**Results**  The most frequent reason for conducting a rifampicin level was due to slow/poor response (34%) followed by high burden of disease (24%). Just under half of patients (48%) were being treated for pulmonary TB, followed by extrapulmonary TB (24%). Of the 58 patients who had levels measured, 40 (69%) patients had levels that were considered to be subtherapeutic. Figure 1 displays if therapeutic levels were achieved with standard rifampicin dosing (10 mg/kg). In the subtherapeutic group, 31 (78%) had their dosage increased of which 19 (61%) patients had a level taken post dose escalation. Eleven 11 (58%) patients from this group had levels within therapeutic range.

**Conclusion**  Based on our finding’s a significant proportion of patients show subtherapeutic levels on standard dosing particularly in those with apparent severe or poorly responding disease. TDM is a useful tool to individualise rifampicin dosing and early optimisation increases the likelihood of attaining a therapeutic level. This may be particularly beneficial in patients who may be at risk of low plasma levels e.g. malnourished/disseminated/CNS TB.
are having difficulty accessing healthcare facilities during this epidemic. The Objective of this study is to identify the real-world practical difficulties faced by TB patients during the COVID 19 pandemic during the second wave from March 2021 to October 2021 in India.

Methods

Results

Out of 100 patients diagnosed with drug sensitive Tuberculosis, 42% were COVID-19 suspects. 38% had symptoms for less than one month which helped in early diagnosis of Tuberculosis. 6% patients had symptoms for more than 6 months. 27% patients faced problems getting diagnosed, out of which 14 patients (51.8%) had travel difficulty, 7 patients (25.9%) had financial problems and 6 patients (22.2%) had lack of health care access. The time taken for diagnosis and starting medication under National TB elimination program (NTEP) was 1–3 days in 47% patients, 4–7 days in 32% patients and 8 or more days in 21% patients. 31% of patients had side effects due to anti-tuberculosis treatment, amongst them 23 (74.1%) patients complained vomiting, 5 (16.1%) patients had itching, 3 patients (9.6%) had joint pains. 84% patients received regular supply of anti-tuberculosis medication and 16% faced problems in access. 79% patients had access to high protein diet whereas 21% patients had no access.

Conclusion

This study highlights the consequences and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Tuberculosis healthcare services. It highlights the problems faced during the COVID-19 lockdown by Tuberculosis patients.