

Mycobacterium collection of important clinical information i



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Mycobacterium Tuberculosis is infectious disease present on worldwide, mostly present in under developed countries in epidemic form.

WHO reported that 8.8 million TB cases worldwide, and 34/100,000 death rate in Pakistan due to TB; so in Pakistan this infection destroys lives of millions of people, by damaging their respiratory system. Mostly infection is related to respiratory system, affects the pulmonary apparatus related to respiration process. In our country 82% tuberculosis cases will be related pulmonary and extra pulmonary. According to latest researchers this disease survived yet and present in crucial form. Some methods used for the TB diagnosis are radiography of Chest (chest x-ray), enzyme linked immune sorbent assay (ELISA), polymerase chain reaction (PCR), skin patch test, sputum smear microscopy, direct microscopy, immunohistochemistry, immune assay chromatography and biosensors.

While chest x-ray radiography, Skin patch test, Sputum microscopy, ELISA and PCR mostly used in Pakistan. Aim of study will be sort out some important detection tools for TB disease in the area of southern Punjab, Pakistan. For this purpose I will conduct a survey which covers almost all the districts of southern Punjab, Pakistan.

Research will be show the real picture of the TB disease in these areas of Pakistan, and told us different diagnostic approaches used in the rural, urban and semi-urban regions of southern Punjab. After collection of important clinical information I will evaluate the diagnostic approaches used in these areas. At last I will analyze the collected data by using SPSS statistical tools.

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