

LONG-TERM RESULTS OF 5-MONTHS POLYCHEMOTHERAPY USING 5 MEDICATIONS DAILY IN PATIENTS WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED DESTRUCTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Summary

Intensive polychemotherapy with 5–6 basic antituberculous medications (5 medications daily) was applied in a course of 5-months therapy in 120 newly diagnosed patients with destructive pulmonary tuberculosis. As a result of this therapy the bacillary discharge discontinued in 99,1 % and the caverns healed in 93,3 % of cases in ($1,55 \pm 0,09$) months and ($3,21 \pm 0,17$) months, respectively.

The long-term results in 1–4 years after the termination of 5-months intensive polychemotherapy were studied in 79 patients. The favorable results and stable smear negativity were registered in 77 out of 79 persons (97,5 %). The absence of cavities of disintegration was revealed in 72 out of 73 patients (98,6 %). Only in 2 patients (2,5 %) 1–2 years after discontinuation of the therapy the reactivation of smear and radiologically positive tuberculosis occurred. The same long-term results (reactivation of tuberculosis in 2,7 % of cases) were observed following termination of 6–7-months standard chemotherapy with administration of 4 medications daily for the first 2–3 months of treatment. The results of this study indicate a possibility of essential reduction of treatment terms in this group of patients using proposed regimen of polychemotherapy.