RESISTANCE OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS TO MAJOR ANTI-TB DRUGS

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The course of tuberculous process , treatment and epidemiological situation of the disease is strongly dependent on the properties of the pathogen, and this is the factor as drug resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MBT).

Sins 90 years of worldwide landslide occurred actually increase the frequency of seizure -resistant MBT to major antimycobacterial drugs (AMBD) and clinicians began to note a decrease in the effectiveness of chemotherapy . One of the varieties is chemis resistance is multi-tresistance simultaneous resistance to a combination of " isoniazid + rifampicin " and combining it with other AMBD .

A statistical processing of bacteriological examinations of patients who were treated at the Kharkiv direct TB dystpanseri №1.

The aim of the thethis is defined study of the structure and profile of drug resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis to the main series of anti-TB drugs (isoniazid (H), rifampicin (R), streptomycin (S), ethambutol (E).

The results of the analysis of the structure of Mycobacterium tuberculosis drug resistance is dominated by multi- strains (63.7 %) strains were monoresistance lowest proportion (18.8 %). The frequency of multiresistant strains was 17.5 %.
The study of the frequency and profile of multiresistant allowed to identify different strains of multidrug HR ratio of the combinations of drugs primary series (Fig. 1).

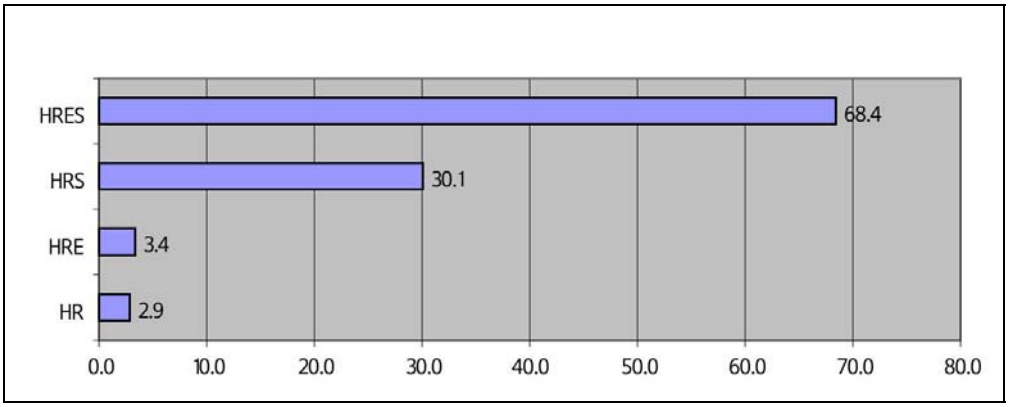

Fig. 1. Structure of multiresistant in Kharkiv region in 2013.

Conclusions. Study of the structure, frequency and profile of drug resistance enables the Office to timely adjust treatment regimens bakteriovydilyuvachiv and predict the effectiveness of their likuvannyav in a hospital. Growth multyrezystenyh strains indicates an unfavorable redistribution in the structure of resistance.