

SEASONAL VARIATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN

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Abstract

Aim — to study seasonal variations in extrapulmonary and pulmonary tuberculosis in children of different age groups and in children effectively and ineffectively vaccinated with BCG.

Materials and methods. Seasonal variations of 135 cases of extrapulmonary and 87 — pulmonary tuberculosis were studied in children, hospitalized in the period of 1988–2015.

Results. The peculiarity of seasonal variations of extrapulmonary tuberculosis in children of different age groups was that indices of seasonal variations were high in summer in children aged 0–7 years. In pulmonary tuberculosis throughout the summer months index of seasonal variations was high only in children aged 1–3 years. Often, disease was not observed in summer. Seasonal variations covered more months in both extrapulmonary and pulmonary tuberculosis in children who were not vaccinated and ineffectively vaccinated with BCG.

Conclusions. In extrapulmonary tuberculosis patients winter seasonal variations were less apparent than in children with pulmonary tuberculosis. However, the indices of seasonal variation were high in autumn, and even in summer in children aged 0–7 years.

Key words: extrapulmonary, pulmonary tuberculosis, seasonal prevalence, children

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