

8<sup>th</sup> Global Summit on

# MICROBIOLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

February 22-23, 2018 | Paris, France

## Prevalence and risk factors associated with Rifampicin resistant tuberculosis in Marrakech

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**Objective:** The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and risk factors associated with Rifampicin resistant tuberculosis (RR-TB) in Marrakech.

**Methods:** A prospective study conducted among tuberculosis patients from the region of Marrakech-Safi Situated in central Morocco who had their culture and molecular analysis performed at microbiology laboratory of Avicenne Military Hospital, Marrakech between 2015 and 2017.

Rifampicin Susceptibility testing of the isolates was done using The Xpert MTB/RIF system (Cepheid, GeneXpert, USA). Clinical, epidemiological data was collected from the patients' medical records. The bivariate analysis was performed to assess the risk factors for drug resistant tuberculosis. The level of significance was at  $P < 0.05$ .

**Results:** Among 144 patients 75,8% came from Marrakech. There were 78 new and 66 retreatment patients, the male to female ratio was 3,4 and 59% were aged between 15 and 49 years. Furthermore, 84% of all the patients Were diagnosed with pulmonary TB and 10,4% had strains resistant to Rifampicin. The most significant factors for the development of RR-TB were the history of previous anti TB treatment ( $p:0,026$ ). However, there were no significant association between other variables and RR-TB.

**Conclusion:** The study highlighted a high prevalence of RR-TB among the study population, the history of previous anti TB treatment was associated with RR-TB. Hence, there is an urgent need to conduct a national TB drug resistance survey to determine the actual burden and risk factors associated with drug resistance TB in the country.

### Biography

Loubna Ait Said is preparing her PhD in Mohammed V - Souissi University - Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Rabat, the thesis subject is about the Antibiotic Resistance of isolated *Mycobacteria* in Marrakech.

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