Tuberculosis meningitis, multiple brain morbidity.

**Introduction:** Tuberculosis meningitis is a serious form of tuberculosis. The diagnostic workup involves detection of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) by direct smear sputum microscopy using Ziehl-Nelsen (ZN) stain at least two specimens in line with WHO recommendation were recruited for the study. Each patient was offered confidential HIV testing accompanied by pre and post-test counseling accordingly. Those that agreed to be screened for HIV antibodies had blood sample taken for the test and performed according to the standard hospital practice and followed guidelines developed by the National HIV Rapid Test Algorithm using ELISA Test of Capillus, Genie 11 and Determine HIV kit.

**Methods:** In order to estimate the HIV seroprevalence one thousands six hundred and ninety two (1, 692) male and female patients aged 15 years and above, with no previous TB treatment that presented to the chest clinic with symptoms like cough, night sweats, fever, weight loss, chest pain etc, and whose initial sputum smears demonstrated acid fast bacilli (AFB) by direct smear sputum microscopy were applied in high-risk of TB exposure divisions.

**Results:** The overall HIV prevalence was 38%, of that value, the proportion of females (42%) than males 37% were positive conversion than those in Group B with negative baseline results (31.5% Vs 17.4%, 21.6% Vs 12.1%, \( \chi^2 = 5.839, 5.128, P = 0.016, 0.024 \)). TB-positive chest X-ray results of Group A were higher than that of Group B, but no significant difference statistically (8.3% Vs 4.5%, \( \chi^2 = 2.22, P = 0.136 \)).

**Conclusions:** Risk of TB infection in newly employed nurses with occupational exposure is higher than those without occupational exposure. More preventive strategies should be applied in high-risk of TB exposure divisions.

**PP-202 Seroprevalence of human immuno-deficiency virus infection among patients diagnosed with sputum smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis at infectious diseases hospital, IDH, Kano, Nigeria**

**Y. Mohammed1, *1Center for Integrated Health Programs, CHP, Nigeria**

**Objective:** The main objective of the study is to estimate the HIV seroprevalence among patients diagnosed with sputum smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB).

**Methods:** In order to estimate the HIV seroprevalence one thousands six hundred and ninety two (1, 692) male and female patients aged 15 years and above, with no previous TB treatment that presented to the chest clinic with symptoms like cough, night sweats, fever, weight loss, chest pain etc, and whose initial sputum smears demonstrated acid fast bacilli (AFB) by direct smear sputum microscopy were applied in high-risk of TB exposure divisions.

**Results:** The overall HIV prevalence was 38%, of that value, the proportion of females (42%) than males 37% were positive conversion than those in Group B with negative baseline results (31.5% Vs 17.4%, 21.6% Vs 12.1%, \( \chi^2 = 5.839, 5.128, P = 0.016, 0.024 \)). TB-positive chest X-ray results of Group A were higher than that of Group B, but no significant difference statistically (8.3% Vs 4.5%, \( \chi^2 = 2.22, P = 0.136 \)).

**Conclusions:** Risk of TB infection in newly employed nurses with occupational exposure is higher than those without occupational exposure. More preventive strategies should be applied in high-risk of TB exposure divisions.

**PP-203 Tuberculosis meningitis, multiple brain tuberculosis and oculal involvement in a 20-year-old man**

M. Behshart1, F. Abbasi2, *1Infectious Disease and Tropical Medical Research Center, Shaheed Beheshti Medical University, Tehran, Iran, 2Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran

**Introduction:** Tuberculosis meningitis is a serious form of meningitis that affects the meninges covering the brain and spinal cord and is associated with high mortality and morbidity.

**Case Description:** A 20-year-old Afghan man with headache and vomiting for about one month was evaluated by lumbar puncture that showed meningitis. Cerebrospinal fluid TB-PCR was positive and anti-tuberculosis and corticosteroid was started for him. Brain MRI showed multiple small lesions in favor of tuberculoma. Ophthalmologic evaluation showed choroidal tubercles. General condition gradually improved after about 15 days. TB meningitis should consider in every patient with chronic meningitis and evaluation of central nervous system and eye is necessary for rule out of these two organ involvement.

**PP-204 Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Cryptococcus neoformans coinfection meningitis in a young immunocompetent woman**

B.N. Razin1, S.-D. Shoaei1, A. Family1, M. Nabavi1, F. Abbasi2, *1Infectious Disease and Tropical Medical Research Center, Shaheed Beheshti Medical University, Tehran, Iran, 2Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran

**Introduction:** Meningitis is a severe and potentially fatal form of tuberculosis. The diagnostic workup involves detection of acid-fast bacilli in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) by microscopy or culture, however, the difficulty in detecting the organism poses a challenge to diagnosis. Cryptococcosis is an opportunistic fungal infection caused by Cryptococcus neoformans. Generally, the disease affects the central nervous system.

**Case Description:** The patient was a 35 year-old woman who was admitted in hospital due to fever, headache and changes of mental status. Physical examination revealed neck stiffness. Kernig’s and Brudsinsky signs were positive. Cerebrospinal fluid analysis showed lymphocytic pleocytosis.

**PP-205 GI tuberculosis, one of the major presentations of extrapulmonary TB**

F. Abbasi1, *1Infectious Disease and Tropical Medical Research Center, Shaheed Beheshti Medical University, Tehran, Iran, 2Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran

**Introduction:** Abdominal tuberculosis (TB) is one of the most prevalent forms of extra-pulmonary TB disease. The GI tract (mostly cecum and terminal ileum), peritoneum, lymphatic system, and solid viscer are subject to differing degrees of tuberculous involvement, which can occur alone or in combination. Medical treatment is still the first line