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KEY WORD : OUTCOME OF TREATMENT/ TUBERCULOSIS / HIV INFECTED

SUNEE NATEPINYO : THE OUTCOME OF TREATMENT IN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATED HIV INFECTION AT RATCHABUREE HOSPITAL.

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The objective of this ambiretrospective study was to study the outcome of treatment in tuberculosis associated with HIV infection compared with tuberculosis without HIV infection. The study was conducted at the out patient clinic at Ratchaburee hospital during 1st January 1990 to 31st October 1995. The sample was composed of two groups of patients with 130 subjects (both males and females) in each group. Subjects were between 15 and 60 years of age.

This study found that in tuberculosis with HIV infection, most patients are male, mean of age 32 ± 8.91 . The mean age of the reference group was 34.62 ± 10.74 . The risk behaviors in HIV infection are smoking, using intravenous drugs and having multiple sex partners (p-value < 0.01). Extrapulmonary tuberculosis is more common in tuberculosis with HIV infection compared with tuberculosis without HIV infection (p-value < 0.01). Mean of body weight change and incidence of death in index group was less than the reference group but it was not statistically significantly different. Cure, after adjustment, in both groups was not different either. In this study there was found to be a relationship between cure and patients' compliance. So patients with high education, especially treatment compliance, will experience effective cure. A further study of patient education, treatment compliance and rate of cure under a uniform regimen should be undertaken.