
Tuberculosis (TB) in children has received increasing attention during the past decade, and the World Health Organization first estimated the global burden in 2012. In 2014, it announced that there had been 550 000 cases of TB in children aged 0–14 years in 2013, but acknowledged that limitations to case detection meant that this was likely to be an underestimate. While children with TB are not a major source for disease transmission, TB is an important cause of childhood morbidity and mortality in settings where TB is endemic; further, an incident TB case in a young child is an important sentinel indicator of recent transmission in their community. The strategic plan for TB control in Australia recognises the incidence of TB in Australian-born children as a useful indicator for enhanced surveillance in high-risk groups and for monitoring progress in eliminating TB in the Australian-born population.

The incidence of TB in Australia has been low and stable for decades, with reported rates of 6.8 and 5.8 cases per 100 000 population for 1990 and 2012 respectively. Recent immigrants from TB-endemic countries account for most cases now detected. Investigations of children from immigrant families have found a high prevalence of infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis. As a detailed analysis of the epidemiological characteristics of the national burden of TB in children in Australia has not been published, we aimed to determine the incidence and epidemiology of TB in this population over the past decade.

Materials and methods

The notification of TB is mandatory in Australia, and all cases are reported to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), which coordinates national disease surveillance under the auspices of Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA). All medical professionals, laboratories and other health practitioners are required by state and territory public health legislation to notify cases of TB to the relevant health departments. Under the National Health Security Act 2007, which permits the exchange of health information between federal and state and territory health departments, de-identified data for TB cases that fulfil the national case definition are transferred to the NNDSS.

Data for all children aged 0–14 years diagnosed with TB and reported to the NNDSS between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2012 were included in our analysis. De-identified data for age, sex, Indigenous status, country of birth, year of arrival, residency status, site of disease, case classification, method of case identification, risk factors, laboratory results and treatment outcomes were provided. The definitions used by CDNA for TB case classification and treatment outcomes, as well as for residency and immigration status, are listed in Box 1.

Analysis was performed with Stata 9.0 (StataCorp). Proportions of categorical variables were compared using the Fisher exact test. Incidence rates and 95% confidence intervals were calculated. Notification rates were calculated using estimated resident population data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, including population data for the Indigenous Australian population. National TB case load and rates were obtained from the online NNDSS application for generating summary data.

Ethics approval

Approval for the investigation was granted by CDNA, and ethics approval was granted by the
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1 Definitions used by Communicable Diseases Network Australia for tuberculosis (TB) case classification, and for residency and immigration status

Case classification
- New case: A patient who has never been treated for TB, or who was treated for less than a month
- Relapse following treatment in Australia: A patient previously treated for TB in Australia, declared cured or treatment completed, who is subsequently diagnosed with TB
- Relapse following treatment overseas: A patient previously treated for TB overseas, declared cured or treatment completed, who is subsequently diagnosed with TB
- TB following partial treatment: A patient who is deemed to have completed a partial course of treatment, in Australia or overseas, who is subsequently diagnosed with TB

Australian residency/immigration status
- Refugee/humanitarian: A person in humanitarian need overseas, or a person already in Australia who arrived on a temporary visa or in an unauthorised manner, and is claiming asylum
- Permanent resident: A person who holds a permanent visa and is usually resident in Australia
- Visitor: A person entering Australia temporarily for tourism, to visit family and friends, to undergo prearranged medical treatment, or for business-related purposes
- Overseas student: A person studying or seeking study, training or skills development in Australia
- Unauthorised person: A non-citizen unlawfully present in Australia
- Residents of Papua New Guinea covered by the Torres Strait Treaty who


Results

A total of 538 cases of TB in children were notified in Australia between 2003 and 2012, representing 4.6% of the total case load for that period (Box 2). The average annual notification rate for children was 1.31 cases per 100 000 child population, ranging from 0.92 in 2003 to 1.65 per 100 000 children in 2006. These rates should be compared with overall case notification rates of 5.0 per 100 000 and 5.9 per 100 000 total population in 2003 and 2006 respectively. Case classification was reported for 97.4% (524/538) of child notifications, and 97.7% of these (512/524) were new cases. Of the remaining 12 cases, seven relapsed after full treatment in Australia, two after partial treatment in Australia, and three after treatment overseas. The greatest number of notified cases were from Victoria, and the lowest from Tasmania; the notification rate was highest in the Northern Territory.

