Original Article

Latent Tuberculosis in Rheumatoid Arthritis: Evaluating Cellular Response and High-Resolution Computed Tomography

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Abstract

Introduction: The diagnosis of latent tuberculosis (LTB) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) has become important with the introduction of anti-tumor necrosis factor (anti-TNF-α) agents and the appearance of active tuberculosis cases in these patients. The tuberculin skin test (TST) has limited value in patients with RA. Tests based on the release of interferon-gamma (IFN-γ) are being studied, but their role has not been well established for this group of patients.

Objectives: To compare the diagnosis of LTB in patients with RA by using cellular immune response to the TST and T.SPOT-TB. Additionally, findings of tomography studies compatible with LTB were used.

Methods: Clinical evaluation, TST, T.SPOT-TB and high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) in a group of patients with RA at the University Hospital of the Federal University of Goiás.

Results: Response to the TST was lower in patients with RA (13.5%) compared to the predicted values of the general population. T.SPOT-TB identified a higher number of patients with LTB than the TST (36.8%). HRCT showed changes compatible with LTB in 52.9% of the patients, including 8 of the 11 patients with negative TST and T.SPOT-TB.

Conclusions: The TST by itself is insufficient to diagnose LTB. A higher number of positive results were obtained with T.SPOT-TB when compared to the TST. Nevertheless, it was negative in a large percentage of patients with tomography findings consistent with LTB. HRCT is readily available in most large health-care centers and it could be incorporated into the diagnostic strategy for LTB in patients with RA.

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Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is still a world-wide health problem, and it predominantly affects the segment of the population that is economically active. Brazil is one of the 22 countries where 90% of the world’s TB cases are found. Although the diagnosis and treatment of active tuberculosis is high on the list of priorities of programs aimed at controlling this disease in countries that have a high incidence of TB, latent tuberculosis (LTB) is growing in importance in patients at greater risk for presenting an evolution towards the active form of the disorder. LTB is found in individuals who are believed to host live Mycobacterium tuberculosis germs but do not show any clinical symptom or sign of any type that indicates active disease.

Since anti-tumor necrosis factor-α (anti-TNF-α) has started to be used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and other inflammatory diseases, the test for detecting LTB in patients who are candidates for these treatments has taken on a crucial role. Despite the fact that many studies have been done, it still is not clear which is the best approach to use. Several countries have published guidelines in this regard through medical societies, and the majority of them include the histories of contact with active tuberculosis, the result of the tuberculin skin test (TST) and chest radiography images. After the introduction of the new diagnostic tests for TB, interferon-gamma release assays (IGRA), recent studies have tried to establish their usefulness in patients with RA.

Studies which have compared the result of the TST in patients with RA and in controls have shown significant differences in the results, with an attenuated response in the presence of RA. Thus, the tuberculin skin test does not seem to be the ideal diagnostic test for LTB in patients with RA, and the evaluation of new strategies has taken on even more importance. The main objective of this study was to evaluate the role of high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) of the chest for identifying images compatible with LTB. Furthermore, the study evaluated and compared the performance of the tests used to evaluate the cellular immune response (TST and T.SPOT-TB) in the diagnosis of LTB in a group of patients with RA.

Patients and Methods

Participants

A descriptive study was carried out with the inclusion of 37 consecutive patients from the ambulatory rheumatology clinic at the UFG teaching hospital. In order to be included in the study, the patients needed to be over the age of 18 and have a confirmed diagnosis of RA. The exclusion criteria were suspected pregnancy or confirmed pregnancy, positive HIV serology, or not having attended the appointment for the TST test or for the TST reading.

Methods: Evaluación clínica, PT, T.SPOT-TB y tomografía computarizada de alta resolución (TCAR) en un grupo de pacientes con AR del Hospital de la Universidad Federal de Goiás.

