

Childhood TB in Georgia

Pediatric Multidrug Resistant Tuberculosis: Emerging Global Challenge
November 14-15, 2011, Moscow, Russia, ISTC

Marina Janjgava M.D. Ph.D.

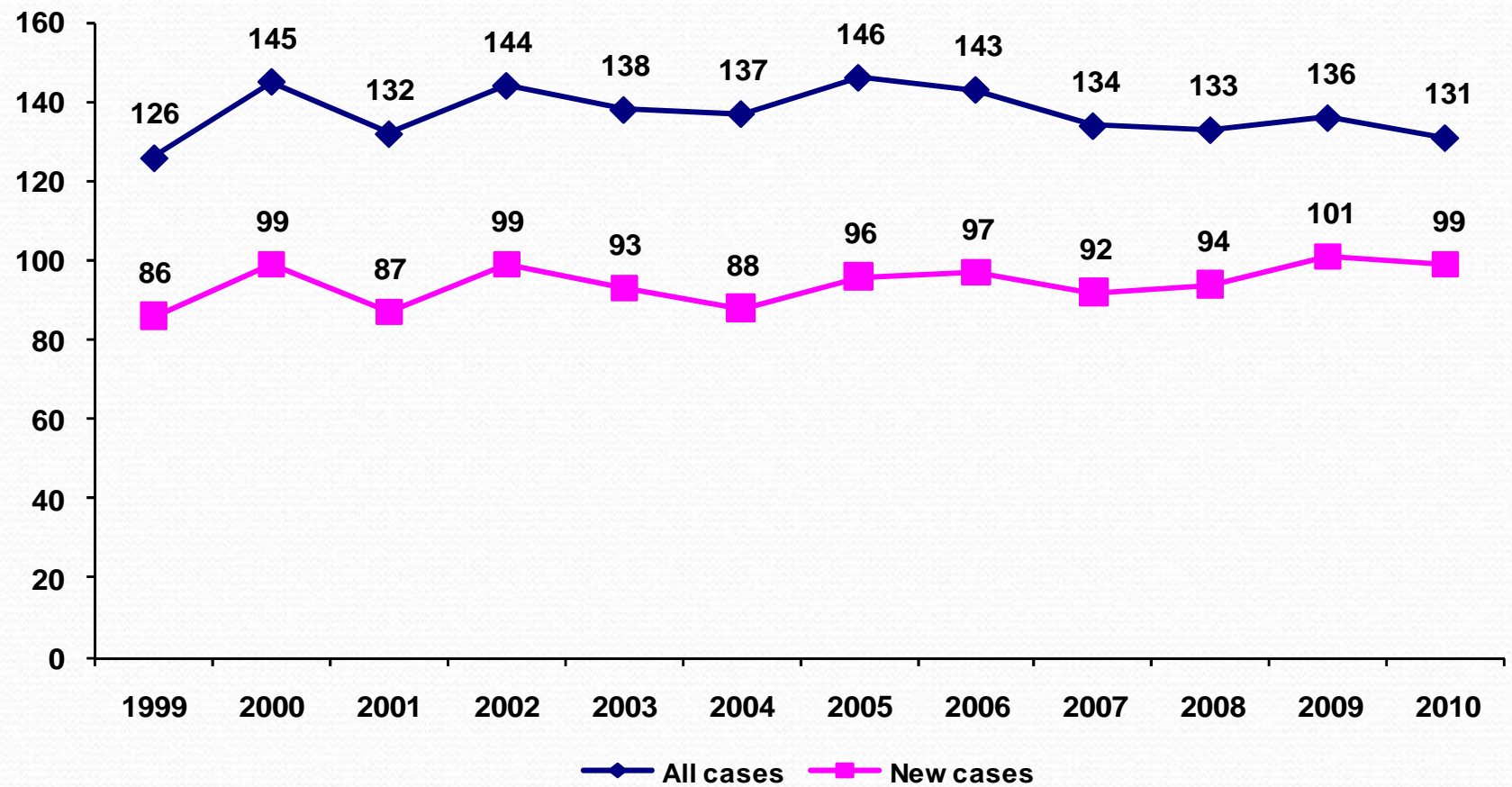
Head of TB Control and Management Service
National Center for Tuberculosis and lung Diseases

The NTP Georgia

- The program was implemented in 1995 and operates according to Stop TB Strategy
- TB diagnosis and treatment including drug resistant TB is provided free of charge by the NTP
- Drug resistant TB diagnosis and treatment was introduced in 2008
- Universal access to drug resistant TB diagnosis and treatment was achieved in 2009

