

Treatment outcome of tuberculosis and associated factors at gimbi town health facilities western oromia, Ethiopia

Abstract

Introduction: Tuberculosis (TB) is a serious public health problem in the developing countries. Early diagnosis, effective treatment and continues assessment of treatment outcome are important indicators of TB control. Thus, the main objective of this study was to assess the treatment outcome of tuberculosis and associated factors at Gimbi town Health Facilities from July 1st 2011 to June 30 2014, West Wollega, Ethiopia.

Method: A facility based descriptive cross-sectional study on treatment outcome of all forms of tuberculosis was conducted from March 10th to 25th, 2014. Data extraction sheet which was adopted from standard unit TB registration was used to collect basic information on the profile and treatment outcome of tuberculosis patients. Finally, the collected data were entered to master sheet and then analyzed. The result of the study was presented using table, figure and with narrative descriptions. Epi info version 3.5.4 was used to analyze the data. The association between variables was calculated using Chi-square test and p-value of <0.05 was considered as significant.

Result and discussion: This study revealed that a total of 120 (74 %) patients have satisfactory treatment outcome and the rest 42(26%) were with bad outcome (defaulter, Died, treatment failure and transfer out). About 33 smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis patients were registered. The cure rate and treatment success rate was 66.7% and 69.7% respectively treatment success. Co morbidity with HIV infection, treatment regimen and place of residence have significant impact on TB treatment outcome with p-value ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion and recommendation: In this study, the cure rate and treatment success rate for new and retreatment PTB cases were low when compared to WHO and national target to be achieved by newly recommended DOTs strategy for TB treatment. Special attention should be given HIV positive TB patients and patients from rural residency increase the cure rate and treatment success rate

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Introduction

Tuberculosis, a disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (tubercle bacilli) is infectious disease spread from active cases to susceptible host through air when infectious person coughs or sneezes.¹⁻³ While Tuberculosis can affect many areas of the body, by far the most common site is the lung that accounts for 85% of TB cases. If untreated, TB leads to deaths within 5 years in at least half of the patients. Without treatment, about 20 to 25% would have natural healing and 25 to 30% would remain chronically ill, thus continuing to spread the disease in the community.^{1,2,4}

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) report of 2007, one-third of the world's population is estimated to be infected with the causative organism, *mycobacterium tuberculosis*, hence at risk of developing the active disease. Africa accounts for almost a third of the global total, and has the highest incidence and prevalence rates in which 13 of the 15 countries with the highest incidence rates in the world, and 9 of the 22 High Burden Countries (HBCs).⁵

Ethiopia is among the world's top 22 TB HBCs, and the country had an estimated annual TB incidence rate of 300/100,000, mortality rate of 54/100,000, and the prevalence of all forms TB was 480/100,000.⁶

About 40-70% of HIV patients in Ethiopia are co-infected with TB. The Ethiopia Federal Ministry of Health (MOH) hospital

statistical data reveals that TB is the leading cause of morbidity, one of the three major causes for hospital admission, and the second killer next to malaria.⁷

The main objective of TB treatment is to cure the patient of TB; prevent death from active TB or its late effects; prevent relapse of TB; decrease transmission of TB to others and prevent the development of drug resistance TB.^{2,3,8,9}

Incomplete treatment may result in prolonged excretion of bacteria which may resist the drug, causes disease and lead to increased morbidity/mortality and the spread of the disease.¹⁰

Treatment outcome results serve as a proxy of the quality of TB treatment provided by a health care system. Ideally, treatment outcome in all patients should be routinely monitored by the epidemiological surveillance system. This would make it possible to recognize and amend system failures before the incidence and proportion of resistant isolates rise. However, treatment outcome of tuberculosis patients has not been assessed yet in Gimbi Town Health facilities. Therefore, this study is aimed to assess treatment outcomes of tuberculosis at Gimbi Town Health facilities. Hence, assessments of the status of treatment outcomes and specific factors which may contribute to unsuccessful treatment outcomes are important in order to improve TB management program.

Method and materials

Facility based descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted at Gimbi Town health facilities from March 10th to 25th, 2014. Oromia region, West Ethiopia. A total of 162 TB patients' medical records on the treatment during the last one year (between July 1st 2013 E.C to June 30 2014) was included in the study. In this study treatment refers to defaulter, treatment complete, treatment failure, cured, died after initiation of TB treatment. Defaulter regarded as a patient who has been on treatment for at least four weeks and whose treatment interrupted for more than eight consecutive weeks or cumulative period of more than 12 weeks. Treatment completed is those patients who completed their course of anti TB drugs. Treatment failure (F) refers to a patient who remains or becomes again smear positive 5 months or later during treatment. We call Cured when a patient whose sputum smear or culture was positive at the beginning of the treatment but who was smear or culture negative in the last month of treatment and on at least one previous occasion. Died refers to a patient who died from any cause during the course of treatment.