Resultados: La respuesta a la PT fue inferior en los pacientes con AR (13,5%), en relación a lo esperado en la población general. El T.SPOT-TB identificó un número mayor de pacientes con TBL al compararlo con la PT (36,8%). La TCAR mostró cambios compatibles con TBL en el 52,9% de los pacientes, incluyendo 8 de los 11 pacientes con PT negativo y T.SPOT-TB.

Conclusions: La PT por sí misma no es suficiente para diagnosticar la TBL. Un mayor número de resultados positivos se obtuvieron con el T.SPOT-TB, si se lo compara con la PT, aunque fue negativo en un gran porcentaje de pacientes con hallazgos consistentes entre la tomografía y la TBL. La TCAR está disponible en la mayoría de los grandes centros y podría ser incorporada en la estrategia para el diagnóstico de TBL en pacientes con AR.

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Mean age was 55.4 (39–81). The and 7. The mechanism that causes attenuated TST was observed a positive response to the tuberculin skin test, HRCT: high-resolution computed tomography.

who had not received it (43.2%). Use of a drug that could modify the course of the disease (methotrexate/leflunomide or azathioprine) or equivalent value was calculated to evaluate the agreement between the results of the TST and the T.SPOT-TB. The kappa statistic was 0.379.

Table 1: Clinical Characteristics of the 37 Patients Included.

| Women/men | 33/4 (89%/11%) |
| Mean age (Min–Max) | 55.4 (39–81 years) |
| Mean time since diagnosis (Min–Max) | 11.3 (1–35 years) |
| Current smokers and ex-smokers | 19 (51.3%) |
| Use of corticosteroids at doses >7.5 mg of prednisone or equivalent | 16 (43.2%) |
| Use of a drug that could modify the course of the disease (methotrexate/leflunomide or azathioprine) | 29 (78.3%) |
| Use of corticosteroids at doses >7.5 mg of prednisone or equivalent or drugs that modify the course of the disease | 34 (91.9%) |
| Administration of BCG | 18 (48.6%) |

Min: minimum, Max: maximum, BCG: Bacillus Calmette-Guérin.

Statistical Analysis

Fisher’s exact test was used for the comparison of the TST and T.SPOT-TB results in patients who had been vaccinated with BCG versus those who had not received the vaccination. The kappa value was calculated to evaluate the agreement between the results of the TST and the T.SPOT-TB. 

Results

Included for study were a total of 37 patients (33 women and 4 men) who met the diagnostic criteria of RA from the American College of Rheumatology. Mean age was 55.4 (39–81). The time after diagnosis oscillated between 1 and 35 years, with a mean of 11.3 years. Only 3 patients were not being treated with corticosteroids. No patients had received previous tuberculosis treatment. The most important clinical data are described in Table 1.

Fig. 1 indicates the procedures done. Out of the 37 patients in the study, 13.5% presented a positive reaction, while 86.5% presented no reaction to TST. Eighteen (48.6%) had been vaccinated with BCG and 16 (51.4%) had not been vaccinated. There were no significant differences for the positive response to TST when we compared the group of patients that had been administered BCG with those who had not received it (P=39). It was not possible to determine if three of the patients had been vaccinated. These were patients who affirmed having received BCG, but who did not present the characteristic scar that it produces.

Out of the 19 patients tested with T.SPOT-TB assay, 36.8% (7/19) presented a positive reaction and 63.2% presented no reaction. The kappa value was 0.379.

Table 2: Alterations on HRCT Images of Each of the 8 Patients with Negative PPD Test and T.SPOT-TB Results and HRCT Images Compatible with LT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Alterations on HRCT images</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Calcified nodule in LUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fibrous lesions in LUL + calcified mediastinal lymph nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fibrous pleural alterations and alterations in bilateral apical scarring, with distorted architecture + bronchiectasis + calcified nodule in RUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Calcified nodule in RUL + calcified lymph node in right hilum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fibrous pleural alterations and apical scarring + calcified nodule in RUL + calcified mediastinal lymph node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bilateral apical thickening + parenchymal bands in the lingula + calcified nodule in the ML + calcified mediastinal lymph node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Calcified nodule in RUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Calcified nodule in RUL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HRCT: high-resolution computed tomography; LUL: left upper lobe; RUL: right upper lobe; LM: middle lobe; RLL: right lower lobe.

