Abstract Group: 10.2. Tuberculosis

Keyword 1: Epidemiology  Keyword 2: MDR-TB  Keyword 3: Tuberculosis - diagnosis

Title: Multidrug-resistant and extensively drug resistance tuberculosis has a strong public health and economical impact in the Republic of Moldova

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Body: Background: Drug resistance represents a serious obstacle to effective tuberculosis (TB) control in Moldova. The results of drug resistance surveillance (DRS) can reflect the indicators of TB control programme efficacy. Multidrug resistance (MDR) is one of the main causes of ineffective treatment of new TB cases. The aim of the study: to estimate the trends of TB drug resistance in Moldova during the period of 2006-2011. The results of DRS to I line TB drugs among new and previously treated TB cases were studied. Methods: DRS included all isolates from new patients diagnosed with pulmonary TB during the last 7 years. The DST was performed in the National TB Reference Laboratory and three Regional Tuberculosis Reference Laboratories. Results: The prevalence of the TB resistance increased considerably during the last period. In the performed study it was analysis results of DRS from 7240 TB New Cases and 6997 previously treated TB cases. The level of primary drug resistance has been increased from 42,0% to 49,2% during this period, and MDR TB from 19,4% to 29,2%. Among previously treated patients the level of MDRTB increase from 50,8% up to 63,4%. Trough patients with MDRTB detected in 2011 the 13,8% were identified with extensively drug resistance. Conclusion: At the current stage the TB drug resistance is a serious problem in the R.Moldova, having serious public health and economic consequences. The increase number of resistant cases influences of the treatment results. The accumulation of a greater number of resistant strains in society can lead to the infection of population and increase the number of TB resistant cases.