



**PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION  
By USING TUBERCULIN TEST IN A RURAL  
AREA IN DAKAHLIA GOVERNORATE  
(TRANEES VILLAGE).**

*Thesis*

**Submitted for partial fulfillment of Master Degree in Chest  
Diseases**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AFB</b>	: Acid-Fast Bacilli.
<b>APCs</b>	: Antigen-Presenting Cells.
<b>ARTI</b>	: Annual Risk of Tuberculosis Infection.
<b>ATS</b>	: American Thorathic Society.
<b>BCG</b>	: Bacillus Calmette Guerin.
<b>CDC</b>	: Centers for Disease Control.
<b>CMI</b>	: Cell Mediated Immunity.
<b>COPD</b>	: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.
<b>DM</b>	: Diabetes Mellitus.
<b>DNA</b>	: Deoxyribonucleic acid.
<b>DOTS</b>	: Directly Observed Therapy with Standardized Regimens.
<b>DTH</b>	: Delayed Type Hypersensitivity.
<b>ELISA</b>	: Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.
<b>GIT</b>	: Gastro intestinal tract.
<b>GLC</b>	: Gas liquid chromatography.
<b>HF</b>	: Heart Failure.
<b>HIV</b>	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus.

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<b>HLA</b>	: Human Leukocytic Antigen.
<b>HTN</b>	: Hypertension.
<b>Ig.</b>	: Immunoglobulin.
<b>INH</b>	: Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide.
<b>IU</b>	: International Unit.
<b>IUATLD</b>	: International Union Against TB and Lung Disease.
<b>MDR</b>	: Multi-Drug Resistance.
<b>MGIT</b>	: Mycobacterium Growth Indicator Tube.
<b>MOHP</b>	: Ministry Of Health and Population.
<b>MPTs</b>	: Multiple Puncture Tuberculin Test.
<b>M.TB</b>	: Mycobacterium Tuberculosis.
<b>NK</b>	: Natural Killer.
<b>NTP</b>	: National TB Program.
<b>PCR</b>	: polymerase Chain Reaction.
<b>PPD</b>	: Purified Protein Derivative.
<b>rRNA</b>	: Ribosomal Ribonucleic Acid.
<b>SLE</b>	: Systemic Lupus Erythematosis.
<b>TB</b>	: Tuberculosis.
<b>Th cells</b>	: T-helper cells.
<b>TU</b>	: Tuberculin Unit.
<b>WHO</b>	: World Health Organization.
<b>ZN</b>	: Ziehl-Neelson.

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## *ACKNOWLEDGEMENT*

*Firstly, thanks to God who enabled me to carry out this work and every work,*

*My deep and sincere gratitude to professor Manal Hosny, professor of Pulmonology, Ain-Shams University. Her advices, support and encouragement has been invaluable throughout the work. She continuously followed my work and pushed me forward. To her, all my appreciation.*

*I am indebted to doctor Gamal Abd-El Rhman, assistant professor of Pulmonology, Ain-Shams University. He has continuously revised and evaluated my work with a combination of scientific advices and encouraging words. He has been hand in hand with me throughout all phases of this work,*

*I wish to thank my colleges, nursing staff and all workers in (Tranees) primary health care unit.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis is a disease caused by bacteria belonging to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex. The disease usually affect the lungs, although in up to one third of cases, other organs are involved.

Tuberculosis is the main cause of infection related mortality in the world. It has increased in majority of countries not only due to its association with HIV, but also due to other conditions such as poverty, migration, addiction, homeless or inadequacy of health care resources. ( **Alcaide *et al.*, ١٩٩٦**).

Tuberculosis is considered as the most important medical problem in Egypt after Bilharziasis. In spite of Ministry of health and population (MOHP) efforts to face TB in past years, it is still a big problem which necessitates more efforts. (**MOHP report, ١٩٩٦**).

Tuberculin skin testing is a simple skin test helps to determine whether a person has been infected by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* or not. During a tuberculin test,