

EFFICACY OF RIFABUTIN IN TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SEVERE ADVANCED FORMS OF NEWLY DETECTED PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Summary

The efficacy of rifabutin was assessed in comparative prospective randomised trial in 26 patients with different forms of pulmonary tuberculosis (caseous pneumonia, extensive destructive lung lesions) with drug-susceptible MBT. Patients were randomised in 2 groups: first (main) — treatment with rifabutin in dose 0,45 g in combination with isoniazid+streptomycin+ethambutol+pyrazinamide; second (control) — treatment with rifampicin 0,6 g with the same combination of previously mentioned drugs. We assessed the results of treatment after 2, 4, 8 months. The clinical symptoms of tuberculosis disappeared more quickly in patients, received rifabutin ($1,9 \pm 0,4$ months against $3,3 \pm 0,4$ months, $p < 0,05$); grade of sputum conversion was also higher in this group after 8 months — 100 % and 63,6 % ($p < 0,05$), mean terms of sputum conversion were ($2,9 \pm 0,3$ months against $4,2 \pm 0,2$ months, $p < 0,05$). Rifabutin was more effective in comparison with rifampicin in treatment of progressive destructive forms of newly detected pulmonary tuberculosis.