

ESPID: Hypovitaminosis D linked to TB infection in children

May 9 2014



(HealthDay)—Hypovitaminosis D is associated with tuberculosis infection in children, according to a study presented at the annual meeting of the European Society for Paediatric Infectious Diseases, held from May 6 to 10 in Dublin.

Elisabetta Venturini, M.D., from the University of Florence in Italy, and colleagues examined serum vitamin D levels in children with latent and [active tuberculosis](#) in a multicenter observational study conducted in three pediatric centers in Italy and the United Kingdom. Participants included 996 children screened for tuberculosis who had undergone vitamin D measurements.

The researchers found that 4.4 percent of the children had active

tuberculosis, 13.9 percent had [latent tuberculosis](#), and 81.7 percent were controls. The prevalence of hypovitaminosis D was 47 percent overall, 58 percent in the latent tuberculosis group, and 75 percent in the active tuberculosis group (P

"[These] data should alert the physicians about the need of vitamin D supplementation in [children](#) with low vitamin D status, since this is also important to prevent rickets—another disease that has recently reemerged in developed countries," Venturini said in a statement.

More information: [More Information](#)

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Citation: ESPID: Hypovitaminosis D linked to TB infection in children (2014, May 9) retrieved 9 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2014-05-esp-id-hypovitaminosis-d-linked-tb.html>

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