Distribution by age, sex and site of disease
The age of the patient was reported in all notified cases. The average annual notification rates were significantly higher for those aged 0–4 years than for those aged 5–9 years ($P = 0.0004$) or 10–14 years ($P = 0.03$). Just over half the patients (51.7%, 278/538) were girls. The anatomical site of disease was recorded for 97.2% (523/538) of notified cases; pulmonary disease was the most frequently reported site in all age bands. Eight of the 13 patients with TB meningitis were less than 5 years old (Box 3).

Tuberculosis notifications by population subgroup
Box 4 and Box 5 list the case numbers and annual case notification rates by place of birth. A country of birth was reported for 97.4% (524/538) of patients; of these, 44% (230/524) were born in Australia, including 37 Indigenous children (of whom 20 were notified in the NT). The annual notification rate among Australian-born children was higher for Indigenous than for non-Indigenous children (1.70 [95% CI, 1.20–2.34] v 0.56 [95% CI, 0.48–0.65] per 100 000 population).

Annual notification rates were significantly higher for overseas-born children than for Australian-born children (Box 4). Of the 294 notifications for children reported as born overseas, the highest number came from Papua New Guinea (64 patients) and the Sudan (59 patients) (Box 5). Data on the year of arrival were available for 97.6% of the patients reported as born overseas (287/294); 40.4% (119/294) of these cases were notified within a year of their arrival in Australia, 65.6% within 2 years, and 85.0% within 5 years (Box 6). Residency status was available for 77.8% (229/294) of the overseas-born children: 36% (83/229) were refugees or humanitarian status, 35% (81/229) were permanent residents, and 20% (46/229) were children diagnosed while accessing health care treatment in the Torres Strait Treaty Zone. Eight of the remaining 19 children were visitors, four were unauthorised arrivals, one was an overseas student, and six were classified as “other” (with no further information).

Case detection and prevalence of known risk factors
Data on the method of case detection were available for 79.4% (427/538) of children. Most cases (54.3%, 232/427) were diagnosed by passive case detection after clinical presentation. Active screening identified further cases: 37.0% of cases (158/427) were detected by contact screening and 8.7% (37/427) by onshore post-arrival immigration screening. Contact with an infected person was reported for 34% (78/232) of patients diagnosed after clinical presentation, and for 22% (8/37) of those detected by immigration screening. Although 158 cases were recorded as having been detected by contact screening, a contact was not identified in 19% of these
2 Notified cases of tuberculosis (TB) in children (aged 0–14 years), and case notification rates in Australia, 2003–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NSW/ACT</th>
<th>NT</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Tas</th>
<th>Vic</th>
<th>WA</th>
<th>Australia*</th>
<th>National TB case load (child cases as percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37 (0.92; 0.65–1.27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>47 (1.17; 0.86–1.56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>63 (1.57; 1.21–2.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>66 (1.65; 1.28–2.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>54 (1.35; 1.01–1.76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56 (1.40; 1.06–1.82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>55 (1.37; 1.04–1.79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>49 (1.22; 0.91–1.62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>61 (1.52; 1.17–1.96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50 (1.25; 0.91–1.65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>538 (1.31; 1.20–1.43)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five-year case notification rates (per 100 000 children per year, with 95% CI), 2003–2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NSW/ACT</th>
<th>NT</th>
<th>Qld</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Tas</th>
<th>Vic</th>
<th>WA</th>
<th>Australia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>1.17 (0.93–1.45)</td>
<td>4.71 (2.64–7.77)</td>
<td>0.97 (0.69–1.32)</td>
<td>0.35 (0.14–0.82)</td>
<td>0.21 (0.01–1.15)</td>
<td>2.12 (1.73–2.58)</td>
<td>1.18 (0.76–1.76)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five-year case notification rates (per 100 000 children per year, with 95% CI), 2008–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NSW/ACT</th>
<th>NT</th>
<th>Qld</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>Tas</th>
<th>Vic</th>
<th>WA</th>
<th>Australia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>1.07 (0.84–1.33)</td>
<td>3.32 (1.66–5.94)</td>
<td>1.16 (0.86–1.52)</td>
<td>0.90 (0.47–1.53)</td>
<td>0.21 (0.01–1.16)</td>
<td>1.75 (1.40–2.16)</td>
<td>1.39 (0.95–1.97)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In parentheses: rates per 100 000 per year (95% CI). ◆

