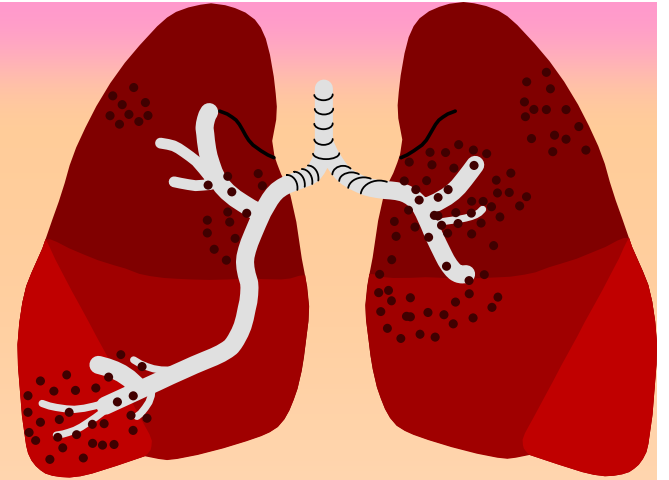


The impact of economic sanction on pulmonary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis in Basrah



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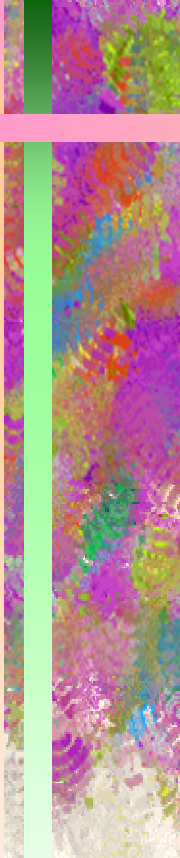


Introduction

**Tuberculosis is major health problem
in word wide**


**Since 19th century when tuberculosis
causes 1\4-1\3 of death of people**

TB & poverty go hand by hand



While the talk now about the plan of elimination of TB in advance countries, like Europe & Japan, it had been estimated that TB eliminated in Europe in 2030 & Japan around 2060

TB Continue to rise in poorest countries and the national rise of TB affect only the poorest area.



Demographic factors such as population growth and change in age structure of population also may be responsible for increment in incidence of TB.

Even in the advance countries like England there is a rise in the incidence of TB in England and Wale in 1988-1992 this occur only in poor people & Recently arrival immigrant.

This indicates major role of socioeconomic factors for increment in incidence of TB



The aim of this study is

to study the effect of economic sanction on various form of tuberculosis in Basrah for period of 1990-1995 when sanction had their great impact on people.

