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PLENARY LECTURES

Modern diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis (TB)

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Tuberculosis (TB) is a chronic and immunologically complicated disease. It affects all organs and systems, so having multiple clinical characteristics.

Diagnosis is based on isolation of the causative agent – *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. This is achieved in 80% at adults and in 15% of children.

The modern methods for aetiological diagnosis are based on amplification techniques (PCR, Real-time PCR), BACTEK – TB technologies. Activity of the TB process is assayed by IGRA-tests – TSPOT – TB and QFT-gold and in tube.

Modern tuberculosis treatment is underlined by a combined therapy, determined by the pharmacokinetic parameters of anti-TB medicines. A difference should be made between Latent TB Infection (LTI) and TB disease. Multi-drug resistant (MDR) and extensively drug-resistant (X-DR-TB) patients are a global problem.

TB is a disease, which cannot be eliminated from the list of infectious diseases, but could be under a direct and persisting control.