

## INTRODUCTION AND THE AIM OF WORK

In economically developing countries, Tuberculosis is one of the principal causes of suffering and death.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is much the most important manifestation of the disease both, because it is far the most common and because patients with pulmonary Tuberculosis are the principal sources of infection. The World Health Organization estimates that there are 10-12 million infectious cases in the world at any one time with about 3 million deaths a year. More than three quarters of the cases are in the developing countries.

Abnormal shadows due to pulmonary Tuberculosis are very common at all ages in developing countries. Individual clinicians often differ whether a particular lesion should be regarded as unimportant requiring no further follow up, or to assess activity and the necessity for treatment.

Assessment of activity in pulmonary Tuberculosis may be guided by the presence of certain symptoms and signs suggestive of the diagnosis. There are certain radiological appearances such as the existence of a cavity, which indicate activity. Any extension of