In our study, we have observed a positive tuberculin test in 13.5% (n total=37) of the patients evaluated. Our results are similar to those obtained in other studies. In a study done in Brazil by Marques et al., there were observed positive responses to TST in 14% of the patients with RA, and in 33.3% of the individuals of the control group (patients without RA). In Peru, Ponce de Leon et al. observed a positive response to the tuberculin test in 29% of the population with RA, compared with 71% in the control group. In Argentina, Tamborea et al. observed positive responses to TST in 12.4% of a cohort of patients with RA.

Several researchers coincide in arguing that the TST is less able to diagnose LT in patients with RA, compared with healthy individuals. The mechanism that causes attenuated TST response in patients with RA is not completely clear, but it is related with an anomalous cellular immune function observed in these patients. Some studies have demonstrated that the tuberculin skin test is more sensitive in patients with certain types of immune-suppression, such as that found in RA, when using higher doses of TST.

In this study, the positive responses to the tuberculin skin test were not affected by the history of BCG administration. The influence of the BCG vaccine in the TST result has been known for a long time; however, recent studies have considered this effect to be minimal.

In our study, the T.SPOT-TB assay was reactive in 36.8% of the patients evaluated, compared with 21% with positive TST responses.
HRCT was not obtained in 3 patients (9.5%). Patients tested with TST: No.=37, Positive TST No.=5, Negative TST No.=32. HRCT with LTB alterations No.=4 (80%), HRCT without LTB alterations No.=1 (20%). HRCT with LTB alterations No.=14 (43.7%), HRCT without LTB alterations No.=15 (46.8%).

Figure 2. Distribution of the patients according to whether they presented alterations compatible with LTB based on their response to the tuberculin skin test.

Nevertheless, in a patient with positive TST, the T.SPOT-TB was not reactive. This patient presented alterations on CT that were compatible with LTB, which suggests that T.SPOT-TB produced a false negative result. In one recent study done in patients with intestinal inflammatory diseases in whom tests were done for detecting LT, the majority of whom were being treated with immunomodulators (corticosteroids, methotrexate or anti-TNF treatment), it has been demonstrated that the performance of the IGRAs is negatively affected by the use of immunomodulators (OR 0.3, 0.1–0.9). In our study, the majority of the patients (91.9%) had been prescribed an immunosuppressant and/or a dose of corticosteroids of more than 7.5 mg of prednisone or its equivalent.

Several studies have suggested that IGRAs have a probability for giving false positive results less than that of TST in diagnosing LTB. However, it is worthy to note that Mycobacterium leprae, the etiological agent of Hansen’s disease (leprosy), which is endemic in Brazil, has a homologous antigen for the ESAT-6 used in IGRAs: L-ESAT-6. In a collaboration study in which researchers from Brazil and Holland participated, it was demonstrated that there was a cross-reaction between these antigens, which could limit their use as a diagnostic tool in tuberculosis and Hansen’s disease in regions where these two diseases are endemic.

There were a significant number of patients with negative TST and T.SPOT-TB results who were therefore classified as patients without LTB, but whose CT images showed alterations compatible with LTB. The role of thoracic radiography in the diagnostic study of LTB in patients with AR in whom the use of anti-TNF-α drugs is indicated has already been clearly established. Several guidelines affirm that chest radiography is essential, and if the presence of any alteration suggestive of LTB is determined, the treatment of the infection is indicated.