Patients and method

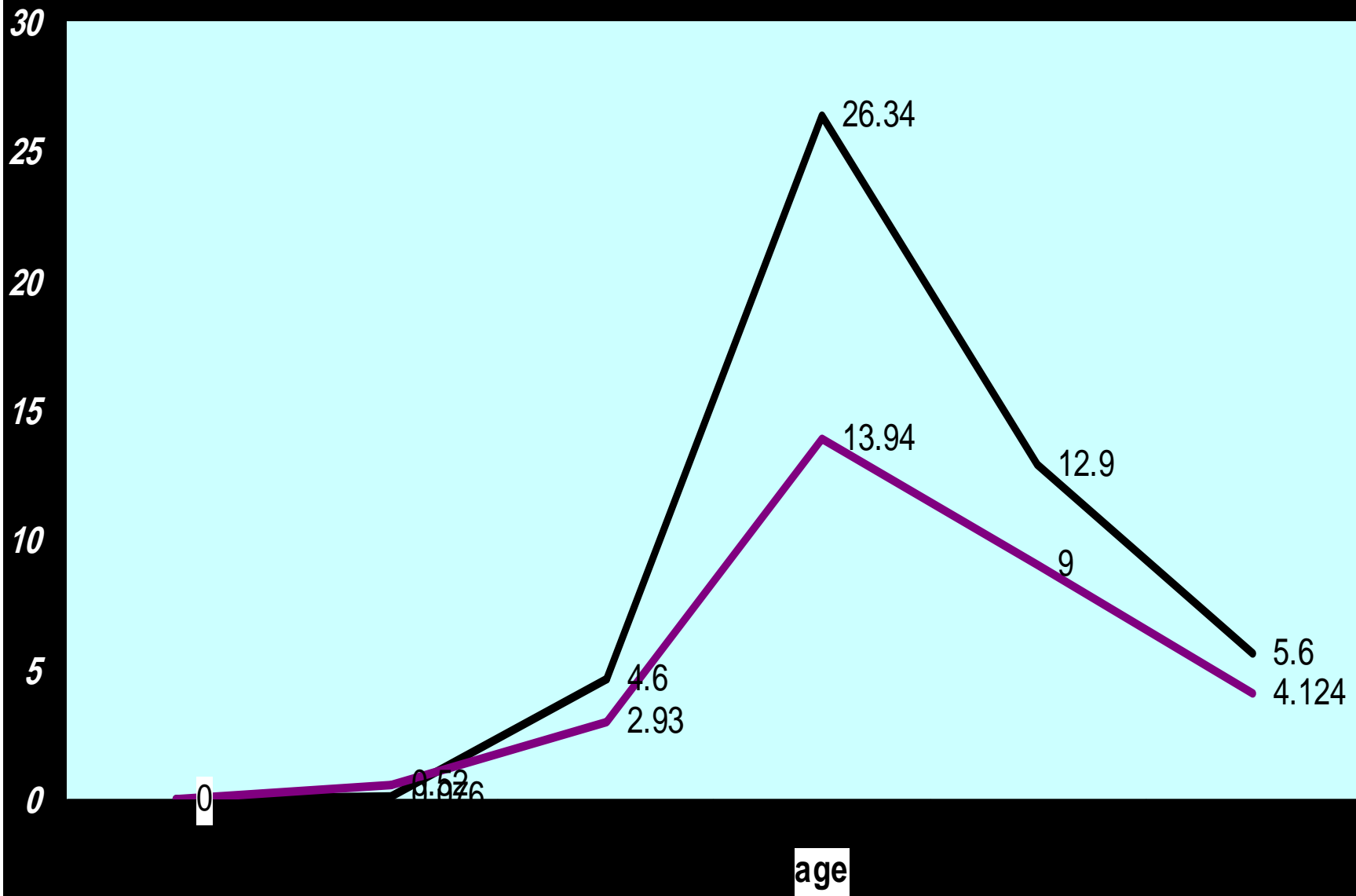
This is a record based study carried out at chest disease center in Basrah, the only center that is responsible of recording of TB cases and supply anti tuberculous drug for the patients Data on the total No of cases of TB, type of TB , age, sex of pts were collected.

