Interventions for the Treatment or Management of Tuberculosis: Clinical Effectiveness and Guidelines
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About CADTH: CADTH is an independent, not-for-profit organization responsible for providing Canada’s health care decision-makers with objective evidence to help make informed decisions about the optimal use of drugs, medical devices, diagnostics, and procedures in our health care system.

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Questions or requests for information about this report can be directed to requests@cadth.ca
Research Questions

1. What is the clinical effectiveness of interventions used to treat or manage individuals with tuberculosis?

2. What are the evidence-based guidelines regarding the treatment or management of individuals with tuberculosis?

Key Findings

Nine systematic reviews (eight with meta-analysis) and four evidence-based guidelines were identified regarding the treatment or management of individuals with tuberculosis.

Methods

A limited literature search was conducted by an information specialist on key resources including PubMed, the Cochrane Library, University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. The search strategy was comprised of both controlled vocabulary, such as the National Library of Medicine’s MeSH (Medical Subject Headings), and keywords. The main search concepts were tuberculosis and treatment types. Search filters were applied to limit retrieval to health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, and guidelines. Where possible, retrieval was limited to the human population. The search was also limited to English language documents published between January 1, 2014 and July 3, 2019. Internet links were provided, where available.

Selection Criteria

One reviewer screened citations and selected studies based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.

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<th>Table 1: Selection Criteria</th>
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<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Intervention</strong></td>
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| **Comparator** | Q1: Any other intervention used to treat or manage individuals diagnosed with tuberculosis  
Q2: No comparator |
| **Outcomes** | Q1: Clinical effectiveness, safety  
Q2: Evidence-based guidelines |
| **Study Designs** | Health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, evidence-based guidelines |
Results

Rapid Response reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses are presented first. These are followed by evidence-based guidelines. Due to the volume of relevant literature that was identified from the search results, inclusion in this report was limited to studies published after 2016.

Nine systematic reviews (eight with meta-analysis) and four evidence-based guidelines were identified regarding the treatment or management of individuals with tuberculosis. No relevant health technology assessments were identified.

Additional references of potential interest are provided in the appendix.

Health Technology Assessments

No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses

   PubMed: PM30728208

Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis

   PubMed: PM30893466

   PubMed: PM30215381

   PubMed: PM29595509

   PubMed: PM28751411

   PubMed: PM27865891
Latent Tuberculosis


Guidelines and Recommendations


See: Section 5


Appendix — Further Information

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses

Unknown Comparator

   PubMed: PM28840010

   PubMed: PM28535897

   PubMed: PM28178199

Alternative Outcomes

   PubMed: PM29037299

Guidelines and Recommendations

   Accessed 2019 Jul 08.

   Accessed 2019 Jul 08.

   PubMed: PM27854508
Review Articles