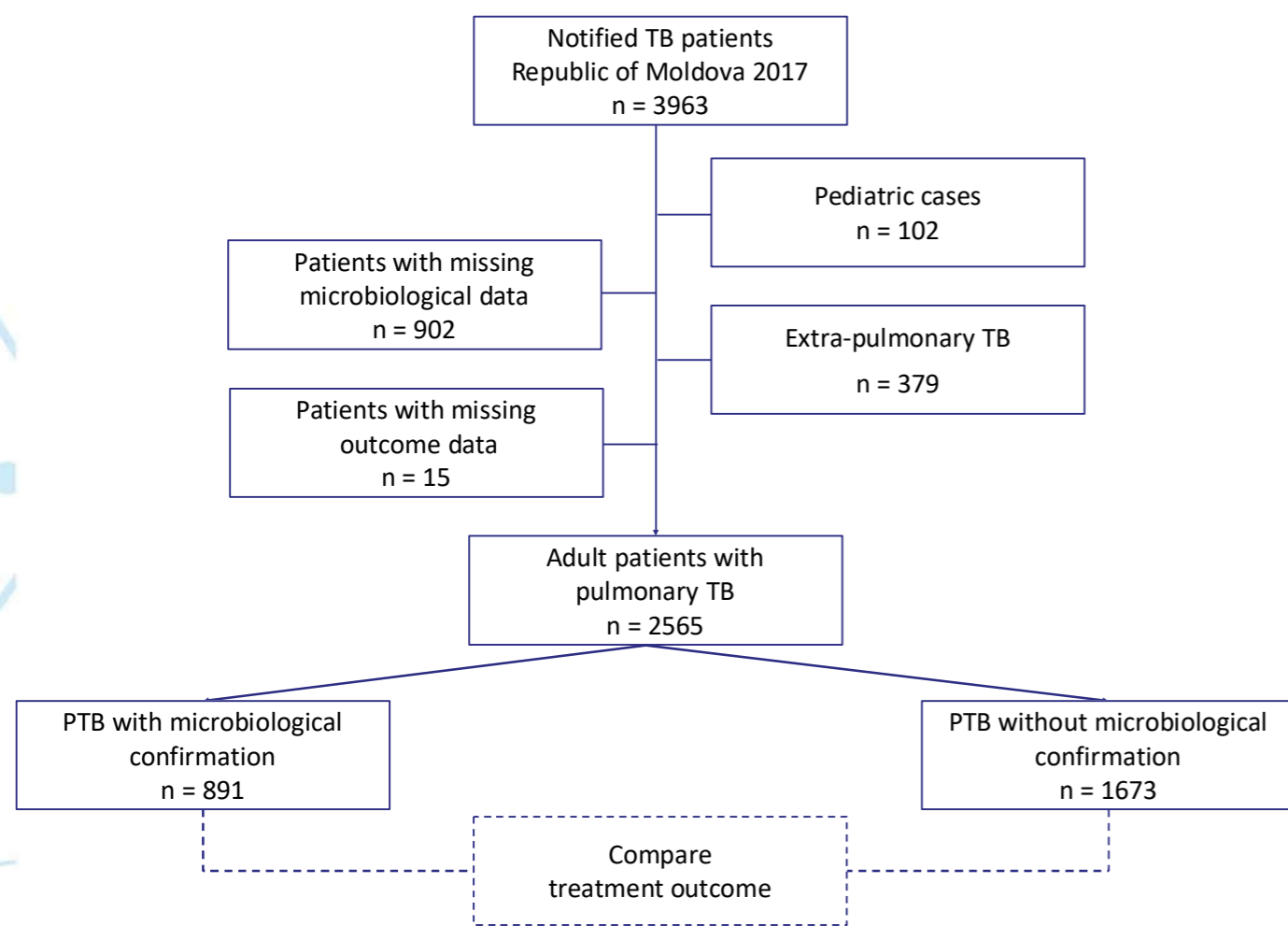
### Introduction

Worldwide, about one third of all tuberculosis (TB) cases miss microbiological confirmation. In these patients TB diagnosis relies on clinical and imaging criteria. The potential impact of microbiological non-confirmation on TB treatment outcome needs to be assessed.

