



衛生署疾病管制局



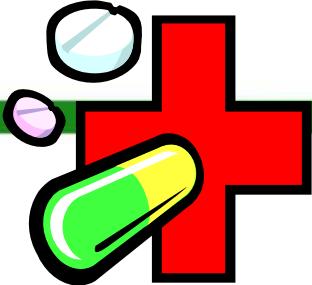
# 多重抗藥性肺結核的 診斷與治療

98年結核病個案管理專員教育一般訓練  
講師群

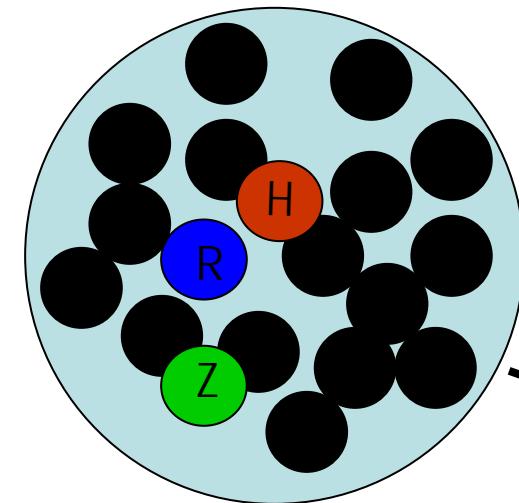


# 結核菌發生抗藥性突變菌株的機率

藥名	抗藥機率
Rifampin	$10^{-8}$
Isoniazid, Streptomycin, Ethambutol, Kanamycin, Para-AminoSalicylate	$10^{-6}$
Ethionamide, Enviomycin, Cycloserine, Capreomycin, Viomycin, Thiacetazone	$10^{-3}$

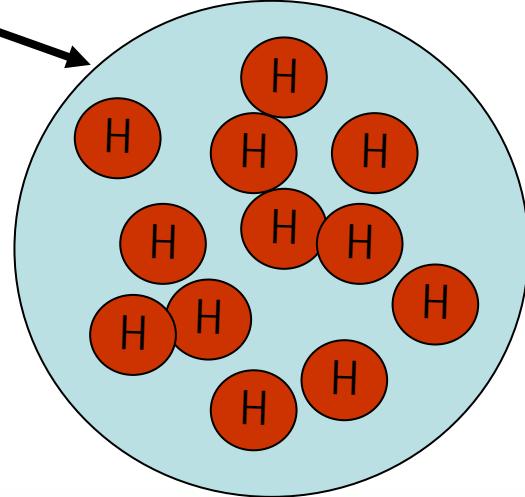
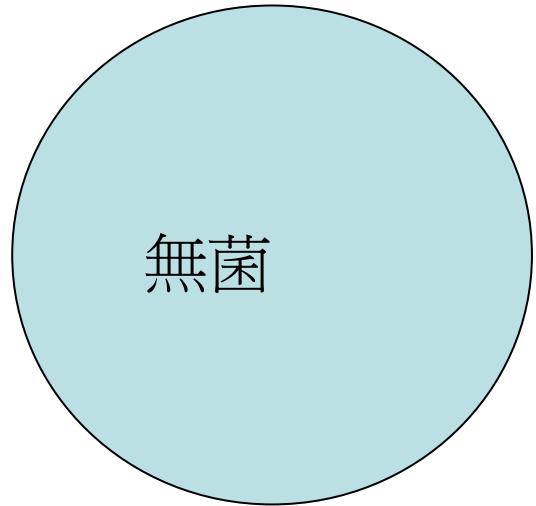


# 抗藥性結核菌如何發生



INH+RMP+PZA  
合併藥物治療

INH 單一治療



INH 抗藥



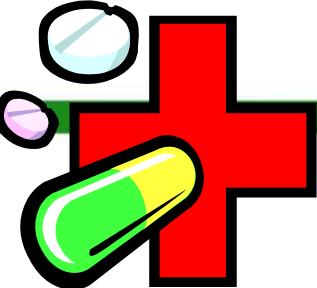
RMP 抗藥



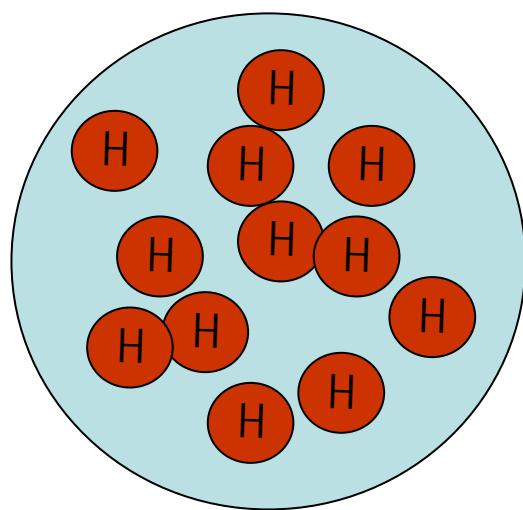
PZA 抗藥



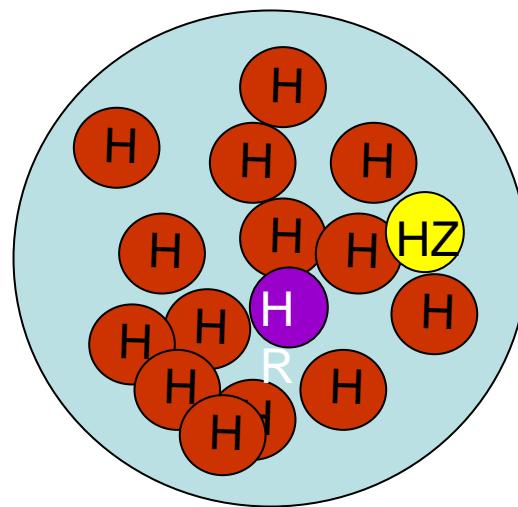
無抗藥



# 抗藥性結核菌如何發生（續）



分裂突變



INH + RMP 單一治療



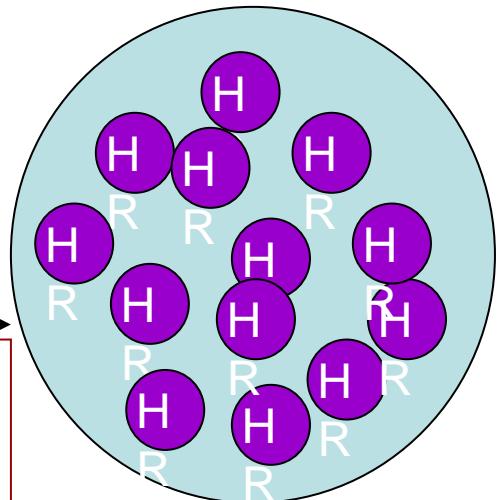
INH 抗藥



INH+RMP 抗藥



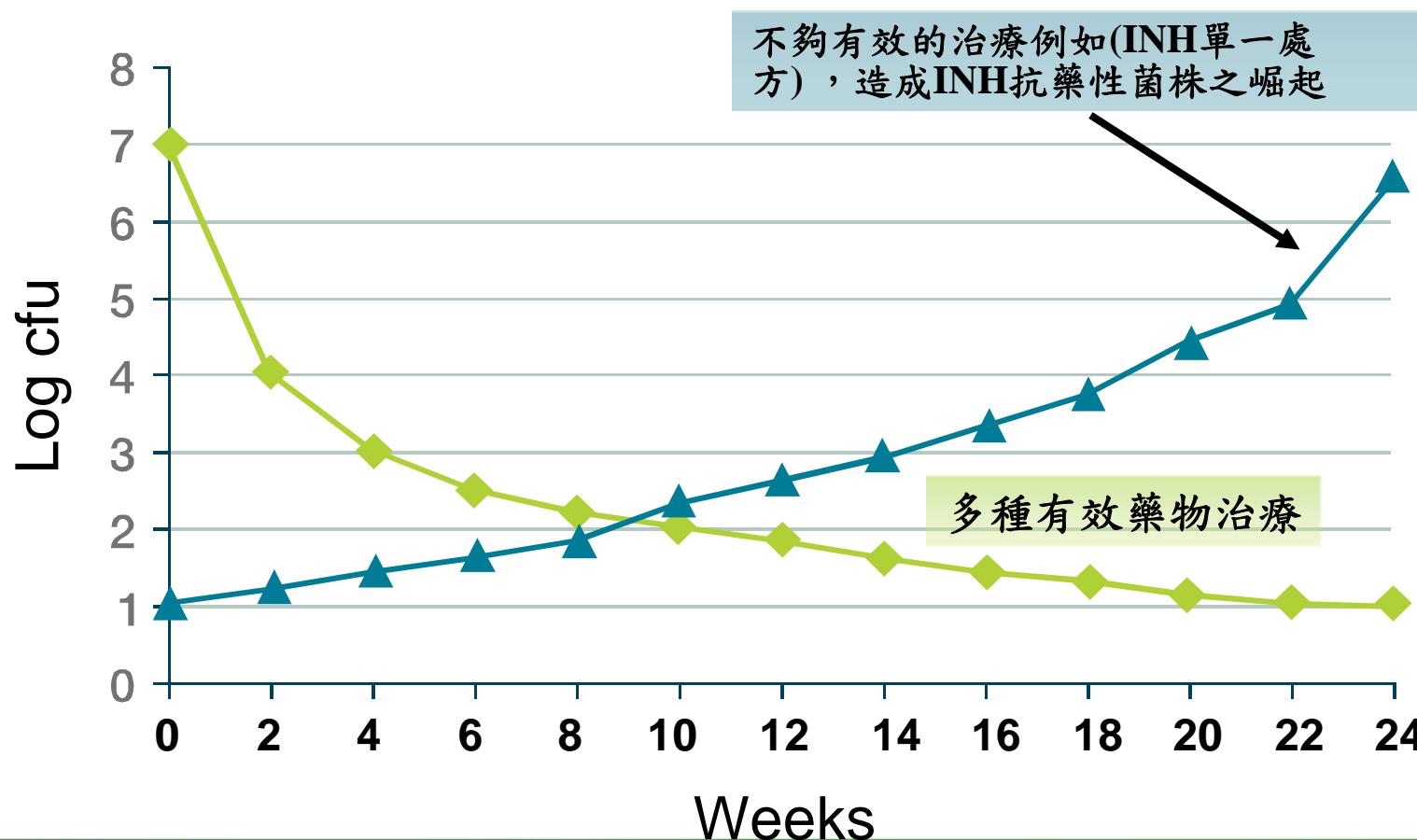
INH+PZA 抗藥





# 治療在結核桿菌病人的效果

- 混合族群(感受性和抗藥性的)
- INH 抗藥性桿菌





## MDR-TB and XDR-TB

### 多重抗藥與廣泛(超級)抗藥結核菌

- ❖ Multidrug-resistant TB
  - Resistance to at least both INH and RMP
- ❖ Extensively (Extremely) Drug-resistant TB
  - Resistance to at least both INH and RMP (MDR-TB) in addition to resistance to any fluoroquinolone, and to at least one of three injectable 2nd-line anti-TB drugs (capreomycin, kanamycin and amikacin)
- ❖ 多重抗藥結核菌
  - 同時對 **INH** 和 **RMP** 有抗藥性。
- ❖ 廣泛(超級)抗藥結核菌
  - 除了對 **INH** 和 **RMP** 抗藥之外，也對任一種 **FQ** 和任一種針劑的二線藥也同時具有抗藥性。