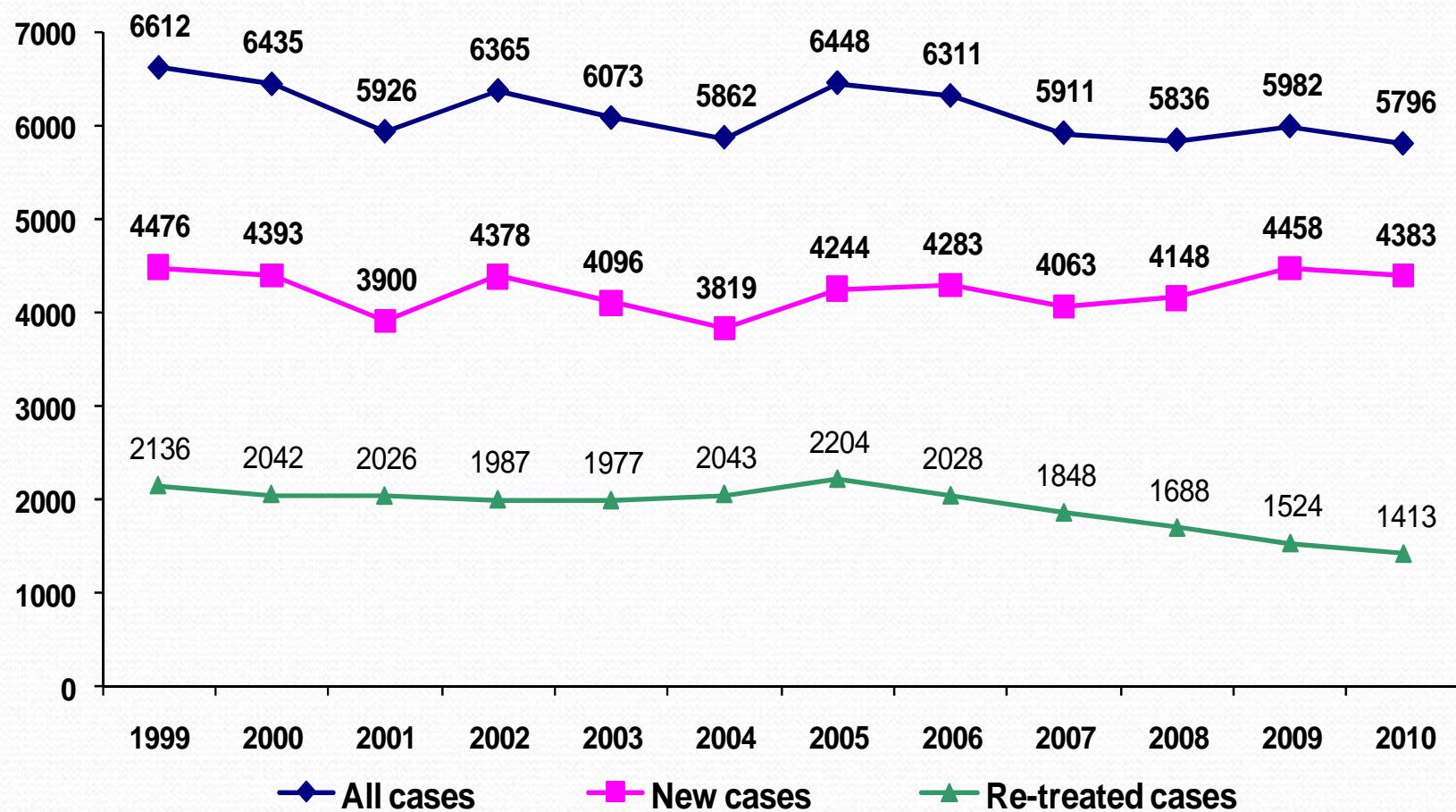
TB case notification

(all ages, per 100,000 population)

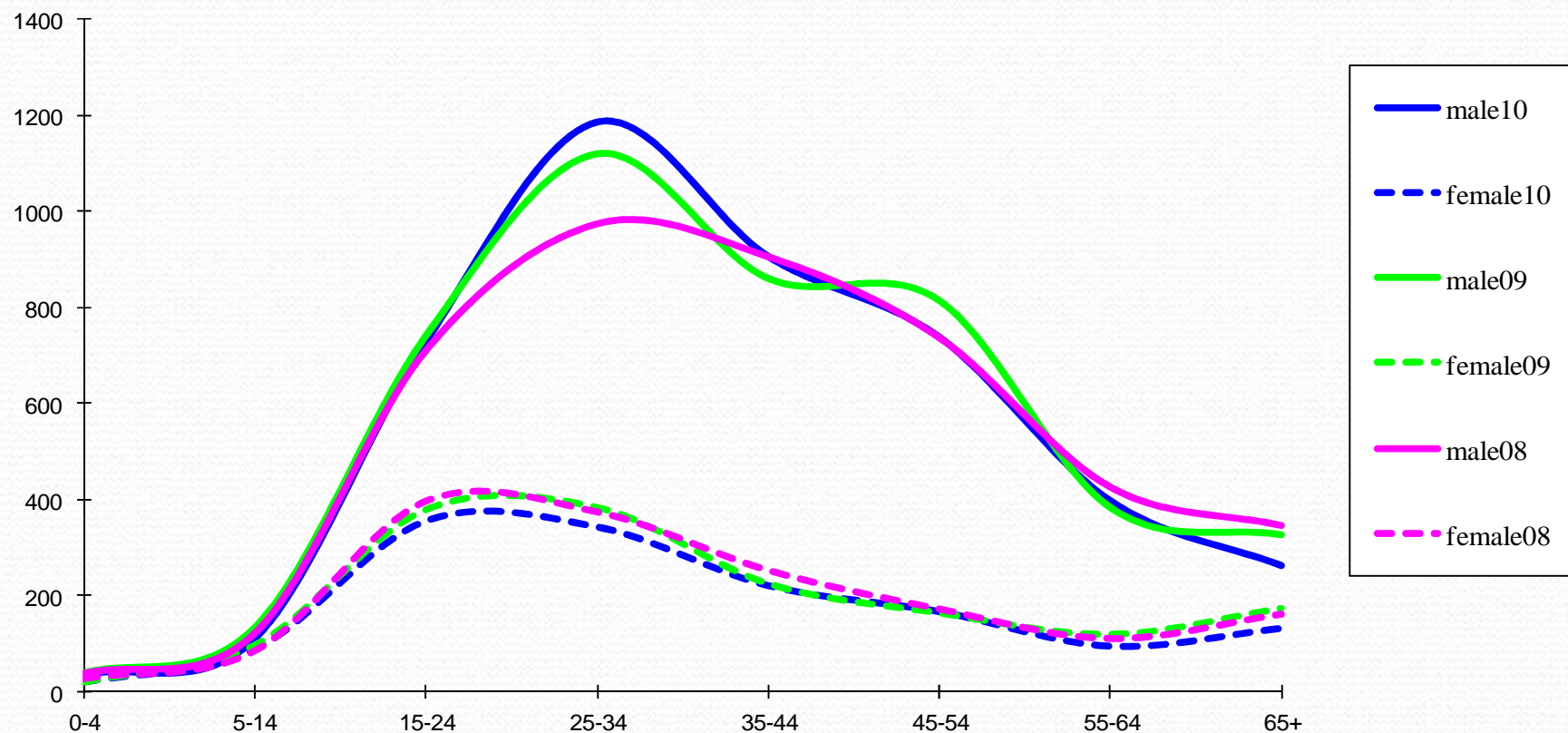


TB case notification

(all ages, in abs. numbers)



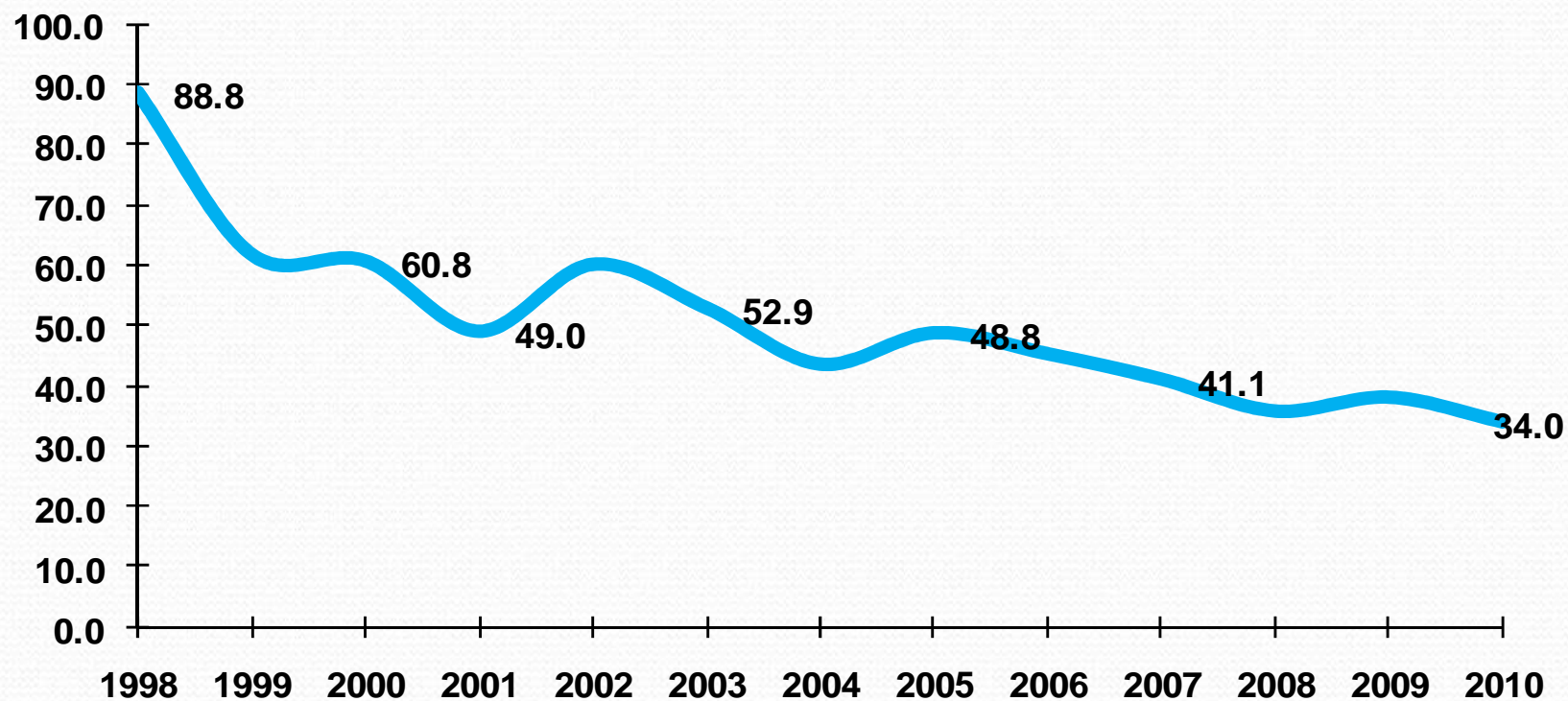
TB cases by sex and age-group (2008-10)



