

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LONG-TERM POLYCHEMOTHERAPY IN COMBINATION WITH PNEUMOPERITONEUM IN PATIENTS WITH EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTIVE, INEFFECTIVELY TREATED PREVIOUSLY, MULTIDRUG RESISTANT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Summary

The results of combination therapy using long-term (5–13 months), intensive polychemotherapy (5–6 antituberculosis medication of 1st and 2nd choice daily) with pneumoperitoneum were studied in 41 patients with severe, destructive, ineffectively treated previously, multidrug resistant pulmonary tuberculosis. Excretion of *M. tuberculosis* was discontinued in 65,9 % of patients, caverns were healed in 36,6 % and partially regressed in 51,2 % of cases, which was by 20,4 %, 16,6 % and 5,7 % respectively higher than in those patients where identical polychemotherapy was administered without pneumoperitoneum. Terms of abacillation were reduced on 1,1 month and healing of caverns — on 1,36 month. Tolerance of polychemotherapy was usually good. Basic indications for use of pneuperitoneum during intensive chemotherapy were determined — the patients with destructive, previously ineffectively treated, multidrug resistant pulmonary tuberculosis, particularly with localization of caverns in lower lobes of lungs and with bilateral lesions.