3 Sites of disease, notified cases and rates of tuberculosis (TB) by 5-year age bands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites of disease (number, as percentage of age group)</th>
<th>0–4 years</th>
<th>5–9 years</th>
<th>10–14 years</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary only</td>
<td>121 (56%)</td>
<td>68 (47%)</td>
<td>83 (47%)</td>
<td>272   (50.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary plus other sites</td>
<td>25 (12%)</td>
<td>29 (20%)</td>
<td>22 (13%)</td>
<td>76    (14.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extrapulmonary only</td>
<td>67 (31%)</td>
<td>43 (29%)</td>
<td>65 (37%)</td>
<td>175   (32.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymph node</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>113    (21.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disseminated TB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19     (3.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32     (5.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone/joint</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22     (4.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningeal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13     (2.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peritoneal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7      (1.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitourinary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5      (0.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not recorded</td>
<td>3 (1%)</td>
<td>6 (4%)</td>
<td>6 (3%)</td>
<td>15     (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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There were 111 cases (30/158) with no recorded information about the method of detection, and 44% (49/111) of these were reported to have had contact with an infected person. Overall, a household or other close contact with TB was identified in 263 cases (48.8%), and 226 (42.0%) reported at least 3 months’ cumulative travel to or residence in at least one high-risk country that was not their country of birth (Box 4). Sixty-eight children had both of these risk factors for TB. Five children were reported to be infected with HIV, but data on the number of patients who had been tested for HIV were not available.

### Culture and drug susceptibility

A sputum culture was known to have been prepared for 25.1% of children with tuberculosis. The table below shows the distribution of cases by state or territory, annual case notification rates, clinical presentation, risk factors, microbiology results, and treatment outcome.

#### Table: Selected characteristics of Australian-born and overseas-born children with tuberculosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State or territory*</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Born overseas</th>
<th>Birthplace unknown</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSW/ACT</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qld</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Annual case notification rates, per 100 000 children (95% CI)

- NSW/ACT: 1.70 (1.20–2.34)
- NT: 0.56 (0.48–0.65)
- Qld: 0.61 (0.53–0.69)
- SA: 9.57 (8.51–10.73)
- Australia: 1.31 (1.20–1.43)

#### Presentation

- Clinical presentation: 11 (30%)
- Contact tracing: 16 (43%)
- Screening: 0 (0%)
- No data: 10 (27%)

#### Risk factors

- Household contact: 29 (78%)
- Past travel to or through, or residence in a high-risk country or countries†: 3 (8%)

#### Microbiology results

- Positive sputum culture (number, percentage of cultures): 7/10 (70%), 14/27 (52%), 21/37 (57%), 57/97 (59%)
- Any culture-positive results: 26 (70%), 114 (59%), 140 (41%), 204 (59%)

#### Treatment outcome‡

- Completed treatment or cured: 34 (92%), 186 (96%), 220 (96%), 260 (88%)
- Defaulted from treatment: 0, 2, 2, 2
- Died of tuberculosis: 1, 0, 1, 4
- Died of other cause: 0, 1, 1, 1
- Interrupted treatment: 1, 0, 1, 0
- Still under treatment: 1, 0, 1, 6
- Transferred out of Australia or not followed up: 0, 4, 4, 19
- Treatment failure: 0, 0, 0, 1

Except for state or territory data, percentages are column percentages; percentages < 5% are not given. * The denominator is the number of cases with known place of birth. † For at least 3 months (cumulative) at any time during the patient’s life, and where the country is not their country of birth. ‡ No data on outcome available for 14 cases.
Of the 175 children classified, 66% (78/119) were culture-positive. The yield from sputum culture was recorded for 34.2% of children with pulmonary TB, and 47% (19/40) fully susceptible children treated under the Torres Strait Treaty, 40 were culture-positive; 78.5% of tested isolates (124/158) were fully susceptible to first-line anti-TB drugs. Eight children presented with multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB), of whom six were under 4 years of age; seven of these children were from Papua New Guinea, one from Ethiopia. The prevalence of MDR-TB among all children with TB was thus 1% (8/538), or 5% (8/158) among those for whom susceptibility test results were available. Of the 46 children treated under the Torres Strait Treaty, 40 were culture-positive: 12% (5/40) of these children had monoresistant TB, 17% (7/40) MDR-TB, and 47% (19/40) fully susceptible TB; there were no susceptibility data for the remaining nine cases.

