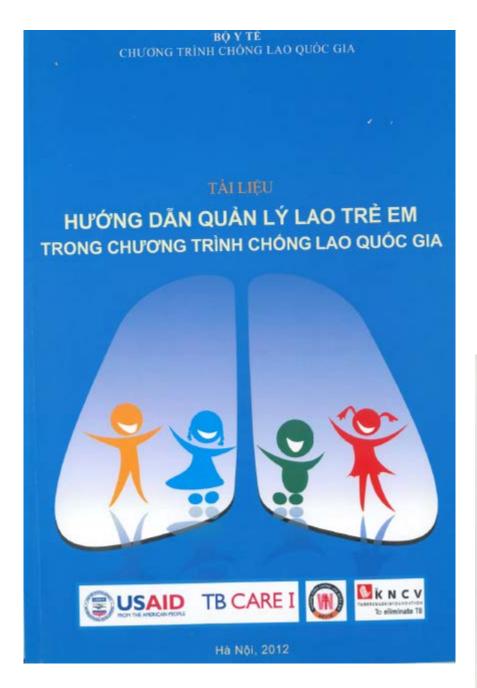


Viet Nam

Situational analysis - 2011:

- Child TB < 2% of total burden despite
 high prevalence (307/100,000) on recent survey
 research on TB meningitis
 For diagnosis, needed to get to tertiary hospital level
 No confidence to diagnose at secondary care level
- Opportunity provided by political will
- National guidelines updated (2011) and now include recommendations for contact screening and IPT
 - but wide policy-practice gap



Training of trainers 2011

Identified 4 pilot provinces for community-based contact screening and strengthening child TB diagnosis

Adapted desk-guide

Developed training materials and reporting and recording forms

	NH CHỐNG LAO C	QUÓC G	TA				
			174				
							pr.
5. BAO CAC	TRÊ TIẾP XÚ	CNG	JONL	ÂYVÀ	DŲ PH	ÒNG H	1-
					Quý:	Năi	m:
Đơn vị báo các	D:						
Xã/phường:			Huyện	/quận:			
Tinh/thành:							
			0 - 4 tuổi		tuši	Tổng số	
No	Nội dung		No	Nam	No	Nam	r
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(
Số trẻ tiếp xúc nguồn lây được đăng ký sàng lọc.				Laurens	Service St.		
Số lần trẻ có dấu hiệu/triệu chứng nghi lao gửi tuyến huyện khám sàng lọc.							
Số trẻ đãng ký điều trị dự phòng H.				Service Info			
Số trẻ được điều	trị dự phòng H.	of Assets	11/11	polenti pli	HTM IN		
Số trẻ được điều trị dự phòng H cùng Quý năm trước.						4007	-
Số trẻ <u>hoàn thành</u> cùng Quý năm tr	i điều trị dự phòng H ước (*)						
Tổng số ca lao	AFB (+)	pall or		1000000			
trẻ em được	AFB (-)					- 1-15	
phát hiện	Ngoài phối						

Viet Nam

- NTP ownership and political will
- Child TB working group
- From Q4 2012 recent review
- Four provinces involved 35 districts and 611 communal health centres

- Variable uptake of IPT
- Low numbers of TB cases referred or diagnosed

Phát hiện sớm VÀ PHÒNG BỆNH LAO CHO TRỂ EM

- * TRÉ EM CÓ NGUY CƠ MẮC BỆNH LAO KHI
- Trẻ sống cùng nhà với người mắc bệnh lao phổi.
- Trẻ có HIV.
- Trẻ suy dinh dưỡng.
- Trẻ sống trong môi trường ô nhiễm, nhà ở không thông thoáng.





- KHI TRÉ EM CÓ MỘT TRONG CÁC TRIỆU CHỨNG NGHI MẮC BÊNH LAO NHƯ:
- Ho, thở khỏ khẻ dai dằng được điều trị bằng kháng sinh không khỏi.
- Sốt kéo dài.
- Sút cân hoặc không tặng cân.
- Đổ mở hôi ban đêm,...

Hãy chuyển trẻ đến Tổ chống lao quận/huyện để khám và điều trị bệnh lao miễn phí.

