

Active Case Finding among Inmates in Nairobi Remand Prison

By

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Background

- Nairobi Remand and Allocation Prison is the biggest remand prison in East and Central Africa
- The approximate inmates in the remand prison by the time of the ACF was 3,000 (March 2015) as compared to capacity of 1,000 inmates
- Highly mobile population with mean duration of stay of 6 months
- Prisons contribute to 2% of TB cases in Nairobi county



Background contd...

- TB control measures in prisons include:
 - Screening at entry using PF-10 form
 - Isolation of TB suspects and those on treatment
 - Routine ICF screening for HIV positive clients
 - Contact invitation for ward-mates
 - ACF – many sputum positive cases, MDR TB
- In Nairobi Remand, ACF done because:
 - High number of TB cases: 63 cases Jan to Dec 2014
 - More than 70% smear positivity



Objective

To assess the contribution of active case finding to tuberculosis control in Nairobi Remand Prison



Methodology

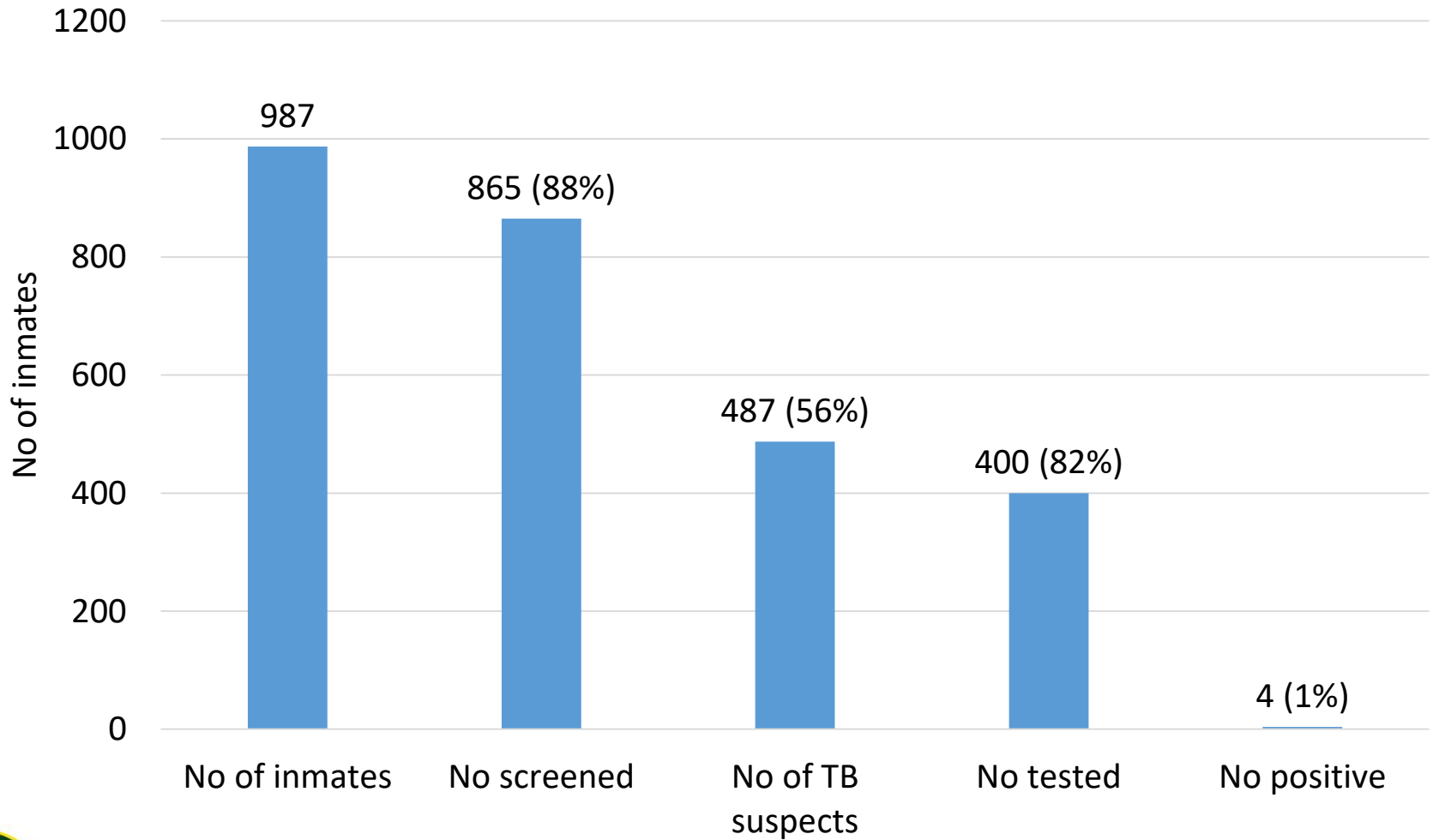
- Remand prison has 12 blocks(A-L)
- Screening was done in three blocks (J, K and L)
- The selection was done on basis of inmates who had stayed for more than 3 months in the prison
- The inmates were clinically screened using the PF-10 form
- Those with symptoms suggestive of TB were tested by sputum smear microscopy



Screening Process: Pictorial



Results



Results contd...

- 487 (56%) of 865 prison inmates screened had symptom suggestive of TB
- 4 new cases of sputum positive tuberculosis diagnosed
- 2 cases were from one block
- The prevalence of sputum positive TB is 1 case per 100 inmates in Remand prison



Discussion

- High number of TB suspects in prisons - other R/S diseases?
- High prevalence of TB in Nbi Remand Prison
 - 9 inmates on anti-TB treatment hence point prevalence rate of 1,503 per 100,000 inmates
 - Could be higher – smear microscopy less sensitive than GX
- Consequences of the high prevalence of TB in a remand prison – spread to other inmates (at the remand and other prisons), prison staff & families, visitors, court rooms, police cells, general community on release, etc.



Discussion contd...

- Need to have sustained case finding and early diagnosis – entry & routine screening, cough monitors, use of GeneXpert, etc.
- Other TB control measures – administrative controls, use of IPT, etc.

