

PATHOMORPHOLOGY OF SEVERE FORMS OF LUNG TUBERCULOSIS UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS (ON AN EXAMPLE OF THE SITUATION IN LVIV REGION FOR TEN YEARS — 1992–2001)

*D. D. Zerbino, P. V. Kuzyk, B. Yo. Ribun,
Ya. I. Shulhin, L. S. Veres*

Summary

The retrospective study of 850 autopsy records of the lethal cases of different forms of lung tuberculosis for the last ten years — 1999–2001 — was conducted.

The fibro-cavenous pulmonary tuberculosis was a dominant form of the disease (59,5%). The haematogenous disseminated lung tuberculosis accounted for 31,8 % of all cases. In the epidemic period the reversion of severe forms of the disease (generalized haematogenous tuberculosis, caseous pneumonia) and the increase of destructive forms of tuberculosis was observed. The caseosis and necrotic lesions along with a non-specific inflammation were the characteristic features for all clinical and anatomic forms of modern tuberculosis. The number of progressive tuberculosis had considerably increased. Over the last decade it was noted the tendency towards increase of such the complications as respiratory and heart failure in a result of cor pulmonale formation as well as pulmonary bleedings and amyloidosis.