NTP Database

Child TB cases

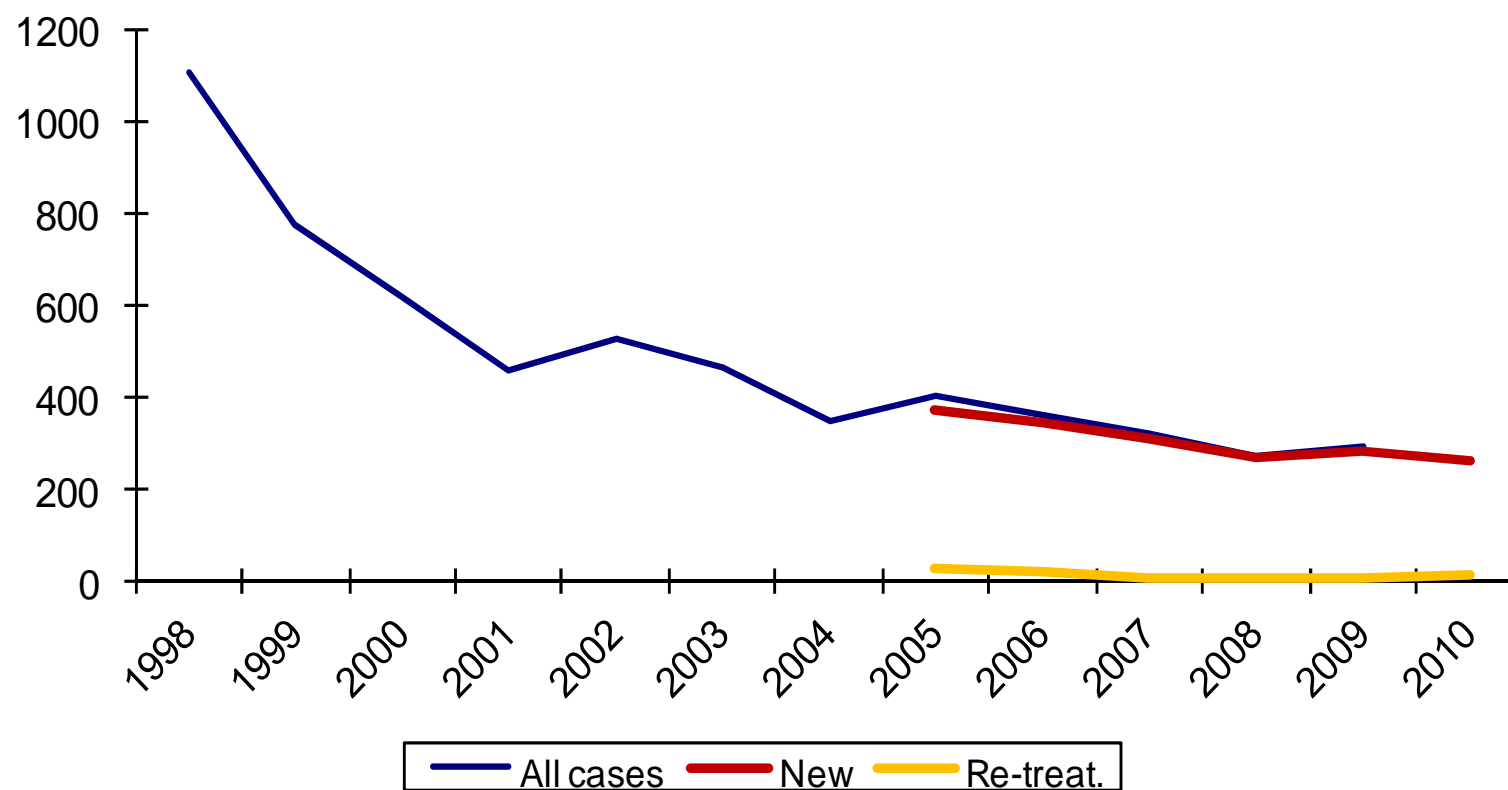
(0-14 age-group, per 100,000 population under 15 yrs.)



