

INFLUENCE OF THE RISK FACTORS AND BELONGING TO THE RISK GROUPS IN MANIFESTING OF THE PREVIOUSLY TREATED TUBERCULOSIS

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INTRODUCTION

After more than one decade of the epoch making discovery of the tuberculosis agent and more than fifty years of the introduction of the efficient antituberculous, tuberculosis is still the leading agent for the mortality among adults all around the world (nearly 3 million deaths yearly).

The estimated 8,8 million new cases every year correspond to 52.000 deaths per week or more than 7.000 each day, which translates into more than 1.000 new cases every hour.

In R. Macedonia, tuberculosis still has been relevant medical and social problem, although the number of registered patients with tuberculosis in the last years constantly has been decreasing.

One of many contributing factors are risk factors and belonging to a risk groups, because in those cases tuberculosis spreads more easily than in the rest of the population.

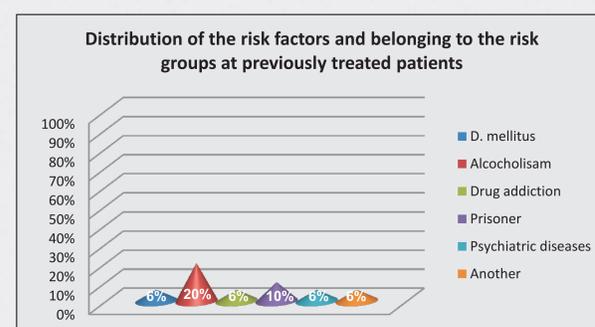
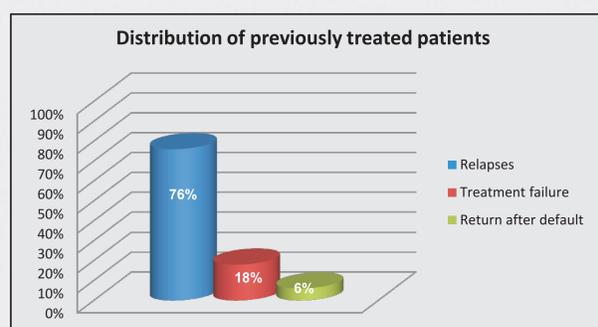
PATIENTS AND METHODES

The study was performed to evaluate the presence of the risk factors and belonging to the risk groups at previously treated tuberculosis and their influence in manifesting of the severe forms of tuberculosis, content of ARB in the sputum and the presence of the resistant isolates among this category of patients.

For that purpose, the histories of 50 re-treated patients with lung tuberculosis have been retrospectively analyzed, in the Institute for lung diseases and tuberculosis, in the period 2009-2011. They represented 9.6% of the whole number of hospitalized and treated patients with tuberculosis.

33 (66%) of them were men, 17 (34%) of them were women, with average age of 41 year.

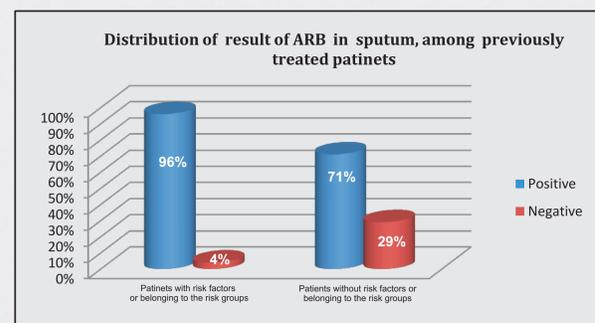
RESULTS



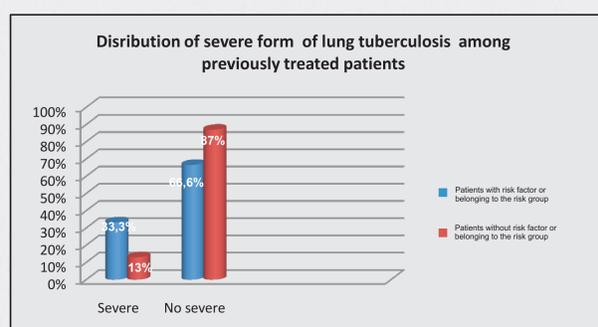
❖ Among 54% of the previously treated patients with tuberculosis the risk factor was present or they belonged to the risk group, as one of the reasons for the repetition of disease;

❖ In the most of the cases risk factor and belonging to a risk group were present among the patients who return after default;

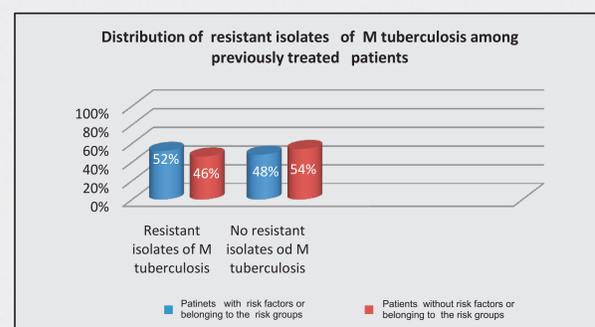
❖ In 5,3% of the examined patients multiple risk factors were present.



$X^2 = 3,33$ $P < 0,1$



$X = 3,6$ $P < 0,1$



$X^2 = 0,7$ $P > 0,3$

CONCLUSION

- Previously treated patients were 9,6% from all treated patients with tuberculosis in Institute for lung diseases and tuberculosis in a period of 2009-2011
- Among 54% of previously treated patients with tuberculosis, the risk factor was present or they belonged to the risk group, as one of reasons for the repeated disease
- Alcoholism was present at 20% of the examined patients, and 10% belonged to the risk group-prisoners
- Drug addiction, diabetes and psychiatric diseases were represented among 6% of the previously treated patients
- In 5,3% of the examined patients multiple risk factors were present
- ARB were isolated at 96% of the previously treated patients with lung tuberculosis, with risk factor-statistically significantly more often ($X^2=3.33$, $P < 0,1$) compared to the rest of previously treated patients
- Severe form of lung tuberculosis was present at 33% of the previously treated patients with risk factor or belonging to a risk group, and they were statistically significantly more often ($X^2= 3,6$, $P < 0,1$) compared to the group without presence of the risk factor or belonging to a risk group
- Analysing the results from DST, we did not find statistical significant difference in the presence of the resistant isolates of the M tuberculosis at previously treated patients with or without risk factor or belonging to a risk group