

**FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO TREATMENT FAILURE IN
TUBERCULOSIS MANAGEMENT AMONG PATIENTS
ATTENDING MBOONI EAST DISTRICT HEALTH
FACILITIES**

By

REBECCA M. MUTISYA

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ABSTRACT

Treatment failure in patients with tuberculosis poses a great danger to the global effort in control of tuberculosis. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that one-third of the population of the world is infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and that more than 8 million new cases of active TB occur annually. The estimated **global annual mortality** from TB is close to 2 million people.

In this study, the literature reviewed is on the treatment failure in TB management—globally, regionally, and in Kenya. Tuberculosis (TB) remains a **major cause of morbidity and mortality** worldwide. Although management of TB has faced **many challenges** in the past, today there are two monumental threats to global TB control: the HIV epidemic and the increasing prevalence of drug resistance. HIV-1 infection is contributing to large escalations in the incidence of TB in countries most heavily affected by AIDS, **notably** sub-Saharan Africa. Resistance to anti-TB drugs, a problem recognized in the very early days of the chemotherapeutic era has also emerged as a serious problem. Other causes include non-adherence of patients to the prescribed treatment, economic problems, and medical practitioners' lack of compliance to the set treatment guidelines.

The study findings showed key factors that contribute to treatment failure in TB management. Among them include demographic distributions, economic factors, health care practitioners related factors, patient related factors and drug related factors.

The purpose of the study was to explore the factors contributing to **treatment failure** in tuberculosis management among patients attending Mbooni East district health facilities. The literature reviews the past study undertaken on treatment failure in TB management including the **global impact, diagnosis and treatment**. The study methodology outlines the sampling design, methods of data collection, **target population, and statistical analysis**.