

# EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MULTIDRUG RESISTANT AND EXTENSIVELY RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS IN ADULTS

**M. I. Sakhelashvili, I. L. Platonova, L. M. Rak, G. D. Shtybel**

## *Abstract*

**Aim:** to study the epidemiological situation with multidrug resistant (MDR) and extensively resistant (XDR) tuberculosis (TB) in Lviv region.

**Materials and methods.** Epidemiological indices of MDR TB in Lviv region for the last 5 years (2010–2015) were analyzed, using annual reports of TB institutions and retrospective analysis of medical documentation of 1343 TB patients (1006 patients with MDR TB and 337 patients with XDR TB), registered at Lviv Regional Phthisiopulmonology Clinical and Diagnostic Center.

**Results and discussion.** In the last few years it is registered 1,4 fold increase of infectious TB incidence and 3 fold increase of MDR TB incidence in Lviv region. In the structure of MDR TB a share of XDR has increased by 4 times from 6,8% in 2011 to 27,8% in 2015.

In MDR TB patients the distribution of isolated *M. tuberculosis* strains was as follows: HRSE-resistant — 32,7 %, HRS-resistant — 28,0%, HRE-resistant — 21,8%. In XDR TB the proportion of strains, resistant to first line antibacterials, was 1,6 times higher to HRES, 3,1 times higher to HRZS and 1,4 times higher to HREZS, compared with MDR TB.

The clinical structure of MDR TB is characterized by the growing prevalence of disseminated and fibro-cavernous tuberculosis. Almost all cases presented with destruction of lung parenchyma and massive bacteria production.

**Key words:** tuberculosis, epidemiology, multidrug and extensive resistance, adults.

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*Manana I. Sakhelashvili*

*Danylo Halatskiy National Medical University, Lviv, Ukraine*

*MD, professor*

*Department of tuberculosis and pulmonology*

*477, Zelena, 79000, Lviv, Ukraine*

*Tel.: +38 032-236-89-42, mob.: +38-098-451-30-86, mananasakh@ukr.net*