



**RISK FACTORS FOR MULTI DRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS AMONG
TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS OF NEKEMTE REFERRAL HOSPITAL, OROMIA
REGIONAL STATE, WESTERN ETHIOPIA, 2017**

**ZALALEM KABA BABURE^{1*}, KASSAHUN TEGEGNE BIDU², JIRU FEKADU
ASSEFA³, TESFAYE DAGNE WELDEMARIUM⁴, AND AKLILU FIKADU TUFA⁵**

¹Quality officer at East Wollega Zonal Health Office, Nekemte, Oromia, Western Ethiopia,

²Program Officer at USAID/JSI Transform: Primary HealthCare Project, East Wollega Zone,
Nekemte, Western Ethiopia

³High Quality Clinical Care Technical Advisor at Oromia Regional Health Bureau, Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia

⁴Department of health economics, management and policy, College of Health Sciences, Jimma
University, Ethiopia

⁵Program Officer at USAID/JSI Transform: Primary HealthCare Project, East Wollega Zone,
Nekemte, Western Ethiopia

***Corresponding author: Zalalem Kaba Babure (ZK): E Mail: kabazalalem@gmail.com; Tel:
+251921192448**

Received 6th May 2018; Revised 20th June 2018; Accepted 25th July 2018; Available online 1st April 2019

ABSTRACT

Multidrug-Resistance Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is tuberculosis (TB) that is resistant to two first-line drugs; both isoniazid and rifampicin. Globally in 2015, there were an estimated 480, 000 new cases of multidrug-resistant TB. According to the anti-tuberculosis drug resistance survey conducted nationwide in Ethiopia in 2012 among 804 newly diagnosed TB cases 1.6 % were found to be infected with MDR-TB. The continuous challenge in the occurrence and management of Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) in the country in general and Nekemte Referral hospital in particular prompted this study which seeks-to investigate the risk factors for MDR-TB. Unmatched case control study design was conducted to identify the risk factors for multi-drug resistant tuberculosis among tuberculosis patients of Nekemte Referral