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**A SURVEY ON THE PREVALENCE, MORTALITY RATE
AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF MYCOBACTERIUM
TUBERCULOSIS AMONG PATIENTS ATTENDING MOI
TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL
BETWEEN 2003 AND 2006.**

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ABSTRACT

This is a retrospective study carried out in Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital, where the data obtained were collected from the department of health records since 2003 to 2006.

The objective of the study was to determine the prevalence, mortality rate and gene management of mycobacterium Tuberculosis.

The study covered 1058 patients attending the hospital with TB. Data processing was done manually by use of calculator and computer programs such as Microsoft Excel and were presented in the form of tables, columns, bar, line graphs and pie chart.

The general prevalence was highest during the year 2003 (38%) and lowest in 2006 with 31%. The most affected age group was of 25-44 years and the lowest 5-14 years (101).

Furthermore the mortality rates were highest in the year 2003 and (29%) and lowest in 2006 (22%) and more males died (139) than females (124).

From the study findings it was found that the individual residence played a greater role in TB distribution; with the highest number coming from Langas slums 33% and the lowest hit area is Kimumu where it is not overcrowded.

Therefore according to the study, the government should improve on procurement of ant tuberculosis drugs and make them reach to the several hospitals at the right time for efficient combating the deadly disease.