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P1339: INVESTIGATION OF PREVALENCE OF PULMONARY AND EXTRA -
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AMONG PATIENTS REFERRED TO THE
REGIONAL TUBERCULOSIS REFERENCE LABORATORY IN ISFAHAN IN THE
YEARS 2012-2014

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Background and Aim: Nowadays, Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the most important infectious diseases and is one of the priorities of the World Health Organization. If TB infection is not primarily located in the lungs it is called extrapulmonary TB (EPTB). Since knowing some information about these two forms of TB is required to prevention and control of the disease, in this study we have investigated the prevalence of the pulmonary TB (PTB) and EPTB in patients referred to the Regional Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory in Isfahan.

Methods: In a cross-sectional study, over three years (2012-2014), all referred patients to Regional Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory in Isfahan with pulmonary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis were enrolled and variables such as age, sex, nationality, place of residence and involved organ were recorded.

Results: From 250 cases of reported tuberculosis in this laboratory, 87.2% and 12.8% of patients had PTB and EPTB, respectively. About half (61.2%) of the patients were urban residents. The results also show that most of the patients with extrapulmonary tuberculosis lived in rural areas (56.25%), and were male (53.2%). In the patients with pulmonary tuberculosis the most involved organ were the lymph nodes (28.1%), and the age group 40-49 years had the highest involvement of lymph.

Conclusion: Awareness of PTB and EPTB epidemiology can be effective on the diagnosis and treatment of disease. In our region, the percentage of EPTB is not out of world range but requires ongoing surveillance.

Keywords: Pulmonary tuberculosis, extrapulmonary tuberculosis, Epidemiology

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