

**P1061 Extrapulmonary tuberculosis: how long should we treat?**

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**Background:** Despite preventive measures, extrapulmonary tuberculosis (EPT) is still well spread in our country. It exhibits a great challenge especially when dealing with treatment duration. We aimed to point out therapeutic modalities in EPT.

**Materials/methods:** We reported a retrospective study including all patients with EPT in Southern Tunisia between 1995 and 2016.

**Results:** Totally, we identified 1651 patients with EPT among them, there were 902 females (54.6%). The mean age was  $40 \pm 19$  years old. The most common clinical presentation was lymph node tuberculosis in 754 cases (45.7%) followed by pleural tuberculosis in 232 cases (14%). We recorded 188 patients (11.4%) with urogenital tuberculosis, 181 patients (11%) with abdominal tuberculosis and 121 patients (7.3%) with osteoarticular tuberculosis. Elsewhere, neuro-meningeal and cutaneous tuberculosis were noted in 66 patients (4%) and 44 patients (2.7%) respectively. The median duration of antitubercular therapy was 11 months [6 – 28 months] in both osteoarticular and neuro-meningeal tuberculosis. Median duration of treatment was 9 months in both urogenital [6 – 24 months] and cutaneous tuberculosis [6 – 22 months]. Patients with lymph node and pleural tuberculosis were treated for 8 [6 – 29 months] and 7 months [6 – 22 months] respectively. Mean duration of treatment was  $10 \pm 4$  months in abdominal tuberculosis. Single-dose regimen was recorded in 75.4%. The outcome was favorable in 1445 cases (87.5%). There were 58 patients lost to follow-up. Mortality rate was of 2.3% (38 cases).

**Conclusions:** We noted in this study that an extended antitubercular therapy was required in severe forms of tuberculosis such as neuro-meningeal and osteoarticular locations and according to drug resistance and therapeutic response.

