ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE ETIOLOGICAL AGENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN PATIENTS VISITING NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CENTER, THIMI, BHAKTPUR

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MICROBIOLOGY (ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

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RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that **Mr. Sudeep Singh** has completed this dissertation work entitled **"Isolation and Identification of the etiological agent of pulmonary tuberculosis in patients visiting National Tuberculosis Centre, Bhaktapur, Thimi"** as a partial fulfillment of M.Sc. Degree in Microbiology under our supervision. To our knowledge this work has not been submitted for any other degree.

Date:

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

On the recommendation of **Dr. Keshab Bhakta Shrestha** and **Mr. Binod Lekhak**, this dissertation work of **Mr. Sudeep Singh** is approved for the examination and is submitted to the Tribhuvan University in the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for M. Sc. degree Microbiology.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express most sincere gratitude towards my supervisors **Dr. Anjana Singh**, **Head of Central Department of Microbiology** and **Mr. Binod Lekhak**, **Assistant Professor** for their constant support, encouragement, valuable suggestions, ready availability for any help, during the entire period of my dissertation work.

It is with great respect and deep sense of gratitude, I owe my sincere indebtness to my supervisor **Dr. Keshab Bhakta Shrestha**, Senior Consultant Chest Physician and Senior Medical Epidemiologist, (Former Director National Tuberculosis Center, Thimi, Bhaktapur) for his valuable time, constant support, encouragement acute observation, constructive advices and accomplished guidance during entire period of this research work which enabled me to complete this endeavor.

I am especially thankful to Mr. Dhurba Kumar Khadka, Mr. Bhola Chaudhary, Mr. Ram Babu Shrestha and all other staff of National Tuberculosis Center and SAARC Tuberculosis Center for their help, faith and support.

I am very much thankful to **Mr. Bhagwan Maharjan** of **GENETUP**, for his suggestions and help.

I am very much thankful to my friends **Mr. Asta Ram Khagi** and **Mr. Suman Subba** for their co-operation, help and suggestions during my work.

I am very much grateful to Mr. Anil Thapa for his suggestion on statistical analysis.

A special thanks goes to **Mr. Saroj Shrestha** and **Mr. Bikash Shakya** for their untiring help, suggestions, ideas and invaluable time during the preparation of this thesis.

My best wishes and thanks to all my friends for their valuable suggestions and help.

Finally, a special acknowledgement to **my respected parents** and **my family members** for their blessings, understanding, continuous inspiration, and encouragement and having faith in me during all walks of my life.

Sudeep Singh

ABSTRACT

During the study period of June 2005 to May 2006 a total of 200 clinically suspected sputum samples were examined by ZN staining and cultured in Ogawa medium. Primary culture samples were subcultured in the LJ medium. The subcultures were observed for their cultural characters for 4 weeks and then subjected for biochemical tests for their confirmation as *M. tuberculosis*. From the 200 subcultures Niacin, Nitrate reduction, 68°C labile catalase test and growth on PNB containing medium was performed. Out 200 samples 190 (95%), 189 (94.5%), 6 (3%) and 7 (3.5%) were positive for Niacin, Nitrate reduction, 68°C labile catalase and growth on PNB containing medium and 10 (5%), 11 (5.5), 194 (97%) and 193 (96.5%) were negative for the respective tests.

Out of 200 samples 189 (94.5%) were positive for Niacin and Nitrate reduction and negative for 68°C labile catalase and growth on PNB containing medium which confirms that they were *M. tuberculosis*.

Thus with the combination of above mentioned tests 189 (94.5%) out of 200 culture positive were confirmed as *M. tuberculosis* and the rest may be MOTT. Biochemical tests although time consuming is a very good alternative to new quick methods like PCR and NAA.

Key words: Niacin, Nitrate, Catalase, PNB, M. Tuberculosis

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFB	:	Acid Fast Bacilli
AIDS	:	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
DOTS	:	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Therapy
EPTB	:	Extra-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
FM	:	Fluorescent Microscopy
FN	:	False Negative
FP	:	False Positive
HIV	:	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
IUALTD	:	International Union Association of Tuberculosis and Lung
		Disease
LJ	:	Lowstein-Jensen
LTBI	:	Latent Tuberculosis Infection
MDR	:	Multidrug Resistant
MOTT	:	Mycobacterium Other Than Tuberculosis
NAA	:	Nucleic Acid Amplification
NTC	:	National Tuberculosis Center
NTP	:	National Tuberculosis Program
PCR	:	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PNB	:	Para-nitrobenzoic acid
PPD	:	Purified Protein Derivative
PTB	:	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
SAARC	:	South Asian Association for Regional Countries
TB	:	Tuberculosis
TST	:	Tuberculin Skin Test
WHO	:	World Health Organisation
ZN	:	Ziehl-Neelsen

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