

**THE ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE CARRYING
OUT OF CHEMOTHERAPY
ON THE EMERGENCE
RECURRENCE TUBERCULOSIS**

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Summary. In order to study the effect of chemotherapy on the occurrence of relapses of pulmonary tuberculosis analyzed the effectiveness of treatment 225 patients with newly diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis. In patients with pulmonary tuberculosis who subsequently developed recurrent disease was significantly less than the MBT were determined with preserved sensitivity to anti-TB drugs — in the $(68,0 \pm 5,4)$ % of cases, the structure of the resistance was dominated by multidrug-resistant (17,4 %) and multidrug (12,0 %) strains of the Office. Correction of chemotherapy, depending on the resistance of MBT data after 2 months of treatment was carried out only in $(20,8 \pm 8,3)$ %, after 4 months — a $(66,7 \pm 9,6)$ % cases ($p < 0,05$) that was the reason for extension of time to heal cavities $(5,2 \pm 0,3)$ months and the duration of hospitalization up to $(5,4 \pm 0,4)$ months. In the $(43,1 \pm 4,8)$ % of patients who subsequently was diagnosed with a relapse of tuberculosis, the main course of chemotherapy ended with the formation of large residual changes in the lungs.

Key words: *recurrent pulmonary tuberculosis, chemotherapy, resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis.*