

RESISTANCE TO ANTI-TUBERCULOTICS - CORRELATION OF LABORATORY AND CLINICAL PARAMETERS.

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Despite the fact that tuberculosis TB currently belongs to rarer respiratory diseases in the Slovak Republic SR and SR itself belongs to countries with a low incidence of TB the incidence in some countries especially in Eastern European countries increases continuously More serious is the fact that more and more frequently occur strains of mycobacteria which are resistant to various anti-tuberculosic drugs AT The emergence and spread of drug-resistant tuberculosis particularly the most serious forms - multidrug-resistant tuberculosis MDR-TB and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis XDR-TB are the major challenges of the global fight against tuberculosis since the treatment of resistant forms is both medical and financial problems In this work we compared an impact of resistance on the clinical status of patients with drug-resistant tuberculosis p We found that during recent years slight increase in resistant TB can be observed especially of its more severe forms MDR-TB and XDR-TB More severe type of resistance is associated with lower chance for remission higher mortality and necessity of using more AT with increased therapy-caused complications adverse effects

Key words: Tuberculosis Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Drug resistance