

Thesis Title A Hospital-based Cross-Sectional study
 of the clinical manifestations in
 tuberculosis patients with and without
 HIV infection
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ABSTRACT

A hospital based cross sectional study was conducted at Ratchaburi hospital, Ratchaburi Province to compare the clinical presentation of tuberculosis between tuberculosis patients with and without HIV infection and to determine the percentage distribution of the socio-demographic and behavioral variables including age, sex, marital status, occupation, education, income, history of chronic disease, history of old TB, IV drugs users, cigarette smoking, and alcohol consumption in each cases and controls.

A total number of study subjects were 211, comprising of 106 cases and 105 controls.

The cases were pulmonary tuberculosis patients with HIV infection, while the controls were pulmonary tuberculosis patients with HIV seronegative.

Odds ratio, and its 95% confidence interval, Chi-square test and p-value were applied to detected the difference in clinical presentation between cases and controls which include symptoms, signs, Chest X-Ray finding and laboratory results.

The clinical information of both cases and controls were obtained from medical record of the patients and by interviewing the patients.

The result of data analysis showed that the chief complaint, fever, cough, hemoptysis, lymph adenopathy, signs of extrapulmonary tuberculosis were statistically different between TB patients with and without HIV infection, while generalized weakness, dyspnea, and pleural effusion were not statistically different.

Chest X-Ray finding and laboratory results were significant between Tuberculosis patients with and without HIV infection.

Tuberculosis patients with HIV infections were more common in male of younger age group, single status, higher level of education, higher income, no history of previous diseases and IV drugs users than tuberculosis patients without HIV infection with significant difference.

Other variables including residential area, smoking, alcohol consumption, and history of old TB were not significant different between tuberculosis patients with and without HIV infection.