

MDR TB Outbreak in Kansas

November 9, 2022

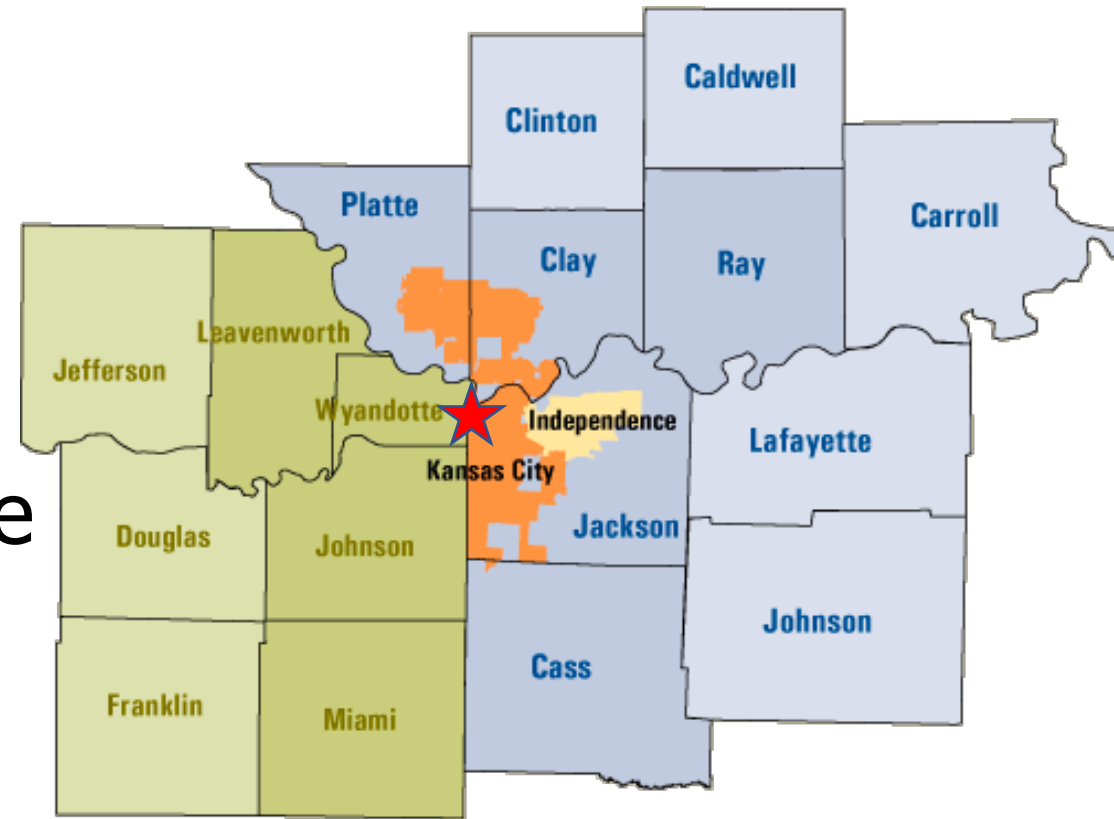
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Unified Government Public Health Department

