

POSTER PRESENTATION

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Study of treatment outcome of patients of tuberculous cervical lymphadenopathy

Nisha Mathew*, Sunil Jadhav, Ashish Deshmukh, Hafiz Deshmukh, Shivprasad Kasat, Sandeep Dandin

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Background

Tuberculosis lymphadenopathy is the most common form of extrapulmonary tuberculosis. The aim of the present study is to detect the duration of treatment required in patients with cervical lymphadenopathy.

Methods

The patients attending the Department of Pulmonary Medicine OPD with cervical lymphadenopathy were screened. Detailed history, clinical examination, USG neck, FNAC, Mantoux test, biopsy, and chest X ray frontal view were performed and anti tuberculosis treatment initiated.

Results

Total patients examined: 117, in the age group 10-70 years (mean age 40). Females affected – 89 (76.07%), Males - 28 (23.93%). Most common age group affected (M/F): 15-20 years: 37 (31.63%) patients. Biopsy was done in 73 patients (62.39%). Patients received Category-1ATT under RNTCP. After 6 months of therapy, 22 patients (18.81%) stopped treatment in view of non-palpable mass. Out of remaining 95 patients (81.19%), 14 patients' (11.96%) lymph node size increased with slow regression, 17 patients' (14.52%) liquefaction and repeated aspiration was done, 57 patients' (48.72%) lymph node size showed regression less than 50%, 7 patients (5.98%) came up with new group of lymph nodes with size gradually increased. For all 95 patients, therapy was extended (continuation phase) for 2-3 months. 7 patients received ATT for 12 months.

Conclusion

Extrapulmonary tuberculosis like tuberculous lymphadenopathy is benefited with extension of anti tuberculosis treatment.

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* Correspondence: unnishamathewcm@gmail.com
Mahatma Gandhi Mission's Medical College & Hospital, N-6 CIDCO, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India