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### Prevalence of Extra-pulmonary Tuberculosis among Patients Diagnosed with Tuberculosis in a Tertiary Hospital in Bauchi, Northeastern Nigeria - A five-year review

*Prévalence de la Tuberculose Extra-pulmonaire chez les Patients Diagnostiqués avec la Tuberculose dans un Hôpital Tertiaire à Bauchi, Nord-Est du Nigéria - Une revue de cinq ans*

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#### ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND:** Extra-pulmonary tuberculosis (EPTB) contributes to the burden of Tuberculosis (TB) especially in developing countries. Despite this fact, information on the prevalence of EPTB is scarce. The aim of this study is to determine the five-year prevalence of EPTB among patients diagnosed with tuberculosis (TB) that attended and received treatment for TB at directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) clinic of Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Teaching Hospital (ATBUTH), Bauchi, North-eastern Nigeria.

**METHODOLOGY:** This is a retrospective review of all patients' records diagnosed with TB that attended and received treatment at the TB DOTS clinic of ATBUTH, Bauchi from January, 2017 to December, 2021. Extracted data was analyzed using IBM SPSS version 23.0 software.

**RESULT:** There were 676 patients comprising of 389 (57.5%) males and 287 (42.5%) females and out of these, 208 had EPTB. The estimated five-year prevalence of EPTB in the studied cases was 30.8%. Tuberculosis of the spine was the predominant form of EPTB in this study with 117 (56.3%) cases. This was followed by TB Lymph nodes 40 (19.2%), TB Abdomen 36 (17.3%), TB Pleura 6 (2.9%), TB Pericardium 3 (1.4%), 2 (1.0%) each of TB Breast and CNS, and 1 (0.5%) each of TB Testicle and Upper arm. Seventy-eight (11.5%) patients were HIV positive, 549 (81.2%) were HIV-negative and the HIV status of 49 (7.2%) patients was unknown.

**CONCLUSION:** The study showed prevalence of EPTB is still high as reported in some literature. Tuberculosis of spine was the commonest form of EPTB. These findings underscore the need for continued screening of EPTB to reduce the burden of TB in resource-poor countries. **WAJM 2024; 41 (4): 469 - 474.**

**KEYWORDS:** Extra-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Prevalence, Bauchi, North-eastern Nigeria

#### RÉSUMÉ

**CONTEXTE:** La tuberculose extra-pulmonaire (TEP) contribue au fardeau de la tuberculose (TB), en particulier dans les pays en développement. Malgré ce fait, les informations sur la prévalence de la TEP sont rares. Le but de cette étude est de déterminer la prévalence sur cinq ans de la TEP chez les patients diagnostiqués avec la tuberculose (TB) qui ont fréquenté et reçu un traitement pour la TB au centre de traitement de courte durée sous observation directe (DOTS) de l'hôpital universitaire Abubakar Tafawa Balewa (ATBUTH), Bauchi, Nord-Est du Nigéria.

**MÉTHODOLOGIE:** Il s'agit d'une revue rétrospective de tous les dossiers des patients diagnostiqués avec la TB qui ont fréquenté et reçu un traitement au centre de traitement DOTS de l'ATBUTH, Bauchi, de janvier 2017 à décembre 2021. Les données extraites ont été analysées à l'aide du logiciel IBM SPSS version 23.0.

**RÉSULTAT:** Il y avait 676 patients comprenant 389 (57,5%) hommes et 287 (42,5%) femmes, dont 208 avaient une TEP. La prévalence estimée sur cinq ans de la TEP dans les cas étudiés était de 30,8%. La tuberculose de la colonne vertébrale était la forme prédominante de TEP dans cette étude avec 117 (56,3%) cas. Cela a été suivi par la TB des ganglions lymphatiques 40 (19,2%), la TB abdominale 36 (17,3%), la TB pleurale 6 (2,9%), la TB péricardique 3 (1,4%), 2 (1,0%) cas chacun de TB du sein et du SNC, et 1 (0,5%) cas chacun de TB testiculaire et du bras supérieur. Soixante-dix-huit (11,5%) patients étaient séropositifs, 549 (81,2%) étaient séronégatifs et le statut VIH de 49 (7,2%) patients était inconnu.

**CONCLUSION:** L'étude a montré que la prévalence de la TEP est encore élevée, comme le rapporte certaines littératures. La tuberculose de la colonne vertébrale était la forme la plus courante de TEP. Ces résultats soulignent la nécessité de poursuivre le dépistage de la TEP pour réduire le fardeau de la TB dans les pays à ressources limitées. **WAJM 2024; 41 (4): 469 - 474.**

**MOTS CLÉS:** Tuberculose Extra-Pulmonaire, Prévalence, Bauchi, Nord-Est du Nigéria

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