NTP Database

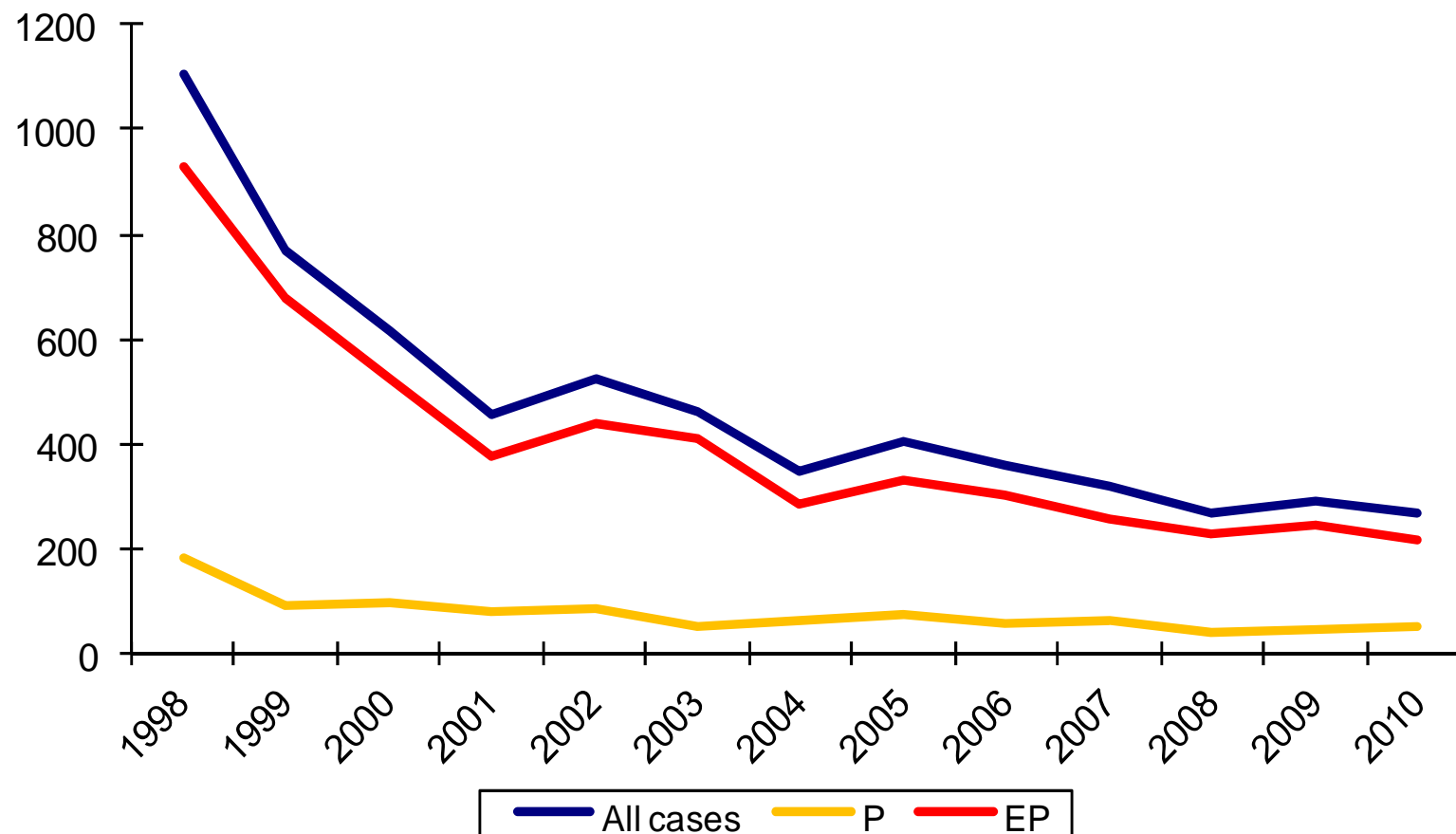
TB Notification in Children

(absolute number)

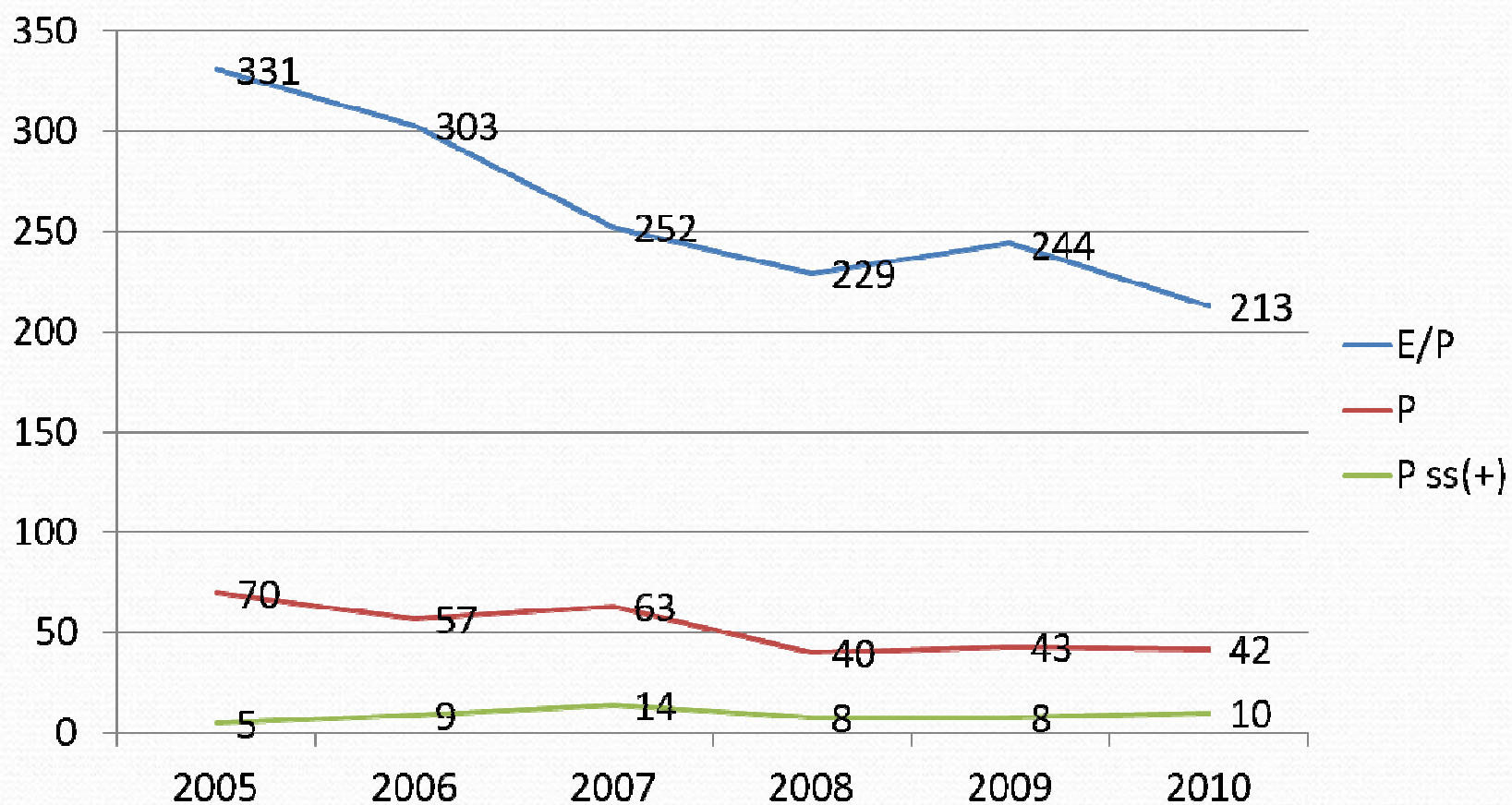


TB Notification in Children

(abs. num.)