Background

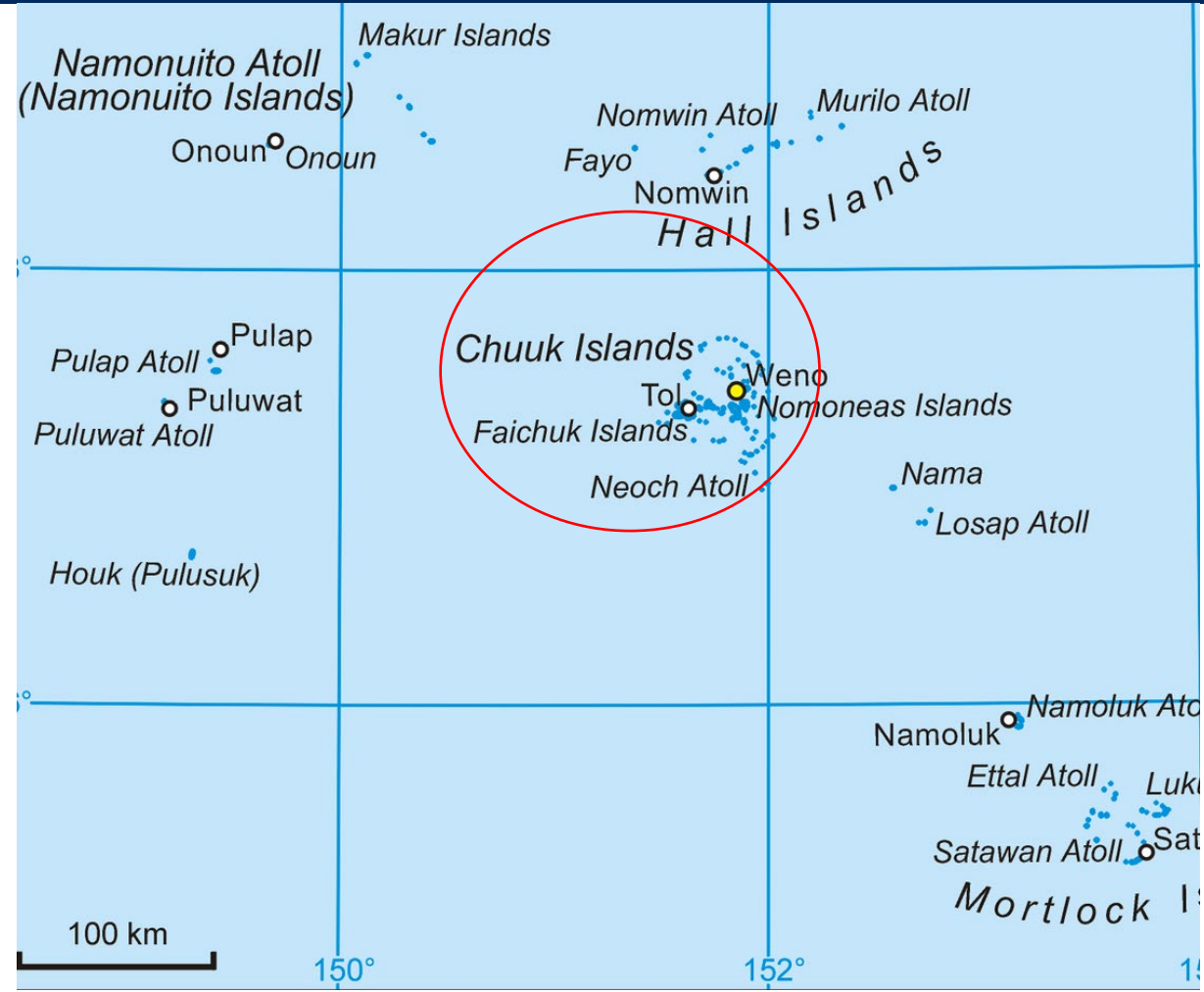
- Wyandotte County, KS is part of Kansas City metro region
- KC is a bi-state metro—people cross state lines frequently
- Prior to this outbreak, Wyandotte averaged about 5-10 active TB cases a year



Background

- Federated States of Micronesia—*island country consisting of 4 states and over 600 islands*
- Was a U.S trust territory, now an independent nation
- High burden tuberculosis—100 per 100,000 in 2019
- Within Micronesia, the Chuuk islands
- Chuukese is spoken language

Background



Timeline

1st Patient

- Nov 5, 2021: 8-month-old admitted to Children's Mercy with possible TB meningitis; began RIPE treatment

Household Investigation

- Mid Nov 2021: ID two household contacts with active TB (pts 2 and 3), and two with latent TB
Started on RIPE, then switched to BPaL+moxi later
- Contact investigation presumed over

Drug Resistance Discovered

- Late Nov 2021: initial CSF and trach aspirate from 1st patient confirmed TB and showed rifampin resistance

2nd, 3rd Patients

- Mid Dec 2021.: Patients 2 and 3 hospitalized due to severity of their medical condition

Patient 4

- Jan 2022: Missouri health department reported 13-month-old with possible pulmonary TB and scrofula;
- Connection made to Wyandotte County family

Contact Investigation

- Feb-May 2022: Contact investigation extended to 4 interconnected families living in Wyandotte County
- 8 additional patients with active MDR TB identified