## Acquired and primary resistance

### 獲得性抗藥 與 原發性抗藥

#### ❖ Acquired drug resistance

- Emergence of resistance to a formerly active drug during or after therapy

#### ❖ Primary drug resistance

- Presence of resistance in a previously untreated case

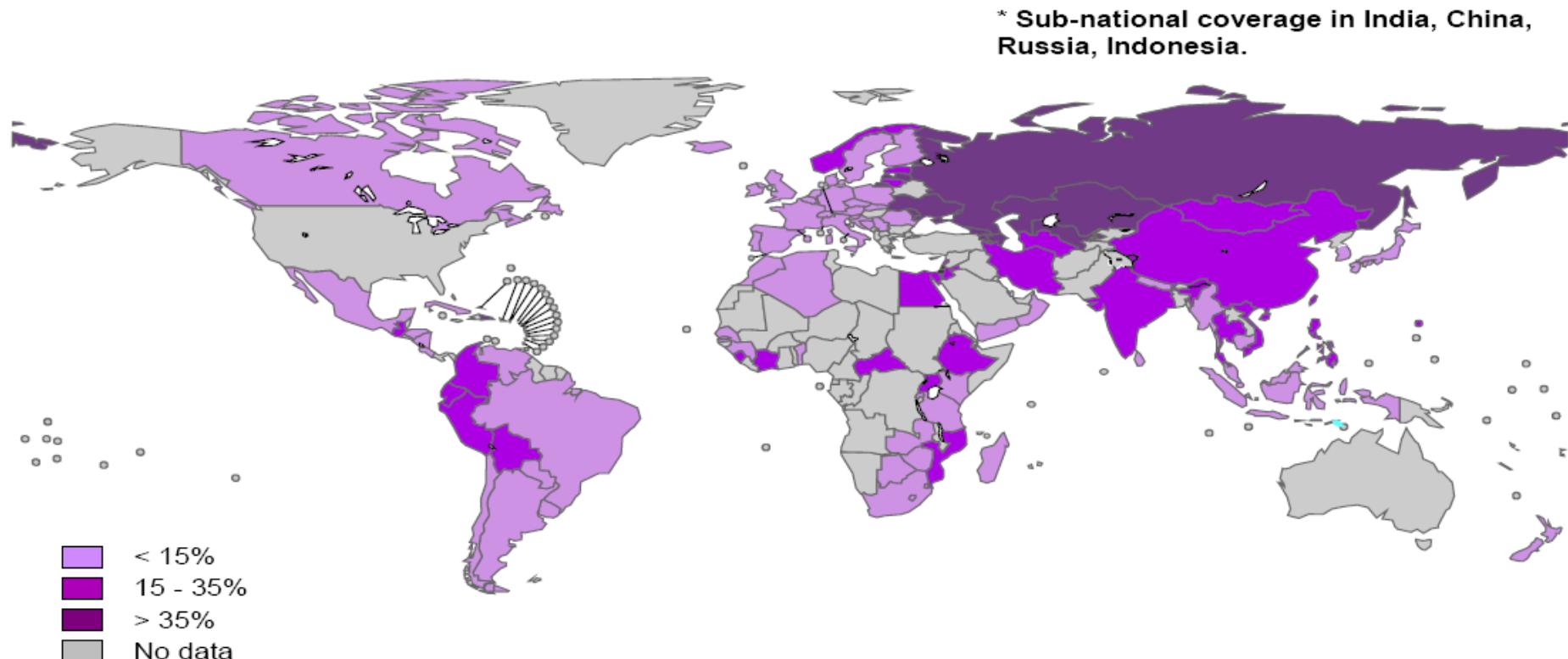
#### ❖ 獲得性抗藥

- 原來沒有抗藥性，在治療期間或治療之後，細菌產生抗藥性。（在台灣約佔MDR-TB 7成比例）

#### ❖ 原發性抗藥

- 未曾治療過，細菌即已有抗藥性。  
(即受到抗藥性細菌的感染，約佔3成)。

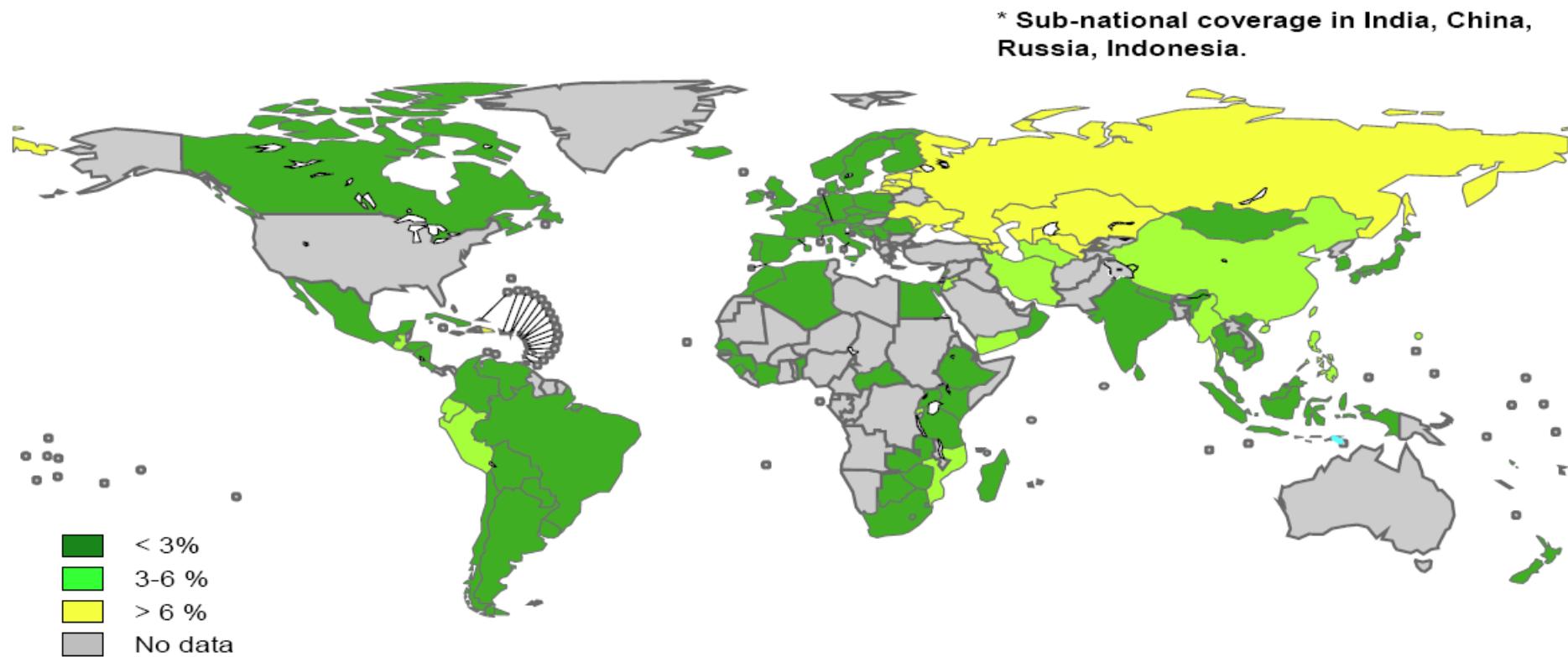
## Map 3. Any resistance among new cases 1994-



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Map 4: MDR-TB among new TB cases 1994-2007

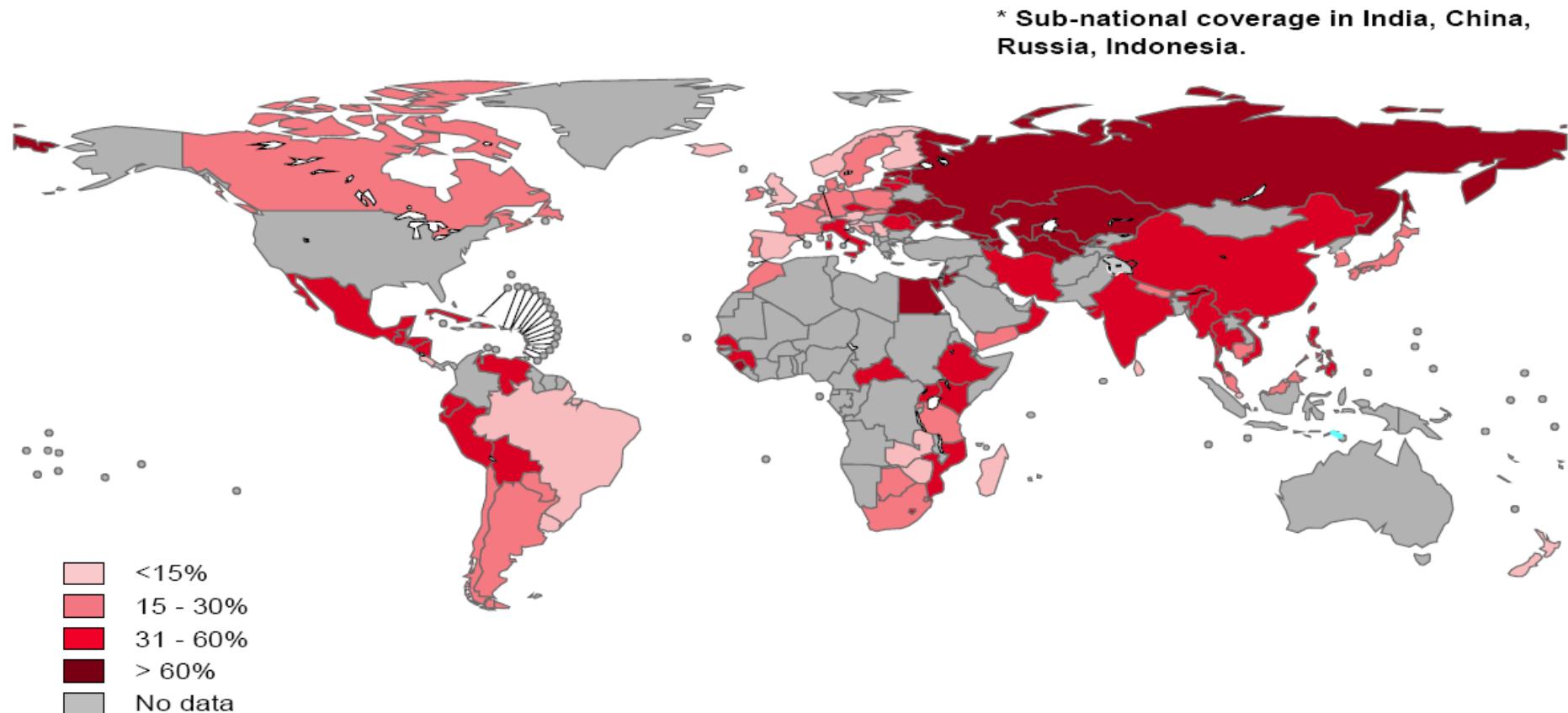


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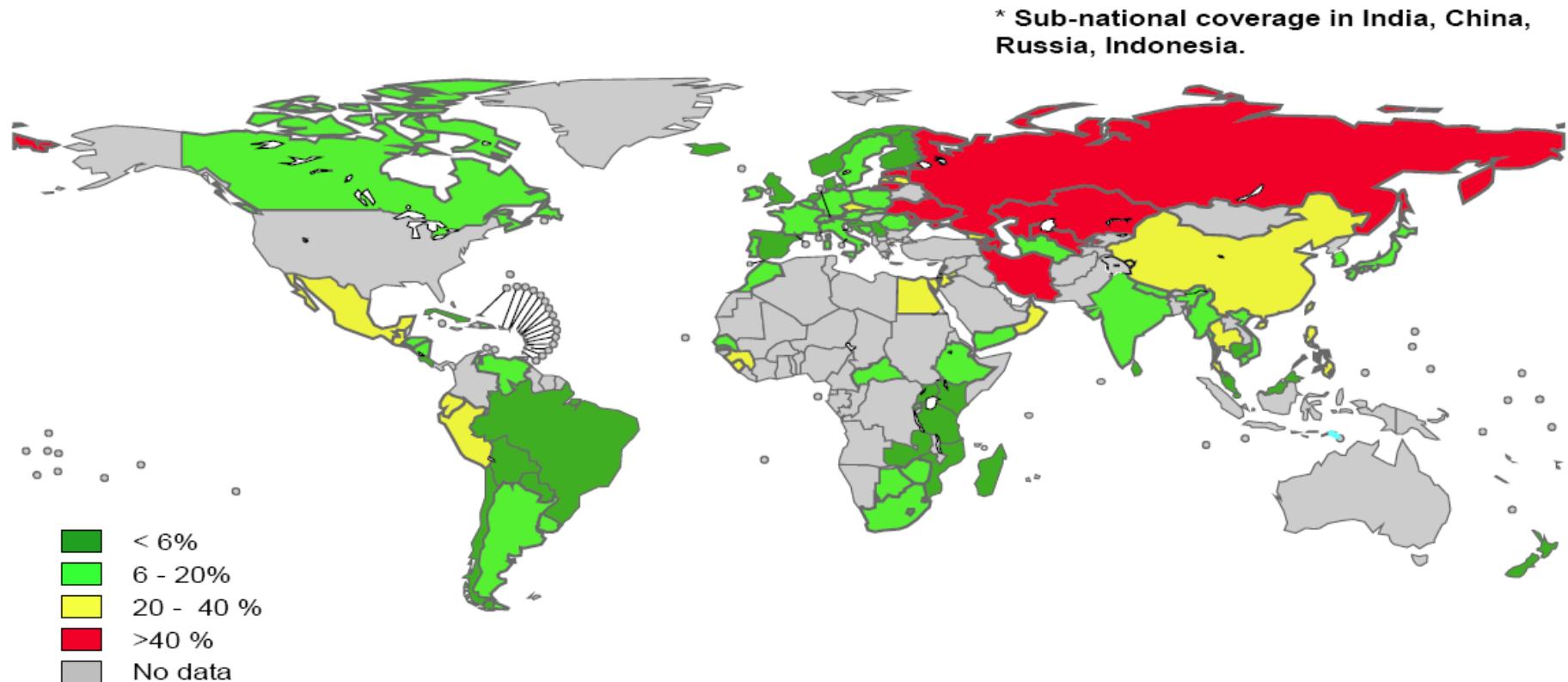
## Map 5: Any resistance among previously treated TB cases 1994-2007



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Map 6: MDR-TB among previously treated TB cases 1994-2007



