

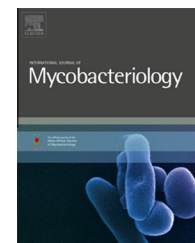
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Outcome of drug-resistant tuberculosis treatment among HIV-positive patients at the tertiary center in Tehran

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB) is a major challenge in controlling TB. HIV-positive patients are vulnerable to TB 100 times more than the general population. Drug-resistant TB leads to high morbidity and mortality in this population. In this study, the outcome of treatment of drug-resistant TB among HIV positive patients from 2003 to 2013 in a tertiary center in Iran will be reviewed.

Materials and methods: All HIV-positive patients with any drug-resistant TB from 2003 to 2013 were selected. The outcome of treatment was extracted from patients' charts.

Results: Out of 269 TB-HIV patients, 34 patients were recruited. All patients were male and the mean age was 37.38 ± 7.03 . Isoniazid (INH) resistant, rifampin (RIF) resistant and multi-drug resistant (MDR) was diagnosed in 11 (32.4%), 7 (20.6%) and 16 (47.1%), respectively. Mean CD4 count was 91.61 ± 23.55 . Outcome of treatment in the INH-resistant cases was cured in 5 (45.5%), failure in 2 (18.2%) and death in 4 (36.4%). In the RIF-resistant group, outcome was as follows: cured 5 (71.4%) and failure in 2 (28.6%). In the MDR-TB patients' group, cured, failure and death were 12 (75%), 2 (12.5%) and 2 (12.5%), respectively.

Conclusion: Treatment of drug-resistant TB can be achieved despite considerable mortality.

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