

The epidemiology of tuberculosis in children in Australia, 2003–2012

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 2013,¹ but acknowledged that limitations to case detection meant that this was likely to be an underestimate.² 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.^{3,4} 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.^{5,6}

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.⁶ Recent immigrants from TB-endemic countries account for most cases now detected.⁷ Investigations of children from immigrant families have found a high prevalence of infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.⁸ 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

Abstract

Objective: To describe the burden of and trends in paediatric tuberculosis (TB) in Australia between 2003 and 2012.

Design: A retrospective analysis of TB data from the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) on TB in children (under 15 years of age) during the 10-year period, 2003–2012.

Results: TB notifications in Australia during the study period included 538 children (range, 37–66 cases per year), representing 4.6% of the total TB case load during the period (range, 3.8%–5.8% each year). Place of birth was recorded for 524 patients (97.4%); of these, 230 (43.9%) were born in Australia, 294 (56.1%) overseas. The average annual notification rate was 1.31 (95% CI, 1.20–1.43) cases per 100 000 child population. The rate was higher for overseas-born than for Australian-born children (9.57 [95% CI, 8.51–10.73] v 0.61 [95% CI, 0.53–0.69] cases per 100 000 children. The overall rate was highest among those aged 0–4 years. The annual notification rate was three times higher for Indigenous children than for non-Indigenous Australian-born children. Of 427 patients (79.4% of total) for whom the method of case detection was recorded, 37.0% were detected by contact screening, 8.7% by post-arrival immigration screening, and 54.3% by passive case detection. Pulmonary TB was the most common diagnostic classification (64.7% of patients). The most common risk factors were close contact with a TB case and recent residence in a country with a high incidence of TB. Treatment outcomes were satisfactory; 89.4% of children had completed treatment or were cured.

Conclusions: The burden of paediatric TB in Australia is low but has not changed over the past decade. The highest rates are among children born overseas, emphasising the important role of immigration screening as Australia aspires to eliminate TB.

(CDNA).⁵ 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.⁹

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,^{10,11} including population data for the Indigenous Australian population.^{12,13} National TB case load and rates were obtained from the online NNDSS application for generating summary data.¹⁴

Ethics approval

Approval for the investigation was granted by CDNA, and ethics approval was granted by the

Stephen S Teo
MBBS, FRACP, PGDipEpid

Ee Laine Tay
MBBS, MPH, MAppEpid²

Paul Douglas
MBBS, MHA, FRACMA³

Vicki L Krause
MD, DTMH, FAFPHM⁴

Stephen M Graham
MBBS, FRACP, PhD⁵

¹Western Sydney University, Sydney, NSW.

²Department of Health and Human Services, Melbourne, VIC.

³Department of Immigration and Border Protection, Sydney, NSW.

⁴Centre for Disease Control, Department of Health, Darwin, NT.

⁵University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC.

s.teo@westernsydney.edu.au

doi: 10.5694/mja15.0077

Online first 30/11/15

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 have accessed TB treatment with Queensland Health

Australian Capital Territory Health Human Research Ethics Committee (reference ETH.1.14.025).

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.¹⁴ 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) had refugee 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

	NSW/ACT	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Australia*	National TB case load (child cases as percentage)
2003	15	4	4	2	0	11	1	37 (0.92; 0.65–1.27)	985 (3.8%)
2004	10	0	13	0	0	18	6	47 (1.17; 0.86–1.56)	1062 (4.4%)
2005	17	1	5	1	1	31	7	63 (1.57; 1.21–2.01)	1086 (5.8%)
2006	18	2	12	0	0	29	5	66 (1.65; 1.28–2.10)	1220 (5.4%)
2007	21	8	5	2	0	13	5	54 (1.35; 1.01–1.76)	1131 (4.8%)
2008	16	3	7	1	1	25	3	56 (1.40; 1.06–1.82)	1217 (4.7%)
2009	16	0	7	2	0	23	7	55 (1.37; 1.04–1.79)	1305 (4.2%)
2010	16	5	10	3	0	7	8	49 (1.22; 0.91–1.62)	1365 (3.6%)
2011	13	1	17	4	0	18	8	61 (1.52; 1.17–1.96)	1384 (4.4%)
2012	15	2	10	3	0	15	5	50 (1.25; 0.91–1.65)	1317 (3.8%)
Total	157	26	90	18	2	190	55	538 (1.31; 1.20–1.43)	12 074 (4.6%)

