Detection of tuberculosis in smear predator pulmonary TB in Fayoum Chest Hospital

Summary:

Abstract: Tuberculosis (TB) is on of the causes health problem in millions of people annually and in 2015 was one of the top 10 reasons of doom worldwide, ranking above HIV/AIDS as one of the important causes of death from an intended disease.

Negativity of the smear in pulmonary TB is believed as widespread clinical problem so early detection of smear negative pulmonary tuberculosis (SNPTB) is important for TB control and restriction of number of deaths, and it is tricky in these patients.

Aims: Detection of tuberculosis in Smear predator Pulmonary TB in Fayoum Chest Hospital

Design: Retrospective study.

Setting: Fayoum chest hospital and Fayoum university hospital in Egypt between 2015 and 2017.

Methods and Material: Fifty patients suspected to have PTB and had negative sputum smear results.

For each patient, take full history with clinical body check then Plain posteroanterior chest X-ray was done, Tuberculin test, direct sputum examination and other diagnostic methods were used as GeneXpert, bronchoscopy, BAL, TBLB, L-J culture, Quantiferon or even open lung biopsy.

Statistical analysis used: Coding of the data was done then entered with SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) version number 18 windows 7 after that data were summarized using mean, standard deviation, median, minimum and maximum in the quantitative data with using frequency (count) & relative frequency (percentage) for categorization of data.

Results: It was found that 42% of patients were diagnosed by GeneXpert and 46% were diagnosed by BAL from bronchoscopy while 68% of patients had positive “L-J culture”.

Conclusions: The GeneXpert MTB/ RIF assay is an important test for the quick diagnosis of AFB smear predator pulmonary tuberculosis.

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