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RESEARCH TITLE:

**“A STUDY ON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
TREATMENT SUCCESS AMONG ADULTS TREATED
IN KELANTAN”**

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It typically affects the lungs (pulmonary TB). TB was proclaimed a worldwide public health emergency since 1993, by WHO (World Health Organization). Since then, the WHO has set as target treatment success rate of 85% for all newly detected smear positive cases and a detection rate of 70%. This study was conducted to determine the associated factors of clinical characteristics (BCG scar, AFB Sputum smear, Sputum cultured, Chest X-ray finding, HIV status, MDR TB, DOTs intensive phase and DOTs continuation phase) with the pulmonary TB treatment success among adults treated in Kelantan. The subjects of this study were 392 patients in treatment success among adults treated in Kelantan. The data from year 2010 until 2014 was collected and search for the criteria that fulfil for this study, simple and multiple logistic regression applied in analysing the data. Associated factors of clinical characteristics with the pulmonary TB treatment success among adults treated in Kelantan are HIV status positive have 79.1% less likely to have treatment success [Adjusted OR=0.209, 95% CI (0.06, 0.729), p -value = 0.014] compared to those who were HIV status negative and those who did not in DOTs continuation phase [Adjusted OR=0.002, 95% CI (0, 0.019), p -value < 0.001] compared to those who were in DOTs continuation phase. The risk of pulmonary TB treatment success among adult treated in Kelantan has increased as patients are HIV status positive and who did not in DOTs continuation phase.

Key words: Tuberculosis, treatment success, HIV status, DOTs continuation phase

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