

INTRODUCTION

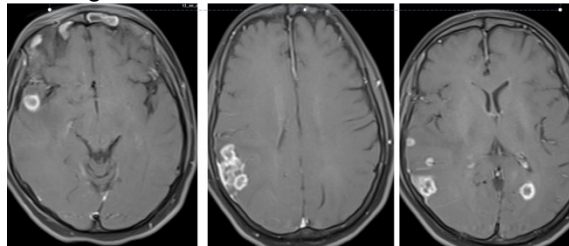
Central nervous system (CNS) tuberculosis is a potentially life threatening condition which is curable if the correct diagnosis is made in the early stages.

Its clinical and radiologic manifestations may mimic other infectious and noninfectious neurological conditions. Hence, familiarity with the imaging presentations of various forms of CNS tuberculosis is essential in timely diagnosis, and thereby reducing the morbidity and mortality of this disease. In this review, we describe the imaging characteristics of the different forms of CNS tuberculosis, including meningitis, tuberculoma, cerebritis and, abscess

MATERIALS / METHODS

A retrospective study was conducted to include all the cases which were diagnosed as CNS TUBERCULOSIS in past 12 months to study their imaging appearances (CT & MRI). A study sample of 50-cases was taken.

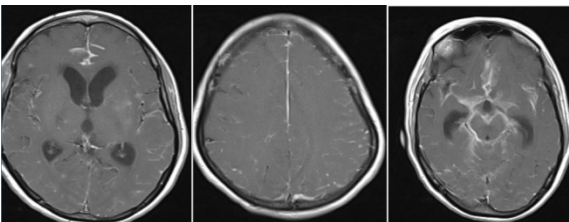
On contrast : multiple ring and nodular enhancing lesions noted in right temporal and parietal region and in the left occipital region and Right temporo-parietal lesion is a conglomerate lesion



On contrast -subtle enhancement noted in left cg region : Multiple nodular and focal ring enhancing sols noted in bilateral cerebral and cerebellar hemispheres – S/O tuberculomas.

Diffuse leptomeningeal enhancement noted in the sulcal spaces.

Diffuse meningeal enhancement noted at the perimesencephalic cisterns - S/O Meningitis



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The imaging findings of 50 patients with central nervous system tuberculosis are presented to highlight the typical findings and some complications.

Lesions involved the meninges, brain, and spinal cord. Contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging is the best imaging modality for detection and follow-up of lesions and assessment of complications. Imaging features of CNS TB have been outlined. MRI with contrast administration is more sensitive than CT scanning or unenhanced MRI for the detection of lesions, and has the advantage of multiplanar capability.

Dense basal meningeal enhancement is a typical finding, and complications include hydrocephalus, abscess formation, and vasculitis leading to infarction.

AIMS / OBJECTIVES

To study the various Imaging spectrum of CNS TUBERCULOSIS on CT & MRI

CONCLUSION

Conclusion : TB meningitis and parenchymal tuberculosis are important differential diagnoses when hydrocephalus and multiple enhancing lesions are noted in the CNS.

Radiologists and clinicians should be familiar with the imaging features of this disease entity in order to achieve early diagnosis and treatment.

Radiological imaging plays an important role in the diagnosis and monitoring of the disease, and for assessment of complications

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