

**С.Ж.АСФЕНДИЯРОВ
АТЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ
МЕДИЦИНА УНИВЕРСТЕТИ**



**КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ
МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ
С.Д.АСФЕНДИЯРОВА**

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Орындаған: Мурзакаева А. М.

Қабылдаған:

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Жоспар

- I. Туберкулез тарихы
- II. Таралу жолдары
- III. Туберкулезге ықпал ететін факторлар
- IV. Өкпе туберкулезі
- V. Өкпе туберкулезінің клиникалық белгілері
- VI. Салауатты өмір салты - туберкулезбен күрестің кілті

Tuberculosis in antiquity

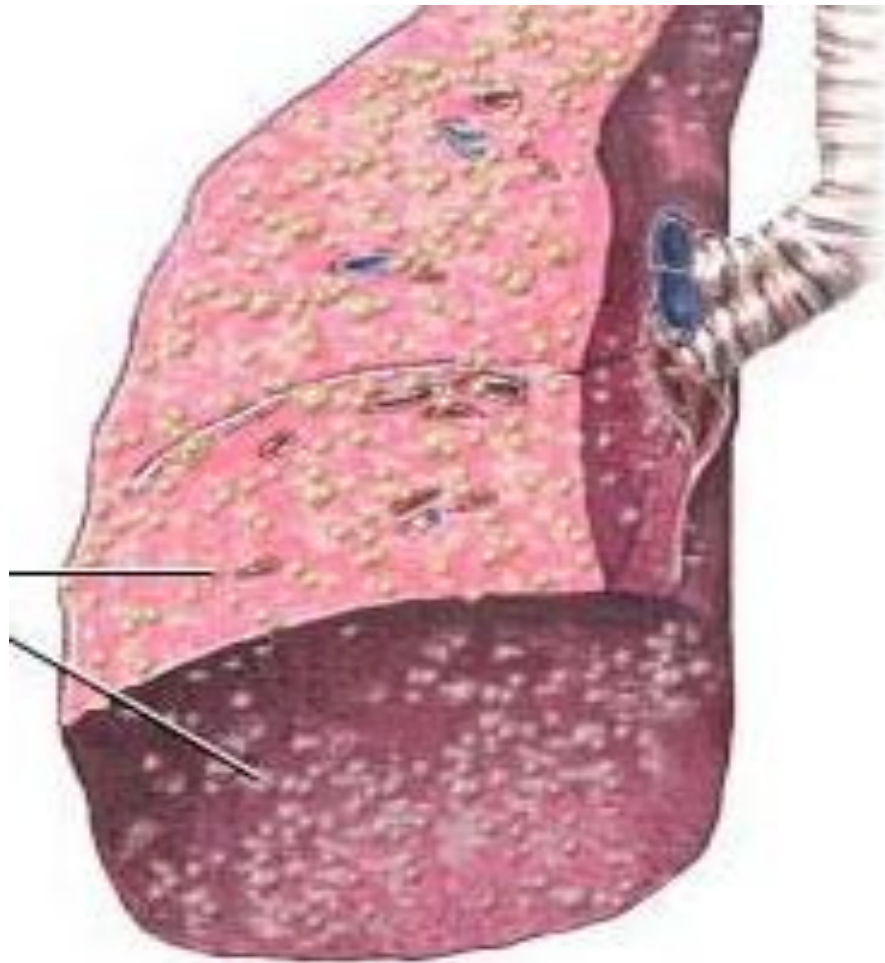


Traces of tuberculosis damage to bones are found in human remains, the prescription of several millennia.

