

TUBERCULOSIS OF UROGENITAL TRACT IN ADULTS MATERIAL IN MAZOVIAN CENTRE FOR THE TREATMENT OF LUNG DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS IN OTWOCK

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The genitourinary system is the main location of extrapulmonary tuberculosis. In Poland, it occupies the 3rd place after tuberculosis of the lymph nodes, and bones and joints. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of tuberculosis in the urogenital tract in adults in material of Mazovian Centre for the Treatment of Lung Diseases and Tuberculosis in Otwock in 2007-2015. The retrospective study included 88 adults, among them 43 women and 45 men. The average age was 62 years. Changes in the urinary tract were diagnosed in 91% of women and 71% men. In 10 men testicular tuberculosis, and in individual cases diagnosed tuberculosis of the epididymis, prostate, scrotum, uterus and fallopian tube were found. The diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological methods in 39% of patients, by histopathological in 31% and by molecular methods in 17% of patients. The urine and testis were the most important materials for TB diagnosis. In 67% of patients urological or gynecological interventions had to be applied. Patients were burdened with a number of urological or other diseases which hampered the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Antituberculous treatment gave good results. Urogenital tuberculosis is a multivariate disease and a standard unified approach is impossible.

Key words: extrapulmonary tuberculosis, epidemiology, urogenital tract, risk factors