

TUBERCULOSIS 2005, PART I

No. 48, 2006

2005 saw a total of 424 notified cases of tuberculosis (TB), 165 (39%) were Danes and 259 (61%) immigrants. The overall incidence was 7.8 per 10⁵, [Table 1](#). This represents a minor increase in comparison with 2004 (7.1 per 10⁵), EPI-NEWS 49/05. The M/F-ratio was 2.1 for Danes and 1.2 for immigrants. The median age was 45 years (5-91 years) for Danes and 34 years (0-85 years) for immigrants. Among immigrants, 97 (37%) were from Somalia, 27 (10%) from Pakistan, 21 (8%) from Greenland, and 9 (3%) from Afghanistan as well as from India and the same number from India. The remaining 96 (37%) were from 39 different countries. A total of 29 (7%) patients were notified with relapse, seven Danes and 22 immigrants. Eight (2%) patients, three Danes and five immigrants, had concurrent HIV infection and thus AIDS. Alcohol abuse and/or homelessness were noted in 51 patients of whom 35 were Danes and 16 immigrants.

TB localisation

TB localisation according to place of origin is shown in [Table 2](#). A total of 295 patients (70%) had pulmonary TB. Among these, eight had simultaneous extrapulmonary TB. A total of 129 (30%) patients had extrapulmonary TB alone. The most common extrapulmonary manifestations were TB in the lymph nodes 53% (73), pleura 12% (16) and in the bones 10% (14). Among Danes, these localisations constituted 39%, 17% and 0% of extrapulmonary manifestations, respectively, and among immigrants 56%, 11% and 11%, respectively. Nine patients, all immigrants, had gastrointestinal TB. Seven patients had cutaneous TB, including six immigrants and one Dane. Three patients had miliary TB: two immigrants and one Dane. Two patients had urogenital TB, both Danes. A total of four patients were notified with TB meningitis, three adults, of whom two were immigrants, and one Danish child.

Country of infection

A total of 134 (81%) adult Danes were thought to have been infected in Denmark and eight (5%) abroad, hereof three in Asia, two in Europe, two in Africa and one in South America. For 16 (10%) adult Danes, the country of infection was unknown. A total of 33 (15%) adult immigrants were thought to have been infected in Denmark and 117 (52%) were dis-

Table 1. Notified TB cases in Danes and immigrants. Number and incidence per 10⁵ in 2005 and average numbers for 2000-2004, by county

County	Danes		Immigrants		Total		Incidence per 10 ⁵ , 2005		
	2005	00-04	2005	00-04	2005	00-04	Danes	Immigrants	Total
	Cph. Municip.	30	42	80	77	110	119	7.4	83.9
Frb. Municip.	4	4	11	7	15	11	5.0	90.2	16.3
Cph. County	17	25	35	42	52	67	3.1	45.1	8.4
Frederiksborg	5	7	9	12	14	19	1.4	29.2	3.7
Roskilde	3	2	6	7	9	9	1.4	35.1	3.0
West Zealand	6	4	5	8	11	12	2.1	27.8	3.6
Storstroem	18	13	3	8	21	21	7.2	22.8	8.0
Bornholm	2	1	0	1	2	2	4.8	0.0	4.6
Funen	9	11	19	24	28	35	2.0	56.2	5.9
South Jutland	3	4	6	3	9	7	1.3	32.8	3.6
Ribe	3	5	4	6	7	11	1.4	30.8	3.1
Vejle	16	7	5	12	21	19	4.8	21.8	5.9
Ringkoebing	4	6	10	10	14	16	1.5	70.7	5.1
Aarhus	15	16	31	39	46	55	2.5	60.8	7.0
Viborg	5	6	9	9	14	15	2.2	97.3	6.0
North Jutland	22	11	23	20	45	31	4.7	96.0	9.1
Other/unknown	3	1	3	3	6	4	-	-	-
Total	165	165	259	285	424	453	3.3	57.3	7.8

Table 2. Notified TB cases in Danes and immigrants by localisation and in %, 2005 and 2004

TB localisation	Danes				Immigrants			
	2005		2004		2005		2004	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
All pulmonary TB	144	87	131	89	151	58	158	66
Only pulmonary TB	142	86	130	88	145	56	150	63
Pulm. and extrapulm. TB	2	1	1	1	6	2	8	3
All extrapulm. TB	23	14	16	11	114	44	89	37
Only extrapulm. TB	21	13	15	10	108	42	81	34
Unknown	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	165	100	147	100	259	100	239	100

tributed on the following areas abroad: Africa (51), hereof 40 in Somalia; Asia (51), hereof 16 in Pakistan; Europe (8); Greenland (4) and South America (1). For 76 (34%) adult immigrants, the country of infection was unknown.

TB in children

A total of 40 children < 15 years were notified with TB, of whom 13 (33%) were children < 5 years of age. In all, 33 children had immigrated or had been born in Denmark by immigrant parents, 20 (61%) of the children were of Somali origin. Seven children were of Danish origin, all of whom were regarded to have been infected in Denmark. Eighteen immigrant children originating from Somalia (10), Pakistan (2), Turkey (2) or other countries (4) were infected in Denmark. Seven immigrant children were thought to have been infected in their countries of origin, including four Somali, two Sudanese, and one Indian child.

For eight children, including five of Somali origin, the country of infection was unknown.