Child TB cases by disease location



NTP Database

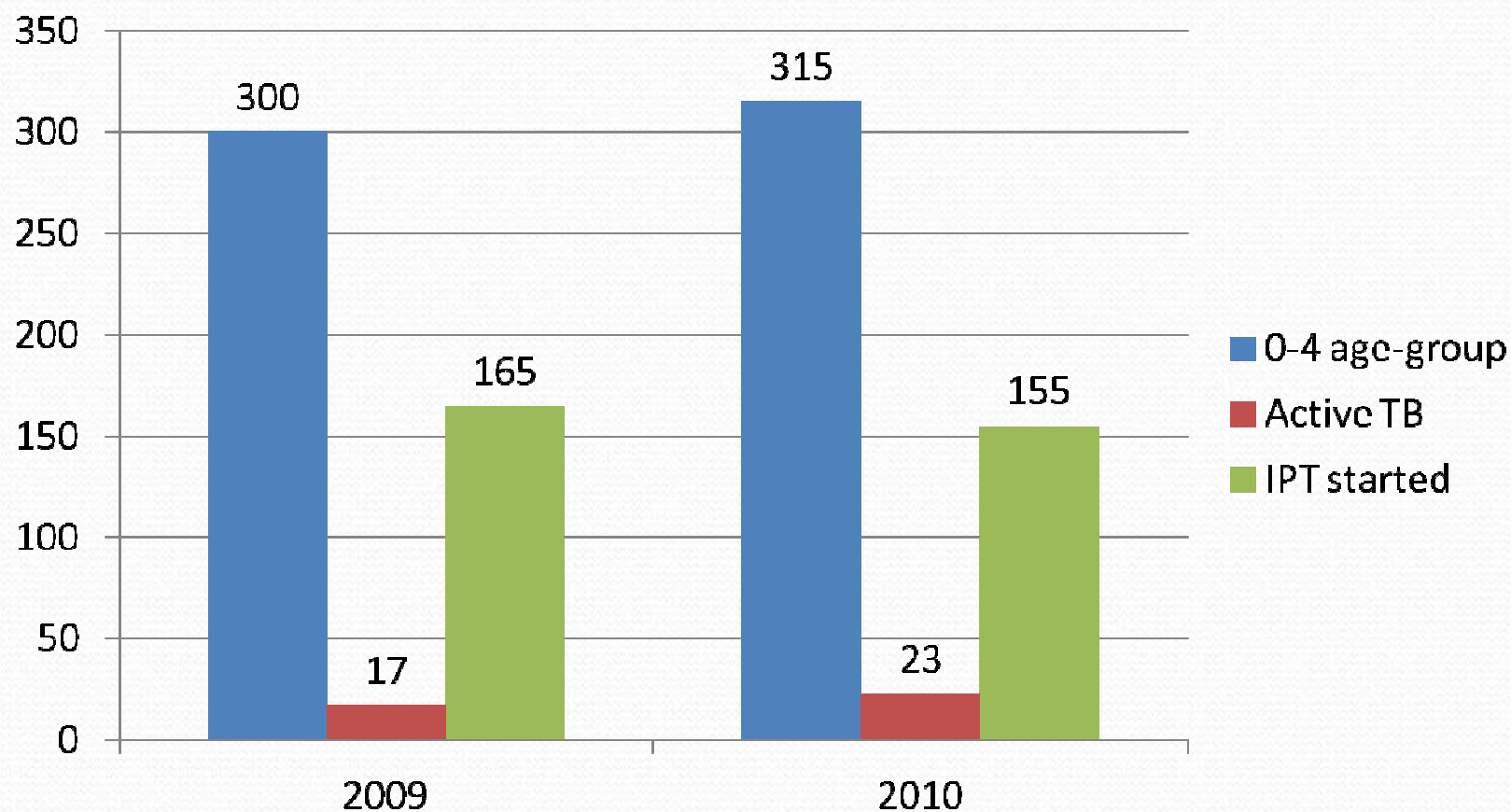
TB Case Finding in Children

- Passive case finding in General Population
- Active case finding - family contacts of SS+ TB patients
- Tuberculin Skin Test
- X-Ray
- Sputum, gastric and bronchial aspirate, CSF, biopate
 - Microscopy
 - Culture for both SS+ and SS- TB cases (2005)
 - I line DST for all culture positive patients (2005)
 - II line DST for MDR-TB patients (2008)
 - Rapid diagnosis:
- HAIN for SS+ TB cases (2009)
- GeneXpert test for SS- TB cases (2010)

TB care in Children

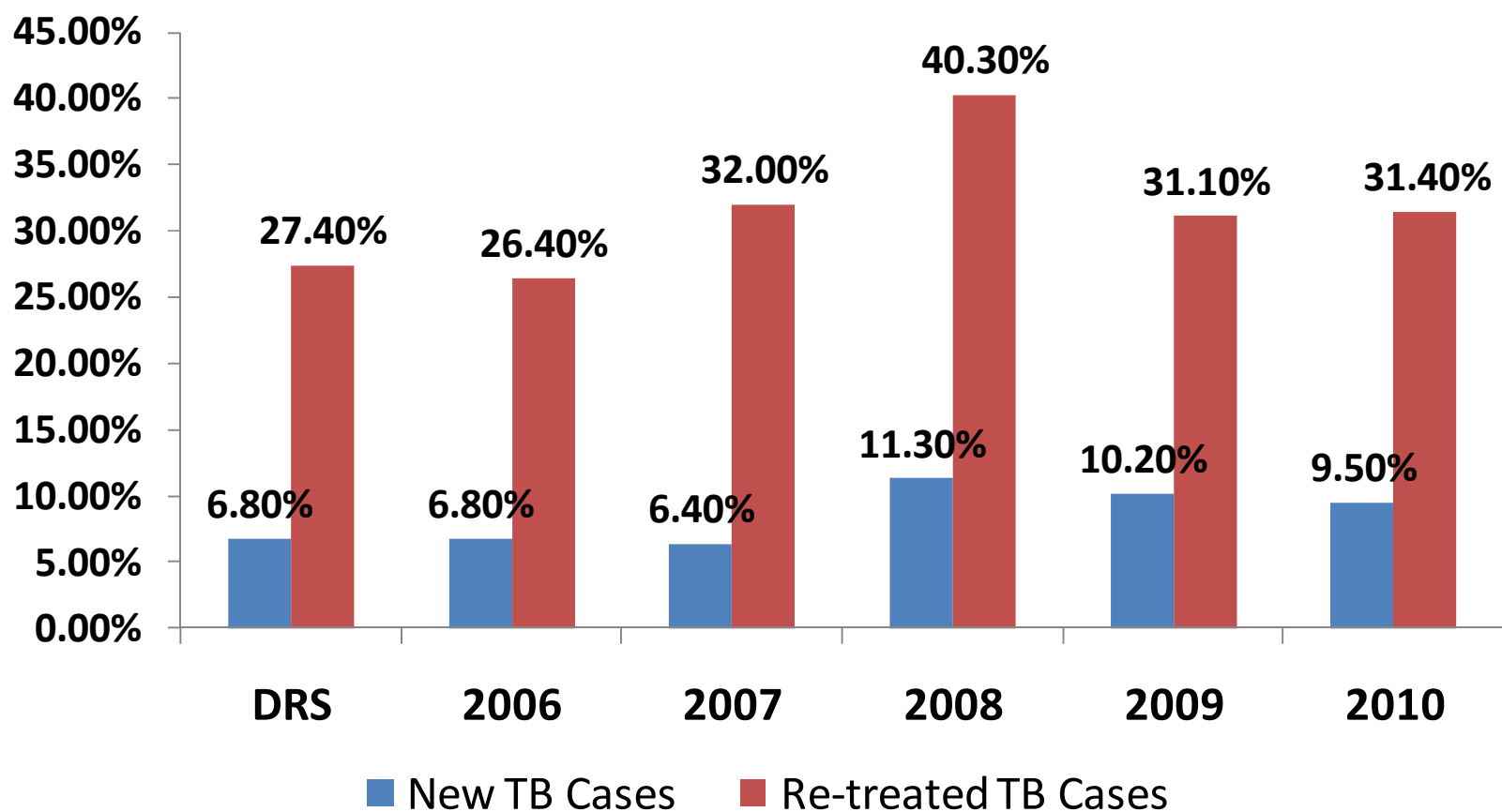
- TB prevention – Universal coverage of BCG Vaccination (on 2-4 days of life at the maternity home)
- LTBI treatment – 6 months of INH prophylaxis under age of 5 years among TST positive children
- Sensitive TB treatment - 2HRZE/4HR
- MDR-TB treatment – ETR or ITR based on DST results of the patient or source cases

