



Treatment Outcomes among the Patients with MDR-Tuberculosis in Peoples Medical College Hospital Sindh Pakistan: A Cross sectional and Comparative Study

Arslan AHMER^{1*}, Abdul BASEER², Sajjad Ali SHAH³, Abdul RASHID⁴, Eshwa DAR⁴, Shumaila Parveen ARAIN⁵, Muhammad Asif SHEHZAD⁶, Rahim ULLAH⁷, Touseef NAWAZ⁶, Tahseen AHMED¹ & Altaf Ali MANGI⁶

¹ *Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, People's University of Medical and Health Sciences for Women (PUMHSW), Nawabshah, Sindh, Pakistan*

² *Department of Pharmacy, Abasyn University, Peshawar, KPK, Pakistan*

³ *Department of Biotechnology, Bacha Khan University, Charsadda, KPK, Pakistan*

⁴ *Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Lahore, Panjab, Pakistan*

⁵ *Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Sindh, Pakistan*

⁶ *Faculty of Pharmacy, Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan, KPK, Pakistan*

⁷ *Department of Pharmacy, University of Peshawar, Peshawar, KPK, Pakistan*

SUMMARY. The cross sectional study was conducted at Pulmonary Care Center Peoples Medical College Hospital for the period of 12 months to evaluate the comparison between the indoor and outdoor patients reported with MDR-TB (multidrug-resistance tuberculosis), their treatment outcomes and adverse drugs reactions was assessed between both types of MDR-TB patients. Total number of study subjects were 150, from them 94 (62.66%) patients were getting their medical treatment through Ambulatory system whereas 56 (37.33%) patients were admitted in hospitals and they get their initial treatment and medical facility within hospital. Patients on ambulatory care system were having less adverse drugs reactions as compare to those, who got their medical facilitation within hospitals. Tuberculosis is long term disease and it needs long term therapy for its management, initially 06-month therapy is given to patients, when we compare both groups in sense of socio-demographic characteristics, clinical features and rate of healing disease.

RESUMEN. El estudio transversal se realizó en el Pulmonary Care Center Peoples Medical College Hospital durante un período de 12 meses para evaluar la comparación entre los pacientes de interior y exterior notificados con MDR-TB (tuberculosis multi-resistente), los resultados del tratamiento y las reacciones adversas a los medicamentos. evaluados entre ambos tipos de pacientes con TB-MDR. El número total de sujetos del estudio fue 150, de ellos 94 (62,66%) pacientes estaban recibiendo su tratamiento médico a través del sistema Ambulatorio mientras que 56 (37,33%) pacientes fueron ingresados en hospitales y reciben su tratamiento inicial y centro médico dentro del hospital. Los pacientes del sistema de atención ambulatoria tenían menos reacciones adversas a los medicamentos en comparación con aquellos que recibieron su facilitación médica dentro de los hospitales. La tuberculosis es una enfermedad a largo plazo y necesita terapia a largo plazo para su manejo, inicialmente se administra a los pacientes una terapia de 06 meses, cuando comparamos ambos grupos en cuanto a características sociodemográficas, características clínicas y tasa de curación de la enfermedad.

KEY WORDS: Ambulatory System, MDR-TB, XDR-TB, Ototoxicity, Arthralgia.

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. *E-mail:* arslan.ahmer@gmail.com