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**Title:** Non-tuberculous mycobacterial lung diseases: Retrospective analysis of 42 cases

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**Body:** Aim: The present study was designed to perform retrospective analysis of 42 cases with non-tuberculous mycobacterial lung infection. Materials and methods: A total of 42 patients (mean(SD) age: 46.69(14.57) years, 37(88.1%) males) diagnosed with NTM lung infection were included in this retrospective descriptive study, treated between 2004 and 2010, Istanbul. Identification was performed with Hsp65PCRREA. Data on therapeutic management, radiological and bacteriological findings, co-morbid diseases and treatment outcomes were obtained from medical records, direct phone calls to patients and tuberculosis dispensaries. Results: The most frequently identified NTM types were M.abscessus, M.avium and M.kansasii (n=14(33.3%), 9(21.4%) and 8(19.0%), respectively). Co-morbid diseases were identified in 20(47.6%) patients. Radiological evaluation revealed cavity in 27(63.4%), segmental or subsegmental homogenous opacities in 23(57.8%) and focal acinar, alveolar, micronodular opacities in 23(57.8%) patients; in 27(64.3%) lesions were bilateral. Drug sensitivity testing for first-line drugs performed in 30 (71.4%) patients revealed isoniazide+rifampicin resistance in 18(60.0%) patients, while drug sensitivity testing for second-line drugs was performed in 16(38.1%) patients. Treatment outcome was cure in 26(61.9%) patients, treatment failure in 2(4.8%), death in 3(7.1%), ongoing treatment in 5(11.9%) and follow-up without treatment in 5(11.9%) patients while treatment discontinuation in 1(2.4%) patient. Conclusion: Identification of the mycobacterium in patients with pulmonary TDM infection is essential for correct diagnosis and best treatment planning, and also to obtain real-life epidemiologic data in Turkey.