



UNIVERSITY OF WALES

Trinity Saint David
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Module: Introduction to Research (BMHP5005)

Assessment 2: Viva Voce

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RESEARCH

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Introduction



Tuberculosis is a disease caused by bacterial and mostly affects the lungs. It is curable and preventable. (Sally et al, 2018)

72% of patients with TB are ethnic minorities. (Gov.uk, 2021)

Aims and Objectives

To know why tuberculosis is higher within ethnic minority groups. (European Respiratory Journal, 2011)

examined national data to see whether the increase was more pronounced in socioeconomically deprived areas.

Methods

- ▶ Data from over 500 medical reports and other relevant documents about TB.
- ▶ National TB surveys and notifications were compared and analyzed from TB clinics in London.
- ▶ Review of records of all patients with TB in Birmingham.
- ▶ To identify the effect of chronic kidney disease on TB infections among ethnic minorities. (European Respiratory Journal, 2011)



Author(s), title, and year of publication Author(s), title, and year of publication mmmm	Aim of study	Methods and Sample size and characteristics	Summary of main findings
Bhati et al (1995) Increasing incidence of tuberculosis in England and Wales: a study of the likely causes	examined national data to see whether the increase was more pronounced in socioeconomically deprived areas.	403 local authorities in England and Wales were ranked and divided in 10ths from the least deprived communities.	35% increase of TB in the poorest 10 th of the minority population.
Penelope and Hella. (2021) Discourses on immigrants, ethnic minorities, and infectious disease: Fifty years of tuberculosis reporting in the United Kingdom	to understand changes in the categories deployed within their wider socio-historical context.	The data corpus contains over 500 health reports, interviews, field notes, and other relevant documents concerning TB and HIV health reporting in Germany and the UK	Immigrants and ethnic minorities were both 'a risk' to the health of the general population through the importation and spread of TB and 'at increased risk' of the disease – a construction that highlighted vulnerability and explicitly recognised the social and economic factors influencing disease onset and prevalence.
Sarah et al (2006) Tuberculosis in London: a decade and a half of no decline	To identify the cause of Tuberculosis within ethnic minorities in London	Data from the enhanced tuberculosis surveillance 1999–2003, the national tuberculosis surveys of 1993 and 1998, and tuberculosis notifications were compared and analysed.	86% are from an ethnic minority group, and the incidence is highest in black Africans at 283/100 000 compared with 141, 141, and 8/100 000 for Pakistanis, Indians, and whites, respectively.
European Respiratory Journal (2011) Tuberculosis is common in ethnic minority patients with chronic kidney disease in United Kingdom, and there is a high level of drug resistance	To identify the effect of chronic kidney disease on TB infections among the ethnic minorities	40 CKD patients were analysed from 1994-2010 by country of origin and time spent in the UK. Before developing TB. Resistant pattern, vitamin D levels, and HIV status were checked	Most CKD patients with TB were from ethnic minorities not born in UK. Most had lived in UK for >5 years suggesting TB development was not linked to duration in UK and that CKD is in itself a big enough risk factor.

Literature Review

Results

- ▶ Between 1989-1994 TB was 17 times higher within Asian and African minority
- ▶ In 2003, 86% of TB cases in London were from non-white ethnic groups. 35% were black Africans and 31% were Indians/Asians.
- ▶ Out of 3048 cases of TB patients, 75% were born abroad. 85% of those affected were from ethnic minority groups including the homeless, prisoners, and drug and alcohol users.



Discussion Themes

Migration

Socio-
economic
inequality

Vitamin D levels,
CKD

Cultural factors,
behaviour,
attitude, and
knowledge

Barriers to
accessing early
diagnosis and
treatment

Conclusion



Tuberculosis was and still is higher within ethnic minority groups in the UK. Cases of Tuberculosis in ethnic minorities in the UK suggest that TB until now and the next century will be a problem.

(Stuart, 2010)

References

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European Respiratory Journal (2011) *Tuberculosis is common in ethnic minority patients with chronic kidney disease in the United Kingdom, and there is a high level of drug resistance*. Vol . 34, pp 1-22