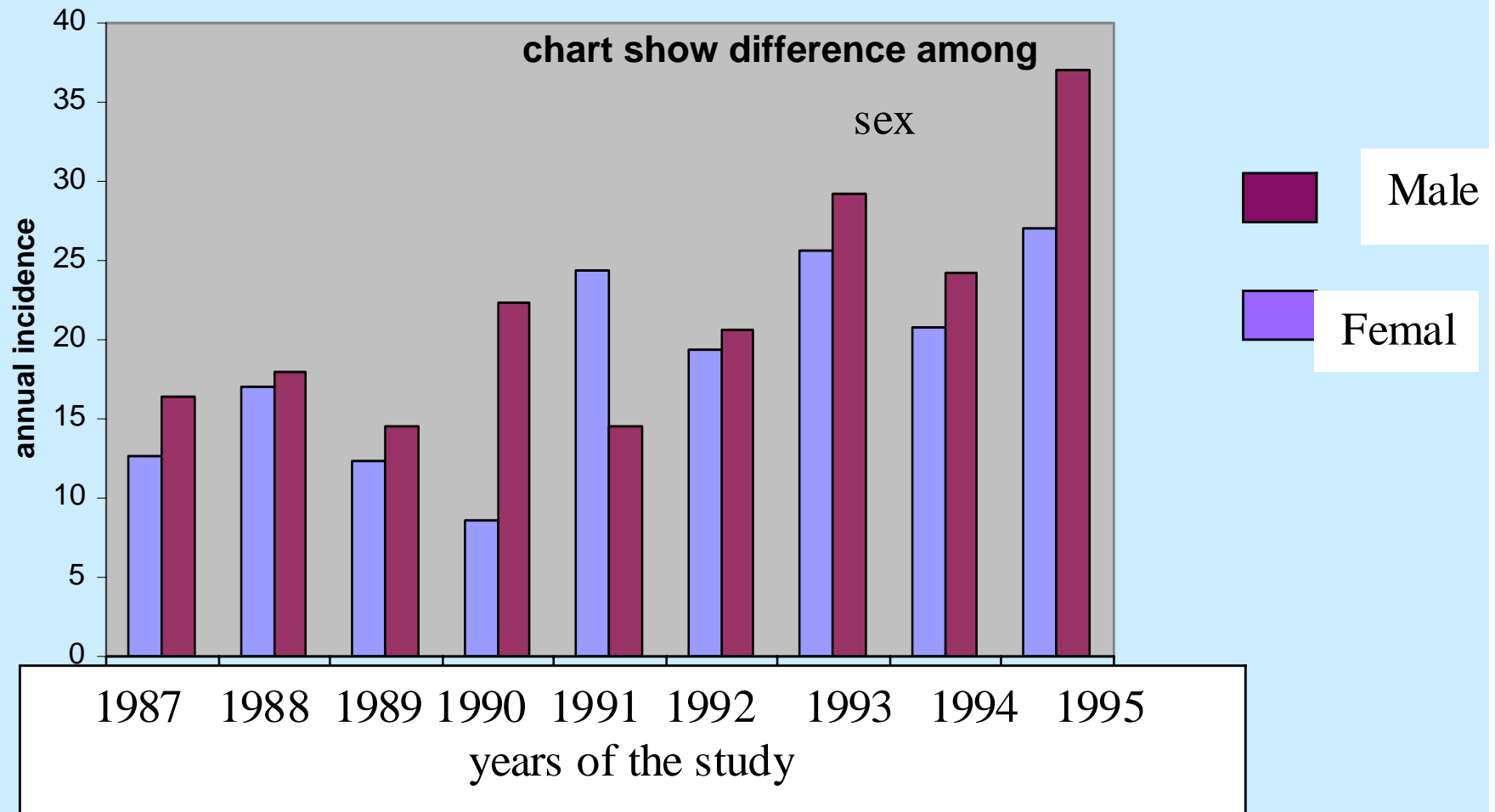
Annual incidence rate was calculated from the number pts divided by estimated Basrah population multiply by 100000

