Opinion

iMedPub Journals
www.imedpub.com

Pediatric Infectious Diseases: Open Access
ISSN 2573-0282

2021
Vol.6 No.1:4

Tuberculosis

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Citation: Beach SV (2021) Tuberculosis. Pediatric Infect Dis Vol. 6 No.1:4

Abstract

Mycobacterium tuberculosis causes tuberculosis, a human disease. Because it primarily affects the lungs, pulmonary illness is the most prevalent symptom. The respiratory system, Gastrointestinal (GI) system, lymphoreticular system, skin, central nervous system, musculoskeletal system, reproductive system, and liver are all regularly impacted organ systems. There has been a concentrated global push to eradicate tuberculosis in recent decades. Despite progress in tuberculosis control and a decrease in both new cases and mortality, it continues to be a major cause of illness and mortality around the world. This activity examines tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment, emphasising the need of inter professional team members working together to deliver well-coordinated care and improve patient outcomes.

Received: February 07, 2021; Accepted: February 17, 2021; Published: February 27, 2021

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is an old illness, with skeletal TB evidence identified in both Old and New World mummies. Mycobacterium tuberculosis, a fastidious, aerobic, acid-fast bacillus, is the pathogenic agent. The number of children and adults infected with Tuberculosis (TB) has increased dramatically worldwide in the last 25 years as a result of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection. Because children are inefficient carriers of the bacillus and frequently avoid the focus of TB control initiatives, children's TB has been neglected. However, much of the morbidity and death associated with Tuberculosis (TB) occurs in childhood, and TB infection acquired as a child contributes to the future reservoir of cases.

Tuberculosis (TB) is a long-standing human disease caused by the bacteria Mycobacterium tuberculosis. It mostly affects the lungs, with pulmonary disease being the most prevalent symptom TB, on the other hand, is a multi-systemic disease with a wide range of symptoms. The respiratory system, Gastrointestinal (GI) system, lymphoreticular system, skin, central nervous system, musculoskeletal system, reproductive system, and liver are the organ systems most typically impacted.

TB has been found in human remains dating back thousands of years. Mycobacterium tuberculosis, a human pathogen with no known environmental reservoir, has mastered the art of survival and has thrived in human populations from antiquity to the present.

There has been a concerted global effort to eradicate Tuberculosis (TB) in recent decades. These efforts have paid off, particularly after 2000, when the World Health Organization (WHO, 2017) estimated that the global tuberculosis incidence rate had declined by 1.5% each year.

Tuberculosis is still a major source of sickness and mortality in affluent countries, particularly among people with weakened immune systems. People living with HIV are particularly susceptible to tuberculosis-related mortality. In 2015, tuberculosis was responsible for 35% of global mortality among HIV/AIDS patients (World Health Organization, 2017). Children are also at risk, with the WHO reporting that tuberculosis caused one million infections in children in 2015.

Despite progress in tuberculosis control and a decrease in both new cases and mortality, tuberculosis continues to be a major cause of illness and mortality around the world. Developing countries bear the majority of the worldwide burden of new infection and tuberculosis death, with India, Indonesia, China, Nigeria, Pakistan, and South Africa accounting for 60% of TB deaths in 2015 (WHO, 2017).