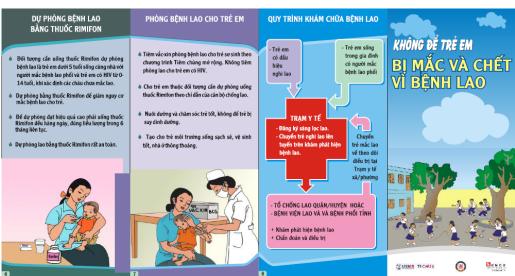
- PHÒNG BÊNH LAO CHO TRỂ EM BẰNG CÁCH:
- Tiêm vắc xin phòng bệnh lao cho trẻ sơ sinh.
 Điều trị dự phòng bằng Rimifon cho trẻ em
- Điều trị dự phòng bằng Rimifon cho trẻ em dưới 5 tuổi và trẻ em có HIV sống cùng người mắc bệnh lao phổi, ngay từ khi các cháu còn chưa mắc bệnh lao.













Viet Nam

• 1,480 health workers trained so far

Rolling out to additional 21 provinces in 2013/4

Funding to NTP from Global Fund

Review in Sept 2014

Lao PDR

Situation/progress:

- Epidemiological indicators suggest that child TB is greatly underdiagnosed in Lao PDR
 - < 2% of total burden</p>
 - Most child cases registered are > 5 years
- Opportunity provided by political will:
 - to improve child TB diagnosis and management
 - to reduce infant and child mortality
- National guidelines available but wide policy-practice gap

Recent prevalence survey in Laos:

Culture-positive TB was 606 per 100,000

Only 78 children treated for TB in 2012 i.e. <5 per 100,000 children

Joint Monitoring Mission Report, WHO WPRO, 2013

Issues:

- Child TB under-diagnosed and under-recognised
- Almost no child contact screening and management
- Lack of confidence in making a clinical diagnosis of TB in children at all levels
- Appropriate regimens and treatment available but difficulties to get treatment if child is not confirmed
- Limited linkage between child health workers including paediatricians and NTP

Recommendations:

- Identify child TB champions and form a national child TB working group that improves linkage and supports NTP in training and operational research
- •Strengthen diagnosis including at the district level through training and development of a child TB management manual for health workers in Lao language
- •Implement symptom-based screening and management of contacts including children

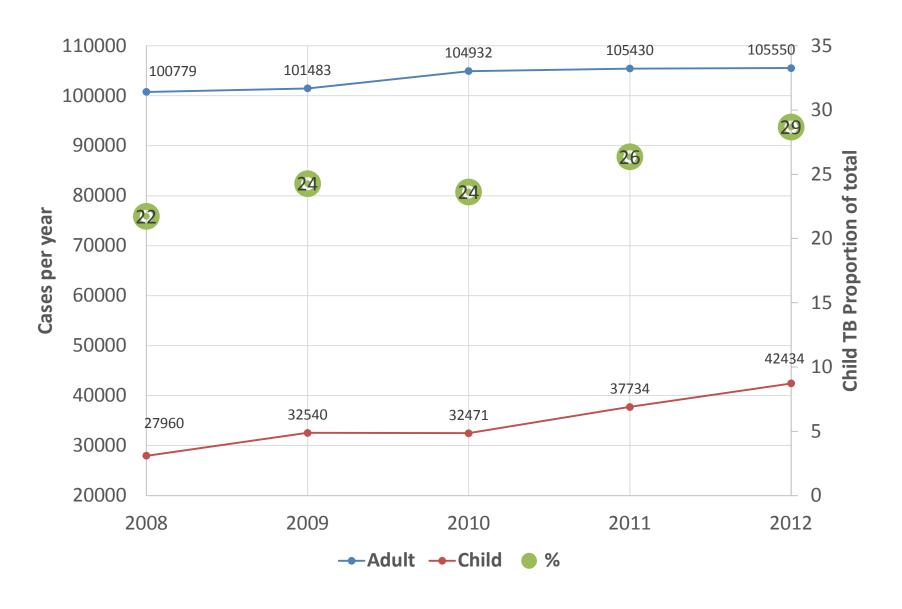
Myanmar

 National prevalence survey in 2010: smear positive TB prevalence of 242 per 100,000 adults bacteriologically confirmed 612 per 100,000 adults