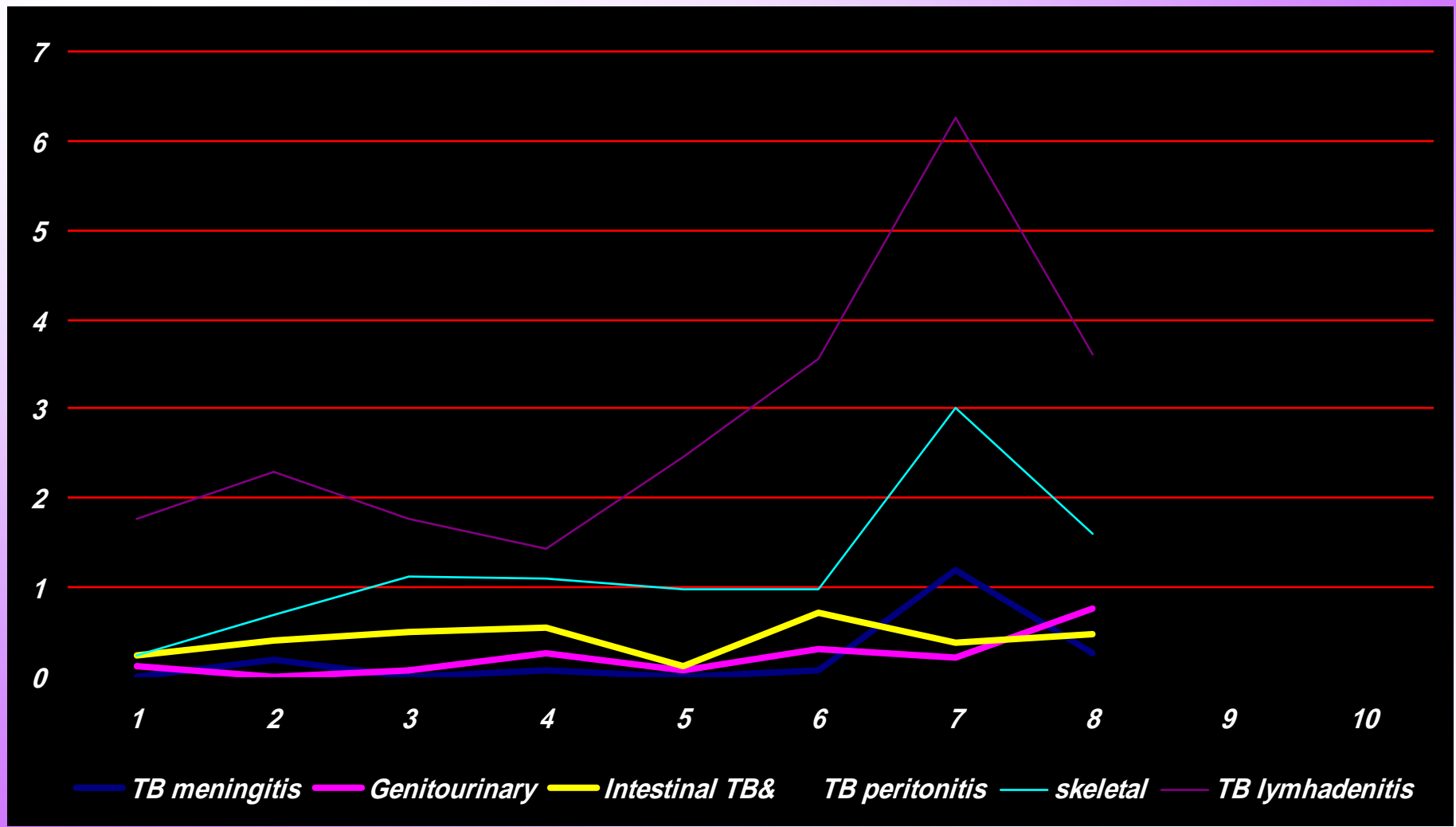
Year	Annual incidence rate per 100000	Year	Annual incidence rate per 100000
1987	29	1991	39
1988	35	1992	40
1989	27	1993	55
1990	31	1994	45
		1995	64
average	30.5	average	49.6

Year before sanction	Annular incidence rate of PTB	Percentage of PTB	Annular incidence rate EP TB	(%) of EPTB	Year during sanction	Annual incidence PTB	% of pulmonary	Annual incidence rate	% of extra pulmonary TB
1987	26	89.9	3	10.1	1991	31.1	79.8	7.9	20.
1988	31.1	88.9	3.9	11.1	1992	30.7	76.8	9.3	23.
1989	22.3	82.3	4.7	17.7	1993	40.6	73.9	10.4	26.
1990	25.6	82.7	5.4	18.1	1994	33.5	74.6	11.5	25.
					1995	48	75.1	16	24.
average	26	85.25	4.5	14.75	average	38	76.7	11.6	23.

difference among age







This study shows definite rise of annular incidence of TB during the years of sanction in comparism to the years before sanction respectively