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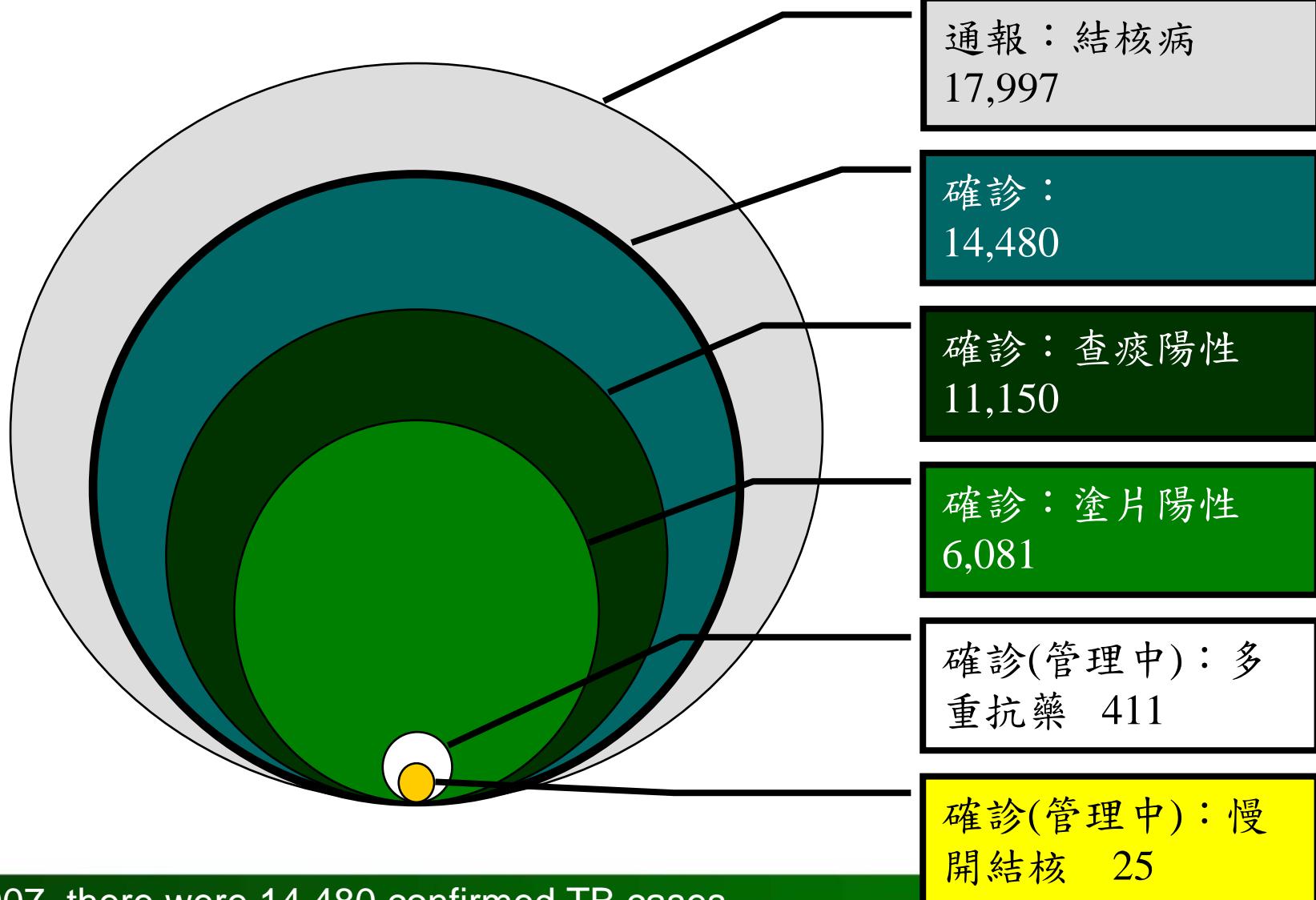


# 衛生署疾病管制局

Nation	year	Drug	Overall FQN resistance	FQN R to all sensitive strain	FQN R to MDR strain	Reference
Phillipine	1989-1994	Ofloxacin	7.2%	0	24.0%	Int J Tuber Lung Dise 2001
		ciprofloxacin	6.0%	1.0%	10.3%	
	1995-2000	Ofloxacin	35.3%	24.4%	51.4%	
		Ciprofloxacin	26.8%	17.4%	51.4%	
USA Canada	1995-2001	Ciprofloxacin	1.8%	0.3%	4.1%	Clin Infect Dis 2005
Korea		Ofloxacin		1.1%(non-retreat) ment case)	4.1%(retreatment case)	Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2007
Taiwan KVGH	1995-1997	Ofloxacin , ciprofloxacin , Levofloxacin		6.3%	7.7%	J Antimicro Chemothe 2005
	1998-2003			0-4.3%	20%	
Taiwan TUVH	2004-2005	Ofloxacin , ciprofloxacin , Levofloxacin, Moxifloxacin	3.3%		19%	J Antimicro Chemothe 2007



# 台灣結核病患數分布估算(2007)



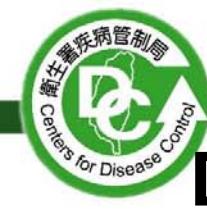
In 2007, there were 14,480 confirmed TB cases  
and the incidence was 63.2/105 persons



## Drug resistance patterns in Taiwan, 1960–2004

Drug resistance (%)<sup>+</sup>

Hospital*	No. strains	Study period	INH	EMB	RMP	SM	Any	MDR
<b>*Primary drug resistance</b>								
A	162	1960-1962	13.4	-	-	11.7	22.2	-
B	154	1962	8.4	-	-	7.8	14.3	-
B	557	1971-1972	22.6	-	-	15.4	30.8	-
B	1,914	1979-1982	8.4	0.1	0	9.2	17.9	-
B	1,924	1984-1988	6.8	0.4	0.2	5.0	9.9	-
B	1,935	1990-1995	9.2	0.7	1.5	5.7	12.3	1.2
B	249	1996	12.0	0.8	2.0	4.8	16.1	1.6
C	254	1996-1999	4.7	5.9	5.9	11.0	22.0	1.6
D	456	2001-2002	14.9	2.6	3.3	11.4	20.6	2.4
E	190	2001-2002	11.1	5.8	2.1	5.3	16.8	2.1
F	611	2002-2004	6.8	0.8	1.8	6.2	12.8	1.8



# Drug resistance patterns in Taiwan, 1960–2004

## Drug resistance (%)+

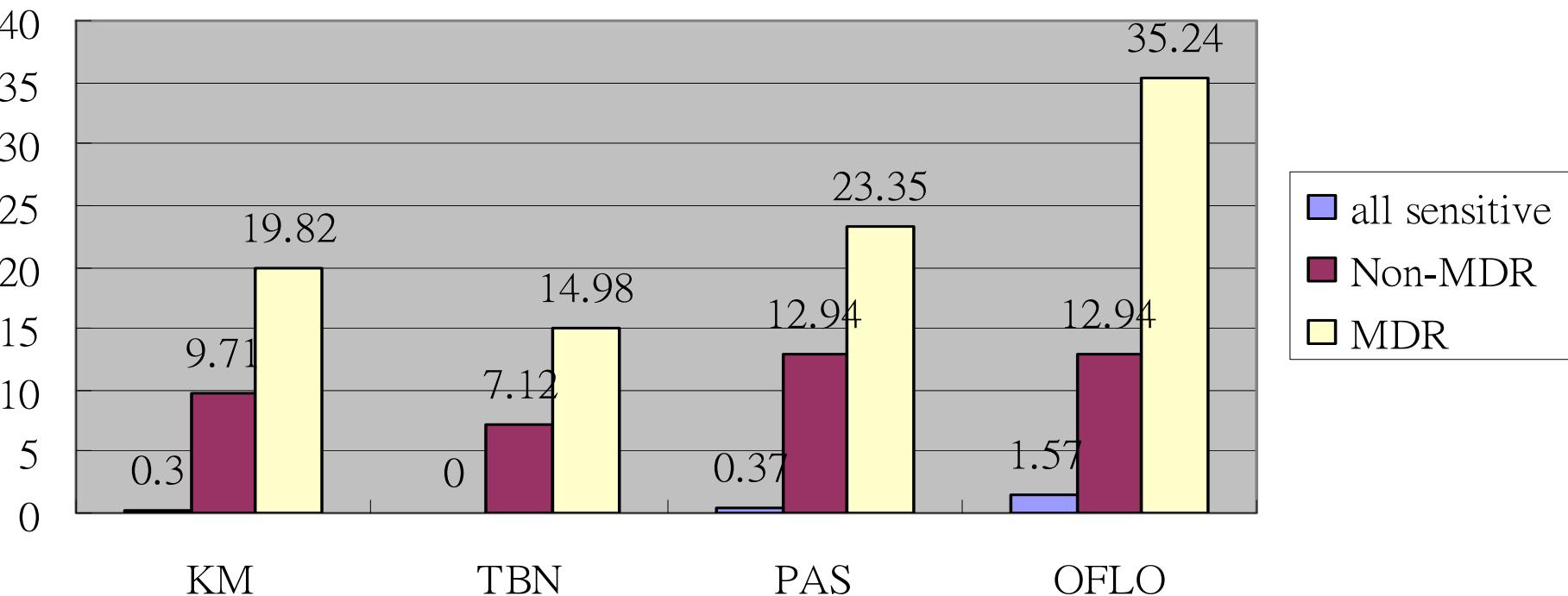
Hospital*	No. strains	Study period	INH	EMB	RMP	SM	Any	MDR
Acquired drug resistance								
B	200	1996	63.0	28.5	46.5	21.5	67.0	46.0
C	199	1996-1999	25.6	11.1	32.2	17.1	49.2	15.1
B	183	2000-2001	37.7	10.9	25.1	17.5	42.6	24.6
D	57	2001-2002	31.6	15.8	17.5	19.3	36.8	15.8
E	62	2001-2002	54.8	33.9	45.2	17.7	64.5	45.2
F	324	2002-2004	50.9	12.6	44.4	17.9	55.8	42.2
Combined drug resistance								
G	942	1982-1986	20.4	15.3	8.8	9.8	27.8	8.1
A	651	1990-1992	14.7	10.3	10.6	11.2	22.6	8.3
G	884	1992-1996	20.9	12.8	11.8	9.1	28.9	10.1
B	1,091	1996	31.5	11.4	18.2	11.9	35.5	17.3
C	453	1996-1999	13.9	8.2	17.4	13.7	34.0	7.5
H	693	1996-2000	35.9	15.7	13.4	28.6	52.4	11.4
I	1,411	1998-2002	19.0	15.7	6.1	10.0	30.5	5.1
D	513	2001-2002	16.8	4.1	4.9	12.3	22.4	3.9
E	252	2001-2002	21.8	12.7	12.7	8.3	28.6	12.8
F	935	2002-2004	22.2	5.2	16.5	10.2	27.6	15.8



# Second-line drug resistance pattern in different group in Chest Hospital in 2001-2006

Drug resistance	ALL SENSITIV		NON-MDR		MDR	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
TOTAL	1338	71.00%	309	16.00%	227	12.00%
KM	4	0.30%	30	9.71%	45	19.82%
TBN	0	0.00%	22	7.12%	34	14.98%
PAS	5	0.37%	40	12.94%	53	23.35%
OFLO	21	1.57%	40	12.94%	80	35.24%

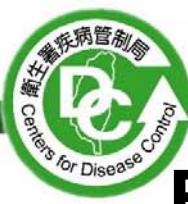
# Second-line drug resistance pattern in different group in Chest Hospital in 2001-2006



All sensitive group : HRE SM all sensitive

Non-MDR group : at least one of HER SM resistance exclude HR resistance

MDR group : HR resistance



# Extensively Drug Resistant TB in Taiwan

- ❖ Study population : 215 MDR isolates(研檢在2004-2005  
取得之菌株)
- ❖ Drug resistant Patterns of 2nd-line Drugs
  - Ofloxacin: 42.8% (92/215)
  - Kanamycin: 16.3% (35/215)
  - Ethionamide: 15.8% (34/215)
  - PAS: 26.0% (56/215)
- ❖ XDR-TB
  - in 2004, 116 MDR isolates tested: 10.3% (12/116)
  - in 2005, 99 MDR isolates tested: 10.1% (10/99)



## 抗結核化學治療處方錯誤

- ❖ 藥物劑量不足或數目不足
- ❖ 在治療失敗時，僅加上一種新的藥物，形成只有單一藥物治療





TABLE 1.1 Causes of inadequate antituberculosis treatment (1)

HEALTH-CARE PROVIDERS: INADEQUATE REGIMENS	DRUGS: INADEQUATE SUPPLY/QUALITY	PATIENTS: INADEQUATE DRUG INTAKE
Inappropriate guidelines	Poor quality	Poor adherence (or poor DOT)
Noncompliance with guidelines	Unavailability of certain drugs (stock-outs or delivery disruptions)	Lack of information
Absence of guidelines	Poor storage conditions	Lack of money (no treatment available free of charge)
Poor training	Wrong dose or combination	Lack of transportation
No monitoring of treatment		Adverse effects
Poorly organized or funded TB control programmes		Social barriers
		Malabsorption
		Substance dependency disorders



