

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF EXTRA-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN IVORY COAST

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Introduction

Extrapulmonary tuberculosis (EPT) is the localisation in an organ other than the lung parenchyma of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. It accounts for 10-19% of all TB patients. **Objective:** to analyse the epidemiological and histopathological profile of extra pulmonary tuberculosis in Côte d'Ivoire.

Material and method

Retrospective and descriptive study carried out over 30 months. This study included patients diagnosed with extra pulmonary tuberculosis. The specimens underwent classical histopathology techniques with Ziehl Nielsen staining in some cases.

Results and comments (1/2)

n= 229 PET cases, Average age =31.8±16.3 years (7 months - 85 years). The sex ratio was 1.12. Students accounted for 26.2%. HIV positive subjects (34.5%)

Results and comments (2/2)

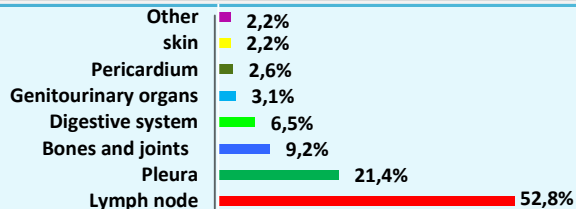


Figure 1: distribution of EPT by location

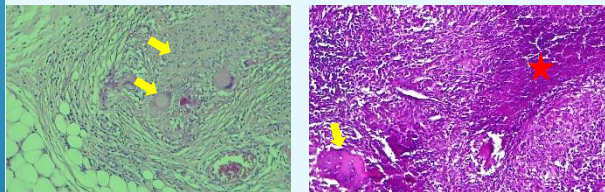


Figure 2 (HE): Epitheliocellular granuloma (↘) with necrosis (★) (peritoneal tuberculosis)

Table I: distribution of EPT by histological type and HIV status.

	HIV/EPT	Non HIV/EPT
Caséo-fibrous	7 (9,7%)	9 (5,7%)
Caséo-follicular	44 (61,1%)	108 (68,8%)
Fibrous	1 (1,4%)	17 (10,8%)
Caseous	15 (20,8%)	11 (7%)
Exsudative	-	3 (1,9%)
Follicular	-	4 (2,5%)
Caseous-follicular and Exsudative	2 (2,8%)	1 (0,6%)
Caseous and Exsudative	3 (4,2%)	2 (1,3%)

Conclusion

A relatively common condition in Côte d'Ivoire. Node location was the most common site. The histological type was dominated by the caseo-follicular form.

References

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