

Student

Case number 1

Tuberculosis

Case History:

History of present illness:

A 30-year-old male who was admitted to the hospital from home after 1 week of cough, profuse nocturnal sweating, loss of appetite and hyposomnia. He was seen by an emergency room physician who noted signs of depression. The patient has a history of intravenous drug abuse and hepatitis B.

Physical Examination:

General Appearance: Young male, looks older than stated age
ENT : pupils equally round and reactive to light .
Resp: Unilateral (left side) crepitation
Card: Regular rate and rhythm, no murmurs.
Abd: Slightly distended
Ext: No edema
Skin: Excoriated, otherwise normal
Neuro: Slightly altered, but baseline

Vital Signs:

Heart Rate 110 beats per minute
RR 20 breaths per minute
BP 130/76
O Sat 98% on room air

Blood Test:

Na: 133
Creatinine: 1.8
K: 4.1
WBC: 9.48 x 10⁹/L

Cl: 96
Hgb: 11.4 g/dL (114 g/L)
Platelets: 149 109/L
HIV test: Negative

Radiology:

Chest X-ray showed infiltrate in the middle of left lung with diameter of 1.7 cm with signs of cavitation.

Micro:

Blood Culture: No growth at 5 days
Sputum Smear: Gram Stain, 4+ squamous epithelial cells, 1+ segmented neutrophils, no organisms
AFS (acid fast stain): No organisms
Sputum Culture: No growth at 48 hrs
MGIT (mycobacteria growth indicator tube): Negative

Diagnosis:

Infiltrative TB of left lung with cavitation without MTB shedding.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES OF THE CASE

- 1. Definition of TB**
- 2. Causes of TB**
- 3. Clinical features of TB**
- 4. Investigations of TB**
- 5. Complications of TB**
- 6. Management of TB**

QUESTIONS

- **Q1. What are the differences between the causes of TB?**
- **Q2. How you can assess the severity of TB?**
- **Q3. What are the pathological changes of TB?**
- **Q4. What are the acute and emergency complication of TB ?**
- **Q5. What are the mainstays of treatment of TB ations?**
- **Q6. What are the risk factors for TB ?**
- **Q7. What are the possible measure to prevent TB ?**