The glycemic lever in endobronchial tuberculosis patients with type 2 diabetes affects the severity and treatment outcomes of TB disease

Linzi Luo^{*a} (Dr), Yangbao Xiao^a (Dr)

a Hunan Chest Hospital, Changsha, CHINA

* luolinzizi@126.com

Objective To illustrate wether glycemic lever in endobronchial tuberculosis(EBTB) patients with type 2 diabetes(E2D) affects the severity and treatment outcomes of TB disease. Methods A total of 157 EBTB patients with T2D were included in this study. 50 of them whose blood glucose in well control(HbA1C < 7.0%) were group A, the other 107 patients whose blood glucose in poor control(HbA1C > 7.0%) were group B.We compared composition ratio of subtypes of EBTB, rate of active EBTE, positive rate of sputum smear of those 2 groups before treatment. All patients received routine anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy and glucose-lowering medication. Active EBTE patients received bronchoscopic treatment meanwhile. After 1-month, there were 41 patients whose blood glucose in well control (fasting plasma glucose <7mmol/L & 2 hours postprandial blood sugar <11.1mmol/L) in group B were classified as group B1, and the other 66 whose blood glucose in poor control were group B2. We compared the recovery time and sputum smear conversion rates of those 3 groups. Results In group A, the rate of active EBTE, positive rate of sputum smear are lower than group B, those differences have statistic significant($\chi^2 = 10.448$, p = 0.001. $\chi^2 = 13.443$, p < 0.001). In group A, the recovery time of active EBTB is faster than group B1 and group B2. The time of sputum smear conversion in group A and group B1 is faster than group B2, and those differences have statistic significant. Conclusion The patient whose blood glucose in bad control has severer EBTB and worse treatment outcomes. The clycemic control is an important part in the treatment of EBTB-T2D.

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