

THE FREQUENCY OF DETECTION OF M. TUBERCULOSIS IN THE LUNG TISSUE AND PECULIARITIES OF LOCALIZATION OF THE PATHOGEN IN THE ACUTE PHASE OF TUBERCULOSIS INFLAMMATION AT TUBERCULOMA AND FIBRO-CAVERNOUS PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Resume. Diagnostics of pulmonary tuberculosis in life time often requires additional study for direct detection of mycobacterium tuberculosis in lung tissue. Purpose of the study – the examination of presence and peculiarities of localization in the structures of lung tissue to identify acid-fast bacilli (AFB) under exacerbation of pulmonary tuberculosis. Determining the frequency of detection of M. tuberculosis, features of localization and morphology of the pathogen in the lung tissue was performed by using histochemical method of detection AFB by Ziehl-Neelsen in histological sections. The number of detected AFB was determined according to the following conditionally adopted by the working gradations: small (1–5), a moderate amount of (6–15), many (16–25) and a lot (more than 25) in the single field of view.

The obtained results showed, that long-term chemotherapy of patients leads to a decrease in the number of typical bacillus forms and, conversely, an increase in coccus forms of AFB, which can be considered as a sign of therapeutic pathomorphosis of a disease.

Keywords: *fibro-cavernous tuberculosis, pulmonary tuberculoma, acid-fast bacilli, histobacterioscopy.*