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Title: Effectiveness of partial lung resection at multi-drug resistance of tuberculosis mycobacteria

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Body: Partial resection of lung at multiple drug resistance of mycobacteria was performed in 59 patients (males -36, females - 23) in ages 17 – 54 years. All the patients had fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis with long clinical course (over 3 years) and resistance of mycobacteria to isoniazid + rifampicin in 4 patients, to isoniazid + rifampicin + streptomycin – in 24, to isoniazid + rifampicin + streptomycin + ethambutol – in 31. The characteristic peculiarities of illness were dissemination (61.0%) and progress (45.8%) of the tubercular process, pulmonary hemorrhage (27.1%), various somatant pathology (32.2%), and ineffectiveness of preceding long treatment. After pre-operative chemotherapy (pirazinamid + ampicillin + ofloxacin + protionamide + paraaminosalicylic acid + cycloseril) with pneumoperitoneum, UV irradiation of blood, transfusion of protein, saline and synthetic solutions, a segmental lung resection was performed in 9 patients, lobectomy – in 38, combined resection – in 12. After operations, bronchial fistula and pleural empyema developed in 4 patients, early re-activation of tuberculosis – in 3. These complications were eliminated in 6 patients. Good effectiveness of partial lung resection was reached in 58 patients (98.3%). One patient (1.7%) died from the progress of post-operative pleural empyema and cardio-pulmonary insufficiency. Conclusion. Partial resections at fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis with multiple drug resistance of mycobacteria is a highly effective method of treatment and it heals 98.3% of patients with chronic pulmonary pathology.