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**Title:** DOTS PLUS versus non DOTS PLUS outcomes in MDRTB patients

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**Body:** Romania is confronted with an important number of MDRTB cases. 2007, DOTS PLUS strategy was applied in the management of selected MDRTB cases. Aim: to assess the impact of DOTS PLUS strategy on cases registered in Iasi, Romania in 2007-2010. Method: comparative analysis of MDRTB characteristics, treatment regimens and outcomes in 2 groups of MDRTB patients; first with 21 cases treated using DOTS PLUS strategy, second: 48 cases not included in DOTS PLUS cohort. Results: first group (9F/12M) 11 new TB cases, 10 relapses. Second group (11F/37M) 20 new TB cases, 25 relapses, 2 treatments after default, 1 chronic, previously treated with second line drugs. First group received treatment according to WHO guidelines, with 6-7 drugs: Z, E, 1 injectable, Ofx, Pto, Cs, PAS. Second group received individualized treatment depending on intermittent drug supply of different aminoglycosides and fluoroquinolones, without PAS. Median number of doses for injectable drugs was 196 in DOTS PLUS group/102 in the second group and of 330 doses /225 doses for Ofloxacin. There were significant differences between number of doses both in fluoroquinolones and aminoglycosides ( $p < 0.003$ ). Final treatment outcomes: success 57.1% in DOTS PLUS group/ 31.2% in the second group and death rate 9.5% versus 35.4%. Comparative analysis revealed significant differences regarding success rate ( $p < 0.05$ ) and death rate ( $p = 0.02$ ). Conclusions: Treatment outcomes in DOTS PLUS group were significantly better; Weak points in the non DOTS PLUS group were identified (e.g: insufficient doses of injectable drugs); DOTS PLUS ensures both correct regimens with access to all active second line drugs and regular drug supply; it is an opportunity for proper management of MDRTB cases.