

DRUG RESISTANCE AND LARGE FRAGMENT POLYMORPHISM OF *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS* ISOLATED FROM QINGHAI

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Qinghai is located in the northeast of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. 236 strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolated in Qinghai were identified and drug resistance was tested by using the proportional method; the relationship between TB drug resistance and the demographic characteristics were analyzed. The drug resistance rate of the 236 strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* was 55.93%. Four first-line drug resistance rates from high to low were 43.22% for isoniazid, 38.14% for streptomycin, 37.29% for rifampin and 28.81% for ethambutol. MDR-TB and XDR-TB were 30.93% and 1.27%, respectively. The single resistance of first-line drugs was 12.71%, resistant to two or more than two of first-line drugs were 43.22%. Drug-resistance TB associated with regions and ages, and did not associate with gender and ethnicity. The drug-resistance TB in Qinghai area is higher than the national level. A total of 237 clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis*

in this area were genotyped by PCR for the deletions of RD105 RD181 RD150 RD142 and RD239 Among 237 isolates, 220 were identified as "Beijing family" and 17 were "non-Beijing family" by RD105 deletion, accounting for 92.83% and 7.17%, respectively. The 220 "Beijing family" were further identified by RD181 deletion as the modern "Beijing family" (198 isolates, 90.00%) and atypical "Beijing family" (22 isolates, 10.00%).

Biography

Zhaofen Wang has completed her Masters from Qinghai University, China. She is a Professor and a Director at the Qinghai University and has over 70 publications.

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