

OPTIMIZATION OF STANDARD CHEMOTHERAPY REGIMEN IN TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Summary

We analyzed the effectiveness of standard regimen of antimycobacterial therapy of newly diagnosed multidrug-resistant (MDR) pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Bukovina area. The efficacy of novel heterocyclic compounds have been evaluated. We concluded that at the time of hospital discharge and the completion of chemotherapy the most effective was the regimen which used 2nd generation fluoroquinolones. Novel compounds, containing isoniazid and imidazole fragments, could serve as the prototypes for development of highly effective anti-tuberculous drugs, especially for treatment of MDR cases.