Abstract Group: 1.5. Diffuse Parenchymal Lung Disease

Keyword 1: Sarcoidosis  Keyword 2: IGRA (Interferon [gamma])  Keyword 3: No keyword

Title: Positivity of quantiferon-TB tests in sarcoidosis patients

Prof. Dr Erdogan 34090 Cetinkaya cetinkaya34@yahoo.com MD ¹, Dr. Mehmet Akif 34091 Ozgul mozgul@yahoo.com MD ¹, Dr. Elif Yelda 34092 Ozgun Niksarlioglu eyelda2003@yahoo.com MD ², Dr. Hilal 34093 Onaran honaran@yahoo.com MD ¹ and Dr. Murat 34094 Acat macat@gmail.com MD ¹. ¹ Chest Diseases, Yedikule Chest Diseases and Thoracic Surgery Training and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey and ² Chest Diseases, Arnavutkoy Goverment Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey.

Body: AIM: Sarcoidosis is a multisystemic disease with noncaseifie granuloma in organs with unknown etiology. In this study, we investigated the positivity of Quantiferon-TB test in patients with sarcoidosis. METHOD: In this study we investigated 87 patients with newly diagnosed in January 2007-January 2012, retrospectively. Demographic data, stage, diagnosis methods, quantiferon-TB tests and tuberculin skin test (TST) were assessed. RESULTS: Mean age was 41.9 (SD11.2) and age range was between 25-71 years. Of the patients 61 (70.1%) were women, 26 (29.9%) were male. Diagnosis methods were transbronchial needle aspiration (48 cases, 55.2%), EBUS-transbronchial needle aspiration (18 cases, 20.7%), transbronchial biopsy (9 cases, 10.3%) and mediastinoscopy (9 cases, 10.3%). Majority of the patients were stage I (41, 47.1%) and stage II (40, 46%); 6 (6.9%) were stage III. Quantiferon-TB test positivity was determined in 55 (63.2%) patients and negativity was determined 28(%32.2) patients. Tuberculin skin test was determined in 52 (59.8%) patients as anergic and TST induration diameter was greater than 10mm in 13 (17.2%) patients. In the admission of hospital 15 (17.2%) patients had eritema nodosum. During the study period, no active tuberculosis infection was detected. CONCLUSION: In this study, the positivity rate of Quantiferon-TB test was higher in patients with sarcoidosis. This result support that mycobacterium tuberculosis might be a factor in sarcoidosis etiology. Furthermore, there was no active tuberculosis infection in study group; latent tuberculosis should be considered in sarcoidosis in the populations which have higher prevalance of tuberculosis. country.