



# Is adding fluoroquinolones to regimens for treating isoniazid-resistant tuberculosis necessary?

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**In patients with isoniazid-resistant tuberculosis, administering fluoroquinolones may not be required if the duration of (H)RZE treatment is long enough (12 months), even with relatively short durations of Z in the initiation phase** <http://bit.ly/2NjsCEQ>

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Resistance against first-line drugs for treating tuberculosis (TB) continues to be a major public health challenge that hampers the World Health Organization (WHO)'s End TB strategy [1]. The End TB strategy aims to reduce TB deaths by 95% and new TB cases by 90% between 2015 and 2035. In 2017, the WHO recorded 558 000 cases (range 483 000–639 000) of TB not treatable with rifampicin, the most effective first-line anti-TB drug. Of these, 82% cases were of multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) [2].