

REFERENCES

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRUG RESISTANCE IN THE WORLD

1. World Health Organization. Anti-tuberculosis drug resistance in the world. The WHO/IUATLD global project on anti-tuberculosis surveillance. Geneva, Switzerland, 1997. WHO/TB/97.229.
2. Pablos-Méndez A, Raviglione MC, Laszlo A, et al. Global surveillance for antituberculosis-drug resistance, 1994–1997. *N Engl J Med* 1998; **338**:1641–1649.
3. Crofton J, Mitchison DA. Streptomycin resistance in pulmonary tuberculosis. *Br Med J* 1948; **2**:1009–1015.
4. Mitchison DA. Development of streptomycin resistant strains of tubercle bacilli in pulmonary tuberculosis. *Thorax* 1950; **4**:144.
5. Canetti G. Present aspects of bacterial resistance in tuberculosis. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1965; **92**:687–703.
6. Hong Kong Government Tuberculosis Service / British Medical Research Council Cooperative Investigation. Drug resistance in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis presenting at chest clinics in Hong Kong. *Tubercle* 1964; **45**:77–95.
7. Public Health Service Cooperative Investigation. Prevalence of drug resistance in previously untreated patients. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1964; **89**:327–336.
8. Alland D, Kalkut GE, Moss AR, et al. Transmission of tuberculosis in New York City — An analysis by DNA fingerprinting and conventional epidemiological methods. *N Eng J Med* 1994; **330**:1710–1716.
9. Small PM, Shafer RW, Hopewell PC, et al. Exogenous reinfection with multi-drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in patients with advanced HIV infection. *N Eng J Med* 1993; **328**:1137–1144.
10. Dooley SW, Jarvis WR, Marlone WJ, Snider DE. Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. *Ann Intern Med* 1992; **117**:257–259.
11. Edlin BR, Tokars JL, Grieco MH, et al. An outbreak of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis among hospitalized patients with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *N Eng J Med* 1992; **326**:1514–1521.

12. Coronado VG, Beck-Sague CM, Hutton MD, et al. Transmission of multidrug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* among persons with human immunodeficiency virus infection in an urban hospital: epidemiologic and restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis. *J Infect Dis* 1993; **168**:1052–1055.
13. Nosocomial transmission of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis among HIV-infected persons — Florida and New York, 1988–1991. *Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 1991; **40**:585–591.
14. Frieden T, Sterling T, Pablos-Méndez A, et al. The emergence of drug-resistant tuberculosis in New York City. *N Engl J Med* 1993; **328**:521–526.
15. Fischl MA, Uttamchandani RB, Daikos GL, et al. An outbreak of tuberculosis caused by multiple-drug-resistant tubercle bacilli among patients with HIV infection. *Ann Intern Med* 1992; **117**:177–183.
16. Monno L, Angarano G, Carbonara S, et al. Emergence of drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in HIV-infected patients. *Lancet* 1991; **337**:852.
17. Bouvet E. Transmission nosocomiale de tuberculose multirésistante parmi les patients infectés par le VIH: en France, à Paris. *Bulletin Epidémiologique Hebdomadaire* 1991; **45**:196–197.
18. Herrera D, Cano R, Godoy P, et al. Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis outbreak on an HIV ward — Madrid, Spain, 1991–1995. *Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 1996; **45**:330–333.
19. Cohn D, Bustreo F, Raviglione MC. Drug resistance in tuberculosis: review of the worldwide situation and WHO/IUATLD global surveillance project. *Clin Infect Dis* 1997; **24**(Suppl. 1):S121–S130.
20. Coninx R, Mathieu C, Debacker M, et al. First-line tuberculosis therapy and drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in prisons. *Lancet* 1999; **353**: 969–973.
21. Espinal MA, Kim SJ, Suarez PG, et al. Standard short-course chemotherapy for drug-resistant tuberculosis: treatment outcome in six countries. *J Am Med Assoc* 2000; **283**:2537–2545.
22. García-García M, Ponce-de-León A, Jiménez-Corona ME, et al. Clinical consequences and transmissibility of drug-resistant tuberculosis in Southern Mexico. *Arch Intern Med* 2000; **160**:630–636.
23. Espinal MA, Dye C, Raviglione M, Kochi A. Rational ‘DOTS Plus’ for the control of MDR-TB. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1999; **3**:561–563.
24. Farmer P, Kim JY. Community-based approaches to the control of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis: introducing “DOTS-PLUS”. *Br Med J* 1998; **317**:671–674.

