

Child tuberculosis in Respira Lung Hospital, Yogyakarta: demographic and clinical profiles

Stefani Candra Firmanti¹, Rina Triasih²

¹Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Diponegoro, ²Department of Paediatrics, Dr. Sardjito General Hospital/Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant source of morbidity and mortality among children in endemic settings. Demographic and clinical profiles of children with TB in Yogyakarta have not been well documented. A total of 80 children with TB were diagnosed with TB during the study period. There were 41 (51.2%) females and 39 (48.8%) males. The case finding of child TB cases has been increasing from 20 cases in 2014, 28 cases in 2015, and 32 cases in 2016. The majority of the children (89.3%) aged less than 5 years. The most common symptoms were cough 50 (62.5%), followed by weight loss 45 (56.3%), and fever 28 (35%). Contact with a TB case was identified in 46 (57.5%) children. Mantoux test was done in 76 (95%) children with positive result documented in 61 (76.3%) children. Chest X-ray was done in 54 (67.5%) children, of which 52 (65%) chest X-rays showed suggestive of TB. Confirmed diagnosis (bacteriology) was only documented in one child (1.25%).

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*corresponding author: stefanisuryanto@gmail.com