

# COMPARISON OF DRUG SUSCEPTIBLE AND DRUG RESISTANT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS RE-TREATMENT CASES

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## Background:

At present, multidrug resistant (MDR –TB) has been jeopardizing global effort to prevent and control tuberculosis WHO reported and it was estimated that 3.5% of newly diagnosed TB patients and 20.5% of previously treated patients had MDR-TB.

Recently it was reported being HIV positive was not risk factor for MDR TB, number reports have explored various Factors like Age, sex, episodes of anti- tuberculosis Treatment as risk factors.

## KEYWORDS:

Drug resistant TB, drug susceptible TB, MDR TB contributing factors.

## METHODS:

A study was conducted to 300 patients attending Tambram sanatorium ward from 2016-18.patients with drug susceptible (rif) pulmonary TB re-treatment cases(150) and drug resistant(rif) cases (150) were selected by simple Random sampling method. Data was collected from participants using pre tested semi structured question, statistics were used to analyse data.

## RESULTS:

- Age ->45 year ;p value-0.00; CL-2.29(1.43-3.68)
- Sex-male; p value-0.01; CL-1.77(1.10-2.86)
- Education-illiterate; p value-0.00; CL-2.55(1.59-4.1)
- Treatment history-defaulter; p value-0.009 Diabetes history; p value-0.03; CL-1.73(1.03-2.93)
- HIV Status; P Value-0.01;CL-8.39
- Alcohol history; p value-0.00; CL-2.6(1.6-4.2)
- Smoking history; p value-0.03; CL-1.8(1.0-3.2)
- Cavitation; p value-0.00; CL- 2.21(1.25-3.95)

## CONCLUSIONS:

Analysis of various factors among drug susceptible and drug resistant pulmonary TB re-treatment cases showed association of age, sex, illiteracy, economy, default times, diabetes mellitus, alcoholic as risk factors towards development of MDR, while insignificant association has been noted between HIV and MDR.