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**Title**: Tuberculosis in patients with different lung neoplasm: The analysis of 17126 patients. MDCT with perfusion, virtual bronchoscopy and pulmonary angiography

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**Body**: Purpose: The aim of the study was to correlate the frequency of different malignancies in patients with tuberculosis

Material and Methods: The group of analyzed patients consisted of 14762 patients who underwent MDCT examination of lung under suspicion of lung malignancies. There were 9011 males (59.32%) and 5751 females (40.68%). Also we examined 2422 with laryngeal cancer, and 483 with thoracic trauma. MRI with DWI was performed in 451 patients. Results: Out of 14762 examined patients there were 14221 (96.33%) with detected lung cancer. Among them different stages of TB were identified and confirmed with additional diagnostic investigations in 5841 (39.57%) patients. It was confirmed that in 84% of patients with TB there were tumors with slow progression, opposite to lower frequency of TB in patients with metastatic disease and sarcomas. In the group of patients with laryngeal cancer, lung TB was diagnosed in 121 (4.99%) patients. Out of 483 patients with thoracic trauma tuberculosis was identified in 18 patients, and confirmed in other 36. Additional in patients with trauma 4 lung cancer were diagnosed. In all patients diagnosis of tuberculosis was confirmed with standard methods, in the group of surgically treated through pathological examination. Conclusion: CT scan is powerful diagnostic tool in accidentally diagnosis of different stages of tuberculosis in patients examined under suspicions of lung neoplasm. Patients with cavernous TB were more prone to lung neoplasm. In patients with laryngeal cancer it was observed fibrous-caseous forms of TB. MRI with DWI is great tool for determining of lymph nodes and mediastinum.