Abstract Group: 10.2. Tuberculosis

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**Title:** Features of TB/HIV co-infection and treatment outcome

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**Body:** In Moldova prevalence of HIV-infection is 0.42%, there are 6404 cumulative cases with HIV. The prevalence of HIV among TB new cases is 5.2%. The most frequent AIDS-related condition is TB, which determines fatal outcome. Aim of this retrospective study on 135 patients is evaluation of clinical, X-ray features and treatment outcome in TB/HIV co-infection. Results: men predominated 67%, young aged (20-40 yrs) 80%, unmarried 78%, unemployed 76%, with bad living conditions 82% and known TB contact 70%. Most of patients, 74% were new TB cases, 19% relapse cases, 67% had infiltrative TB, 42% of which caseous pneumonia, 22% had disseminated and generalized TB. Most of them, 70%, were passively detected, with acute onset in 47% cases and insidious onset in 48% cases, all had signs of broncho-pulmonary and intoxication syndrome. TB developed on the background of HIV-infection in 53% cases, TB and HIV were detected simultaneously in 26% cases. Co-morbidities had 62% cases, most frequently drug-iv using 28%, chronic hepatitis 31% and alcoholism in 21% cases. At the detection, sputum smears and culture were positive for acid-fast bacilli in 46% cases, showing primary resistance in 40%. Radiological was revealed bilateral extensive TB in 69%, disseminated TB in 22% cases. All cases received DOTS, 35% had associated antiretroviral (ARV) treatment. Outcome: anti-TB treatment completed 22%, deaths in 1 year after TB detection 62% cases, default 7% and continue anti-TB treatment 7%. Conclusions: TB/HIV co-infection is most frequent in high-risk population for TB, predominates extensive and generalized forms of TB with high rate of mortality without ARV-treatment.