DETECTION OF M. tuberculosis AND DRUG SENSITIVITY TEST FROM SPUTUM CULTURE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN DR SOETOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL BETWEEN 2003-2004

Abstrak:

In most developing countries, sputum culture and drug-sensitivity tests are not done routinely because lack of shortage of laboratories facilities for culture and drug-sensitivity tests. It is rarely possible, therefore, to prescribe regimens according to laboratory results. Most developing countries suffer from a shortage of financial resources to procure antituberculosis drugs even for new smear-positive pulmonary cases. In addition, the cost of the drugs used in the treatment of drug-resistant tuberculosis is generally, much higher than that of the drugs used in the short-course chemotherapy, and it is rarely possible to cover the cost of secondary drugs unless external financial resources are available. In 2003 there was 133 patients, 81 (60.90%) male and 52 (39.10%) female. The result of the M. tuberculosis culture was 19 positive, 9 (47.37%) male and 10 (52.63%) female with 2 (10.53%) patients positive for MDR-TB. The culture and sensitivity test for the first-line antituberculosis drugs (SIRE) was as follows: sensitive for isoniazid was 9 (47.37%), for rifampin was 16 (84.21%), for streptomycin was 10 (52.63%), and for ethambutol there was 12 (63.16%) patients. Resistance for isoniazid was 10 (52.63%), for rifampin was 3 (15.79%), for streptomycin was 9 (47.37%), and for ethambutol there was 7 (36.84%) patients. 2 patients (10.53%) were MDR-TB and the sensitivity tests result were resistance for all drugs (isoniazid, rifampin, streptomycin and ethambutol). In 2004 there was 56 patients, 90 (57.69%) male and 66 (42.31%) female. The result of the M. tuberculosis culture was 26 positive, 15 (57.69%) male and 11 (42.31%) female and no MDR-TB. The culture and sensitivity test for SIRE was as follows: sensitive for isoniazid was 23 (88.46%), for rifampin was 24 (92.31%), for streptomycin was 16 (61.54%), and for ethambutol there was 12 (46.15%) patients. Resistance for isoniazid was 3 (11.54%), for rifampin was 2 (7.69%), for streptomycin was 10 (38.46%), and for ethambutol there was 14 (53.85%) patients. Regular examination must be done routinely in all patients with pulmonary TB to identify the MDR-TB and treated properly using the second-line drugs.

Keyword:

pulmonary tuberculosis, culture M. tuberculosis, drug sensitivity test, MDR-TB

Daftar Pustaka:

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