

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is the disease which is caused by the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *M. tuberculosis* is an acid fast, aerobic bacteria having high lipid contents in its cell wall, its highly contagious microorganism and spread TB by contact. Tuberculosis is divided into two types on the basis of infectious site if its affecting lungs its called pulmonary TB and if this microorganism is affecting other parts of the body beside lung that is called extra-pulmonary TB. Various known risk factors for pulmonary TB include malnutrition, close contact, low bodymass index, low socioeconomic status, smoking and having Diabetes mellitus while the risk factors for extra pulmonary TB include being female as female have more EPTB, not smoking, HIV seropositivity and Diabetes mellitus. In tuberculosis patients the occurrence of coinfections of HIV, HBV and HCV is increasing. The known risk factors associated with these are as, for HCV the MDR TB, HIV, Beauty parlour visit or dentist visit, transfusion of blood, injectable drug addiction and history of drug and smoking, for HBV history of blood transfusion, injection drug use, younger age at sexual debut, and a high number of sex partners and for HIV the risk factors involve multiple sex partner, visit to abroad, surgery, illiterate subjects, males etc.

In our study the prevalence of HBV, HCV and HIV among TB patients is 3%, 16% and 3% respectively. The risk factor associated with the type of TB showed significant association of type of TB with gender, close contact to the diseased family member, with HBV, with HCV, with lymphadenopathy, with paralysis, ascites and abdominal pain with p-value <0.05. The risk factors associated with the coinfections of HIV, HBV and HCV in TB patients noted in our study are smoking habits, TLC value, road accident for HBV, for HCV weight loss, smoking habit and for HIV multiple sexual contact, contact with diseased family member, dengue fever, splenomagly, abdominal pain, ascites. It is concluded there is significant prevalence of HIV HBV and HCV coinfections in TB patients. it is needed that public should be aware about TB infectiousness, treatment and its coinfection, Doctors should also recommend these tests timely.