Abstract

Evaluation of Risk Factors for Developing Multidrug Resistant Tuberculosis in Rural Islamabad, Pakistan

Mir Muhammad Hassan Bullo; A Baig

Corresponding Author:
Mir Muhammad Hassan Bullo

Abstract

Background: Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) has emerged as a public health issue globally and especially in developing countries. An adequate and baseline epidemiological information on MDR-TB is critical for effective control and prevention of MDR TB.

Objective: To evaluate the risk factors for developing MDR-TB among the patients registered under TB-DOTS at Federal General Hospital (FGH) Islamabad.

Methods:

Results: Among total of 27 cases 14 (51%) were male. The mean age of the cases was 31 years (range13-61 years). Most of the cases belonged to age group 20-30 years n=11 (40.7%). On bivariate analysis, out of a total of 27 cases, 07 were found to have defaulted from TB treatment, (OR 6.71, CI 1.7-25), 12 had a contact with MDR TB patient (OR 5.6, CI 2-15), 22 had a poor socio-economic status (OR 3.1, CI 1.1-9.2) and 14 had poor knowledge about MDR-TB (OR 2.8, CI 1.1-7.4).

Conclusions: ATT failure, contact with MDR-TB patient, poor knowledge about MDR-TB were found to be associated with having MDR-TB. Awareness campaigns at an institutional and patient levels was recommended. On recommendations of this study awareness campaign was started in FGH regarding significant risk factors for MDR-TB.

(iproc 2018;4(1):e10537) doi: 10.2196/10537

Edited by Y Khader; this is a non–peer-reviewed article. Submitted 29.03.18; accepted 29.03.18; published 29.03.18.

Please cite as:
Muhammad Hassan Bullo M, Baig A
Evaluation of Risk Factors for Developing Multidrug Resistant Tuberculosis in Rural Islamabad, Pakistan
iproc 2018;4(1):e10537
URL: http://www.iproc.org/2018/1/e10537/
doi: 10.2196/10537
PMID:

©Mir Muhammad Hassan Bullo, A Baig. Originally published in Iproceedings (http://www.iproc.org), 29.03.2018. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in Iproceedings, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on http://www.iproc.org/, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.