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

	NSW/ACT	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Australia
Cases	81	15	39	5	1	102	24	267
Rate	1.17 (0.93–1.45)	4.71 (2.64–7.77)	0.97 (0.69–1.32)	0.35 (0.14–0.82)	0.21 (0.01–1.15)	2.12 (1.73–2.58)	1.18 (0.76–1.76)	1.37 (1.21–1.54)

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

	NSW/ACT	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Australia
Cases	76	11	51	13	1	88	31	271
Rate	1.07 (0.84–1.33)	3.32 (1.66–5.94)	1.16 (0.86–1.52)	0.90 (0.47–1.53)	0.21 (0.01–1.16)	1.75 (1.40–2.16)	1.39 (0.95–1.97)	1.32 (1.16–1.48)

*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

	Age group			Total
	0–4 years	5–9 years	10–14 years	
Rate per 100 000 children (95% CI)	1.58 (1.38–1.81)	1.08 (0.92–1.27)	1.27 (1.09–1.47)	1.31 (1.20–1.43)
Sites of disease (number, as percentage of age group)				
Pulmonary only	121 (56%)	68 (47%)	83 (47%)	272 (50.6%)
Pulmonary plus other sites	25 (12%)	29 (20%)	22 (13%)	76 (14.1%)
Extrapulmonary only	67 (31%)	43 (29%)	65 (37%)	175 (32.5%)
Lymph node				113 (21.0%)
Disseminated TB				19 (3.5%)
Pleural				32 (5.9%)
Bone/joint				22 (4.1%)
Meningeal				13 (2.4%)
Peritoneal				7 (1.3%)
Genitourinary				5 (0.9%)
Not recorded	3 (1%)	6 (4%)	6 (3%)	15 (2.8%)
Total	216 (40.1%)	146 (27.1%)	176 (32.7%)	538

4 Selected characteristics of Australian-born and overseas-born children with tuberculosis

	Born in Australia			Born overseas	Birthplace unknown	Total
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total			
State or territory*						
NSW/ACT	6	76	82 (53%)	73 (47%)	2	157
NT	20	1	21 (81%)	5 (19%)	0	26
Qld	8	6	14 (16%)	75 (84%)	1	90
SA	3	8	11 (61%)	7 (39%)	0	18
Tas	0	1	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0	2
Vic	0	90	90 (50%)	100 (50%)	11	190
WA	0	11	11 (20%)	44 (80%)	0	55
Australia	37	193	230 (43.9%)	294 (56.1%)	14	538
Annual case notification rates, per 100 000 children (95% CI)	1.70 (1.20–2.34)	0.56 (0.48–0.65)	0.61 (0.53–0.69)	9.57 (8.51–10.73)		1.31 (1.20–1.43)
Presentation						
Clinical presentation	11 (30%)	85 (44%)	96 (43%)	129 (57%)	7	232 (43.1%)
Contact tracing	16 (43%)	91 (47%)	107 (70%)	47 (31%)	4	158 (29.4%)
Screening	0	1	1	36 (97%)	0	37 (6.9%)
No data	10 (27%)	16 (8%)	26 (24%)	82 (76%)	3	111 (20.6%)
Risk factors						
Household contact	29 (78%)	120 (62%)	149 (57%)	114 (43%)	0	263 (48.9%)
Past travel to or through, or residence in a high-risk country or countries†	3 (8%)	32 (17%)	35 (15%)	190 (84%)	1	226 (42.0%)
Microbiology results						
Positive sputum culture (number, percentage of cultures)	7/10	14/27	21/37	57/97	1/1	79/135 [59%]
Any culture-positive results	26 (70%)	114 (59%)	140 (41%)	204 (59%)	1	345 (64.1%)
Treatment outcome‡						
Completed treatment or cured	34 (92%)	186 (96%)	220 (96%)	260 (88%)	1	481 (89.4%)
Defaulted from treatment	0	2	2	2	0	4
Died of tuberculosis	1	0	1	4	0	5
Died of other cause	0	1	1	1	0	2
Interrupted treatment	1	0	1	0	0	1
Still under treatment	1	0	1	6	0	7
Transferred out of Australia or not followed up	0	4	4	19	0	23
Treatment failure	0	0	0	0	1	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. ◆

cases (30/158). There were 111 cases 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%