# Drug Susceptibility Test

## ❖ agar proportional method

### – First-line drug

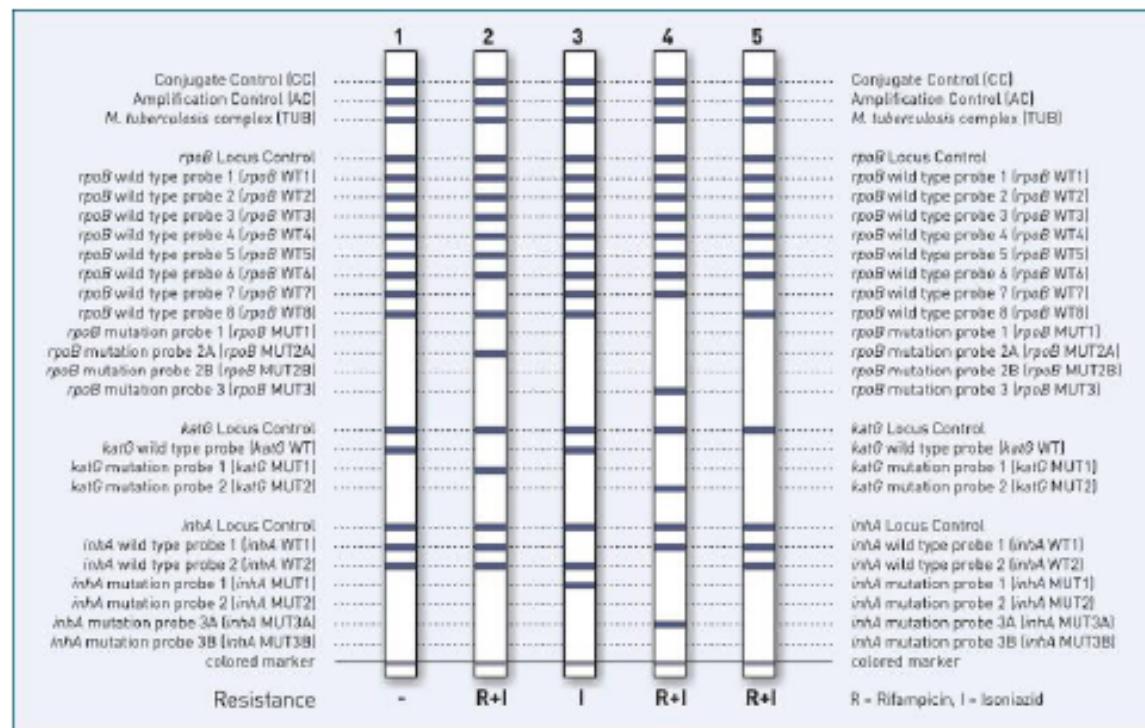
- Middlebrook 7H10 agar plate
- Isoniazid 0.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。 Isoniazid 1.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。
- Rifampin 1.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。
- Streptomycin 2.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。 Streptomycin 10.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。
- Ethambutol 5.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。 Ethambutol 10.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。

### – Second-line drug

- Middlebrook 7H11 agar-base
- Capreomycin 10.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。
- Ethionamide 10.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。
- Kanamycin 6.0 and 12  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。
- Ofloxacin 2.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。
- $\rho$ -Aminosalicylic acid 8.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。
- Rifabutin 0.5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  。
- Levofloxacin(1ug/ml) , Moxifloxacin ( 0.5ug/ml)

# GenoType® MTBDRplus

- DNA extraction + PCR + reverse hybridization of amplified DNA to oligonucleotide probes on strips
- rpoB, katG and inhA genes examined



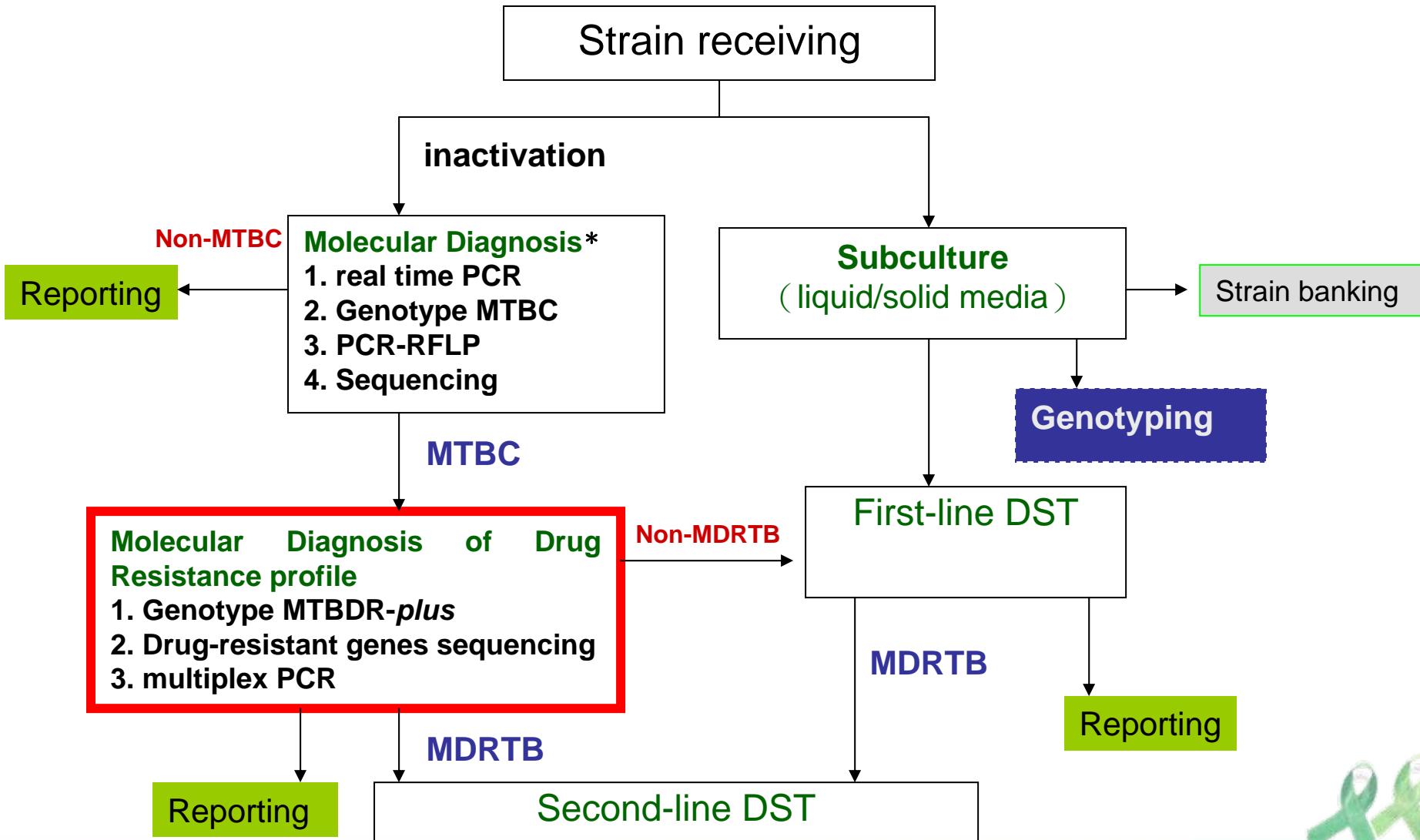


# Performance of MTBDRplus assay

Study site	Year	Author	Sample	Accuracy for MDR(%)
Germany	2007	Hillemann D. et al.	cultures/sputum	>90
South Africa	2008	Barnard M. et al.	sputum	98.8
Denmark	2008	Vijdea R. et al.	cultures	>93
Caribbean	2008	Akpaka P.E. et al.	cultures/sputum	29.4
Spain	2008	Lacoma M. et al.	cultures	75



## MDR-TB isolate rechecking program





## Evaluation study

### ❖ Study Period

- May, 2007 to April, 2008

### ❖ Sample

- 242 MDR confirmed *M. tuberculosis* isolates
- 30 all susceptible *M. tuberculosis* isolates

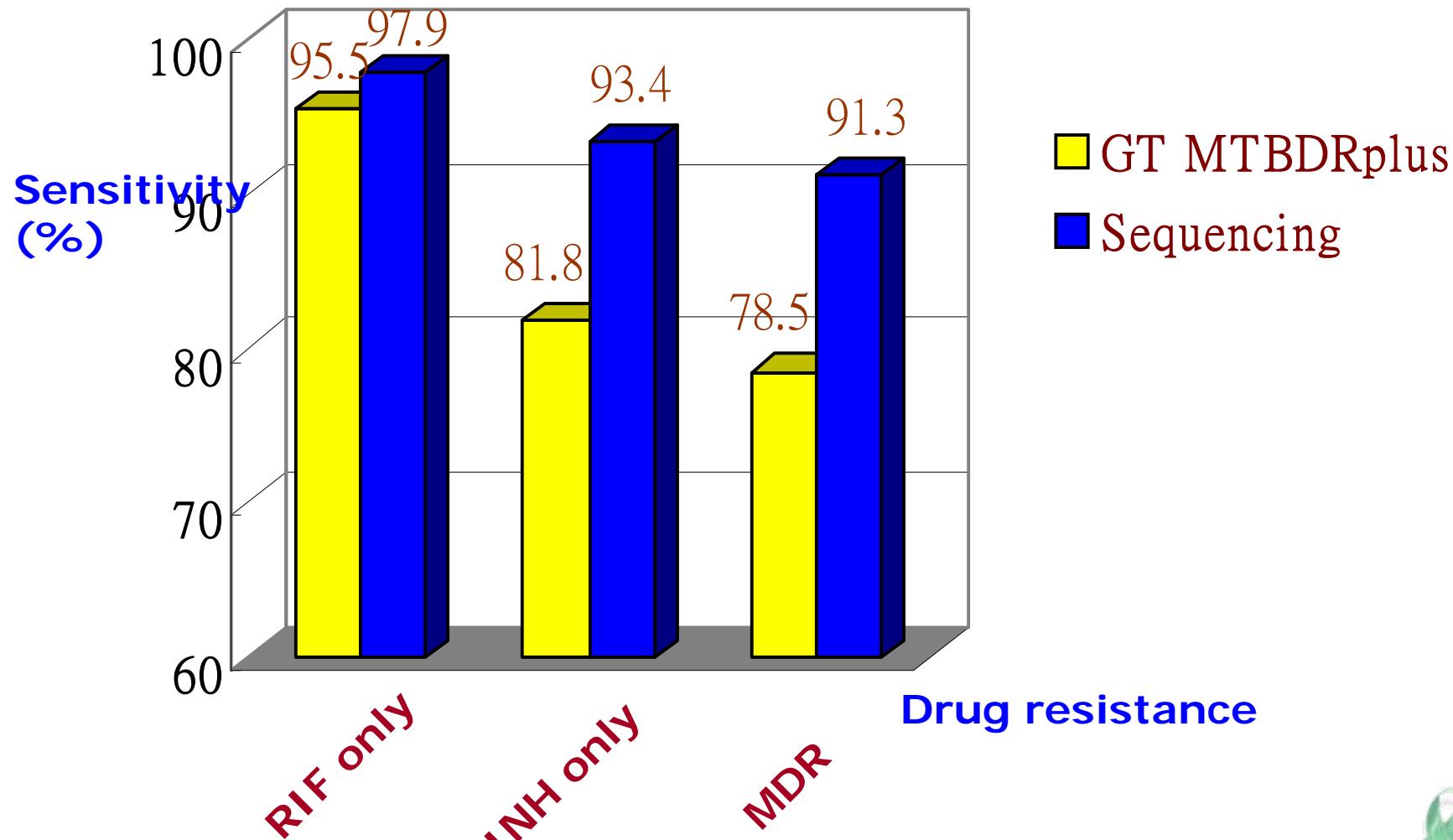
### ❖ Methods

- Reference : Agar proportion method or MGIT
- Molecular:
  - Primary: Genotype MTBDRplus
  - Secondary: DNA Sequencing





# Drug resistance detection





# Anti-tuberculosis drug available in Taiwan

Grading	DRUG
Group-1 –First-line	Isoniazid , Rifampicin , Ethambutol , Pyrazynamide
Group 2- injectable agents	Streptomycin , Kanamycin , Amikacin , capreomycin
Group 3 – Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin , OFloxacin , Levofloxacin , Moxifloxacin
Group 4- bacteriostatic second-line agents	Ethionamide , Cycloserine , p-aminosalicylic acid(PAS), terizidone
Group-5 ATTwith unclear efficacy	Amoxicillin/Clavulanate , Clarithromycin, Linezolid, clofazimine