Treatment success defined as cure (smears negative at treatment completion and on at least (one previous occasion) plus treatment completion without confirmation by smear microscopy cured or complete treatment poor Outcome includes defaulter, failure, died, and transfer out whereas. Good outcome includes cured and treatment completed.

Data extraction sheet was adopted from standard unit TB registration to collect basic information treatment outcome. Finally, the collected data were entered to master sheet and then analyzed. The result of the study was presented using table, figure and with narrative descriptions. Epi info version 3.5.4 was used to analyze the data. The association between variables was calculated using Chi-square test and p-value of <0.05 was considered as significant.

Official letter was obtained from Jimma University Collage of Public Health and Medical Science, Department of Nursing and was given to Gimbi Town health facilities and then after obtaining permission, the data collection was commenced. All information that was obtained from the medical records was treated confidentially.

Result

Socio-demographics characteristic

A total of 162 TB patients were registered at Gimbi Town public health facilities from July 1st 2004 E.C to June 30, 2005 E.C among which 96(59.3%) were males and 66(40.7%) were females with the mean age of 32.4years. Majority of the patient were in the age group 15-24(30.3%) and 120(74.1%) of live in Gimbi Town and the rest 42(25.9%) were from neighbor districts Table 1.

Among 162 registered patients, 104(64.2%) were PTB cases whereas 58(35.8%) were EPTB. Regarding PTB cases, 71(68%) were P.Neg and 33(32%) were P.Pos. In terms of TB patient categories, the majority of them 146(90.1%) were new, and the least 1(0.6%) were in defaulter patient category. It was noticed that 120(74.1%) were non-reactive and 38 (23.5%) were reactive and the rests were unknown status on HIV test (Figures 1-3).

According to this study, the mean average weight at the beginning of intensive and continuation phases was 49.4 kg and 51.4 kg respectively. In addition for 43(26.5%) of patients weight was not taken at the beginning of continuation phase Table 2. Regarding

the smear conversion result of sputum smear positive TB patients, 27(81.8%) of them showed negative bacteriology result at the end of 2nd month and 23(69.7%) and 22(66.7%) at 5th and 6th months respectively Table 3.

Table 1 Socio demographic characteristics of TB Patients who completed treatment at Gimbi Town health facilities, Western Oromia, Ethiopia, from July 1st 2004 E.C to June 30, 2005 E.C

Socio-demographic variables	Frequency	Percent (%)
Age		
Male	96	59.3
Female	66	40.7
Age		
<15	9	5.5
15-24	49	30.3
25-34	46	28.4
35-44	25	15.4
45-54	16	9.9
>55	17	10.5
Residence		
Urban	120	74.1
Rural	42	25.9

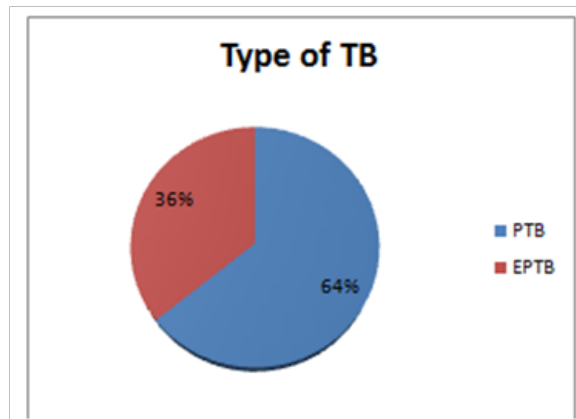


Figure 1 Type of tuberculosis among patients in Gimbi town health facilities from July 1st 2004 to June 30/2005 E.C.

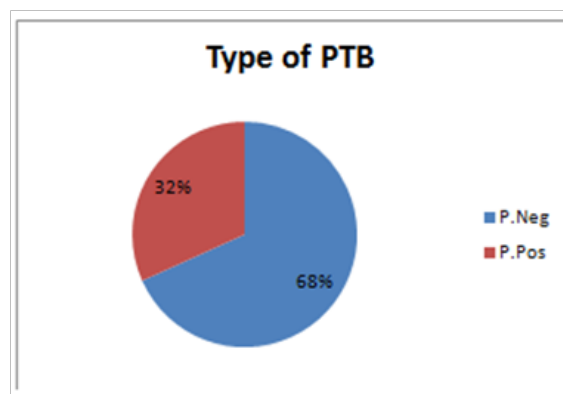


Figure 2 Type of PTB among patients in Gimbi town health facilities from July 1st 2004 to June 30/2005 E.C.

