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High prevalence of infection and low incidence of disease in child contacts of patients with drug-resistant tuberculosis: a prospective cohort study

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ABSTRACT

Objective We aimed to measure the prevalence and incidence of latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) and tuberculosis (TB) disease in children in close contact with patients with drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) in a country with high DR-TB prevalence.

Design and setting This is a prospective cohort study of paediatric contacts of adult patients with pulmonary DR-TB in Armenia. Children were screened using tuberculin skin test, interferon-gamma release assay and chest X-ray at the initial consultation, and were reassessed every 3–6 months for a period of 24 months. Children did not receive preventive treatment.

Main outcome measures Prevalence and incidence of LTBI and TB disease; factors associated with prevalent LTBI.

Results At initial evaluation, 3 of the 150 children included were diagnosed with TB disease (2.0%). The prevalence of LTBI was 58.7%. The incidence of LTBI was 19.9 per 100 children per year, and was especially high during the first 6 months of follow-up (33.3 per 100 children per year). No additional cases with incident disease were diagnosed during follow-up. After adjustment, prevalent LTBI was significantly associated with the child's age, sleeping in the same house, higher household density, the index case's age, positive smear result and presence of lung cavities.

Conclusions Children in close contact with patients with DR-TB or in contact with very contagious patients had an increased risk of prevalent LTBI. Although none of the children developed TB disease during a 2-year follow-up period, screening for symptoms of TB disease, based on the prevalence of disease at recruitment, together with follow-up and repeated testing of non-infected contacts, is highly recommended in paediatric contacts of patients with DR-TB.

BACKGROUND

Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacilli (MTB) are transmitted almost exclusively from person to person via shared air. Children in close contact with patients with respiratory tuberculosis (TB) are at high risk of acquiring latent TB infection (LTBI) and are at high risk of progressing from LTBI to the disease. Contact tracing to promptly identify infected and diseased contacts is crucial for TB control.¹ The worldwide occurrence of drug resistance is threatening the global eradication of TB. Recent molecular epidemiological studies suggest that recent

What is already known on this topic?

- Contact tracing to promptly identify infected and diseased contacts of infectious patients is crucial for tuberculosis (TB) control.
- The proportion of infection among children exposed to drug-resistant TB varies widely in published studies, affected by the context, population included and diagnostic techniques used.
- The guidance around the management of child contacts of patients with drug-resistant TB is conflicting: more data are needed on the risk of TB infection and disease.

What this study adds?

- We observed high rates of infection (58.7%) among paediatric close contacts of patients registered for drug-resistant TB treatment and moderate TB disease rates at baseline (2%).
- Children with no evidence of latent TB infection (LTBI) at baseline developed LTBI during the 2 years of follow-up at a rate of 20/100 children per year.
- Despite the absence of preventive treatment, none of the children developed TB disease during the 2 years of follow-up.

transmission, rather than acquisition of resistance, is driving the drug-resistant TB (DR-TB) epidemic.² This depends not solely on the relative fitness value of the strain but also on environmental factors such as TB control policies, time to diagnosis and treatment, and case finding rates.^{3,4}

Therefore, more epidemiological evidence is needed on the risk of infection and disease among contacts of patients with DR-TB in endemic settings, especially among populations at high risk, such as children, in order to guide future policy development for screening and preventive therapy. Previous studies have measured the prevalence of LTBI and TB disease among child household contacts of patients with DR-TB,^{5–11} but have rarely conducted a contact investigation prospectively.^{5,7} We aimed to measure the prevalence and incidence of LTBI and TB disease in children in close contact with adult

patients with DR-TB in Armenia, a country with a high DR-TB prevalence.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design and population

A prospective study was conducted in Yerevan and the marzes (districts) supported by Médecins Sans Frontières—Armavir, Shirak, Lori, Kotayk, Ararat and Gegharkunik—which include 85% of the country's population and 96% of all patients diagnosed with DR-TB. The incidence of TB in Armenia was 44 cases per 100 000 in 2016 (95% CI 34 to 56), with 11% of new TB cases and 47% of previously treated TB cases being rifampicin-resistant or multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB; resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid).¹²

