

# Santé publique Ontario

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#### Santé publique Ontario

World Tuberculosis (TB) Day 2022: What's New with Latent TB Infection Diagnosis and Management in the Updated Canadian TB Standards

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March 29, 2022

#### **Disclosure**

- None of the presenters have a conflict of interest to disclose.
- None of the presenters at this session have received financial support or in-kind support from a commercial sponsor.

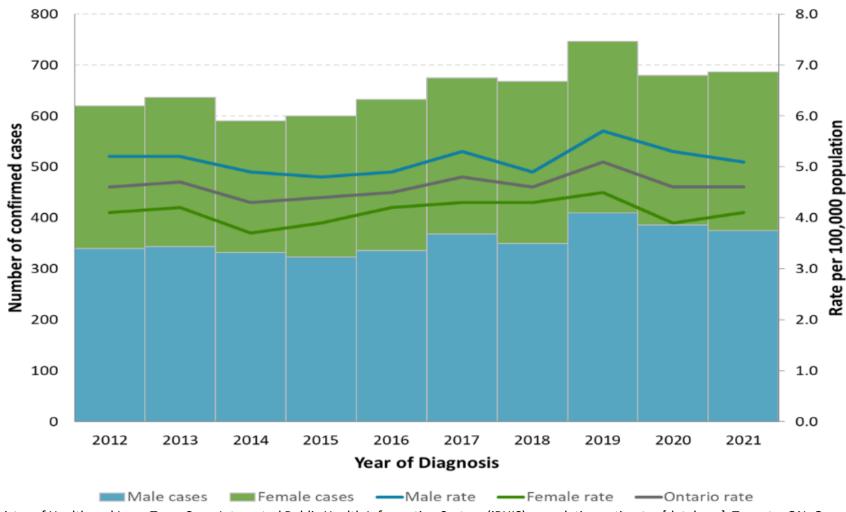
#### **Learning Objectives**

By the end of this session, participants will be able to:

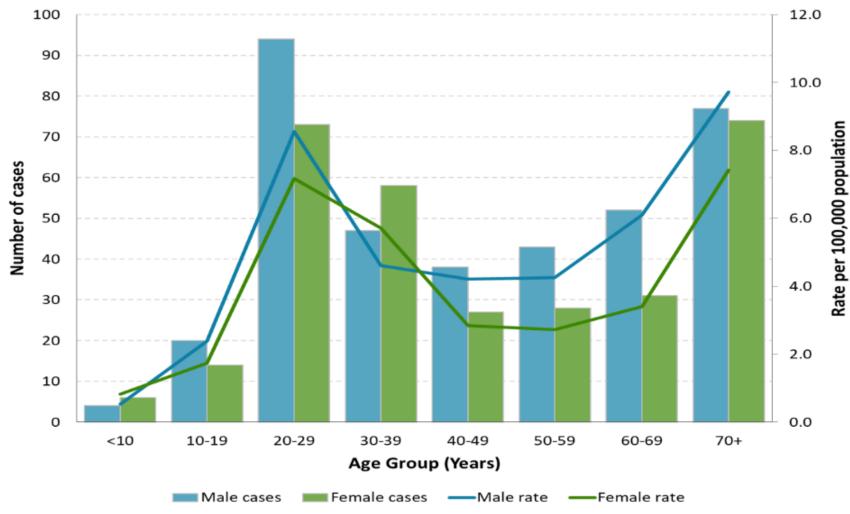
- Describe provincial epidemiological trends for active TB cases and latent
  TB infection (LTBI) reported in Ontario for the period 2012-2021
- Identify three evidence-informed changes to the Canadian Tuberculosis
  Standards, 8<sup>th</sup> Edition's recommendations for LTBI diagnosis and treatment
- Consider potential implications of the updated LTBI diagnosis and treatment recommendations for public health practice and primary care