25. Murray CJL, de Jonghe E, Chum HJ, Nyangulu DS, Salomao A, Styblo K. Cost effectiveness of chemotherapy for pulmonary tuberculosis in three sub-Saharan African countries. *Lancet* 1991; **338**:1305–1308.
26. China Tuberculosis Control Collaboration. Results of directly observed short course chemotherapy in 112 842 Chinese patients with smear-positive tuberculosis. *Lancet* 1996; **347**:358–362.
27. Kumaresan JA, Ahsan Ali AK, Parkkali LM. Tuberculosis control in Bangladesh: success of the DOTS strategy. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1998; **2**:992–998.
28. World Health Organization. WHO/IUATLD Global Working Group on Antituberculosis Drug Resistance Surveillance. Guidelines for surveillance of drug resistance in tuberculosis. Geneva, Switzerland, 1997. WHO/TB/96.216.
29. WHO/IUATLD. Guidelines for surveillance of drug resistance in tuberculosis. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1998; **2**:71–89
30. Lambregts-van Weezenbeek CSB, Jansen HM, Nagelkerke NJD, van Klingeren B, Veen J. Nationwide surveillance of drug-resistant tuberculosis in The Netherlands: rates, risk factors and treatment outcome. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1998; **2**:288–295.
31. Lambregts-van Weezenbeek CSB, Jansen HM, Veen J, Nagelkerke NJD, van Sebek MMGG, van Soolingen D. Origin and management of primary and acquired drug-resistant tuberculosis in The Netherlands: the truth behind the rates. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1998; **2(4)**:296–302.
32. Grange JM. Drug resistance and tuberculosis elimination. *Bull Int Union Tuberc Lung Dis* 1990; **65**:57–79.
33. Howard WL, Maresh F, Mueller EE, Yanitelli SA, Woodruff GF. The role of pulmonarycavitation in the development of bacterial resistance to streptomycin. *Amer Rev Tuberc* 1949; **59**:391.
34. Howlett HS Jr, O'Connor JB, Sadusk JF Jr, Swift JE, Beardsley FA. Sensitivity of tubercle bacilli to streptomycin: the influence of various factors upon the emergence of resistant strains. *Amer Rev Tuberc* 1949; **59**:402.
35. Iseman MD, Madsen LA. Drug-resistant tuberculosis. *Clin Chest Med* 1989; **10**:341–353.
36. Cohn ML, Middlebrook G, Russell WF Jr. Combined drug treatment of tuberculosis: Prevention of emergence of mutant populations of tubercle bacilli resistant to both streptomycin and isoniazid *in vitro*. *J Clin Invest* 1959; **38**:1349.
37. World Health Organization. Treatment of tuberculosis: Guidelines for National Programmes. Geneva, Switzerland, 1996. WHO/TB/96.199.