Consecutive newly diagnosed *index cases* (defined as patients 15 years old or older, with a sputum culture or Xpert MTB/RIF assay positive for *MTB*, and infected with a strain resistant to isoniazid and/or rifampicin) were interviewed by the study nurse during the routine visits performed at home or at the hospital to identify contacts. A *paediatric contact* was defined as a child <15 years old living in the household of the index case or who had more than 7 days of contact for at least 4 hours per day during the 6 months prior to the index case registration.

Study procedures

Children underwent an initial detailed clinical assessment, an anteroposterior chest X-ray (CXR) (left lateral views were

performed when anteroposterior view was insufficient for interpretation), a tuberculin skin test (TST) (5TU purified protein derivative; Tubersol, Sanofi Pasteur) and interferon-gamma release assay testing (IGRA) (QuantiFERON-TB Gold In-Tube; Cellestis). HIV testing was offered to symptomatic contacts and to contacts of known HIV-infected index cases. Children were examined clinically every 3 months for a period of 24 months. In initially non-infected contacts, TST and IGRA were repeated on the second visit and 3 months after culture conversion of the index case. In addition, TST, IGRA and CXR were repeated if signs or symptoms suggestive of TB appeared, and routinely during follow-up at 12 and 24 months. In all children, CXR was repeated every 6 months, or if IGRA or TST conversion had occurred.

TST was independently read by the study's doctor and nurse; discordances were resolved by a separate clinic TB doctor. IGRA assays were quality-controlled every 6 months by the Immunology Quality Services of the UK National External Quality Assessment Service. CXRs were independently read by an experienced radiologist and the study doctor. A specific itemised CXR evaluation sheet was used to assess the quality and report the findings.¹³ Children with presumptive TB disease based on clinical or radiological findings were referred for further investigation with the support of study staff. This included the collection of at least two specimens for microbiological examination, either spontaneous sputum, when possible, or induced sputum, laryngopharyngeal or gastric aspiration, or stool samples.

