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Title: Clinical and laboratory presentation of abdominal tuberculosis in Shillong, Meghalaya: experience from Northeast India

Authors: Bhupen Barman, Arvind Nongpiur, Kaustubh Bora, Evangelyne Synrem, Pranjal Phukan, Kalyan Sarma

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Full length Article

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Author details:

Dr Bhupen Barman, MD (Medicine), Associate Professor, Department of General Medicine, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, Meghalaya, India, 793018

Dr Arvind Nongpiur, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatry, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, Meghalaya, India, 793018. arvindnongpiur@gmail.com

Dr Kaustubh Bora, Regional Medical Research Centre, N.E.Region (Indian Council of Medical Research), Dibrufarh, assam. <u>Kaustubhbora1@gmail.com</u>

Dr Evangelyne Synrem, Senior Resident, Department of General Medicine, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, Meghalaya, India, 793018. evansynrem@gmail.com

Dr Pranjal Phukan, Associate Professor, Department of Radiology, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, Meghalaya, India, 793018. pphukan10@gmail.com

Dr Kalyan Sarma, Senior Resident, Department of Radiology, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, Meghalaya, India, 793018. sarmakalyan@ymail.com

Corresponding author:

Dr Bhupen Barman, MD (Medicine), Associate Professor, Department of General Medicine, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, Meghalaya, India, 793018. Phone: 09485190835, Mail id: drbhupenb@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Objective: Tuberculosis is an immense health problem in the developing countries. Diagnosis of abdominal tuberculosis is often difficult because of its protean manifestations. Our objective was to evaluate the various clinical and laboratory presentation of abdominal tuberculosis from a tertiary care setup.

Materials and methods: We reviewed the clinical and laboratory features of patients presenting with abdominal tuberculosis through retrospective analysis from January 2016 to December 2016 from a tertiary care hospital in Northeast India.

Results: Of the 42 adult patients with abdominal tuberculosis who were part of the study, 22 (52.4%) were males and 20 (47.6%) females. The mean age was 34.6 years. Fever (93%) was the most common presenting symptom followed by pain abdomen (74%), loss of appetite (71%), weight loss (67%) and nausea/vomiting (45%). The main organs involved were the mesenteric lymph nodes (n = 19, 45.2%), the peritoneum (n = 6, 14.3%), and gastrointestinal (n = 5, 11.9%). Pulmonary tuberculosis was apparent in 4 (9.5%) patients.

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