

European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2013

Abstract Number: 881

Publication Number: P2862

Abstract Group: 10.2. Tuberculosis

Keyword 1: Tuberculosis - diagnosis **Keyword 2:** Tuberculosis - management **Keyword 3:** Children

Title: Urogenital tuberculosis in children and adolescents

Ekaterina 7174 Kulchavenya ku_ekaterina@mail.ru MD and Kasymbek 7175 Mukambaev urotub@yandex.ru . ¹ Urogenital, Research TB, Medical Unoversity, Novosibirsk, Russian Federation and ² Urology, National Center of TB, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan .

Body: INTRODUCTION: The level of the child's incidence with tuberculosis (TB) is a mirror of severity epidemic situation. METHODS: History cases of children and teenagers were analyzed among 131 pts with Urogenital tuberculosis (UGTB) in Siberia and 819 UGTB pts in Kyrgyzstan. RESULTS: In Siberia 2 children and 1 teenager with UGTB were revealed (2.3% among all cohort of UGTB), all had TB of parenchyma. All children were asymptomatic. 17-aged girl had a long history of recurrent urinary tract infection, as antibacterial therapy was ineffective UGTB was suspected and her urine was cultured. All had a growth of M. tuberculosis (MBT) in urine; MBT was sensitive to all anti-TB drugs. All had isolated kidney TB. In Kyrgyzstan 38 children and teenagers with UGTB were diagnosed (4.6% among all UGTB). 17 patients were children and 21 – teenager. All had a long history, underwent surgical interventions, 6 had fistula, two teenagers – microcystitis. In children wide-spread complicated TB was diagnosed in 11 (64.7%). One boy had also genital TB. Thus, 64.5% patients were revealed in late complicated stage. Only one patient had isolated kidney TB, in others lymphonodal, skeletal, pulmonary TB was diagnosed. MBT in urine was found in 11 children, in 3 – alongside with growth in sputum. In 21 teenagers complicated UGTB was diagnosed in 11 (52.4%). MBT was found in 9 and in the rest diagnosis was confirmed by histology. Generalized TB was in 17 patients. Surgery was performed 11 children (64.7%) and 16 teenagers (76.2%). CONCLUSION: Late diagnostic of UGTB predominated in Kyrgyzstan, nevertheless in Siberia all children and teenager were revealed in-time and cured without surgery. Medical service should be improved in the regions with severe TB epidemic.