## 政策說明



疾病管制局公佈96年MDR結核病醫療照護團隊名單

### 疾病管制局公佈 96年MDR結核病醫 療照護團隊名單



衛生署疾病管制局

#### 收案定義

~~限疾病管制局實驗室或其代檢實驗室藥敏檢驗結果至少同時對INH、RMP產生抗藥者〈含舊案，且96年1月1日起痰培養結果仍為陽性的病患〉。~~

區域	醫療團隊	合作醫院
台北區	台北市立萬芳醫院團隊 聯絡人：余明治醫師 02-29307930#52958	台北市立萬芳醫院 台北市立聯合醫院和平院區 衛生署台北醫院 馬偕醫院
北區	衛生署桃園醫院團隊 聯絡人：林美宏個管師 03-3699721#2457	衛生署桃園醫院及新屋分院 衛生署新竹醫院 衛生署竹東醫院
中區	衛生署彰化醫院團隊 聯絡人：黃尹文醫師	衛生署台中醫院 衛生署彰化醫院 衛生署南投醫院 衛生署苗栗醫院 衛生署草屯療養院 衛生署豐原醫院 台中榮民總醫院 中山醫藥大學附設醫院 中國醫藥大學附設醫院
南區、高 高 屏 區	衛生署胸腔病院團隊 聯絡人：簡順添主任 06-2705911#3266	衛生署胸腔病院 成功大學醫學院附設醫院 衛生署台南醫院 嘉義灣橋榮民醫院 衛生署旗山醫院 衛生署屏東醫院 衛生署嘉義醫院 高雄榮民總醫院 高雄市立民生醫院
東區	防癌協會團隊 聯絡人：李仁智主任 03-8561825#2118	慈濟醫院 門諾醫院 台東馬偕醫院 衛生署花蓮醫院 衛生署台東醫院 鳳林榮民醫院



# MDR-TB 醫療照護計畫之治療策略

## ❖ 個案確診：

- 臨床病程，，CXR, TB 培養 和鑑定ID
  - Chest CT 和病理報告
  - 排除 NTM 感染
  - 藥物敏感性試驗(DST)：區域參考實驗室報告HR抗藥
  - MDR-TB 治療委員會確認個案
- 
- 由 CDC 參考實驗室(昆陽)再次確認：  
*Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex*菌株確認、  
Genotype MTBDRplus 快速複驗、RIF/INH 抗藥基因定序、第一線藥物敏感性試驗複驗

# Treatment strategies for MDR-TB

- ❖ **Guidelines** for the programmatic management of drug-resistant tuberculosis (WHO/HTM/TB/2006. 361)
- ❖ Editors-in chief
  - Michael Rich
  - Peter Cegielski
  - Ernesto Jaramillo
  - Kitty Lambregts





## Predictors of Success and Failure

### Success

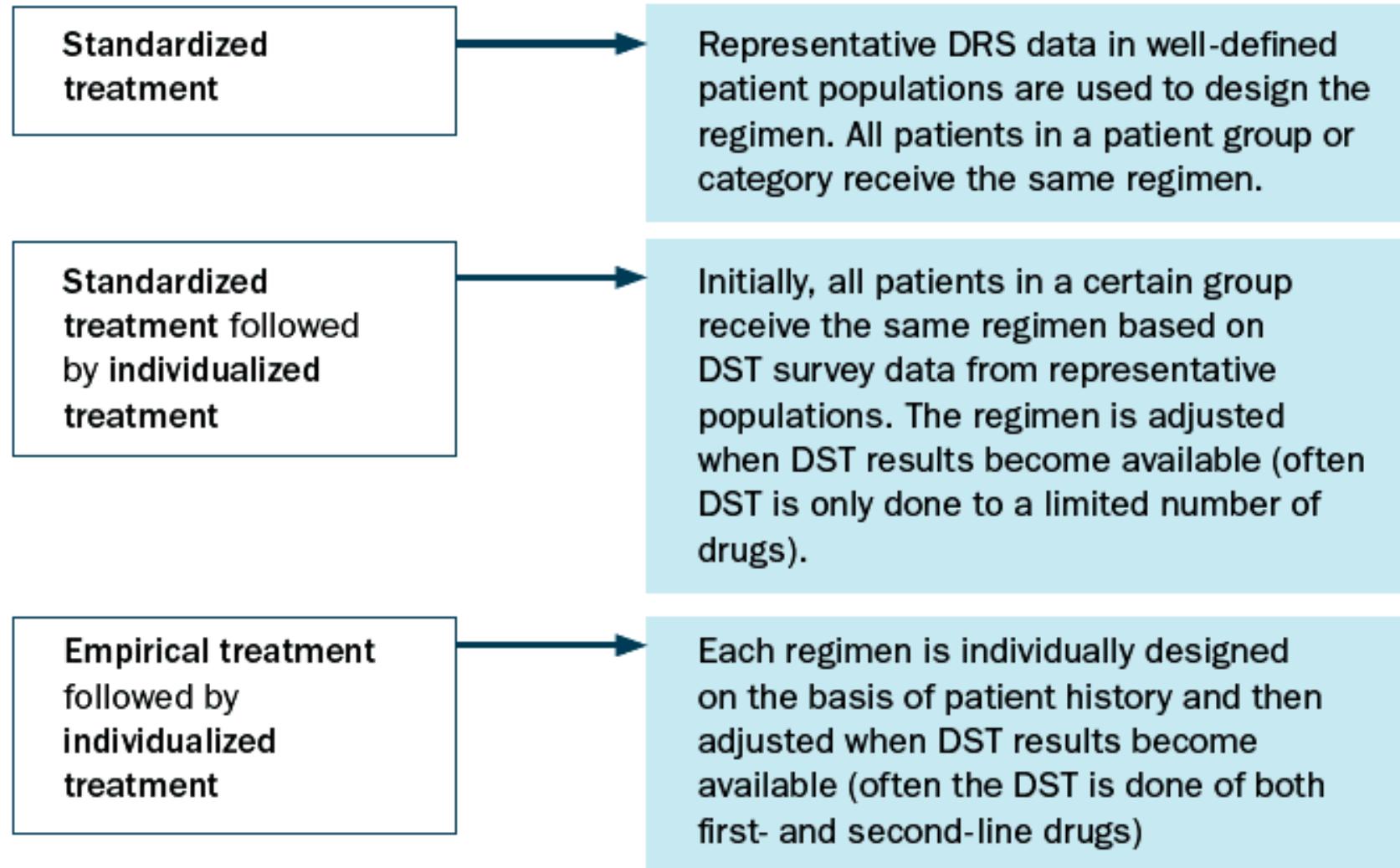
- Use of pyrazinamide  
any/or ethambutol, if  
susceptible
- Use of fluoroquinolone
- Use of > 5 drugs
- Sputum conversion by 2  
months
- Surgical resection

### Failure

- Previous therapy
- Number of drugs  
resistant
- Presence of cavitation
- Low BMI
- HIV infection
- Poor adherence
- Positive cultures at 2-3  
months



# Recommended treatment strategies for MDR-TB





# 經驗性處方(Empirical treatment)

## ❖ 處方決定前必須評估

- 以前之抗結核藥物治療史
- 第一線藥物之抗藥型式
  - HER, SM , sometimes ofloxacin
  - 胸腔病院 : HER , SM , Ethionamide , PAS, ofloxacin
- 接觸史：指標個案的抗藥型式
- 台灣的初始抗藥之比率(Primary drug resistance rate)



# 決定治療處方

- ❖ 先經驗處方(Empirical treatment) ，再根據藥敏試驗決定個別處方 (Individualized treatment)
- ❖ 大部分的MDR-TB個案治療已知 HER, SM 是否抗藥
- ❖ 根據胸腔病院統計，在HR有效的病人，其二線藥抗藥的比例極低
- ❖ 所有MDR-TB個案，均須送二線藥敏
- ❖ 根據二線藥敏再調整處方



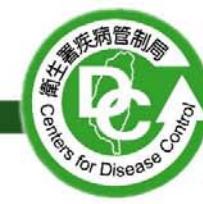
# 如何選擇藥物 Regimen selection

- ❖ 根據過去治療史
- ❖ 至少四種確定有效或極可能有效的藥物
  - 全程均應有四種藥物 (包括intensive phase and continuous phase)
  - 如果藥物有限，或因 副作用無法使用，在維持期(continuous phase)至少須有3種藥
- ❖ 如果DST未知，或藥物有效性存疑，或疾病為兩側廣泛而嚴重，則須4種藥以上
- ❖ 根據體重調整劑量
- ❖ 須每天給藥
  - 第一線藥如PZA , EMB 和 fluoroquinolones 可一天一次
  - 為執行DOTS-PLUS，二線藥儘量一天兩次
  - 打針藥物：至少每個星期5次



# 如何選擇藥物 Regimen selection

- ❖ 針劑( streptomycin / kanamycin/ amikacin )至少使用6個月
  - 如果痰抹片仍陽性，且無副作用產生，可延長至痰陰轉
- ❖ 選擇一新的Fluoroquinolones (levofloxacin or Moxifloxacin )。即使DST 為ofloxacin 抗藥
  - 如果 ofloxacin 抗藥，建議使用 moxifloxacin
- ❖ 每次劑量均須執行 DOT給藥
- ❖ 建議PZA 全程使用
  - 除非病人無法使用或證實無效
  - PZA 通常不計算在有效藥之內
- ❖ 使用藥物紀錄卡



# Building a Treatment Regimen

Step 1	Group1	Group2	Group3
	Ethambutol	Streptomycin	Ofloxacin
	Pyrazinamide	Kanamycin	Levofloxacin
		Amikacin	Moxifloxacin
		Capreomycin	Gatifloxacin
Step 2	Group4		
	Ethionamide	Protonamide	
	Cycloserine	Terizidone	
	Thioacetazone	P-aminosalicylic acid	
Step 3	Group5		
	Clofazimine	Imipemen	Amoxacillin/Clavulanate
	Macrolides	linezolid	



# 建立多重抗藥性結核病的處方

## 第一步

開始用任何  
有效的第一  
線藥物

根據藥物感  
受性試驗加  
入  
fluoroquinolone  
和一個注射  
的藥物

Use any available  One of these  One of these

First-line drugs	Fluoroquinolones	Injectable agents
Pyrazinamide	Levofloxacin	Amikacin
Ethambutol	Moxifloxacin	Capreomycin
	Ofloxacin	Streptomycin
	Ciprofloxacin	Kanamycin



# 建立多重抗藥性結核病的處方

## 第二步

如果第一步仍未達到四個有效藥物：加入第二線藥物直到有四個到六個對此菌株是有效的藥物（並且最好是之前此病人沒有使用過的）

Pick one or more of these

### Oral second-line drugs

Cycloserine

Ethionamide

PAS



# 建立多重抗藥性結核病的處方

## 第三步

如果第二步仍然未達到四個到六個有效的藥物，要考慮照會專家後加上第三線的藥物

Consider use of these

### Third-line drugs

Clofazimine	Imipenem
Linezolid	Clarithromycin
Amoxicillin/ Clavulanate	



# 治療時間Duration of Treatment

- ❖ 至少痰培養陰轉後18個月
- ❖ 如果收入MDR-TB 醫療照護計畫，計畫時間為2年





# Treatment Regimens for MDR-TB

Pattern of Drug Resistance	Suggested Regimens	Minimum duration of Rx	Comments
INH, RIF ( $\pm$ SM)	PZA, EMB, FQN, injectable, $\pm$ another 2nd -line drug	18-24 beyond culture conversion	
INH, RIF ( $\pm$ SM) ,and EMB or PZA	FQN, EMB pr PZA, injectable, Plus 2 other 2nd -line drugs	24 beyond culture conversion	consider surgery
INH, RIF, EMB , PZA ( $\pm$ SM)	FQN, injectable, 3 other 2nd-line drugs	25 beyond culture conversion	consider surgery
INH, RIF ,EMB, PZA, FQN	3 2nd -line drugs, injectable, plus consider 3rd-line drug	26 beyond culture conversion	consider surgery
INH, RIF ,EMB, PZA, injectables	FQN, 3 2nd -line drugs, plus consider 3rd-line drug	27 beyond culture conversion	surgery if possible
INH, RIF ,EMB, PZA, FQN, injectables	At least 5 2nd and 3rd-line drugs	At least 24 beyond culture conversion	surgery if possible



# 住院治療 Hospitalization

- ❖ 如果 MDR-TB有傳染性，建議在臺灣人口密集的狀況下，住院1~2個月，可減少傳播機會。
- ❖ 根據秘魯研究，後續社區治療，執行DOTS-PLUS，治療效果與住院治療效果一樣，此時應衛教MDR-TB病患空氣傳染之防護，除了就醫需要時，亦應減少外出。



# 住院原則

- ❖ 新個案
  - 因未治療之傳染性較強，建議住院治療
  - 加強衛教，找出變成MDR-TB的原因，個別處理
- ❖ 藥物副作用，調整副作用
- ❖ 評估開刀可能(尤其治療3~8個月後培養仍未陰轉者)
- ❖ 不合作，強制住院



