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Risk of tuberculosis infection in anti-tnf- α biological therapy

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Tuberculosis is the most prevalent infectious disease of the world. Pulmonary tuberculosis form is the most frequent. Extra pulmonary and disseminated forms are more common in immunosuppressed patients. Tuberculosis infection is diagnosed by performing tuberculin skin test and interferon-gamma assays. Isoniazid is the drug most commonly used usually for 6 months. Anti-tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) biological agents, including soluble TNF- α receptors and anti-TNF- α monoclonal antibodies, are the drugs used for treating rheumatic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis. Although etanercept and infliximab are the TNF- α drugs, but may also increase the risk of infection, especially tuberculosis (TB) infection and the risk of reactivation of TB is substantially increased so, this review is focused on the underlying mechanisms that cause the TB risk in the anti-TNF- α therapy.

Biography:

N.Anusha, Pharm.D 6th year, of age 23 years doing internship in GSL hospital, from Andhra university. I have done a project on "COMPARISON OF SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF FLUNARIZINE AND TOPIRAMATE IN MIGRAINE PATIENTS" and submitted it to Andhra university.

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