

Title: Tuberculosis: resistance profile to antituberculosis drugs in a hospital referral Minas Gerais

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is a transmissible infectious chronic disease, it is responsible for most of deaths related to infection in the world and is caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Increase in number of resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains, mainly in developed countries and in patients infected with HIV, has become a world problem. This study wants to analyses the resistance profile and identifies other factors associated to the incidence of resistance in a referral hospital focused in tuberculosis treatment, located in the city of Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais state, between the year of 2014 and 2015. Fifty seven medical files were analyzed from “positive” patients for mycobacterium tube cultivation that were submitted to posterior identification and sensibility tests. The factors that were analyzed with the presence and type of resistance were: Type of habitation, ditched treatment, use of drugs, number of hospitalizations in a year, months of hospitalization, patient progress, and presence or not of HIV infection. There are some factors that are associated with antibiotics resistance. Patients with vulnerable housing situation present biggest rate of resistance (Homeless 14,3%, inhabitants of prison 25%) while patients living in home presented a 12,8% rate of resistance. Treatment abandon is another cause of resistance, with 17,6% of those who did it presenting resistance while 11,4% of those who did not abandon treatment developing resistance. Between the drugs addicted 15,6% present resistance while in the group that do not use drugs 9,6% developed resistance. 23,6% of all patients do not made any HIV exam, so it is important to notice the need of more attention in this situation from those professionals providing heath to population, mainly because the current goal and recommendation of Health Ministry is that all tuberculosis patients make the HIV exam.

Keywords: Tuberculosis. Resistance. Multiresistant.