

DRUG RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS IN A HIGH COMPLEXITY SPECIALISED UNIT: EPIDEMIOLOGY, TREATMENT AND MAIN ADVERSE REACTIONS

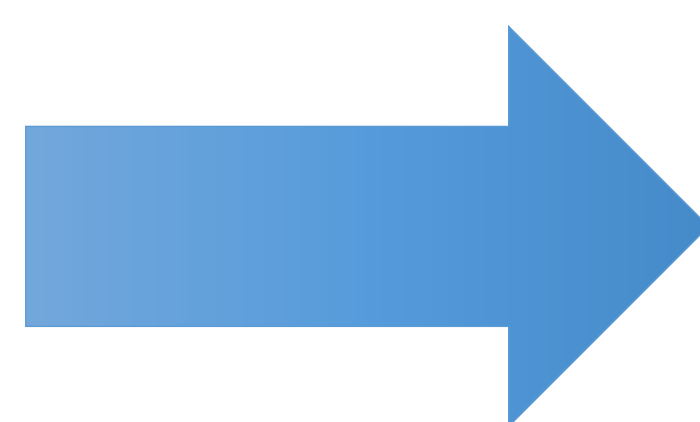
M. Ayllón, C. Sobrino, C. Bilbao, M. García-Trevijano, M. Escario, A.B. Arancón, C. Jiménez, J. Álvarez, A. Herrero

