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The prevalence of MDR-TB among TB admissions in Tafea province: A retrospective study done from 2018-2022

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Abstract

Background: Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is an epidemic threat to people's life in TAFEA province. It is a result of inadequate treatment of tuberculosis. Patients may acquire resistance to several drugs from repetition of this process, or transmission through contact. Management TB values screening, diagnosing TB and completing treatment. The objective of the study is to cover the prevalence of MDR-TB in TB patients in Tafea Province and to study the etiology of the disease.

Methods: We used data collected from National Tuberculosis Registry Records dating back to 2018 in Tafea Province only. A sample size of 111 people. Age group varying from birth to 60 years and more. Variables used in the registry were strictly for TB patients only, including their demographics, age grouping, history of treatment, risk factors, MDR-TB status, treatment plan, the lengths of stay, and the overall outcome of the patient management.

Results: Research showed an overall prevalence of 2% of MDR-TB in our study population, all of which were newly diagnosed, 4% of patients were relapse. 92% of the population completed treatment and follow up, though there was a 4% death during course of treatment, and 2% absconded from treatment. The Highest prevalence of TB came from highly populated areas West Tanna with 18% followed by North Tanna with 13% of its admission, Central Tanna with 11%, areas with high density population and are more culture oriented.

Discussion: Contrary to findings, over a four-year period, a total of 111 TB patients were treated for TB, an average of 22 admissions every year since 2018. Though treatment was successful for most, only 4% died and 2% did not complete treatment. There was no MDR-TB for relapse and incomplete treatment. And only 2% of the study population were MDR-TB which were newly diagnosed.