Serological tests for tuberculosis: the evidence is reviewed

Karen R Steingart, MD, MPH Madhu Pai, MD, PhD David Dowdy, MD Berlin, 11 November 2010



FRANCIS J. CURRY

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CENTER







Disclosure

- I serve as co-chair of the Evidence Synthesis subgroup of Stop TB Partnership's New Diagnostics Working Group
- I am a member of the GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) Working Group

Overview

- Background
- Updated systematic review and meta-analysis
- Cost effectiveness model
- WHO/TDR Laboratory-based...report, 2008

Serological tests for TB

- Antibody-based immune assays
- Have been around for a long time
- Attractive, especially if made into point of care (POC)
- Existing serological tests have failed (3 systematic reviews)

OPEN access Freely available online

PLOS MEDICINE

Commercial Serological Antibody Detection Tests for the Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis: A Systematic Review

Karen R. Steingart^{1,2}, Megan Henry³, Suman Laal^{4,5,6}, Philip C. Hopewell^{1,2}, Andrew Ramsay⁷, Dick Menzies^{8,9}, Jane Cunningham⁷, Karin Weldingh¹⁰, Madhukar Pai^{8,9*}

CLINICAL AND VACCINE IMMUNOLOGY, Feb. 2009, p. 260–276 1556-6811/09/\$08.00+0 doi:10.1128/CVI.00355-08 Copyright © 2009, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved. Vol. 16, No. 2

Performance of Purified Antigens for Serodiagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis: a Meta-Analysis[⊽]†

Karen R. Steingart,¹* Nandini Dendukuri,² Megan Henry,³‡ Ian Schiller,² Payam Nahid,⁴ Philip C. Hopewell,^{1,4} Andrew Ramsay,⁵ Madhukar Pai,² and Suman Laal^{6,7,8}

A systematic review of commercial serological antibody detection tests for the diagnosis of extrapulmonary tuberculosis

Karen R Steingart, Megan Henry, Suman Laal, Philip C Hopewell, Andrew Ramsay, Dick Menzies, Jane Cunningham, Karin Weldingh, Madhukar Pai

Thorax 2007;62:911-918. doi: 10.1136/thx.2006.075754

Current situation

- No serological TB test for clinical use is recommended by international guidelines nor approved by the US Food and Drug Administration
- Dozens of commercial serological tests based on detection of antibodies are marketed in many parts of the world, especially in developing countries with weak regulatory systems

Based on a survey of 80+ Indian labs, some preliminary estimates:

• About 50 large and medium private labs alone are doing over 60,000 tests per month

• If all 20,000+ labs/hospitals in India are included, could easily exceed120,000 per month [~1.5 million per year]

• @ \$10 per test**, market is worth <u>at least</u> \$15 million [this is <u>highly</u> conservative]

** Cost is actually ~\$10 per antibody (e.g. IgG). Combination of all 3 antibodies (IgG, IgA, IgM) is often done at cost of >\$30 per patient; for simplicity, we have used \$10 per patient, a conservative estimate (RNTCP annual budget ~ \$65 million)

Pai et al. Unpublished

Case study from India on how inaccurate serological tests for TB can do harm

- 25 year old male from Chhattisgarh presented with cough, fever, and weight loss for several months
- Seen at community health center where physician advised a TB serology test (USD \$4.50)
- Result was negative for TB

DR. : S. Duwed ION OBSERVED VALUE DBIN (CYAN) : 9-2 GM % C. COUNT : / CUMM. C. COUNT	AGE : SEX MA DATE: OF OS OF NORAMAL VALUE
DR. : S. Duwedi ION OBSERVED VALUE DBIN (CYAN) : 9.2 GM % C. COUNT / CUMM. C. COUNT	DATE: 01-05-09 NORAMAL VALUE
ION OBSERVED VALUE DBIN (CYAN) : 9-2 GM % C. COUNT : / CUMM. C. COUNT	NORAMAL VALUE
DBIN (CYAN) 9-2 GM % C. COUNT / CUMM. C. COUNT / CUMM.	E12-14 M 14-16 GM9
C. COUNT : / CUMM.	
C. COUNT	4000-12000/ CUMM
11 France of mark and mark	
UTROPHILS : %	40-75%
VIPHOCYTES : %	20-40%
SINOPHILS : %	01-05
UNUCTIES : %	02-06%
:85MMAT THE END	D OF 1 ST HOUR
<u></u>	
).RL	
3 TIME	1.2 MTC
TIME	0.4 MTC
TEST	2-0 MIS
R TR . Negative	
THE PROPERTY	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	· +by -
	- 001-
Y V	91 -
'AH'	2 44
18H ⁻	
84	

Case study continued

- Patient was sent home with a Rx for vitamins and cough syrup
- Within a few weeks, his condition rapidly deteriorated
- Sputum smear microscopy was positive for acid-fast bacilli and the patient eventually died of his disease





Letter from India

A DEADLY MISDIAGNOSIS

Is it possible to save the millions of people who die from TB?

