Interviews
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Census: Study Eligibility
Data Collection: Which interviews you will carry out, or all?

• S/E question/assessment during the census:
• Screening interview to all the participants: 100%
  – Eligibility for bacteriological exam, TB history
  – Risk factors
• In depth interview to TB symptomatic: 5% ?
• In depth interview to TB on Tx: <100
• In depth interview to detected TB patients: 100-300 (with contact investigation to children)?
Census: Population & Eligibility

UN estimate vs. Local estimate: Issue in CDR and burden estimate (Total: 14 mil or 12 mil, Proportion of Children: 30% or 25%)

Gap between official info and survey observation

Inclusion and exclusion criteria:
eligible vs availability on the survey day

Need clear definition and examples: Visiting relatives, Visitors, Homeless, and Students and Factory workers in dormitory

“All slept last night”: Some community tries to hide those with sickness, while some community invites sick relatives from village nearby
Census: Confirming eligible population and asking for participation

People who basically stay in a defined area more than two weeks are eligible population regardless the possession of their house and their availability on the survey day (Cambodia, Myanmar)

Proper information to avoid creating fears
Interview at home for confidentiality?
Usually not feasible

Laos: Population registry and survey census form
Note book to show the survey process
Individual or Family Assisted Structured Interview by a Trained Health Worker

• 5 minutes per participant
  If longer, more interviewers
• Consistency
• Local language

Home visit will be carried out to those who can’t afford to come due to illness, age etc
Interviews

Which interviews you will carry out, or all?

• S/E question (during the census) – household level - may not need to assess individuals:

• Screening interview to all the participants: 100%

• KAP interview to a part of participants (10%-2,000?)

• **In depth interview to TB symptomatics: 5% ?**

• In depth interview to TB patients on Tx: <100

• In depth interview to detected TB patients: 100-300 (with contact investigation to children)?
## Limitation of Symptomatic Screening

TB related symptoms and TB diagnosis

(22,160 subjects age 10 or more participated in National TB Survey)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>symptom</th>
<th>symptomatics</th>
<th>No. of TB Patients diagnosed</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>number</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>S(+) (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough any duration</td>
<td>9,382</td>
<td>42.3%</td>
<td>74 0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough 3weeks more</td>
<td>1,501</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>49 3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood in sputum</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>10 3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sputum</td>
<td>6,813</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
<td>63 0.9%</td>
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<td>Chest pain</td>
<td>4,912</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>48 1.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loss of weight</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>33 2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiredness</td>
<td>3,325</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>42 1.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>7,830</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>50 0.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Night sweat</td>
<td>1,589</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>30 1.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1 4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cough 3w or Blood sputum</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,616</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.3%</strong></td>
<td><strong>50 3.1%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any symptom</td>
<td>12,902</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
<td>76 0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No symptom</td>
<td>9,258</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
<td>5 0.1%</td>
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</table>
# Results of culture among SS-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symp</th>
<th>CXR</th>
<th>Exam</th>
<th>C+</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>14.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>7.7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Cambodia National Survey 2002
Not report any symptom

- Really no symptom to complain
- Not recognize symptoms
- Not recognize as illness
- Hiding
Duration of illness

• Hard to get reliable information

Although \( p = I \times d \rightarrow \)

Incidence = prevalence/duration of illness

Estimation of incidence from Prevalence and the interview results of duration of illness is infeasible