Introduction Migration refers to the movement of persons or children from an origin place to a destination place across some predefined, political boundary. Since the 1990s after war, Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued being a country of mass children immigration from Sandjak, Kosovo, Serbia, Monte Negro and sporadic immigration from China.

Methods The presence of tuberculosis disease in the Immigrants and foreign-born child should prompt the pediatricians to collect appropriate specimens to recover an organism. We conducted a secondary data analysis focusing on immigrants children sampled in the 1998 through 2010 versions of the National Bosnian Children Health Records Survey.

Results The increase in tuberculosis among Gypsy children in Sarajevo coincided with similar increases in immigration into Bosnia and Herzegovina. Medical records were available for review to assess adequately potential missed opportunities to prevent tuberculosis in children from Sandjak in only 1.5% of cases and Gypsies in 33% cases. Most children with drug-resistant tuberculosis were Gypsy (18.1%) or Chinese Asian (11.2%), and 16.4% of children or their parents were from a Bosnia and Herzegovina region in which tuberculosis is highly endemic as Sarajevo Canton mountain area.

Conclusions Pediatricians should be aware of the special health problems as tuberculosis for which immigrant children are at risk. Immigration poses unique stresses on children and families. There were no significance difference between incidence of tuberculosis and resistance on therapy between children from Sandjak and Bosnia but that differences were higher in case of Gypsy children.