

# OBJECTIVE CRITERIA FOR DETERMINATION OF INTENSITY OF TREATMENT REGIMEN IN NEWLY-DIAGNOSED DESTRUCTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

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## *Summary*

In 250 smear-positive patients with newly-diagnosed destructive pulmonary tuberculosis there have been studied a direct effectiveness of antibacterial therapy. Among 110 cured from tuberculosis subjects the rate of relapses was quite high. There have been established that both early and distant results of treatment depended on intensity of antibacterial therapy, quantity and sizes of lung caverns. The quantity and the size of the caverns served as objective criterion for determination of required intensity of treatment. In patients with small caverns it was possible to use a combination of 4 first-line antituberculous medications. In patients with one large or multiple caverns it was necessary to use standard regimens with 5 medications.