Robert Koch

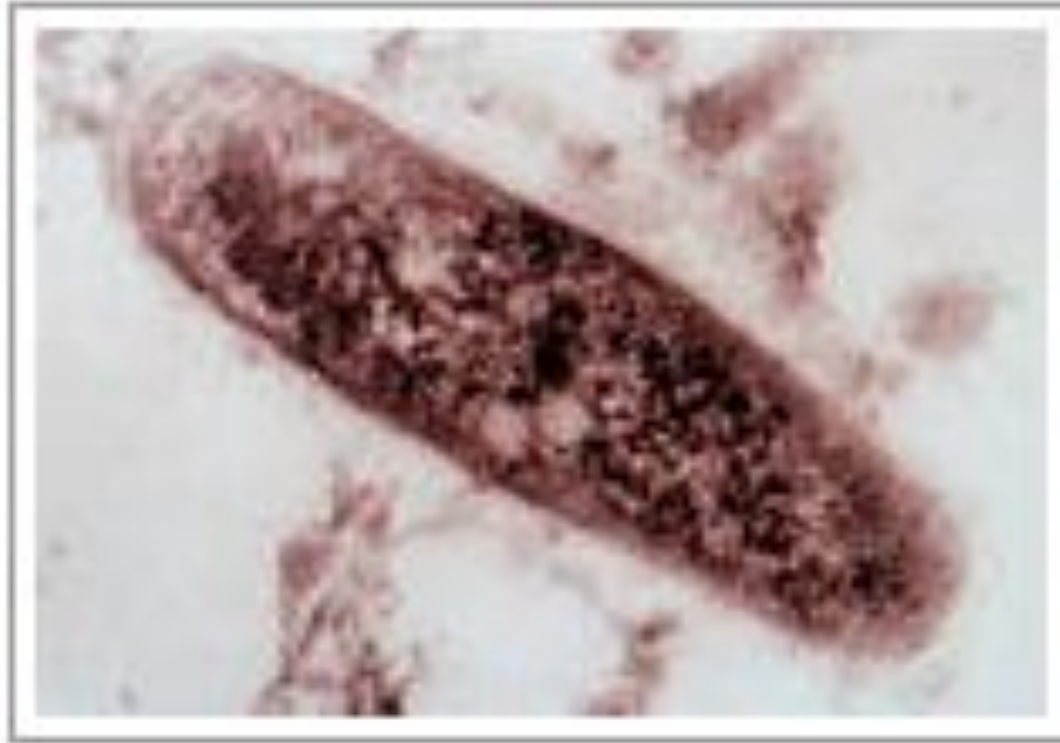


On March 24, 1882, Robert Koch announced the discovery of a tubercle bacillus, in connection with which it was called the Koch bacillus, and on March 24 (100 years after its opening) was celebrated as World TB Day.



