

1.3 Study of active screening to detect un-registered open cases of tuberculosis

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OBJECTIVE

1. To find out proportion of undetected open cases of tuberculosis in rural area of CHC Bhanpur Kala, Jaipur.

PROGRESS

This study was recommended by the Project Review Committee of the Model Rural Health Research Unit, Bhanpur Kalan, Jaipur. Under the active screening, investigators used to visit the households and invite available adult household respondent in the interview after seeking his/her consent. After having consent sought, investigator asks respondent's socio-economic status, family structure, and history of TB in family members, presence of clinical symptom of suspected tuberculosis i.e. cough of two weeks duration or more in any family member. Other related symptoms in children viz. fever of 15 days or more; cough of 15 days or more; poor growth or loss of weight; lymph nodes at neck, axilla or groin. Awareness of respondents on tuberculosis disease, its diagnostic method, and standard treatment under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme were also assessed by administering semi-structured pre-tested questionnaire.

During period of reporting, investigators visited 2300 households of 10 villages i.e village (1) Bhanpur Kalan, (2) Bhavpura, (3) Chamand Ka Mand, (4) Mathasoola, & (5) Papar of block Jamva Ramgarh, and village (6) Jaisinghpura, (7) Kalwara, (8) Mahapura, (9) Neota and (10) Siroli of block Sanganer of Jaipur district wherein they screened 11781 individuals for suspected tuberculosis of all ages.

During active screening 49 individuals were found with history of tuberculosis and 119 individuals with cough of ≥ 2 weeks duration. Out of these 49 known cases of TB, 15 cases had received treatment from Govt. sectors, and 13 from private sectors. Three cases received treatment from Ayurvedic and government & private sectors. Fifteen known cases of TB reported that they received ATT within last 12 months. 10 and 14 known cases of TB reported that they received ATT within last 1-2 years and more than 2 years respectively of survey.

These suspected patients of TB were motivated by field workers for seeking medical consultation and AFB under RNTCP. As a result of motivation during active screening 1 additional case was detected to be suffering with sputum smear negative pulmonary tuberculosis of Papad village. As a special drive for further motivation, DMRC team along with team of MRHRU, Bhanpur Kalan visited households of suspected tuberculosis cases found during active screening. Those suspected cases were further motivated for screening and their sputum samples morning and spot were collected by the field team. These samples were examined microscopically for the presence of Acid Fast Bacilli under ZN staining at Microbiology Laboratory of DMRC, Jodhpur. Fourty one suspected cases provided sputum samples which were analyzed at Microbiology Laboratory, DMRC, Jodhpur. Out

of these 2 individuals were found to be sputum smear positive. These cases were further motivated telephonically from DMRC, Jodhpur for seeking medical help for cough and screening for Acid Fast Bacilli from concerned government health centres under Revised National Tuberculosis Programme. Both cases sought medical help and got registered under RNTCP as sputum smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis. In total so far 3 cases have been additionally detected by active screening under this study. Further motivation and follow up is required. Tracing of remaining referred cases of suspected tuberculosis is continuing.