

Title: Urogenital tuberculosis in married females with recurrent UTI

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Statement of Problem: Genitourinary tuberculosis accounts for 15-20% of extrapulmonary tuberculosis cases. Female genital tuberculosis (FGTB) is well recognized as an important aetiological factor for infertility, menstrual irregularities, pelvic inflammatory disease etc. in countries with high prevalence of tuberculosis (TB), such as India. This study was conducted to know the occurrence of urogenital tuberculosis as a cause of recurrent urinary tract infection in a tertiary care hospital and to determine the drug susceptibility patterns in the patients of suspected UGTB.

Methodology: 50 urine and endometrial biopsy specimens from reproductive age married females (20-40 years) with history of recurrent UTI were collected. Both specimens were processed for Ziehl-Neelsen staining and cultured on Mycobacterial growth indicator tube (MGIT). Endometrial biopsy specimens were also processed for histopathological examination. Diagnosis of UGTB was made based on culture and histopathological findings.

Conclusion and Significance: Of 50 endometrial biopsy specimens 8 (16.0%) were positive for growth of *M. tuberculosis* on MGIT culture. These 8 positive endometrial specimens were also diagnosed as UGTB on histopathological examination. 3 of these 8 patients were also found to be positive when their urine specimens were processed by MGIT culture. *M. tuberculosis* isolates from all 8 UGTB patients were found to be sensitive to first line anti-tubercular drugs. The present study indicates that recurrent UTI may be a common presentation in UGTB patients and thus, should be investigated for tuberculosis.

Biography

CP Baveja is a Professor of Excellence at Department of Microbiology, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi-110002, India.