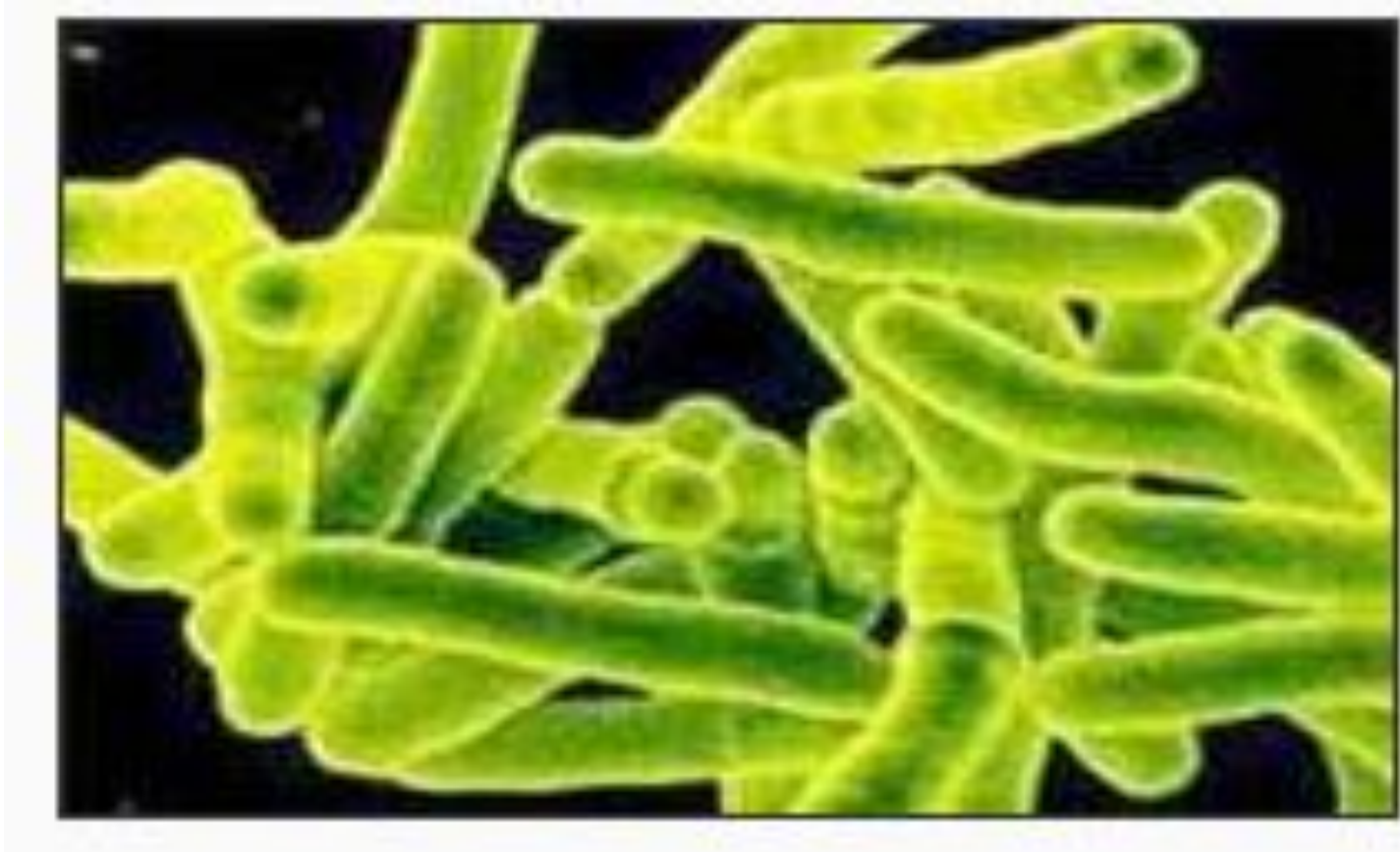
Its name was given to tuberculosis from the word "tuberculum" - in translation from the Latin-tubercle, as tubercle rashes were found in the tissues of patients who died from it.

Mycobacterium tuberculosis



Mycobacterium tuberculosis has a certain structure of the cell wall, which makes them very stable in the external environment.

Stability of the MBT in the external environment



Tubercular rods are resistant to acids, alkalis and alcohols, to freezing. Destructive effects on them sunlight, boiling, chlorine-containing drugs.

Source of infection



The main source of infection is a person with a pulmonary form of tuberculosis. For 1 year a patient with an open form of tuberculosis can infect 10-15 people.

