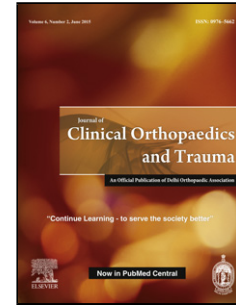


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Prospective study of immunomodulation in osteoarticular tuberculosis non responsive to anti tubercular therapy

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Abstract

Background

Tuberculosis is one of the common disease of Indian subcontinent. India has the highest TB burden, accounting for one fifth of the global incidence. Previous studies have shown positive response of immunomodulation in patients of ostearticular tuberculosis We did this prospective study to assess the role of immunomodulation in the cases of osteoarticular tuberculosis who were not responding to anti tubercular therapy.

Materials and method

This study was conducted in our institute. New patients presenting to OPD who were diagnosed with tuberculosis with no previous history of taking anti tubercular treatment were enrolled. Total of 109 patients were diagnosed clinicoradiologically. Four patients, where diagnosis was not confirmed, histopathological examination of tissue was done and the diagnosis was confirmed as tubercular in origin. Newly diagnosed patients were put on anti tubercular therapy(ATT) after documenting there blood parameters (complete hemogram ,ESR, serum proteins, CD4 & CD8 counts). After 3 months patients were re-evaluated and favourably responding patients were labelled group A. Those who did not respond to therapy were put on immunomodulation along with continuation of ATT. These were designated as group B and blood parameters were compared with pre immunomodulation values.

Results

Out of total 109 patients registered, 73 patients were enlisted in group A, while 30 patients were found to be non-responsive to ATT and were included in non-responder group B(six lost to follow up). In group B the blood parameters after one month of completion of immunomodulation showed statistically significant increase in CD4 & CD8 counts($p=0.04$). Mean CD4 count increased from 488/mm³ to 747/mm³ while CD8 count showed increment from 494/mm³ to 617/mm³. Mean

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