



PATHOPHYSIOLOGY TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

DEFINITION

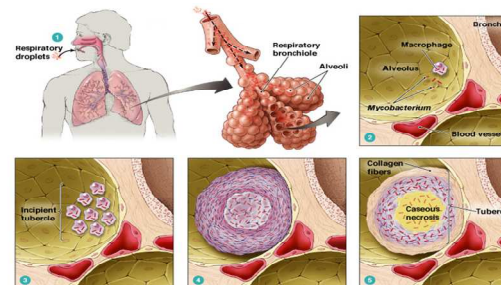
- Tuberculosis (TB) is an infection, primarily in the lungs, caused by bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
- It is spread usually from person to person by breathing infected air during close contact.
- TB can remain in an inactive (dormant) state for years without causing symptoms or spreading to other people. When the immune system of a patient with dormant TB is weakened, the TB can become active (reactivate) and cause infection in the lungs or other parts of the body.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

- In 2010, 8.8 million people fell ill with TB and 1.4 million died from TB.
- In 2009, there were about 10 million orphan children as a result of TB deaths among parents.
- Over 95% of TB deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries, and it is among the top three causes of death for women aged 15 to 44.

- * Indonesia is the country's third-highest in the incidence of tuberculosis after India and China (WHO report)
- * Tuberculosis is the second leading cause of death after cardiovascular disease and become the number one cause of death from infectious disease group

pathophysiology



(a) Primary tuberculosis infection
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