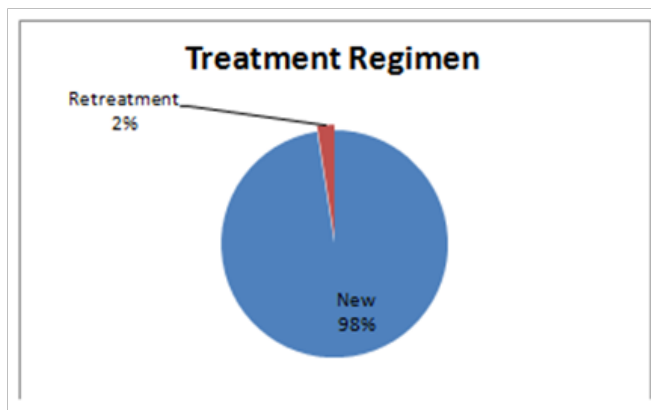
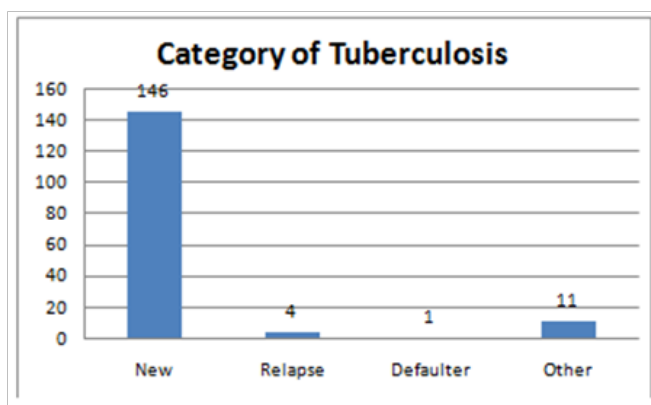
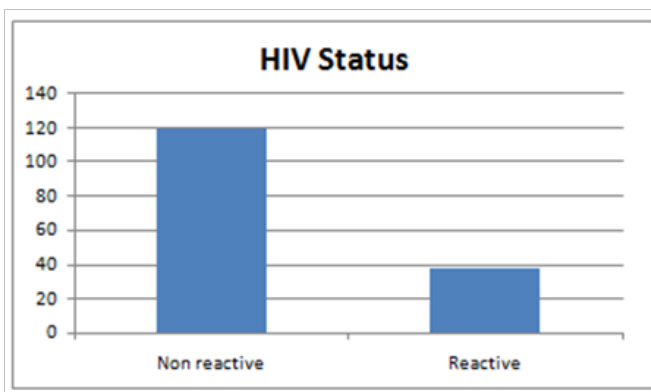


Figure 3 Treatment Regimen of tuberculosis among patients in Gimbi town health Facilities from July 1st 2004 to June 30/2005 E.C.



Graph 1 Category of tuberculosis among patients in Gimbi town health facilities from July 1st 2004 to June 30/2005 E.C



Graph 2 HIV test result of tuberculosis patients at Gimbi town health facilities from July 1st 2004 to June 30/2005 E.C.

Table 2 Weight based frequency distribution of treatment outcomes of TB patients at Gimbi town health facilities, Western Oromia, Ethiopia from July 1st 2004 E.C to June 30/2005 E.C

Weight of TB patients	Frequency	Percent (%)
Initial Weight		
8-14	1	6
21-29	3	1.9
30-39	19	11.7
40-54	90	55.6
55-75	47	29
Weight at the beginning of continuation phase		
8-14	1	0.6
21-29	1	0.6
30-39	6	3.7
40-54	68	42.0
55-75	43	26.5

Table 3 Smear Conversion based frequency distribution of treatment outcome of Tb patients at Gimbi town health facilities, western Oromia, Ethiopia from July 1st 2004 E.C to June 30/2005 E.C

Sputum follows up	Frequency	Percent (%)
At 2nd or 3rd months		
Positive	2	6.1
Negative	27	81.8
At 5th month		
Positive	0	0
Negative	23	100
At 6th or 8th months		
Positive	0	0
Negative	22	100

Among 162 patients who were on treatment for TB between the study period, 98(60.5%) were completed their course of treatment while 22(13.6%) of smear positive PTB patient were declared cured at the end of the treatment 5(3.1%) defaulted their treatment, 6(3.7%) of them died before completing their treatment. The cure rate was 66.7% and that of treatment success rate (Cured plus treatment completed) was 69.7%. Out of all medical records of TB patients studied, 31(19.1%) were transferred out and no available record of treatment outcome Table 4.

