2019 NTM & Bronchiectasis Conference

NTM Epidemiology Around The World Europe

Charles Haworth





- NTM isolated from pulmonary samples in 2008
 - 43 laboratories, 6803 patients



- MAC
- 📕 M. kansasii
- M. xenopi
- M. malmoense M.
- RGM
- M. gordonae
 other SGM

 Incidence of NTM isolation in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 - 2012



Shah NM BMC Infect Dis 2016

 Incidence of NTM isolation in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 - 2012



Shah NM BMC Infect Dis 2016

- NTM incidence & prognostic factors in Denmark
 - Population based study of all adults in Denmark with at least 1 NTM positive pulmonary specimen between 1997 and 2008
 - Mean annual rate of NTM-PD per 100,000 person years: 1.08 (stable over 12 years)
 - Five year mortality after NTM-PD: 40.1%
 - *M. xenopi* associated with a worse prognosis than MAC
 - Greater comorbidity, increased age and male sex were predictors of death

- Risk of NTM-PD in Denmark
 - Population based case-control study of all adults in Denmark with NTM-PD between 1997 and 2008
 - Chronic respiratory disease associated with 16.5 x increased risk of NTM-PD
 - Asthma (8 x), COPD (16 x), Bronchiectasis (188 x) and previous TB (178 x)
 - Among people with COPD, the risk of NTM-PD was associated with the use, dose and type of inhaled corticosteroid



- NTM disease managed in UK primary care
 2006 2016
 - Average annual prevalence of NTM disease was
 6.38 per 100,000
 - In those with respiratory disease, 27.7 per 100,000
 - Major risk factors:
 - Previous TB
 - Bronchiectasis
 - Lung cancer
 - Immunosuppressive medication
 - Oral corticosteroids

Axon EL Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 2018 & 2019



Prevalence of NTM-PD in Germany 2009 – 2014

- Increased from 2.3 to 3.3 per 100,000



Ringhausen FC Emerg Infect Dis 2016

- Burden of NTM-PD in Germany
 - 125 patients with newly diagnosed NTM-PD in 2010/11 were matched with 1250 controls and followed for 39 months
 - Mortality 22% in people with NTM-PD vs 6% in controls
 - Hospitalisation 3 x higher in cases than controls
 - Mean healthcare expenditure €39,559 (4 x higher than controls)



Registry study design

- Prospective observational study ٠
- Patient consent and enrolment as baseline ٠
- Follow-up at treatment initiation, 1 year, treatment stop ٠
- Enrolment in ٠

٠

- UK ٠
- Portugal
- France
- Spain ٠
- Serbia Greece
- ٠
- Belgium

Netherlands

Germany now in set-up



The European NTM Registry

SGRQ and QOL-B questionnaire performed

Completed at baseline and follow-up

Countries must have a validated translation in local language to participate

ERS EUROPEAN RESPIRATORY SOCIETY iAB

Courtesy of James Chalmers



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Data from EMBARC Bronchiectasis and NTM Registry

• 880 people meeting ATS/IDSA criteria for NTM-PD

- 69% *M. avium* complex
- 13% M. abscessus complex
- Others with >5 cases are shown



Demographics

71% female Average age= 65 years 66% never smoked



Data from EMBARC Bronchiectasis and NTM Registry

- People with Bronchiectasis & NTM-PD
 - Older (mean 67 vs 63 years, p<0.0001)</p>
 - More likely to be female (71% vs 58%, p<0.0001)
 - Lower median BMI (22.7 vs 25.1, p<0.001)
 - More middle lobe & lingula bx (54% vs 40%, p<0.0001)



Data from EMBARC Bronchiectasis and NTM Registry

• NTM-PD is an independent risk factor for worse QoL



*Analysis performed with N=512 patients

Data from EMBARC Bronchiectasis and NTM Registry

- Risk factors for developing NTM-PD in bronchiectasis
 - 4085 patients with bronchiectasis without NTM-PD at baseline (based on 2 or more negative cultures)
 - Followed for a total of 8327 years (approx 2 years per patient)



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 - Older age (OR 1.04 95% CI 1.02-1.07, p+0.002)
 - Female sex (OR 1.87 95% CI 1.07-3.29, p=0.03)
 - Inhaled corticosteroids (OR 2.0 95% CI 1.22-3.30, p=0.006)
 - Low BMI (OR 0.93 95% CI 0.89-0.98, p= 0.003)
 - History of ABPA (OR 3.06 95% CI 1.01-9.24, p=0.04)

Severity of disease (radiological severity or multidimensional scoring systems) did not predict NTM-PD.



• Summary

- *M. avium* complex is the most common cause of NTM-PD
- Mean annual incidence rate of NTM-PD is ~ 1.08 per 100,000 person years
- Annual prevalence of NTM-PD is ~ 3-6/100,000 people and is likely increasing, particularly in the elderly
- Approximately 5% of patients with bronchiectasis in the EMBARC registry also have NTM-PD
 - Risk factors for developing NTM-PD include female sex, older age, low BMI, history of ABPA and use of inhaled corticosteroids

