

CLINICAL EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PATHOGENETIC THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS

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Abstract

Aim: to investigate the expediency of using an immunomodulator of the muramilpeptide series in patients with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis based on clinical, X-ray and general laboratory tests.

Materials and methods. 47 patients were examined. The immunomodulator of the muramilpeptide series was used for pathogenetic therapy. Patients were divided into two groups: first — 22 patients which received only anti-tuberculosis drugs; second — 25 patients administered additionally with immunomodulator of the muramilpeptide series (GAMPED). All patients underwent complex clinical-radiological, microbiological and generally accepted laboratory tests before and after 2, 4, 6, and 8 months of therapy.

Results. The use of GAMPED in study patients in comparison with control group at the early phase of therapy led to decrease of intoxication, shortened the terms of sputum negativation, cavity closure and duration of intensive phase by 1,9 month in average.

Conclusion. The administration of GAMPED improved the effectiveness of treatment of patients with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in comparison with patients which received only anti-tuberculosis drugs, and made it possible to reduce the duration of intensive phase.

Key words: multidrug-resistant, tuberculosis, immunomodulator, muramilpeptide series, treatment.

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