

The Diagnosis of the Disease Tuberculosis

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Editorial

Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) persists as a great public health problem especially in the county of Korea. Later it affected to all countries and age groups. The disease of tuberculosis had become a drug resistant disease. So the country took several actions towards in the control of TB. The lungs in human body infect severely and make the infected to cough all day restlessly. This drug resistant disease leads the patient to die gradually. World Health Organization had been taking many steps in the control of the Disease of TB. Now-a-days many medicines are available in the market. The scientists and medicals groups had invented medicines for this fatal disease. Now all the people had awareness towards of this TB and its symptoms. The life span of patient can be improved by using the medicines and it can be cured in the span of years.

Tuberculosis is diagnosed by finding *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacteria

in a clinical specimen taken from the patient. Tuberculosis symptoms include low temperature fever, chills, night perspiration, appetite loss, weight loss, and easy fatigability. There are several tests available to diagnosis of TB. They are blood test, imaging test, sputum test and the TB skin test.

The most commonly used diagnostic tool for tuberculosis is a simple skin test, though blood tests are becoming more commonplace. A small amount of a substance called PPD tuberculin is injected just below the skin of your inside forearm. You should feel only a slight needle prick.

Within two or three days, a health care professional will check your arm for swelling at the injection site. A hard, raised red bump means you're likely to have TB infection. The size of the bump determines whether the test results are significant.

There are two kinds of tests that are used to detect TB bacteria in the body: the TB skin test (TST) and TB blood tests. A positive TB skin test or TB blood test only tells that a person has been infected with TB bacteria.

How to cite this article: Sathvik Raj A. "The Diagnosis of the disease Tuberculosis." *J Mol Biomark Diagn* 12 (2021): 459.

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Received 15 March 2021; **Accepted** 22 March 2021; **Published** 29 March, 2021