

Epidemiological, Clinical, Biological, and Radiological Characteristics of Tuberculous Spondylodiscitis

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INTRODUCTION & AIM



- **The Challenge of TSD**
 - Tuberculous spondylodiscitis is characterized by an insidious onset, often leading to delayed diagnosis and significant complications.
- **Primary Study Objective**
 - To describe the epidemiological, clinical, biological, radiological, therapeutic, and outcome characteristics of TSD.

MATERIALS AND METHODS



Study Design

A single-center retrospective observational study of 61 patients hospitalized for TSD between January 2017 and June 2022.

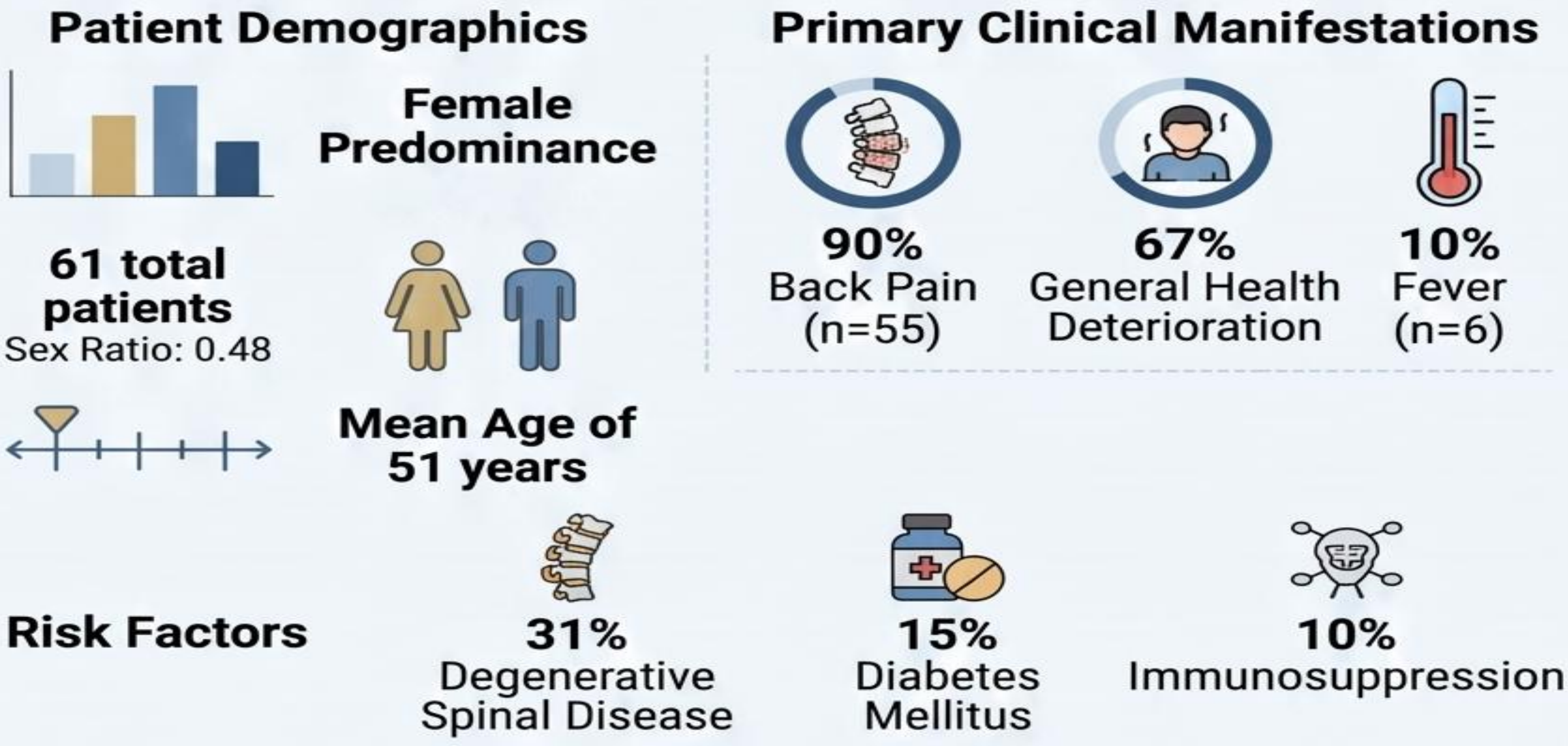


Data Collection

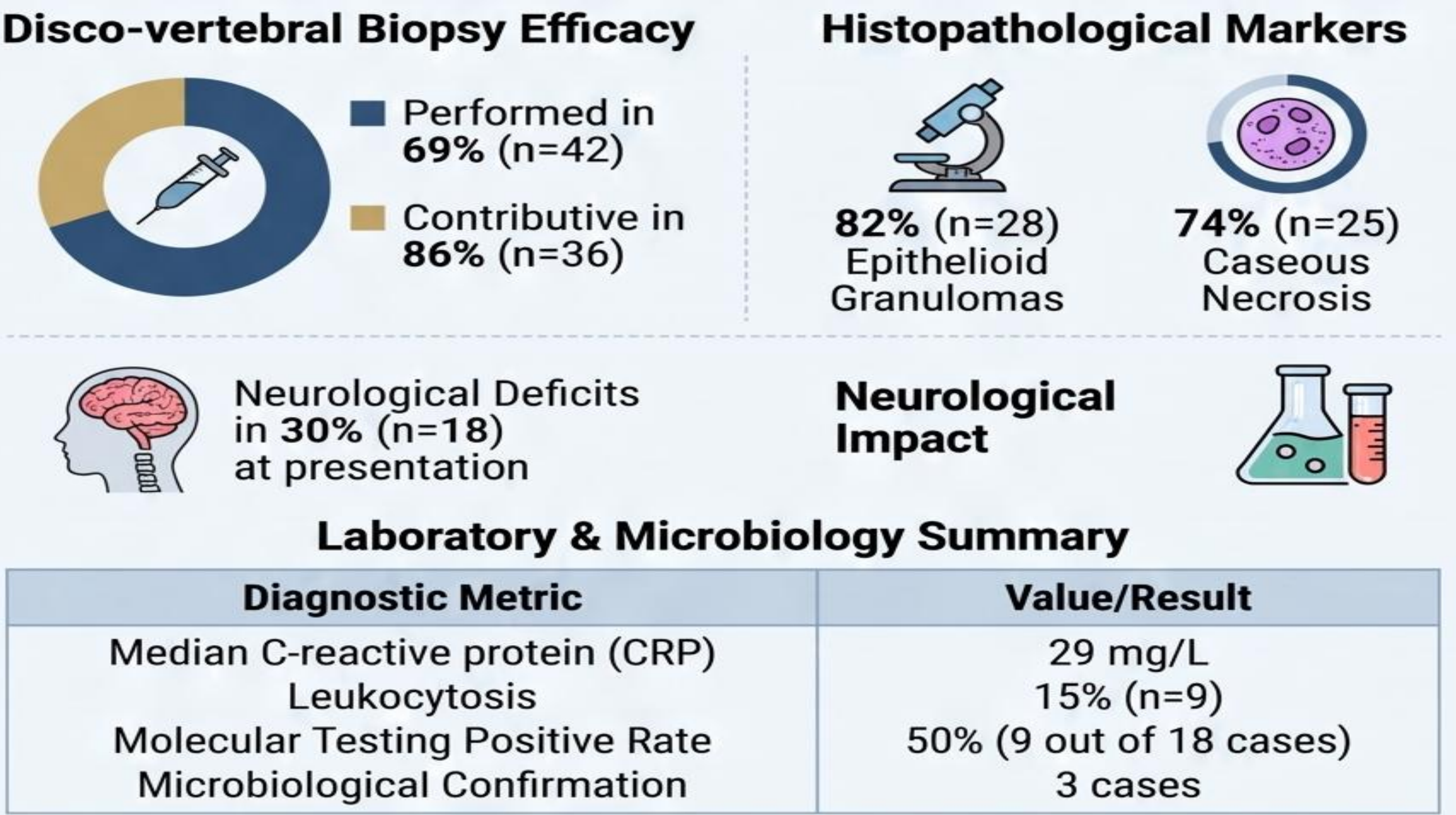
Analysis included demographic, clinical, laboratory, imaging, histological, therapeutic, and outcome data.

