

**COMORBIDITY AND TIME OF SPUTUM CULTURE CONVERSION
IN MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS
IN Dr. MOEWARDI HOSPITAL**

Reviono, Lia Dwikuntari, Harsini, Yusup S. Sutanto, Jatu Aphridasari

Department of Pulmonology and Respiratory Medicine, Faculty of Medicine
Sebelas Maret University Surakarta

ABSTRACT

Background: Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is a major challenge for TB control worldwide. The prevalence of MDR-TB is increasing globally in spite of the best efforts of tuberculosis control programs. The treatment outcomes of MDR-TB patients are greatly variable according to the different settings and regions of the world. A better understanding of comorbidity and time of sputum culture conversion that might contribute in treatment outcomes would be useful to provide better case management.

Objective: To describe comorbidity and time of sputum culture conversion in MDR-TB patients in Dr. Moewardi Hospital.

Method: A cross sectional study was conducted by reviewing medical records and sputum culture in 41 patients who received standardized treatment for MDR-TB from January 2011 to July 2012 in PMDT unit of Dr. Moewardi Hospital. The collected data was analysed using chi-square design study.

Result: Among 41 MDR-TB patients, 58.5% comorbidity with anemia (30.2%) and diabetes mellitus (27.9%) were commonly found. Most of patients had sputum culture conversion within three months (36.6%). The earliest time to convert was within two months, and the latest was seven months.

Conclusion: Anemia and diabetes mellitus were commonly found as comorbidity in MDR-TB patients in Dr. Moewardi Hospital. Sputum culture conversion mostly occurred within three months, and there was no MDR-TB patient who failed to convert.

Keywords: Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, comorbidity, sputum culture conversion.