

# **A STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS IN DIABETIC PATIENTS**

## **ABSTRACT**

### **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- To Study the prevalence of Tuberculosis among Diabetic patients.
- To study the pattern, presentation of tuberculosis and the factors influencing the prevalence among Diabetic patients.

### **MATERIAL AND METHOD**

This is a cross sectional study which includes 100 diabetic patients who are screened for Tuberculosis presented to our department in Chengalpattu Medical College and Hospital. They were subjected to detailed clinical examination and relevant investigation.

A profoma is drawn up and following details recorded for each patients age, sex, clinical symptoms ,blood investigations, sputum and radiological investigations are done.

### **CONCLUSION**

- ❖ Male population accounted to 70% and females to 30% with M:F ratio of 2.3:1 of which 78% of the individuals are in the age group of more than 40 years.

- ❖ The major clinical presentation is anorexia (82%), cough (77%) and loss of weight(44%).
- ❖ .Past H/O TB is seen in 20% of cases and family H/O TB in 15%.
- ❖ Out of the total male patients , 68.5% are smokers. 12% of total cases had clubbing of which 85% was associated with advanced stage of TB proven radiographically and clinically.
- ❖ Mean duration of diabetes in TB patients is 6.8 years.
- ❖ 55% of cases have anemia out of which 7% are severely anemic.
- ❖ ESR >50 mm/hr is noted in 57% of cases.
- ❖ The mean FBS value is 236.4 mg/dl and the mean PPBS value is 351.5 mg/dl.
- ❖ Sputum positivity in age less than 40 years is 86% and in age more than 40 years is 54%.
- ❖ Lower lobe involvement is noted in 34% cases. 39% of cases have predominant right side involvement whereas 30% have left side involvement. Bilateral involvement is seen in 31% of cases.
- ❖ The most common lung change noted in both less than and more 40 years age group is cavitation (55%). The second most common pattern in age more

than 40 is fibrosis and infiltration whereas in age less than 40 fibrosis accounts for a lesser percentage.

## **KEY WORDS**

**Tuberculosis, Diabetes, Cavity, Fibrosis, Sputum AFB .**