Risk factors for TB in children:

• Children under the age of 5 in close contact with anyone who is infected with TB (for instance, TB-infected individuals living in the home where the child lives or attending the school the child attends) are at particularly high risk
• Children living with HIV
• Children who are underweight or with severe malnutrition
• Children living in overcrowded households, with poor ventilation
EARLY DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF TB IN CHILDREN

Signs or symptoms of childhood TB:

- Prolonged cough or difficulty breathing with no improvement for more than two weeks, or more, despite treatment
- Cough of any duration in children living with HIV
- Weight loss and/or poor feeding
- Persistent fever
- Night sweats
- Reduced playfulness / loss of energy
- Swelling in the neck, armpit or groin for more than a few weeks

What can I do to protect my child?

- Vaccinate your infant (under one year of age) against TB
- Ensure those in close contact with your child, with TB symptoms, are tested
- Bring your child in for TB screening if you or anyone in close contact with your child is infected with TB
- TB prevention medication can prevent your child from developing TB and should be taken by any child under 5 years of age in contact with someone infected with TB, or any child or adolescent living with HIV
- If you have a cough, follow proper etiquette: cough into your sleeve or elbow (not your hands); wash your hands with soap and water often
- Ventilate your home
- Do not sleep with your child if you have TB