# 衛教 Education

- ❖ 病人及家屬衛教
- ❖ 找出一線藥治療失敗的原因
- ❖ 確定順從性不佳的原因
- ❖ 營養治療
- ❖ 副作用處理





# 出院

- ❖ 通常住院1至2個月
- ❖ 痰陰轉：
  - TB 培養陰轉：較好
  - AFB 抹片陰轉：可接受
- ❖ 處方已完成且病人可接受，並確定服藥順從性
- ❖ 病人同意接受社區或居家 DOTS-PLUS



# 多重抗藥結核病患者治療過程的追蹤

多重抗藥結核病患者開始治療前需要詳細的詢問病史，並作理學檢查，需要施行胸部X光檢查和痰檢驗，治療開始後要定期追蹤，注意病人是否有進步、是否有副作用。如有副作用，須小心調整藥物。





## 注意事項

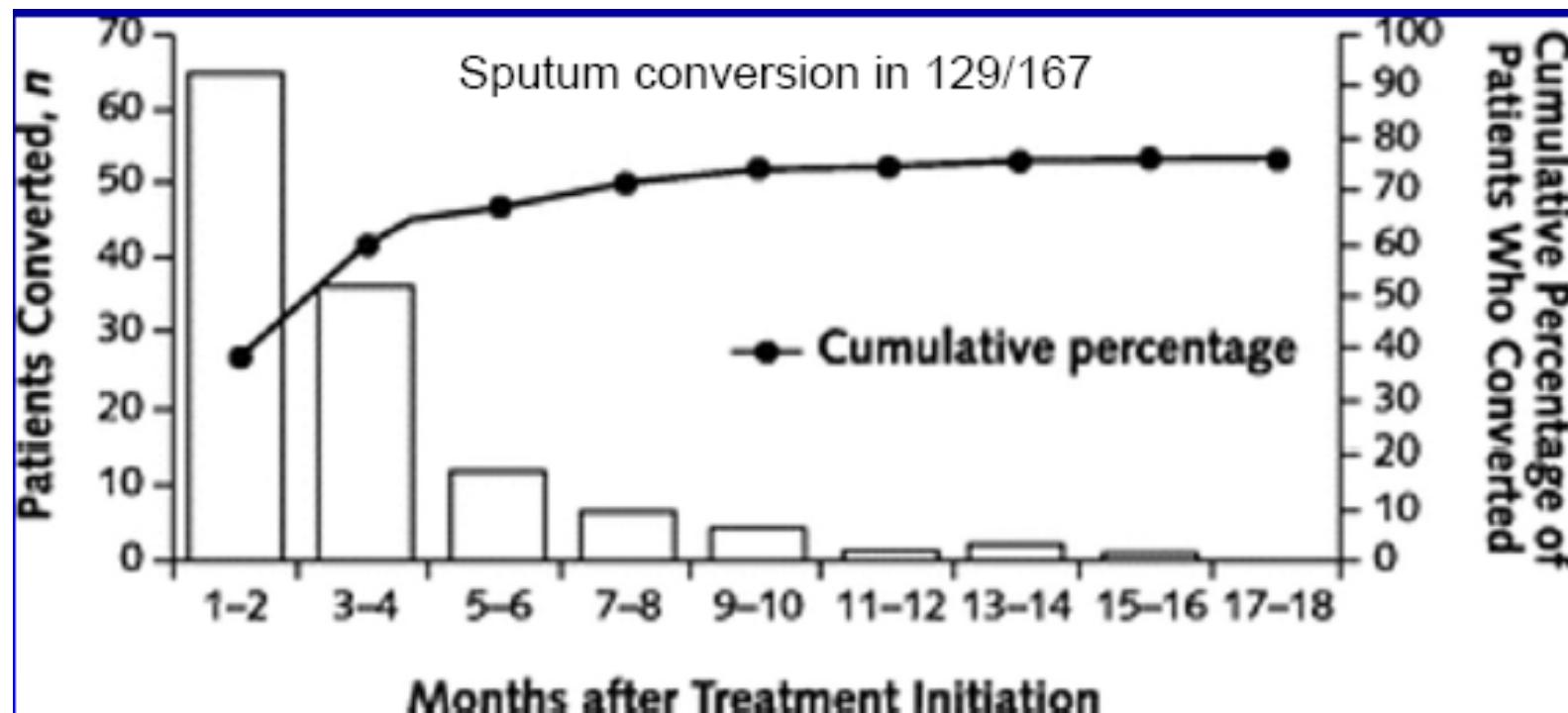
1. 每個月至少要到門診由臨床醫師評估壹次。醫生必須詳問病人的症狀是否有改善、是否有副作用出現。
2. 每個月量體重。
3. 每個月皆需送痰做耐酸菌塗片檢查及結核菌培養直到痰陰轉。痰陰轉後改為每兩月送痰直到治療結束。痰陰轉是最重要的評估因素。
4. 藥物敏感試驗在進入治療前須確定患者有多重抗藥。治療後如果痰培養持續陽性可以每3至6月再做藥物敏感試驗。
5. 胸部X光片：每參個月照一次。病人臨床症狀如果有惡化，可提前照胸部X光片。



## 注意事項(續)

6. 腎功能：每隔壹至參個月驗一次肝腎功能。
7. 病人如接受 **Aminoglycocide** 的注射時須每個月驗腎功能。
8. **HIV** 檢驗—進入治療時須驗壹次，以後視狀況而驗。
9. 懷孕檢驗—生產年齡的女性進入治療時須驗壹次，以後視狀況而驗。
10. 視力檢查—病人如服用 **EMB**，須每個月驗壹次。
11. 關懷員須每天送藥到患者手上。必須訓練關懷員了解治療的副作用，如果有任何副作用發生須盡快通知醫護人員。

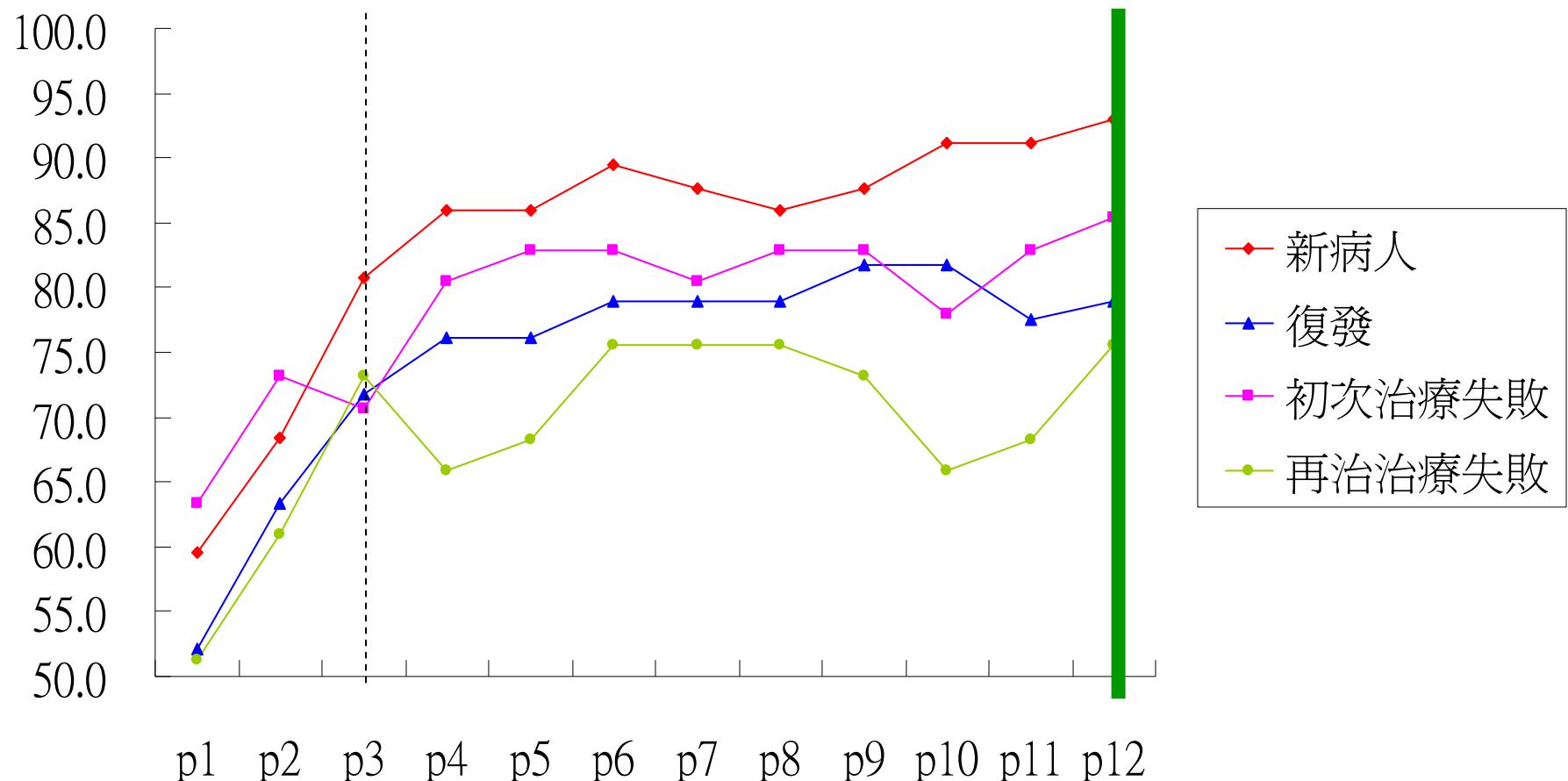
# Sputum Culture Conversion in MDR-TB, Patients, Latvia



Of patients with initial sputum conversion within 60 days of treatment, 86% had a good outcome vs 51% who did not achieve conversion ( $p<0.001$ )



## MDR結核病醫療照護團隊的痰培養 累計陰轉率 (共228人, 追蹤達425天整)





# 手術治療 Surgical intervention

- ❖ 如果病人有內科治療失敗之可能，或治癒後複發機會高者，須考慮外科治療
- ❖ 開刀原則 Criteria for surgery
  - 倆限病灶，可切除
  - 開完刀後有足夠肺功能
  - 有足夠藥物可使用
  - 內科治療已3至4個月
- ❖ 何人須考慮開刀 Candidate for surgery
  - 壁厚之開洞，大的開洞
  - 內科治療3至6個月，痰側未陰轉
- ❖ 開刀前評估 Pre-operative survey
  - 電腦斷層 CT
  - 肺功能 Lung function test
- ❖ 術後照護 Post-operative care
  - 仍須服藥 12-24個月



# Outcomes of Surgery in Patients with MDR-TB

Reference	Country	Years	N	Operative Mortality	Post-op Mortality	Mortality	Culture Conversion
Sung	S. Korea	1994-98	27	0	0	25.9%	82%
Park	S. Korea	1995-99	49	0	—	16%	94%
Kir	Turkey	1993-05	79	2.5%	—	5%	95%
Shiraishi	Japan	2000-02	30	0	3%	23%	100%
Li	China	1990-05	188	0.5%	3.2%	13.9%	99%
Takeda	Japan	1998-03	35	2.9%	—	14.3%	—
Pomerantz	USA	17 years	172	3.3%	6.8%	12%	99%