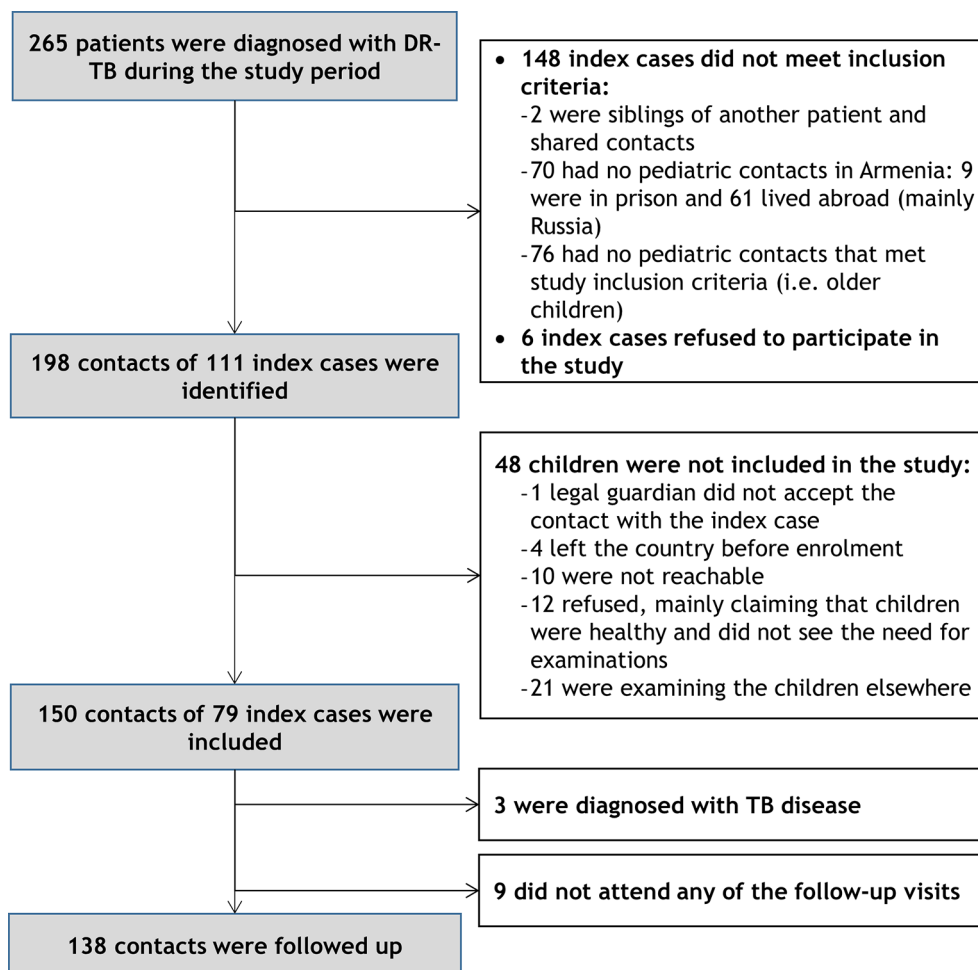


Figure 1 Study response rate and inclusion flow. DR-TB, drug-resistant tuberculosis.

Asymptomatic contacts with a negative TST result (<10 mm induration or <5 mm if malnourished or HIV-infected), a negative IGRA result and normal CXR were classified as *uninfected*. Asymptomatic contacts with either a positive TST or IGRA test result and a normal CXR were classified as *LTBI*. Children with TB disease were classified as *confirmed TB* (at least one positive culture/Xpert for *MTB*), *probable TB* (suggestive symptoms and CXR consistent with intrathoracic TB disease) or *possible TB* (suggestive symptoms or CXR consistent with intrathoracic TB disease).¹⁴

Statistical analysis

Variables regarding sociodemographic factors, clinical signs and symptoms, microbiological information, vaccinations, previous exposure to patients with TB, and type and intensity of contact were obtained for index cases and contacts, and double-entered into the EpiData V.3.1 software (EpiData, Odense, Denmark). The prevalence of TB disease was calculated by dividing the number of contacts diagnosed with TB by the number of contacts screened. The prevalence of LTBI was calculated by dividing the number of contacts with a TST and/or IGRA positive result by the number of contacts with a result for both tests available, excluding children diagnosed with TB disease. Contacts with only a TST or IGRA result were excluded to avoid the risk of underestimating or overestimating the prevalence of infection. The incidence rates were calculated by dividing the number of children with incident LTBI by the total number of person-years of follow-up of non-infected contacts. For contacts lost to follow-up or diagnosed with LTBI between two follow-up visits, we assumed that the child had been at risk half of the time since the last visit was recorded. We calculated the CIs for the prevalence and incidence of LTBI and TB disease to get a range within which the true value in the population lies. The density of people in the household was calculated by dividing the number of people by the number of rooms in the household. When it was not appropriate to treat them as linear, continuous variables were categorised using the LOWESS (locally weighted scatter-plot smoothing) plot of the marginal residuals to determine cutpoints.¹⁵ ORs and 95% CIs were calculated to measure the degree of association between independent variables and LTBI at the initial evaluation. Variables with $p < 0.2$ on univariable analysis, or those which were considered epidemiologically or clinically relevant, were included in the multivariable analysis model. As some children had missing infection status after the first evaluation, we performed additional sensitivity and multiple imputation analyses (presented in the online supplementary file) to assess the effect of this in the estimation of the ORs. We used an alpha level of 5% for all statistical tests. Analyses were performed using STATA V.13.