BY MICHAEL SPECTER

Every afternoon at about four, a Slight woman named Runi slips out of the cramped, airless room that she shares with her husband and their sixteen children. She skirts the drainage ditch in front of the building, then walks toward the pile of hardened dung cakes that people in this slum on the edge of the northeastern Indian city of Patnause for fuel. Dressed in a bright-yellow sati shot with gold threads, Runi is followed by several of her children. Although she can't remember their ages, or her own, Runi must be about forty, because she of the National TB Control Program, told me when we met in New Delhi. "But there are thousands of labs. Shut one down and the next day ten more appear."

Runi's test was indeed worthless. It determined the presence of antibodies, which show that a body's immune system has begun to respond to an infection. But most TB infections are latent: no more than ten per cent will ever cause illness. This means that ninety per cent of people with antibodies for TB in their blood don't have the disease. RuNow she really is sick," he continued, explaining that Runi's TB was no longer dormant, and that taking drugs when they are not necessary often makes them ineffective when they are. "This is what happens when tests mislead us. She will need the drugs again. If they don't work properly, she will be in real trouble. She has almost certainly infected some of her children. That makes everything harder, more expensive, more painful."

Tuberculosis strikes vulnerable people with special ferocity. Victims are seized by severe night sweats, wasted by fatigue, and punished by the bloodtinged cough that is the disease's defining symbol. In most cases, tuberculosis affects the lungs, but it can invade almost any organ of the body. When an infectious person coughs, sneezes, spits, or even shouts, he sends minute particles of sputum, or phlegm, into the air—exCommercial serological tests for the diagnosis of tuberculosis: an updated systematic review and meta-analysis Steingart KR, Flores LL, Dendukuri N, Schiller I, Laal S, Ramsay A, Hopewell PC, Pai M

Population - active TB, all ages, all countries
Intervention - commercial serological test
Comparison - microscopy smear
Outcomes – sensitivity and specificity

Reference standard – culture Excluded studies published before 1990 and studies with < 10 TB cases

Results - Pulmonary TB

Flow of studies



Study characteristics

- 67 studies used 18 different serological tests (anda-TB IgG most common, 19% of studies)
- 32 (48%) studies in low/middle-income countries
- Zero studies involved children; 1 study involved HIV-infected individuals
- Median TB patients 41 (IQR 33, 54)
- No studies reported on patient-important outcomes

Plot of sensitivity versus specificity for all 67 studies in the review





anda-TB IgG (Anda Biologicals, Strasbourg, France) studies involving smear-positive patients



anda-TB IgG

A. Smear +

Study	TP	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity	Specificity
Alifano 1994	35	2	7	92	0.83 [0.69, 0.93]	0.98 [0.93, 1.00]
Alifano 1996 (a)	28	3	5	41	0.85 [0.68, 0.95]	0.93 [0.81, 0.99]
Kalantri 2005 (a)	84	0	21	40	0.80 [0.71, 0.87]	1.00 [0.91, 1.00]
Okuda 2004 (a)	28	10	6	101	0.82 [0.65, 0.93]	0.91 [0.84, 0.96]
Traunmuller 2005	32	21	6	58	0.84 [0.69, 0.94]	0.73 [0.62, 0.83]
Wu 2004 (a)	58	4	34	30	0.63 [0.52, 0.73]	0.88 [0.73, 0.97]
Wu 2005	35	19	30	40	0.54 [0.41, 0.66]	0.68 [0.54, 0.79]



B. Smear -



Bivariate meta-analysis pooled estimates Smear+ Sensitivity = 76% (63,87); Specificity = 92% (74, 98) Smear- Sensitivity = 59% (10,96); Specificity = 91% (79, 96)

Steingart et al. Unpublished

Summary ROC plots for Anda-TB IgG showing better performance in studies of smear-positive patients (A) than in studies of smear-negative patients (B). The red squares are summary sensitivity and specificity



Steingart et al. Unpublished

Limitations

- Majority studies not representative or blinded
- Meta-analysis limited by small number of studies for a particular serological test
- Tests used different cut-points
- Children & HIV-infected individuals, data insufficient

No data on patient-important outcomes

Serologic testing for tuberculosis in India: cost-effectiveness model

Hypothetical "Study Population"

1.5 million TB suspects

 Conservative estimate of annual volume of serologic tests in India (sensitivity analysis on 3 mil)

1 in 7 actually have TB

- Estimate from FIND, comparable to other studies
- Among TB patients, 53% are "highly infectious"
 - Would be diagnosed with 2 sputum smears in an ideal lab

5% HIV prevalence

- 10% with access to ART (UNAIDS 2009)
- Does not affect model results

What is the cost for 1.5 million TB suspects who undergo serologic testing in India?