5 Notified cases and case notification rates of tuberculosis for frequently reported countries of birth, by residency status

Country of birth	Cases 2003–2007	Rate 2003–2007	Cases 2008–2012	Rate 2008–2012	Total cases	Average case notification rate*
Australia	103	0.55 (0.45–0.67)	127	0.66 (0.55–0.79)	230	0.61 (0.53–0.69)
Papua New Guinea	23	262.56 (166.44–393.96)	41	377.18 (270.67–511.69)	64	326.03 (251.08–416.34)
Somalia	8	249.22 (107.60–491.07)	6	276.50 (101.47–601.82)	14	260.22 (142.27–436.61)
Ethiopia	7	154.87 (62.26–391.09)	4	65.04 (17.72–166.53)	11	103.1 (51.46–184.45)
Sudan	48	213.05 (157.09–282.47)	11	47.66 (23.79–85.28)	59	129.36 (98.47–166.86)
Egypt	15	162.87 (91.16–268.62)	3	22.62 (4.67–66.12)	18	80.1 (47.48–126.60)
Philippines	6	11.78 (4.32–25.64)	10	11.77 (5.64–21.64)	16	11.77 (6.73–19.12)
India	4	7.10 (1.94–18.18)	11	9.19 (4.59–16.45)	15	8.52 (4.77–14.06)
Others	40		57		97	
Total overseas born	151	11.52 (9.76–13.51)	143	8.12 (6.84–9.57)	294	9.57 (8.51–10.73)

* Average over 10-year study period. ♦

(135/538) of children with TB, 59% (79/135) of which were positive for *M. tuberculosis*; this represented 15% of all notified cases (Box 4). The yield from sputum culture was similar for Australian-born and overseas-born patients. The criteria that determined whether sputum was collected from children with suspected TB were not recorded. A sputum culture result was recorded for 34.2% of children with pulmonary (with or without extrapulmonary) disease (119/348), of which 66% (78/119) were culture-positive. Of the 175 children classified as having only extrapulmonary disease, sputum culture results were available for 9% (16/175), of which one was culture-positive.

Results of susceptibility testing were available for 29.4% (158/538) of notified cases; 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

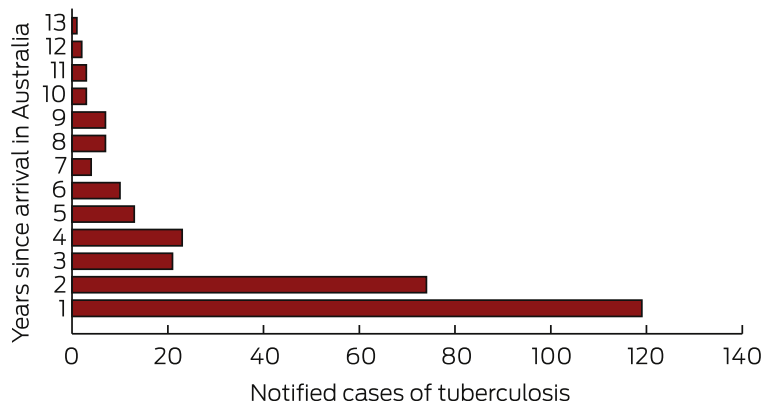
This study provides original, comprehensive and recent data on the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of TB in children in Australia. Paediatric cases of TB accounted for 5% of the total

national TB case load, a finding similar to those of recent reports from other low-incidence settings.^{15–17} 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.¹⁸

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.^{16,17,19} 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).^{15,20} 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

