Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) for the Diagnosis of Cervical Tuberculous Lymphadenitis

Abstrak:

Tuberculous lymphadenitis is a common form of extrapulmonary tuberculosis with multiple differential diagnoses. The diagnosis of tuberculosis requires the presence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis by acid-fast staining or bacterial growth in culture. However, these are often difficult in cervical tuberculous lymphadenitis. The objective of this prospective study was to investigate the value of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique for detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the aspirate from fine needle biopsy (FNB) of suspected cervical tuberculous lymphadenitis. The primer to amplify Mycobacterium tuberculosis-complex-specific 123-bp DNA was used. Among 22 cases of cervical tuberculous lymphadenitis diagnosed in clinical situation, Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA was found by PCR in 21 cases (95.40%). This study concludes that PCR is a useful technique for the demonstration of Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA fragments in patients with clinically suspected cervical tuberculous lymphadenitis, and its clinical application with FNB could reduce the necessity for open biopsy.

Keyword:

polymerase chain reaction, tuberculosis, lymphadenitis

Daftar Pustaka:

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