

P0160 Chronic pulmonary aspergillosis in adult patients with chronic destructive pulmonary tuberculosis in Saint Petersburg, Russia

Pavel Evseev¹, Marina Kondakova¹, Alexei Elkin¹, Nikolai Klimko*^{2,1}, Yuliya Borzova², Ekaterina Desyatik², Svetlana Ignatyeva², Tatyana Bogomolova², Nataliya Nikolaeva²

¹ I. Mechnikov North-Western State Medical University, Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation, ² P. Kashkin Research Institute of Medical Mycology, Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation

Background: To determine frequency of chronic pulmonary aspergillosis (CPA) in patients with chronic destructive pulmonary tuberculosis in Saint-Petersburg, Russia.

Materials/methods: In prospective study from November 2016 to February 2018 included 52 patients with chronic destructive pulmonary tuberculosis, males – 73%, median age - 51 y, range from 33 to 84 y. Diagnosis of CPA was made according ESCMID/ECMM/ERS 2016 criteria. In all patients Aspergillus IgG test in serum and bronchoscopy with microscopy and culture of bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) were performed.

Results: All patients underwent anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy for at least 6 months. Despite the destruction of lung tissue, all patients didn't have MBT in BAL. CPA was diagnosed in 33% patients. BAL culture was positive in all CPA patients, *Aspergillus fumigatus* was the leading causative agent (65%) of the disease. In BAL direct microscopy septate mycelium was found in 53% CPA patients. Aspergillus IgG test in serum was positive (> 1:100) in 82% CPA patients. In 53% CPA patients were detected multiple (MDR) and extensively (XDR) drug-resistant MBT. In the treatment regimens, the prevalence of pyrazinamide (77%) and injectable aminoglycosides (71%) were noted.

Conclusions: The results indicate a high frequency (33%) of chronic pulmonary aspergillosis in adult patients with chronic destructive pulmonary tuberculosis in Saint-Petersburg, Russia. For early diagnosis of chronic pulmonary aspergillosis screening with serum Aspergillus IgG test is recommended for patients with chronic destructive pulmonary tuberculosis.

