

# TB Update: March 2012

David Schlossberg, MD, FACP  
Medical Director, TB Control Program  
Philadelphia Department of Public Health

1

# TB Update: March 2012

- IGRAs vs TST
- LTBI – A New Regimen
- NAATs – What is Their Role?
- Rapid Susceptibility Testing
- HIV plus TB: When to Start ART?

2



3

## IGRAs

QuantiFERON® and T-Spot®.TB



Measures IFN-gamma production from sensitized T-cells

- Antigen: ESAT-6, CFP-10, (+ TB-7.7 in QTF)
  - These antigens not found in most NTM, particularly BCG
  - They are found in *M. kansasii*, *M. szulgai* and *M. marinum*
- Sensitivity: comparable to TST
- Specificity: data lacking

4

# IGRAs

- **Advantages**

- Only one office visit
- Interpretation less subjective
- Not affected by BCG (most US cases now foreign-born)
- Not affected by most NTM

- **However:**

- Need more data: HIV, window period, children, annual testing, immigrants, effect of Rx on test results
- \$\$\$
- Results may be indeterminate, discrepant or “wobble”

5

## IGRAs – CDC Recommendations

- Can use either IGRA or TST in all circumstances, including contacts and periodic screening
- IGRA preferred:
  - BCG vaccinees
    - However – TST wanes with time and is negative after 10 years
  - If less likely to return for TST reading
- TST preferred
  - <5 years of age – few data
- Consider using both
  - High risk with negative result (e.g. HIV or <5)
  - Low risk with positive result
  - To encourage compliance with LTBI Rx
    - e.g., BCG vaccinee with strongly positive TST

IGRAs. *MMWR* 2010; 59 (No. RR-5): 1-25

6

## Caveats Regarding IGRAs

- TST can boost IGRAs
- Conversion can take up to 14-22 weeks
  - vs. 8-10 weeks for TST
- False-positives may occur
- Variability – the Wobble
  - Conversion without TB exposure
  - Reversions without therapy
- Cost: Quest Diagnostics® - \$299.00

7

## IGRA – Bottom Line

Use your judgment – either is acceptable  
-- Ultimately a cost-benefit analysis

In Philadelphia we currently use the TST

8

...and remember



In the adult, the TST and IGRA play **NO** role in the diagnosis of TB **disease**

9

## Rx of LTBI

- INH x 9 months
- INH x 6 months
  - Not for HIV+, children, healed TB on CXR
- RIF x 4 months (off-label)
- New regimen... (off-label)

10

## Rx of LTBI – New Regimen

- INH + Rifapentine (RPT) weekly x 12
  - Healthy patients 12 or older
  - HIV+ if not on ART
  - Not in pregnancy
  - Not if INH or rifamycin resistance suspected
  - Only with DOT
  - In largest trial, more permanent discontinuations than with INH9 because of adverse events or hypersensitivity.

Source: INH-RPT regimen for LTBI.  
MMWR 2011; Vol. 60 (No. 48): 1650-1653

11

## Concerns with INH/RPT

- INH resistance
  - In Philadelphia, among foreign-born: 15-18%
- Toxicity: 2 drugs > 1 drug
  - In largest trial, more permanent discontinuations
- More convenient compared to INH x 9 months;  
less of a difference compared to RIF x 4
- Pharmacy cost: INH x 9     \$95  
                                 RIF x 4     \$84  
                                 INH/RFP   \$179

