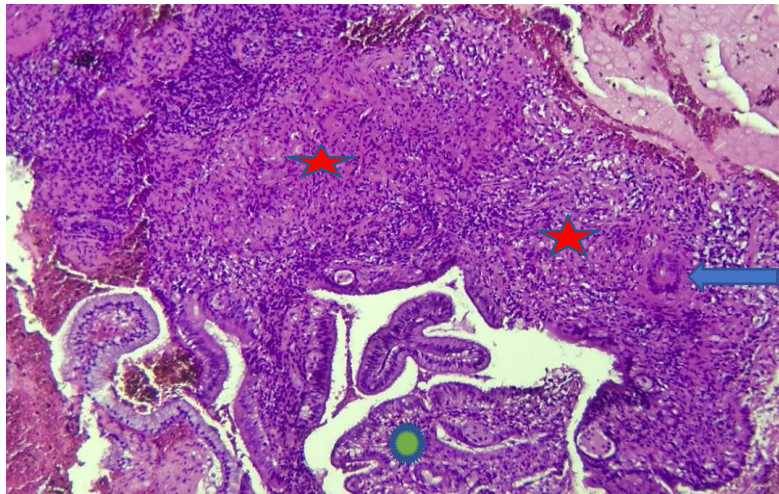


TUBERCULOUS LESIONS OF FEMALE GENITAL TRACT IN A PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY LABORATORY IN DAKAR (SENEGAL)

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Objective: to determine the frequency of female genital tract tuberculosis, on pathological anatomy samples.

Methodology : From 2010 to 2019, all the pathological anatomy examination reports of female genital tract tuberculosis confirmed histologically on an operative specimen or biopsy were included in the study.



Endometrial mucosa with tuberculoid granulomas (HE x 200)

★ = tuberculoid granuloma / ● = endometrial mucosa / → = Langhans-type giant cell

Results: seventeen (17) cases of female genital tract tuberculosis among 250 tuberculosis lesions (all locations combined), represented 6.8% of cases. The average age is 37 years old. Palpation of a pelvic mass is the most common diagnostic's circumstance (58.8%). The pelvic ultrasound usually shows a mass in 35.3% of cases. Localization in the uterus is the most common site (35.3%). The lesions noted are often multifocal (52.9%), nodular in appearance (46.1%). Histological examination shows a tuberculoid granuloma associated with caseous necrosis in 64.7% of cases.

Conclusion: Tuberculous lesions of internal genital organs of women is a disease of young woman. It is still little studied in Senegal. You have to think about when any pseudo-tumor mass of the internal genital organs is observed. BCG vaccination remains the best preventive method.

References

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