

Rigid treatments can cause disease to spread

June 25 2020, by Thea Cecilie Engelsen



Credit: Colourbox

Around 10 million people worldwide fall ill from tuberculosis every year and 1.6 million people die of it. Particularly burdened by the disease are the sub-Saharan African countries.

The WHO has an ambitious strategy of a world free of tuberculosis deaths by 2035. Direct observation of drug swallowing, a treatment



known as direct observation therapy (DOT), is a strategy developed and recommended by the WHO to fight the problem of tuberculosis.

DOT was invented to increase adherence of tuberculosis patients, thereby preventing any possible complications such as the development of drug resistance. However, a <u>qualitative study</u> among health personnel in Ethiopia identifies a mismatch between the intentions behind the treatment and the lived reality.

"For a treatment to be effective, it needs to be context sensitive to the patients' situation. If care is implemented without considering the world the person lives, that increases the risk of patients failing to follow through on important treatments," says Kirubel Manayzewal Mussie, lead author of a recently published study in *BMJ*.

Patient-centered treatment

Over a period of two months, Kirubel Mussie interviewed 18 <u>healthcare</u> <u>workers</u> in Ethiopia, all working with DOT as a treatment for patients ill with tuberculosis.

DOT means <u>healthcare</u> personnel watching patients taking their medication, and the method is at the forefront of Ethiopia's battle against tuberculosis.

All the healthcare workers interviewed mentioned the importance of understanding the patients' situation in order to increase treatment effectiveness. The rigid implementation of DOT could lead to treatment fatigue among the patients, the healthcare workers observed.

"Treatment of drug-resistant tuberculosis is demanding for anyone. And when the disease affects people who are already struggling to make ends meet, who live far away from <u>healthcare facilities</u> and who usually lack



the necessary health education, the treatment becomes extra demanding," Kirubel Mussie Says.

It is crucial that people ill with tuberculosis follow through on their treatment in order to prevent the disease from spreading and developing resistance to antibiotics.

"The healthcare workers felt there was little to none flexibility to adapt the treatment to patients' situation, for example giving patients drugs to take at their homes to ease the burden of daily travels to receive their treatment at the healthcare facilities. An overwhelming focus on pillswallowing serves the opposite purpose. A patient-centered approach is necessary, and this should go beyond words." Kirubel Mussie says.

Broader perspectives

Tuberculosis today is the leading cause of death in Africa, according to the WHO 2018 Global Tuberculosis Report. The African continent accounts for a quarter of all new cases.

Although the WHO indicates that sensitivity to patients needs and flexibility are integral parts of DOT practice, this does not comply with the practice of the treatment witnessed by some healthcare professionals in Ethiopia.

"This study shows that there is a need to embrace new perspectives in the treatment of drug-resistant tuberculosis and thereby enhance the practice of DOT among healthcare providers," Kirubel Mussie says and emphasizes:

"More research, drawing perspectives from disciplines such as <u>medical</u> <u>ethics</u>, <u>human rights</u> and anthropology, could further explore the challenges of integrating and implementing DOT as a treatment for



tuberculosis in fragile healthcare systems."

More information: Kirubel Manyazewal Mussie et al. Bridging the gap between policy and practice: a qualitative analysis of providers' field experiences tinkering with directly observed therapy in patients with drug-resistant tuberculosis in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, *BMJ Open* (2020). DOI: 10.1136/bmjopen-2019-035272

Provided by University of Oslo

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