Chapter - THREE

AIMS & OBJECTIVES
A severe side effect against primary anti-tuberculosis drugs, which leads to the discontinuation of that drug, has several complications including an increased morbidity and mortality. At the same time, use of alternative agents may result in greater problems of toxicity and compliance. As a result, the risk of treatment failure and relapses are higher. Hence monitoring is crucial, but costly. Awareness of the risk groups may decrease the cost as well as the incidence of serious drug-related adverse effects. Therefore the present study was designed to;

- Find out the incidences of adverse drug reactions to combination anti-tuberculosis therapy.

- Determination of possible mechanism(s) of adverse drug reactions with combination anti-tubercular therapy.

- To determine the frequency of occurrence of various adverse drug reactions including serious adverse reactions to TB drugs given under DOTS program.

- To study the association between adverse reactions to TB drugs in relation to age, sex, socio-economic status, education and income.

- To find out the isoniazid acetylation pattern in tuberculosis patients receiving DOT therapy.