

CADTH RAPID RESPONSE REPORT: SUMMARY OF ABSTRACTS

Prevention Strategies for Recurrent Tuberculosis: Guidelines

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

Research Question

What are the evidence-based guidelines regarding the use of strategies to reduce the risk of recurrent tuberculosis?

Key Findings

One evidence-based guideline was identified regarding the use of strategies to reduce the risk of recurrent tuberculosis.

Methods

Literature Search Methods

A limited literature search was conducted by an information specialist on key resources including MEDLINE via Ovid, the Cochrane Library, the University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, the websites of 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 health promotion. Search filters were applied to limit retrieval to health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, or network 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 28, 2020. Internet links were provided, where available.

Selection Criteria and Summary Methods

One reviewer screened literature search results (titles and abstracts) and selected publications according to the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1. Full texts of study publications were not reviewed. The Overall Summary of Findings was based on information available in the abstracts of selected publications. Open access full-text versions of evidence-based guidelines were reviewed when abstracts were not available, and relevant recommendations were summarized.

This report is a component of a larger CADTH Condition Level Review on tuberculosis. A condition level review is an assessment that incorporates all aspects of a condition, from prevention, detection, treatment, and management. For more information on CADTH’s Condition Level Review of tuberculosis, please visit the project page (<https://www.cadth.ca/tuberculosis>).

Table 1: Selection Criteria

Population	Individuals of any age with current or previous active tuberculosis disease, who have biological or societal factors that increase their risk of recurrent tuberculosis (e.g., HIV co-infection, unstable housing, alcohol misuse)
Intervention	Strategies, measures, or programs to prevent the recurrence of active tuberculosis (e.g., health promotion, education)
Comparator	Not applicable
Outcomes	Recommendations regarding strategies or programs that aim to reduce the risk of recurrent tuberculosis

Results

One evidence-based guideline¹ was identified regarding the use of strategies to reduce the risk of recurrent tuberculosis (TB).

Additional references of potential interest that did not meet the inclusion criteria are provided in the appendix.

Overall Summary of Findings

One evidence-based guideline¹ was identified regarding the use of strategies to reduce the risk of recurrent TB. The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence recommends that patients at increased risk of TB treatment relapse should be informed about symptoms by health care providers.¹ Patients who have had drug-resistant TB should be considered for follow-up for 12 months after treatment completion.¹

References Summarized

Health Technology Assessments

No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses

No literature identified.

Guidelines and Recommendations

1. Tuberculosis. London: National Institute for Health and Care Excellence; 2016 Jan. [NICE guideline; no. 33].
<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng33/resources/tuberculosis-pdf-1837390683589>
Accessed 2020 Aug 19.
See: Recommendations 1.7.5.2 and 1.7.5.3, page 62

Appendix — Further Information

Additional References

2. National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP). Workshop on tuberculosis and homelessness: infection control measures in homeless shelters and other overnight facilities that provide shelter: summary of the workshop held September 28–29, 2015. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Infectious Diseases, NCHHSTP; 2018 Feb.
https://www.cdc.gov/tb/topic/populations/homelessness/TB_and_Homelessness_2015_Summit.pdf Accessed 2020 Aug 19.