38. Barnes PF. The influence of epidemiologic factors on drug resistance rates in tuberculosis. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1987; **136**:325–328.
39. Goble M, Iseman MD, Madsen LA, et al. Treatment of 171 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis resistant to isoniazid and rifampin. *N Engl J Med* 1993; **328**:527–532.
40. Mahmoudi A, Iseman MD. Pitfalls in the care of patients with tuberculosis. *J Am Med Assoc* 1993; **270**:65–68.
41. Fox W. Compliance of patients and physicians: experience and lessons from tuberculosis-II. *Br Med J* 1983; **287**:101–105.
42. Addington WW. Patient compliance: the most serious remaining problem in control of tuberculosis in the US. *Chest* 1979; **76**(suppl):741–743.
43. Sumartojo E. When tuberculosis treatment fails. A social behavioral account of patient adherence. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1993; **147**:1311–1320.
44. Pablos-Méndez A, Knirsch CA, Barr RG, Lerner BH, Frieden TR. Nonadherence in anti-tuberculosis treatment: predictors and consequences in New York City. *Am J Med* 1997; **102**:164–170.
45. Chaulk CP, Moore-Rice K, Rizzo R, Chaisson RE. Eleven years of community-based directly observed therapy for tuberculosis. *J Am Med Assoc* 1995; **274**:945–951.
46. Reichman LB. Tuberculosis elimination — what's to stop us? *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1997; **1**:3–11.
47. Laszlo A, Rahman M, Raviglione M, Bustreo F, WHO/IUATLD Network of Supranational Reference Laboratories. Quality assurance programme for drug susceptibility testing of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in the WHO/IUATLD Supranational Laboratory Network: first round of proficiency testing. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1997; **1**:231–238.
48. United Nations. Recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods. Seventh edition, revised. New York, 1989.
49. World Health Organization. Safe shipment of specimens and infectious materials. In: Laboratory biosafety manual. Second edition. Geneva, Switzerland, 1993; pp. 48–54.
50. International Air Transport Association. Dangerous Goods Regulations, 37th Edition, 1996; IATA, Montreal — Geneva.
51. Canetti G, Fox W, Khomenko A, et al. Advances in techniques of testing mycobacterial drug sensitivity and the use of sensitivity tests in tuberculosis control programmes. *Bull World Health Organ* 1969; **41**:21–43.

52. Kent PT, Kubica GP. Public Health Mycobacteriology. A guide for the level III laboratory. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, 1985; pp.159–184.
53. Siddiqi SH. Bactec TB System. Product and Procedure Manual. 1989. Becton Dickinson, Towson, MD, USA.
54. Rieder HL, Chonde TM, Myking H, et al. The public health service national tuberculosis reference laboratory and the national laboratory network: minimum requirements, role and operation in a low-income country. International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease 1998. Paris, France.
55. World Health Organization. Tuberculosis Programme. Framework for effective tuberculosis control. Geneva, Switzerland, 1994. WHO/TB/94.179.
56. Lwanga SK, Lemeshow S. Sample size determination in health studies. A practical manual. World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 1991.
57. World Health Organization, Tuberculosis Programme and International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases. Guidelines for HIV surveillance among tuberculosis patients. Geneva, Switzerland, 1994. WHO/TB/94.180.
58. World Health Organization. Global Tuberculosis Programme. Global Tuberculosis Control. WHO Report 1997. Geneva, Switzerland, 1997. WHO/TB/97.225.
59. World Health Organization. Global Tuberculosis Programme. Global Tuberculosis Control. WHO Report 1998. Geneva, Switzerland, 1998. WHO/TB/98.237.
60. World Health Organization. Communicable Diseases. Global Tuberculosis Control. WHO Report 1999. Geneva, Switzerland, 1999. WHO/CDS/CPC/TB/99.259.
61. Raviglione MC, Dye C, Schmidt S, Kochi A, for the Global Surveillance and Monitoring Project. Assessment of worldwide tuberculosis control. *Lancet* 1997; **350**:624–629.
62. Netto EM, Dye C, Raviglione MC, for the Global Monitoring and Surveillance Project. Progress in global tuberculosis control 1995–1996 with emphasis on 22 high-incidence countries. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1999; **3**:310–320.
63. Morgenstern H. Uses of ecologic analysis in epidemiologic research. *Am J Public Health* 1982; **72**:1336–1344.
64. Susser M. The logic in ecological: I. The logic of analysis. *Am J Public Health* 1994; **84**:825–829.

