EPI-NEWS

NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

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TUBERCULOSIS 2006, PART I

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2006 saw a total of 377 notified cases of tuberculosis (TB) of which 161 (43%) were Danes and 216 (57%) immigrants.

The overall incidence was 7 per 10⁵, <u>Table 1</u>. This represents a minor decrease compared with 2005 (7.8 per 10⁵), EPI-NEWS 48/06. The decrease was primarily observed among immigrants.

The M/F-ratio was 2.3 for Danes and 1.0 for immigrants. The age distribution for Danes and immigrants is shown in <u>Figure 1</u>. Among immigrants, the male and female age distribution was nearly identical.

Among Danes, an increased number of cases was observed in males aged 35-64 years.

Median age was 49 years (3-89 years) for Danes and 35 years (0-81 years) for immigrants. Among immigrants, 55 (25%) were from Somalia, 20 (9%) from Greenland, 12 (6%) from Pakistan and Vietnam, 11 (5%) from Thailand and 10 (5%) from India. The remaining 96 (44%) were from 44 different countries.

A total of 37 (10%) cases were notified with relapse; 13 Danes and 24 immigrants.

Eleven cases (3%), three Danes and eight immigrants, had concurrent HIV infection and thus AIDS. Alcohol abuse and/or homelessness was noted for 50 (13%) of patients, 44 Danes and six immigrants, including three from Greenland.

TB localisation

A total of 275 patients (73%) had pulmonary TB, among these, seven (2%) had concurrent extrapulmonary TB. A total of 100 (27%) patients had extrapulmonary TB alone. The most common extrapulmonary manifestations among immigrants were TB in the lymph nodes 48% (41), gastrointestinal area 12% (10), bone 8% (7) and pleura 8% (7).

Among Danes, the most common extrapulmonary manifestations were TB in the lymph nodes 38% (8), gastrointestinal TB 14% (3) and pleura TB 24% (5).

Six immigrants had cerebral TB. Five immigrants and one Dane had miliary TB. For two immigrants the TB localisation was unknown.

Country of infection

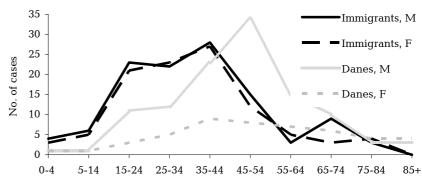
A total of 142 (90%) adult Danes were thought to have been infected in Denmark and 6 (4%) abroad. For 9 (6%) of the adult Danes, country of infection was unknown.

A total of 26 (13%) adult immigrants

Table 1. TB cases, incidence per 10^5 in 2006 and average number of cases 2001-2005, in Danes and immigrants, by county

					Incidence per 10 ⁵ , 2006				
	Da	nes	Immi	grants	To	otal	Da-	Immi-	
County	2006	01-05	2006	01-05	2006	01-05	nes	grants	Total
Cph. Mun.	31	38	48	75	79	113	7.7	49.5	15.8
Frb. Mun.	4	4	4	7	8	11	5.0	31.8	8.7
Copenhagen	25	24	40	38	65	62	4.6	50.1	10.5
Frederiksborg	1	7	7	11	8	18	0.3	22.2	2.1
Roskilde	2	2	10	5	12	7	0.9	56.6	5,0
West Zealand	3	5	9	8	12	13	1.0	48.8	3.9
Storstrom	23	13	2	7	25	20	9.2	14.9	9.5
Bornholm	3	1	0	0	3	1	7.2	0.0	6.9
Funen	11	9	21	20	32	29	2.5	60.1	6.7
South Jutland	9	3	3	3	12	6	3.8	16.1	4.7
Ribe	3	5	8	6	11	11	1.4	60.2	4.9
Vejle	16	9	6	9	22	18	4.7	25,0	6.1
Ringkobing	6	5	0	10	6	15	2.3	0,0	2.2
Aarhus	8	15	25	36	33	51	1.3	47.4	5.0
Viborg	3	5	6	8	9	13	1.3	64.7	3.8
North Jutland	10	13	21	20	31	33	2.1	86.3	6.3
Other/unkn.	3	1	6	3	9	4	-	-	-
Total	161	159	216	266	377	425	3.2	46.6	7.0

Figure 1. Notified TB cases in 2006, by age group



were thought to have been infected in Denmark and 119 (60%) abroad, including 30 (15%) in Somalia, 13 (6%) in East European countries, 10 (5%) in Pakistan, eight (4%) in Thailand and in the Philippines, seven in Vietnam and five (2%) in Greenland. For 53 (27%) adult immigrants, the country of infection was unknown.

TB in children

A total of 22 children below the age of 15 years were notified with TB, including nine (41%) below the age of five years. In all, 18 children had immigrated or had been born in Denmark by immigrant parents, eight (44%) of whom were of Somali origin and three (17%) of Indian origin.

