

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Imaging In HIV Patient

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Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PTB) is still considered as a major health problem in the world. The risk of developing PTB is estimated to be between 26 and 31 times greater in people living with HIV than among those without HIV infection. PTB is one of the most common opportunistic infection in HIV and often times the diagnosis precedes the diagnosis of HIV itself. TB and HIV could also be diagnosed in the same time. Chest Radiograph and CT remain the most useful tools and have an important role in evaluating PTB, especially smear-negative patients. Chest radiograph has sensitivity of 72%, specificity of 57 % and positive predictive value of 21% and negative predictive value of 93% in diagnosing PTB. Chest CT scan has an even higher specificity and sensitivity compared to chest radiograph, thus complementing screening and detection of PTB. The radiologic manifestation of PTB in HIV patients will depend on the immunologic status of the patient, usually evaluated by the CD4 value.