

**INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS
AMONG HIV-INFECTED PERSONS REGISTERED FOR ISONIAZID
PREVENTIVE THERAPY IN CHIANG RAI, THAILAND**



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ABSTRACT

In Thailand, the risk of developing active Tuberculosis (TB) among HIV/ TB co-infected person reported 5 % per year. Isoniazid Preventive therapy (IPT) reduces this risk until 20 % in the short term. But the report in Northern Thailand, some HIV infected persons develop active TB during the short time after starting IPT. This might reflect the incomplete TB screening before entering IPT. Also long-term IPT efficacy and the factor related to the development of active TB among HIV infected persons registered for IPT are not clear in Thailand. To address these problems, the research proposal was written in this thesis. The objective of the proposal is to determine the incidence rate of active TB and associated factors among HIV infected persons registered for and those completed 9-month IPT. Study design is prospective cohort study. Participants will be followed up a total of 45 months and the data will be collected through interview, physical examination, laboratory and radiographic examination. The data exercise was performed to investigate the availability of data that required for prospective study, data collecting process and the characteristics of TB cases among HIV infected persons registered for IPT. Some lessons were learned through the data exercise. The important findings are that many data cannot be available on routine basis and that sputum smear test is inappropriate to detect active TB because nearly half of TB cases were sputum negative. These findings were applied for appropriate data collecting form and TB diagnostic method for prospective study.