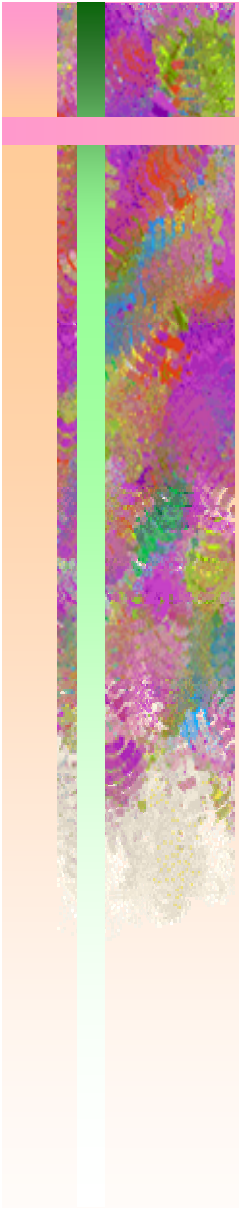


**Hasson also administer similar rise
in mysan governrant**

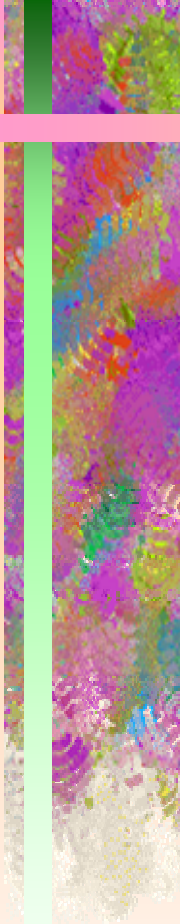
**Bahati N. administer that the rise
of incidence of TB in England and
wale occur mainly in poor people,
and recently arrive immigrant**

Despite there is global rises incidence of TB in the world. most the study suggest the national rise occurs mainly in poor country and recent immigrant in developed country, which consolidate the opinion that **TB and poverty go hand by hand.**

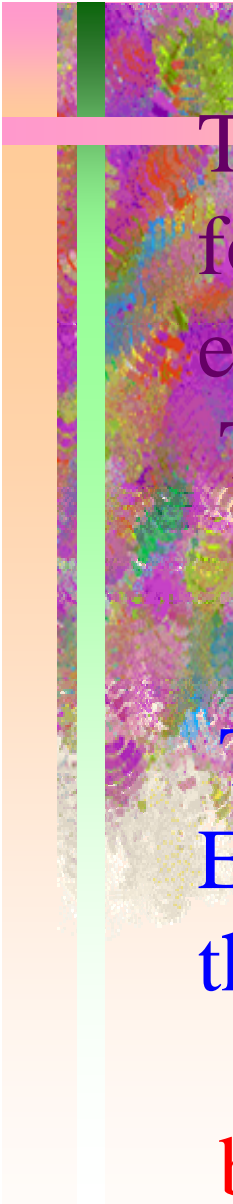




The other cause of rise in incidence of TB is the development of HIV infection and AIDS. Since we are one of the country which had very low incidence of AIDS, so the mains cause of rise of TB was the deterioration in the economic state of people and



deterioration in health care and preventive services like availability of diagnostic tools like X ray film, tuberculin test or the lack in supply of anti TB drug as result of years of sanctions



