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## TUBERCULOSIS AND AIDS: ADVERSE REACTIONS TO TREATMENT

M.C.Gutierrez, S.C.Cavalcante, V.G.Veloso, B.Grinsztejn, R.B.Moreira and C.Coletti Jr, Evandro Chagas Hospital, IOC, FIOCRUZ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Objective: Evaluate adverse reactions to treatment with Rifampicine, (RMP), Isoniazide (INH) and Pyrazinamide (PZA) for tuberculosis (TB) associated with AIDS. Methods: 22 patients with TB associated with AIDS (CDC, 1987) were studied. The diagnosis of TB was established by means of direct exam, culture, specific histopathologic characteristics, and favourable therapeutical response. The drugs used were RMP (600mg) INH (400mg) (9 months) and PZA (2g) (2 months) with clinical and laboratory evaluations of blood (cell count, renal function, liver functions, uric acid) and urinalysis every fortnight (1st month) and then on a monthly basis. The group was composed of 21 males and 1 female (26 to 66 years old), 12 patients with disseminated TB; 7 pulmonary and 6 lymphatic. Results: 18 patients showed some type of manifestation during the treatment, more frequently during the first 2 months. Increase in: transaminases (8), eosinophiles (7), phosphatase alkaline (6), bilirubin (6) and uric acid (5). The clinical manifestations were: pruritus (7), abdominal pain (6), rash (4), nausea (4), vomiting (4), parestesias (4), arthralgia (3), jaundice (5) and hepatitis (4). In 5 treatment was suspended and in 4 it could be reintroduced. Conclusions: Most patients presented some type of adverse reaction during the treatment (87%), but only in 2 cases (9%) needed change in treatment.