RESULTS

Characteristics of the study population

The study was conducted from June 2012 to December 2016. Of the 265 DR-TB index cases registered, 111 (41.9%) reported having been in contact with 198 children who met the study inclusion criteria, of whom 150 children (75.8%), contacts of 79 index cases, were included (figure 1). The 48 contacts not included were similar to those included in terms of age ($p = 0.3201$), gender ($p = 0.9136$), relationship to contact ($p = 0.1382$), number of household contacts ($p = 0.450$), and their respective index cases' age ($p = 0.6593$) and sputum smear result ($p = 0.1406$). The median number of paediatric contacts per index case reporting contact with children was 2 (IQR: 1–2).

The median age of the index cases was 37 years (IQR: 29–48), 62 (74.5%) were male and 27 (34.2%) lived in Yerevan. Of the 79 index cases, 28 (35.9%) had previously received anti-TB treatment, including 3 who had treatment for DR-TB, 26 (32.9%) were smear-negative, and 69 (88.5%) had lung cavities on CXR. A total of 54 (68.4%) cases had MDR-TB, 5 of which had extensively drug-resistant TB—MDR-TB in addition to resistance to any fluoroquinolone and at least one of three injectable second-line drugs. The characteristics of the 150 contacts included in the study are shown in table 1. The three children who were tested for HIV infection had negative test results.

Prevalence and incidence of TB disease and LTBI

In our study, of 150 children, 3 were diagnosed with TB disease at baseline, suggesting a prevalence in the wider population of 2.0% (95% CI 0.7 to 5.7): 3.3% (95% CI 0.9 to 11.4) in children

Table 1 Characteristics of paediatric contacts of patients with drug-resistant TB (n=150)

Characteristics	n (%)
Age (median in years, IQR)	6 (3–10)
Age groups (years)	
<2	24 (16.0)
2–4	36 (24.0)
>5	90 (60.0)
Gender	
Male	70 (46.7)
Female	80 (53.3)
Nutrition status	
Adequate	144 (96.0)
Stunting*	5 (3.3)
Wasting†	1 (0.7)
Previous treatment for active TB received	0 (0.0)
Previous isoniazid preventive treatment received	7 (4.7)
BCG-vaccinated	149 (99.3)
BCG scar present	76 (51.0)
Comorbidities‡	4 (2.7)
Living conditions (median, IQR)	
Number of people living in the same house	5 (4–7)
Number of rooms in the house	3 (2–4)
Number of bedrooms in the house	2 (2–3)
Exposure to smoke	
Child who smokes cigarettes	1 (0.7)
Child exposed to cigarette smoke	114 (76.0)
Child exposed to other types of household smoke (eg, wood burner)	71 (47.3)
Sleeps in the same house as index case	118 (78.7)
Sleeps in the same room as index case	41 (34.8)
Daily contact with the index case	123 (82.0)
Number of hours of exposure per week (median, IQR)	42 (14–84)
Sibling or infant of the index case	84 (56.0)
Known exposure to an additional patient with TB	5 (3.3)
Place of residence	
Yerevan city	46 (30.7)
Other regions	104 (69.3)

*Stunting: height for age <–2 SD of the WHO Child Growth Standards median.

†Wasting: weight for height <–2 SD of the WHO Child Growth Standards median for children up to 5 years.

‡Comorbidities: one vesicoureteral reflux, one aortic valve stenosis, one Down's syndrome and one developmental delay.

BCG, bacille Calmette-Guerin; IQR, interquartile range; TB, tuberculosis.

