Tuberculosis is one of the leading causes of death worldwide and the leading cause of death of people with HIV. According to the World Health Organization, 10 million people fall ill with tuberculosis every year [1]. The bacterium is said to be responsible for 1.5 million deaths in 2018, including 250,000 who are HIV positive. To fight this disease, the lateral flow urine lipoarabinomannan test (LF-LAM) is cost-effective and can increase the number of tuberculosis cases detected in HIV-positive immunocompromised patients.

Read in French

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Reference