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,²¹ 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 from high-incidence countries with latent TB infection (LTBI), which could be supported by introducing improved pre-migration screening of younger children. A chest x-ray is performed on all applicants for a permanent or provisional visa for Australia aged 11 years and over; in younger applicants, a chest x-ray is performed only when there is a history of contact with TB or if clinically indicated by symptom screening.²² The case detection rate by immigration screening in Australia is higher in adult than in child immigrants.²³ The lower detection rate for children probably reflects the epidemiology of TB, although it may also indicate an inadequate pre-migration screening process 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.²⁴

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.^{15,19,25} Opportunities for prevention in at-risk children are often missed.¹⁵

The higher notification rate for Indigenous than for non-Indigenous Australian-born children is similar to the pattern reported for the general population.^{6,26} In New Zealand, higher rates of TB were found in children of Pacific Island and Maori background than for other locally born children.¹⁹ 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.²⁷ The complex nature of TB in Indigenous Australians has been discussed elsewhere.²⁸

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.²⁹ 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.³⁰

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.⁴ 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.³¹ 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.

Acknowledgements: We thank Christina Bareja, Cindy Toms and Mark Trungove (Australian Department of Health) for assistance with data interpretation, and members of the National Tuberculosis Advisory Committee and the NTAC Secretariat of the Department of Health for their support of this study.

Competing interests: No relevant disclosures. ■

© 2015 AMPco Pty Ltd. Produced with Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