65. Susser M. The logic in ecological: II. The logic of design. *Am J Public Health* 1994; **84**:830–835.
66. Crawley MJ. GLIM for ecologists. Analysing proportion data: binomial errors. Oxford:Blackwell Scientific Publication, 1993; pp. 265–290.
67. World Health Organization. Communicable Diseases. Report. Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis — Basis for the development of an evidence-based case-management strategy for MDR-TB within the WHO's DOTS strategy. Proceedings of 1998 Meetings and Protocol Recommendations. Edited by Espinal MA. Geneva, 1999. WHO/TB/99.260.
68. East African/British Medical Research Council. Controlled trial of four short-course (6 month) regimens of chemotherapy for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Third report. *Lancet* 1974; **2**:237–240.
69. East African/British Medical Research Council. Controlled trial of four 6-month regimens of chemotherapy for pulmonary tuberculosis. Second study. Second report. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1976; **114**:471–475.
70. East African/British Medical Research Council. Controlled clinical trial of four short-course regimens of chemotherapy for two durations in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Third study. Second report. *Tubercle* 1980; **61**:59–69.
71. East African/British Medical Research Council. Controlled clinical trial of five short-course (4-month) chemotherapy regimens in pulmonary tuberculosis. Fourth study. Second report. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1981; **123**:165–170.
72. East African/British Medical Research Council. Controlled clinical trial of 4 short course regimens of chemotherapy (three 6 months and one 8 month) for pulmonary tuberculosis. Fifth study. First report. *Tubercle* 1983; **64**:153–166.
73. Tanzanian/British Medical Research Council. Controlled clinical trial of two 6-month regimens of chemotherapy in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1985; **131**:727–731.
74. Hong Kong Chest Service/British Medical Research Council. Controlled trial of 6-month and 9-month regimens of daily and intermittent streptomycin plus isoniazid plus pyrazinamide for pulmonary tuberculosis in Hong Kong. The results up to 30 months. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1977; **115**:727–735.
75. Hong Kong Chest Service/British Medical Research Council. Controlled trial of 6-month and 8-month regimens in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis: the results up to 24 months. *Tubercle* 1979; **60**:201–210.

76. Hong Kong Chest Service/British Medical Research Council. Controlled trial of 4 three-times-weekly regimens and a daily regimen all given for 6 months for pulmonary tuberculosis. Second report: the results up to 24 months. *Tubercle* 1982; **63**:89–98.
77. Singapore Tuberculosis Service/British Medical Research Council. Clinical trial of six-month and four-month regimens of chemotherapy in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis: the results up to 30 months. *Tubercle* 1981; **62**:95–102.
78. Mitchison DA, Nunn AJ. Influence of initial drug resistance on the response to short-course chemotherapy of pulmonary tuberculosis. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1986; **133**:423–430.
79. Boulahbal F, Khaled S, Tazir M. The interest of follow-up of resistance of the tubercle bacillus in the evaluation of a programme. *Bull Int Union Tuberc Lung Dis* 1989; **64**:23–25.
80. González E, Armas L, Alonso A. Tuberculosis in the Republic of Cuba: its possible elimination. *Tuberc Lung Dis* 1994; **75**:188–194.
81. Farga V. The origins of DOTS. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1999; **3**:85–86.
82. Valenzuela MT, Garcia P, Ponce J, Lepe R, Velasco M, Piffardi S. Drug resistance of *M. tuberculosis* in Chile: rates of initial resistance for 1986 and acquired resistance for 1985. *Bull Int Union Tuberc Lung Dis* 1989; **64**:13–14.
83. Frieden TR, Fujiwara PI, Washko RM, Hamburg MA. Tuberculosis in New York City — turning the tide. *N Engl J Med* 1995; **333**:229–233.
84. Kantor I, Latini O, Barrera L. La resistencia (y multirresistencia) a los medicamentos antituberculosos en Argentina y en otros países de América Latina. *Medicina* 1998; **58**:202–208.
85. Espinal MA, Báez J, Soriano G, et al. Drug-resistant tuberculosis in the Dominican Republic: results of a nationwide survey. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1998; **2**:490–498.
86. De Cock KM, Chaisson RE. Will DOTS do it? A reappraisal of tuberculosis control in countries with high rates of HIV infection. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1999; **3**:457–465.
87. Raviglione MC, Harries AD, Msiska R, Wilkinson D, Nunn P. Tuberculosis and HIV: current status in Africa. *AIDS* 1997; **11**(Suppl B):S115–S123.
88. Cantwell MF, Binkin NJ. Tuberculosis in sub-Saharan Africa: a regional assessment of the impact of the human immunodeficiency virus and National Control Programme quality. *Tuberc Lung Dis* 1996; **77**:220–225.