Table 2 Prevalence of LTBI, positive TST and positive IGRA tests by age group

Age group (years)	LTBI*			Positive TST			Positive IGRA		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
<2	11	45.5	16.7 to 76.6	20	45.0	25.8 to 65.8	12	41.7	19.3 to 68.0
2–4	23	47.8	26.8 to 69.4	33	42.4	27.2 to 59.2	20	55.0	34.2 to 74.2
≤5	34	47.1	29.8 to 64.9	53	43.4	31.0 to 56.7	32	50.0	33.6 to 66.4
>5	75	64.0	52.1 to 74.8	79	59.5	48.5 to 65.6	78	52.6	41.6 to 62.3
Overall	109	58.7	48.9 to 68.1	132	53.0	44.6 to 61.3	110	51.8	42.6 to 60.9

*Only children with valid results for TST and IGRA were included (indeterminate results for IGRA have been excluded). IGRA, interferon-gamma release assay; LTBI, latent TB infection; TB, tuberculosis; TST, tuberculin skin test

<5 years old and 1.1% (95% CI 0.2 to 6.0) in children >5 years old. In children <2 years old the prevalence was 8.3% (95% CI 2.3 to 25.8) and was significantly higher than for the ≥2 group (0.8%; 95% CI 0.1 to 4.4) (Pearson's X^2 $p=0.016$). TB disease was confirmed by culture on bronchial fluid in a 7-month-old child, and two asymptomatic children were diagnosed with possible TB based on CXR findings.

On the first examination, 109 children had valid TST and IGRA results (indeterminate results excluded). The prevalence of LTBI was 58.7% (95% CI 48.9 to 68.1). Table 2 shows the prevalence of LTBI and the proportions of positive TST and positive IGRA by age group. Indeterminate IGRA results were more frequent in children aged less than 5 years compared with the older group (8.6% vs 1.3%, $p=0.051$). In addition, children less than 5 years had an IGRA tests done less frequently (58.3% vs 87.8%, $p<0.001$) due to the difficulties in drawing blood in the younger age group (6.7% vs 1.1%, $p=0.0647$) and the higher proportion of legal guardians who refused blood tests (30.0% vs 10.0%, $p=0.0018$). Similar proportions of TST results were available in both age groups (88.3% vs 92.9%, $p=0.339$).

Of the 147 children without TB disease at baseline, 138 (94.0%) attended at least one follow-up visit, of whom 133 (96.4%) were followed for at least 1 year and 123 (89.1%) for 2 years. The median number of evaluations per child was 9 (IQR: 9–9). During the follow-up, an additional 11 children were diagnosed with incident LTBI, of whom 5 were diagnosed during the first 3 months of the follow-up period. The incidence rate of LTBI was 19.9 per 100 children-years (95% CI 11.0 to 35.9) (table 3). No additional incident TB disease was diagnosed during follow-up.

Table 3 Incidence rate of latent tuberculosis infection per 100 children per year by age group and year of follow-up among the 40 children not infected at baseline and followed-up

	Newly infected	Incidence rate	95% CI
Age group (years)			
<2	2	19.4	4.9 to 77.8
2–4	3	22.4	7.2 to 69.5
≤5	5	21.1	8.8 to 50.8
>5	6	18.9	8.5 to 42.1
Time of follow-up			
First 3 months	5	53.4	22.2 to 128.4
First 6 months	6	33.3	15.0 to 74.1
First year	8	24.2	12.1 to 48.4
Second year	3	13.8	4.4 to 42.7
Overall	11	19.9	11.0 to 35.9

Factors associated with prevalent LTBI

The univariable and multivariable logistic regression analyses for predictive variables of LTBI are shown in tables 4 and 5. After adjustment, prevalent LTBI was significantly associated with child age, sleeping in the same house, higher household density and index case age, smear result and lung cavities on CXR. In addition, the interaction between contact age and the presence of lung cavities was within the limit of statistical significance. Although older age of contact remained associated with paediatric prevalent LTBI for index cases without cavities, the association was no longer seen for index cases with lung cavities (figure 2). Similarly, the odds of LTBI in contacts of patients with lung cavities were significantly higher only in children <5 years. None of the variables collected on the characteristics of the caregivers (ie, sociodemographic factors) were associated with prevalent LTBI (data not shown). The results of the additional analyses to assess the effect of missing values were consistent with the main analysis (online supplementary file).