Cow as a source of infection



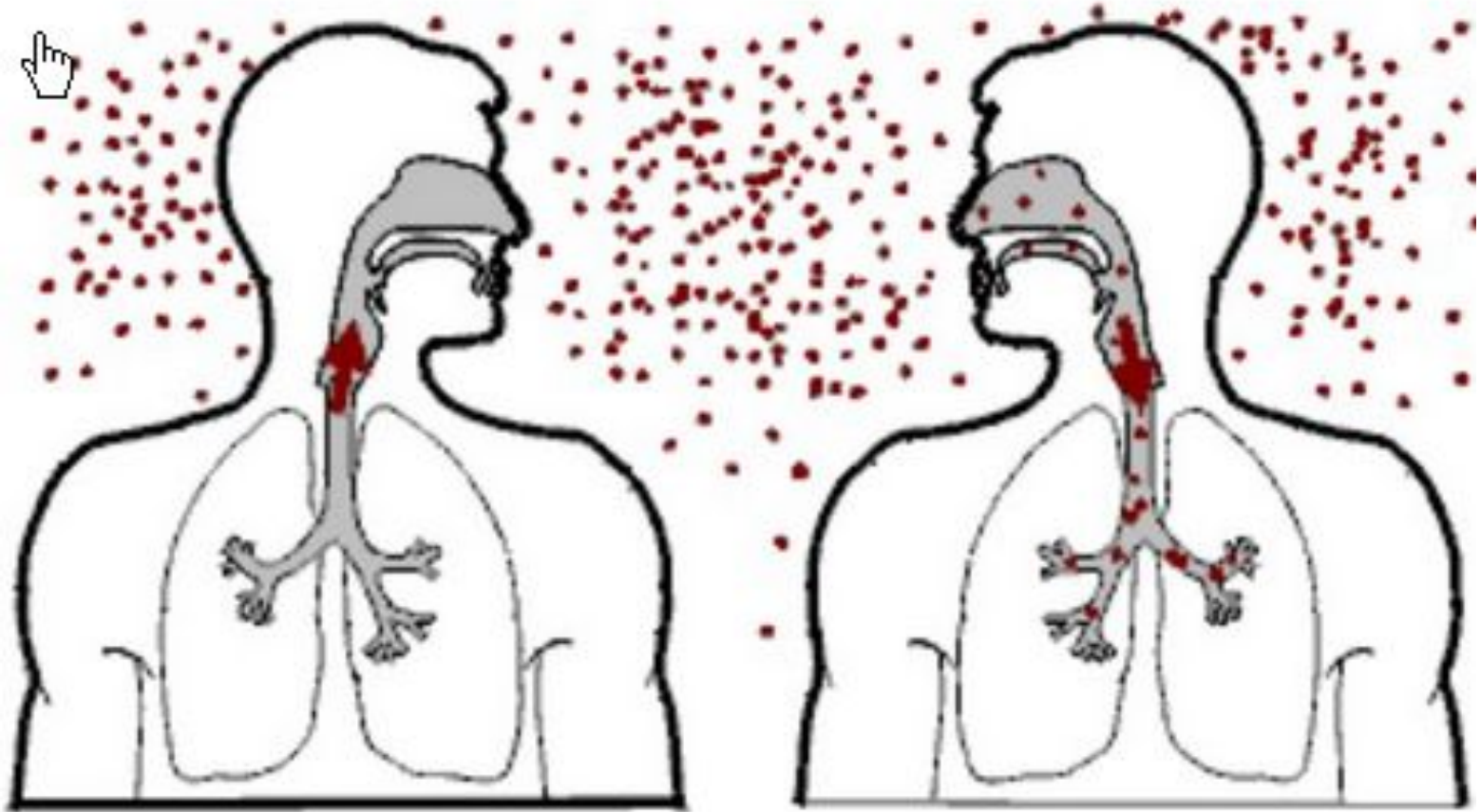
Significantly less likely source of infection may be sick animals, primarily among them - cattle.

Unboiled milk



Infection with tuberculosis from animals occurs with the consumption of raw milk and dairy products derived from it.

