

THE EXTENDED FORMS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Introduction

The extended forms of tuberculosis is a life-threatening disease resulting from the hematogenous spread of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

Keywords

extended infiltrates, fibro-cavernous tuberculosis, disseminated tuberculosis.

Purpose

Study of the predisposing factors and peculiarities of the clinical evolution of extended forms of pulmonary TB.

Material and methods

In 2018-2019 in Municipal Clinical Hospital Phthisiopneumology, Chisinau were treated 65 patients with extended forms, new cases and previously treated cases.

Results

The predominant age was 20-40 years – 39 (60.0%) cases. Male/female ratio being 5.5: 1. The main TB detection pathway was active - 64 (98.5%) patients. The majority (66.2%) of the persons were not employed. In contact with TB patients had 28 (43.1%) cases, 11 (39.3%) people were from death outbreaks and 8 (28.7%) relative contacts. Disseminated TB were in 14(21,5%) cases, extended infiltrates – 34 (52,3%), fibro-cavernous TB – 17 (26,2%). The majority of patients were confirmed by the bacteriological method - 61 (93.9%) cases. Negative results of treatment predominated, with a high rate of deaths - 27 (41.6%) cases.

Conclusions

Diagnosis is difficult owing to its nonspecific clinical picture and the limited tools for confirmatory laboratory diagnosis. Improved awareness of this disorder and associated trends might improve a clinician's index of suspicion and lead to a better diagnostic approach.