12

## INH/RPT – Bottom Line

In Philadelphia: Our usual approach is RIFx4

- Resistance
- Toxicity
- Cost
- Compliance

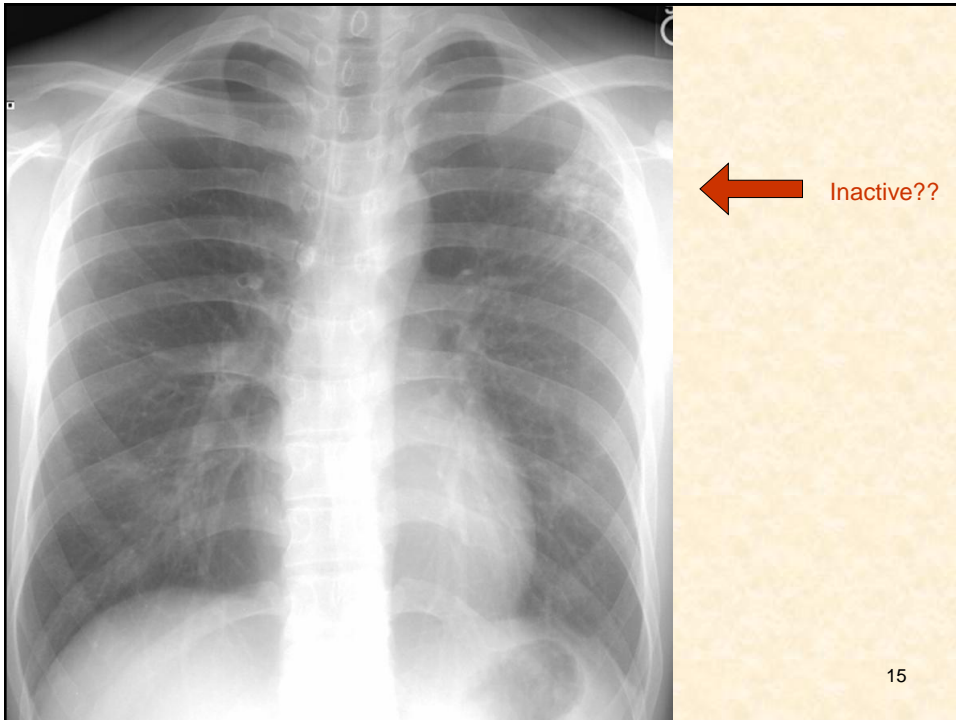
13

## Caveat regarding LTBI



Rule out TB disease before treating LTBI

14



LTBI = Rule Out Active TB:  
Beware the Misleading X-ray Reports:

"Stable"

"Inactive"

"Healed"

"Fibrotic"

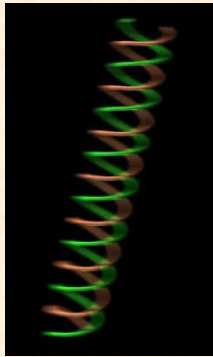
"Old"

"Scarring"

Cannot tell activity from CXR. Either wait for culture and sensitivity or begin Rx with 4 drugs pending C&S result

16





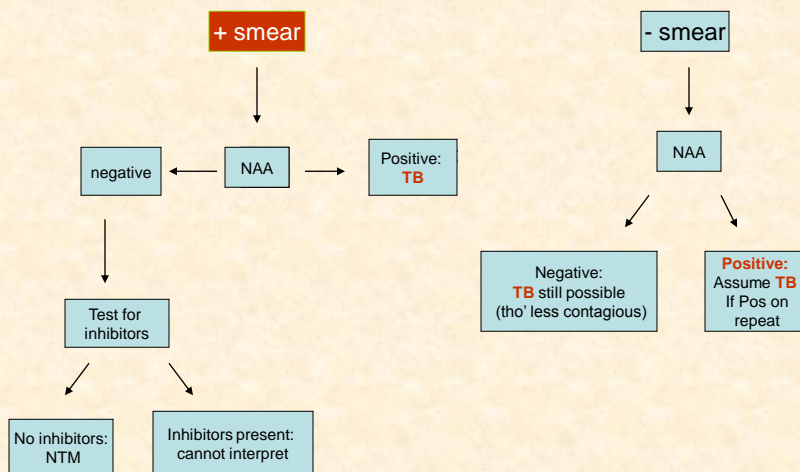
## Nucleic Acid Amplification (NAAT)

- Excellent specificity and sensitivity
- However:
  - Can be + with dead organisms
  - Can have false negatives
  - Takes time, money and technical expertise
  - Smear better gauge of infectiousness
- Therefore:
  - Not stand-alone: still need culture
    - Final identification
    - Sensitivity testing
    - More sensitive than NAA
  - Don't use if suspicion very high or very low
  - **Clinical judgment!**

FDA-approved -  
for sputum only:  
MTD (Gen-Probe)

17

## Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests



18

## CDC: NAAT Recommendation

Should be performed on each patient with signs and symptoms of pulmonary TB, **for whom the test result would alter case management**

19

## NAAT – Bottom Line

NAAT has not lived up to its promise. It should **never** override clinical judgment; therefore, it rarely if ever changes management.