Airborne droplet transmission



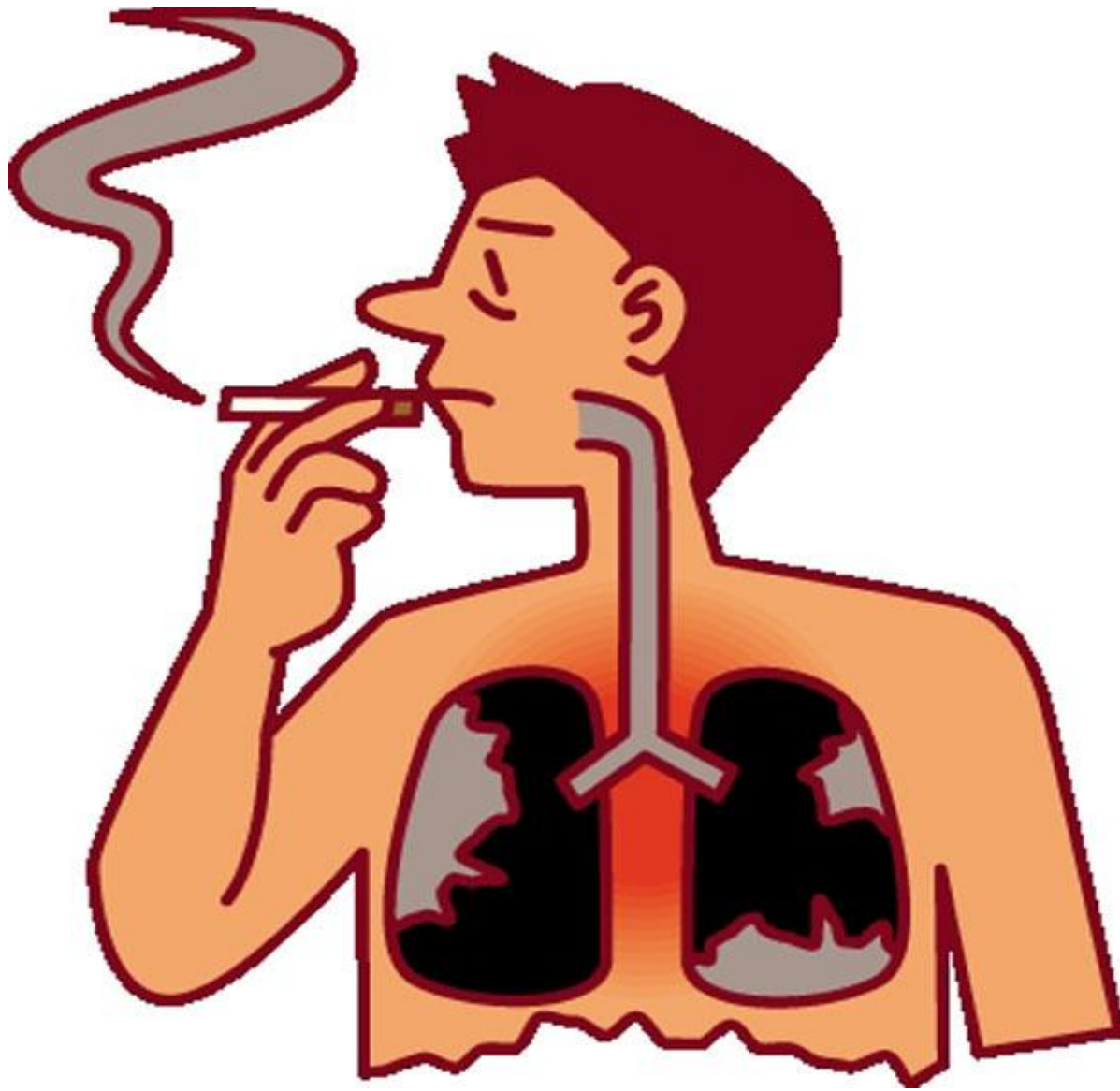
When coughing, sneezing, and laughter, the patient with an open form of tuberculosis emits small droplets of phlegm containing tubercle bacilli into the air, which are scattered around at a distance of up to 1.5 m and are kept in air in the form of a suspension up to 30 minutes.

Factors contributing to tuberculosis :

- Absence of anti-tuberculosis
- vaccination (BCG, BCG-M).
- Frequently repeated penetration of mycobacterium tuberculosis into the body.
- With short-term contact - the arrival in a weakened organism of highly virulent (aggressive) tubercle bacilli.