DISCUSSION

This prospective cohort study, including almost the entire population of patients diagnosed with DR-TB in Armenia during the study period, found a high prevalence of LTBI among paediatric contacts at baseline and a moderate incidence during the 24 months' follow-up. Although three children were diagnosed with TB disease at baseline, none developed the disease during follow-up.

The prevalence of TB disease in our cohort was similar to that reported from other countries,^{7 8 11} but lower than that previously reported in South African children <5 years (11.2% and 6.6%).^{5 9} In addition, the absence of TB disease during follow-up in our study differs from the studies in South Africa, despite the use of preventive treatment in that setting.^{5 6} These findings may be explained by various factors. Malnutrition and HIV infection are well known to contribute to TB progression.^{9 16–18} In our cohort, malnutrition was not frequent and a low prevalence of HIV infection is likely since the prevalence of HIV in adults in Armenia is only 0.2%.¹⁹ In addition the highest risk of disease progression after infection was observed in children <2 years, who represented only 14% of our cohort.²⁰ It has also been suggested that DR-TB strains may be more infectious but less virulent than drug-susceptible TB strains, with infected contacts being less likely to develop active TB, although this premise remains controversial.^{11 21–25}

Studies in different settings have observed prevalences of LTBI in similar populations ranging from 38% to 76%.^{5 7 10 11} The age of the children included may affect the prevalence observed, as the risk of LTBI increases with age, likely as a result of repeated exposures over time.⁹ Variations in study results of the estimated prevalence of LTBI may be related to IGRA use (thought to be

Table 4 Univariable logistic regression analysis for predictive variables of LTBI (n=109).

	Infected/ Total	%	OR	95% CI	P values
Gender					
Male	29/51	56.9	Ref		
Female	35/58	60.3	1.15	0.54 to 2.48	0.713
Age* (years)					
<5	16/34	47.1	Ref		
≥5	48/75	64.0	2.00	0.88 to 4.55	0.098
District where the contact lives					
Yerevan	19/31	61.3	1.16	0.50 to 2.72	0.731
Other	45/78	57.7	Ref		
BCG vaccination scar					
No	35/62	56.5	Ref		
Yes	29/47	61.7	1.24	0.57 to 2.69	0.582
Number of rooms in the household†					
≤4	61/93	65.6	7.87	2.07 to 29.97	0.002
>4	3/16	18.8	Ref		
Number of bedrooms‡					
≤3	59/103	57.3	Ref		
>3	5/6	83.3	3.73	0.42 to 33.06	0.237
Number of people in the household					
≤7	54/97	55.7	Ref		
>7	10/12	83.3	3.98	0.83 to 19.14	0.085
Household density§					
<1.5 person per room	15/37	40.5	Ref		
≥1.5 person per room	49/72	68.1	3.12	1.37 to 7.11	0.007
Sleeps in same house as index case					
No	9/24	37.5	Ref		
Yes	55/85	64.7	3.06	1.20 to 7.81	0.020
Sleeps in same room as index case					
No	45/78	57.7	Ref		
Yes	19/31	61.3	1.16	0.50 to 2.72	0.731
Relationship with index case					
Infant or sibling	46/65	70.8	3.50	1.56 to 7.82	0.002
Other	18/44	40.9	Ref		
Daily exposure to index case					
No	7/17	41.2	Ref		
Yes	57/92	62.0	2.33	0.81 to 6.67	0.116
TST done previously					
No	21/51	41.2			
Yes	43/58	74.1	4.10	1.82 to 9.21	0.001
Index case age¶ (years)					
<30	7/21	33.3	0.12	0.04 to 0.37	<0.001
30–50	46/57	80.7	Ref		
>50	11/31	35.5	0.13	0.05 to 0.35	<0.001
Index case smear result**					
Negative	14/39	35.9	Ref		
<++	13/19	68.4	3.87	1.20 to 12.44	0.023
++/+++	37/51	72.5	4.72	1.92 to 11.58	0.001
Index case with lung cavities					
No	5/14	35.7	Ref		
Yes	59/95	62.1	2.95	0.92 to 9.50	0.070
Index case with cough					
No	11/22	50.0	Ref		
Yes	53/87	60.9	1.56	0.61 to 3.99	0.355

