

Delayed TB Diagnosis due to COVID-19

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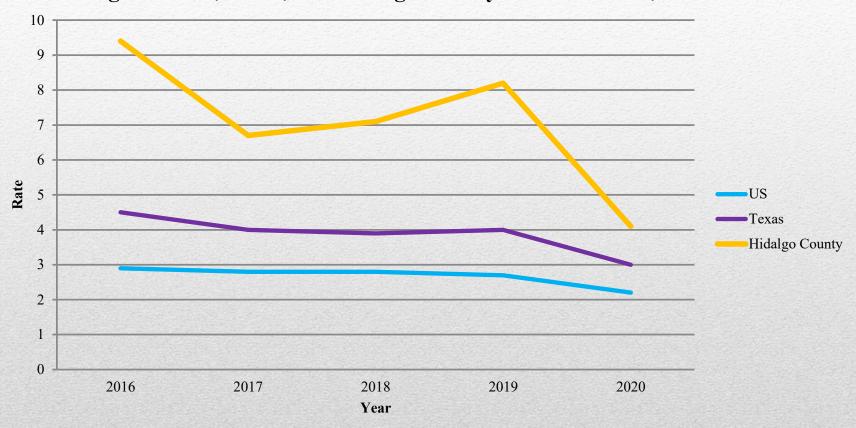
Objectives

- 1. Review a TB case study from Hidalgo County where diagnosis was delayed
- 2. Review challenges during the patient's TB treatment
- 3. Explain how we overcame the challenges
- 4. Share talking points and lessons learned



TB Case Rate Decline

Figure 1: US, Texas, and Hidalgo County TB Case Rates, 2016-2020



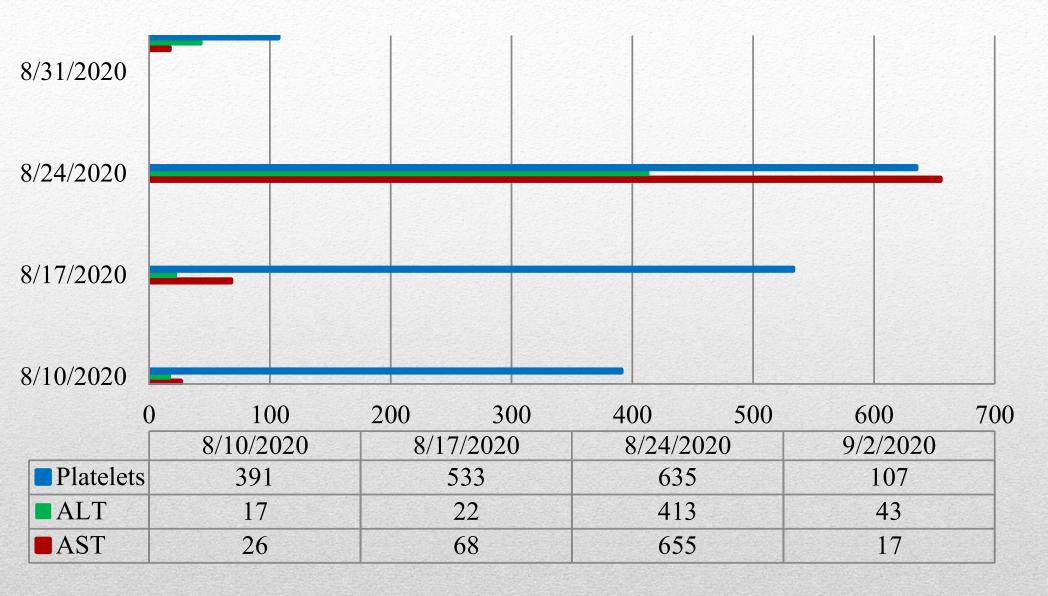
*TB rate is calculated per 100,000 population

Case Study Presentation & Findings

- 24 year old female, born in Mexico
- Since February 2020 w/ symptoms of cough, night sweats, hemoptysis, decreased appetite, nausea, SOB, fatigue, weight loss, chills, and fever
- Tachycardia (130's), SOB, & fever of 102.5 on 8/6/2020
- COVID-19 rapid test negative on 08/06/2020 at health department and KMC; repeated at HD on 09/21/20 post hospitalization
- QFT indeterminate 8/13/20; TSPOT negative 09/09/20
- PCR positive 08/09/20
- CXR: abnormal cavitary; miliary pattern noted on CT 10/23/2020
- Predominant sites: Pulmonary and miliary
- AFB sputum smears: >10 per field 08/08, 08/09, 08/10/20
- RIPE initiated on 08/12/2020

