



FAILURE OF DOT'S- THERAPEUTIC DRUG MONITORING OF PYRAZINAMIDE

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ABSTRACT

In 2010, there were 8.8 million new cases of TB diagnosed, and 1.45 million deaths, most of these occurring in developing countries. Therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) was introduced in India in the mid and late 1980's. In the treatment of tuberculosis the Multiple-drug resistance (MDR) is difficult to treat, here TDM plays an important role. There is presence of effective drug therapy but death from pulmonary tuberculosis are continue to occur. Therapeutic monitoring of antitubercular drugs has been advocated to patients with poor clinical response to directly observed therapy (DOT).TDM in antituberculosis treatment may play an important role in improving outcomes in patients. Monitoring antituberculosis drugs helps to improve effectiveness of therapy by minimizing drug toxicity and ensuring proper dosage regimen especially in drug resistance.The use of TDM in tuberculosis gives the information about time to time adjustment of drug therapy. In the monitoring of patients serum concentration we can get information about why patient not responding properly to drug therapy and get suffer from side effects to a standard therapeutic dose. HPLC is use for determination of concentration of PTZ in serum, after assessing the solubility of drug in different solvents as well in mobile phases; Acetonitrile: Water in ratio 90:10 was selected as a first choice.

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