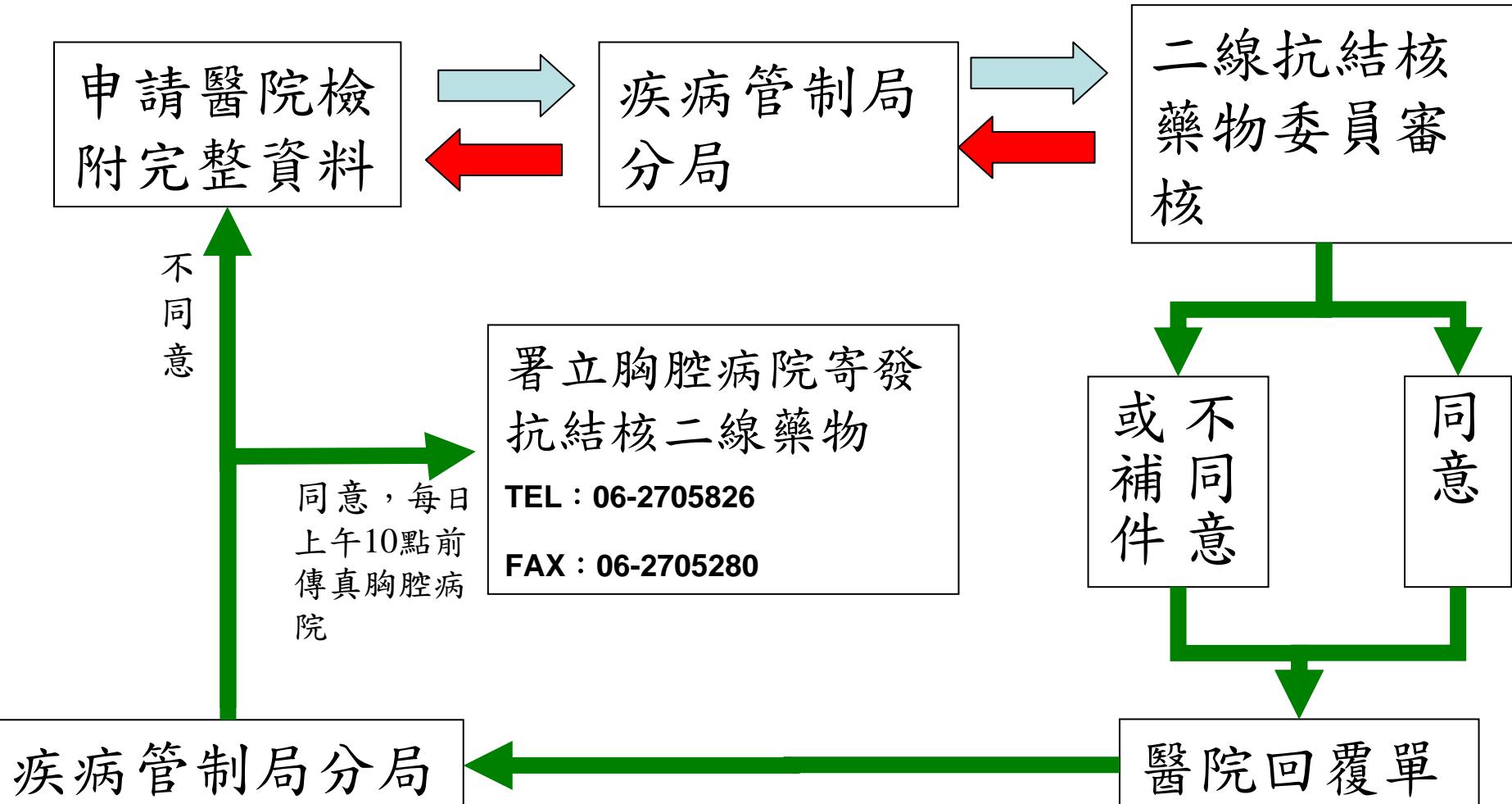


# 藥物供應 Drug management

- ❖ 所有的二線藥物由疾病管制局供應  
(除了第五類藥物中的Augmentin、Clartithromycin、Linezolid)
- ❖ 二線藥物申請，須經審查委員審查

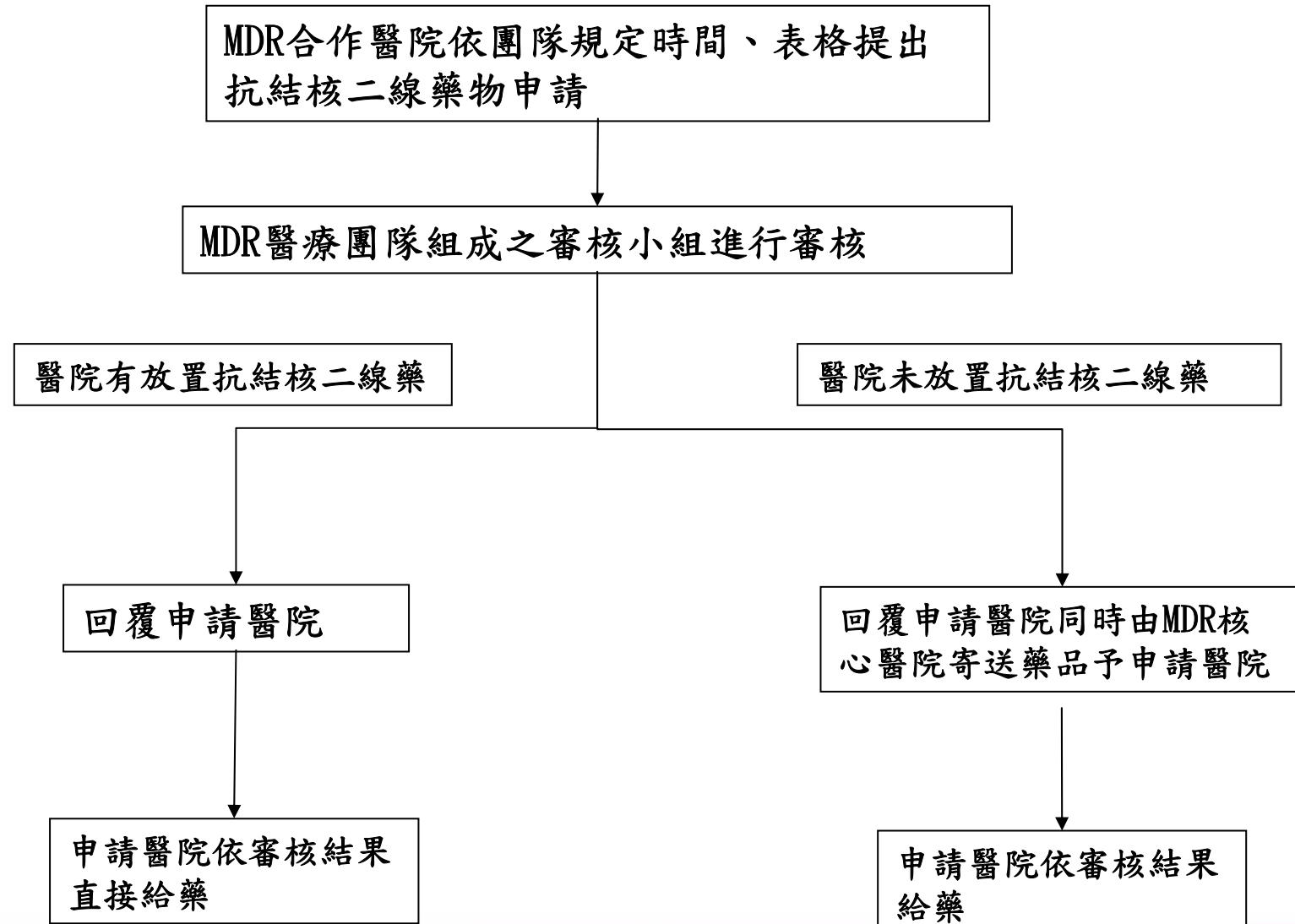


# 二線抗結核藥物申請流程(一般醫院)





## MDR醫療團隊申請免費抗結核二線藥流程





# DOTS-PLUS—病人

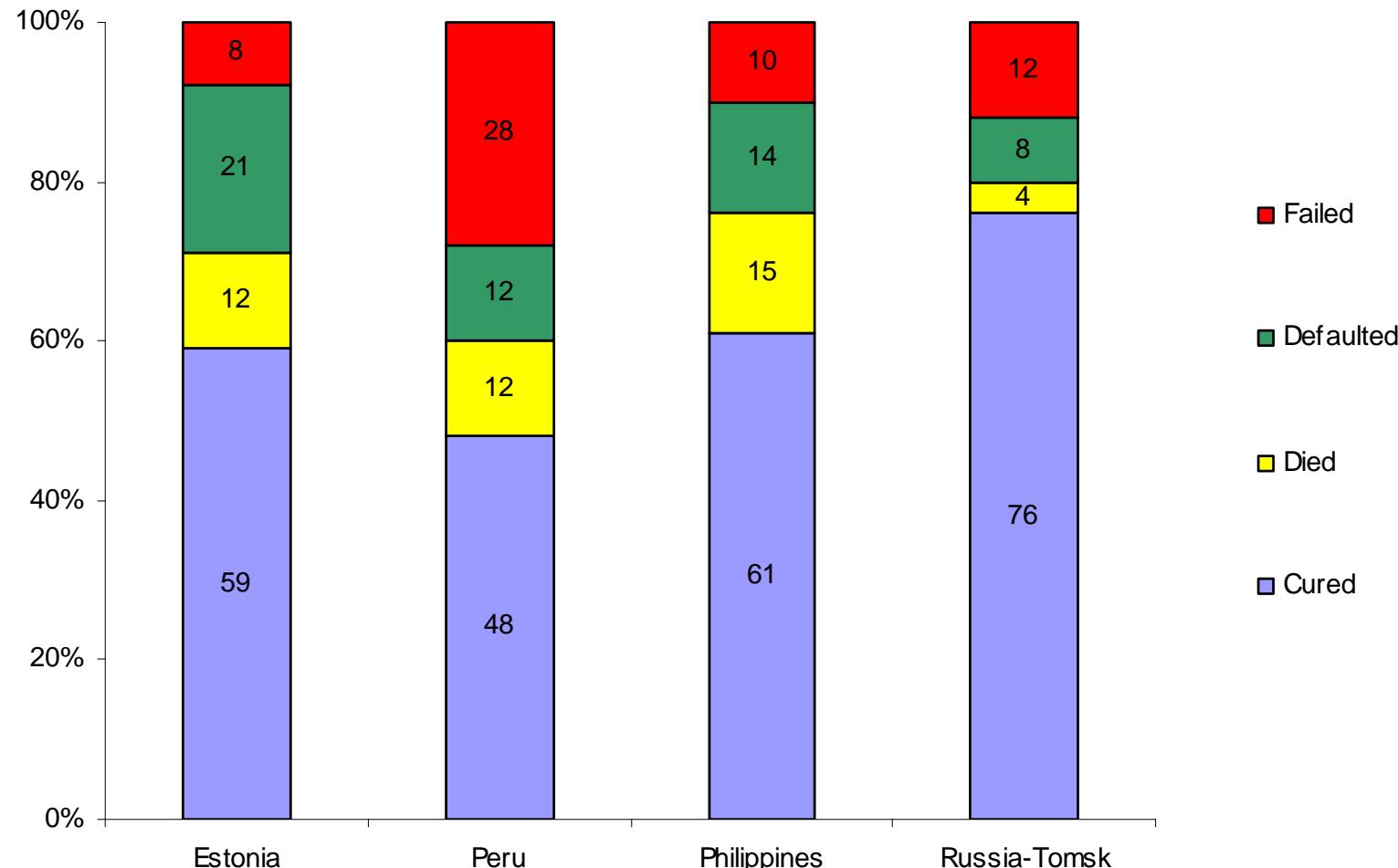
- ❖ 每個 MDR-TB 病人均須接受 DOTS-PLUS 治療
- ❖ 以病人為中心之 DOTS-PLUS
  - 病人為中心：在家，工作場所，在學校，醫院，藥局，咖啡廳，
- ❖ 病人補助Incentive for patient
  - 交通費Transit fee
  - 營養費Nutrition fee：
  - 門診及住院免費



# DOTS-PLUS—觀察員，關懷員

- ❖ 至少一天兩次，最好每個劑量
- ❖ 關懷員，醫院個管師與公衛系統(衛生局，衛生所，公衛護士)須緊密結合，共同照護病人

# Evidence of feasibility and effectiveness of DOTS-Plus: Treatment outcomes in some DOTS-Plus sites





# Outcomes of MDR-TB Therapy, Resistance to < 5 Drugs

Reference	Country	Years	Median Drug-R	Patient N	Cure/Complete	Died	Default	Failed
Chiang	Taiwan	1992-96	3	299	153 (51)	29 (9)	87 (29)	28 (9)
Leimane	Latvia	2000	4	204	135 (66)	14 (7)	26 (13)	29 (14)
Burgos	USA	1982-00	3	37	32 (94)	0	1 (3)	1 (3)
Palmero	Argentina	1996-99	4	141	64 (45)	27 (19)	28 (20)	7 (5)
Park	Korea	1997-99	4	83	63 (76)	-	20 (24)	11 (13)
Tahaoglu	Turkey	1992-99	4	158	121 (77)	7 (4)	17 (11)	13 (8)

Adapted from Caminero JA. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2006;10:829



# Outcomes of MDR-TB Therapy, Resistance $\geq 5$ Drugs

Reference	Country	Years	Median Drug-R	Patient N	Cure/Complete	Died	Default	Failed
Mitnick	Peru	1996-99	6	75	55 (73)	5 (7)	14 (19)	1 (1)
Geerlings	Nether.	1985-98	6	39	32 (82)	6 (14)	-	1 (2.5)
Narita	USA	1994-97	5	81	46 (57)	26 (32)	9 (11)	-
Chan	USA	1984-98	6	139	71 (75)	16 (11)	21 (15)	31 (15)

Adapted from Caminero JA. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 2006;10:829



# Comprehensive Treatment of Extensively Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis

N Engl J Med 2008;359:563-74.  
Copyright © 2008 Massachusetts Medical Society.

**Table 4. Response and Time to Response According to Type of Resistance at Beginning of Individualized Treatment Regimen.**

Outcome	XDR Tuberculosis (N=48)	MDR Tuberculosis (N=603)	Effect Estimate and P Value*
<b>Response at end of treatment</b>			
Good outcome — no. (%)	29 (60.4)	400 (66.3)	
Cured	29 (60.4)	395 (65.6)	
Completed†	0 (0.0)	5 (0.8)	
Poor outcome — no. (%)	19 (39.6)	198 (32.8)	OR, 1.32; 95% CI, 0.72–2.42; P = 0.36
Defaulted‡	3 (6.2)	62 (10.3)	
Treatment failed§	5 (10.4)	13 (2.1)	
Died	11 (22.9)	123 (20.4)	
<b>Time to interim response and to response at end of treatment — median (95% CI)</b>			
No. of days to culture conversion	90 (57–115)	61 (59–67)	HR, 0.63; 95% CI, 0.45–0.89; P = 0.008
No. of months to cure	26.0 (24.6–27.8)	24.8 (24.5–25.2)	HR, 0.83; 95% CI, 0.56–1.21; P = 0.33

\* Effect estimates are for the group of patients with extensively drug-resistant (XDR) tuberculosis as compared with the group that had multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis. The odds ratio (OR) and the hazard ratios (HR) are unadjusted. Outcomes were not available for five patients, all of whom had MDR tuberculosis; four transferred out of the program and one remained in treatment. P values for the OR and the HRs were calculated with the use of the chi-square test.