Connections between patients

- Five families within four households within Wyandotte County from Micronesia
- Interconnected families who spent a lot of time together—work, school, shared transportation, social time
- Strong sense of community

Antibiotic Resistance

MTBC Agar Proportion Susceptibility*	% Resistant	Interpretation
Isoniazid 0.2 µg/mL	100 %	Resistant
Isoniazid 1.0 µg/mL	100 %	Resistant
Isoniazid 5.0 µg/mL	100 %	Resistant
Rifampin 1.0 µg/mL	50 %	Resistant
Ethambutol 5.0 µg/mL	25 %	Resistant
Streptomycin 2.0 µg/mL	0 %	Susceptible
Streptomycin 10.0 µg/mL	0 %	Susceptible
Rifabutin 2.0 µg/mL [†]	0 %	Susceptible
Ciprofloxacin 2.0 µg/mL	0 %	Susceptible
Kanamycin 5.0 µg/mL	0 %	Susceptible
Ethionamide 10.0 µg/mL	0 %	Susceptible
Capreomycin 10.0 µg/mL	0 %	Susceptible
PAS 2.0 µg/mL	0 %	Susceptible
Ofloxacin 2.0 µg/mL	0 %	Susceptible
Amikacin 4.0 µg/mL	0 %	Susceptible

Comments and Disclaimers

[†] See Report Comments and Disclaimers

* Susceptibility testing method: Indirect agar proportion, 7H10 medium. Resistance is defined as >1% (growth on drug-containing medium compared to drug-free medium).

MTBC Pyrazinamide Susceptibility*	Result
Pyrazinamide 100 µg/mL	Resistant

Comments and Disclaimers

* Susceptibility testing method: Mycobacteria Growth Indicator Tube (MGIT)

Household 1, active

Date diagnosed	Age at diagnosis	Disease site	Smear result	Culture result	Treatment regimen
11/4/2021	8 months	Pulmonary and meningitis	Negative	Positive 11/4/21 (CSF); Positive 11/6/21 (trach aspirate)	Bedaquiline, Cycloserine, Levaquin, Linezolid, Ethionamid (d/c)
11/23/2021	16 years	Pulmonary, extrapulmonary	Negative	Positive 11/23/21	Bedaquiline, Pretomanid, Linezolid, Moxifloxacin
11/23/2021	57 years	Pulmonary, extrapulmonary, <i>hilar lymphadenopathy, hoarseness (laryngeal), bladder wall thickening</i>	Positive 11/23/21	Positive 11/23/21	Bedaquiline, Pretomanid, Linezolid, Moxifloxacin
5/6/2022	23 years	Pulmonary and extrapulmonary (hilar lymphadenopathy, pleural effusion)	Negative	Positive 5/6/22	Bedaquiline, Pretomanid, Linezolid, Moxifloxacin
5/17/2022	19 years	Extrapulmonary " <i>scattered pulmonary nodules</i> "	Negative	Negative	Bedaquiline, Pretomanid, Linezolid, Moxifloxacin

Household 1, latent

Diagnosis date	Age at diagnosis	Type of test	Treatment regimen
11/19/2021	58 years	TST	Moxifloxacin x6 months
11/17/2021	21 years	TST	Moxifloxacin x6 months
3/30/2022	29 years	QFT	Moxifloxacin x6 months
8/17/2022	28 years	QFT	Moxifloxacin x6 months

Household 2, active

Diagnosis date	Age at diagnosis	Disease site	Smear result	Culture result	Treatment regimen
1/11/2022	13 months	Pulmonary and extrapulmonary, scrofula	Negative	Positive 1/11/22 lymph node; Positive 1/13/22 gastric aspirate	Bedaquiline, Cycloserine, Linezolid, Levaquin
2/11/2022	20 years, pregnant	Pulmonary <i>"left and right patchy consolidations"</i>	Positive, 2/11/22	Negative	Bedaquiline, Clofazamine (d/c), Pretomanid, Linezolid, Moxifloxacin
3/24/2022	29 years	Pulmonary and extrapulmonary (pleural, abdomen)	Positive 3/24/22	Positive 3/24/22	Bedaquiline, Pretomanid, Linezolid, Moxifloxacin
3/21/2022	42 years	Pulmonary, extrapulmonary (pleural, mediastinum and axillary lymphadenopathy)	Positive 3/21/22	Positive tissue 4/26/22	Bedaquiline, Pretomanid, Linezolid, Moxifloxacin (d/c)
4/18/2022	10 years	Extrapulmonary, mesenteric lymphadenopathy	Negative	Negative	Bedaquiline, Linezolid, Delomanid, moxifloxacin
4/18/2022	9 years	Pulmonary and extrapulmonary <i>"mild patchy pneumonia", hilar adenopathy</i>	Negative	Negative	Bedaquiline, Linezolid, Delomanid, moxifloxacin