20

# Rapid Susceptibility Testing

## CDC – molecular testing

- Performed on cultures
- Performed on NAAT-positive clinical specimens, e.g., sputum
- Send via state or local lab
- Results available in days
- Confirm with conventional in vitro testing

21

## MDDR Service: Drugs and Genes for Panel

- |                                    |        |   |
|------------------------------------|--------|---|
| • Rifampin                         | MDR TB | • <i>rpoB</i> (81bp region)                 |
| • Isoniazid                        |        | • <i>inhA</i> (-15)                         |
| • Isoniazid                        |        | • <i>katG</i> (Ser315)                      |
| • Fluoroquinolones                 | XDR TB | • <i>gyrA</i> (coding region)               |
| • Amikacin, Kanamycin, Capreomycin |        | • <i>rrs</i> (nt1401/1402,1484)             |
| • Kanamycin                        |        | • <i>eis</i> (promoter region)              |
| • Capreomycin                      |        | • <i>tlyA</i> (coding region)               |
| • Ethambutol                       |        | • <i>embB</i> (Met306, Gly406)              |
| • Pyrazinamide                     |        | • <i>pncA</i> (promoter and coding regions) |

22

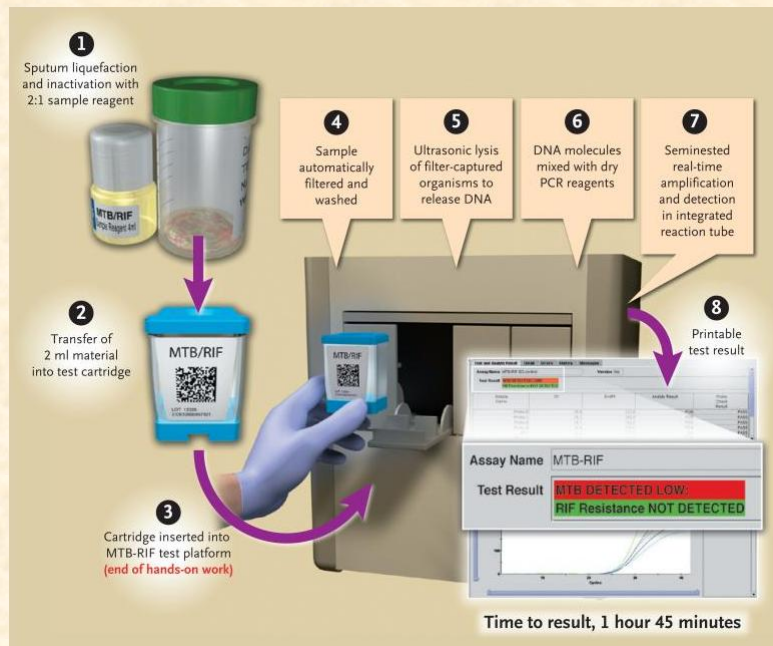
**Results for Molecular Detection of Drug Resistance; Conventional Drug Susceptibility Test in progress.**

| Locus (region) examined * | Result                                 | Interpretation (based on in-house evaluation of 254 clinical isolates)  |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| rpoB (RRDR)               | No mutation                            | Probably Rifampin susceptible. (96% of RIF-R isolates in our in-house evaluation of 254 clinical isolates have a mutation at this locus.) |
| inhA (promoter)           | No mutation                            | Isoniazid resistant. (100% of isolates in our in-house evaluation of 254 clinical isolates with this mutation are INH-R.)                 |
| katG (ser315 codon)       | <b>Mutation:</b><br>AGC>ACC; Ser315Thr |   |

\*A negative results (e.g., no mutation) does not rule out contributory mutations present elsewhere in the genome.

Source: Unpublished data from Beverly Metchock, CDC

23



Rapid Molecular Detection of Tuberculosis and Rifampin Resistance – GeneXpert®, Cepheid

24

## Timing of ART



25

## Timing of ART: Synthesis of Current Data

### Treat early (2 weeks):

Especially if  $CD4 < 50$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup>

Consider if  $CD4 < 200$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup>

### Defer until 8 weeks (but not beyond):

Higher CD4 counts

If at risk for dangerous IRIS e.g. CNS disease

WHO: As early as possible

26

## TB Update: March 2012

- IGRAs vs TST
- LTBI – A New Regimen
- NAATs – What is Their Role?
- Rapid Susceptibility Testing
- HIV plus TB: When to Start ART?

27

**Thank You!**

28