

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my beloved wife Jane Kanyamale Mukesela whose unconditional encouragement and support made it possible for me to commence training.

I wish to express my heartfelt love to my children Mwaka, Lusekelo and Nkundwe for coping with the undue paternal deprivation during the course of my study.

To my family, I love you all.

Most of all I pledge allegiance to the Lord Almighty for the strength and encouragement He has given me.

**DECLARATION**

I, Mukesela Abraham, hereby declare that this dissertation is my original work. It has been prepared in accordance with the guidance for the Masters of Public Health of the University of Zambia. It has not been submitted elsewhere for any other degree at this or another University.

Signature.....

Date.....

STUDENT

**FOR SUPERVISORS ONLY:**

I have read this dissertation and approved it for examination.

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**CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL**

This dissertation of Mr. Abraham Mukesela is approved as part of the fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Public Health by the University of Zambia.

**Examiners signatures**

**Date**

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## ACRONYMS

<b>AIDS</b>	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>ART</b>	-	Antiretroviral therapy
<b>CSO</b>	-	Central statistical Office
<b>DHMT</b>	-	District Health Management Team
<b>DOTS</b>	-	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
<b>HIV</b>	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>INH</b>	-	Isoniazid
<b>MDR-TB</b>	-	Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
<b>MoH</b>	-	Ministry of Health
<b>RMP</b>	-	Rifampicin
<b>SPSS</b>	-	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
<b>STIs</b>	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
<b>TB</b>	-	Tuberculosis
<b>USA</b>	-	United States of America
<b>UTH</b>	-	University Teaching Hospital
<b>UNAIDS</b>	-	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
<b>USAID</b>	-	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WHO</b>	-	World Health Organization
<b>XDR-TB</b>	-	Extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ITEM	PAGE
Dedication.....	i
Declaration .....	ii
Certificate of Approval .....	iii
Acknowledgement.....	iv
Acronyms.....	v
Table of contents .....	vi
Abstract.....	x

## CHAPTER ONE - INTRODUCTION

<b>1.0</b>	Background -----	1
<b>1.1</b>	Geographic Distribution.....	2
<b>1.2</b>	TB, Poverty and HIV/AIDS related.....	3
<b>1.3</b>	Management.....	3
<b>1.4</b>	Statement of the problem.....	5
<b>1.5</b>	Conceptual framework-----	6
<b>1.6</b>	Justification of study-----	7
<b>1.7</b>	Research objective-----	7
<b>1.7.1</b>	General objective-----	7
<b>1.7.2</b>	Specific objectives-----	7

## CHAPTER TWO - LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0	Introduction-----	8
2.1	Global perspective-----	8
2.2	Regional perspective-----	11
2.3	Local perspective-----	13

## CHAPTER THREE - METHODOLOGY

3.0	Introduction-----	14
3.1	Study site-----	14
3.2	Inclusion criteria-----	14
3.3	Exclusion criteria-----	15
3.4	Sample size-----	15
3.5	Sampling method-----	16
3.6	Data collection-----	16
3.7	Data processing and analysis-----	16
3.8	Ethical consideration-----	16
3.9	Budget-----	17
3.10	Operationalisation of variables-----	17
	Age-----	17
	Sex-----	17
	Occupation-----	17
	Previous TB treatment-----	17
	HIV/AIDS-----	17
	Patient compliance-----	17

## CHAPTER FOUR - RESULTS

<b>4.0</b>	Introduction-----	18
	Figure 1: Age and MDR-TB-----	19
	Table 1: Sex and MDR-TB-----	20
	Table 2: Occupation and MDR-TB-----	20
	Table 3: Previous TB treatment and MDR-TB-----	21
	Table 4: HIV/AIDS and MDR-TB-----	21
	Table 5: Compliance and MDR-TB-----	22

## CHAPTER FIVE - DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

<b>5.0</b>	Introduction-----	23
<b>5.1</b>	Discussion on age and MDR-TB-----	23
<b>5.2</b>	Discussion on sex and MDR-TB-----	23
<b>5.3</b>	Discussion on occupation and MDR-TB-----	24
<b>5.4</b>	Discussion on previous TB treatment and MDR-TB-----	24
<b>5.5</b>	Discussion on HIV/AIDS and MDR-TB-----	25
<b>5.6</b>	Discussion on compliance and MDR-TB-----	25
<b>5.7</b>	Limitation of the study-----	26

## CHAPTER SIX – CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

<b>6.0</b>	Conclusion-----	27
<b>6.1</b>	Recommendations-----	28
	<b>References</b> .....	29



## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix I	Budget.....	34
Appendix II	Gantt chart.....	36
Appendix III	Data collection sheet.....	37

## ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

There were 14.4 million individuals worldwide living with TB including half a million cases of Multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB in 2006. A most serious aspect of the problem has been the emergence of MDR-TB and extensively drug-resistant (XDR) TB.

MDR-TB is defined as a strain of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that is resistant to at least Isoniazid and Rifampicin whether there is resistance to other drugs or not.

XDR-TB is defined as resistance to at least rifampicin, isoniazid, a second line injectable drug (capreomycin, kanamycin or amikacin) and a fluoroquinolone.

China, India and the Russian Federation are thought to carry the largest MDR-TB global caseload. World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that there were 66,700 MDR-TB cases in Africa in 2006. In 2005 approximately 50 cases were reported as having MDR-TB in Zambia.

Treatment of MDR-TB requires prolonged and expensive chemotherapy.

The main objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of and factors associated with MDR-TB among adults with TB at University Teaching Hospital (UTH) in Lusaka, Zambia. Specific objectives were to describe the demographic characteristic of patients presenting with MDR-TB, determine the proportion of MDR-TB cases among TB culture-positive patients, and to determine the association between HIV/AIDS, previous TB treatment and compliance on one hand and MDR-TB on the other.

A cross-sectional study was conducted in UTH TB Laboratory in Lusaka among culture-positive TB patients. Facility TB records and databases for *M tuberculosis* isolates which were cultured and had drug-sensitivity testing performed against four first-line anti-TB drugs were studied retrospectively. All the records and databases available between 2003 and 2008 were reviewed.

The results have been presented in graphical and tabular form. The proportion of MDR-TB among the TB culture-positive patients was 10.9%. The association between age and MDR-TB was not statistically significant. The observed proportions of females between positive and negative were statistically different. There was no significant association between employment status and MDR-TB. There was an association between HIV/AIDS and MDR-TB. There was an association between compliance and MDR-TB.

We conclude that there is need for continuous monitoring of MDR-TB and XDR-TB.