

Tuberculosis Situation and Drugs Adverse Rreaction in Patients with Tuberculosis in Sanandaj district from 2004- 2009

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ABSTRACT

Background and objective: Isoniazid, rifampine, Pyrazinamide and ethambutol Have many adverse effect including gasteronitestinal and hepatic side effects that may lead to withdrawing treatment; nonetheless there is no precise national statistics about these side effects. The goal of this study was to investigate of tuberculosis situation and drug adverse effect in patients with tuberculosis during six years.

Materials and methods: In this cross-sectional study all patients with tuberculosis who were diagnosed during 2004 to 2009 in Sanandaj district were assessed. The required data were gathered from TB registration record of district and from recorded documents of patients. In order to diagnose side effects of drugs, based on national guidelines, the examination results were recorded and were confirmed by TB coordinator physician of district.

Results: From 425 patients, 118 persons (27.8%) were affected by side effects of drugs; the most common recorded side effects were nausea and vomiting which were observed in 36 persons (8.5%). Hepatitis and increase in hepatic enzymes were observed in 35 persons (8.2%) during the study. There was no significant relationship between sex and type of TB. In addition, concerning TB diagnosis during past years, there was no difference between urban and rural areas.

Conclusion: It seems that women are more vulnerable to TB in Sanandaj. The prevalence of hepatic drugs side effects in Sanandaj is higher than other area. It is necessary to train involved staff in TB program about side effects of drugs and treatment in order to record those side effects and to include a regular and accurate system of monitoring side effects in national TB program (instead of self-reporting).

Key Words: Tuberculosis, Hepatotoxicity, Drug Side effect