

ABSTRACT

A cross sectional descriptive study of 5246 patients was done in five selected townships of Mandalay district according to their age and sex distribution, types of tuberculosis, townships where they reside, their HIV status, recorded years and their treatment outcomes from 2006-2008. Majority of tuberculosis patients (33.2%) were (25-34) years old. Among them higher number were male (68.0%) and (32.0%) were female. Chanmyathazi township had the highest number of tuberculosis patients (23.4%), followed by Aungmyaethazan (22.4%), Mahaangmyae (20.4%), Chanayethazan (17.3%), and Pyigyitagon (16.5%) respectively. In this study, the proportion of HIV positive patients was (33.7%) and the proportion of HIV negative was (66.3%). HIV negative tuberculosis patients were mostly pulmonary new smear positive 47% but HIV positive TB patient were mostly pulmonary new smear negative 40.8%. The registered tuberculosis patients were increased with each successive years from 2006-2008. Majority of tuberculosis patients (52.6%) received complete treatment and (35.9%) were cured. A few percent of (6.8%) died, (2.2%) transferred out, (1.6%) defaulted and only (0.9%) was failed to seek their treatment. Among tuberculosis patients (88.5%) of tuberculosis patients achieved favorable treatment outcome and only (1.5%) were unfavorable outcome. According to record, there was the best treatment success rate (TSR) (91.6%) recorded in Chanmyathazi township and Pyigyitagon township had the lowest in treatment success rate (86.2%). HIV negative tuberculosis patients had more TSR than HIV positive tuberculosis patients. This study investigated factors of age, sex, types of TB, townships where they reside and HIV status associated with the treatment outcomes. It was found that there was strong association between characteristics of age, sex, types of TB, townships where they reside and HIV status versus their treatment outcome. Age group, 45 and above years old patients having 1.9 times more chance for getting the unfavorable treatment outcomes than the 14-24 years old patient have. Male tuberculosis patients were having 1.4 times more chance for getting the unfavorable treatment outcomes than female have. Tuberculosis patients suffering old other types of TB were 2.6 times more likely to have the chance to get unfavorable treatment outcome. Pyigyitagon was the township where the patients reside having the 1.7 times more chance to receive unfavorable treatment outcomes than Chanmyathazi. HIV positive tuberculosis patients were 2.9 times more likely to have unfavorable treatment outcomes than HIV negative tuberculosis patients.