89. Trébuçq A, Anagonou S, Gninafon M, Lambregts K, Boulahbal F. Prevalence of primary and acquired resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* to antituberculosis drugs in Benin after 12 years of short-course chemotherapy. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1999; **3**:466–470.
90. Chaisson RE, Coberly JS, De Cock. DOTS and drug resistance: a silver lining to a darkening cloud. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1999; **3**:1–3.
91. Kenyon TA, Mwasekaga MJ, Huebner R, Rumisha D, Binkin N, Maganu E. Low levels of drug resistance amidst rapidly increasing tuberculosis and human immunodeficiency virus co-epidemics in Botswana. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1999; **3**: 4–11.
92. Thomsen VO, Bauer J, Lillebaek T, Glismann S. Results from 8 years of susceptibility testing of clinical *M. tuberculosis* isolates in Denmark. *Eur Resp J* 2000; **15** (in press).
93. Thomsen V. World TB Day. *Epi-News* 1999; **11**:1.
94. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Primary multidrug-resistant tuberculosis — Ivanovo Oblast, Russian Federation, 1999. *Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 1999; **48**: 661–664.
95. Dye C, Scheele S, Dolin P, Pathania V, Raviglione MC, for the WHO Global Surveillance and Monitoring Project. Global burden of tuberculosis: estimated incidence, prevalence, and mortality by country. *J Am Med Assoc* 1999; **282**: 677–686.
96. Guobin W, Li PY, Li Z, et al. The sample survey on drug-resistant tuberculosis in Henan, China, 1996. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* (submitted).
97. Dye C, Fengzeng Z, Scheele S, Williams B. Evaluating the impact of tuberculosis control: number of deaths prevented by short-course chemotherapy in China. *Int J Epidemiol* 2000; **29**: 558–564.
98. Kim SJ, Hong YP. Drug resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in Korea. *Tuberc Lung Dis* 1992; **73**:219–224.
99. Park SK, Kim CT, Song SD. Outcome of chemotherapy in 107 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis resistant to isoniazid and rifampin. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1998; **2**:877–884.
100. Dawson DJ, Cheah DF, Chew WK, et al. Tuberculosis in Australia, 1989–1992: Bacteriologically confirmed cases and drug resistance. *Med J Austr* 1995; **162**:287–290.
101. Rieder HL. Epidemiology of tuberculosis in Europe. *Eur Respir J* 1995; **8**(Suppl 20):620–632.
102. Davies PDO. Tuberculosis and migration. In: Davies PDO, ed., *Clinical tuberculosis*, 2nd edition. London: Chapman & Hall Medical, 1998; pp. 365–381.

