

The main risk group represent the population in the Czech Republic as well as in other developed countries the homeless and immigrants, who represent a high percentage among all TB patients. Currently the world is growing at risk of TB in particular HIV-related infection, where there is inter alia a risk of multidrug resistance. For other diseases, which mainly contribute to the reactivation of TB include diabetes mellitus. Another risk factor is immunosuppression by any mechanism, e.g., after use of immunosuppressants, corticosteroids, and others.

Regarding professions, they remain the most vulnerable group of health care workers. TB incidence increases with age and is higher in males. Smoking and drinking alcohol are supportive factors rather than direct trigger TB.

Czech Republic ranks among the countries with a low incidence of TB. TB situation in the Czech Republic in 2003 was stable, with no significant decrease in the number of notified when compared with 2002. Relations have been maintained in terms of the ratio of men and women, the proportion of TB respiratory and extrapulmonary TB patients and age structure. In the notification, there are still differences between regions, which also related to bacteriological verification. We can assume that a significant decrease notification with us already probably will not happen, the current trend must be maintained in the coming years. The fact that in our country there is a significant rise of resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* to antitubercotics suggests a relatively efficient implementation methods for TB control in the country. The efficacy results of AT treatment could mean that under normal circumstances should a further decline in the number of both known and unknown sources of TB infection in the population and thus a desirable reduction in the transmission of TB bacilli. This is also indicated by satellite studies the incidence of latent TB infection in certain population groups.