Objective
To assess the TB burden among Health Care Workers (HCWs) in Nyeri County Referral Hospital.

Introduction
• Tuberculosis (TB) is a major public health problem in Kenya
• TB transmission has been documented in health care settings where workers come in contact with people who have TB disease
• Periodic health care worker surveillance is recommended as part of a TB infection control strategy
• As part of 2017 pre-World TB Day activity, Nyeri County Referral Hospital undertook TB health education and health care worker TB disease surveillance in the hospital.

Method
Design
• A cross-sectional surveillance of HCWs in Nyeri County Referral Hospital using TB screening forms
• March 20-24, 2017 as pre-World TB Day event

Sample
• 156 HCWs out 516 HCWs at the facility accepted TB screening

Data Sources
• TB Screening Tool
• Presumptive TB Register
• Genexpert Register

Analysis
• Descriptive analysis
• Reporting counts and percentages

Results
• 156 HCWs from 13 departments screened for TB using TB screening forms
• 32 (20%) were presumptive TB cases
• Only 26 (81%) got investigated for TB using GeneXpert
• 1 (4%) had MTB-ve and put on TB treatment

Conclusion and Recommendations
• The incidence of TB in health care workers is higher than the general population
• There is need to review and institutionalize TB IPC in the hospital settings
• There is need to have a policy on routine surveillance for HCW and continuous education on infection prevention.
• The presumptive TB cascade is leaky therefore referrals and linkages for presumptive TB cases should be strengthened to eliminate missed opportunity for TB diagnosis