Department of Pharmacy, Hospital La Paz, Madrid, Spain

25th Congress of the EAHP, 23-28 March 2021

Background and importance

Inadequate therapeutic regimens
+
Lack of adherence due to adverse effects



The resistance to tuberculosis drugs is a **major public health problem**

A better understanding of these issues may lead to better outcomes

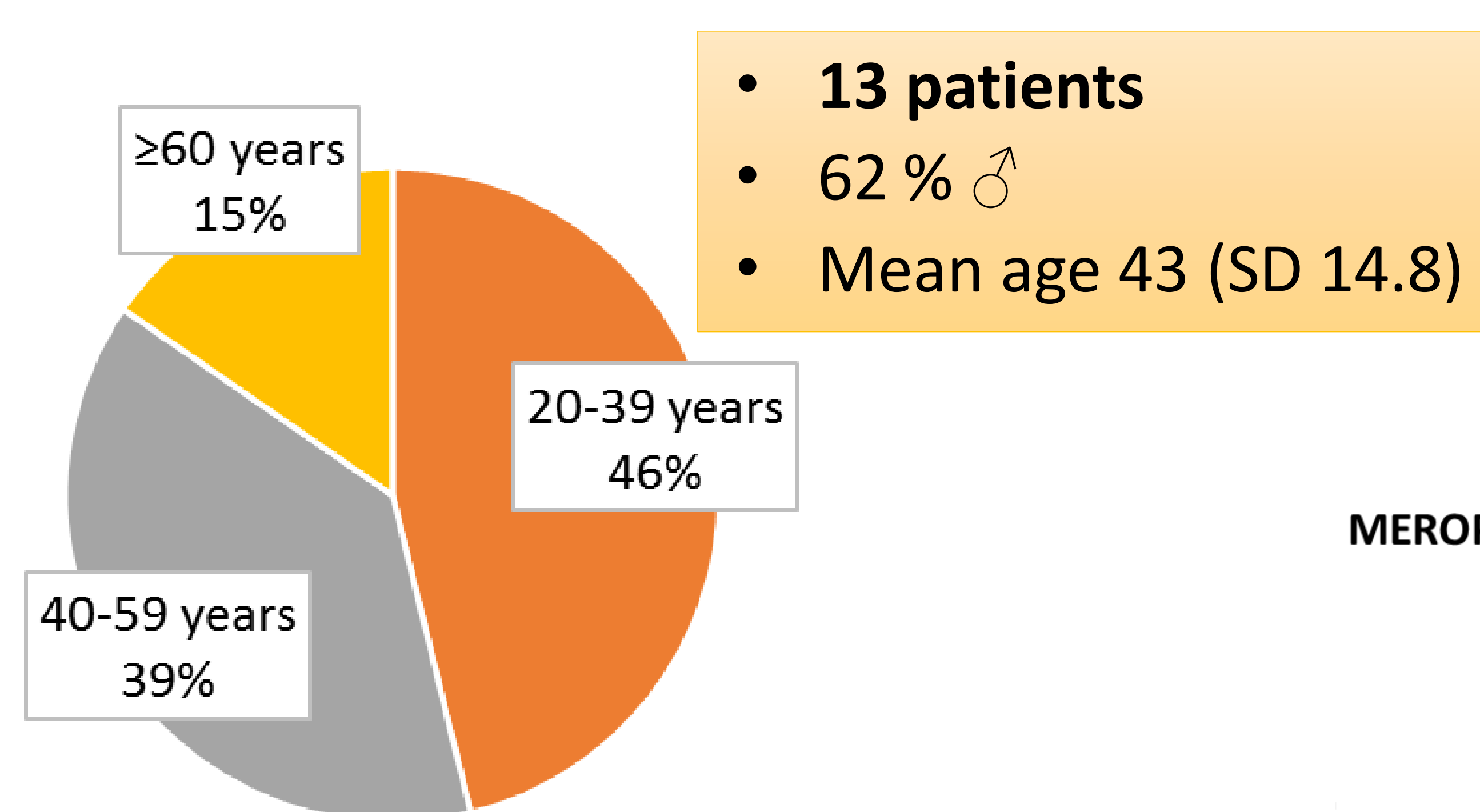
Objectives

To describe the population with drug-resistant tuberculosis, the most used treatments, their adverse drug reactions (ADR) and their efficacy

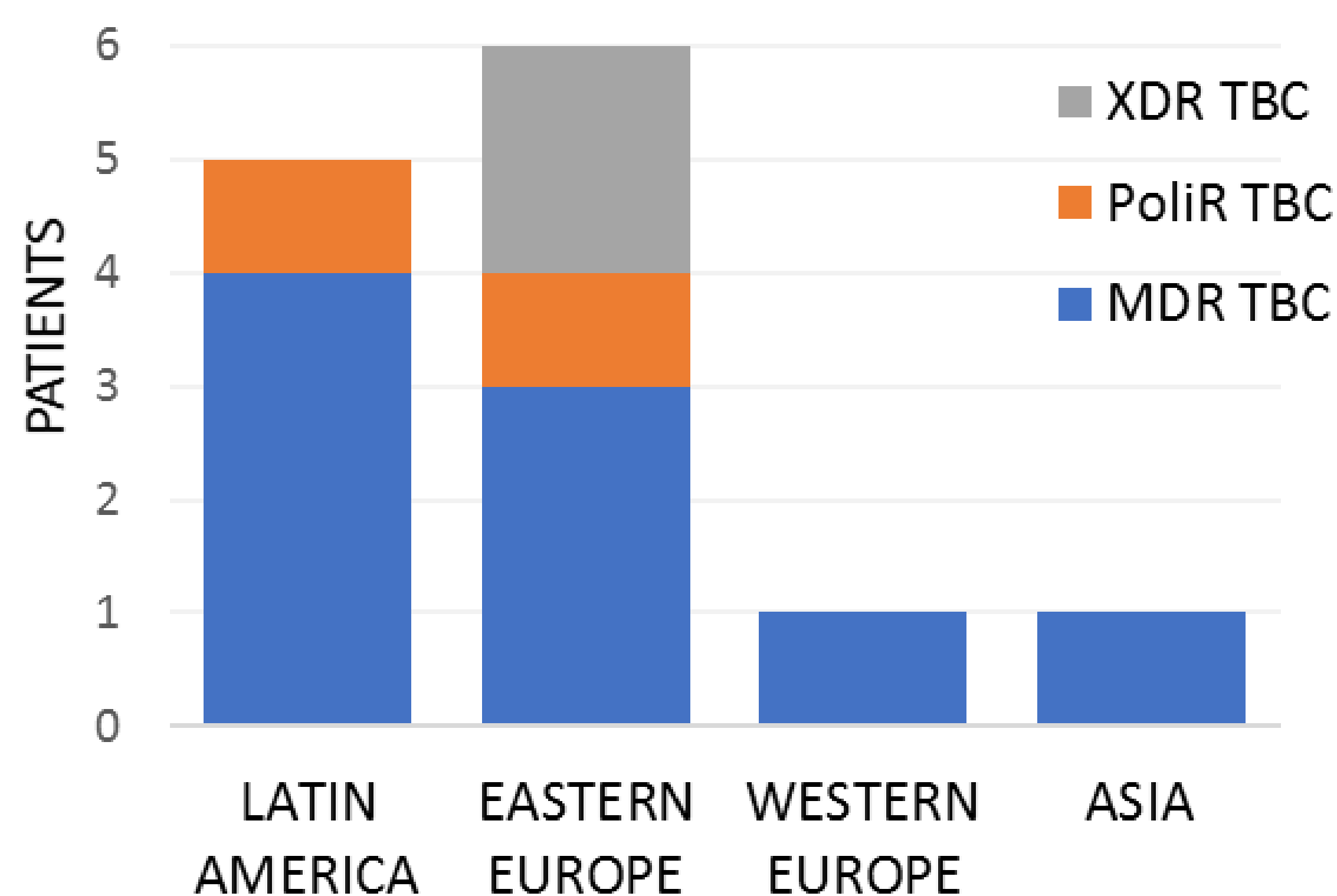
Materials and methods

- **Descriptive, observational and retrospective study**
- **Inclusion criteria:** patients that finished their treatments for drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* between 2015 and 2019 in our hospital