103. Rieder HL, Zellweger J-P, Raviglione MC, Keizer ST, Migliori GB. Report of a European task force. Tuberculosis control in Europe and international migration. *Eur Respir J* 1994; **7**:1545–1553.
104. EuroTB (CESES/KNCV). Surveillance of tuberculosis in Europe. Report on tuberculosis cases notified in 1997. EuroTB 1999; September 1–95.
105. Enarson D, Ashley MJ, Grzybowski S. Tuberculosis in immigrants to Canada: a study of present-day patterns in relation to immigration trends and birthplace. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1979; **119**:11–18.
106. Borgdorff MW, Nagelkerke N, van Soolingen D, De Haas PEW, Veen J, van Embden JDA. Analysis of tuberculosis transmission between nationalities in the Netherlands in the period 1993–1995 using DNA fingerprinting. *Am J Epidemiol* 1998; **147**:187–195.
107. Lambregts-van Weezenbeek K. Drug-resistant tuberculosis in the Netherlands; trifle or threat? Thesis University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, 1998.
108. Bradley A, Rea H, Vaughan R, Calder L. Drug-resistant tuberculosis in Auckland 1998–1992. *N Z Med J* 1994; **107**:99–101.
109. Weltman AC, Rose DN. Tuberculosis susceptibility patterns, predictors of multidrug resistance, and implications for initial therapeutic regimens in a New York City hospital. *Arch Intern Med* 1994; **154**:2161–2167.
110. Bloch AB, Cauthen GM, Onorato IM, et al. Nation-wide survey of drug resistance in the United States. *J Am Med Assoc* 1994; **271**:665–671.
111. Bochardt J, Kirsten D, Jorres R, Kroeger C, Magnussen H. Drug-resistant tuberculosis in Northern Germany: a retrospective hospital-based study of 1 055 patients from 1984 until 1993. *Eur Respir J* 1995; **8**:1076–1083.
112. Moore M, Onorato IM, McCray E, Castro KG. Trends in drug-resistant tuberculosis in the United States, 1993–1996. *J Am Med Assoc* 1997; **278**:833–837.
113. Joint Tuberculosis Committee of the British Thoracic Society. Control and prevention of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom: Code of practice 1994; *Thorax* 1994; **49**:1193–1200.
114. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Screening for tuberculosis in high risk populations: recommendations from the Advisory Committee for the Elimination of Tuberculosis. *Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 1990; **39**:1–7.
115. Chaulet P, Zidouni N. Evaluation of applied strategies of tuberculosis control in the developing world. In: Reichman LB and Hershfield ES, eds., *Tuberculosis: a comprehensive international approach*. New York: Marcel Dekker, Inc, 1993; pp. 601–627.

116. Schulzer M, Enarson DA, Grzybowski S, et al. An analysis of pulmonary tuberculosis data from Taiwan and Korea. *Int J Epidemiol* 1987; **16**:584–589.
117. Enarson DA, Rouillon A. The epidemiological basis of tuberculosis control. In: Davies PDO, ed., *Clinical tuberculosis*, 2nd edition. London: Chapman & Hall Medical, 1998; pp. 35–52.
118. Enarson DA. Principles of IUATLD Collaborative National Tuberculosis Programmes. *Bull Int Union Tuberc Lung Dis* 1991; **66**:195–200.
119. Enarson DA. The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease model National Tuberculosis Programmes. *Tuberc Lung Dis* 1995; **76**:95–99.
120. Crofton J. The contribution of treatment to the prevention of tuberculosis. *Bull Int Union Tuberc* 1962; **32**:643–653.
121. Weis SE, Slocum PC, Blais FX, et al. The effect of directly observed therapy on the rates of drug resistance and relapse in tuberculosis. *N Engl J Med* 1994; **330**:1179–1184.
122. Brudney K, Dobkin J. Resurgent tuberculosis in New York City: Human immunodeficiency virus, homelessness and the decline of tuberculosis control programs. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1991; **144**:745–749.
123. Styblo K, Salomão MA. National tuberculosis Control Programs. In: Reichman LB and Hershfield ES, eds., *Tuberculosis: a comprehensive international approach*. New York: Marcel Dekker, Inc, 1993; pp. 573–600.
124. Styblo K. Epidemiology of tuberculosis. Royal Netherlands Tuberculosis Association, The Hague, Netherlands, 1991.
125. Knopf SA. Tuberculosis as a cause and result of poverty. *J Am Med Assoc* 1914; **63**:1720–1725.
126. Reichman LB, O'Day R. Tuberculosis infection in a large urban population. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1978; **117**:705–712.
127. Spence DP, Hotchkiss J, Williams CS, Davies PD. Tuberculosis and poverty. *Br Med J* 1993; **307**:759–761.
128. Goldman JM, Teale C, Cundall DB, Pearson SB. Childhood tuberculosis in Leeds, 1982–90: social and ethnic factors and the role of the contact clinic in diagnosis. *Thorax* 1994; **49**:184–185.

