THE FREQUENCY OF SERIOUS ADVERSE REACTIONS TO THE FIRST-LINE TB DRUGS IN KYRGYZSTAN

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Background: First line anti-TB drugs are effective but they can cause serious adverse events (SAEs) and thus compromise treatment outcomes. A multi-center study on SAEs was initiated by the IUATLD and Kyrgyzstan was included in the survey. Project HOPE/USAID TB Management Program was involved in data collection and analysis.

Methods: Prospective survey based on reports of SAEs by NTP District TB Coordinators. District TB Coordinators were instructed to fill in a standard questionnaire whenever a SAE occurred for each TB patient treated by category I, II or III and registered from April 1, 2006 till March 31, 2007.

Objective: To determine the frequency and timing of serious SAEs causing at least 1 week's treatment discontinuation or death.

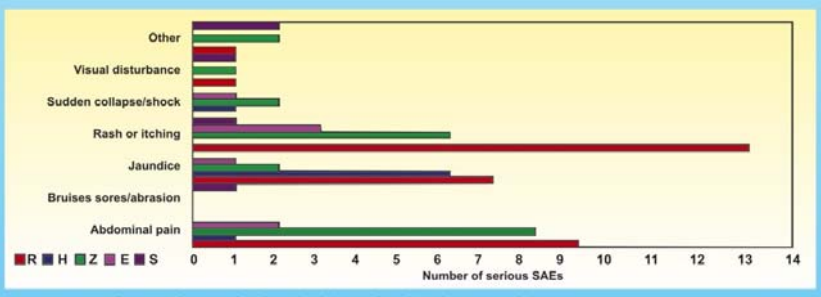
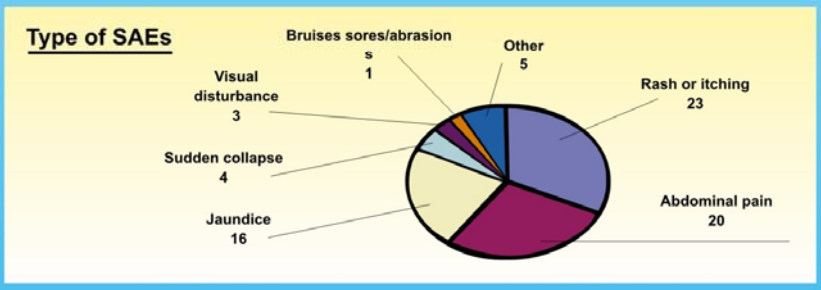


Figure 1. Diagram showing absolute number SAEs by type and drug



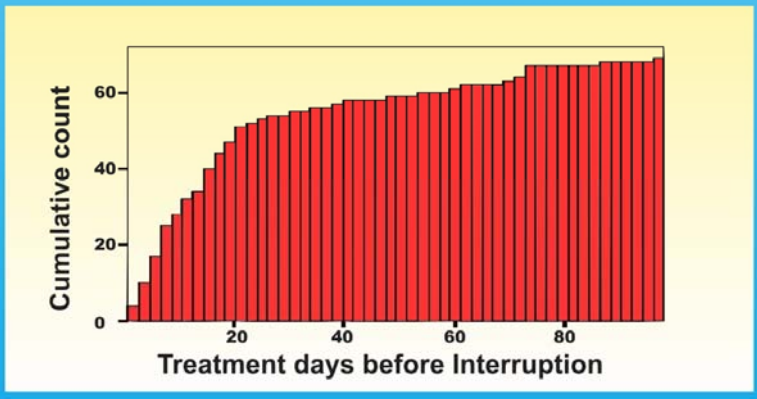


Figure 2. Histogram showing cumulative treatment days before serious adverse events in 72 TB patients in Kyrgyzstan, 2006-07

Results (1)

Patients followed up: 6959

All adverse events causing interruption of TB treatment > 1week: 72 (1%)

H 8 patients (used 2 m)
R 31 patients (used 2 m)
Z 21 patients (used 2 m)
E 7 patients (used 8 m)
S 5 patients (used 2 m)

Results (2)

Estimated frequency of SAEs causing at least 1 week interruption of treatment

Any drug = 15,3 per 10 000 patient months

For each suspected TB drug:

H = 1,7 / 10 000 patient months
R = 6,6 / 10 000 patient months
Z = 107,2 / 10 000 patient months
E = 13,4 / 10 000 patient months
S = 21,9 / 10 000 patent months

Conclusion:

Serious adverse events necessitating interruption of treatment are uncommon with the standard 1st line drugs used in Kyrgyzstan. The vast majority of such side effects occur during the intensive phase.

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