شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

بعض الوثائق الاصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالاصل

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Chest
Diseases

Drug Resistance in Tuberculosis with Special Reference to the Present Status in Egypt

An Essay

Submitted to Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University, in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of Master Degree in Chest Diseases & Tuberculosis

By

Dalia Ezzat El Sharawy

M.B.B.Ch

Supervisors

Prof. Fawzy Abo El-Naga El-Emery
Prof. of Chest Diseases,
Faculty of Medicine,
Tanta University

Dr.Amgad AbdelRaouf Farhat
Assist. Prof. of Chest Diseases,
Faculty of Medicine,
Tanta University

Dr. Ayman Hassan Abdel Zaher
Lecturer of Chest Diseases,
Faculty of Medicine
Tanta University

Faculty of Medicine

Tanta University

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

رب أوزعنى أن أشكر نعمتك التى
أنعمت على وعلى والدى وأن أعمل
صالحا ترضه وأدخلنى برحمتك فى
عبادك الصالحين

صدق الله العظيم
سورة النمل من الآية (١٩)

University. She provided me with an ideal and inspiring research environment and provided me with sympathy, valuable advice, continuous encouragement and help.

bstract

Drug-resistance in Tuberculosis is a phenomenon that is threatening the stabilization of global Tuberculosis (TB) control. It is a worldwide problem, being present virtually in all countries that were surveyed. According to current World Health Organization and the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease estimates, the median prevalence of MDR-TB has been 1.1% in newly diagnosed patients. The proportion, however, is considerably higher (median prevalence: 7%) in patients who have previously received anti-TB treatment. While host genetic factors may contribute to the development of drug resistance, incomplete and inadequate treatment is the most important factor leading to its development, suggesting that it is often a man made tragedy. Efficiently run TB control programs based on a policy of directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS), are essential for preventing the emergence of drug resistance in TB. The management is a challenge that should be undertaken by experienced clinicians at centers equipped with reliable laboratory services for mycobacterial cultures and in vitro sensitivity testing as it requires prolonged use of costly second-line drugs with a significant potential for toxicity. The judicious use of drugs; supervised standardized treatment; focused clinical, radiological, and bacteriologic follow-up; and surgery at the appropriate juncture are key factors in the successful management of these patients. With newer effective second line anti-TB drugs, innovative approaches such as DOTS-Plus are showing promise for the management of patients with drug resistant TB under program conditions.

Key words: MDR-TB, PCR, DOTS-Plus, XDR.

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