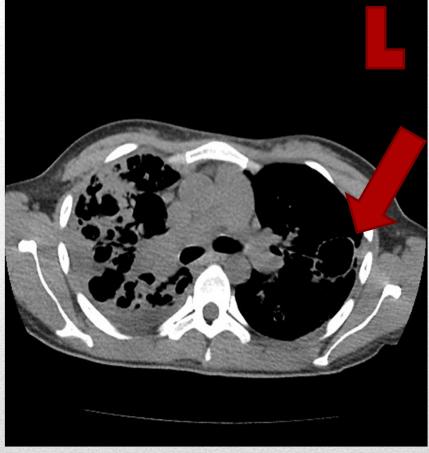
Health & Social Risk Factors

- 45 pound weight loss
- Born in Mexico and entered U.S. 06/15/2012
- Undocumented
- Low income/ no health insurance
- Homemaker w/ 3 children; youngest child delivered late 2018
- Level of education: Junior High
- Intolerance to TB medication regimen as evidence to drug stop 09/09/2020 and restart 09/23/2020; risk for developing drug resistance
- Increased LFT's shortly after starting RIPE and decreased platelets



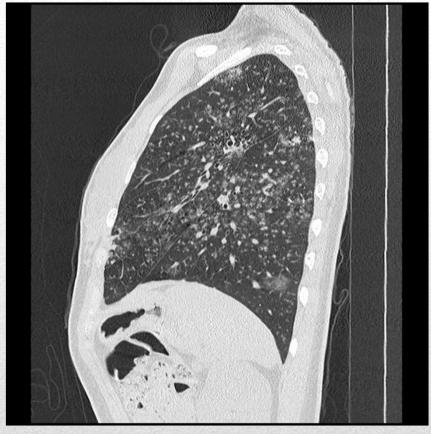
LFT and Platelet Trend





Chest X-Ray & CT





CT 10/23/2020

Onset of symptoms 02/15/2020

Reported 07/31/20
Arrived at health dept. 08/06/20,

EMT pt transport to hospital 08/06/20

Sputum smear and culture collected 08/08, 08/09, 08/10 QFT 08/13/20 Blood culture 08/15/20

RIPE initiated 08/12-08/23/20 due to elevated LFTs and low platelets.

Texas Center for Infectious
Disease
Admission
Date: 09/22/20
Restart meds: 09/23/20

Timeline of Events

Challenge #1

Hospital adamant on COVID-19 diagnosis over Tuberculosis

- On 08/06/20 Patient had a negative COVID-19 result from a rapid test at health department, yet doctor at hospital stated patient had full blown COVID-19. Hospital note stated "Acute respiratory disease due to COVID-19 virus".
- This resulted on sputa collections not initially done despite the health department's recommendations for a TB work up.

Overcoming Challenge #1

- Provide support & guidance to Hospital Infection Control staff to ensure they make informed decisions after looking at the whole picture.
- Reached out to the network of nurses that has been built throughout the years of working together.
 Utilizing your contacts that advocate for the patient to receive the appropriate services.

Challenge # 2

- Patient TB treatment management issues due to complications & liver toxicity
- Patient fearful of leaving to TCID without family and worried about undocumented status

Overcoming Challenge #2

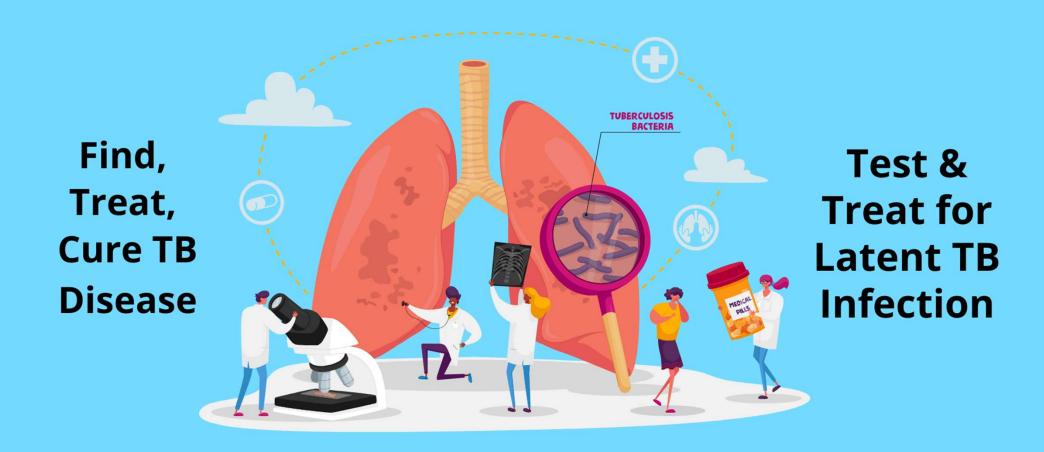
- Consult with TCID in a timely manner to ensure patient receives the appropriate treatment with minimal interruptions.
- Educate patient on the benefits of being admitted to TCID in order to gain back her health and be reunited with family.
- Ensure the patient is aware of the health departments role to test for, treat, and prevent TB regardless of citizen status.

Talking Points & Lessons Learned

- Education is key to helping patients understand the importance of treatment adherence. Education also builds trust between patient and clinic staff that strengthens rapport & ensures positive outcomes.
- Building a networks among local hospital and clinic staff is helps keep them informed & involved with TB treatment & prevention.







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THANK YOU