A study of clinical profile and treatment outcome of DOTS (Directly Observed Therapy Short Course) regime in 250 pulmonary and extra pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Hamidia hospital, Bhopal in the year 2011

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Tuberculosis (TB) is the world’s foremost infectious cause of death with nearly 90 Million new cases and 30 million deaths annually. The aim of this study was to study clinical profile of patients and to evaluate the effectiveness of DOTS regime in the terms of cure rate, failure rate, defaulter rate and deaths. 250 newly diagnosed patients having pulmonary or extra pulmonary Tuberculosis who were attending the DOTS centre at Hamidia Hospital, Bhopal, India year 2011 and fulfilling the inclusion and exclusion criteria were included in study. Pulmonary tuberculosis cases predominated 175 (70%) cases and extra pulmonary cases accounted for 75 (30%), highest incidence of tuberculosis was observed in the age group 21-40 years 125 patients (50%), most common symptom was cough and weight loss 192 cases (76.7%), most common finding on examination was pallor 170 patients (68%), most common x ray finding was unilateral consolidation 77 (32%) patients. Sputum conversion rate at end of intensive phase was 89.33% while at end of extended intensive phase, 2nd month of continuation phase and at end of treatment was 92%. So at end of treatment among 175 pulmonary tuberculosis patients cure rate was 77.71% i.e. 136 patients, failure rate was 5.14%-9 patients, defaulter rate was 4.0%-7 patients, death rate was 4.57%-8 and patients declared completed treatment. Were 8.57%-15 patients. Of the 75 extra pulmonary cases 68 Patients (90%) were declared treatment completed 4 patients (5.3%) were defaulters, 3 patients died.

Biography
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