Table 4 Frequency distribution of TB treatment outcomes at Gimbi Town health facilities, Western Oromia, Ethiopia from July 1st 2004 E.C to June 30/2005 E.C

Variables	Category	Total registered	Treatment outcome										
			Cured		Completed		Defaulted		Died		Transfer Out		
			Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Types of TB	PTB	P.Pos	33	22	66.77	1	3	3	9.1	1	3	6	18.2
		P.Neg	71			53	74.4	2	2.8	2	2.8	14	19.7
	EPTB	58			44	75.8	0	0	3	5.2	11	19	
	Total	162	22	13.6	98	60.5	5	3.1	6	3.7	31	19.1	

Table Continued...

Variables	Category	Total registered	Treatment outcome									
			Cured		Completed		Defaulted		Died		Transfer Out	
			Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Category of TB	New	146	20	13.7	90	61.6	5	3.4	4	2.7	27	18.5
	Relapse	4	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	50
	Return after Default	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
	Others	11	0	0	8	72.7	0	0	2	18.2	1	9.1
	Total	162	22	13.6	98	60.5	5	3.1	6	3.7	31	19.1

According to this study, the HIV status, treatment regimen and place of residence have significant impact on TB treatment outcome with p-value (P<0.05). The other factors (Gender and TB classification) have no statistically significant association with TB treatment outcome Table 5.

Table 5 Factors affecting treatment outcome of TB at Gimbi Town health facilities, Western Oromia, Ethiopia from July 1st 2004 E.C to June 30/2005 E.C

Factors	Factors classification	Outcome		X ² /P aValue
		Poor	Good	
HIV/AIDS status	Positive	8	26	X ² Cal=16.07, (df=1) p=0.000
	Negative	2	93	
Gender	Male	6	70	X ² Cal=0.059, (df=1) p=0.807
	Female	5	50	
TB classification	Pulmonary	8	77	X ² Cal=0.36, (df=1) p=0.54
	Extra pulmonary	3	44	
Pulmonary TB	Pulmonary pose	5	22	X ² Cal=2.5, (df=1) p=0.11
	Pulmonary negative	4	53	
Treatment Regimen	New	11	141	X ² Cal=9.3, (df=1)p=0.002
	Retreatment	2	2	
Place of residence	Rural	0	35	X ² Cal=4.37, (df=1) p=0.03
	Urban	11	85	

Discussion

In this facility based descriptive cross-sectional study, information on the treatment outcome of medical records of all types of TB patients across the year during the study period were assessed in Gimbi Town Health Facilities, Western Oromia, Ethiopia. This study revealed that a total of 120(74 %) patients have satisfactory treatment outcome and the rest 42(26%) were with bad outcome (defaulter, Died, treatment failure and transfer out). Among the smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis registered, 22 of them were declared cured with cure rate of 66.7% and one case was treatment completed with a total of 69.7% treatment success rate. This result was almost similar when compared to a study conducted in France in 2009 which shows 70% cure rate and 72.8% treatment success rate. In addition a study done in Cameroon Baptist convention health board tuberculosis treatment centers in 2011 also showed similar treatment out come with the above findings. In contrarily, when compared to a WHO target of 85% TSR and 90% of CR the results were very low. The difference might be due to poor adherence of patient with treatment, poor implementation of DOTs strategy and some co-morbid diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

In cases of patients on retreatment regimen the cure rate and TSR were 50% which is very low when compared to the TSR (83%) observed among the 22 HBCs and 85% TSR suggested by WHO. This under achievement may be due to poor adherence of health professionals with treatment guideline, poor implementation of DOTs strategy. This study also demonstrated that the death rate all forms of tuberculosis patients was 3.7% which is similar with the study conducted at Gondar University Teaching Hospital that is (3.4%).

On the other hand, the default rate in this study was (3.1%) which is relatively lower than the average 6.2% among the 22 HBCs In addition, this study showed that 9.1% of defaulters followed by 2.8% were from potentially infectious smear positive and smears negative PTB patients respectively which might be as the result of poor adherence to Directly Observed Treatment of short course (DOTs), defaulter tracing mechanism.

The result of the study also indicated that HIV/AIDS has statistically significant impact on TB treatment outcome and patients with new treatment regimens have more good outcome than those

patients with retreatment regimen In case of place of residence, a patient from rural area are with good treatment outcome than those from urban area ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion

This study has attempted to come up with the conclusion that there are multiple factors associated with bad treatment outcome. HIV positive status, previously treated cases and residence are significantly associated with bad treatment outcome.

Acknowledgements

None.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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