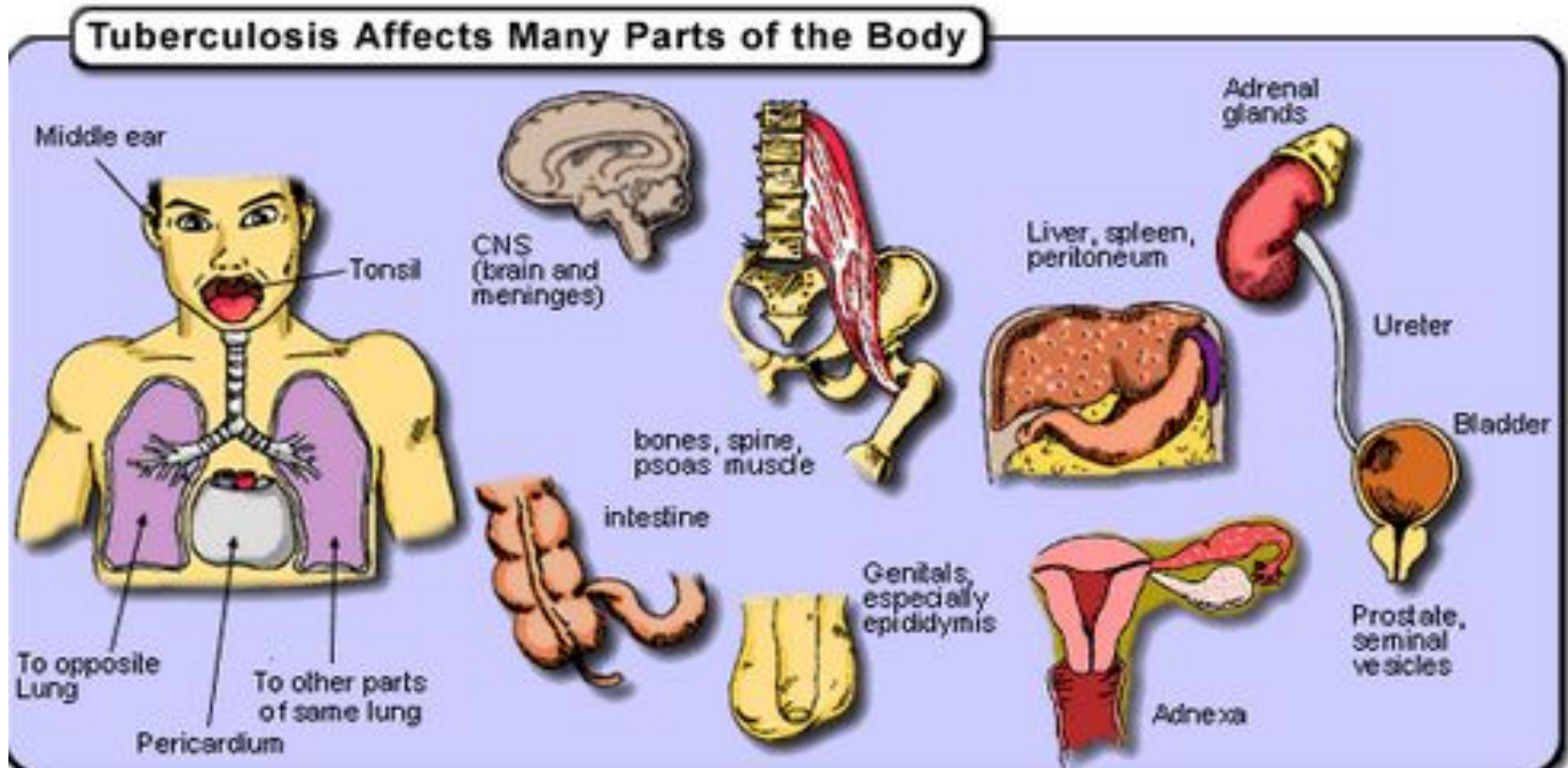
Factors contributing to tuberculosis :

- Smoking, alcoholism, drug addiction
- HIV infection
- Defective food
- Unfavorable living conditions
- Stress
- Diabetes mellitus, peptic ulcer and duodenal ulcer, chronic lung diseases.

