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INVESTIGATION OF INCREASING INCIDENCE OF EXTRAPULMONARY TB IN NIGERIA

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Actuality: Nigeria is one of the high tuberculosis (TB) burden countries, and reports one of the highest incidence rates of extra-pulmonary TB dominated by cervical lymphadenitis (TBLN) and abdominal TB.

Aim: To investigate the increasing incidence of extrapulmonary tuberculosis in Nigeria and find the correlation between its rising incidence and HIV-coinfection.

Materials and Method:The research was conducted among a group of patients with extrapulmonary tuberculosis registered in the out-patient clinic of a Research Institute in Nigeria, between the years 2011-2014.The demographic & clinical characteristics of 60 TBLN patients and 25 abdominal TB patients, 3 cutaneous TB patients and 2 uterine TB patients were studied. Detailed examination was carried out.Western blot tests were performed to check HIV status. Histological examination of biopsy material was carried out in every case. Diagnosis of TB was made by histological or cytological examination or demonstration of acid fast bacillus in collected sample.Patients or guardian were informed about participation in the study with the right not to participate.

Results: During the study period, 90 patients with extrapulmonary tuberculosis were diagnosed and treated. 59 of the patients were HIV positive(53-TBLN, 5-abdominal TB, 1-uterine TB). No major patient or bacterial strain factor could be identified as being responsible for the high rate of TBLN. Analysis of the demographic data of involved patients showed that having regular and direct contact with live animals was more associated with TBLN, abdominal TB and cutaneous TB than with PTB. Mycobacterium bovis was isolated from most patients with abdominal TB, but not from those with TBLN. Majority (≈90%) of patients who presented with abdominal TB were Northern Nigerians amongst-whom cattle-rearing and intake of raw milk is a very common cultural practice, this suggests that infection with Mycobacterium bovis should be included as one of the main reasons for the high rate of extrapulmonary TB in Nigeria. All 3 cases of

cutaneous tb were also amongst northern Nigerians. In these patients the incidence showed little association with HIV coinfection. The incidence of TBLN was higher amongst patients with HIV coinfection (88.3%). People of low-income groups were found to be more commonly affected, confirming the higher prevalence in overcrowded, unhygienic living conditions and possibly malnutrition (55.6%).

Conclusion: The increasing incidence of extrapulmonary tuberculosis in Nigeria can be associated with the rapidly worsening HIV/AIDS epidemic and bad economic condition in the country. It is possible that extrapulmonary TB has always had a high incidence in places where cattle-rearing and drinking of raw cow milk are common cultural practices.

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EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS INFECTION IN CHILDREN: A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS

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Actuality: In the recent decades, the persistence of herpesvirus infections was noticed , including those caused by Epstein-Barr virus, occupying one of the main children's infectious diseases, affecting not only the course of other infectious diseases, but also to physical development of the child in general. Considering the fact that the children with infectious mononucleosis often discharged from the hospital with an improvement of the general condition, but with preservation of the structural and functional changes in the liver.

Aim: The main aim of our study was a retrospective analysis of the liver in patients with persistent EBVI.

Materials and methods: We conducted a survey of 54 children aged 1-6 year-old who had persistent EBVI through 1-2-3-6 months after discharge from the hospital where they were treated on the active phase of EBVI (severe form). In addition to the observation, the children underwent ultrasound of the liver and liver function test.

Result: After one month study showed that 43 (79.63%) of children have preserved liver parenchymal reaction with increased echogenicity