David Dowdy, 2010 unpublished

Diagnostic Test	Cost (US\$)	Additional TB Cases Treated	Additional False-Positive Cases Treated	Secondary Cases Averted
Sputum smear microscopy	\$11.9 million	44,000	36,000	443,000
Sputum smear + TB culture	\$45.0 million	71,000	48,000	555,000
Serologicaltesting	\$47.5 million	58,000	157,000	411,000
Rapid molecular testing	\$52.8 million	86, 000	12,000	629,000

Table 3. Cost-Effectiveness of Diagnostic Strategies for 1.5 Million TB Suspects in India, Relative

David Dowdy, 2010 unpublished

WHO/TDR Laboratory-based...2008

- Rapid test result (< 15 mins)</p>
- Simple 1 or 2 steps, minimal training and no equipment
- Easy to interpret card or strip format with visual readout
- Gold standard culture plus clinical follow-up
- Archived specimens

World Health Organization
Diagnostics Evaluation Series
No.2
Laboratory-based evaluation of 19 commercially available
rapid diagnostic tests
for tuberculosis
Sandul Drogramme for Banavech & Technice - #
in Tropical Diseases (TDR) sponsored by

	Manufacturer	Rapid Test	Sensitivity % (95% CI)	Specificity % (95% CI)
1	ABP Diagnostics	Focus Sure Check TB	8 (4-11)	95 (92-99)
2	Advanced Diagnostics	Tuberculosis Rapid Test	40 (33-46)	53 (45-61)
3	American Bionostica	Rapid Test for TB	20 (15-26)	80 (73-86)
4	Ameritek dBest	One Step TB Test	34 (27-40)	68 (61-76)
5	BioMedical Products Corp	TB Rapid Screen Test	49 (42-56)	57 (49-65)
6	Chembio	TB Stat-Pak II	32 (25-38)	83 (76-89)
7	CTK Biotech TB Antibody	Onsite Rapid Screening Test	27 (21-33)	69 (62-77)
8	Hema Diagnostic	Rapid 1-2-3 TB Test	36 (29-42)	72 (65-80)
9	Laboratorio Silanes	TB-Instantest	38 (31-44)	70 (62-77)
10	Millenium Biotechnology	Immuno-Sure TB Plus	2 (0-5)	99 (97-100)
11	Minerva Biotech	V Scan	21 (16-27)	89 (84-94)
12	Mossman Associates	MycoDot	36 (30-42)	87 (81-92)
13	Pacific Biotech	Bioline TB	19 (14-25)	95 (91-98)
14	Premier Medical Corporation	First Response Rapid TB	21 (16-27)	95 (92-99)
15	Princeton BioMeditech	BioSign M tuberculosis	1 (0-2)	99 (97-100)
16	Span Diagnostics	TB Spot ver 2.0	38 (32-45)	78 (71-85)
17	Standard Diagnostics	SD Rapid TB	21 (15-26)	96 (93-99)
18	UniMED International Inc	FirstSign MTB Card Test	60 (53-66)	58 (50-66)
19	Veda Lab	TB Rapid Test	13 (8-17)	98 (96-100)

Table 4. Performance of 19 rapid tests for pulmonary tuberculosis

ROC curve, commercial rapid tests for the diagnosis of pulmonary TB (n=355)



Sensitivity range: 1 to 60% Specificity range: 53 to 99%

In conclusion

- Published data on commercial serological tests produce inconsistent and imprecise estimates of sensitivity and specificity
- There is no evidence that existing serological assays improve patient-important outcomes

Acknowledgements

Jane Cunningham, Krystal Kobasic, Megan Henry, Anna Meddaugh, Dick Menzies, Alan Mishchenko, Carl-Michael Nathanson, Marek Perkowski, John Phillips, Irina Rudoy, Karin Weldingh, Karin Weyer, Gloria Won, George Yen

UNICEF/UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR); WHO Stop TB Department; Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; New Diagnostics Working Group of the Stop TB Partnership