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The use of FNAC for the diagnosis of TB lymphadenitis in low income countries

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Tuberculosis (TB), which is one of the oldest diseases known to affect humans and is a major cause of death worldwide, especially in developing countries like Ethiopia, based on WHO 2017 report Ethiopia is one of the highest burden countries in the world. Primarily considered to be a pulmonary disease, TB can affect almost any organ. The term “extrapulmonary TB” has been used to describe the isolated occurrence of TB at body sites other than the lung. Lymphadenitis is the most common extrapulmonary manifestation of tuberculosis. Over the last two to three decades, fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) has emerged as a simple out-patient diagnostic procedure for the evaluation of tuberculous lymphadenitis. . Diagnosis of tuberculosis can be made by the demonstration of epithelioid granulomas with or without caseation even in the absence of AFB. The objective is To study the usefulness of fine needle aspirates in diagnosis of TL in patients from a low income country. To compare the effectiveness of FNAC with or without the staining methods.

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