Five immigrant children, including four (22%) of Somali origin, had been infected in Denmark. Eleven immigrant children were thought to

have been infected in their countries of origin. For two children of Somali origin, the country of infection was unknown.

Four children were of Danish origin, all of whom were thought to have been infected in Denmark.

A total of 14 (78%) children, including four (100%) Danes and 10 (56%) immigrants had pulmonary TB. A single immigrant child had concurrent bone TB.

Seven (39%) immigrant children had extrapulmonary TB alone, including pleural, gastrointestinal, cerebral and military TB.

In 13 (72%) children the diagnosis was verified by culture.

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

Comments will follow in part II

5 December 2007

Individually notifiable diseases

Number of notifications received in the Department of Epidemiology, SSI (2007 figures are preliminary)

Table 1	Week 48 2007	Cum. 2007 ¹⁾	Cum. 2006 ¹⁾
AIDS	0	44	43
Anthrax	0	0	0
Botulism	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0
Creutzfeldt-Jakob	0	8	18
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Food-borne diseases	11	587	530
of these, infected abroad	2	109	129
Gonorrhoea	7	334	401
Haemorrhagic fever	0	0	0
Hepatitis A	1	24	37
of these, infected abroad	0	10	19
Hepatitis B (acute)	0	28	19
Hepatitis B (chronic)	1	290	294
Hepatitis C (acute)	1	8	7
Hepatitis C (chronic)	6	547	427
HIV	6	296	224
Legionella pneumonia	2	116	116
of these, infected abroad	0	32	29
Leprosy	0	0	0
Leptospirosis	0	13	8
Measles	0	2	27
Meningococcal disease	0	62	80
•	0	35	40
of these, group B	0	19	40 19
of these, group C			
of these, unspec. + other	0	8 11	21
Mumps Neuroborreliosis	0		16
	0	92	83
Ornithosis	0	9	11
Pertussis (children < 2 years)	1	75	48
Plague	0	0	0
Polio	0	0	0
Purulent meningitis			
Haemophilus influenzae	0	2	4
Listeria monocytogenes	0	10	7
Streptococcus pneumoniae	0	93	80
Other aethiology	0	12	12
Unknown aethiology	0	13	18
Under registration	3	5	-
Rabies	0	0	0
Rubella (congenital)	0	0	0
Rubella (during pregnancy)	0	0	0
Shigellosis	2	210	61
of these, infected abroad	1	48	51
Syphilis	8	98	66
Tetanus	0	2	2
Tuberculosis	12	372	353
Typhoid/paratyphoid fever	0	22	27
of these, infected abroad	0	21	25
Typhus exanthematicus	0	2	0
VTEC/HUS	0	149	135
		49	47

¹⁾ Cumulative number 2007 and in corresponding period 2006

Selected laboratory diagnosed infections

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

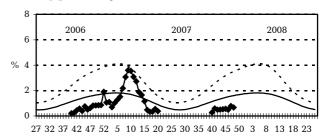
	received in 351 laboratories							
Table 2	Week 48 2007	Cum. 2007 ²⁾	Cum. 2006 ²⁾					
Bordetella pertussis								
(all ages)	1	198	207					
Gonococci	8	324	395					
of these, females	2	56	69					
of these, males	6	268	326					
Listeria monocytogenes	0	52	52					
Mycoplasma pneumoniae								
Resp. specimens ³⁾	4	347	471					
Serum specimens 4)	9	392	385					
Streptococci 5)								
Group A streptococci	0	102	129					
Group B streptococci	4	92	88					
Group C streptococci	0	20	20					
Group G streptococci	2	113	135					
S. pneumoniae	27	952	872					
Table 3	Week 46 2007	Cum. 2007 ²⁾	Cum. 2006 ²⁾					
MRSA	14	605	-					
Pathogenic int. bacteria ⁶⁾								
Campylobacter	57	3703	2915					
S. Enteritidis	17	528	533					
S. Typhimurium	0	324	376					
Other zoon. salmonella	11	658	645					
Yersinia enterocolitica	3	252	188					
Verocytotoxin-								
producing E. coli	1 1	146	135					
Enteropathogenic E. coli	4	173	248					
Enterotoxigenic E. coli	7	281	210					

²⁾ Cumulative number 2007 and in corresponding period 2006

Sentinel ·

Sentinel surveillance of the influenza activity

Weekly percentage of consultations, 2006/2007/2008



Week no.

Sentinel: Influenza consultations

Influenza consultations (as percentage of total consultations)

-Basal curve - - - Alert threshold

Basal curve: Expected frequency of consultations

under non-epidemic conditions

Alert threshold: Possible incipient epidemic

 $^{^{3)}}$ 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