

## **Tuberculosis following close family contacts in Ardabil province during 8 year period**

### **Abstract**

#### **Introduction and Objectives:**

Each year nearly 9 million people are infected with tuberculosis (Tb). The main strategies for TB control are treatment of contagious patients and active case finding in certain cases. In our country, there is not drug prophylactic plan for adults who have close contacts with smear positive patients.

#### **Materials and Methods:**

In this descriptive cross sectional study from 98 patients with history of close contact with a smear positive TB patients in their families, 72 patients were studied. Data collection completed in tuberculosis control section ward of Ardabil University of Medical science using already prepared informatory forms plus interview with affected cases. Then data were analyzed with SPSS v16.

#### **Results:**

Since 2005 until 2013, from 869 TB new cases, 98 patients (11%) of them have history of close contacts with one smear positive case in their family. The mean age for acquisition of clinical tuberculosis in less or more than of two years after close contact, were  $28 \pm 9.6$  years and  $40 \pm 22.6$  years respectively. Among them 88.8% have pulmonary and 11.1% had extra pulmonary TB. Other variables such as gender, family member size, living site, and smoking had no significant effect on tuberculosis earning.

#### **Conclusion:**

Young persons have been affected more than middle ages from close contacts, and this risk was obvious only for respiratory tuberculosis. It seems that prophylactic Isoniazid administration in rededucing tuberculosis incidence in adults as in children, in status of close contact with smear positive person in a family may be useful.

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Close Contacts, Time Interval.