

Table (1): Incidence of MTB complex among positive samples for mycobacteria in different studied cases (N. = 66)

Type of sample	Positive samples		Total
	MTB complex (N.=53) NO. (%)	MOTT (N.=13) NO. (%)	
Urine samples	24 (88.9%)	3 (11.1%)	27 (100%)
Stool samples	15 (68.2%)	7 (31.8%)	22 (100%)
Other extrapulmonary samples			
Biopsy from skin nodule & ulceration	1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Swab from skin sinus	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Biopsy from laryngeal mass	1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Biopsy from vocal cord lesion	1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Ascetic fluid	3 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100%)
Pus from chest abscess	1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Plural fluid	5 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100%)
Cervical lymph node biopsy	2 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100%)
Pus from breast abscess	0 (0.0%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)

Table (2): Antibiotic susceptibility pattern of MTB complex strains not done (N. = 53)

Antibiotics	Antibiotic susceptibility pattern of MTB complex		P-value
	Sensitive NO. (%)	Resistant NO. (%)	
First line antituberculus			
Isoniazid	46 (86.8%)	7 (13.2%)	0.111
Rifampicin	48 (90.6%)	5 (9.4%)	0.876
Ethambutol	52 (98.1%)	1 (1.9%)	0.029*
Streptomycin	50 (94.3%)	3 (5.7%)	0.279
Second line antituberculus			
Amikacin	49 (92.5%)	4 (7.5%)	0.788
Capreomycin	51 (96.2%)	2 (3.8%)	0.352
Kanamycin	52 (98.1%)	1 (1.9%)	0.029*
Ofloxacin	47 (88.7%)	6 (11.3%)	0.197