The greater sensitivity of HRCT compared with chest radiograph images has been widely documented in the international literature. This method has gained greater acceptance as an excellent diagnostic instrument, especially in selected cases, such as patients with respiratory symptoms and negative sputum smear, possible cases of tuberculosis in which the image of the thoracic radiograph is either normal or inconclusive, patients in whom an examination of the mediastinum is necessary, those with disseminated disease or those who present endobronchial alterations. In previous studies, it has already been seen that HRCT is superior to chest radiography for detecting alterations that suggest LTB or active TB during tuberculosis breakouts or among contacts at home. In a study performed during a tuberculosis breakout at a school in South Korea, the researchers ran tuberculin skin tests and ordered chest radiographs for all the students and staff. In those individuals with positive tuberculin skin tests, the QuantiFERON-TB-GOLD was applied and

Figure 3. Distribution of the patients indicating those who presented alterations compatible with LTB, according to the response to PT and T.SPOT-TB.
In our study, the use of HRCT was evaluated in a study done during an endemic breakout of tuberculosis in soldiers stationed in South Korea. 87 individuals were included and 18 of these were diagnosed with TB. Nine of these patients presented normal chest radiography but showed lesions suggestive of active TB on HRCT. In our study, the use of HRCT was evaluated as a possible diagnostic tool for LTBI in patients with RA. As we still do not have a diagnostic method for LTBI that constitutes a reference pattern and as the methods that have been introduced still provide contradictory results in patients with RA, HRCT may be a useful option for reaching a diagnosis. It has been demonstrated that we still do not have available a test with a sensitivity of 100% for the diagnosis of LTBI; consequently, it is possible that the combination of various tests constitutes the best option. In this study, 72.7% (8/11) of the patients with negative TST and T.SPOT-TB results presented alterations suggesting the presence of LTBI on HRCT. It should be mentioned that alterations in lung structures may be associated with RA, caused either by a defect in immunity or the chronic inflammation produced by the disease itself, or even because of the medication used to treat RA, which can cause lung toxicity. The most frequent manifestations are interstitial pneumopathy, pleural hemorrhage or thickening, lung nodules and respiratory tract disease. Only calcified nodules are considered indicative of LTBI, as they are very infrequent in rheumatoid arthritis. Moreover, in all cases of pleural thickening, calcified nodules were also observed. In spite of the fact that other infectious granulomatous diseases, such as histoplasmosis, can leave residual lesions similar to those caused by tuberculosis, the majority of the epidemiological research done in Brazil suggest that the prevalence of histoplasmosis is considerably less than that of tuberculosis in most of the country. Thus, the alterations observed on HRCT probably reflect previous contact with the tuberculosis bacillus or other pulmonary side effects which the other tests (TST and T.SPOT-TB) were not able to identify. Consequently, in this group of patients with false negative results for tuberculosis on the tuberculin skin test and T.SPOT-TB, treatment for LTBI should be contemplated before the use of anti-TNF-α drugs. More than half of the patients with positive TST and/or T.SPOT-TB presented normal HRCT. This observation shows the importance of using diagnostic methods that complement each other. HRCT should be used as an additional exploration, not as a substitution for immunological tests.

Our study has certain limitations. This first is the lack of a control group made up of patients without RA. Such a group would allow us to analyze differences in the response to TST and T.SPOT-TB. The second is the lack of a diagnostic method that could be considered a reference pattern for the diagnosis of LTBI, with which it would be possible to more adequately evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of the different diagnostic strategies. Another limitation is that not all the patients of the RA group were examined with the three tests (TST, T.SPOT-TB and HRCT) and it is possible that this has caused a selection bias. Nevertheless, we believe that this did not cause an important bias as the patient selection for the application of the three tests was done randomly, depending on the availability of said tests.

In conclusion, to date, most studies indicate that the tuberculin skin test is insufficient as a diagnostic study of LTBI in patients with RA. The new diagnostic methods for LTBI have not been completely validated in this group of patients in populations with different rates of incidence of the disease. In addition, they are still not recommended as part of standard clinical practice in most countries. Thoracic HRCT is a widely available technique in large hospitals and could be used as an additional tool for the diagnosis of LTBI.

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**Conflicts of interest**

The authors declare having no conflicts of interest.

**References**


