

European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2013

Abstract Number: 4493

Publication Number: P2836

Abstract Group: 10.2. Tuberculosis

Keyword 1: Tuberculosis - management **Keyword 2:** Extrapulmonary impact **Keyword 3:** Pharmacology

Title: Advantages of intravenous chemotherapy for tuberculosis patients with viral hepatitis

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Body: Background: During peroral tuberculosis (TB) chemotherapy gastro-intestinal adverse effects are more frequent than other ones. Also such therapy damages permeability and rate of intestinal absorption of anti-TB medications and reduces the size of intestinal area of absorption. Attempts to treat tuberculosis intravenously: do ensure direct observation of TB treatment, help to provide and to calculate precise dosage of each medication to each TB patient, increase level of medical technology, applied for basic TB treatment, and have fewer adverse effects. Methods: Prospective randomized cohort study. Total of 224 TB patients. 95 patients of them are without hepatitis, 129 TB patients with hepatitis B and C (58 – B, 29 – C, 42 – B&C). We have formed them also in another 2 groups by treatment regimen: IV intermittent– 91 patients, standard daily – 38 patients. Results: Significant difference in increase of cavity closure (94.5% and 81.6% accordingly, $p < 0.05$) and reduced rate of adverse effects (20,8% and 39,5%, $p < 0.05$) in IV intermittent treatment group. Conclusion: Intravenous TB treatment positive results must be investigated further for tuberculosis patients, including patients with viral hepatitis co-morbidity.