

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

For office use only

Facility number:

V1

Date: / 2004

Please mark the appropriate box with an "X".

Section A: Biographical Information

1. Gender: ·1 Female 1 ·2 Male 2 V2

2. Your age at your last birthday: Years V3

3. Note your professional qualifications. **Mark all that are applicable.**

- 1 General nursing 1
- 2 Midwifery 2
- 3 Psychiatric nursing 3
- 4 Community Health Nursing 4
- 5 Nursing Administration 5
- 6 Nursing Education 6
- 7 Primary Health Care 7
- 8 Other (Please specify): 8 V4

4. Where is your facility situated?
 ·1 Rural 1
 ·2 Urban 2 V5

5. Which **ONE** of the following best describes the type of Health facility you work in?
 ·1 Provincial Government – fixed (permanent) clinic 1
 ·2 Provincial Government – mobile clinic 2
 ·3 Provincial Government – community health centre 3 V6

6. Have you had any specific TB training since graduating / completing your basic nursing training?
 ·1 Yes 1 ·1 No 2 V7

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

6.2 If **yes**, when was the most recent training (provide year)? V8

7. Do you feel that you would benefit from additional training on TB management in children?
 ·1 Yes 1 ·1 No 2 ·1 Unsure 3 V9

8. Which **ONE** best describes your professional role in TB management of children? For office use only

·1 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**)?

V19

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

V20

18.2 If yes, how many?

V21

19. How do you keep record of these children? **Mark all that are applicable.**

- 1 None 1
- 2 Extra TB Register 2
- 3 Book 3
- 4 Form 4
- 5 Blue card of positive patient (Adults) 5
- 6 Blue card of child contact 6
- 7 Baby card/Road to Health card 7
- 8 Other (Please specify): 8

For office use only

- V22
- V23
- V24
- V25
- V26
- V27
- V28
- V29

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?
 ·1 BCG vaccination 1
 ·2 Chemo prophylaxis of child contacts of infectious adults 2
 ·3 DPT vaccination 3
 ·4 A functional National TB control programme 4
 ·5 Treating smear positive adults 5
 ·6 Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) 6
 ·7 Anti-retroviral therapy (ARV) 7

- V30
- V31
- V32
- V33
- V34
- V35
- V36

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

- V37
- V38
- V39
- V40

2. BCG

2.1 What does BCG stands for?

V41

2.2 What is the preferred age for administering BCG to a child?
 ·2 Birth 1
 ·3 1 Month 2
 ·4 1 Year 3

· Repeat it 1 · Leave it 2 · Unsure 3

V46

2.7 What is the most common adverse event following BCG immunisation?

- 8 Scar 1
- 9 Infected wound 2
- 10 Fever 3
- 11 Unsure 4

V47

2.8 How many doses of BCG should be administered?

- 12 One 1
- 13 Two 2
- 14 Does not matter 3
- 15 Unsure 4

V48

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?

- 16 Ethambutal 1
- 17 INH 2
- 18 Rifampisin 3
- 19 Streptomycin 4
- 20 PZA 5
- 21 Unsure 6

V49

3.2 How should you manage a baby born to a mother with active TB?

- 22 Start treatment immediately after birth 1
- 23 BCG must be given immediately after birth 2
- 24 BCG should only be given once treatment of baby is completed 3
- 25 Unsure 4

V50

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

V51

4. **DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS**

4.1 **Tuberculin skin test for children**

4.1.1 When should one perform a Tuberculin test?

- 26 Suspect TB 1
- 27 Suspect HIV/AIDS 2
- 28 When a BCG vaccination is not followed by a scar 3
- 29 Unsure 4

V52

4.1.2 What does a positive Tuberculin test mean?

- 30 The child is infected with TB 1
- 31 The child has TB disease e 2
- 32 The child has been immunised with BCG G 3
- 33 Unsure 4

• V5

4.1.5 Correct reading of a Mantoux test is limited to:

- 44 Height of the swelling

1

- 45 Colour of the swelling

2

- 46 Diameter of the swelling

3

- 47 Unsure

4

V61

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?

- Yes

1

 · No

2

 · Unsure

3

V62

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

- True

1

 · False

2

 · Unsure

3

V63

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?

- 48 Adults diagnosed with x-rays

1

- 49 Sputum negative adults

2

- 50 Sputum positive adults

3

- 51 Unsure

4

V64

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

- 1 Adults

1

- 2 Adolescents

2

- 3 Children under 2 years

3

- 4 Unsure

4

V65

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

- 1 Gains weight

1

- 2 TB symptoms disappear

2

- 3 Fever subside

3

- 4 X-ray improve

4

- 5 Unsure

5

For office use only

- V66
- V67
- V68
- V69
- V70

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

- 1 Clinical features

1

- 2 Tuberculin skin test

2

- 3 Chest x-ray

3

- 4 History of contact with a sputum positive Pulmonary TB case

4

- 5 VCT

5

- 6 TB blood test

6

- 7 Unsure

- V71
- V72
- V73
- V74
- V75
- V76
- V77

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

- 1 Persistent cough

1

V78

4.3.7 Which **ONE** group of children are more susceptible to TB?

- 15 Chronically overweight

1

- 16 Chronically underweight

2

- 17 Boys

3

- 18 Girls

4

- 19 Unsure

5

V98

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?

- 4.4.1 · Yes

1

 · No

2

 · Unsure

3

V99

4.4.2 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

For office use only
 V100

4.4.3 How do you rate the **TB SCORE CHART** in assisting you with TB diagnosis in children?

- 20 Very useful

1

- 21 Useful

2

- 22 Not useful

3

- 23 Unsure

4

V101

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

.....
.....

V102

4.4.5 Do you use a Paediatric **TB FLOW CHART**?

- Yes

1

 · No

2

 · Unsure

3

V103

4.4.6 Is the Paediatric **SCORE CHART** displayed on the walls of the consulting rooms?

- Yes

1

 · No

2

 · Unsure

3

V104

4.4.7 Is the Paediatric **FLOW CHART** displayed on the walls of the consulting rooms?

- Yes

1

 · No

2

 · Unsure

3

V105

4.5 **Gastric washing / gastric suction**

4.5.1 Why is gastric washing/suction used as a diagnostic tool in children?

- 24 Children can not easily produce sputum

1

- 25 Sputum tests are always negative in children

2

- 26 Children under the age of 10 swallow their sputum

3

- 27 Unsure

4

V106
 V107
 V108
 V109

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

4.8.1

V114

4.8.2

V115

4.9 **Delete**

4.9.1

V116

4.9.2

V117

4.10 **Diagnostic tests**

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

Tests

- (1) Urine test
- (2) Stools
- (3) Rapid Amplification test
- (4) Pandys test
- (5) Automated radiometric culture methodology (Bactec)
- (6) Serology tests
- (7) DNA Fingerprinting
- (8) Computed tomography scanning
- (9) Polymerase reaction
- (10) Phage systems
- (11) Radiometric liquid culture systems
- (12) In vitro assays

Y e s
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1

N o
2
2
2
2
2
2
2
2
2
2
2
2
2
2

U n s u r e
3
3
3
3
3
3
3
3
3
3
3
3
3
3

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

V118
V119
V120
V121
V122
V123
V124
V125
V126
V127
V128
V129

Thank you for your participation.