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**The effectiveness of treatment in patients with destructive pulmonary tuberculosis depending on the mode of administration of antimtuberculosis drugs**

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Background and objective. The aim of research was to determine the effectiveness of chemotherapy using

intravenous (i/v) antimtuberculosis drugs compared with their oral administration during the intensive phase (IP) of treatment in patients with destructive pulmonary tuberculosis (TB).

Methods. 130 TB patients were randomized into 2 groups: Main (n=65) who received isoniazid, ethambutol and sodium rifamycin i/v + pyrazinamide per os and control (n=65) who received all the drugs (isoniazid, rifampicin, ethambutol, pyrazinamide) orally.

Results. After 2 weeks of treatment symptoms of intoxication disappeared in 90.7% of patients of the main group (MG) and 75.0% patients in the control group (CG), p<0.05. The mean duration of symptoms of intoxication in patients MG was 9,6±0,7 days, in CG -13.4±1.2 days. After completing IP sputum conversion was found in all the patients MG and 43 (95.7%) patients CG. The average time of sputum conversion in MG was 1.6±0.1 months and 1.8±0.1 months in CG, p>0.05. In patients with destructive pulmonary TB time to sputum conversion was 1.7±0.1 months in MG and 2.1±0.1 months in CG, p<0.05. The average time of cavities healing in MG was 2.9±0.2 months and 3.7±0.3 months in the CG, p<0.05.

Conclusions. In patients with destructive pulmonary TB use of isoniazid, ethambutol and sodium rifamycin i/v in the intensive phase of chemotherapy resulted in a significant reduction in terms of the disappearance of symptoms of intoxication and sputum conversion.

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