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Title: Particular aspects of TB endemia in Bucharest after adoption DOTS strategy

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Body: Bucharest, Romania's capital, a great urban agglomeration with almost 2 000 000 inhabitants and a population density of 8 528 inhabitants/Km², was confronted with a rate, sometimes very high of tuberculosis cases for a long time period. Objective: The study of the main indicators of the TB endemic in Bucharest between years 2001 - 2011. Material and method: We used the information existing in the official documents of the information system within the National Program of Tuberculosis Control. Results: In 1963 the tuberculosis incidence reached 223‰ inhabitants, after presenting a clear tendency of reduction till 1985 (65,9‰). After last year, an appreciable increase of the tuberculosis incidence installed, reaching 154,1‰ in 2001, after which a decrease occurred yearly, reaching 67,5‰ in 2011. The incidence for new cases decrease from 135,8‰ in 2001 to 56,9‰ in 2011 and the incidence for relapses decrease from 18,3‰ in 2001 to 10,7‰ in 2011. The tuberculosis incidence in the 0-14 year children population decrease from 60,8‰ in 2001 to 21,4‰ in 2011. The source density was reduced from 12 sources/Km² in 2001 to 5 sources/Km² in 2011. DOTS strategy implemented in Bucharest proved to be an important weapon for TB control, success rate increase yearly. The rate of the therapeutic success of the new source cases with pulmonary TB (M+) increased from 82,2% in the patient cohort from 2001 to 86% in those from 2009. Conclusion: The strict monitoring of the treatment is the medical key in fighting the tuberculosis.