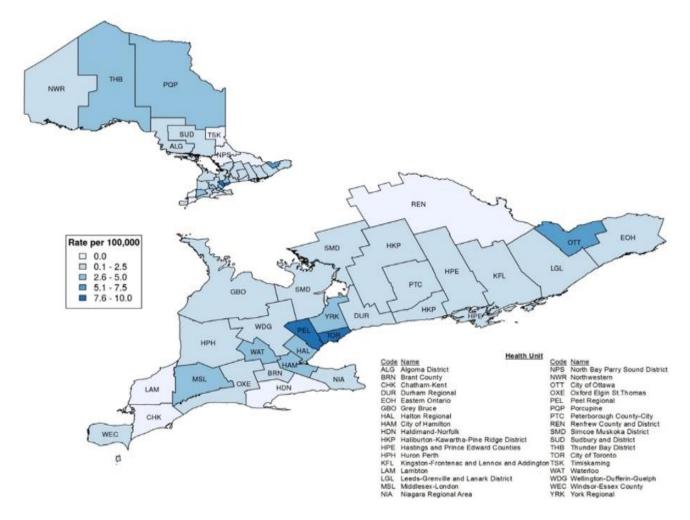
# Active TB Cases and Rates by Year: Ontario, 2012-2021



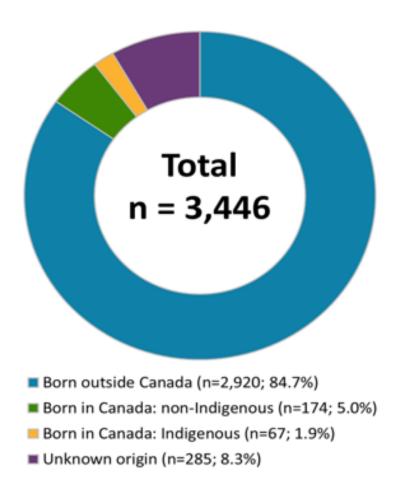
# Active TB Cases and Rates by Age Group: Ontario, 2021



# Active TB Rates (per 100,000 Population) by PHU: Ontario, 2021



# Active TB Cases by Origin of Birth: Ontario, 2017-2021



Of those born outside of Canada, five countries accounted for 62.9% (1,838/2,920) of all cases:

- India (n=856; 29.3%)
- Philippines (n=479; 16.4%)
- China (n=264; 9.0%)
- Vietnam (n=122; 4.2%)
- Pakistan (n=117; 4.0%)

Origin of birth varies by geography:

- GTA (Toronto, Peel, York):
  - 88.8% of cases born outside Canada
- Northwestern Ontario (Northwestern, Thunder Bay, Porcupine):
  - 70.3% of cases Canadian-born Indigenous

#### **TB Drug Resistance in Ontario: 2017-2020**

Year	Mono- resistance	Poly- resistance	MDR-TB	XDR-TB
2017	50	3	7	0
2018	70	1	13	0
2019	69	3	7	0
2020	75	1	6	0

Mono-resistance: Resistance to one first-line anti-TB drug only

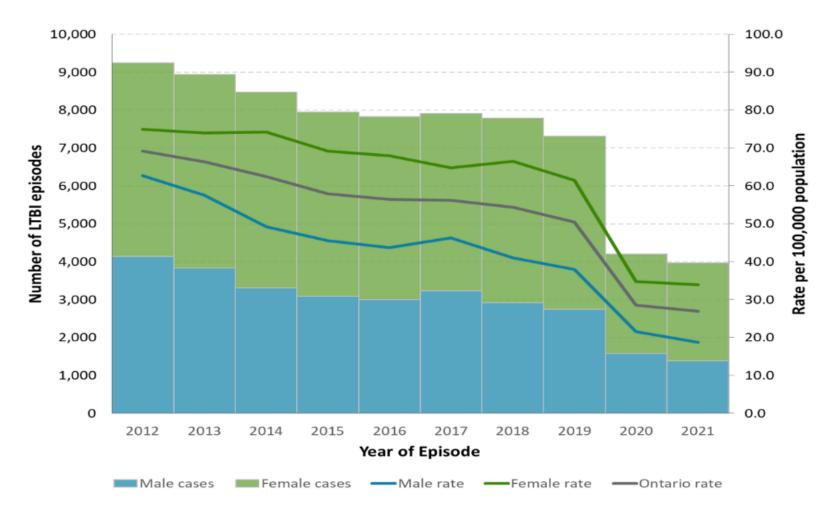
**Poly-resistance:** Resistance to more than one first-line anti-TB drugs, other than both isoniazid and rifampin