Household 3, active and latent

Diagnosis date	Age at diagnosis	Disease site	Smear result	Culture result	Treatment regimen
3/24/2022	13 years	Pulmonary and extrapulmonary (vasculitis)	Positive 3/24/22	Positive 3/24/22	Bedaquiline, Cycloserine (d/c), Linezolid, Delamanid, moxifloxacin

Diagnosis date	Age at diagnosis	Type of test	Treatment regimen
3/28/2022	20 years	QFT	Moxifloxacin x6 months
3/21/2022	46 years	QFT	Moxifloxacin x6 months
7/12/2022	47 years	QFT	TBD

Household 4, latent

Diagnosis date	Age at diagnosis	Type of test	Treatment regimen
4/8/2022	32 years	QFT	Moxifloxacin x6 months
4/8/2022	17 years	QFT	Moxifloxacin x6 months

Negative patients

Negative test date	Age at test
8/2/2022	42 years
8/1/2022	10 years
8/5/2022	6 years
8/5/2022	8 years
8/5/2022	12 years
8/5/2022	2 years
8/2/2022	22 years



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Systematic approach

- Coordination of care
- Partnering with university hospital
- Weekly patient review
- Splitting DOT case load into teams
- Monthly clinic visits and labs for active patients
- Master spreadsheet to track patients



Support from other agencies

- Kansas Department of Health and Environment
 - Medication support
 - Lab support
 - Contact investigation support
- CDC
 - Field epidemiologist
 - Contact investigation support
- Neighboring Health Departments
 - School and worksite testing for contact investigation



Break for Questions



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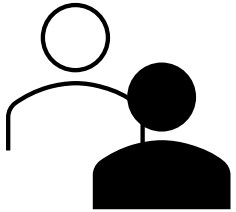
Additional Contact Investigations

- School
 - Private Catholic school
 - 74 students and 21 staff tested, all negative
- Workplace
 - Factory environment
 - 22 tested, all negative except 1 who has history of positive
- Additional contacts in other states—Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri

Staffing

- Brought on 2 additional contract RNs, 2 additional contract LPNs, 1 contract community health worker
- CHW assisted with language barrier, cultural challenges, social needs
- RNs provided case management and medication oversights
- LPNs in field providing DOTs

Staffing Challenges



1 LPN
Vacant RN position
Contract nurses needed



20 DOTs per Day



High turnover, no
TB training



Cultural Competence

Takeaway: Nursing Staff can make or break disease containment

Medication challenges

- Lengthy process to acquire
- Navigating paperwork, processes, PAP, FDA
- Different side effects—neuropathy, tendinitis, vision changes, prolonged QT interval, mood changes
- Missed doses prolonged treatment
- Limited supply/cost for medications

Cultural challenges

- Language barriers
 - Multiple patients did not speak English
 - Chuukese language uncommon, hard to find interpreter
- Families not well integrated into U.S.
- Initial distrust of public health
- Differing beliefs about medical care and modern medicine

Social challenges

- Variable employment statuses
- Struggle to pay rent, bills
 - Time off work during isolation and contact investigation
- School absence before and during isolation
- Lack of transportation for medical appointments
- Food insecurity
- Uninsured
- No primary care, medical home or routine care
 - Other undiagnosed/untreated conditions (diabetes, OB/GYN concerns, etc.)

Other challenges

- Multiple providers missed diagnoses early on
 - Multiple providers did not “Think TB”
 - Different medical providers involved from multiple health systems
- Incorrect medications given initially for many patients
 - Communication challenges and public health’s role as facilitator of information
 - Utilizing Heartland as resource
 - CDC site visit
 - Challenges in obtaining medications

Thank you!



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