Childhood TB Notification in the Gert Sibande District, Mpumalanga Province, South Africa

Facility number:

Date: ………………… / 2004

*Please mark the appropriate box with an “X”.*

### Section A: Biographical Information

1. Gender:
   - † Female 1
   - ‡ Male 2

2. Your age at your last birthday: ____ Years

3. Note your professional qualifications. **Mark all that are applicable.**
   - † General nursing 1
   - ‡ Midwifery 2
   - † Psychiatric nursing 3
   - ‡ Community Health Nursing 4
   - † Nursing Administration 5
   - ‡ Nursing Education 6
   - † Primary Health Care 7
   - ‡ Other (Please specify): 8 …………………………….---------------------

4. Where is your facility situated?
   - † Rural 1
   - ‡ Urban 2

5. Which **ONE** of the following best describes the type of Health facility you work in?
   - † Provincial Government – fixed (permanent) clinic 1
   - ‡ Provincial Government – mobile clinic 2
   - † Provincial Government – community health centre 3

6. Have you had any specific TB training since graduating / completing your basic nursing training?
   - † Yes 1
   - ‡ No 2

6.1 If **yes**, how many days in total? ____

6.2 If **yes**, when was the most recent training (provide year)? ________________________

7. Do you feel that you would benefit from additional training on TB management in children?
   - † Yes 1
   - ‡ No 2
   - † Unsure 3

8. Which **ONE** best describes your professional role in TB management of children?
   - † I am the person mostly responsible for childhood TB management in the …---------------------
17. How many children of **15 years or older** are registered in your clinic on active treatment at present (2004)?

18.1 Do you have any child contacts of adults with TB who are on prophylactic treatment in your clinic at the moment?
- Yes 1
- No 2
- Unsure 3

18.2 If yes, how many?

19. How do you keep record of these children? **Mark all that are applicable.**
- None 1
- Extra TB Register 2
- Book 3
- Form 4
- Blue card of positive patient (Adults) 5
- Blue card of child contact 6
- Baby card/Road to Health card 7
- Other (Please specify): 8

**Section B: Diagnosing TB in Children**

Some of the questions in Section B may have more than one answer. **Mark all the correct answers, or fill in the blanks.**

1. **GENERAL**
   1.1 What strategies effectively prevent TB in children?
   - BCG vaccination 1
   - Chemo prophylaxis of child contacts of infectious adults 2
   - DPT vaccination 3
   - A functional National TB control programme 4
   - Treating smear positive adults 5
   - Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) 6
   - Anti-retroviral therapy (ARV) 7

   1.2 The risk of TB infection in children with TB in a given population depends on the following:
   - The number of infectious TB cases in the population 1
   - The degree of overcrowding in a community 2
   - The extent of exposure of infectious droplet nuclei 3
   - The proportion of children under 5 years of age in the population 4

2. **BCG**
   2.1 What does BCG stands for?

   ............................................................................................................................

   2.2 What is the preferred age for administering BCG to a child?
   - Birth 1
   - 1 Month 2
   - 1 Year 3
2.7 What is the most common adverse event following BCG immunisation?
- Scar 1
- Infected wound 2
- Fever 3
- Unsure 4

2.8 How many doses of BCG should be administered?
- One 1
- Two 2
- Does not matter 3
- Unsure 4

3. PREGNANT WOMEN AND INFANTS

3.1 What TB medicine(s) should not be given to pregnant women because it may affect their unborn child?
- Ethambutal 1
- INH 2
- Rifampisin 3
- Streptomycin 4
- PZA 5
- Unsure 6

3.2 How should you manage a baby born to a mother with active TB?
- Start treatment immediately after birth 1
- BCG must be given immediately after birth 2
- BCG should only be given once treatment of baby is completed 3
- Unsure 4

3.3 Are the TB drugs excreted in breast milk an effective treatment for active TB infection in a breastfeeding infant
- Yes 1
- No 2
- Unsure 3

4. DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

4.1 Tuberculin skin test for children

4.1.1 When should one perform a Tuberculin test?
- Suspect TB 1
- Suspect HIV/AIDS 2
- When a BCG vaccination is not followed by a scar 3
- Unsure 4

4.1.2 What does a positive Tuberculin test mean?
- The child is infected with TB 1
- The child has TB disease 2
- The child has been immunised with BCG 3
- Unsure 4
4.1.5 Correct reading of a Mantoux test is limited to:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Height of the swelling</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Colour of the swelling</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Diameter of the swelling</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4.2 X-rays as a diagnostic tool in children

4.2.1 Do you make use of x-rays in your clinic to diagnose TB in children?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.2 The gold standard for diagnosing TB in children is chest x-rays.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 High index of suspicion / Clinical signs and symptoms of TB in children

4.3.1 Which **ONE** group of patients is the main focus of TB control?

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adults diagnosed with x-rays</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sputum negative adults</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sputum positive adults</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4.3.2 Which of the following groups are at risk of developing serious forms of TB?

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adolescents</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Children under 2 years</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.3 How do you know when a child is responding to TB treatment? **Mark all applicable answers.**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gains weight</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TB symptoms disappear</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fever subside</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>X-ray improve</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.4 The diagnosis of TB in children primarily revolves around (mark all applicable answers):

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clinical features</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tuberculin skin test</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chest x-ray</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>History of contact with a sputum positive Pulmonary TB case</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>VCT</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>TB blood test</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.5 Which of the following symptoms are suggestive of TB in children? **Mark all applicable answers.**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Persistent cough</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3.7 Which ONE group of children are more susceptible to TB?
- 15 Chronically overweight
- 16 Chronically underweight
- 17 Boys
- 18 Girls
- 19 Unsure

4.4 Score system for diagnosis of TB in children

Does your clinic use a score system for assisting with the diagnosis of TB in children?
- Yes 1
- No 2
- Unsure 3

If yes, do you have a standardised score chart / record that you complete for every child with suspected TB?
- Yes 1
- No 2
- Unsure 3

How do you rate the TB SCORE CHART in assisting you with TB diagnosis in children?
- Very useful 1
- Useful 2
- Not useful 3
- Unsure 4

Do you have any other comments regarding the TB score chart?

4.4.5 Do you use a Paediatric TB FLOW CHART?
- Yes 1
- No 2
- Unsure 3

4.4.6 Is the Paediatric SCORE CHART displayed on the walls of the consulting rooms?
- Yes 1
- No 2
- Unsure 3

4.4.7 Is the Paediatric FLOW CHART displayed on the walls of the consulting rooms?
- Yes 1
- No 2
- Unsure 3

4.5 Gastric washing / gastric suction

Why is gastric washing/suction used as a diagnostic tool in children?
- Children can not easily produce sputum 1
- Sputum tests are always negative in children 2
- Children under the age of 10 swallow their sputum 3
- Unsure 4

4.6 Road to Health card

4.6.1 Do you use the Road to Health card as a diagnostic tool for diagnosing TB in children?
- Yes 1
- No 2
- Unsure 3

For office use only

For office use only

For office use only
4.10 Diagnostic tests

4.10.1 Do you make use of any of the following to diagnose TB in children in your facility?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tests</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unsure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Urine test</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Stools</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Rapid Amplification test</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Pandys test</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Automated radiometric culture methodology (Bactec)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Serology tests</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) DNA Fingerprinting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Computed tomography scanning</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Polymerase reaction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Phage systems</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Radiometric liquid culture systems</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) In vitro assays</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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Thank you for your participation.