

Bronchographic-Histopathologic Study in Tuberculosis.—In the authors' study of pathologic specimens revealing bronchiectasis, the pre-surgical bronchogram clearly delineated the bronchiectasis with 76 per cent accuracy. In pathologic specimens failing to reveal bronchiectasis, 20 % of the bronchograms had been over-interpreted as showing bronchiectasis. In only 40 % of the bronchiectasis specimens was it possible to make a diagnosis of tuberculous bronchiectasis.

According to the authors the areas of pneumonic and cavitory tuberculosis have the highest incidence of associated bronchiectasis following anti-tuberculous therapy. The incidence of postbronchographic spread of tuberculosis was 1.2% per bronchogram or 1.4% per patient. There was a 10% incidence of allergic reactions to iodized oil with only 1.5% incidence of moderately severe reactions and no serious or fatal reactions. Oil retention hindered subsequent roentgenographic interpretation in 1.5% of the patients.

The authors' short follow-up of an average of only 19 months per patient, it was noted that only 11 % of the patients had difficulty with respect to their tuberculosis when they had had extensive disease and extensive bronchiectasis at the time of discharge.

—(*A correlated bronchographic and histopathologic study of bronchial disease in 216 tuberculous patients; Raymond F. Corpe and Eugene C. Hwa; Am. Rev. Tub. (1956) 73 ; 5 ; 681).*