

(一) 課程主題摘要內容

主講題目	Treatment outcome of RIF monoresistance TB in Eastern Taiwan
摘要內容 (約 200-500 字)	本次課程主題，針對台灣東部地區，單獨 Rifampicin 抗藥性結核病的病患治療成果進行討論，收集並整理患者的臨床數據，同時比較國際上的標準診療指引之建議治療。分享東台灣之治療經驗，並討論可能適合台灣之治療選擇。

(二) 課程主題摘要內容

主講題目	Case presentation: RA, biological agents and tuberculosis
摘要內容 (約200-500字)	類風濕性關節炎是一種慢性自體免疫疾病，一般以生物製劑、免疫調節藥物、或是類固醇加以治療。本案例是一位類風溼性關節炎病患，持續以免疫抑制劑治療，後續有發燒、體重減輕等症狀，之後經全血丙型肝炎干擾素檢驗(IGRA)檢測發現患有潛伏結核感染，開始接受肺結核治療後病患慢慢恢復。關於類風溼性關節炎診斷、治療，全血丙型肝炎干擾素檢驗重要性、潛伏結核感染診斷以及治療、類風溼性關節炎與潛伏結核感染之間的關係，是我們預計討論的要點。

(三) 課程主題摘要內容

主講題目	Incremental yield of serial sputum examinations in the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis in Taiwan: findings of a pragmatic trial
演講摘要 (約 200 字-500 字)	In a pragmatic trial, presumptive tuberculosis (TB) patients with nucleic acid amplification (NAA) test as a frontline test were classified as group A. Those without frontline NAA test were randomized in a 1:1 ratio into group B frontline NAA test as intervention, and group C usual care. Incremental yield of serial sputum examinations was assessed. We computed cumulative sensitivity of serial sputum examinations. We investigated expected incremental yields and the number of examinations required for detection of one additional TB case from each serial sputum smear and culture. Of 6835 presumptive TB cases, 395 (5.8%) were smear positive for acid-fast bacilli, and 195 (2.8%) culture positive for <i>M tuberculosis</i>. The expected incremental yield from a third smear was 3.5% and examination of 1712 (95% credibility interval 586-4706) third smears was required to detected one additional TB case. Sensitivity of one smear with NAA test in group B was 46.8% (95% confidence interval 32.1% - 61.9%), and that of two smears in Group C 40.0% (95% confidence interval 25.7%-55.7%). The expected incremental yield from a third culture was 8.4%, and the number of third cultures required to detect one additional TB case was 394 (95% credibility interval 231-670). The incremental yield of the third sputum smear was negligible. It may be reasonable to perform NAA, smear and culture on the first specimen and culture alone on the second.

(四) 課程主題摘要內容

主講題目	Case presentation: Intra-abdominal TB
摘要內容 (約200-500字)	Tuberculosis is not a rare disease in Eastern Taiwan. Mostly, we check sputum acid-fast stain and TB culture frequently in the patients presented diagnosed as atypical pneumonia, especially upper lung lesions. Rarely, some patients presented with non-respiratory symptoms, and demonstrate extra-pulmonary tuberculosis infection eventually. Intra-abdominal tuberculosis, including GI tract luminal TB, peritoneal TB, nodal TB, visceral TB, is one of the rare presentation of extra-pulmonary tuberculosis. I have reviewed three patients with intra-abdominal tuberculosis infection in our hospital, and reviewed some articles to share. 在台灣東部，結核菌不是一種少見的感染。大部分在東部的醫師都會在非典型肺炎的病人身上篩檢痰液的耐酸性測試及結核菌培養，尤其是上肺葉有病灶的病人。偶爾，有些不是以典型呼吸道症狀做為表現的病人最後會被診斷為肺結核感染。其中，腹部結核感染是其中一種肺外結核不常見的表現方式，像是腸胃道結核、腹膜結核、臟器結核..等。我整理了本院三例腹部結核的案例並研讀了一些相關文章來跟各位分享。