

FEATURES OF THE CLINICAL COURSE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN HEALTH CARE WORKERS

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Abstract

The aim was to study the clinical course and effectiveness of the treatment of tuberculosis (TB) in medical workers (MW) in the Vinnitsa region in 2007–2015.

Materials and methods. We analyzed the primary medical documentation (outpatient and inpatient records, reporting forms) of 131 MW who developed TB for a 9-year period. The study included only MW of Vinnytsia region hospitals, excluding the technical personnel. Based on the official documentation, the features of epidemiology and clinical course the results of TB treatment in MW were studied.

Results and discussion. On average, the incidence of TB in MW was 48,7 per 100,000 MW. Pulmonary TB was detected in 115 (87,8%) MW, extrapulmonary TB — in 16 (12,2 %) MW. Among the cases of pulmonary TB, focal forms were found in 31 (27,0 %), infiltrative forms — in 43 (37,4 %) and disseminated — in 35 (30,4 %). There were 107 (81,7 %) new cases of TB and 24 (18,3 %) cases of TB relapse. The destruction of the pulmonary parenchyma was detected in 47 (40,9 %) of MW. The smear-positive TB was detected in 57 (49,6 %) patients. In 100 patients with newly diagnosed TB the disease was caused by susceptible mycobacteria. Of these, 56 (56,0 %) cases were smear-positive, and 42 (42,0 %) — destructive TB. In 68 (51,9 %) MW the TB was diagnosed after referral for medical care, and only in 63 (48,1 %) it was actively revealed at routine checkups. Analysis of the clinical course of TB in MW showed that only 46,1 % of MW presented complaints. A combination of intoxication and bronchopulmonary syndromes (71,7 % of patients) was more frequent. In 97,0 % of cases the treatment was effective exceeding mean population level of 82,4 % ($p < 0,05$).

Key words: tuberculosis, medical workers, Vinnitsa region, morbidity, clinical course, treatment results.