الآية :

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

{يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ قَدْ جَاءَتْكُمْ مَوْعِظَةٌ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ وَشِفَاءٌ لِمَا فِي الصُّدُورِ وَهُدًى وَرَحْمَةٌ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ}

صدق الله العظيم [يونس:57]

Dedication

I dedicated this work to my family and my friends to the martyrs of the homeland who sacrificed their lives for freedom, peace, and justice

Acknowledgments

I would like to thanks Dr. Mona Mohamed Ahmed, Supervisor, for his guidance throughout the study.

I am also indebted to the staff of Al-Shaab Teaching Hospital in Khartoum State for their participation.

Special thanks to Dr. Samah Khalifa, Radiologist at the hospital and Mr. Osman Amir for data analysis

Finally, thank you to all colleges and friends for participating in this study

Abstract

Tuberculosis is one of the oldest ailments having an impact on humankind and is a noteworthy reason for mortality around the world. the malady may be deadly within 5 years in 50–65% of cases. High-Resolution Computed Tomography has been discovered to be more sensitive than a chest x-ray in the identification of small exudative lesions, slight or occult parenchymal disease and in assessing disease activity in pulmonary TB. And The Objectives is the characterization of pulmonary tuberculosis by using High-Resolution Computed Tomography.

A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted among 50 pulmonary tuberculosis Patients in ALSha'ab Teaching Hospital. The High Resolution Computed Tomography findings and clinical features at the beginning of the patients were reviewed. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 21.0 was used for data analysis.

The Results among 50 pulmonary tuberculosis Patients, 32(64%) were males and 18(36%) were females and 21(42%) were found in the age group from 20 – 29 years. In High-Resolution Computed Tomography findings; nodules were presented in 17(34%) patients, a cavity in 13(26%), consolidation in 10(20%), Tree in Bud in 7(14%) and lymphadenopathy in 3(6%) patients.

The study present conducted the adults younger and males were more commonly predominantly affected by pulmonary tuberculosis. Nodules, cavity, consolidation, and Tree in Bud were the main characterization of High Resolution Computed Tomography among pulmonary tuberculosis patients, also the male and age group 20 – 29 years were more related to the findings of High Resolution Computed Tomography.

Abstract (Arabic)

يعتبرالسل من أقدم الأمراض التي لها تأثير على البشرية وهو سبب مهم للوفاة في جميع أنحاء العالم. قد يكون المرض قاتلاً خلال 5 سنوات في 50-65٪ من الحالات. تم اكتشاف التصوير المقطعي عالي الدقة ليكون أكثر حساسية من الأشعة السينية للصدر في التعرف على الآفات النضحية الصغيرة ، ومرض متني خفيف أو غامض وفي تقييم نشاط المرض في مرض السل الرئوي. والأهداف هي توصيف السل الرئوي باستخدام التصوير المقطعي عالي الدقة.

أجريت دراسة وصفية مستعرضة على 50 مريضا بالسل الرئوي في مستشفى الشعب التعليمي. تمت مراجعة نتائج التصوير المقطعي عالي الدقة والسمات السريرية في بداية المرضى. تم استخدام الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية الإصدار 21.0 لتحليل البيانات.

النتائج بين 50 من مرضى السل الرئوي ، 32 (64 ٪) من الذكور و 18 (36 ٪) من الإناث و 21 (42 ٪) تم العثور عليها في الفئة العمرية 20-29 سنة. في عالية الدقة نتائج التصوير المقطعي ؛ قدمت العقيدات في 17 (34 ٪) من المرضى ، وتجويف في 13 (26 ٪) ، وتوحيد في 10 (20 ٪) ، شجرة في براعم في 7 (14 ٪) واعتلال عقد لمفية في 3 (6 ٪) من المرضى.

أجريت الدراسة الحالية على البالغين الأصغر سنا والذكور أكثر شيوعا في الغالب تأثراً بالسل الرئوي. كانت العقيدات والتجويف والتوحيد والشجرة في براعم هي التوصيف الرئيسي للتصوير المقطعي عالي الدقة بين مرضى السل الرئوي ، وكذلك الذكور والفئة العمرية بين 20-29 سنة كانوا أكثر ارتباطًا بنتائج التصوير المقطعي عالي الدقة.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full name
ARDS	acute respiratory distress syndrome
CT	Computed tomography
EBM	evidence-based medicine
HRCT	high resolution computed tomography
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
MTB	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
PTB	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
p. value	probability value
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TB	Tuberculosis
TST	tuberculin skin test
TNF	Tumor necrosis factor
WHO	World health organization