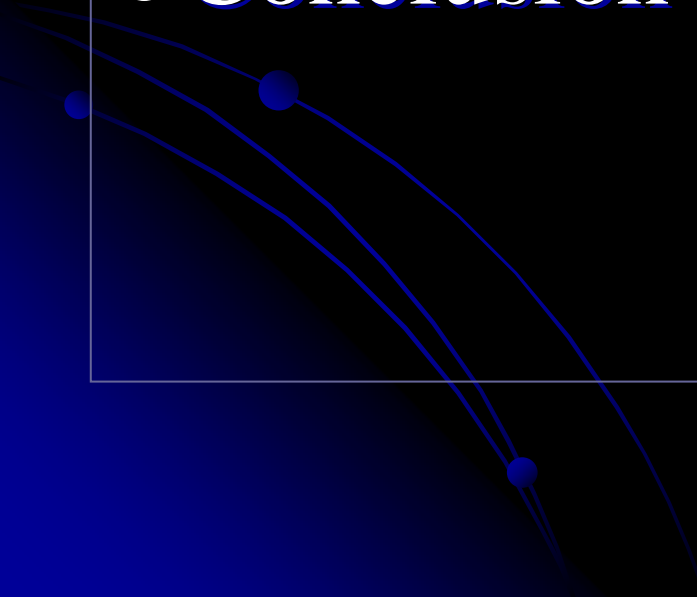


A six months follow-up on the children under than 6 years old in contact with smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis patients , Varamin city, Iran

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- Follow up young children in close contact with active pulmonary tuberculosis patients
- Successful supervised INH prophylaxis in the children

- Methods of screening
 - Data collection
 - Results
 - Conclusion
- 

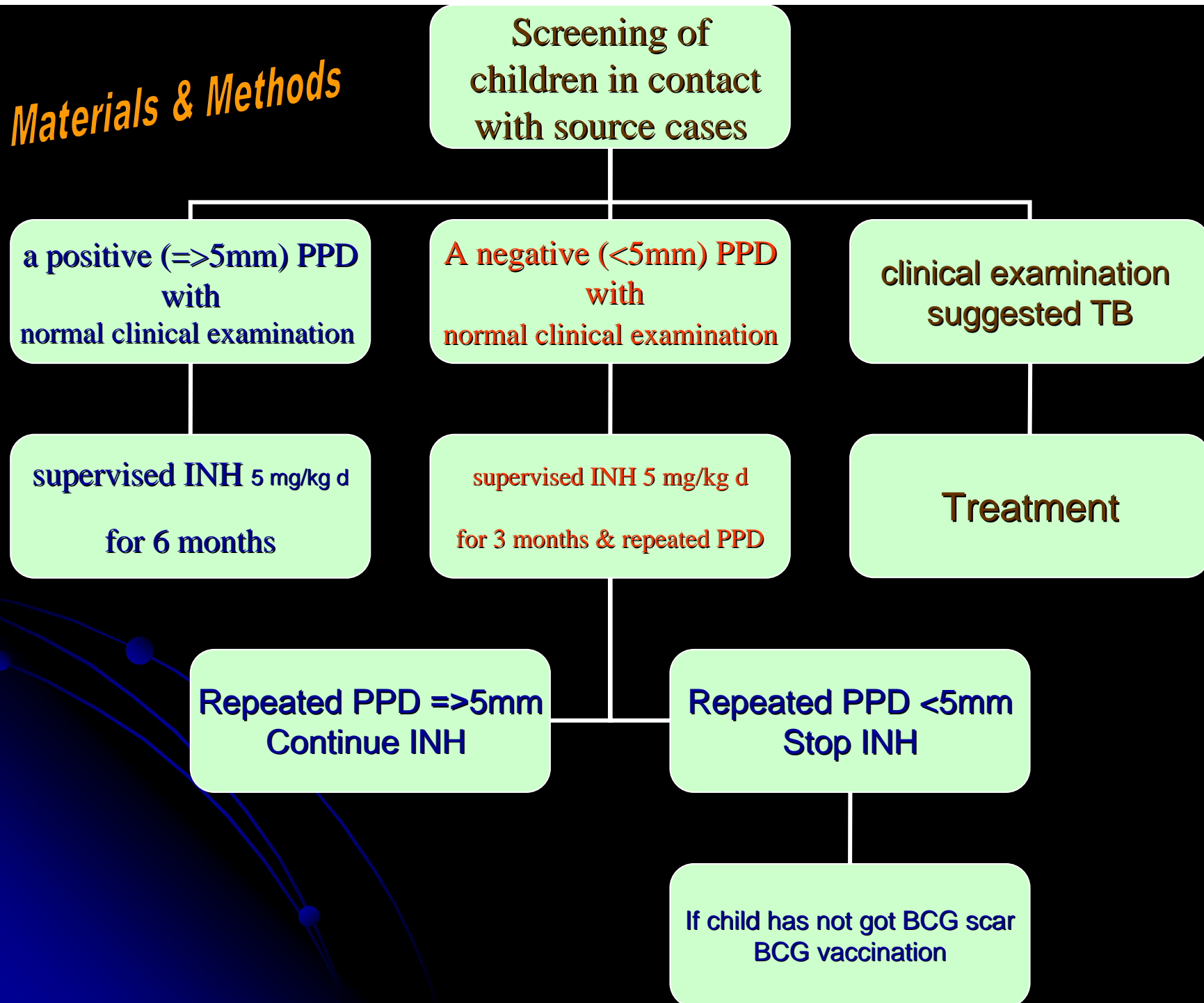
- Current international guidelines recommend 6 months(WHO) - 12 months (CDC) of Isoniazide prophylaxis to prevent the development of active tuberculosis in healthy children under 5 years old exposed to smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis patients.
- The purpose of this study was to determine the adherence to six months of supervised INH prophylaxis and the outcome in the children with household exposure to an adult with smear positive pulmonary TB in Iranian children

Materials & Methods

- A source case was defined as an individual >15 years old with sputum smear positive for M .Tuberculosis.
- All of source cases in this study were HIV negative.

- Childhood contacts were defined as children 6 years old or younger living and sleeping in the same house or same residential site with the source case for at least 1 month or a child in frequent contact with a source case

Materials & Methods



Results

- In total, there were 31 patients as source cases.
- A total of 128 contacts with source cases were identified, that 17 of them (14%) were children <6 years old

17 Children in contact with Source Cases

3 cases were removed due to immigration
12 cases (88%) were left

2 cases (12%) showed clinical examination
Compatible with TB

Treatment was begun

4 cases (33%) with positive ($\geq 5\text{mm}$) PPD & normal clinical examination

8 cases (67%) with negative ($< 5\text{mm}$) PPD & normal clinical examination

supervised INH for 6 months

supervised INH for 3 months & repeated PPD

5 cases (63%) showed a positive repeated PPD ($\geq 5\text{mm}$)
Continue INH for 3 months more

3 cases (37%) showed a negative repeated PPD ($< 5\text{mm}$)
Stop INH

If children have not got BCG scar
So BCG vaccination was performed

Conclusion

- There were the high incidence of infection in children in our study (53%)
- All of nine children that received INH, completed 6 months of supervised INH prophylaxis with normal clinical examination in the third and the sixth months under INH prophylaxis and six months after completing INH prophylaxis.
- Adherence to 6 months of observed chemoprophylaxis was good in Iranian children.

Thanks for your attention

