

Tuberculosis in Children: Know the symptoms, seek early care

Children, especially those under the age of 5, are at a greater risk of developing **severe, life-threatening** forms of tuberculosis (TB) disease if not treated early.

Inuit and First Nations children can experience higher rates of TB, largely due to living in communities with overcrowded housing and limited healthcare access.



TB spreads in the air when someone with contagious TB coughs, sneezes, or talks. TB is more easily spread when living closely together.

By staying aware and acting early, you can protect your children's health and wellbeing.

TB can be treated and cured with the right medications. Contact your healthcare provider and ask about TB testing, diagnosis, and culturally safe care.

If your child has any symptoms or has been exposed to TB, don't delay and check today!



Watch for symptoms in your children:



weight loss or not growing as expected



trouble breathing



cough that won't go away



coughing up mucus or blood



fever or night sweats



tired or fussy



For more information:
Tuberculosis in Indigenous
communities



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