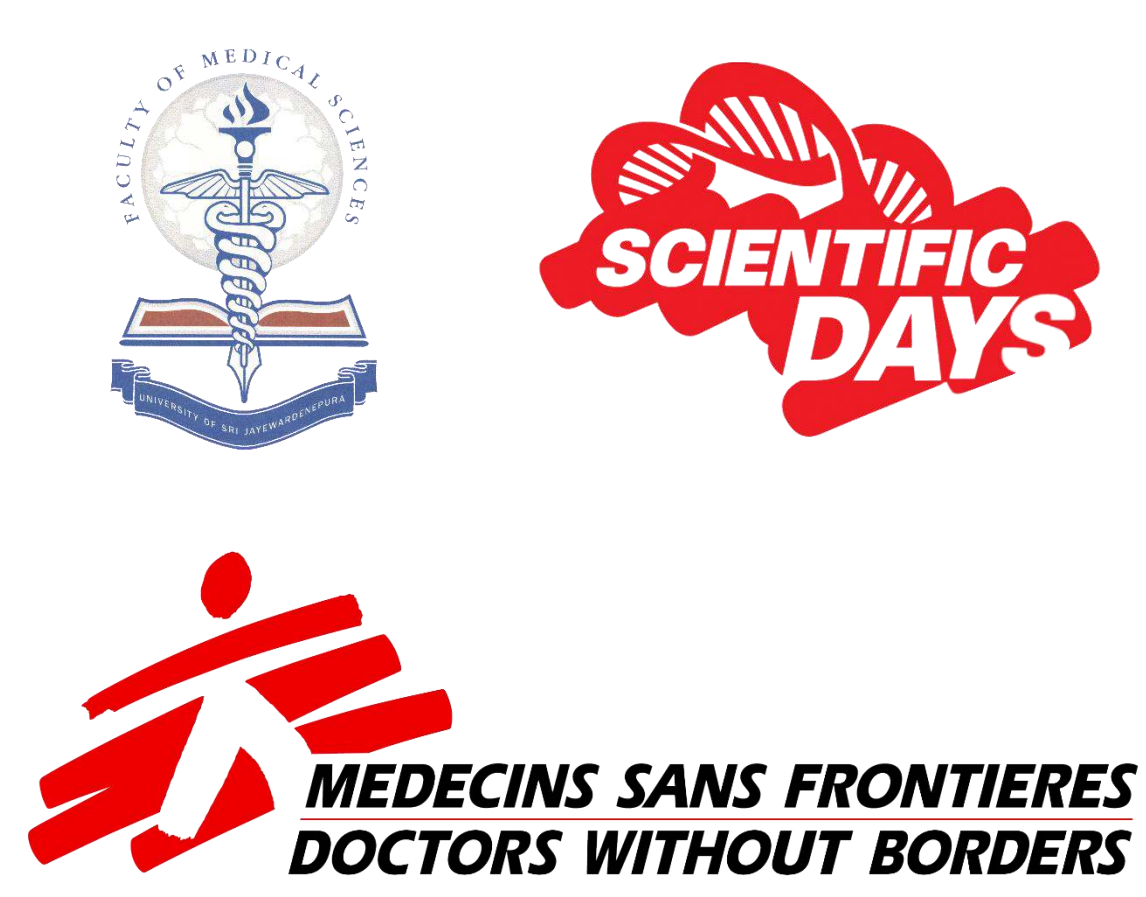


Patient characteristics and TB treatment outcome of patients with Mono H resistance in M East ward, Mumbai, India



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Introduction

- In India isoniazid resistance is 11.06% and 25.09% among new and previously treated TB patients, respectively.
- This is a descriptive study of routinely collected programme data.
- All DRTB patients initiated on treatment from January 2017 to June 2020 at the M east ward DRTB OPD was included in the study.

Table 1 : Description of the demographic and clinical characteristics of the study cohort

	Variable	Characteristics	N=184	%
Demographic Characteristics	Age (in years)	Median	31.8 (9-71)	
	Gender	Female	106	58
		Male	77	42
	Clinical Characteristics	Site of Disease	PTB	164
EPTB			18	10
Co-morbidity		HIV	7	4
		DM	19	10
		BMI	<16	34
>16	122		67	