RESULTS

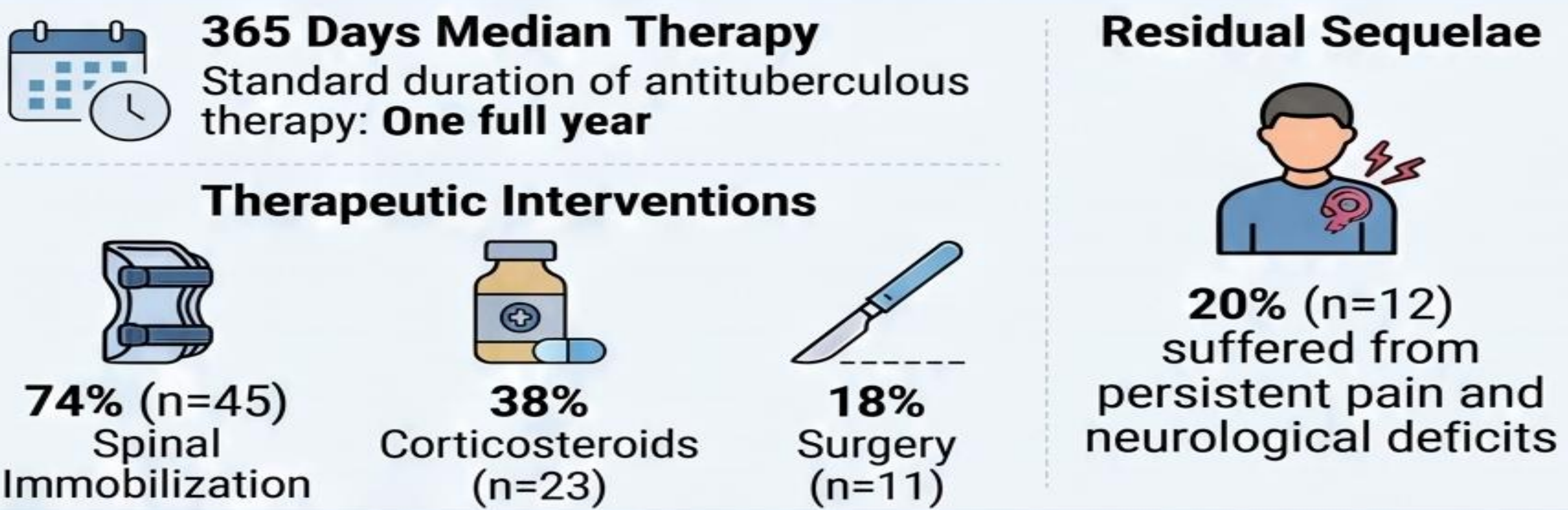
Patient Profile & Clinical Presentation



Diagnostics & Findings



Treatment & Outcomes



CONCLUSIONS

Vigilance is Essential



Heightened clinical and radiological vigilance is required to ensure early diagnosis of TSD.

Diagnostic Gold Standards



MRI and disco-vertebral biopsy remain essential tools for diagnostic confirmation.

Early Therapy Improves Outcomes



Early and appropriate antituberculous therapy is crucial to reduce neurological and functional sequelae.