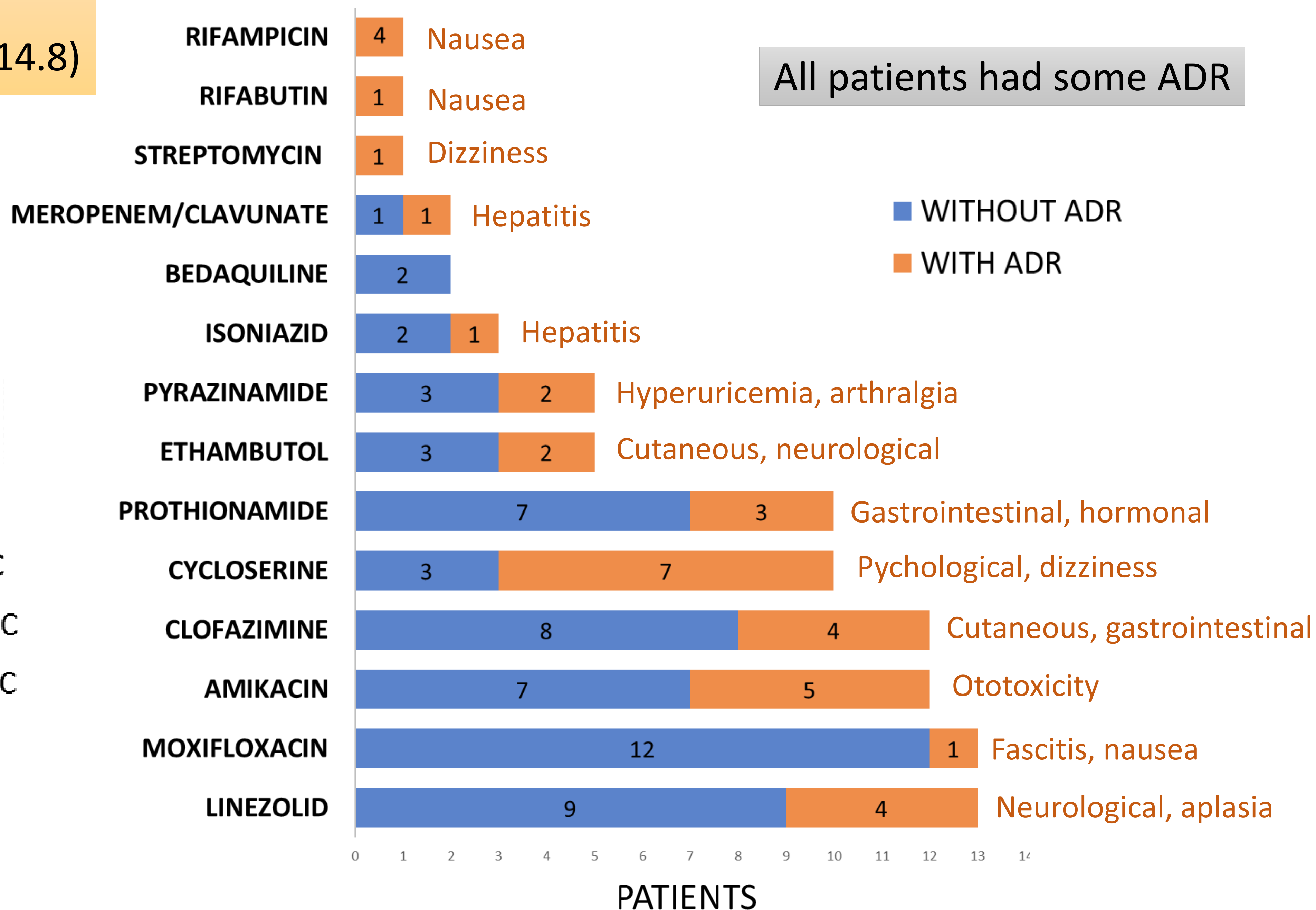
Results



ORIGIN AND DIAGNOSIS



FREQUENCY OF ADR WITH THE ANTITUBERCULOSIS DRUGS



All patients had some ADR

The therapies included **6 to 9 different antituberculosis drugs**

The patients reached seroconversion after **1.9 months** (SD: 0.77) since the beginning of the treatment

Conclusion

Most of the patients diagnosed with drug-resistant tuberculosis came from **Eastern Europe and Latin America**. **Moxifloxacin and linezolid** were the most used drugs. **Cycloserine** was the most toxic treatment. Despite the high frequency of ADRs reported, all treatments were effective