Associated Factors of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Rajshahi City of Bangladesh

Md. Nazrul Islam Mondal[1], Md. Rocky Khan Chowdhury[1] and Md. Abu Sayem[2]

[1]*Department of Population Science and Human Resource Development,*
University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi-6205; Bangladesh
[3]*Public Health Specialist Divisional Consultant, Rajshahi Division*
National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP) Rajshahi, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT Tuberculosis (TB) is a social disease and several socio-economic factors have significant effects on TB. The aim of this study is to assess the factors associated with the Pulmonary TB (PTB). A cross-sectional study was carried out at Rajshahi City, Bangladesh and 384 TB patients were interviewed through a structured questionnaire. Univariate analysis was used to find out the percentage distributions of the variables. Chi-square test was performed to find out the association between dependent and independent variables. Binary logistic regression analysis was carried out to evaluate the effects of selected socio-economic determinant factors of PTB patients. Among 384 TB patients, 74% were PTB and 26% were extra-pulmonary TB patients. Chi-square test identified that the respondents sex, age, educational status, family income, area of living, types of house, cooking facility, smoking, drug addiction, duration of suffering, and body mass index (BMI) are significantly association with PTB. Finally, binary logistic regression analysis identified that age, area of living, cooking facility, smoking status, drug addiction, duration of suffering, and BMI have significant effects on PTB. Therefore, Bangladesh National TB Control Program (NTP) can implement key actions to improve outcomes and case detection among risk groups.