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Title: A randomized study of the bronchoscopic valve blockade of the affected part of the lung in the complex treatment of patients with cavitary drug-resistant pulmonary tuberculosis

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Body: In according to the existing hypothesis application of the endobronchial valve will result in a selective curative atelectasis of the affected part of the lung, which contributes to early closure of cavities. Aims: To assess and to analyze the influence of the endobronchial-valve therapy on the current of the disease. Methods: We have compared the efficacy of endobronchial-valve therapy in the complex treatment of patients with cavitary drug-resistant pulmonary tuberculosis against the standard therapy. The closure of cavities was selected as a criterion of effectiveness. In total, 68 patients with drug-resistant destructive pulmonary tuberculosis were taken into the study, they were randomly divided on two groups - one for 33 patients for endobronchial-valve installation (EBV) and another – for 35 to receive standard treatment (control group). Standard chemotherapy for all groups was administered continued throughout the study period. Results: 22 cases (66.7%) in the EBV-group have demonstrated closure of cavities versus 7 (20.0%) patients in the control group (p = 0.001). Cavities remained in 11 cases (33.3%) in the EBV-group and in 28 cases (80.0%) of the control group (p = 0.001). Conclusions: The application of endobronchial-valve treatment can significantly improve the effectiveness of standard chemotherapy regimens for DR cavitary pulmonary tuberculosis.