

LUNG MYCOBACTERIOSIS IN SLOVAKIA - DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

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Non-tubercule mycobacteria (NTM) belong to the group of microorganisms causing mycobacterioses, except of tuberculosis or leprosy. Their origin is in environment, mostly in water, land and dust. The infection of human occurs via inhalation, after intake of contaminated water, through skin lesions as well as via various injuries, surgical interventions and intravenous catheters. The persons most often infected are immune-compromised patients with impaired lungs due to other diseases, e.g. cystic fibrosis or bronchiectases. Despite of various NTM infections being described, the lungs are considered as the most often infected organ. The transmission factors are different; nevertheless there is no evidence about transmission of these infections from human to human yet. The diagnostic procedures of lung mycobacteriosis move from classical nine-week cultivation to accelerated cultivation using machine-controlled systems. Similarly, traditional biochemical and growth tests used for species identification are currently more often replaced with molecular methods enabling faster identification of NTM isolates. Mycobacteriosis therapy compared with the treatment of tuberculosis has many common features, but also many differences, despite the fact that clinical and radiographic picture is nearly similar. In addition to antituberculotics more frequently are used antibiotics. In contrast to tuberculosis standard therapy does not exist and the treatment regimen should be chosen for each patient individually

In this paper we have analyzed the actual situation of mycobacterioses in Slovak republik, with demonstration of their incidence, bacteriological confirmation and treatment.