

Web references

- w1. British Thoracic Society. A controlled trial of 6 months' chemotherapy in pulmonary tuberculosis. Final report: results during the 36 months after the end of chemotherapy and beyond. British Thoracic Society. *Br J Dis Chest*. 1984 Oct;78(4):330-6.
- w2. British Thoracic Society. A controlled trial of six months chemotherapy in pulmonary tuberculosis. Second report: results during the 24 months after the end of chemotherapy. British Thoracic Association. *Am Rev Respir Dis*. 1982 Sep;126(3):460-2.
- w3. British Thoracic Society. A controlled trial of six months chemotherapy in pulmonary tuberculosis. First Report: results during chemotherapy. British Thoracic Association. *Br J Dis Chest*. 1981 Apr;75(2):141-53.
- w4. Gonzalez-Montaner LJ, Natal S, Yongchaiyud P, Olliaro P. Rifabutin for the treatment of newly-diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis: a multinational, randomized, comparative study versus Rifampicin. Rifabutin Study Group. *Tuber Lung Dis*. 1994 Oct;75(5):341-7.
- w5. Sonnenberg P, Murray J, Glynn JR, Shearer S, Kambashi B, Godfrey-Faussett P. HIV-1 and recurrence, relapse, and reinfection of tuberculosis after cure: a cohort study in South African mineworkers. *Lancet*. 2001 Nov 17;358(9294):1687-93.
- w6. Murray J, Sonnenberg P, Shearer SC, Godfrey-Faussett P. Human immunodeficiency virus and the outcome of treatment for new and recurrent pulmonary tuberculosis in African patients. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 1999 Mar;159(3):733-40.
- w7. Cox H, Kebede Y, Allamuratova S, Ismailov G, Davletmuratova Z, Byrnes G, et al. Tuberculosis recurrence and mortality after successful treatment: impact of drug resistance. *PLoS Med*. 2006 Oct;3(10):e384.
- w8. Chaisson RE, Clermont HC, Holt EA, Cantave M, Johnson MP, Atkinson J, et al. Six-month supervised intermittent tuberculosis therapy in Haitian patients with and without HIV infection. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 1996 Oct;154(4 Pt 1):1034-8.
- w9. Dholakia Y, Danani U, Desai C. Relapse following directly observed therapy short course (DOTS) - A follow up study. *Indian Journal of Tuberculosis*. 2000;47(4):233-6.
- w10. Vijay S, Balasangeswara VH, Jagannatha PS, Saroja VN, Kumar P. Treatment outcome and two & half years follow-up status of new smear positive patients treated under RNCTP. *Indian Journal of Tuberculosis*. 2004;51:199-208.
- w11. Thomas A, Gopi PG, Santha T, Chandrasekaran V, Subramani R, Selvakumar N, et al. Predictors of relapse among pulmonary tuberculosis patients treated in a DOTS programme in South India. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis*. 2005 May;9(5):556-61.
- w12. Singapore Tuberculosis Service/British Medical Research Council. Long-term follow-up of a clinical trial of six-month and four-month regimens of chemotherapy in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Singapore Tuberculosis Service/British Medical Research Council. *Am Rev Respir Dis*. 1986 May;133(5):779-83.
- w13. 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 Jun;62(2):95-102.
- w14. Singapore Tuberculosis Service/British Medical Research Council. Clinical trial of six-month and four-month regimens of chemotherapy in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. *Am Rev Respir Dis*. 1979 Apr;119(4):579-85.

- w15. British Medical Research Council. Controlled clinical trial of 4 short-course regimens of chemotherapy (three 6-month and one 8-month) for pulmonary tuberculosis: final report. East and Central African/British Medical Research Council Fifth Collaborative Study. *Tubercle*. 1986 Mar;67(1):5-15.
- w16. British Medical Research Council. Controlled clinical trial of 4 short-course regimens of chemotherapy (three 6-month and one 8-month) for pulmonary tuberculosis. *Tubercle*. 1983 Sep;64(3):153-66.
- w17. Malkin JE, Prazuck T, Simonnet F, Yameogo M, Rochereau A, Ayeroue J, et al. Tuberculosis and human immunodeficiency virus infection in west Burkina Faso: clinical presentation and clinical evolution. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis*. 1997 Feb;1(1):68-74.
- w18. Mohanty KC, Dhamgaye TM. Controlled trial of ciprofloxacin in short-term chemotherapy for pulmonary tuberculosis. *Chest*. 1993 Oct;104(4):1194-8.
- w19. Singapore Tuberculosis Service/British Medical Research Council. Five-year follow-up of a clinical trial of three 6-month regimens of chemotherapy given intermittently in the continuation phase in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Singapore Tuberculosis Service/British Medical Research Council. *Am Rev Respir Dis*. 1988 May;137(5):1147-50.
- w20. Singapore Tuberculosis Service/British Medical Research Council. Clinical trial of three 6-month regimens of chemotherapy given intermittently in the continuation phase in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Singapore Tuberculosis Service/British Medical Research Council. *Am Rev Respir Dis*. 1985 Aug;132(2):374-8.
- w21. Singapore Tuberculosis Service/British Medical Research Council. Assessment of a daily combined preparation of isoniazid, rifampin, and pyrazinamide in a controlled trial of three 6-month regimens for smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis. Singapore Tuberculosis Service/British Medical Research Council. *Am Rev Respir Dis*. 1991 Apr;143(4 Pt 1):707-12.
- w22. Teo SK. Assessment of a combined preparation of isoniazid, rifampicin and pyrazinamide (Rifater) in the initial phase of chemotherapy in three 6-month regimens for smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis: a five-year follow-up report. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis*. 1999 Feb;3(2):126-32.
- w23. Cao JP, Zhang LY, Zhu JQ, Chin DP. Two-year follow-up of directly-observed intermittent regimens for smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis in China. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis*. 1998 May;2(5):360-4.
- w24. Tam CM, Chan SL, Lam CW, Leung CC, Kam KM, Morris JS, et al. Rifapentine and isoniazid in the continuation phase of treating pulmonary tuberculosis. Initial report. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 1998 Jun;157(6 Pt 1):1726-33.
- w25. Tam CM, Chan SL, Kam KM, Sim E, Staples D, Sole KM, et al. Rifapentine and isoniazid in the continuation phase of a 6-month regimen. Interim report: no activity of isoniazid in the continuation phase. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis*. 2000 Mar;4(3):262-7.
- w26. Tam CM, Chan SL, Kam KM, Goodall RL, Mitchison DA. Rifapentine and isoniazid in the continuation phase of a 6-month regimen. Final report at 5 years: prognostic value of various measures. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis*. 2002 Jan;6(1):3-10.