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Title: Antituberculosis chemotherapy toxicity reduction

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Body: Increasing number of TB patients with co-morbidities (including hepatitis) affects the tolerance to treatment and - as a consequence - the efficiency of the treatment. Purpose: To reduce the toxicity of TB treatment. Method: a prospective study of 92 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis with drug-sensitive MBT. Study Design: "Case control". TB Patients were treated by standard chemotherapy regimens, including those in the study group (46 patients) - anti-TB medications lecithin-based ultra-emulsion. Results: the application of anti-TB drugs in form of lecithin-based ultra-emulsion does not reduce the effectiveness of treatment in comparison with the conventional method, while significantly improves patient tolerance to chemotherapy. The analysis of tolerance demonstrated that adverse events were occurring with standard chemotherapy in 19 (41.3%), the application of the proposed method - only in 3 patients (6.5%, $p < 0{,}001$, $\chi 2$). We found that of development hepatotoxic reactions is 9.4 ($p = 0{,}008$, $\chi 2$) in patients with the standard chemotherapy of pulmonary tuberculosis with chronic viral hepatitis. Hepatotoxic reactions were not registered in group with application of anti-TB medications lecithin-based ultra-emulsion. Conclusion: The proposed method for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis prevents development of hepatotoxic complications. The patent of the Russian Federation has been obtained.