

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Prednisolone and *Mycobacterium indicus pranii* in Tuberculous Pericarditis

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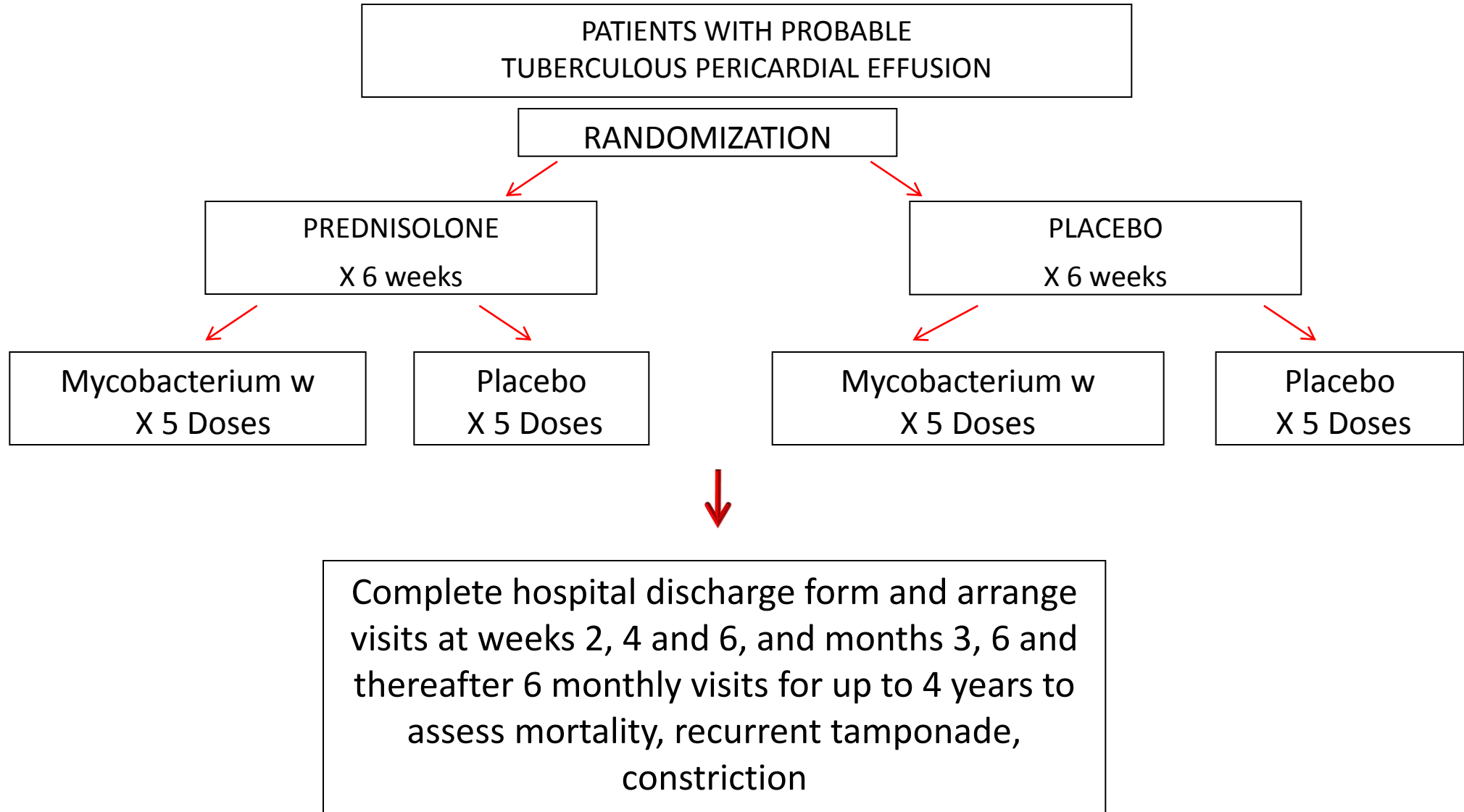
Duality of interests

