

THE PROBLEM OF LOW EFFICIENCY OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

V. M. Melnyk, I. A. Novozhylova, V. G. Matusevych

Abstract

Despite the program-targeted approach to the implementation of anti-tuberculosis measures, it is not possible to achieve the WHO recommended indicator of the effectiveness of treatment of tuberculosis patients with bacterial excretion at 85, 0 % in Ukraine. This figure is only 55, 5 %.

The analysis of publications of domestic and foreign authors showed that a significant cause of the low effectiveness of treatment of tuberculosis patients was a late detection of the disease, which maintains a tendency to growth and directly depends on the deterioration of the socioeconomic state of the country. There is a problem of delay in diagnosing and timely start of adequate treatment of tuberculosis, the reasons for which are: geographical and logistical inaccessibility of diagnostics, insufficient awareness of the population about tuberculosis, insufficient motivation to undergo diagnostics and begin treatment, stigmatization of patients with tuberculosis. In the new socio-economic realities, a strategy for timely detection of tuberculosis in general and the work with groups of risk, in particular, need to be fully reviewed. An inadequate treatment duration not only negatively affects on the indicator of treatment effectiveness, but also creates conditions for an increase in chemoresistant tuberculosis. To improve the adherence to treatment in patients with tuberculosis, the motivation is necessary taking into account many factors and interests of the patient himself. An important role in this is played by competent psychological support of drug therapy and interdepartmental interaction.

Along with obvious economic, social and epidemiological advantages, the full use of inpatient forms of treatment for patients with tuberculosis ensures high rates of treatment effectiveness, including in socially difficult patients. However, the transition to an outpatient treatment model should be weighed against significant risks, which are extremely difficult to solve in the current political and socio-economic conditions.

Key words: tuberculosis, treatment, efficacy.

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Vasil M. Melnyk

SI "National institute of phthiology

and pulmonology named after F. G. Yanovsky

National Academy of medical sciences of Ukraine"

Vice-director on scientific organization and scientific methodology

MD, professor

10, M. Amosova str., Kyiv, 03680, Ukraine

Tel.: 38044 275-41-22, fax: 38044 275-21-18, melnyk@ifp.kiev.ua.