



6th Conference of The Union Europe Region International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

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Tuberculosis and lung disease: threats and promises

South Kensington Campus
Imperial College London



International Union Against
Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

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Poster round 8 – Friday 6 July, 13:25-13:55
Epidemiology of TB

Chairs: Delphine Antoine and Karin Ronning

121. UPTAKE, USE AND USEFULNESS OF THE NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS STRAIN TYPING SERVICE: A SURVEY OF CLINICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Jessica Mears
University College London

122. GENOTYPIC ANALYSIS OF A TUBERCULOSIS OUTBREAK IN A NORTHERN CANADIAN TERRITORY

Joyce Wolfe¹, Sara Christianson¹, Elaine Randell², Maureen Baikie², Meenu Sharma¹
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123. THE TRENDS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN KOSOVO IN THE POST WAR PERIOD, (2001-2010)

Bahri Tigani¹, Xhevat Kurhasani²
¹*CDF (Community Development Fund)*, ²*NGO "KEA"*

124. INCIDENCE AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTITUBERCULOSIS DRUG-INDUCED CUTANEOUS ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS

Wilawan Thongraung¹, Chanida Kanjanapradit Kanjanapradit², Petchawan Pungrassami³
¹*Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Prince of Songkla University*, ²*Chianyai Hospital, Thailand*, ³*Zonal TB center 12, Yala, Thailand*

125. SITUATIONS, TREATMENT OUTCOME AND FACTOR ASSOCIATED WITH TREATMENT SUCCESS AMONG NON-THAI MIGRANT TB PATIENTS IN URBAN PROVINCES, THAILAND

Pornsak Khortwong¹, Jaranit Kaewkungwal²
¹*Thailand Principal Recipient*, ²*Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University*

126. INFLUENCE OF THE RISK FACTORS AND BELONGING TO THE RISK GROUPS IN MANIFESTING OF THE RE-TREATED TUBERCULOSIS

Liljana Simonovska¹, Mirjana Trajcevska¹, Marija Metodieva¹, Gordana Kamceva²
¹*Institute for lung diseases and tuberculosis*, ²*Faculty of Medicine Stip*

127. THE RELATIVE INCIDENCE OF EXTRAPULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DECREASES DESPITE AN INCREASING INCIDENCE OF TB/HIV CO-INFECTION

Alan Altraja¹, Piret Viiklepp², Lea Pehme³
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128. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INFECTIONS CAUSED WITH HEPATITIS B AND C VIRUSES AT PATIENTS WITH LUNG TUBERCULOSIS

Irada Akhundova¹, Eljan Mammadbayov¹, Aybeniz Dadasheva², Murad Mamedov³
¹*Scientific Research Institute of Lung Diseases*, ²*Republic AIDS Centre*, ³*National Centre of Oncology*

129. PATHOGENETIC PECULIARITIES OF INFECTIONS CAUSED WITH HEPATITIS B AND C VIRUSES AT PATIENTS WITH LUNG TUBERCULOSIS LIVING IN AZERBAIJAN

Irada Akhundova¹, Eljan Mammadbayov¹, Aybeniz Dadasheva², Murad Mamedov³
¹*Scientific Research Institute of Lung Diseases*, ²*Republic AIDS Centre*, ³*National Centre of Oncology*

130. FIRST NATIONAL RESULTS ON TREATMENT OUTCOME MONITORING OF TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY CASES NOTIFIED IN FRANCE

Delphine Antoine, Didier Che
Institut de Veille Sanitaire

131. INVESTIGATING A CLUSTER OF NON-UK BORN HEALTH CARE WORKERS

Nicholas Fulton, Tim Brown, Laura Anderson
Health Protection Agency

132. THE PREVALENCE OF VIRAL HEPATITIS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING ANTI-TUBERCULOUS THERAPY

David Connell¹, Hesam Ahmadi Nooredinvand¹, Mahmoud Asgheddi¹, Mohammed Abdullah¹, Marie O'Donoghue², Louise Campbell², Ajit Lalvani¹, Melissa Wickremasinghe², Onn Min Kon², Shahid Khan²
¹Imperial College London, ²Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust

133. UPTAKE OF NEONATAL BCG IN ENGLAND BETWEEN 2006 AND 2008: PERFORMANCE OF THE NEW VACCINATION POLICY GUIDANCES

Patrick Nguipdop Djomo¹, Debora Pedrazzoli², Ibrahim Abubakar², Punam Mangtani¹
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Presentation Abstract

Title: INFLUENCE OF THE RISK FACTORS AND BELONGING TO THE RISK GROUPS IN MANIFESTING OF THE RE-TREATED TUBERCULOSIS
Session: Lunch and guided poster rounds 6-10
Session Date and Time: 06-JUL-2012 12:50-14:00
Location:
Author/Speaker: Simonovska, Liljana
Company/Organisation: Institute for lung deseases and tuberculosis
Co-Author 1: Mirjana Trajcevska, Institute for lung deseases and tuberculosis
Co-Author 2: Marija Metodieva, Institute for lung deseases and tuberculosis
Co-Author 3: Gordana Kamceva, Facyliti of medicine Stip

In the period of 2009-2011, the histories of the 50 re-treated patients with lung tuberculosis has been analyzed, which presented 9.6% of the hospitalized patients

Among them, 66% were men and 34% were women, with average age of 41 year.

Among 54% of the re-treated patients with tuberculosis, the risk factor was present or they belonged to the risk group.

Alcoholism was present at 20% of the examined patients, and 10% within the risk group- prisoners.

Drug addiction, diabetic and psychiatric diseases were represented among 6% of the re-treated patients.

In most of the cases, risk factors and belonging to a risk group were present among the defaulters (66%).

In 5.3% of the examined patients, multiple risk factors were present.

ARB were isolated at 96% of the re-treated patients with risk factor – statistical significantly more often ($\chi=3.33$, $p < 0.1$), compared to the rest of the re-treated patients (73%).

Massive lung tuberculosis was present at 33% of the re-treated patients with risk factor and they were statistical significantly more often ($\chi=3.6$, $p < 0.1$), compared to the group without risk factor.

Analyzing the results from DST, we didn't find statistical significant difference in the presence of the resistant isolates of the M tuberculosis at the re-treated tuberculosis, with or without risk factor or belonging to a risk group.

Conclusion: Risk factors and belonging to a risk group are of essential meaning for the manifesting, outspreading and infectious of the re-treated tuberculosis.
