

Outcomes of daily dose versus party-daily dose treatment for lung tuberculosis: A real-world database study in an Indonesian hospital

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Abstrak

Background a meta-analysis of randomized control trials (RCTs) on category I pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) treatments showed that either part-daily (2RHZE/4R3H3) or daily dose (2RHZE/4RH) had the same failure and recurrence rates. However, the World Health Organization (WHO) concluded that the part-daily dose had higher failure and recurrence rates. Therefore, this study was conducted to compare the treatment outcomes between both regimens, whether daily dose regimen has a better treatment outcome than part-daily dose regimen, and the adverse effects between both regimens. Methods this was an analytic cross-sectional study of patients at the Persahabatan General Hospital, over the period of January 2015-June 2018. Data were taken from medical records and supported by telephone interviews, each regimen group had 175 patients.

Results there were no significant differences for success rates ($p=0.470$), lost to follow up rates ($p=0.659$), failure rates ($p=1.000$), death rates ($p=1.000$), and adverse effects in the continuation phase ($p=0.324$) between the groups. There were, however, significant differences in cure rates ($p < 0.001$) and complete treatment rates ($p<0.001$) between the groups. Conclusion the cure rate and complete treatment rate were found to be better for the part-daily than the daily doses. The success rate of both regimens were the same as Indonesia's target (90%). In the continuation phase, there were no significant difference of adverse effects between both regimens.