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Title: Comparison of moxifloxacin and ofloxacin in treatment of multidrug resistant pulmonary tuberculosis

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Body: Multidrug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is defined as pulmonary tuberculosis caused by isoniazid and rifampicin resistant. Fluoroquinolones must be involved in standart treatment regimen of MDR-TB. Effect of old and the new generation fluoroquinolones are compared on sputum conversion to treat MDR-TB. 63 MDR-TB patients included. Patients were divided into two groups according to usage of ofloxacin and moxifloxacin. 26 patients used moxifloxacin and 37 patients used ofloxacin. Mean age was 32.7± 12.3 in moxifloxacin group and was 38.1 ± 14.9 in ofloxacin group. Gender distribution(F/M) in moxifloxacin and ofloxacin group was 2/24, 14/23, respectively. All patients were HIV negative. Sputum conversion, culture conversion and treatment period were compared between two groups.

TABLE 1. Comparison of sputum conversion, culture conversion and treatment time with use of Moxifloksacin and Ofloxacin.

	Moxifloxacin group (mean ± SD)	Ofloxasin group (mean ±SD)	p
Sputum conversion	1.81 ± 1.58	1.78 ± 1.08	0.276
Culture conversion	1.96 ± 1.31	1.81 ± 0.81	0.857
Treatment time	21.12 ± 7.05	21.68 ± 5.43	0.545

Mann-whitney U test %95 confidence interval

There was no significant difference in sputum and culture conversion and treatment time between two group (p>0,05). CONCLUSION: In spite of the declared information that moxifloxacin is more efficient than ofloxacin in treatment of MDR-TB; in this study there was no significant difference in sputum conversion, culture conversion and treatment time. Although patient number is not a lot, this result can make us think that economic reasons are important when selecting the qouinolone group for the treatment.