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Sommario/riassunto

Hasta finales del siglo XIX la unica alternativa para el diagnostico de tuberculosis (TB) eran las aproximaciones clinicas. Posteriormente, Koch sento las bases del diagnostico microbiologico de TB: microscopia y cultivo de Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb), tecnicas que siguen siendo hoy la base del diagnostico rutinario de TB en muchos paises. El cultivo de Mtb es el estandar de oro de diagnostico y seguimiento al tratamiento de TB, bien sea cultivo solido (Lowenstein-Jensen, Ogawa o 7H11) o cultivo liquido (MGIT960, Proskauer-Beck, 7H9, entre otros). El advenimiento de metodologias moleculares llevo al desarrollo del GeneXpert MTB/RIF (amplificacion de rpoB para identificar Mtb y resistencia a rifampicina, directo del esputo). Otros metodos moleculares incluyen: LAMP-TB: amplificacion isotermica de IS6110 y gyrB, LPA: deteccion de resistencia a medicamentos de primera y segunda linea con sondas de ADN en tiras de nitrocelulosa. El reto impuesto por el diagnostico de pacientes coinfectados TB/VIH llevo al desarrollo de LAM-TB. Este ultimo detecta Lipoarabinomanano en la orina de individuos severamente comprometidos con VIH-SIDA. Actualmente, la busqueda de biomarcadores en suero y orina representa una alternativa prometedora. Se vienen buscando metabolitos, microARNs y proteinas derivadas tanto de Mtb como del huesped humano. La aplicacion de ciencias "omicas" en las ultimas decadas ha sido determinante para la busqueda de nuevos biomarcadores de diagnostico y pronostico.
Until the end of the 19th century, the diagnosis of tuberculosis (TB) rested solely on clinical approaches. Subsequently, Koch laid the foundations of the microbiological diagnosis of TB: microscopy and culture of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb). Today, these techniques remain as the basis for routine TB diagnosis in many countries. In fact, culturing Mtb is the gold standard for both diagnosis and TB treatment follow-up, either in solid (Lowenstein-Jensen, Ogawa, 7H11) or liquid culture systems (MGIT960, Proskauer-Beck, 7H9, among others). The advent of molecular methodologies led to the development of GeneXpert MTB/RIF (amplification of rpoB to identify Mtb and resistance to rifampicin, directly from sputum samples). Other molecular methods include LAMP-TB: isothermal amplification of IS6110 and gyrB, LPA: detection of resistance to first- and second-line drugs using DNA probes in nitrocellulose strips. The challenge imposed by the diagnosis of co-infected TB/HIV patients led to the development of LAM-TB. The latter method is based on the detection of Lipoarabinomannan in the urine of severely immunocompromised individuals with HIV-AIDS. Currently, the search for biomarkers in serum and urine represents a promising alternative. Metabolites, microRNAs and proteins derived from both Mtb and the human host have been also sought. In the last decades, the application of "omics" sciences has been decisive for the search of new TB biomarkers for diagnosis and prognosis.