

**THE INCIDENCE OF M. TUBERCULOSIS
AT PULMONARY TUBERCULOMAS
AND POSSIBLE REASONS OF LOW LEVEL
OF THE LABORATORY DIAGNOSTIC**

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Summary. The results of microbiological and histological studies of the biological material 311 patients with lung tuberculoma. As a result of microbiological examination of sputum and/or surgical specimens *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MBT) were detected in 22.83 % of cases. If there are signs of decay in the tuberculoma, the X-ray data, the incidence of MBT significantly higher than in patients without destructive changes, and is 34.20 % of cases. It is established that the morphologically low-grade inflammation of the specific activity was significantly lower incidence of MBT, than in patients with a moderate degree of activity of specific inflammation, ($15,2 \pm 3,7$) vs. ($26,6 \pm 3,6$) % ($p < 0,05$). The basic probable cause lower frequency of detection by the Office in the case of tuberculoma of the lung.

Key words: *tuberculoma of the lung, mycobacterium tuberculosis, microbiology, histology, diagnostics.*