

## **PULMONARY THROMBOEMBOLISM AS A CRITICAL CONDITION IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS**

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### *Abstract*

Pulmonary thromboembolism (PTE) is currently a quite often complication of various diseases and conditions, mainly deep venous thrombosis, including tuberculosis.

The information on PTE pathogenesis, morphology, clinical features, diagnostics and intensive care in pulmonary tuberculosis patients is presented in the article.

On one hand tuberculosis is associated with the risk factors of PTE, on another — tuberculosis itself may cause PTE, especially in chronic cases, complicated by cor pulmonale development. In patients with acute progressive disease (miliary tuberculosis, caseous pneumonia) there is a risk of acute heart failure and PTE. The leading pathophysiological factor of PTE in tuberculosis is a mechanical obstruction of pulmonary artery and gas exchange disturbances.

The classification of PTE, based on localization of the disorder, is presented in the article. Clinical manifestations of PTE in tuberculosis are described for each clinical form. Diagnostics of PTE in tuberculosis patients consider modern test, scientific achievements and standards. Algorithm of intensive care includes both pre-hospital and intensive care unit activities.

**Key words:** lung tuberculosis, pulmonary thromboembolism.

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