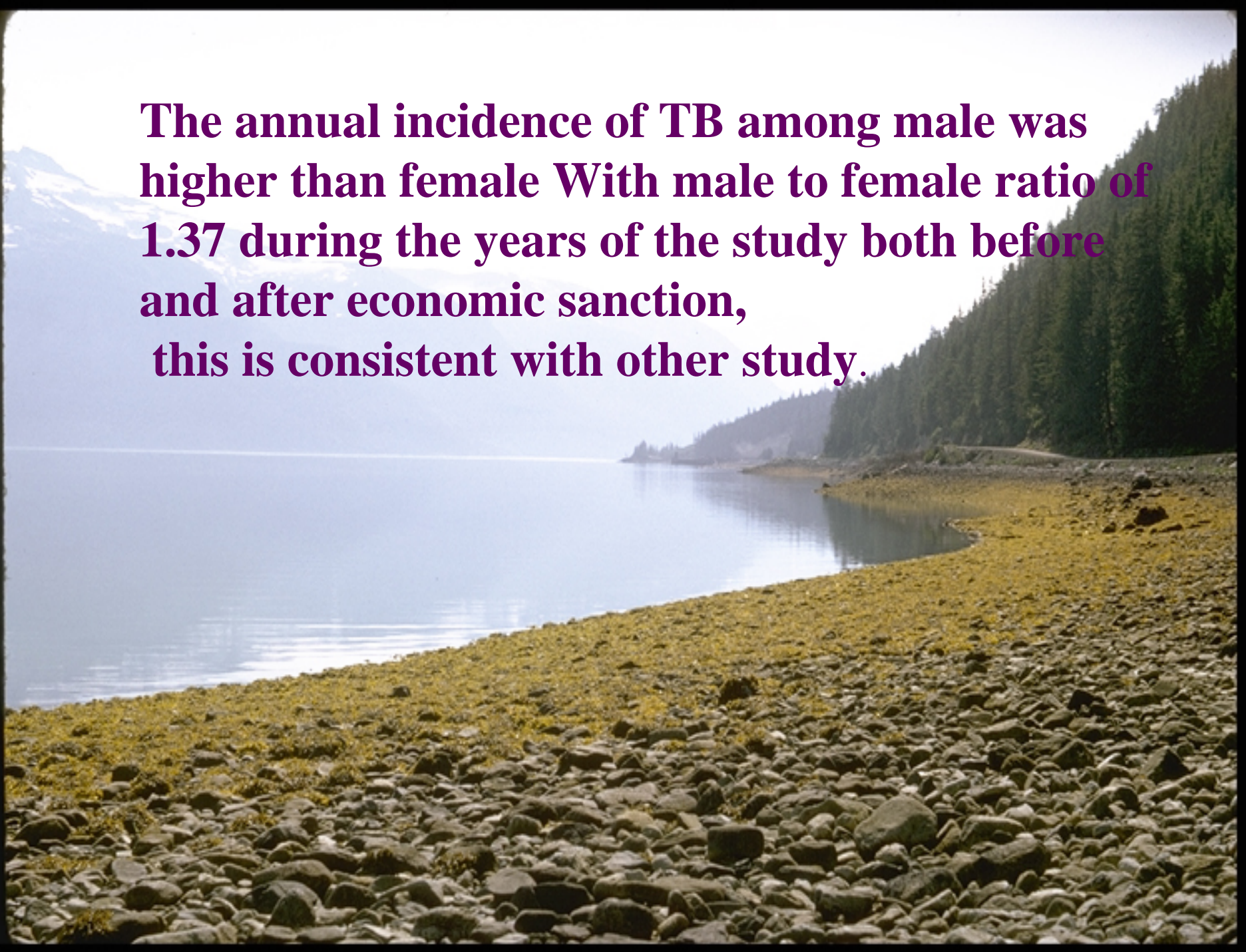
The rise in annual incidence of TB occurs in both forms of TB, the pulmonary as well as the extrapulmonary form.

