# Tuberculosis: Transmission and Pathogenesis

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### KLINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT.

#### Organ für practische Aerzte.

Mit Berücksichtigung der preussischen Medicinalverwaltung und Medicinalgesetrgebung and antiches Mittheileness

Reducteur: Indese R. C. & Besil	and another Americanses.	Verlag von Ageit Brichvall in Jefa.	
Montag, den 10. April 1882.	AE 15.	Neunzehnter Jahrgang.	

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L Die Actiologie der Tuberculase. (Nach einem is in der physiologischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin am 24. Närz en, gehaltenen Vertrage.)

Dr. Robert Koch,

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- TI Amtliche Mitthellunge

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1. The pathogen must be present in all cases of disease.



2. The pathogen can be isolated from diseased host and grow in pure culture.

3. The pathogen from the pure culture must cause the disease when inoculated into a healthy, susceptible laboratory animal.

4. The pathogen must be reisolated from the new host and shown to be the same as the originally inoculated pathogen.

### Contagion

### Disease

## Infection

# Exposure

# **Exposure** — Infection

## Airborne vs. Droplet



### DROPLET

- Transmission within meter of source
- Inoculum typically has large numbers of organisms
- Access to vulnerable sites in oropharynx and upper airway
- Hand washing may be effective

### AIRBORNE

- Transmission within shared breathing space
- Inoculum may have small numbers of organisms
- Access to vulnerable sites in alveoli
- Hand washing not effective

#### Airborne droplet nuclei up to 6 hours



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# Innate vs. Adaptive Immunity

### INNATE

- Nonspecific factors- within hours of exposure
- Triggered by chemical properties of the antigen
- Chemokines attract circulating monocytes, transform into macrophages

### ADAPTIVE

- Antigen specific immune responses
- Slowly develops in TB infection
- Delayed response may contribute to latency

#### Airborne droplet nuclei up to 6 hours



Nature Reviews | Microbiology

# The Spectrum of TB: From *M. tuberculosis* Infection to Active (pulmonary) TB Disease



Nature Reviews | Disease Primers

Pai, M. et al. Nat. Rev. Dis. Primers, 2016



Any

Indeterminate

> 8.0

QuantiFERON®-TB Gold Package Insert. Cellestis, Inc. Valencia, CA; 2011

Any

T-SPOT®.*TB* Package Insert. Marlborough, MA: Oxford Immunotec; 2010















### Fibrotic















### Airborne droplet nuclei up to 6 hours



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# Infection — Disease



Infection eliminated		Latent TB infection	Subclinical TB disease	Active TB disease	
	With innate or immune response*	With acquired immune response	th acquired		
	SE	My	obacterium berculosis		
Lung — Heart —			Cranuton	la	
TST	Negative	Positive	Positive	Positive	Usually positive
IGRA	Negative	Positive	Positive	Positive	Usually positive
Culture	Negative	Negative	Negative	Intermittently positive	Positive
Sputum smear	Negative	Negative	Negative	Usually negative	Positive or negative
Infectious	No	No	No	Sporadically	Yes
Symptoms	None	None	None	Mild or none	Mild to severe
Preferred treatment	None	None	Preventive therapy	Multidrug therapy	Multidrug therapy

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### **Advanced HIV**

**Close contact** 

CXR evidence of old TB (untreated)

**Chronic renal disease** 

**TNF-alpha inhibitor** 

**Poorly controlled DM** 

Underweight

Smoking

Risk Factor and Study	Relative Risk (95% CI)
	%
Advanced, untreated HIV infection	
Moss et al. <sup>10</sup>	9.9 (8.7–11)
Pablos-Méndez et al. <sup>16</sup>	9.5 (3.6–25)
Close contact with a person with infectious tuberculosis†	
Ferebee <sup>17</sup>	6.1 (5.5-6.8)
Radiographic evidence of old, healed tuberculosis that was not treated	
Ferebee <sup>17</sup>	5.2 (3.4-8.0)
Treatment with ≥15 mg of prednisone per day‡	
Jick et al.18	2.8 (1.7–4.6)
Chronic renal failure	
Pablos-Méndez et al.16	2.4 (2.1–2.8)
Treatment with TNF- $\alpha$ inhibitor	
Askling et al. 19	2.0 (1.1-3.5)
Poorly controlled diabetes	
Pablos-Méndez et al.16	1.7 (1.5–2.2)
Weight ≥10% below normal	
Palmer et al. <sup>20</sup>	1.6 (1.1–2.2)
Smoking	
Bates et al. <sup>21</sup>	1.5 (1.1–2.2)

NEJM 2011; 364(15): 1441-8



Exposure to LTBI (test conversion) = 8-10 weeks

LTBI to Active Disease timeline depends on Host Immune System – weeks to years

Slide courtesy Dr. E. Jane Carter

### Airborne droplet nuclei up to 6 hours



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# **HIV and Tuberculosis**



Active extra-pulmonary tuberculosis

### Paratracheal and hilar lymphadenopathy



http://www.hiv.va.gov/provider/image-library/tb.asp?post=1&slide=46

# Right upper lobe consolidation



Annals of Thoracic Medicine - Vol 5, Issue 4, October-December 2010



https://radiopaedia.org/cases/miliary-tuberculosis-2









# Number of HIV+ TB Patients on ART as a Percentage of Estimated HIV+ Incident TB Cases, 2014



Number of HIV-positive TB patients on ART as a percentage of estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases, 2014<sup>a</sup>

#### WHO Global Tuberculosis Report, 2015

# **Diabetes and Tuberculosis**





**TB** "high burden" by WHO (n=22) 80% of TB cases in 2008

China India Brazil Bangladesh Indonesia Pakistan Russia

### Diabetes

Ten Countries with highest number of people with diabetes in 2010

- People with diabetes have a 2-3 times higher risk of developing TB disease compared to people without diabetes.
- People with TB and coexisting diabetes have 4 times higher risk of death during TB treatment and higher risk of TB relapse after treatment.
- People with TB and coexisting diabetes are more likely to be sputum positive and take longer to become sputum negative.
- TB is associated with worsening glycaemic control in people with diabetes.

# Disease — Contagion



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## **Factors That Influence Transmission**

- Infectiousness of index patient (source)
  - Cough
  - Smear microscopy grade
  - Cavitary disease
- Duration of exposure
- Virulence of *M. tuberculosis* strain
- Environment of exposure
  - Room size, air circulation





# Not a cough

# Cough

## **TB Transmission by Cough Aerosols**



#### Fennelly 2015

## Hierarchy of Infection Control Measures to Prevent Nosocomial TB Transmission

### Administrative

- Reduce risk of exposure
- Environmental
  - Prevent spread and reduce concentration of droplet nuclei
- Personal Respiratory Protection
  - Further reduce risk of exposure in special areas and circumstances

### Less Transmission

## More Transmission





### Less Transmission

## More Transmission





### Less Transmission

### More Transmission





SAMJ, S. Afr. med. j. vol.102 n.8 Cape Town Aug. 2012

## **Reducing TB Transmission**

- The best way to stop transmission is to:
  - Provide effective <u>treatment</u> to infectious persons as soon as possible
    - Decreases bacterial burden
    - Decreases symptoms
    - 2 weeks of effective therapy decreases contagion dramatically
  - Isolate infectious persons while contagious
    - Smear negative samples implies minimal contagion and allows for discontinuance of isolation
    - Zero transmission occurs once the index patient is culture negative



**PATIENTS DANCE** in a hallway at Sea View Hospital to demonstrate for a newspaper photographer how miraculously the drugs have restored their energy.







# Thank you!

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