

Incidence of Tuberculosis Among the Household-Contact of Tuberculosis Patients in Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Screening of selected high-risk groups including contacts of Tuberculosis (TB) cases are in line with the end TB Strategy. The systematic and actively tuberculosis contact investigations contributed to the early identification of active TB. This study aims to measure the incidence of TB among the household-contacts of TB cases and determined the risk factors for transmission of TB. **METHODS:** Retrospective analyses were conducted of abstracted data from the National TB information System (TBIS) following a contact investigation intervention for TB cases diagnosed in Malaysia from year 2016 to 2018. Various proportions and yield from number of contacts needed to screen (NNS) and number needed to test (NNT) to detect a TB case were assessed. Incidence of TB among the contacts were determined. **RESULTS:** Overall, out of the 216,131 listed contacts of 25,837 index cases, 179,423 (99.1%) were screened and 1519(0.8%) were identified as presumptive TB. Out of these, 1,100 (72.9%) underwent sputum smear microscopy/evaluation and 298 TB cases were diagnosed. Of these, 67.1% had sputum smear-positive TB, 28.8% had sputum smear-negative TB. Among the 177904 asymptomatic, 115,577 (64.9%) underwent TST and 5415 (4.7%) were positive. Among the positive TST, 64 (1.2%) actually had TB while remaining keep as latent. Overall the TB incidence among the contacts (216,131) was 167 per 100,000 populations. **CONCLUSIONS:** The study demonstrates that contact identification and prioritization components of a contact investigation were feasible. The household contact investigation is a great approach to detect and treat tuberculosis and best methods to control TB in Malaysia.

KEYWORDS: Incidence of Tuberculosis, Household-contact, Tuberculosis, Malaysia

Increase in Chikungunya Cases in Kelantan, Malaysia 2018

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Chikungunya (CHIK) virus belongs to genus Alphavirus under the family of Togaviridae. The disease is self-limited, and it will developed life-long immunity to the infected person. Malaysia experienced the first outbreak of CHIK in late 1998-1999 due to CHIK virus of Asian genotype. Objectives of the study were to describe the situation of Chikungunya infection in Kelantan for 2018, to identify reasons giving rise to outbreaks and to give recommendation to prevent future outbreaks. **METHODS:** We analysed the secondary data from Chikungunya database (E Vekpro, E Notification), Outbreak and investigation report 2018 and Entomology Risk Assessment report 2018. Case was defined as those with fever and joint pain and/or rashes with positive laboratory result either IgM serology, RT PCR Test, viral isolation or 4-fold rise in IgG in three weeks apart. **RESULTS:** Total cases registered were 77 with median age of 40 years old. Majority of cases presented with fever, arthralgia, rash and myalgia. The cases located in Tumpat, Pasir Putih, Kota Bharu and Machang. Ninety percent of cases were from the outbreak localities in Tumpat and Pasir Putih. Majority of cases were diagnosed after seven days. Thirty percent of cases were self-medicated. Entomological study showed more than 50% of mosquito in outbreak area were positive for virus isolation or nucleic acid detection. **CONCLUSION:** There were 77 cases of Chikungunya registered in Kelantan in 2018. There was a delay in diagnosis of some cases which contribute to increase number of cases in 2018 in Kelantan.

KEYWORDS: Chikungunya, Kelantan, 2018