

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid3203.251775>

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# Query into Tuberculosis Infection Screening and Management among Pregnant Migrants, Europe

## Appendix 2

**Questionnaire for Network Query into Tuberculosis Screening and  
Management among Pregnant Migrants, Europe, 2025**

# Network Query on Tuberculosis Infection Screening and Management among Pregnant Migrants in Europe by ESGITM and ESGMYC, 2025

## Section 1: Demographics

What is your age? (Please enter your age in years)

- < 35
- 36 - 50
- 51 - 65
- >65

Which professional category best defines your role?

- Infectious Disease Specialist
- Pulmonologist
- Obstetrician/Gynecologist
- General Practitioner
- Public Health Specialist
- Midwife/Nurse
- Clinical Researcher
- Laboratory-based Researcher
- Policy Maker
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

What type of healthcare setting do you work in? Type of healthcare facility:

\_\_\_\_\_

Area of care/specific setting:

\_\_\_\_\_

Which country are you currently working in?

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Angola
- Antigua & Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cabo Verde
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- DR Congo
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Grenada
- Guatemala

- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Holy See
- Honduras
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal

- Qatar
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Kitts & Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Samoa
- San Marino
- Sao Tome & Principe
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- St. Vincent & Grenadines
- State of Palestine
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad & Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

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How long have you been involved in the management of TBI in pregnant migrants?

- Less than 1 year
- 1-3 years
- 3-5 years
- More than 5 years

## Section 2: TBI Screening Practices

Is TBI screening performed for pregnant migrants in your healthcare centre?

- Yes, screening is routinely offered to all pregnant migrant women  
 Yes, screening is offered to pregnant migrants under specific conditions (e.g. recent exposure, risk factors)  
 No, TBI screening is not offered to pregnant migrant women  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 I don't know

If TBI screening during pregnancy is offered to women with specific risk factors, which of the following risk factors are considered?

- Recent contact with an active TB case  
 Recent migration from a high TB-burden country ( $\leq 5$  years)  
 HIV infection  
 Immunosuppression (e.g. due to medications or medical conditions)  
 Diabetes mellitus  
 Malnutrition  
 Smoking history  
 Homelessness  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

Is TBI screening performed more than once during the same pregnancy?

- Yes, TBI screening is repeated if the first test was negative  
 Yes, TBI screening is repeated under specific conditions (e.g., high-risk exposure)  
 No, TBI screening is performed only once per pregnancy  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 I don't know

At what stage of pregnancy or perinatal care is TBI screening typically performed?

- During the first antenatal care visit, regardless of the gestational age  
 First trimester  
 Second trimester  
 Third trimester  
 Postpartum  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 3: TBI Screening Methods

What screening methods are primarily used to screen TBI in pregnant migrants?

- Tuberculin skin test (TST)  
 Interferon-gamma release assays (IGRAs)  
 Chest X-ray  
 Point-of-care ultrasound  
 Symptom-based screening only  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

How is TBI typically diagnosed in pregnant migrants who underwent screening in your centre?

- Based on positive TST or IGRA result, followed by Chest X-ray to rule out active TB
- Based on positive TST or IGRA result, followed by Point-of-care ultrasound to rule out active TB
- Based on positive TST or IGRA result, followed by clinical assessment to rule out active TB
- Based on positive TST or IGRA result only
- Based on clinical risk factors and history only
- Based on chest X-ray findings only (if performed due to TB suspicion)
- No standardized diagnostic protocol is followed
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

At what stage of pregnancy or perinatal care do you typically perform a Chest X-ray?

- At the time of initial assessment, regardless of gestational age
- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- Postpartum

Do you encounter any barriers when performing TBI screening on pregnant migrants?

- Yes
- No

Please select all that apply:

- Patient compliance \_\_\_\_\_
- Financial or healthcare system barriers \_\_\_\_\_
- Issues concerning Chest-X ray \_\_\_\_\_
- National guidelines and protocols \_\_\_\_\_
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section 4: TBI Management

How is TBI managed in pregnant migrant women in your healthcare centre?

- Preventive treatment is offered during pregnancy to all migrants diagnosed with TBI
- Preventive treatment is not offered during pregnancy or is delayed until after delivery
- Preventive treatment is offered only under specific conditions (e.g., recent exposure, risk factors)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

If TBI preventive treatment during pregnancy is restricted to women with specific risk factors, which of the following risk factors are considered?

- Recent contact with an active TB case
- Recent migration from a high TB-burden country ( $\leq 5$  years)
- HIV infection
- Immunosuppression (e.g., due to medications or medical conditions)
- Diabetes mellitus
- Malnutrition
- Smoking history
- Homelessness
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

If TBI preventive treatment is initiated during pregnancy, at what trimester is it usually started?

- Once the diagnosis of TBI is made, regardless of the gestational age
- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- It depends on individual risk assessment
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

If TBI preventive treatment is offered during pregnancy, which regimen is most commonly used?

- Isoniazid (INH) monotherapy  
 Rifampicin (RIF) monotherapy  
 Combination therapy INH + RIF  
 Combination therapy INH + Rifapentine  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

Do you encounter any challenges in the decision-making process or in prescribing TBI treatment for pregnant migrants, including ensuring patient adherence?

- Yes  
 No

Please select all that apply

- Healthcare Provider-Related Factors \_\_\_\_\_  
 Patient-Related Factors \_\_\_\_\_  
 Healthcare System Barriers \_\_\_\_\_  
 Guideline and Policy Barriers \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

What is the typical adherence rate to TBI preventive treatment among pregnant migrant women in your centre?

- High adherence (above 80%)  
 Moderate adherence (50-80%)  
 Low adherence (below 50%)  
 I don't know

### Section 5: Training, Policy, and Recommendations

Do you follow or are you aware of any specific guidelines or reference documents regarding TBI screening in pregnant women?

- Yes  
 No  
 Not sure

Which guidelines or reference documents do you follow for TBI screening in pregnant women?

- International guidelines  
 National guidelines  
 Local protocols  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

Please provide the following information for each: Title, DOI (if available), URL or link

Do you believe that existing guidelines for TBI screening in pregnant women are adequate?

- Yes  
 No  
 Not sure

What do you perceive as the major limitations of the existing guidelines?

- Lack of sufficient evidence for specific populations, such as pregnant women  
 Inadequate guidance on how to screen TBI during pregnancy  
 Inadequate guidance on how to treat TBI during pregnancy  
 Unclear recommendations on when to initiate treatment during pregnancy  
 Lack of consensus on the preferred diagnostic tests in pregnancy  
 Limited recommendations on monitoring and follow-up care during pregnancy  
 Variability in national guidelines leading to inconsistent implementation  
 Other (please specify)

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Which specific training have you received on TBI screening and management in pregnant women?

- Extensive specialized training (e.g., advanced courses, certified programs, hands-on workshops)
- Basic introductory training (e.g., brief workshops, online modules, lectures)
- Training on national or international guidelines
- Training on institutional or local protocols
- On-the-job training or informal learning
- No specific training

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What additional resources would improve the management of TBI in pregnant migrant women in your setting?

- Additional training on TBI screening and management for vulnerable populations such as pregnant migrants
- Improved access to relevant guidelines or protocols
- Development of standardized protocols for TBI in pregnancy
- Coverage of costs for screening and treatment
- Availability of cultural mediators
- Other \_\_\_\_\_