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**Title:** Epidemiological and clinical aspects of tuberculosis pleuritis

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**Body:** Introduction: Tuberculous pleuritis occupies the 2nd place of extra pulmonary tuberculosis pulmonary after the adenitis tuberculosis. Objective: Describe epidemiological and clinical profile of tuberculous pleuritis through the experience of our pneumology department center. Patients and Methods: Reporting us a cohort study concerning all cases of serofibrinous pleuritis diagnosed as tuberculosis brought together in day hospital between December, 2012 to January 2013 Results: 128 cases cases of serofibrinous pleuritis among which 74 cases (57%) are of tuberculous origin. Sex ratio showed 42 men (56%) and 32 women (44%) with a mean age of 45 years old (16-80). Revealing clinical signs are cough, dyspnoea and chest pain. Contagious is found in 20%. Chest X-ray objectifies pleura opacity in the right (65%), in the left (31%) and bilateral (4%). All patients benefited from an IDR in the tuberculin which positivity is observed in 63%. Exploratory pleural draining having returned a yellow liquid (90%), sero-hematic (9%) and chylous (1%). Pleural biopsy blind systematically realized and with have requiring to pleuroscopy at 3 patients (4%). Tuberculosis pleuritis was confirmed in 61,29% by the pleural biopsy, 3.32 %, by culture of the pleural bioptic fragment and 2 others case (3.22 %) in the culture of the pleural liquid and 20 cases are presumed (32.22%). All patients received a treatment bacillary anti 2RHZ / 4RH associated with pleural evacuating draining and with respiratory physiotherapy. Evolution was favorable in 96%. Conclusion: According to the epidemiological data, tuberculosis remains the most frequent cause of pleural pathology in not developing countries estimated about 30% of extapulmonary tuberculosis.