Contact investigation results among 0-4 age-group



NTP Data

Drug Resistance Surveillance MDR-TB



NTP Database

DR- TB in Children

- Source case was identified in 37 (90.2%) cases
 - Family - 35 (94.6 %)
 - School - 2 (5.4%)
- 43 DR –TB Cases since 2008
 - DST was obtained in 19 (44.2%) cases:
 - MDR-TB -16 cases (84.2%)
 - XDR-TB – 1 case (5.3%)
 - Source case DST was used in 24 (55.8%) children

DR- TB in Children

43 DR-TB cases since 2008:

- EP TB 26 cases (60.5%)
- Pulmonary TB 17 cases (39.5%)
- Positive TST was found in 42 cases (97.7%)
- BCG among 33 cases (80.5%)

HIV among child TB cases 2010

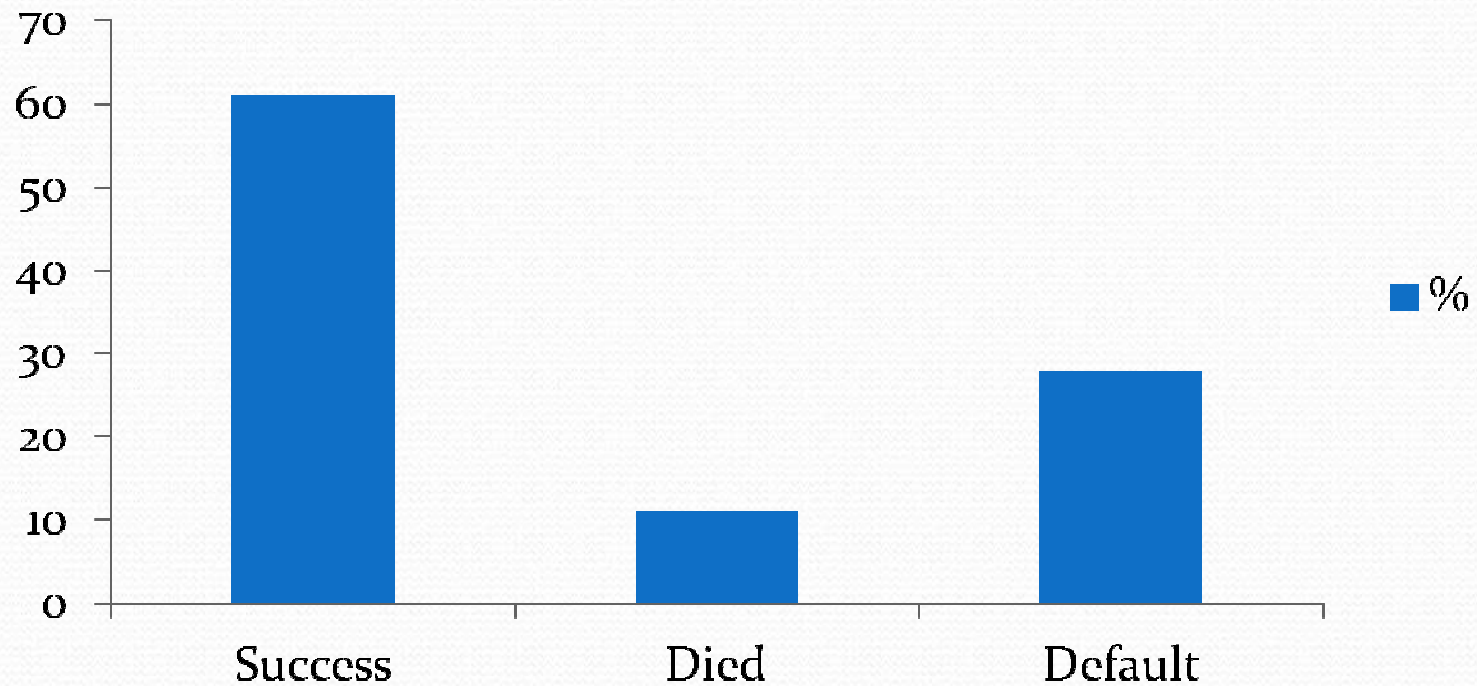
Age-group	HIV(+)	HIV(-)	Total
0-4	0	18	18
5-14	1	54	55
Total	1	72	73