**Treatment outcomes**

Treatment outcome was classified as either “cured” or “successfully completed treatment” for 89.4% (481/538) of children; seven were still undergoing treatment, while 23 had transferred out of Australia or were not followed up at the end of the data collection period (Box 4). Five children died of TB, one an Australian-born Indigenous child with fully drug-sensitive TB. The other four deaths were of children from Papua New Guinea with smear-positive pulmonary TB, three of whom had additional sites of disease (meningeal, peritoneal and disseminated TB). One was a relapsed case of MDR-TB, while the others were new cases with fully drug-susceptible TB. Of the 46 children with TB treated under the Torres Strait Treaty, 27 (59%) were cured or had completed treatment, 13 (28%) returned to Papua New Guinea with an unknown outcome, and three (7%) had died; one defaulted from treatment, one was not followed up, and one was still being treated.

**Discussion**

This study provides original, comprehensive and recent data on the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of TB in children in Australia. Paediatric cases of TB accounted for 5% of the total national TB case load, a finding similar to those of recent reports from other low-incidence settings. National rates of TB in children in Australia have not changed markedly over the past 10 years, consistent with the stable rate for the overall population. Our findings suggest that recent immigration has had a greater influence on the burden of TB in children than transmission within Australia. In most cases (56%), the reported country of birth was outside Australia, and this proportion was higher than the corresponding figures for New Zealand, the United States and western Europe, where 26%–31% of patients with TB were born outside the respective country. The notification rate of 9.57 per 100 000 overseas-born children per year is lower than the rate of 35–37 per 100 000 overseas-born children reported for the United Kingdom (1999–2006) and the Netherlands (1993–2012). This difference may reflect the fact that there was no pre-migration screening in those countries during the reported periods, so that all cases were detected and notified after arrival.

Despite the strong link with recent immigration that we found, only a minority of children with TB (8.7%) were detected by specific onshore post-arrival immigration screening. Passive case detection identified most cases, including the overseas-born children who were typically
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6 Notified cases of tuberculosis in overseas-born children, 2003–2012, by years since arrival in Australia

diagnosed within 2 years of their arrival. The frequency of post-arrival case detection may indicate that the offshore screening process is inadequate, or that most overseas-born children with TB did not have active disease at the time of their initial screening. This suggests that there is potentially a role for preventive therapy in immigrant children that is based largely on physical examination. The US has recently enhanced pre-migration screening of children aged 2–14 years in countries where the WHO estimates that TB incidence is at least 20 cases per 100,000 persons by including screening for LTBI; this involves a tuberculin skin test or interferon-γ release assay, which, if positive, is followed by a chest x-ray. Current opportunities for prevention that are supported by our findings include contact investigations. While BCG status was not reported for the cases we analysed, BCG vaccination of young children before they travel for extended periods to high-incidence countries could play a greater role. Opportunities for prevention in at-risk children are often missed. The higher notification rate for Indigenous than for non-Indigenous Australian-born children is similar to the pattern reported for the general population. In New Zealand, higher rates of TB were found in children of Pacific Island and Maori background than for other locally born children. An active program for diagnosing and treating LTBI in Indigenous people by contact, community, school and prison screening is one strategy used in some areas to better prevent and to ultimately eliminate TB. The complex nature of TB in Indigenous Australians has been discussed elsewhere. A large number of TB notifications were of children with refugee or humanitarian status or who used Australian medical care under the Torres Strait Treaty. It is recommended that all refugees, including children, be screened for LTBI and then referred to local TB services if a positive culture is obtained. This provides an opportunity for treating LTBI in refugee groups. The access of Papua New Guinea nationals, including children, to medical services in the Torres Strait Treaty Zone has recently become a major political and clinical management problem because of the high prevalence of MDR-TB in this population.

The strengths of our study include the fact that we ascertained cases from a national notifiable disease register containing data from all Australian jurisdictions. There are, however, potential limitations. Although we did not formally validate the recorded data, discrepancies were noted, suggesting that incorrect information may have been entered. Data were incomplete for some important variables, including the method of case detection and whether HIV testing was undertaken. The case detection method was unknown for 20% of cases, but recognition of TB in children is an important sentinel indicator of recent transmission. Further, it is not known whether the data on specimen submission for laboratory-based diagnosis were complete. Laboratory confirmation and drug susceptibility testing are important indicators of diagnostic accuracy, and epidemiological trends, including those for MDR-TB, also have implications for clinical management. Finally, while all Australian jurisdictions were included in our study, it has been shown in the UK that TB in children can be both under- and over-reported. This facet of the problem has not been assessed in Australia.

In conclusion, there is a low burden of paediatric TB in Australia, but the rate has not changed over the past decade. The highest rates are among children born overseas, emphasising the potential value of broadening pre-migration screening to further reduce the burden of TB in children in Australia.

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