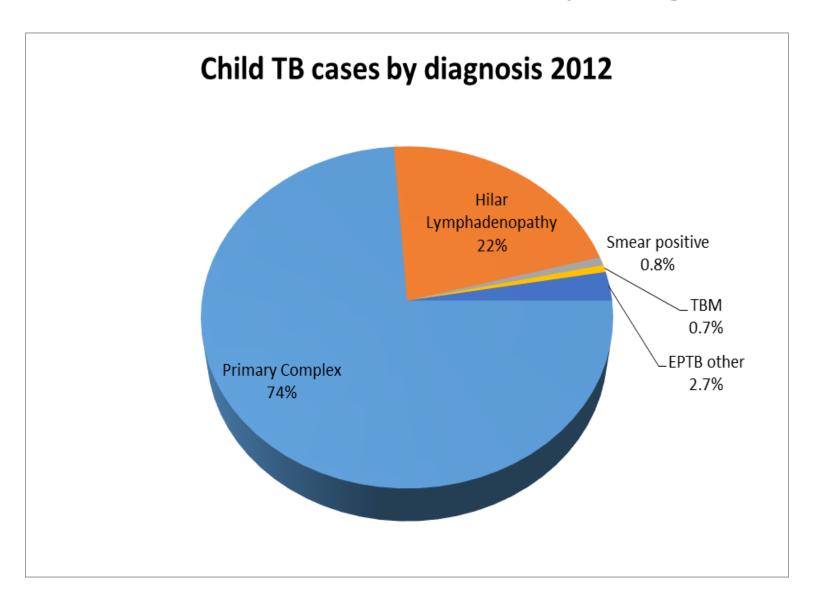
Higher in urban than rural areas, and higher in males than females.

 Inclusion of all forms of TB registered and reported since 2007 provides data of high proportion of children treated for TB

