

ABSTRACTS

The association of leprosy and pulmonary tuberculosis : P. Nigam, A. L. Dubey, S. G. Dayal et al; (M. L. B. Medical Col, Jhansi) *Lepr India*, 51:65, 1979.

The association of leprosy with pulmonary tuberculosis was seen in 20 cases during January 1972 to October 1977. Of these 20 cases, 15 had lepromatous, 3 had dimorphous and 2 had tuberculoid leprosy. Maximum number of cases were in 3rd decade of life with male to female ratio of 3:1. Patients had been suffering from the disease for a very long time (8 cases of lepromatous leprosy with duration of illness for 10-15 years). The symptoms of leprosy seemed to have preceded the symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis. Duration of tuberculosis in most of them (55%) was 6 months or less. The predominant presenting symptom was cough with expectoration (100%) and fever (80%). Anaemia (75%) and crepitations (60%) were the main presenting signs. Radiologically bilateral extensive pulmonary lesions were seen in 14 cases (70%). Sputum for acid fast bacilli was positive in 80% of cases. The general condition and nutritional status were poor. 4 patients died (3 with lepromatous and 1 with dimorphous leprosy).

Post-traumatic tuberculoid leprosy - A case report ; T. R. Kapur, and S. M. Bhale Rao (Class. Specialist, Derm & Ven, Command Hosp, Chandigarh) *Lepr India*, 51:112, 1979.

Inoculation tuberculoid leprosy has been described by various leprologists off and on and this mode of onset has been established. A case of tuberculoid leprosy on thumb, appearing after trauma in an army recruit is described with review of the literature.

Study of non-lepromatous leprosy among Indian Armed Forces personnel : T. R. Kapur (Class. Specialist, Derm & Ven., Command Hosp, Chandigarh) *Lepr India*, 51:81, 1979.

Clinico-histopathological study of 50 cases of non-lepromatous leprosy among Indian Armed Forces personnel is presented. Maximum number of cases were of tuberculoid type. Thirty four individuals had single lesions. Posterior aspect of elbow and medial aspect of forearm were the favourite sites. Both Indian and Ridley and Jopling classification were considered while classifying the lesions. The individuals belonged to almost all the States of India. All of them denied history of contact with any known case of leprosy. The highest prevalence was in age group between 20 and 30 years. Two cases of tuberculoid and 3 of maculo-anaesthetic leprosy showed no involvement of nerves.