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Title: Presentations and treatment response of pulmonary tuberculosis in type 2 diabetes mellitus

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Body: Introduction, The association between diabetes and tuberculosis and their synergistic role in causing human disease has been recognized for centuries. They have serious implications on each other. The Aim was to study the coexistence between Tuberculosis and Diabetes, and to determine whether diabetes alters the radiological manifestations of pulmonary tuberculosis. Methods: Patients with both Tuberculosis and Diabetes (28 patients), were compared with another TB patients without diabetes (30 patients). All were subjected to sputum smear for AFB examination and X ray chest. Bronchoalveolar lavage and tuberculin test were performed in selected cases. Results: Diabetes diagnosed in 48.3% of TB patients. The majority were old females (60.7%) with mean age 51.80 ± 11.32 . All patients associated with diabetes had type 2 DM. Most of them had diabetes before TB infection (57.1%). TB caused uncontrolled diabetes in 71.4% of cases, while diabetes decreased the response to anti-TB drugs in 32.1%. In diabetic patients; lesions of tuberculosis were found to be bilateral in 39.3%, followed by left lung. It was significantly different from control group as it affected either right or left lung. Lower lung zone affection was significantly higher among diabetic patients 71.4% vs 3.3%. Atypical radiological features were significantly common in diabetic patients. Cavitating lesion and pneumonia were the most common presentation (42.9% and 25%). Patchy shadows reported in 21.4% while one case presented with normal x ray. Bronchiectasis was reported in upper lobe in 7.1%. Conclusion: DM and TB had an adverse effect on each other. The atypical radiological images masked the diagnosis of tuberculosis in diabetic patients, which may delay the proper treatment.