National data – child TB proportion



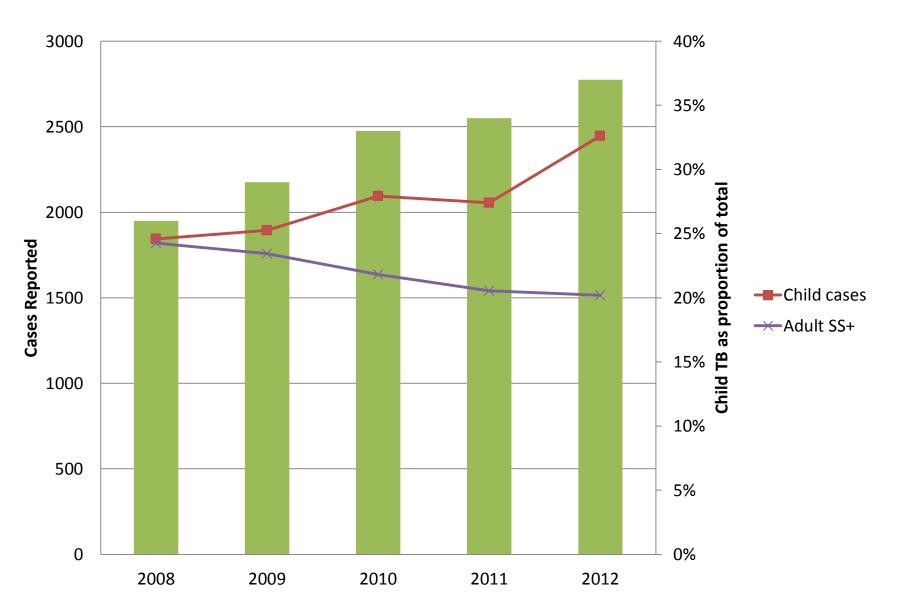
National data – child TB by diagnosis



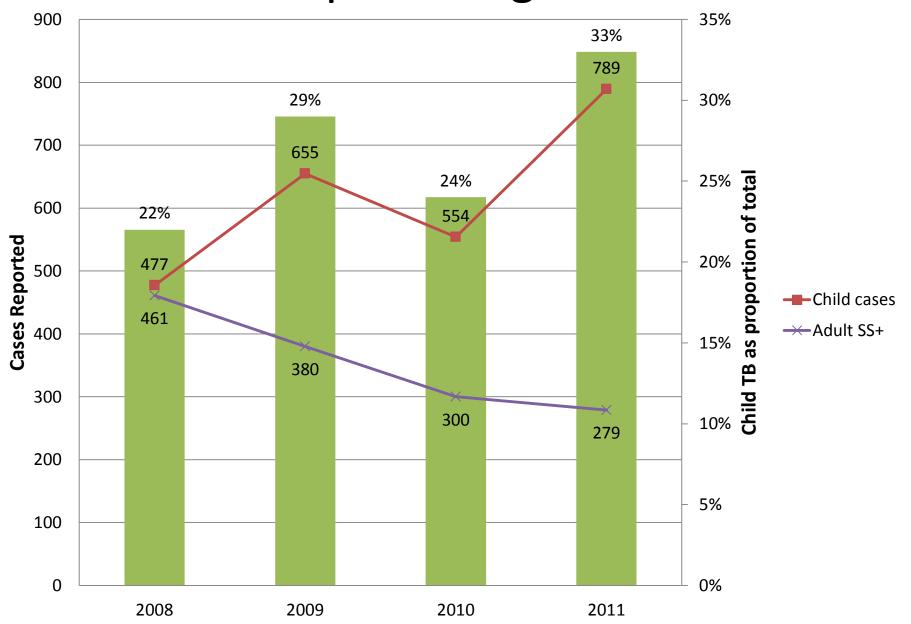
National data – child TB by age

	0-4	%	5-14	%	
Smear +			338		338
PC	13367	42.6	17982	57.4	31349
HL	4411	47.5	4879	52.5	9290
TBM	163	56.0	128	44.0	291
EP other	340	29.2	826	70.8	1166
Total	18281	43%	24153	57%	42434

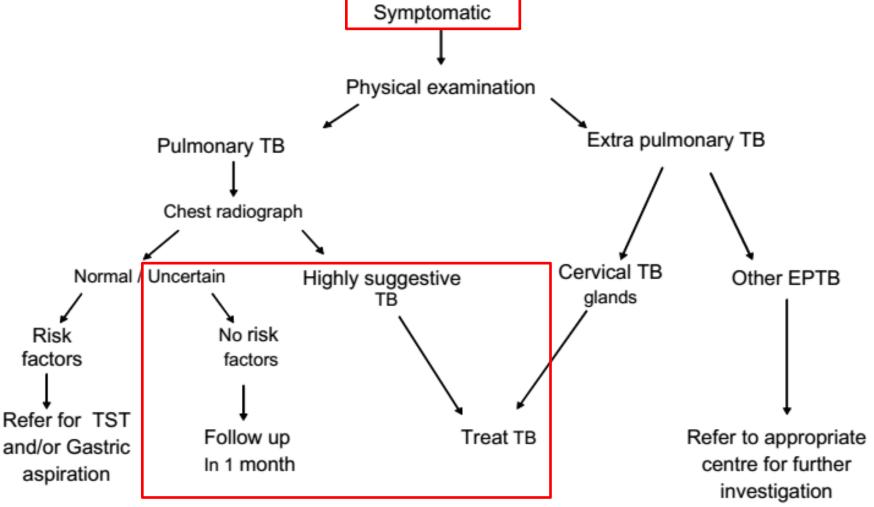
Mon State



Hpa-An region



Assessment of a symptomatic child younger than 8 years of age at Township and District hospital Symptomatic



10.250 Per Boot (16) kg. fever (+) 2 Day. cough (+) 2 Day. . LO'A C+). LOW C+). Contact person (-). CXR CPA) P'complex.

Rx. Started Anti TB Cat III.

Criteria for the diagnosis of TB on the chest radiograph

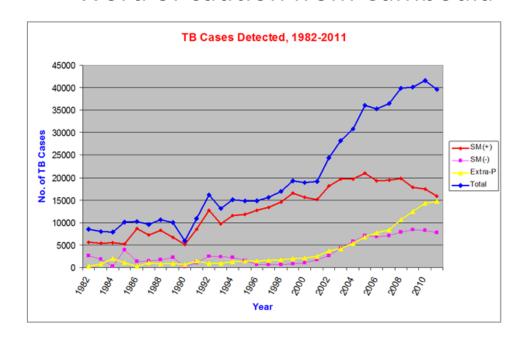
Although no specific radiological signs exist for tuberculosis the following features highly assist in the diagnosis of tuberculosis when considered together with clinical features and epidemiological context.

- Unequivocal hilar lymph gland enlargement with or without parenchymal opacification
- Miliary mottling (especially in HIV-uninfected children)
- Large pleural effusion (≥ 1/3 of pleural cavity) in children older than 5 years of age
- Apical opacification with cavitation (adult type disease; very rare in children, common in adolescents)

"New" recommendations and "available" products for high dose childhood TB regimen T2Y2 3 Drugs Regimen, High Dose

Phase	Intensiv	ve phase	Continuation phase
	(2 m	onths)	(4 months)
Weight	RHZ	RH	RH (60+60)
Band	(60+30+150)	(60+60)	
5-7 kg	1	0.5	1
8-10 kg	2	0.5	2
11-14 kg	2	1	3
15-20 kg	3	1-2	4

Word of caution from Cambodia



overall

