## RATIONALE FOR SURGICAL TREATMENT OF DRUG-RESISTANT LUNG TUBERCULOSIS ON THE BASIS OF DENSITOMETRIC INDICATORS OF CT-SCAN

## N. I. Linnik, I. A. Kalabukha, E. A. Mayetniy, E. R. Tarasenko Abstract

Surgical methods are becoming of emerging importance in management of pulmonary tuberculosis, which is associated with irreversible morphological lung abnormalities. Moreover, the prevalence of drug-resistant mycobacteria stimulates wider use of surgery, since conservative treatment of patients with disseminated destructive multi-resistant lung tuberculosis can only provide complete cure in 8,0 % of all cases, while lethal outcome in patients with caseous pneumonia during the main course of chemotherapy reaches 64 %.

Lung surgery has proved its effectiveness in treatment of patients with multi-resistant tuberculosis. Combination of surgery and chemotherapy is more often used in clinical practice nowadays. At the same time, the questions with organization of surgical treatment in patients with irreversible changes in lung parenchyma remain unanswered despite a significant growth of the number of clinical trials dedicated to this problem.

Current report highlights the analysis of the situation in Ukraine with the management of drug-resistant pulmonary tuberculosis. It has been demonstrated that combined use of both surgical and medicinal treatment improves outcomes of the disease.

Using specific clinical example, it has been shown a high efficacy of computed densitometry in establishing the degree of activity of a specific inflammation, being an objective indication for lung surgery for its complete clinical cure.

**Key words:** drug-resistant tuberculosis, surgical treatment, CT-scan, densitometry, tuberculosis activity.

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Mykola I. Lynnyk
National institute of phthisiology and pulmonology
named after F. G. Yanovskyi NAMS of Ukraine
Leading research associate
Doctor of medicine
10, M. Amosova str., Kyiv, 03038, Ukraine
Tel./fax: 38044-275-41-22, linnyk@ifp.kiev.ua