



# Treatment Outcomes of Tuberculosis Patients: Cohort 2014 in a Private Sector in Cali, Colombia

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## Introduction

According to the WHO's global statistics there is an estimated 9 million individuals with a developed Tuberculosis (TB) infection; 1.5 million who have died from TB and 360.000 who tested HIV-positive. More specifically, in Colombia, there are around 12.000 cases reported annually; in other words, 24 cases out of 100.000 individuals; most cases, nationally, originating from Valle del Cauca. Objective: Describe de experience in the managing active tuberculosis patients in a reference hospital in Cali, Colombia, during 2014.

## Methods

We analyzed the database of the patients diagnosed, managed and treated with TB in the hospital "Fundación Valle del Lili", in Cali, Colombia.

## Conclusions

We are concerned as the majority of TB cases are being diagnosed while hospitalizations with diagnostic delays, showing a failure of the health system in the early diagnosis of TB, and even more we are having difficulty in monitoring and management of the TB patients, especially TB patients coinfecting with HIV.

## Results

In the Fundación Valle del Lili, 115 cases were registered during 2014. A total of 107 cases (93%) were classified as new cases of TB and they were mainly diagnosed during hospitalizations. Most of them are from the local area. 52% of the TB cases, including both genders, were in between the ages of 16 and 45; a significant number of cases (33.9%) in elderly patients (>65 years). The principal risk factor for TB is the contact with another TB infected patient (15.7%) followed by the co infection with HIV (13.9%).

Pulmonary TB was found in 59.1% of the cases and cavitations were present in 27.9% of these patients, whereas for the extrapulmonary TB we found 26.1% of the patients, being pleural TB the most frequent location.

Out of the total patients diagnosed 45.2% were with sputum culture and 22.6% through PCR. Quick-tests and conventional susceptibility tests were performed in the identified Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex, 7.7% of patients were found to have anti-TB treatment resistance. A delay in the diagnosis of more than 90 days was found in 32.2%.

Treatment success rate of 36.5%, transferred out and lost for final evaluation 37.4%, 12.2% died; 3.5% defaulted treatment; 1.7% had treatment failure and 8.7% at the time continue in treatment. High rate of loss for final evaluation and mortality in HIV patient 37.5% and 18% respectively. Patients older than 45 years old have a mortality of 15.6% and women of 10.3%.

Table 1. Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of patients with Tuberculosis in a reference center in Cali, Colombia. 2014

	Total = 115
<b>Age</b>	Median (IQ range)
Age, years	37 (1-90)
<b>Age group, years</b>	<b>n (%)</b>
< 15	10 (8.7)
16 – 45	60 (52.2)
>46	45 (39.1)
<b>Gender</b>	
Female	57 (49.6)
Male	58 (50.4)
<b>Origin</b>	
Valle del Cauca	101 (87.8)
Cali	69 (68)
Buenaventura	9 (9)
Palmira	8 (8)
Jamundi	4 (4)
No Data	11 (11)
Out of Valle del Cauca	14 (12.2)
<b>Time of symptoms before diagnosis in days<sup>1</sup></b>	
< 30 days	47 (40.9)
31 – 89 days	25 (21.7)
> 90 days	37 (32.2)
No data	6 (5.2)
<b>TB presentation</b>	
Pulmonary	68 (59.1)
Extrapulmonary	30 (26.1)
Mixed	17 (14.8)
<b>Sites of extrapulmonary TB</b>	
Pleural TB	9 (30.0)
Adenopathy TB	7 (23.3)
Gastrointestinal/peritoneal TB	5 (16.7)
Vertebral TB	3 (10)
Meningeal	2 (6.7)
Bone TB	2 (6.7)
Pericardial TB	1 (3.3)
Skin TB	1 (3.3)
<b>Diagnostics Tests</b>	
Sputum culture	52 (45.2)
GenXpert or MTBDRplus	26 (22.6)
Sputum smears	17 (14.8)
Clinical - radiologic criteria	11 (9.6)
Histopathological examination	7 (6.1)
Adenosin Deaminase test	2 (1.7)
<b>Isolated Mycobacteria</b>	
<i>M. tuberculosis</i>	80 (69.6)
Multidrug resistance	4 (5.0)
Isoniazid resistance	2 (2.5)
<b>TB therapy outcomes</b>	
Cure	42 (36.5)
Lost in follow-up	41 (35.7)
Dead	14 (12.2)
On treatment	10 (8.7)
Interruption	4 (3.5)
Transfer	2 (1.7)
Failure	2 (1.7)

## Bibliography

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