Abstract Group: 10.2. Tuberculosis

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Title: Anti-tuberculosis therapy as a reason for ejaculatory disorders

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Body: Introduction. The sexual life is an integral part full and happy life. Patient with pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) suffers from his disease itself as well as from different complications. The aim was to estimate the frequency of ejaculatory disorders in men suffering from tuberculosis and to determine the effect of TB treatment on the ejaculation.

Material and Methods. 98 pulmonary TB patients were enrolled in study. The intravaginal latency time before onset of TB was estimated retrospectively and in 3 months of anti-TB therapy.

Results. Before anti-TB therapy 14.3% of pulmonary TB patients had ejaculatory disorders: 10.2% had premature ejaculation, and 4.1% delayed ejaculation. The rest 85.7% of patients had normal ejaculation. After three months of the therapy with 4 anti-TB drugs (isonazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamid and streptomycin) the proportion was changed significantly. The share of patients with normal ejaculation decreased to 61.2%. On contrary, frequency of premature ejaculation increased twice (20.4%), and delayed ejaculation – in 4.5 times (18.4%).

Conclusion. Proportion of ejaculatory disorders in patients with pulmonary TB before a start of anti-TB therapy was the same as in population as whole. So, tuberculosis as a disease doesn't damage an ejaculatory function. Three months of standard anti-TB therapy with four drugs significantly worsened the ejaculatory function of patients. The high growth of delayed ejaculation may be explained by neurotoxicity of anti-TB drugs. So, tuberculosis as a disease doesn't damage an ejaculatory function, but the treatment of tuberculosis does it. There is necessary a special pathogenetic therapy to prevent this complication.