

Features of phagocytic blood activity in patients with MDR-TB on a background of relapse of a specific process under the influence of standard antimycobacterial therapy

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CONFLICT OF INTERESTS: none

AIM. To study the features of phagocytic blood activity in patients with chemo-resistant pulmonary tuberculosis on a background of relapse of a specific process under the influence of standard antimycobacterial therapy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. A study of phagocytic blood activity in 136 patients with relapse of pulmonary tuberculosis (RTB) and the first diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis (FDPTB) was conducted, depending on the presence or absence of multi-drug resistant pulmonary tuberculosis (MDR-TB). The activity of blood phagocytosis was assessed using the phagocyte count, phagocytic index and digestion index, the spectrophotometric method.

RESULTS. In patients with pulmonary tuberculosis, violations of the activity of phagocytosis of the blood were established, namely the reduction of the above indices. After 2 months of standard anti-TB treatment, these patients did not provide a complete restoration of phagocytic blood activity. There was a significant difference between phagocytosis indices between patients with MDR-TB and susceptible TB. More pronounced inhibition of phagocytic activity of blood was observed in patients with RTB than FDPTB, regardless of the presence or absence of multi-drug resistance to anti-TB drugs.

CONCLUSIONS. Significant decrease in the activity of phagocytosis in a multi-drug resistant relapse of pulmonary tuberculosis than susceptible TB.

KEY WORDS: multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, pulmonary tuberculosis relapse, pulmonary tuberculosis first diagnosed, phagocytic activity, phagocytosis.

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