Twenty-six children, including eight Danes and 20 immigrants, had pulmonary TB. One immigrant child had simultaneous lymph node TB. Eight immigrant children had extrapulmonary TB alone, including six cases of lymph node TB, one of pleural and one of gastrointestinal TB. Among Danish children, four had extrapulmonary manifestations including two with pleural TB, while one child had glandular TB and one TB meningitis. The latter had the risk factor of immunosuppression. In 21 (53%) children the diagnosis was made by culture. The remaining children were diagnosed exclusively by clinical signs, pulmonary X-ray or by positive tuberculin reaction.

Comments will follow in part II

(C. Kjelsø, P.H. Andersen, Department of Epidemiology)

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Individually notifiable diseases

Number of notifications received in the Department of Epidemiology, SSI (2006 figures are preliminary)

Table 1	Week 47 2006	Cum. 2006 ¹⁾	Cum. 2005 ¹⁾
AIDS	1	40	53
Anthrax	0	0	0
Botulism	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0
Creutzfeldt-Jakob	0	22	2
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Food-borne diseases	16	525	536
of these, infected abroad	2	129	125
Gonorrhoea	10	391	453
Haemorrhagic fever	0	0	0
Hepatitis A	0	37	60
of these, infected abroad	0	19	22
Hepatitis B (acute)	1	19	31
Hepatitis B (chronic)	6	285	132
Hepatitis C (acute)	0	7	1
Hepatitis C (chronic)	3	424	286
HIV	5	219	242
Legionella pneumonia	6	117	104
of these, infected abroad	0	29	45
Leprosy	0	0	0
Leptospirosis	0	8	10
Measles	0	27	2
Meningococcal disease	0	66	84
of these, group B	0	32	38
of these, group C	0	14	22
of these, unspec. + other	0	20	21
Mumps	0	16	7
Neuroborreliosis	4	82	86
Ornithosis	0	11	19
Pertussis (children < 2 years)	1	45	138
Plague	0	0	0
Polio	0	0	0
Purulent meningitis			
Haemophilus influenzae	0	3	2
Listeria monocytogenes	0	7	2
Streptococcus pneumoniae	0	70	102
Other aethiology	0	10	16
Unknown aethiology	0	17	17
Under registration	6	26	-
Rabies	0	0	0
Rubella (congenital)	0	0	0
Rubella (during pregnancy)	0	0	0
Shigellosis	0	58	99
of these, infected abroad	0	48	79
Syphilis	3	66	117
Tetanus	0	2	2
Tuberculosis	3	360	381
Typhoid/paratyphoid fever	0	26	32
of these, infected abroad	0	24	30
Typhus exanthematicus	0	0	1
VTEC/HUS	1	128	140
of these, infected abroad	0	43	48

¹⁾ Cumulative number 2006 and in corresponding period 2005

Selected laboratory diagnosed infections

Number of specimens, isolates, and/or notifications received in SSI laboratories

Table 2	Week 47 2006	Cum. 2006 ²⁾	Cum. 2005 ²⁾
Bordetella pertussis (all ages)	8	201	456
Gonococci	15	388	410
of these, females	4	72	43
of these, males	11	319	367
Listeria monocytogenes	0	49	37
Mycoplasma pneumoniae			
Resp. specimens ³⁾	23	439	948
Serum specimens ⁴⁾	21	363	727
Streptococci ⁵⁾			
Group A streptococci	1	125	92
Group B streptococci	2	87	72
Group C streptococci	0	20	24
Group G streptococci	2	132	106
S. pneumoniae	16	853	973
Table 3	Week 45 2006	Cum. 2006 ²⁾	Cum. 2005 ²⁾
Pathogenic int. bacteria ⁶⁾			
Campylobacter	40	2773	3395
S. Enteritidis	7	525	594
S. Typhimurium	7	368	503
Other zoon. salmonella	9	626	512
Yersinia enterocolitica	4	172	213
Verocytotoxin-producing E. coli	2	132	136
Enteropathogenic E. coli	5	259	246
Enterotoxigenic E. coli	0	205	340

²⁾ Cumulative number 2006 and in corresponding period 2005

³⁾ Resp. specimens with positive PCR

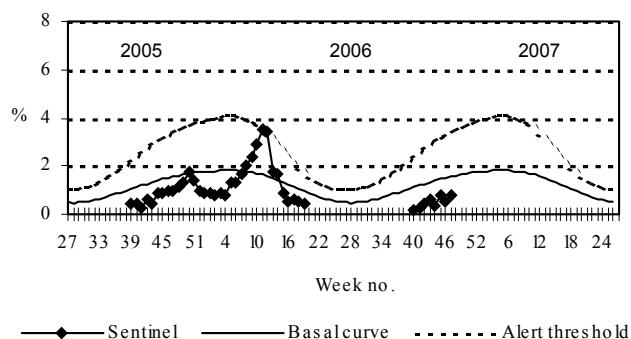
⁴⁾ Serum specimens with pos. complement fixation test

⁵⁾ Isolated in blood or spinal fluid

⁶⁾ See also www.germ.dk

Sentinel surveillance of the influenza activity

Weekly percentage of consultations, 2005/2006/2007



Sentinel: Influenza consultations (as percentage of total consultations)

Basal curve: Expected frequency of consultations under non-epidemic conditions

Alert threshold: Possible incipient epidemic