Title: Epidemiological aspects of extrarespiratory TB in actual context of TB endemia in Romania

Body: In Romania, although the trend of global TB is decreasing constantly starting in 2003 TB endemia surprises with clinical manifestations of extrarespiratory localizations. Aim. In the context of still increased some epidemiological indicators of TB endemia, but with declining tendency in the past 8 years, we wanted to analyze the characteristics of extrarespiratory TB between 2007-2011. Method: retrospective study of extrapulmonary TB cases registered 2007-2011. Results: The weight of extrapulmonary TB from all TB cases: 2007: 13,49%=3351 cases, 2008: 13,41%=3310, 2009: 14,51% =3378, 2010: 14,50% = 3094; 2011: 14,56%= 2807. In 2007-2011, there were a total of 1148 locations of osteoarticular TB, of which 653 (56.9%) were the locations of the spine. By far the most common sites of extra respiratory TB are lymph node (according to WHO-2902 encoding cases in the 5 years, including 1303 -extrathoracic location and 1599-intrathoracic location. Of the total of 129 cases of TB meningo-encephalitis in 2010, 34 were recorded in children, and in 2011-33 in children from the total 133 cases. These serious forms of TB have increased in the past year then the previous four years, which signals the serious note of endemia. It noted a significant decrease in the number of pericarditis in 2011 (27) compared to the previous year (2010) when there were 56 cases. Instead, the peritoneum locations remain the same numbers (52 - in past two years). Extrapulmonary sites of TB between 2007-2011, kept a relatively constant share in the structure of TB locations. The large number of pleural effusions and high frequency of TB meningo-encephalitis involves increased accountability measures in TB control of the territory.