



ChemTech

## International Journal of ChemTech Research

CODEN (USA): IJCRGG, ISSN: 0974-4290, ISSN(Online):2455-9555  
Vol.11 No.11, pp 436-443, 2018

# Evaluation of Tuberculosis Treatment Compliance in Smokers and Non-Smokers in Bengaluru Region

S. Ghadami Dehkohne<sup>\*1</sup>, C. Suhas Reddy<sup>1</sup>, K. K. Shyamala<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Pharmacy Practice, Acharya & B.M. Reddy College of Pharmacy, Bengaluru - India

<sup>2</sup> Department of TB and Pulmonary Medicine, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Medical College and Hospital, Bengaluru – India

**Abstract : Objectives:** Tuberculosis (TB) is a foremost public health problem worldwide. In current years, increasing efforts have been devoted for assessing the health related quality of life of people infected with tuberculosis. The objective of study is to assess the tuberculosis treatment compliance in smokers and non-smokers in Bengaluru region.

**Methods:** TB patients meeting the inclusion criteria had enrolled for the study. The frequency and percentage of each parameter such as occupation, education, patient type, diagnosis, treatment, duration of hospitalization, abdominal pain and dizziness were evaluated.

**Results:** After the treatment of 3month, out of 300 patients 24 patients of smokers and 12 patients of non-smokers were suffered from abdominal pain and 8 patients of smokers and 24 patients of non-smokers were suffered from dizziness. The duration of hospitalization in smokers was 383 days whereas in non-smokers it was 115 days. Maximum numbers of TB patients were found to be unemployed in smokers than in non-smokers patients. In smoker group 82 patients have got CAT-1 and 68 patients have got CAT-2 treatment but in non-smoker group 129 patients were taken CAT-1 and 21 patients were received CAT-2 treatment.

**Conclusion:** The percentage of abdominal pain and dizziness, duration of hospitalization was seen more in smokers as compared to non-smokers. Percentage of education, occupation level and salary was found to be less in smokers than the non-smokers as it causes low hygienic and easy susceptibility to TB infection. Final diagnosis suggests that pulmonary TB was seen in smokers and extra pulmonary TB in non-smokers patients.

**Keywords:** Extra-pulmonary, Non-smokers, Pulmonary, Smokers and Tuberculosis.

S. Ghadami Dehkohne *et al* / International Journal of ChemTech Research, 2018,11(11): 436-443.

DOI= <http://dx.doi.org/10.20902/IJCTR.2018.111150>

\*\*\*\*\*