RESULTS OF PASA APPLICATION IN COMPLEX CHEMOTHERAPY OF PATIENTS WITH DESTRUCTIVE, INEFFECTIVELY TREATED PREVIOUSLY, RESISTANT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Summary

PASA efficacy and tolerability was studied in 70 patients with multy- and polyresistant destructive, previously ineffectively treated pulmonary tuberculosis. Application of PASA in combination with 3—5 and more antituberculosis drugs (mainly of II group) led to discontinuation of M. tuberculosis (MTB) excretion in 57,4 % of patients, healing of caverns in 37,1 % and caverns partial regression in 44,3 % of patients, which was higher on 17,4 %, 7,9 % and 8,2 %, accordingly, vs. treatment without PAS. Terms of MTB and caverns disappearance shortened on one month. PASA side effects (mainly gastro-enteric) were registered in 32,9 % of patients, and in 14,3 % of them they were meaningfully expressed. Intravenous injections of PASA (Paskonat) were more preferable in the beginning of intensive chemotherapy and rarely provoked gastro-enteric complications than the oral formulation. Side effects were significantly reduced when PASA was prescribed every other day vs. daily use. Resistance either to PASA, or to other drugs, when administered in combination with it, occurred rarely. The indication to PASA administration is a polychemotherapy of destructive, chemoresistant pulmonary tuberculosis, which was ineffectively treated previously.