



**Original article**

***Diagnosics value of Radiological Imaging in Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Children and Adolescents.***

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**ABSTRACT**

*Radiological imaging plays a crucial role in the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) in children and adolescents. This diagnostic modality provides valuable insights into the presence, extent, and characteristics of TB-related lung lesions, aiding in accurate detection and management of the disease. In the context of pulmonary TB, radiological imaging techniques such as chest X-rays and computed tomography (CT) scans are used to identify specific patterns and features associated with TB infection. These include the presence of nodules, consolidations, cavities, lymphadenopathy, and pleural effusions. By examining these radiological findings, healthcare professionals can differentiate TB from other respiratory diseases and determine the severity of the infection. Radiological imaging also helps in monitoring the response to TB treatment and identifying complications such as bronchiectasis or fibrosis. Follow-up imaging allows for the assessment of disease progression, resolution of lesions, and evaluation of treatment effectiveness. The diagnostic value of radiological imaging in pediatric and adolescent TB has been well-established, with high sensitivity and specificity reported. However, it is important to consider the limitations of radiological findings, as they may not always correlate with clinical symptoms or microbiological confirmation.*

**Keywords:** *Radiological Imaging, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Children, Adolescents, Diagnosis*

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