Continued

Table 4 Continued

	Infected/ Total	%	OR	95% CI	P values
Index case previously treated for TB					
Yes	15/35	42.9	Ref		
No	49/74	66.2	2.61	1.15 to 5.96	0.022
Index case resistance pattern					
None to MDR	18/31	58.1			
MDR	45/75	60.0	1.08	0.46 to 2.53	0.854
Child exposed to other TB cases					
No	59/103	57.3	Ref		
Yes	5/6	83.3	3.73	0.42 to 33.06	0.237

OR; Unadjusted OR.

p-values < 0.005 in bold.

*P for trend: 0.111; †p trend: 0.149; ‡p trend: 0.932; §p trend: 0.430; ¶p trend: 0.101; **p trend: 0.001.

BCG, bacille calmette- Guerin; LTBI, latent TB infection; MDR, multidrug-resistant; ref, reference; TB, tuberculosis; TST, tuberculin skin test.

more specific than TST in BCG-immunised populations, but only used in a few studies)¹⁰ and the use of varying TST cut-offs (ie, 5 mm, 10 mm or 15 mm). The TST positivity rate in our cohort would vary from 33.3% (95% CI 25.4 to 42.1) to 65.2% (95% CI 56.4 to 73.2) if the cut-offs were set to 15 mm and 5 mm, respectively. An additional factor that may affect the estimated LTBI prevalence is the time to TST positivity, which can take up to 3 months. In our cohort, five children converted before the 12-week visit, and including them as prevalent LTBI cases would increase the prevalence of LTBI to 63.3% (95% CI 53.5 to 72.3).

In the absence of a standard definition of close contact, most studies only include household contacts. We additionally considered different aspects of the contact such as type, intensity and relationship. Indeed, we observed a higher risk of infection

Table 5 Multivariable logistic regression analysis for predictive variables of LTBI (n=109).

	aOR	95% CI	P values
>1.5 persons per household room	4.87	1.44 to 16.45	0.011
Index case <50 years old			
<30 years	0.17	0.03 to 0.83	0.029
30–50 years	Ref		
>50 years	0.17	0.05 to 0.61	0.006
Presence of cavities	40.85	2.02 to 825.02	0.016
Index case smear result			
Negative	Ref		
<++	2.49	0.49 to 12.74	0.273
++/+++	4.85	1.35 to 17.45	0.015
Child sleeps in the same house as index case	5.50	1.28 to 23.67	0.022
TST done previously	3.64	1.08 to 12.28	0.037
Interaction contact age × cavities	0.03	0.00 to 1.19	0.062
Absence of cavities			
Contact age <5	Ref		
Contact age >5	60.39	1.80 to 2023.06	0.022
Presence of cavities			
Contact age <5	Ref		
Contact age >5	1.86	0.45 to 7.68	0.390

aOR, adjusted OR; LTBI, latent tuberculosis infection; ref, reference; TST, tuberculin skin test.

p-values < 0.005 in bold.