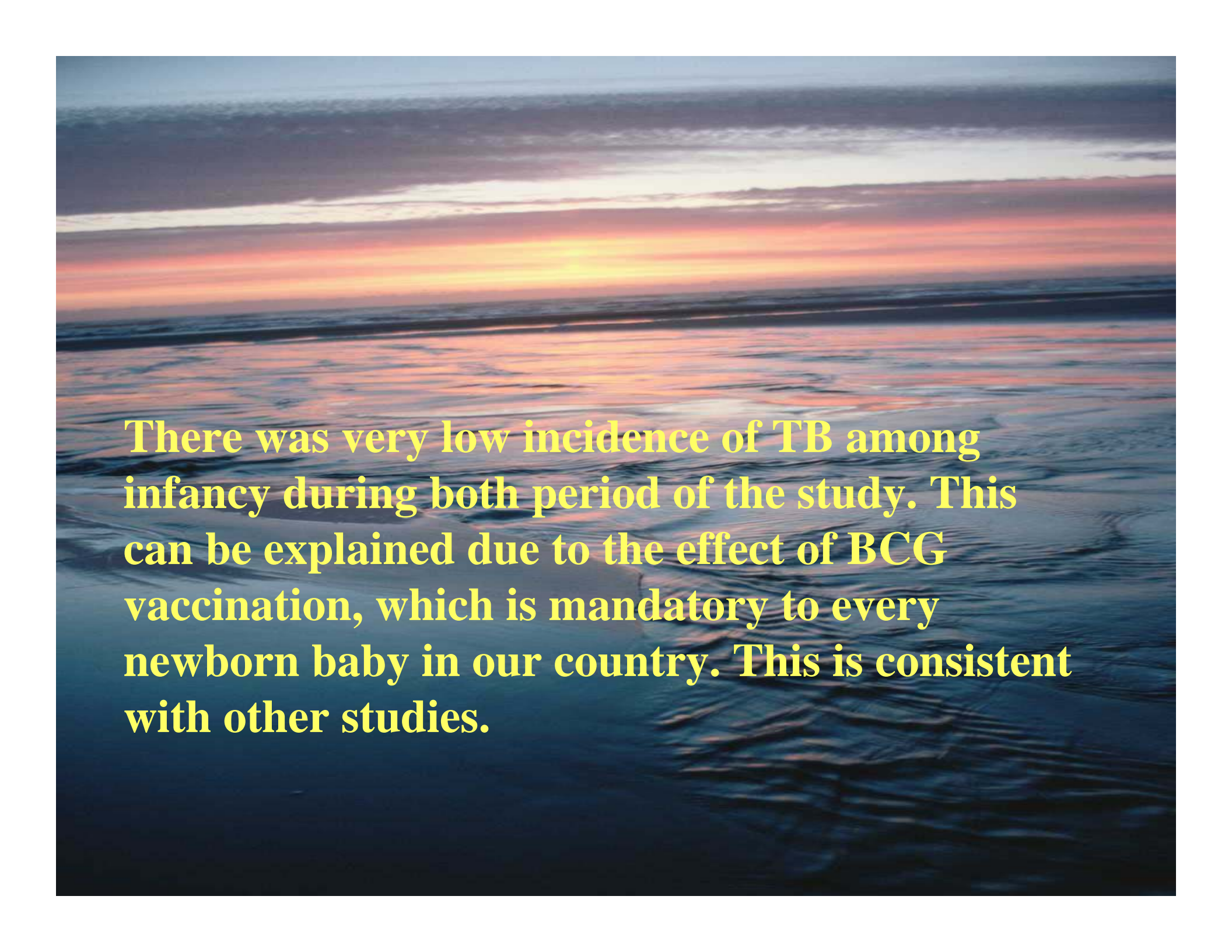
This is consistent with other study.

TB lymphadenitis was the commonest form of EPTB was following by skeletal TB, this consistent with other the study

both forms show rise in the average annual incidence during years of sanction

The annual incidence of TB among male was higher than female With male to female ratio of 1.37 during the years of the study both before and after economic sanction, this is consistent with other study.




A photograph of a sunset over a body of water. The sky is filled with horizontal bands of color, ranging from deep blue at the top to bright yellow and orange near the horizon. The water in the foreground is dark blue with gentle ripples, reflecting the colors of the sky. The text is overlaid on the lower half of the image in a yellow, serif font.

There was very low incidence of TB among infancy during both period of the study. This can be explained due to the effect of BCG vaccination, which is mandatory to every newborn baby in our country. This is consistent with other studies.

There is low incidence of tuberculosis in this study among pts above 65 years during both period of study this consistent with studies

in the developing world, tuberculosis remains predominantly a disease of young adult

in contrast with most study in developed country where tuberculosis is predominantly a disease of elderly people



probably the low index of suspicion for TB in this age group ,unusual presentation may lead to failure of diagnosis may lead to spread of disease particularly in nursing home

Recent immigrants from 3rd World countries, members of ethnic minorities, and the immunocompromised HIV is expanding this last group