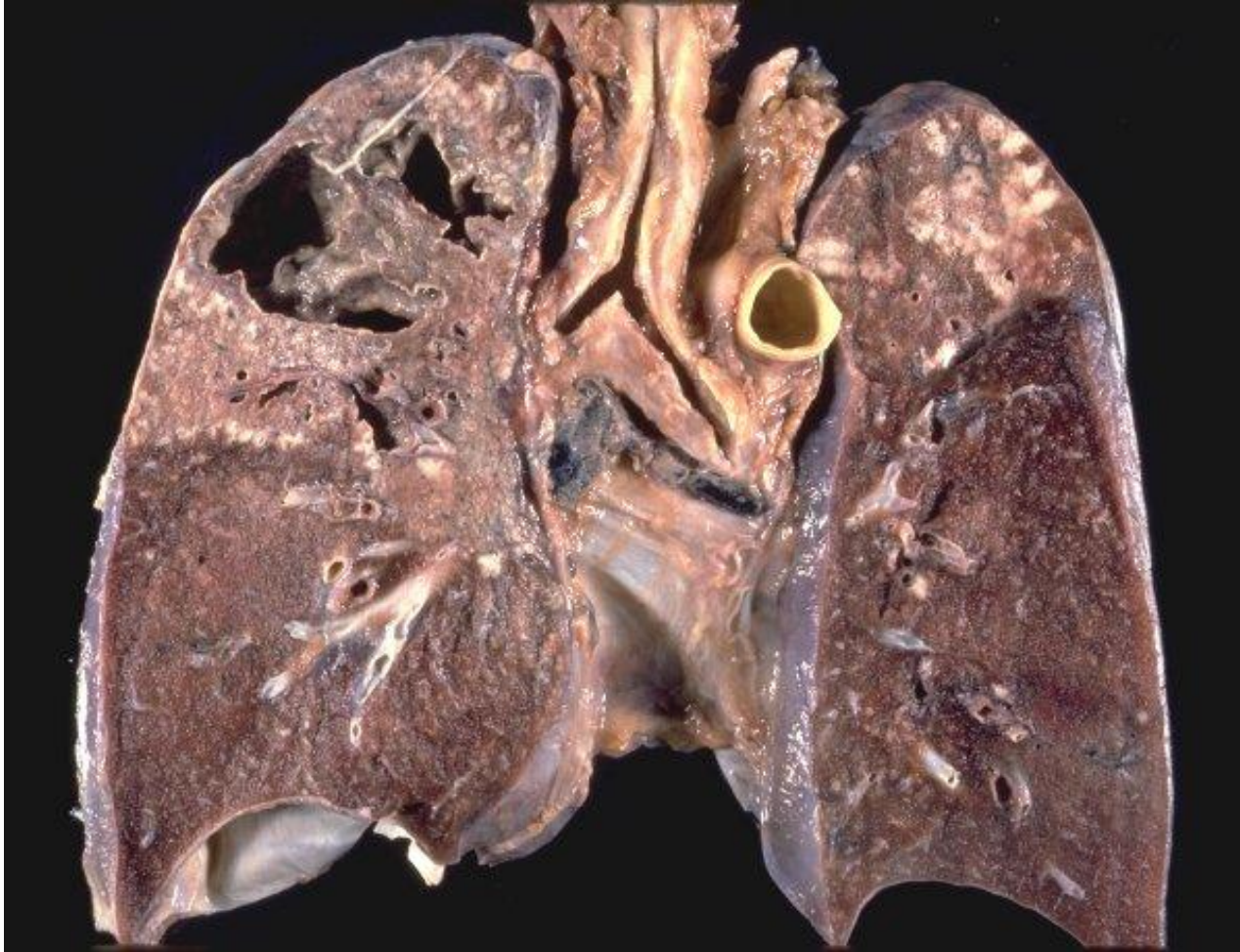


Smoking 5 times increases susceptibility to tuberculosis.