TB-HIV co-infection – 1,4%

NTP Database

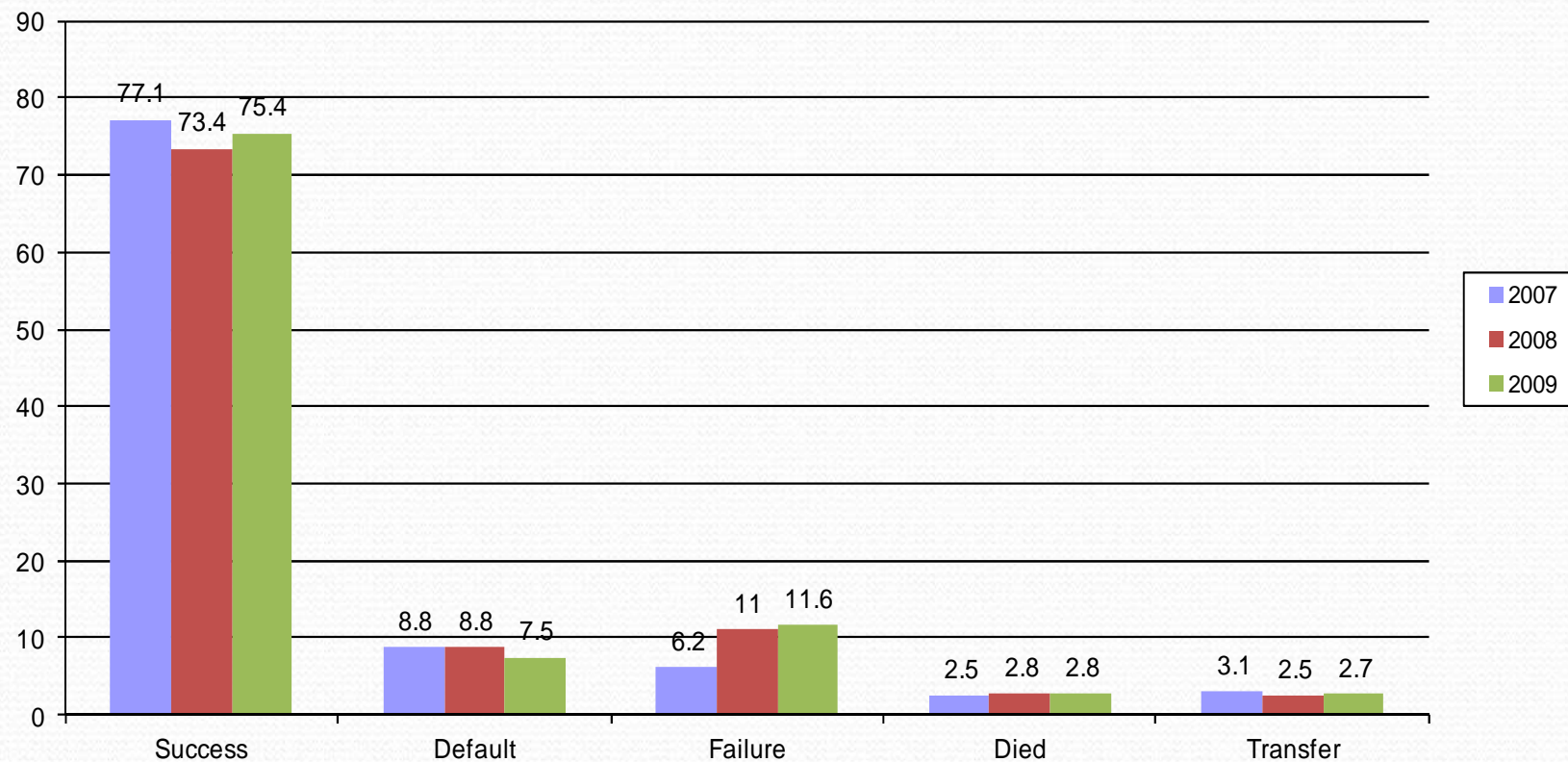
DR- TB treatment outcomes

Treatment outcomes are available for 18 children

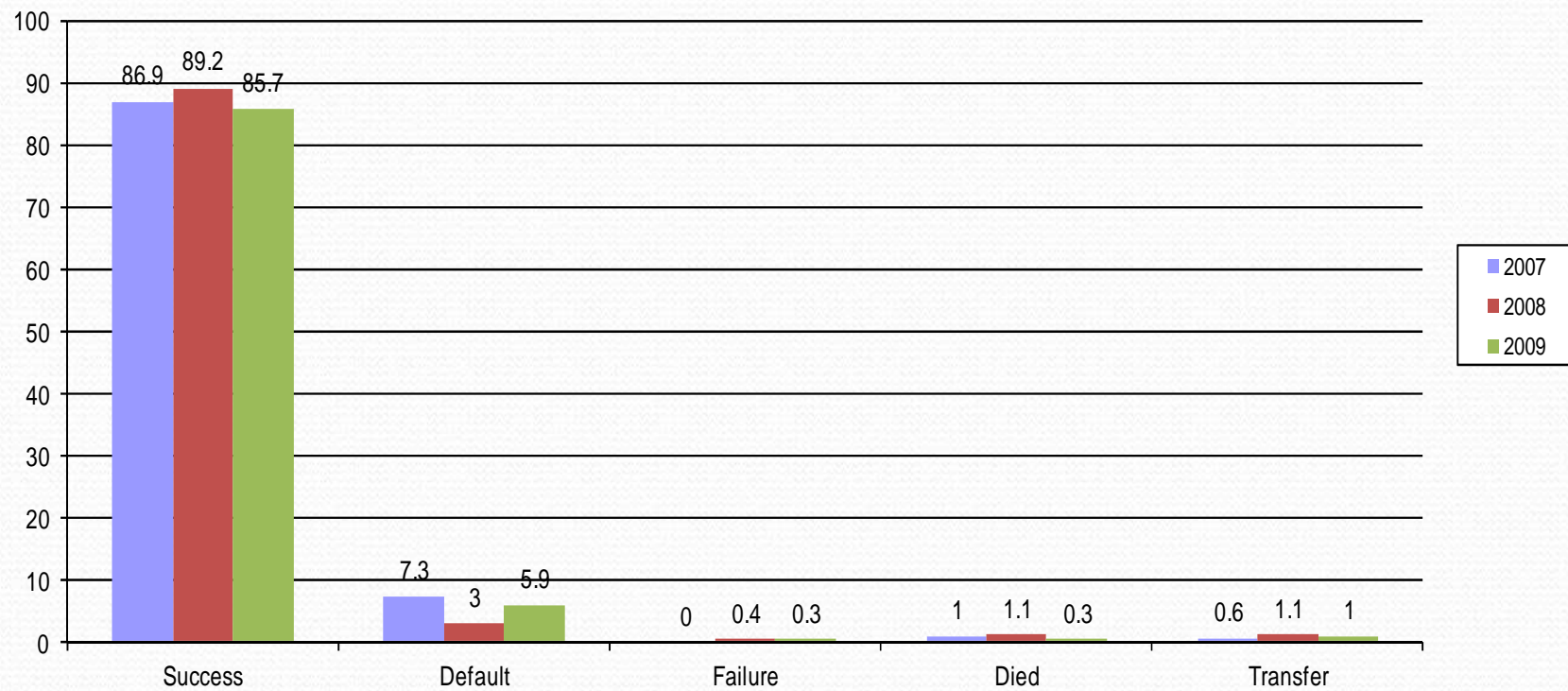


NTP Data

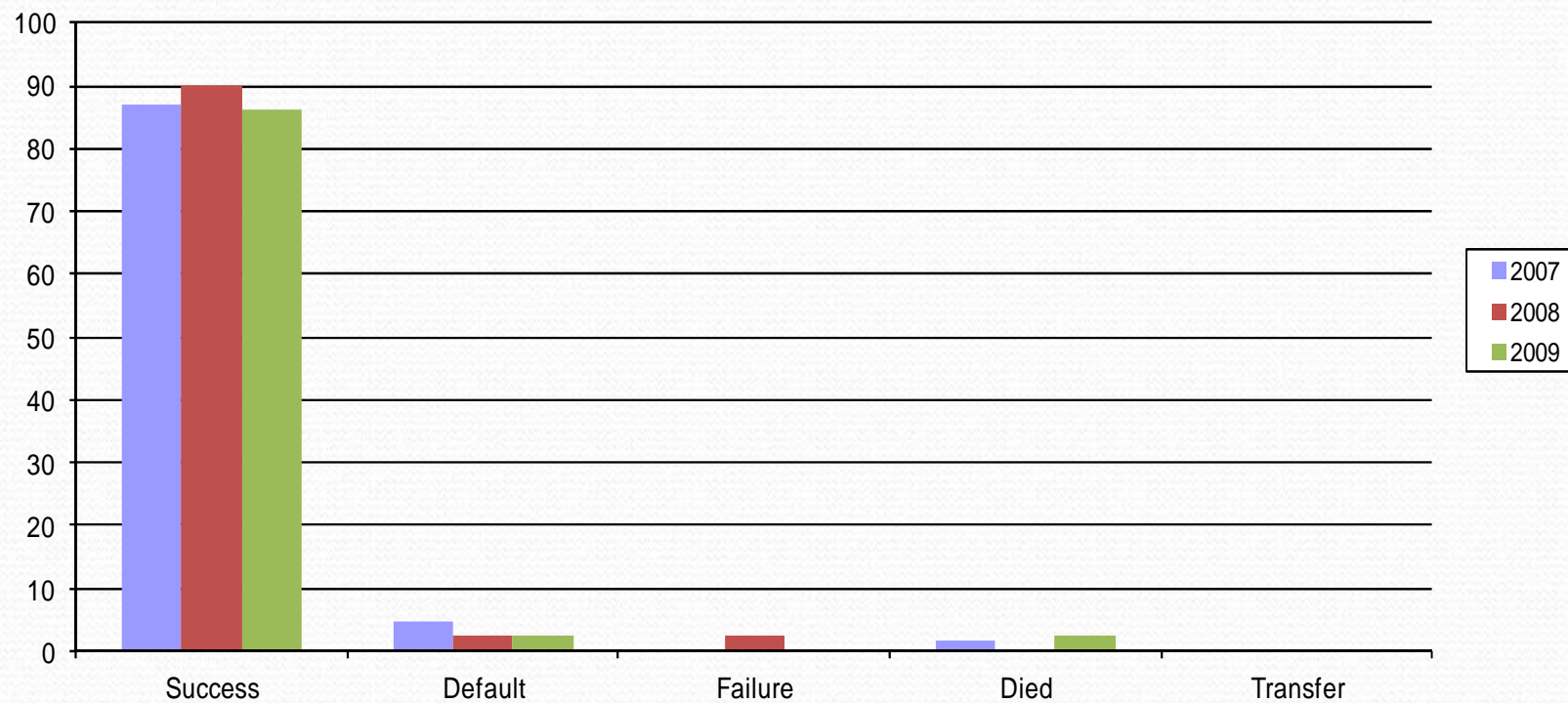
Treatment outcomes of new ss+ and/or culture-positive TB cases (all ages)



Treatment outcomes of child TB cases

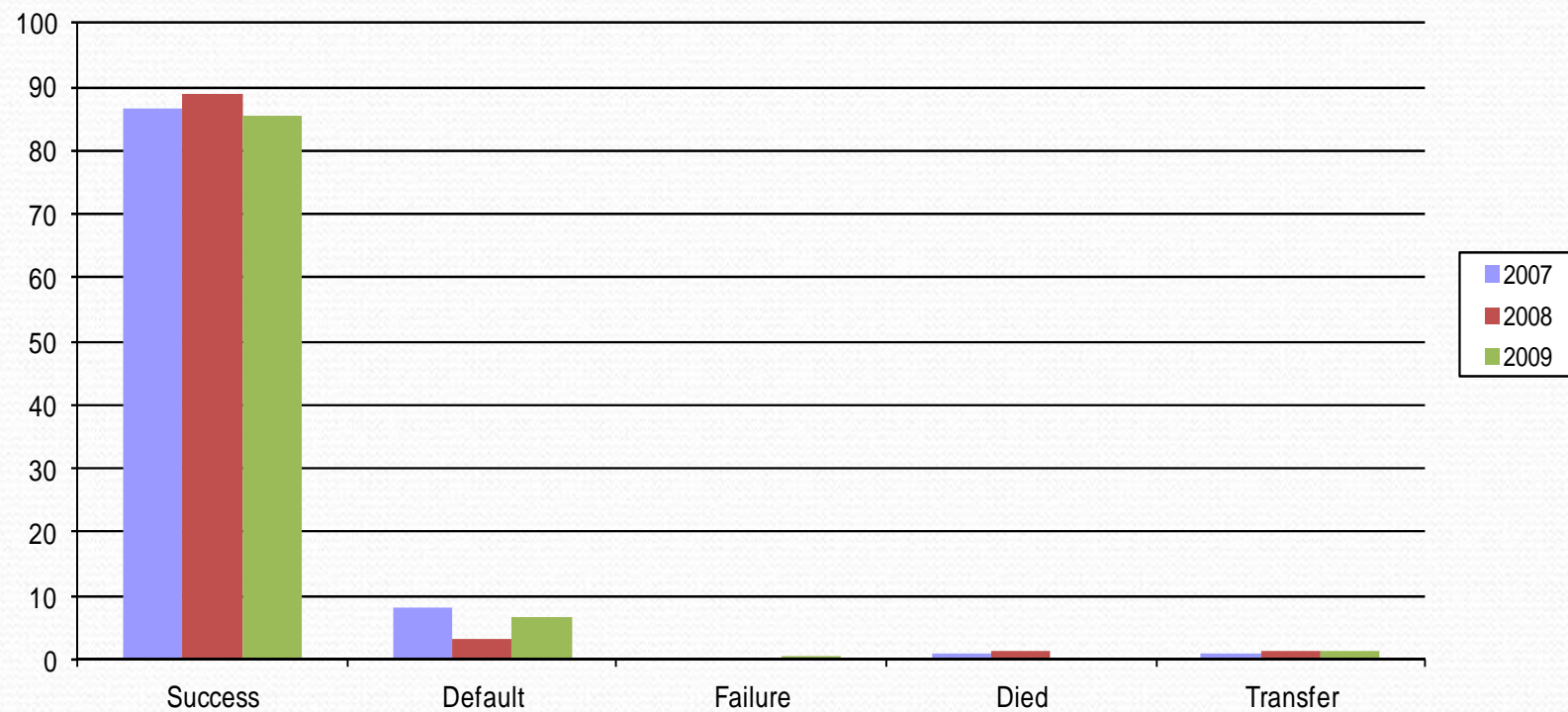


Treatment outcomes of pulmonary child cases



NTP Database

Treatment outcomes of extra-pulmonary child cases



NTP Database



Conclusion

- Today Georgia is a country with universal access to M/XDR-TB diagnosis and treatment
- The main risk factor for M/XDR-TB development in children is family contact
- Extrapulmonary forms of TB prevail in children
- The percent of isolates obtained is quite high



Thank You for your Attention