





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





Symptoms of TB

Two categories:

- 1.Symptoms due to generalized systemic disturbance;
- Symptoms associated with disease/pathology in a specific site.



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TB Symptoms Associated with Systemic Disturbance

- Fever
- Tiredness
- Night sweats
- Loss of appetite
- Loss of weight
- Secondary amenorrhoea



Pulmonary TB: General aspects

The Lung

- Is the most common site of TB disease
- Is the only source of TB infection
- Early recognition of PTB and prompt initiation of treatment cuts TB transmission

The Site Specific Symptoms of PTB

- Cough
- Sputum production
- Haemoptysis
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath



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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



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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.



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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



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Extra-pulmonary TB (II)

Tuberculous lymphadenopathy

- Unilateral painless enlargement of lymph nodes, initially firm, discrete and later matted and fluctuant or openly draining pus
- Common sites for TB adenitis
 - √ cervical
 - √ mesenteric
 - ✓ mediastinal
 - √ inguinal
- Multi focal involvement commoner in PLHIV



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Extra-pulmonary TB (III)

TB of the CNS

Meningitis

- Non specific and variable clinical features
- Headache, fever, vomiting
- Photophobia and neck stiffness rare and late symptoms
- Cranial nerve palsies most often IIIrd, Vith and VIIth nerves
- Confusion and coma
- Seizures



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Extra-pulmonary TB (IV)

TB of the CNS

Cerebral tuberculomas

- Seizures
- Headache
- Fever
- Weight loss
- Mental changes slowly progressive over days or weeks





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



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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



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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



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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

