CNS TUBERCULOSIS
(SOME HISTORICAL FACTS)

• SNURE (1924) STUDIED THE FOSSILISED SKELETON OF CALIFORNIAN SABRE TOOTHED TIGER (SINILODON CALIFORNICUS) AND DETECTED TUBERCULOSIS IN A HIP-JOINT (MIOCENE AGE 31-60 MILLION YEARS AGO).

• A HUMAN SKELETON (DATING 5000 B.C.) FROM A NEOLITHIC CEMETERY NEAR HEIDELBERG PROVIDES EVIDENCE OF SPINAL TUBERCULOSIS (MORSE 1961). EVIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS WAS FOUND IN 5 OUT OF 10,000 EGYPTIAN SKELETONS DATING BACK TO 3500 B.C. (CHALKE 1959).

• “LEOPING” WHICH IN ALL LIKELIHOOD WAS TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN DESCRIBED IN CHINESE BOOKS WRITTEN TWO OR THREE MILLENNIA B.C.

• HYMNS IN RIGVEDA, YAJURVEDA AND MANU INDICATE THAT THE EARLY INDO-ARYANS (1500 B.C.) WERE FAMILIAR WITH THE DISEASE.

• HIPPOCRATES (400 B.C.) GAVE DETAILED AND UNMISTAKABLE DESCRIPTION OF THE DISEASE.