



Alcaneses, MR, Balane, GI, Pancho, SR, Palpayon, CS, Tupasi, TE, “Drug-resistant tuberculosis among paediatric household contacts of MDR-TB patients in Makati Medical Centre,” The International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, Vol. 11, Number 11, Nov. 2007, Supplement 1. S292.

Objective: To describe the prevalence of drug-resistant tuberculosis among pediatric household contacts of MDRTB patients at a private-public mix DOTS in Makati Medical Center.

Methods: Records of 834 pediatric household contacts of 477 MDRTB index cases enrolled in PMTM program from 1999-2006 were reviewed.

Results: There were 395 males and 382 females. The number of patients with age <5 years were 240 (28.7%); 6-10 = 249 (29.8%); 11-15 = 218 (26.1); and 16-18 = 127 (15.2%). One hundred of these cases had a history of TB treatment (16.4%); 388 (46.5%) of cases were symptomatic; PPD > 5 mm were observed in 203 patients (24.3%), chest X-rays with possible tuberculosis were seen in 37 (4.4%) of these cases, 684 (82%) with normal X-rays. AFB smears were taken in 96 patients (11.5%) showing positive smears in 1 (0.1%); culture-positive for Mycobacterium tuberculosis in 2 (2%), mono/polyresistance in 2 (0.2%) and MDRTB in 2 patients (0.2%). Of the four cases with drug resistance, only one had a history of prior treatment, 50% were asymptomatic, all four had abnormal chest X-rays but only one with cavitory TB.

Conclusion: Although the prevalence of MDRTB among pediatric cases is low in our population, these cases would have been missed if active contact screening were not done.