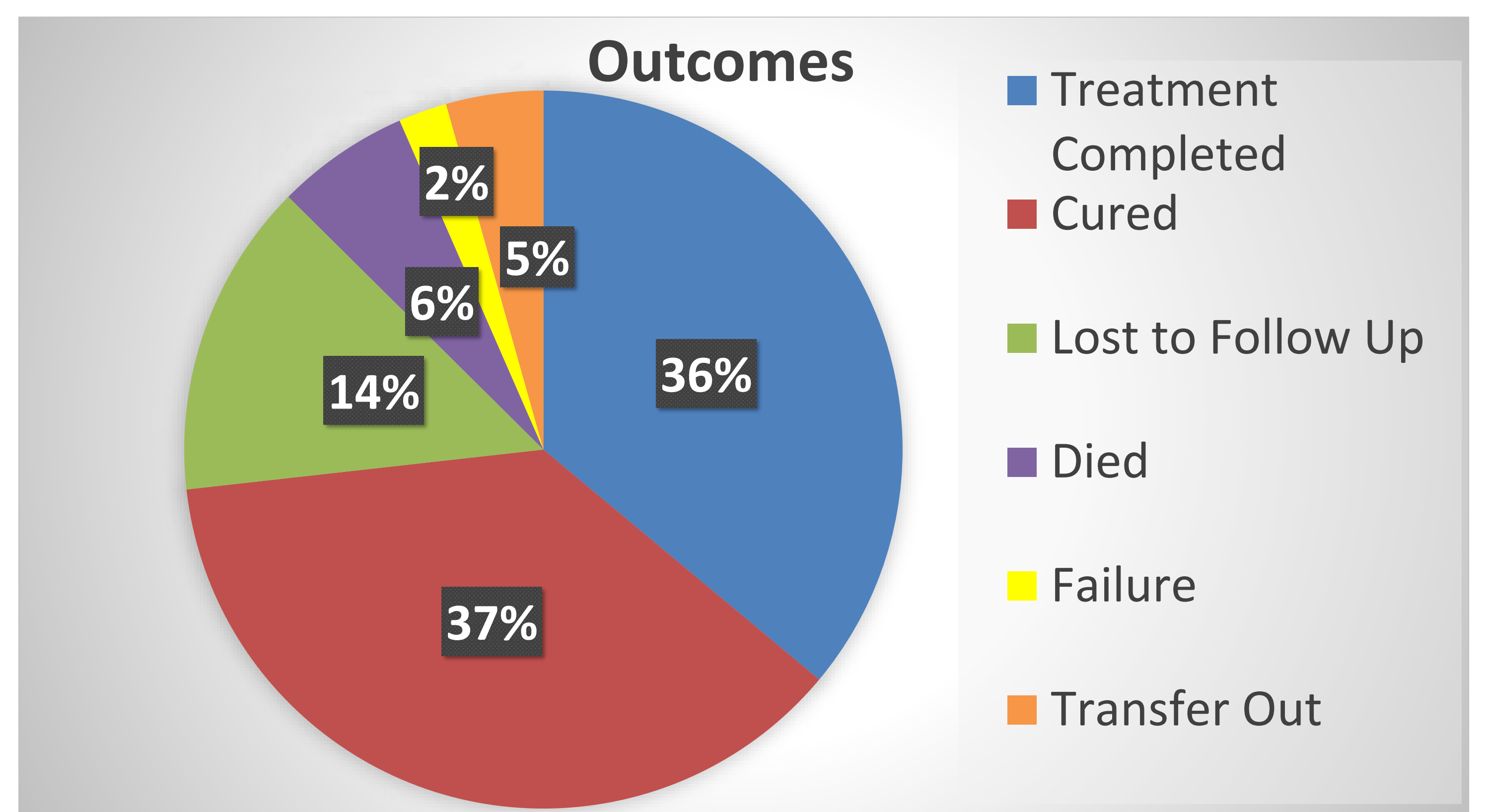
Our study cohort shows Isoniazid resistance is 5.5% and 6.6% in new and previously treated cases respectively.

Results :

Table 2 : Description of treatment outcomes among Mono H cohort according to regimen type

Total cohort (N=184)		N	%
Injectable (N=92)	Favourable	64	70%
	Unfavourable	28	30%
Without Injectables (N=82)	Favourable	69	84%
	Unfavourable	13	16%

Figure 1 : Description of treatment outcomes among Mono H cohort



The **favourable outcome is higher by 14%** for patients **without injectables** and treatment duration of **6 months** (2019 & 2020) than **with patients on injectables** and treatment duration 11 months (2017&2018).

Conclusion

- Mono-H constituted 6% of the total DRTB cohort of M-east ward in Mumbai compared with national average of 6.8%.
- The favourable outcomes are better among females by 25%.
- Unfavourable outcome is higher among patients with BMI<16 by 15% .
- Unfavourable outcome is higher among patients with diabetes by 3%.
- New and previous treated category of patient has no difference in treatment outcomes.

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