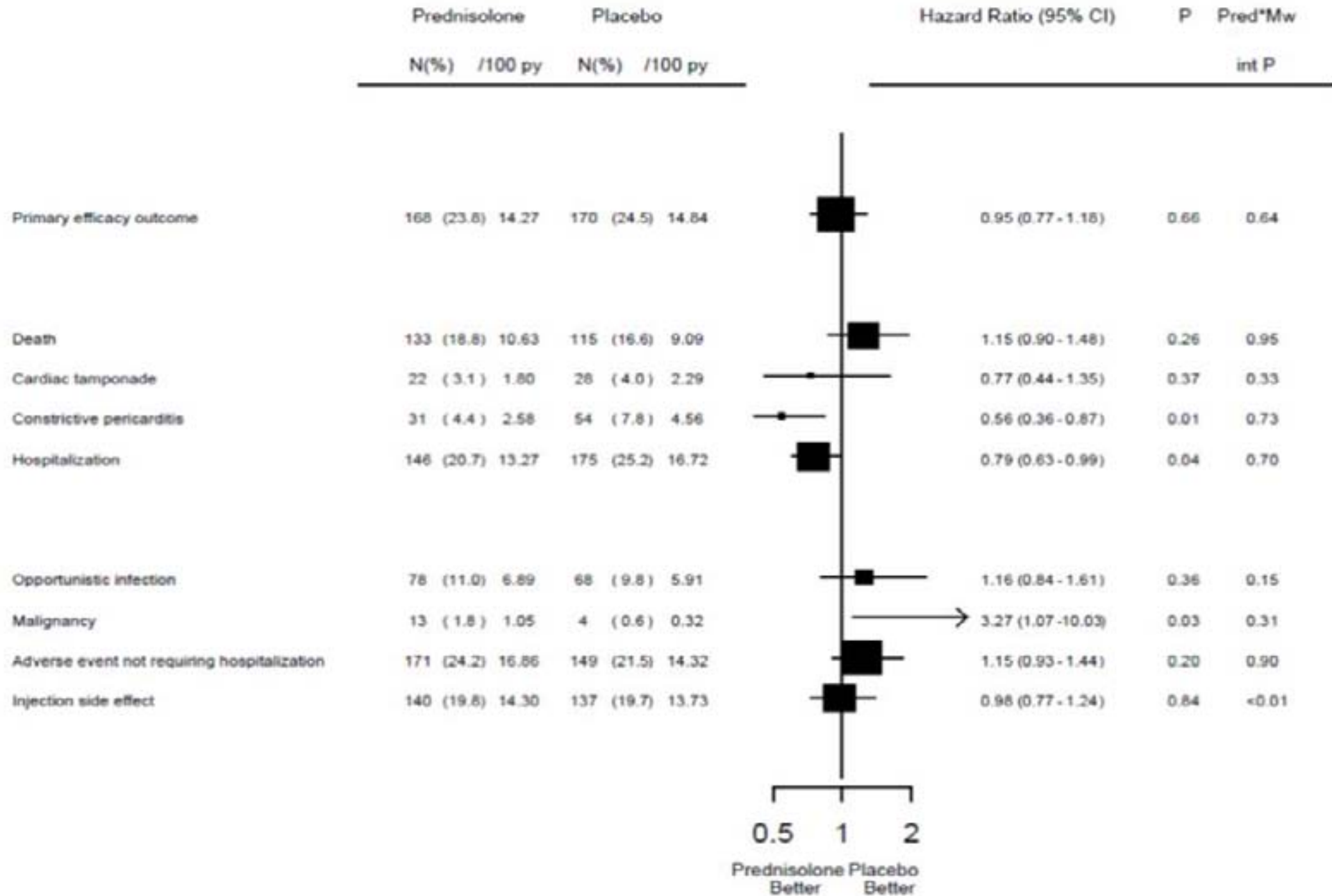
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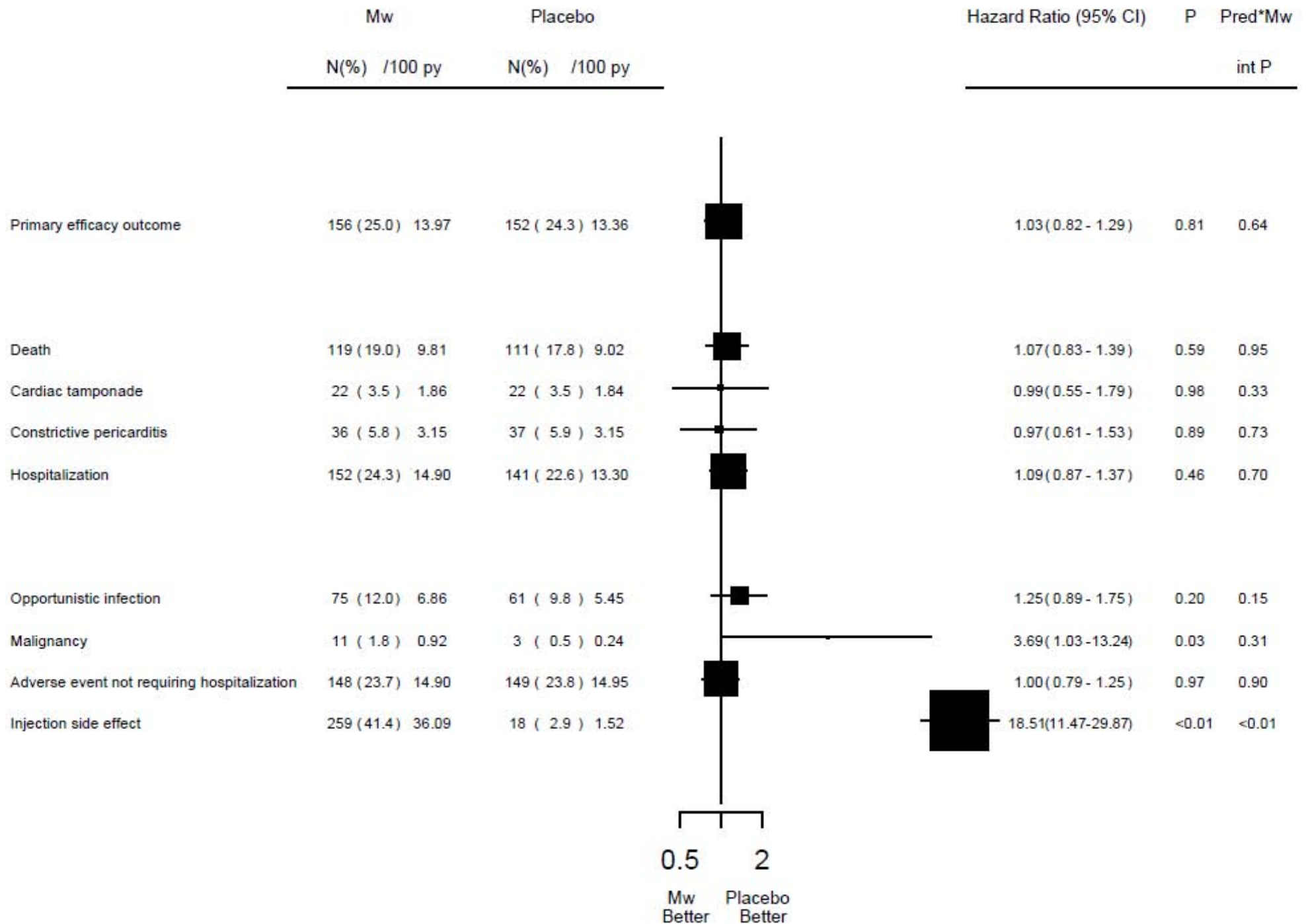
IMPI: Primary Objective

The primary objective of the Investigation of the Management of Pericarditis (IMPI) Trial was to assess the safety and effectiveness of oral prednisolone and *Mycobacterium indicus pranii* immunotherapy in reducing the composite outcome of death, cardiac tamponade requiring pericardiocentesis, or constrictive pericarditis in patients with definite or probable tuberculous pericardial effusion.

IMPI Trial: Study Flow Chart







IMPI: Conclusions

In adults (≥ 18 years) with tuberculous pericardial effusion:

1. Adjunctive therapy with prednisolone for 6 weeks and *Mycobacterium indicus pranii* for three months did not have a significant effect on the combined outcome of death from all causes, cardiac tamponade requiring pericardiocentesis or constrictive pericarditis.
2. Both therapies were associated with an increased risk of HIV-associated malignancies.
3. However, use of adjunctive steroids reduced the incidence of pericardial constriction and hospitalization.
4. The beneficial effects of prednisolone on constriction and hospitalization were similar in HIV-positive and HIV-negative patients.