The defeat of organs with tuberculosis

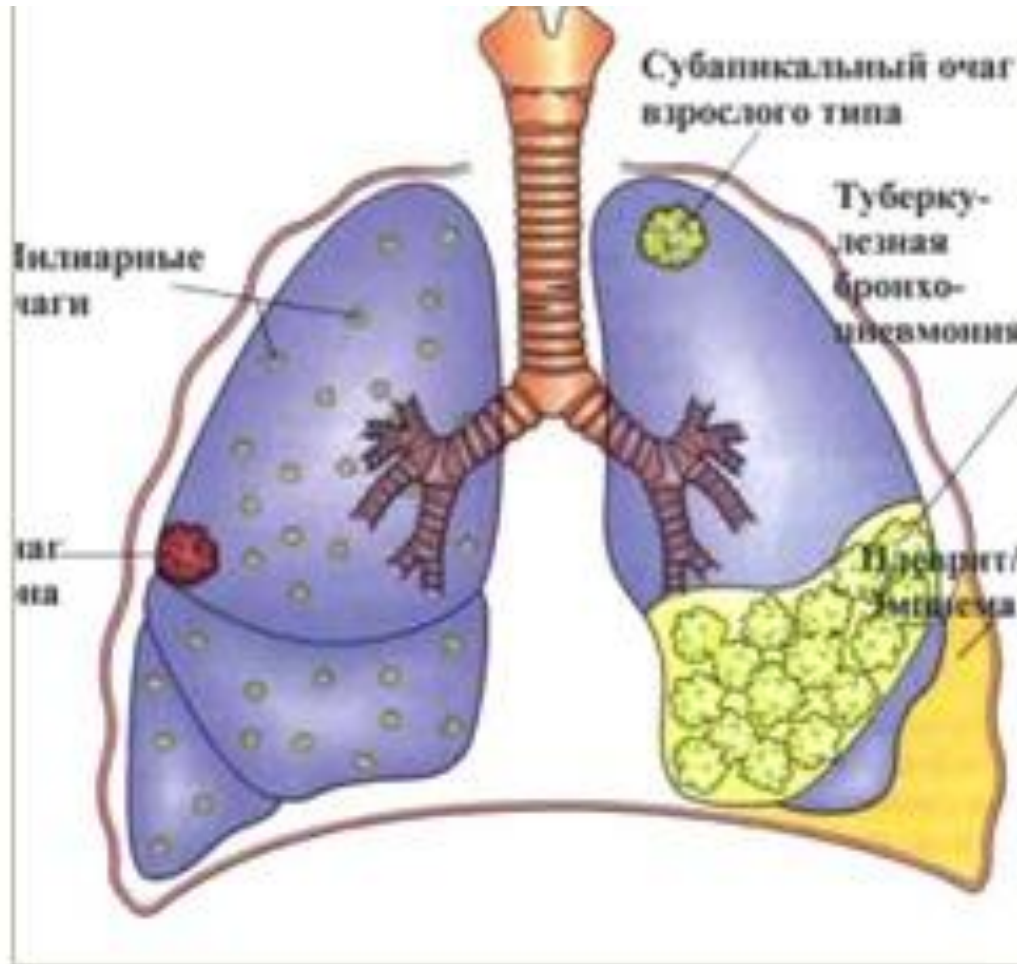


In the human body, almost all organs and tissues can be affected by tuberculosis (except for hair and nails), but most often it is pulmonary tuberculosis.



Tuberculosis inflammation can lead to destruction (destruction) of the lung tissue.

Pulmonary tuberculosis



The defeat of the lungs with tuberculosis can be different both in prevalence and in the nature of inflammatory or destructive changes.

Clinical signs of tuberculosis

- Weakness, increased fatigue
- Deterioration of sleep and appetite
- Increased body temperature (often to small figures in the evenings)
- Increased sweating (especially at night)
- Prolonged cough



loss of appetite

Cough may be dry or productive, i.e. with sputum discharge.





- Fever is one of the permanent symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis. In benign processes the body temperature is often subfebrile. In active forms it may range from 38° to 39°C . A considerable elevation of temperature is observed in pneumonic forms, when fever persists at a level of 38°C and higher for several months.

- Cold profuse perspiration at night is sometimes evidence of a severe form of tuberculosis.



Loss of body weight



Loss of body weight is one of the typical signs of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is caused by tuberculous intoxication, a sharp increase in the metabolic rate and loss of appetite. Loss of body weight is particularly marked in progressive forms of the disease.

Pulmonary tuberculosis



This slide shows the bilateral defeat of the lungs.

How is tuberculosis diagnosed?

- Annually conducted Mantoux test with 2 TE
- Fluorography study
- According to clinical manifestations
- Sputum examination on MWT

High-grade food



Regular nutrition with a variety of food in compliance with the diet improves the body's defenses.

Leisure



Daily physical activity (gymnastics, walking, swimming, running, etc.) is necessary for health promotion.

Physical education



Daily exercise, physical exercise contribute to an increase in the level of immunity.

Hardening



Hardening increases resistance to various diseases, including tuberculosis.

It is important to know:

- Tuberculosis is often asymptomatic!
- That is why preventive methods of research are so important:
 - The Mantoux test with 2 TE,
 - Fluorography, starting at age 15.
 - A healthy lifestyle is the key to fighting tuberculosis

Әдебиеттер

- Маслова А. М., Вайнштейн З. И.,
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Назарларыңызға рахмет!