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EVALUATION OF AN OGAWA *MYCOBACTERIU* METHOD MODIFIED FOR HIGHER SENSITIVIT CONCENTRATED SAMPLES

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Abstract: Two egg-based culture media were evaluated for detect with Löwenstein-Jensen (L-J) as a gold standard. The conventional modified to improve laboratory diagnosis of tuberculosis in resourc employing an inexpensive but sensitive and specific culture method. collected from pulmonary tuberculosis suspects who visited the ches Teaching Hospital in Zambia. These samples were processed using treating procedures (with or without sample concentration) and cult media for mycobacteria isolation. A total of 276 sputum samples w

pulmonary tuberculosis suspects. When the L-J result was used as a
of Ogawa and modified Ogawa was 81.7% and 90.3% respectively
specificities of those methods were 96.7% and 92.3% respectively.
(32.6%) were smear positive and 108 (39.1%) were culture positive
culture method was as follows: 93 (33.7%) in L-J, 98 (35.5%) in m
(29.7%) in original Ogawa. The contamination rate was 1.1%, 5.1%
Ogawa and modified Ogawa respectively. The Ogawa culturing me
simple and quick. Its low sensitivity was overcome by employing th
the sensitivity significantly improving from 81.7% to 90.3%. Ogawa
overburdened TB laboratories with poor resources in developing co

Key words: Ogawa, culture, tuberculosis, developing country

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