Статья была опубликована в издании «**The International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease**» (2008, 16-20 october)

PS-82459-20

Efficiency of Russian combined antituberculosis drug LOMECOMB in treatment for the new-onset pulmonary tuberculosis

V i Mishin, J N Levashov, A V Elkin, V A Krasnov, D V Stepanov, A V Svistelnik, S V Smerdin, L V Mohireva.

1 Central Tuberculosis Scientific Research Institute, Moscow,

2 St. Petersburg Scientific Research Institute of Phthisiopulmonology, St Petersburg,

3 Novosibirsk Scientific Research Institute of Tuberculosis, Novosibirsk,

4 Regional Anti-tuberculosis Clinic, Kemerovo, department of Penitentiary Medicine, MSMDU, Moscow, Russian Federation.

It has been carried out multicenter clinical study of efficacy of combined antituberculous drug LOMECOMB with the fixed dozes (Lomefloxacin—200 mg, isoniazid —135 mg, pyrazinamide—370 mg, ethambutol hydro-chloride—325 mg and pyridoxine hydrochloride— 10 mg) in a combination with rifampicin and kana-mycin at 120 patients (first group) in comparison with treatment by separated mono drugs isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide and ethambutol at 120 patients (second group) at treatment for the new-onset pulmonary tuberculosis patients with positive swabs of expectoration. The study was done in regions with primary MDR level exceeded 5%. The drug resistance was 45.8% in patients in the first group and 43.3% at patients in the second group. In first group patients there were: monoresistance—8.3%; polyresistance—23.3% and MDR—14.2%. In second group these parameters were accordingly: 9.2%, 21.6% and 12.5%. It has been reached negative reaction of expectoration in 3 months of an intensive phase of chemotherapy at all 120 patients of the first group (100%), and at 65 patients in the second group (54.2%). At patients of first group negative reaction of expectoration in 100% was at patients with mono-and polyresistance and in 40.8%—with MDR. While at patients of the second group these parameters have made, accordingly: 100%, 20.8% and 0.0%. Removable undesirable reactions in first group were 13.3% and in second group—14.2%.

.