129. Mitchison DA. How drug resistance emerges as a result of poor compliance during short course chemotherapy for tuberculosis. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1998; **2**:10–15.
130. Chaulet P. Tuberculose et transition épidémiologique: le cas de l'Algérie. *Ann Inst Pasteur* 1993; **4**:181–187.
131. Lambregts-van Weezenbeek CSB, Klinger B van, Veen J. Resistentie bij *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, een analyse van de Nederlandse situatie. *Ned Tijdschr Geneesk* 1996; **140**:2187–2191.
132. Chum HJ, O'Brien RJ, Chonde TM, Graf P, Rieder HL. An epidemiological study of tuberculosis and HIV infection in Tanzania, 1991–1993. *AIDS* 1996; **10**: 299–309.
133. Braun MM, Kilburn JO, Smithwick RW, et al. HIV infection and primary resistance to antituberculosis drugs in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. *AIDS* 1992; **6**: 1327–1330.
134. Reichman LB. Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis: meeting the challenge. *Hosp Pract* 1994; **29**:85–96.
135. Brian RE, Tokars JI, Grieco MH. An outbreak of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis among hospitalized patients with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *N Engl J Med* 1992; **23**:1514–1521.
136. Ritacco V, Di Lonardo M, Reniero A, et al. Nosocomial spread of human immunodeficiency virus-related multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in Buenos Aires. *J Infect Dis* 1997; **176**:637–642.
137. Marchal G. Recently transmitted tuberculosis is more frequent than reactivation of latent infections. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1997; **1**:192.
138. Coninx R, Mathieu C, Debacker M, et al. First-line tuberculosis therapy and drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in prisons. *Lancet* 1999; **353**:969–973.
139. Aita J, Barrera L, Reniero A, et al. Hospital transmission of multidrug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in Rosario, Argentina. *Medicina* 1996; **56**:48–50.
140. Nunn P, Felten M. Surveillance of resistance to antituberculosis drugs in developing countries. *Tuberc Lung Dis* 1994; **75**:163–167.
141. Laszlo A, De Kantor IN. A random sample survey of initial drug resistance among tuberculosis cases in Latin America. *Bull World Health Organ* 1994; **72**:603–610.
142. Rieder HL. Drug-resistant tuberculosis: issues in epidemiology and challenges for public health. *Tuberc Lung Dis* 1994; **75**:321–323.

143. Guobin W, Yili P, Guolong Z, et al. Drug resistance surveillance (DRS). Report in Henan, China. Proceedings of the Global Congress on Lung Health, 29th World Conference of the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (IUATLD/UICTMR). Abstract 600-PC. Bangkok, Thailand, 23–26 November 1998. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1998; **2**:S297–S298.
144. Leimane V, Leimans J. Surveillance of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis in Latvia. Proceedings of the Global Congress on Lung Health, 29th World Conference of the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (IUATLD/UICTMR). Abstract 360-PC. Bangkok, Thailand, 23–26 November 1998. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 1998; **2**:S297.