



Symptoms of Tuberculosis

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Basic Steps to Ideal TB Behaviour



Common Sites of TB Disease

Pulmonary TB: About 80% of all TB

Extra - pulmonary TB: The common sites

- TB Pleurisy with pleural effusion
- TB Pericarditis with pericardial effusion
- TB Lymphadenitis
- Abdominal TB
- Genito-urinary TB
- TB of the CNS
- Bone and Joint TB

Pulmonary TB: Symptoms (I)

Cough – High sensitivity for TB but very low specificity

- ✓ The longer the cough the higher the likelihood of TB
- ✓ Characteristically the cough has been present for over 2-3 weeks (sometimes months) when the diagnosis of TB is made.
- ✓ Accompanying systemic symptoms of fever, weight loss and night sweats increase the likelihood of TB
- ✓ Difficult to distinguish primary from post primary TB on the basis of symptoms

Pulmonary TB: Symptoms (II)

- **Cough:** 70-90% of patients with PTB
- **Weight Loss:** 43- 75%
- **Haemoptysis:** 21 -29%
- **Fatigue or malaise:** 58%
- **Fever:** 15 – 52%

Fever, wasting, malaise more common in HIV infected individuals.

Extra-pulmonary TB (I)

Pleural TB:

- ➔ Pleuritic chest pain
- ➔ non-productive cough
- ➔ Shortness of breath
- ➔ Fever

Tuberculous Pericarditis

- ➔ Fever
- ➔ Night sweats
- ➔ Fatigue and weight loss.
- ➔ Chest pain
- ➔ Cough
- ➔ Breathlessness
- ➔ Leg Swelling

Extra-pulmonary TB (V)

Abdominal TB

- A disease of young adults
- Sites:
 - Oesophageal (rare)
 - Gastro duodenal (rare)
 - Ileocaecal (common)
 - Segmental colonic/rectal
- Other symptoms include →
 - ✓ Fever, Abdominal pain,
 - ✓ Alternat. constipation and diarrhoea
 - ✓ Weight loss
 - ✓ Anorexia and malaise
 - ✓ Ulceration
 - ✓ Bowel obstruction/Bowel perforation
 - ✓ Malabsorption
 - ✓ Bleeding /haematochezia

Extra-pulmonary TB (VI)

Urinary Tract TB

- Dysuria, nocturia, suprapubic pain, urinary frequency
- Persistent pyuria
- Haematuria

Epididymis

- Pain and swelling - scrotal

Prostate

- Dysuria and frequency, haematuria, haemospermia

General signs of TB

- Physical examination findings associated with TB depend on the **organs** involved.
- **No** physical sign is specific to TB
- The absence of any significant physical findings **does not exclude** active TB.
- Classic symptoms are often absent in **high-risk patients**, particularly those who are immunocompromised or elderly

General signs of TB

Signs of **extra-pulmonary** TB differ according to the tissues involved and may include the following:

- Pulmonary rales and or bronchial breath sounds
- Palpable and fluctuant Lymph node enlargement
- Cranial nerve palsies
- Motor and or sensory deficits
- Scrotal Masses

Excluding active TB in patients living with HIV

A 4 symptoms screen

- 1.Cough of any duration
- 2.Fever
- 3.Night sweats
- 4.Loss of weight

Symptom complex has

- Sensitivity of 78.9% (95 % CI 58.3 -90.9%)
- Specificity of 49.6% (95% CI 29.2 -70.1%)
- NPV of 97.7% (95% CI 97.4 -98.0)

Conclusion

TB Care and Control begins with **recognition** of symptoms of TB

Early TB case detection is **essential** to cut transmission and reduce the risk of death and long term complications of TB