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Tuberculosis is a chronic bacterial infection. One third of the world’s population is currently infected with the Tuberculosis bacillus. According to WHO, India account for over 20% of TB cases worldwide. This disease mainly effect mal-nutrited, immunologically compromised, poor hygiene and poor socio-economic status people. The available diagnostic tools are unable to diagnose majority of cases. The patients are treated intermittently, irregularly and therefore develop resistance. Patients die in the developing world including India even today due to this curable infection by mycobacterium tuberculli.

The world wide need has been felt to devise some test for its early diagnosis. And so this study was undertaken to evaluate the potential role of ADA as an effective and economical biochemical test for the diagnosis of Tuberculosis. The present study has been conducted to confirm the diagnostic role of ADA in patients of lymphocyte rich pleural effusion.

Finally it is concluded from the present study that ADA estimation in pleural fluid is a powerful tool because of its high sensitivity & specificity and so ADA estimation has a definite diagnostic role in lymphocyte rich pleural effusion & may be used as a routine investigation for the diagnosis of tubercular patient.

I am happy that ADA estimation has been proved effective from our study.