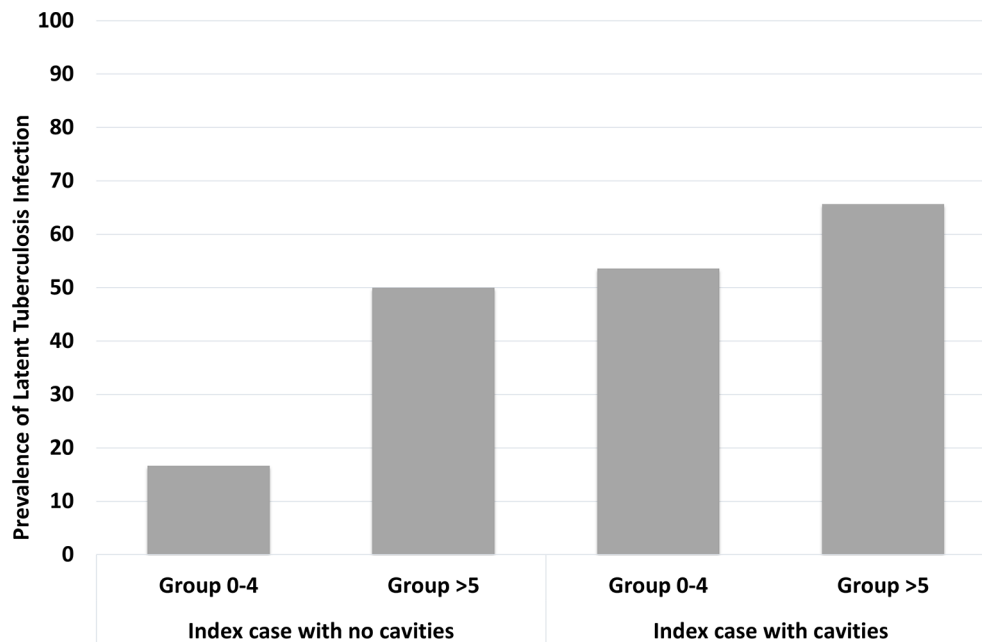


Figure 2 Prevalence of latent tuberculosis infection by age group and presence of lung cavities in the index case.

among the closest contacts (ie, sleeping in the same house as the index case) and in households with a high density of residents. Although the odds of infection in contacts of smear-positive patients were more than three times higher than those of contacts of smear-negative patients, the infectiousness of smear-negative patients was not negligible considering that 36% of their contacts were infected. In addition, we found an interesting interaction between the age of the contact and the presence of cavities in the index case. In the absence of cavities, children >5 years had a higher risk of infection, possibly explained by the higher cumulative risk. Some children may have been infected previously, not necessarily by the study index case. However, this age-related risk disappeared in patients with cavities, suggesting that the higher infectiousness due to the cavities equalised the risk among younger and older children.

This study has several limitations. First, we had to rely on the index case for the identification of paediatric contacts; therefore, we may have missed non-reported contacts, which may have influenced our estimated infection and disease rates. To reduce this risk, the contacts' information was cross-validated with the contact-tracing files from the TB services. Second, some children had a missing TST or IGRA result at the initial evaluation. To address this, we performed additional statistical analyses that confirmed our main findings. Third, our study was not powered to measure the prevalence of TB disease; therefore, a higher prevalence than the observed cannot be excluded. Also, although unlikely, we cannot rule out that some children lost to follow-up developed TB disease and received healthcare elsewhere.

Preventive treatment for patients infected with a drug-susceptible strain has been proven to be an effective intervention to prevent TB disease.^{1,26} While we wait for the results of ongoing international clinical trials of LTBI regimens in contacts of patients with DR-TB (TB CHAMP (Tuberculosis child multidrug-resistant preventive therapy); V-QUIN (levofloxacin for the prevention of tuberculosis among household contacts of patients; PHOENIX (Protecting Households On Exposure to Newly Diagnosed Index Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis Patients)), WHO recommends that preventive treatment be considered for children who are household contacts, based on an individual risk

assessment and sound clinical justification.¹ Although our study was not specifically powered to address this, the nil incidence of TB disease in our cohort suggests that in Armenia individualised risk assessment for DR-TB preventive therapy should be done. Nevertheless, the prevalence of TB disease was not negligible, and screening for symptoms of TB disease in child contacts of patients with DR-TB appears crucial, together with follow-up, and repeated testing of non-infected contacts. In addition, our data confirm that priority should be given to the investigation of children in close contact with patients with DR-TB and to children in contact with highly contagious patients, such as those with lung cavities or sputum smear-positive results.

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