

## Conclusion

- The incidence of active tuberculosis (TB) in people living with HIV in Stockholm declined significantly after the introduction of antiretroviral therapy (ART).
- Two-thirds of all active TB cases were diagnosed within six months of their HIV-diagnosis.
- The number of individuals from TB endemic countries needed to treat with chemoprophylaxis to prevent one case of active TB was estimated to 22.

## Objectives

To study the incidence of and risk factors for active TB, and the need for latent TB treatment among people living with HIV in a low-burden setting in the era of ART.

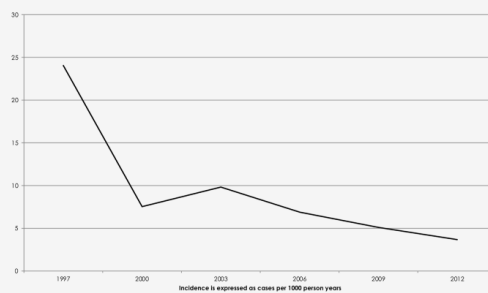
## Introduction

Sweden is a low-burden country for both HIV and TB, but among immigrants, TB is as common as in their country of origin. Sweden has achieved the UNAIDS' 90-90-90 targets for people living with HIV, meaning that 90% living with HIV are diagnosed, 90% of those are on ART and at least 90% of those on ART are virally suppressed. Screening and treatment for latent TB is not regularly performed in this group.

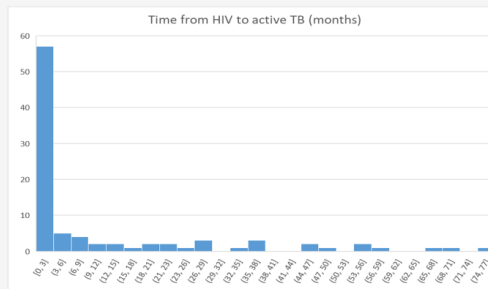
## Methods

We included 1,868 patients, diagnosed with HIV at the Karolinska University Hospital between 1996 and 2013. They were followed until TB diagnosis, death or end of study period in 2014, resulting in a median follow-up time of 7.9 years (interquartile ranges [IQR]) 3.9–11.5).

Incidence rate of TB in patients living with HIV in Stockholm county 1996-2013.



Months from HIV to TB diagnosis (n=92)



## Results

Active TB was diagnosed in 92 patients, corresponding to an incidence rate of 6.2 cases (95% confidence interval (CI) 5.1–7.6) per 1,000 person-years. The mean annual decline of active TB was -10.1% (95% CI, -15.1- [-6.8]).

In 66% (n=61) TB was diagnosed within 6 months of their HIV diagnosis. Out of the 92 patients diagnosed with TB, 28 patients were on ART at the time of TB-diagnosis. Five patients were diagnosed with TB more than six months after HIV-diagnosis despite early ART initiation.

Origin from a TB-endemic region, was the only patient characteristic significantly associated with risk of active TB (hazard ratio 8.8 [95% CI 3.1–23.6]).

The number of individuals with HIV from TB-endemic regions needed to treat with chemoprophylaxis to prevent one case of active TB was 22 (95% CI 15–30).

## Disclosure of interest

None Declared

## References

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