Diagnosis of osteoarticular tuberculosis by immuno-PCR based on mycobacterial antigen 85 complex detection: Its comparison with real-time immuno-PCR and GeneXpert assay

Promod K Mehta[1]*, Anish Khan[1], Suman Sharma[2], Paramjeet S Gill[2], Aparna Yadav[2] and Raj Singh[2]

Maharshi Dayanand University, India

Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University Of Health Sciences, India

Abstract

Osteoarticular tuberculosis (OATB), i.e. bone and joint TB comprises ˜15-18% of extrapulmonary TB cases, and causes significant morbidity. OATB normally begins as osteomyelitis in the growth plates of bones and is transmitted into the joint spaces. Spinal TB is the most common site that accounts for ˜50% of OATB cases; hip, knee, and sacroiliac joints are involved less frequently. Timely and reliable diagnosis of OATB is essential to control the disease. Conversely, diagnosis of OATB is difficult owing to paucibacillary nature of specimens, variable anatomical locations and atypical clinical presentations that mimic inflammatory arthritis (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis) with atypical radiological findings.

Biography

Promod K Mehta is working as Emeritus Scientist (CSIR) at the Centre for Biotechnology (CBT), Maharshi Dayanand University (MDU), Rohtak India since Oct, 2019. After earning PhD (Microbiology) from Panjab University, Chandigarh, India in 1988, he joined as Lecturer (Microbiology) in Delhi University College, India and continued till 2009 as Associate Professor.

23rd Global Biotechnology Congress | November 26, 2021

Citation: Promod K Mehta, Diagnosis of osteoarticular tuberculosis by immuno-PCR based on mycobacterial antigen 85 complex detection: Its comparison with real-time immuno-PCR and GeneXpert assay, Global Biotechnology 2022, 23rd Global Biotechnology Congress | November 26, 2021,05