### Keywords

TB, clinical and imaging diagnosis, empirical treatment.

### Material and methods



### Purpose

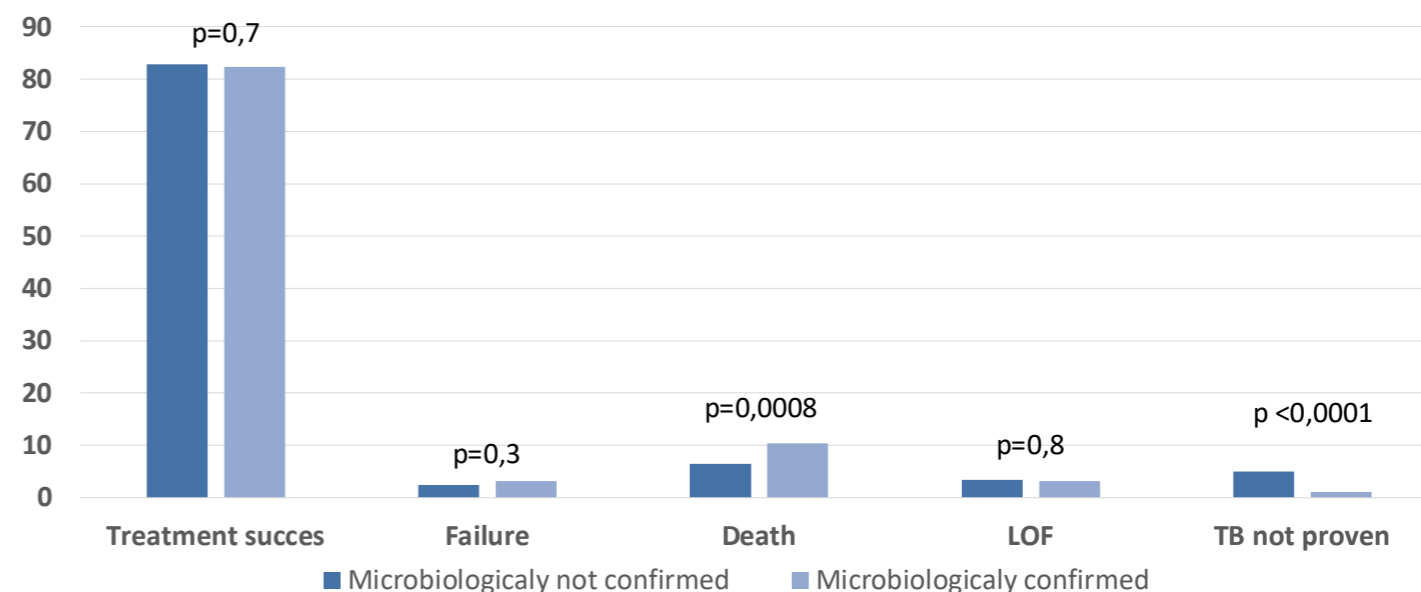
To compare treatment outcome in TB patients without microbiological confirmation (TBWM) with those in microbiologically proven TB (TBCM) in a high incidence MDR-TB setting.

### Results

#### Demographic and microbiological characteristics of the study cohorts

	PTB-Microbiologically not confirmed n=891 (%)	PTB-Microbiologically confirmed n=1674 (%)	p
Age	45,0±15,0	43,4±12,8	0,06
Gender	591 (66,3)	1332 (79,6)	0,006
MDR	36 (4)	423 (25,3)	<0,0001
XDR	1 (0,1)	12 (0,7)	0,04

#### Treatment outcome in study cohorts



### Conclusions

Treatment outcome in TBWM are not inferior to those in TBCM, these data are different of those reported from areas with a low incidence of MDR TB.