† Patients who completed treatment are defined as those who finished treatment according to protocol but who did not meet the definition for cure or treatment failure owing to lack of bacteriologic results (i.e., fewer than five cultures were grown in the final 12 months of therapy).

‡ Treatment default was defined as the failure of attempts to return to therapy patients who were not adhering to their treatment regimens.

§ Treatment was considered to fail for those patients who had two or more positive cultures among the five cultures recorded in the final 12 months of the study or for whom any one of the final three cultures was positive.



## Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy 1996;42(suppl 3):20–23

Jen Suo  
Ming-Chih Yu  
Chun-Nin Lee  
Chen-Yuan Chiang  
Tao-Pin Lin

Taiwan Provincial Chronic Disease  
Control Bureau, Taipei, Taiwan

# Treatment of Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis in Taiwan



# Treatment Outcome of MDR-TB at CDCB, 1992-1994

Outcomes	No.(225)	%
Successful treatment	121	53.8
Unfavorable responses	34	15.1
Died of TB	37	16.4
Died of non-TB	4	1.8
Defaulters	29	12.9



# MDR-TB Treated with Ofloxacin

	Ofloxacin (+)* n=66, (%)	Ofloxacin (-)* n=126, (%)
Successful Tx	47 (71.2)	74 (58.7)
Tx failure	19 (28.8)	52 (41.3)
Unfavorable response	10 (15.2)	24 (19.1)
Death due to TB	9 (13.6)	28 (22.2)

\*P=0.08 between regimens with and without ofloxacin



# Treatment Outcomes of Initial and Acquired MDR-TB

	Initial MDR-TB* n = 27 (%)	Acquired MDR-TB* n = 165 (%)
Successful Tx	22 (81.5)	99 (60.0)
Tx failure	5 (18.5)	66 (40.0)
Unfavorable response	4 (14.8)	30 (18.2)
Death due to TB	1 (3.7)	36 (21.8)

\* p=0.032 between initial and acquired MDR-TB



# 容易發生副作用的危險因子

- ❖ 年老
- ❖ 營養不良
- ❖ 懷孕
- ❖ 酗酒
- ❖ 肝腎功能異常
- ❖ 愛滋病
- ❖ 糖尿病
- ❖ 過敏體質
- ❖ 不規則用藥
- ❖ 除抗結核藥物外還需使用其他藥物



副作用	人數 (%)
噁心/嘔吐 (Nausea/vomiting)	268 (32.8)
腹瀉 (Diarrhoea)	173 (21.1)
關節痛 (Arthralgia)	134 (16.4)
頭暈 (Dizziness/vertigo)	117 (14.3)
聽力減退 (Hearing disturbances)	98 (12.0)
頭痛 (Headache)	96 (11.7)
失眠 (Sleep disturbances)	95 (11.6)
電解質失調 (Electrolyte disturbances)	94 (11.5)
腹痛 (Abdominal pain)	88 (10.8)
無胃口 (Anorexia)	75 (9.2)
胃炎 (Gastritis)	70 (8.6)
週邊神經炎 (Peripheral neuropathy)	65 (7.9)
憂鬱 (Depression)	51 (6.2)
耳鳴 (Tinnitus)	42 (5.1)
過敏反應 (Allergic reaction)	42 (5.1)
皮疹 (Rash)	38 (4.6)
視力降低 (Visual disturbances)	36 (4.4)
痙攣 (Seizures)	33 (4.0)
甲狀腺機能低下 (Hypothyroidism)	29 (3.5)
精神病 (Psychosis)	28 (3.4)
肝炎 (Hepatitis)	18 (2.2)
腎衰竭 (Renal failure/nephrotoxicity)	9 (1.1)



藥物副作用	臨床表徵	常見藥物
皮膚症狀	搔癢、皮疹、皮膚潮紅、色素沉著、水泡	RMP, EMB, INH, 較少見於PZA, RBT
肝炎	胃口變差、噁心、嘔吐、黃疸、倦怠	INH, RMP, PZA, TBN 較少見於EMB, RBT
胃腸症狀	胃口變差、噁心、嘔吐、上腹部痛	RMP, PZA, RFB,TBN,PAS
週邊神經病變	麻木、針刺感、燒灼痛或手足軟弱無力	INH, EMB
關節病變	痛風、SLE樣病變	PZA, INH
腎病變	血尿、高尿素血症、急性腎衰竭	RMP, SM, KM, Capreomycin
血液病變	白血球偏低、血小板低	INH, RMP, PZA, EMB, RBT
視力異常	視力模糊、紅綠色盲	EMB
聽覺、前庭功能異常	聽力變差、暈眩、耳鳴	SM, KM, Capreomycin



# 各種副作用的可能原因和處理方法

副作用	可能藥物	處理方法	備註
痙攣	Cs, H, fluoro- quinolones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>停用可能引起痙攣的藥物。</li><li>給予抗痙攣的藥物（例如 phenytoin, valproic acid）。</li><li>增加維他命 B6 到最高劑量（每天 200 毫克）。</li><li>如果藥物無法停用，可重新嘗試低劑量。</li><li>如果還有其他藥物可用，則完全停用引起痙攣的藥物。</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>繼續使用抗痙攣的藥物直到 MDR-TB 治療終止或可能藥物已停用。</li><li>如果病人以前即有痙攣病史但是接受抗痙攣藥物控制良好依然可以使用前列藥品。</li><li>有痙攣病史的病人在 MDR-TB 治療中有較高危險發生痙攣。</li></ol>
週邊神經炎	Cs, H, S, Km, Am, Cm, Eto/Pto, fluoro- quinolones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>增加維他命 B6 到最高劑量（每天 200 毫克）。</li><li>如果 capreomycin 藥敏有效，將注射藥物改為 capreomycin。</li><li>使用三環抗憂鬱藥如 amitriptyline。 NSAID 或 acetaminophen 可以減輕症狀。</li><li>減輕可能引起副作用藥品的劑量。</li><li>停用可能引起副作用的藥品。</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>病人合併糖尿病、愛滋病、酒精中毒時較易引起此副作用。</li><li>神經病變可能無法完全變好，但是停用致病藥品可以減輕症狀。</li></ol>



# 各種副作用的可能原因和處理方法

副作用	可能藥物	處理方法	備註
聽力減退	S, Km, Am, Cm, Clr	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>確認聽力減退的程度。</li><li>如果 capreomycin 藥敏有效，將注射藥物改為 capreomycin。</li><li>減輕可能引起副作用藥品的劑量。</li><li>停用可能引起副作用的藥品。</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>曾使用過 aminoglycosides 的病人聽力可能已減退，開始 MDR-TB 治療前即須檢查聽力。</li><li>聽力減退通常無法回復。</li><li>進一步的聽力減退必須和停用注射藥品權衡輕重。</li></ol>
精神症狀	Cs, H, fluoro-quinolones, Eto/Pto	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>短期（1-4 週）停用致病藥品，直到症狀獲得控制。</li><li>開始抗精神病治療</li><li>減輕可能引起副作用藥品的劑量。</li><li>停用可能引起副作用的藥品。</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>有些病人必須在 MDR-TB 療程中使用抗精神病治療。</li><li>曾有精神病史的病人仍可使用左列藥物，但發病的機率較高。</li><li>完成 MDR-TB 治療或停用致病藥品通常可以解除精神病症狀。</li></ol>
憂鬱	Cs, fluoro-quinolones H, Eto/Pto	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>設法改善社會經濟環境。</li><li>精神科諮詢。</li><li>開始抗憂鬱的治療。</li><li>減輕可能引起副作用藥品的劑量。</li><li>停用可能引起副作用的藥品。</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>社會經濟環境和慢性疾病常會影響憂鬱的狀態。</li><li>憂鬱的症狀常會起伏不定，結核病治療進步時憂鬱症狀也會減輕。</li><li>曾有憂鬱病史的病人仍可使用左列藥物，但發病的機率較高。</li></ol>



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甲狀腺機能低下	PAS, Eto/Pto	1. 開始 thyroxine 的治療。	1. 停用 PAS 或 ethionamide/protonamide 可以完全恢復。 2. 合併使用 ethionamide/protonamide 和 PAS 較容易引起甲狀腺機能低下。
噁心 嘔吐	Eto/Pto, PAS, H, E, Z	1. 注意脫水現象。 2. 開始止吐治療。 3. 減輕可能引起副作用藥品的劑量。 4. 停用可能引起副作用的藥品。	1. 治療前幾週常會有上述症狀，會隨著治療減輕。 2. 注意電解質平衡。 3. 停用致病藥物可以完全恢復。 4. 曾有報告 clofazimine 會引起急性腹部症狀，如有上述情況需停用此藥物。
胃炎	PAS, Eto/Pto	1. 純予 H2-blockers、proton-pump inhibitors 或制酸劑。 2. 減輕可能引起副作用藥品的劑量。 3. 停用可能引起副作用的藥品。	1. 很少出現嚴重的胃炎。 2. 純予制酸劑需小心不要影響抗結核藥物的吸收。 3. 停用致病藥物可以完全恢復。
肝炎	Z, H, R, Eto/Pto, PAS, E, fluoro- quinolones	1. 肝炎時停用所有的治療。 2. 評估可能引起肝炎的原因。 3. 永遠停用可能引起副作用的藥品。 4. 肝功能恢復正常後嘗試一個個添加抗結核藥物，並小心監測肝功能。	1. 曾有肝炎的病史時需小心用藥。 2. 停用致病藥物可以完全恢復。



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副作用	可能藥物	處理方法	備註
腎毒性	S, Km, Am, Cm	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>停用可能引起副作用的藥品。</li><li>考慮使用 capreomycin。</li><li>打針藥品可改用每週 2 次或 3 次，小心監測腎功能。</li><li>依照腎功能的嚴重度調整所有藥品。</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>有糖尿病史或腎臟病史需小心使用左列藥品。</li><li>腎衰竭可能無法恢復。</li></ol>
低血鉀 低血鎂	Cm, Km, Am, S	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>監測血鉀質。</li><li>如果血鉀質偏低，需同時間測血鎂質和血鈣質。</li><li>補充缺乏的電解質。</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>如果血鉀質嚴重則需住院。</li><li>難治的病人可以使用 Amiloride 5–10 mg QD 或 spironolactone 25 mg QD。</li></ol>
視神經炎	E	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>停用 E。</li><li>轉介病人給眼科醫師。</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>停用 E 通常視力會恢復。</li><li>少見情況下 SM 也會引起視神經炎。</li></ol>
關節痛	Z, fluoro-quinolones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>給予 NSAID。</li><li>減輕可能引起副作用藥品的劑量。</li><li>停用可能引起副作用的藥品。</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>關節痛的症狀會隨著時間消失。</li><li>使用 PZA 的病人尿酸會升高，Allopurinol 通常無法在此類病人降低尿酸。</li></ol>



適應症	藥品
噁心、嘔吐	Metoclopramide, dimenhydrinate, prochlorperazine, promethazine, bismuth subsalicylate
胃痛、胃潰瘍	H2-blockers (ranitidine, cimetidine, famotidine, etc.), proton pump inhibitors (omeprazole, lansoprazole, etc.)
口腔黴菌感染	Fluconazole, clotrimazole lozenges
腹瀉	Loperamide
憂鬱	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (fluoxetine, sertraline), tricyclic antidepressants (amitriptyline)
焦慮	Lorazepam, diazepam, clonazepam
失眠	Dimenhydrinate
精神病	Haloperidol, thorazine, risperidone
痙攣	Phenytoin, carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenobarbital
預防神經病變	Pyridoxine (vitamin B6)
週邊神經炎	Amitriptyline
頭暈	Meclizine, dimenhydrinate, prochlorperazine, promethazine
關節痛、肌肉痛、頭痛	Ibuprofen, paracetamol, codeine
皮疹	Hydrocortisone cream, calamine, caladryl lotions
全身性過敏反應	Antihistamines (diphenhydramine, chlorpheniramine, dimenhydrinate), corticosteroids (prednisone, dexamethasone)
支氣管收縮	Inhaled beta-agonists (albuterol, etc.), inhaled corticosteroids (beclomethasone, etc.), oral steroids (prednisone), injectable steroids (dexamethasone, methylprednisolone)
甲狀腺機能低下	Levothyroxine
電解質缺乏	Potassium and magnesium replacement



衛生署疾病管制局

*Thanks for your attention!*

