

**PELVIC *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS* CAUSING PRIMARY AMENORRHOEA:  
A CASE REPORT**

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**Purpose:** The aim of our study was to present the uncommon case of primary amenorrhoea due to pelvic tuberculosis.

**Methods:** A 28-year-old woman was admitted to the hospital for primary amenorrhoea investigation. We performed clinical evaluation, chest x-ray, and hematological and chemical tests. After that diagnostic hysteroscopy and laparoscopy were scheduled.

**Results:** The clinical and the laboratory tests were normal. The hysteroscopy showed multiple adhesions of the cervix, total replacement of the endometrium by granulomas, and occluded corneal openings. During laparoscopy multiple adhesions were found in the pelvis, the tubes were oedematous and multiple granulomas were found also in the peritoneum. Tissue specimens were taken from endometrium and peritoneum for biopsy and cultures for common bacteria. Under the suspicion of tuberculosis a second specimen was sent for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* culture. Gram stain and culture for common bacteria were negative. After 5 days culture for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which performed in Mycobacteria Growth Incubator Tube, was positive, and the Ziehl-Neelsen stain as well. The isolated bacterium was identified by an *in house* method, a PCR-based assay targeting the IS6110 specific for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The isolated bacterium was identified by an *in house* method, a PCR-based assay targeting the IS6110 specific for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. After the positive result for TBC the patient received antituberculosis chemotherapy with RIF, INH, PZT and STR. After three months a second look hysteroscopy was performed without any significant improvement.

**Conclusions:** The increased incidence of tuberculosis that is appeared not only in the third world countries during the last decade, leads to an increase of TB infection's uncommon sites, such as the genital tract. As the infertility is the commonest symptom of genital tuberculosis, it is proposed that in infertility cases we have also to check the possibility of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection.