

## Endobronchial Tuberculosis and Chest Radiography

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### Endobronchial tuberculosis and chest radiography

I read, with interest, the article entitled "Clinical and Para-clinical Presentations of Endobronchial Tuberculosis" by Ahmadi Hoseini H. S. et al. (1) published in this journal. I would like to focus on some details about the chest X-ray of patients as elaborated by the authors in the results section.

Accordingly, the findings of chest radiography in the available patients were as follows: pulmonary consolidation (75%), reduced pulmonary volume (20%), and hilar adenopathy (10%). This is an incomplete statement because the authors did not explain whether there was any normal chest radiography in the study population. In addition, it is not clear whether the X-ray examinations of the patients were normal, how many abnormal plain films yielded the presented data.

On the other hand, the fact that the studied patients had no normal chest radiography is controversial since in the literature, 10-20% of the patients with endobronchial tuberculosis are reported to have normal chest X-ray (2, 3). In fact, this is one of the problems in the diagnosis of the

disease, as well as a potential cause of delayed diagnosis and treatment of the patients. Therefore, the absence of normal chest radiographs is in contrast to the available literature, and if not an error, it could be a subject of further investigation.

### Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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