MDR-TB: Resistance to at least both isoniazid and rifampin

**XDR-TB:** Resistance to both isoniazid and rifampin, a fluroquinolone, and a second-line injectable (amaikacin, capreomycin, kanamycin) OR resistance to both isoniazid and rifampin, a fluroquinolone, and bedaquiline or linezolid

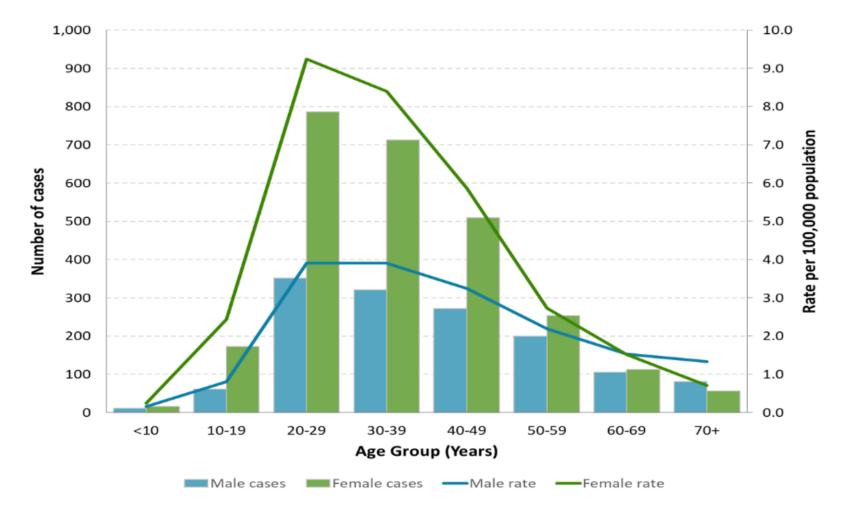
Data source: 2022 email communication from Public Health Ontario Laboratory, Tuberculosis (TB) and Mycobacteriology Laboratory to the presenters, unreferenced.

# Latent TB Infections and Rates by Year: Ontario, 2012-2021



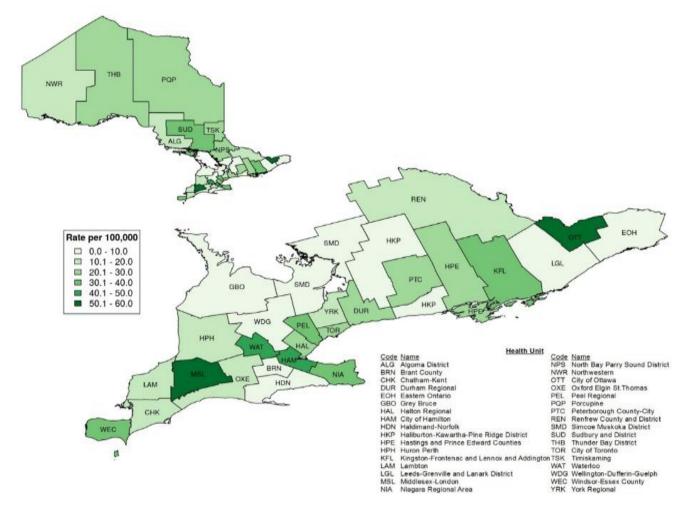
**Data sources:** Ontario. Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS): population estimates [database]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2022 [data extracted 2022 Mar 23].

#### Latent TB Infections and Rates by Age Group: Ontario, 2021



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#### Latent TB Infection Rates (per 100,000 Population) by PHU: Ontario, 2021



#### For More Information About This Presentation, Please Contact:

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