**Analysis of extrapulmonary tuberculosis in Spain: 2007-2012**

**D. Culqui**¹, **E. Rodríguez-Valín**¹, **J. Donado-Campos**²

¹Carlos III Health Institute, Madrid, Spain

²Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health. Autonomous University of Madrid-
La Paz University Teaching Hospital Research Institute Instituto de Investigación Sanitaria del Hospital Universitario La Paz/IdiPAZ, Spain., Madrid, Spain

**Objectives:** Identification about of the characteristics of the extrapulmonary tuberculosis (EPTB) in Spain

**Methods:** We conducted an analytical cross-sectional study in which the following variables were analysed: age; sex; disease site; history of antituberculosis treatment; country of birth; presence of HIV infection; and culture results. Age-related differences were ascertained using the test of comparison of proportions, and crude and adjusted ORs were calculated using linear regression models.

**Results:** Of the total of 44,050 cases of tuberculosis reported in the period 2007-2012 and included in the study, 31,508 (71.53%) were pulmonary tuberculosis and 12,542 (28.47%) were EPTB. EPTB rates decreased across all age groups. The main EPTB risk factor was presence of HIV infection (OR 1.39). Persons aged under 65 years had a lower risk of EPTB.

**Conclusions:** Although persons aged over 65 years displayed the highest incidence, there was nevertheless a downward trend across all age groups. Whereas children showed a significant decrease in tuberculous meningitis, this was not so for all extrapulmonary forms. EPTB rates among persons born outside Spain were much higher than those among the Spanish population.