- 1 World Health Organization. Global tuberculosis report 2014. Geneva: WHO, 2014. http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/ (accessed Sep 2015).
- 2 Dodd PJ, Gardiner E, Coghlan R, Seddon JA. Burden of childhood tuberculosis in 22 high-burden countries: a mathematical modelling study. *Lancet Glob Health* 2014; 2: e453-e459.
- 3 Donald PR. Childhood tuberculosis: out of control? *Curr Opin Pulm Med* 2002; 8: 178-182.
- 4 Graham SM, Sismanidis C, Menzies HJ, et al. Importance of tuberculosis control to address child survival. *Lancet* 2014; 383: 1605-1607.
- 5 National Tuberculosis Advisory Committee of Communicable Diseases. The strategic plan for control of tuberculosis in Australia: 2011–2015. *Commun Dis Intell Q Rep* 2012; 36: E286-E293.
- 6 Toms C, Stapledon R, Waring J, Douglas P; the National Tuberculosis Advisory Committee, for the Communicable Diseases Network Australia, and the Australian Mycobacterium Reference Laboratory Network. Tuberculosis notifications in Australia, 2012 and 2013. *Commun Dis Intell Q Rep* 2015; 39: E217-E235.
- 7 McBryde ES, Denholm JT. Risk of active tuberculosis in immigrants: effects of age, region of origin and time since arrival in a low-exposure setting. *Med J Aust* 2012; 197: 458-461. <https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2012/197/8/risk-active-tuberculosis-immigrants-effects-age-region-origin-and-time-arrival>
- 8 Lucas M, Nicol P, McKinnon E, et al. A prospective large-scale study of methods for the detection of latent *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection in refugee children. *Thorax* 2010; 65: 442-448.
- 9 Australian Government Department of Health. Australian national notifiable diseases and case definitions [website]. <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/cdna-casedefinitions.htm> (accessed Mar 2015).
- 10 Australian Bureau of Statistics. 3101.0 — Australian demographic statistics, Jun 2013 [website]. Canberra: ABS, 2013. <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/allprimary/mainfeatures/61D19DFBD033B48FCA257CA7000DCB16?opendocument> (accessed Aug 2014).
- 11 Australian Bureau of Statistics. Migration, Australia, 2011–12 and 2012–13 [website]. Canberra: ABS, 2013. <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/ProductsbyReleaseDate/D6B1E6EFAC3F8BA3CA257DDB000BD5D8?OpenDocument> (accessed Oct 2014).
- 12 Australian Bureau of Statistics. 3238.0 — Estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, 2001 to 2026 [website]. Canberra: ABS, 2014. <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3238.0> (accessed Oct 2014).
- 13 Australian Bureau of Statistics. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population projections, state/territory [website]. Canberra: ABS, 2014. <http://stat.abs.gov.au/Index.aspx?QueryId=1111> (accessed Sep 2014).
- 14 Australian Government Department of Health. National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System [website]. Canberra: ABS. <http://www9.health.gov.au/cda/source/cda-index.cfm> (accessed Mar 2015).
- 15 Erkens CG, de Vries G, Keizer ST, et al. The epidemiology of childhood tuberculosis in the Netherlands: still room for prevention. *BMC Infect Dis* 2014; 14: 295.
- 16 Sandgren A, Hollo V, Quinten C, Manissero D. Childhood tuberculosis in the European Union/European Economic Area, 2000 to 2009. *Euro Surveill* 2011; 16: pii = 19825.
- 17 Winston CA, Menzies HJ. Pediatric and adolescent tuberculosis in the United States, 2008–2010. *Pediatrics* 2012; 130: e1425-e1432.
- 18 Australian Government Department of Health. National notifiable diseases: Australia's notifiable diseases status. Annual report of the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System. <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/content/cda-pubs-annlrpt-nddsar.htm> (accessed Sep 2015).
- 19 Howie S, Voss L, Baker M, et al. Tuberculosis in New Zealand, 1992–2001: a resurgence. *Arch Dis Child* 2005; 90: 1157-1161.
- 20 Abubakar I, Laundry MT, French CE, Shingadia D. Epidemiology and treatment outcome of childhood tuberculosis in England and Wales: 1999–2006. *Arch Dis Child* 2008; 93: 1017-1121.
- 21 Denholm JT. Immigration screening for latent tuberculosis infection. *Med J Aust* 2013; 199: 654. <https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2013/199/10/immigration-screening-latent-tuberculosis-infection-0>
- 22 Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection. Fact sheet 22 — The health requirement [website]. <http://www.border.gov.au/about/corporate/information/factsheets/22health> (accessed Sep 2015).
- 23 King K, Douglas PJ, Beath K. Is premigration health screening for tuberculosis worthwhile? *Med J Aust* 2011; 195: 534-537. <https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2011/195/9/premigration-health-screening-tuberculosis-worthwhile>
- 24 US Department of Health and Human Services; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC immigration requirements: technical instructions for tuberculosis screening and treatment 2009. Oct 2009. <http://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/pdf/tuberculosis-ti-2009.pdf> (accessed Jun 2015).
- 25 National Tuberculosis Advisory Committee. The BCG vaccine: information and recommendations for use in Australia. *Commun Dis Intell Q Rep* 2013; 37: E65-E72.
- 26 Bareja C, Waring J, Stapledon R. Tuberculosis notifications in Australia, 2010. *Commun Dis Intell Q Rep* 2014; 38: E36-E48.
- 27 Northern Territory Government. Guidelines for the control of tuberculosis in the Northern Territory. 4th ed. Darwin: Department of Health and Community Services, 2008. http://health.nt.gov.au/library/scripts/objectifyMedia.aspx?file=pdf/25/05.pdf&siteID=1&str_title=Tuberculosis (accessed Sep 2015).
- 28 Devlin S, Passmore E. Ongoing transmission of tuberculosis in Aboriginal communities in NSW. *N S W Public Health Bull* 2013; 24: 38-42.
- 29 Murray RJ, Davis JS, Burgner DP; Australasian Society for Infectious Diseases Refugee Health Guidelines Writing Group. The Australasian Society for Infectious Diseases guidelines for the diagnosis, management and prevention of infections in recently arrived refugees: an abridged outline. *Med J Aust* 2009; 190: 421-425.

<https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2009/190/8/australasian-society-infectious-diseases-guidelines-diagnosis-management-and>

30 Majumdar SS, Marais BJ, Denholm JT, Britton WJ. Drug-resistant tuberculosis:

collaborative regional leadership required. *Med J Aust* 2014; 200: 241-242. <https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2014/200/5/drug-resistant-tuberculosis-collaborative-regional-leadership-required>

31 Teo SS, Alfaham M, Evans MR, et al. An evaluation of the completeness of reporting of childhood tuberculosis. *Eur Respir J* 2009; 34: 176-179. ■