



# TUBERCULOSIS: MIGRACION Y GRUPOS VULNERABLES



**Dr. med Adrián Rendón**

**HU Mty UANL**

**SNI 2**

**ERS/WHO TB Consilium**

**TB**  
**MIGRACION**  
**GRUPOS VULNERABLES**



**TB**  
**MIGRACION**  
**GRUPOS VULNERABLES**



# TUBERCULOSIS

## LA TB DR HA CRECIDO EN EL MUNDO

- Condicionantes:
  - Pobreza, marginación
  - Aplicación inadecuada de los programas
- Nuevas facetas:
  - HIV
  - DM
  - Mas terapias inmunosupresoras
  - Drogo-resistencia primaria
  - Migración acelerada
  - Drogadicción
  - Epidemias en Prisiones
  - Personal de salud
  - Resurgimiento en niños

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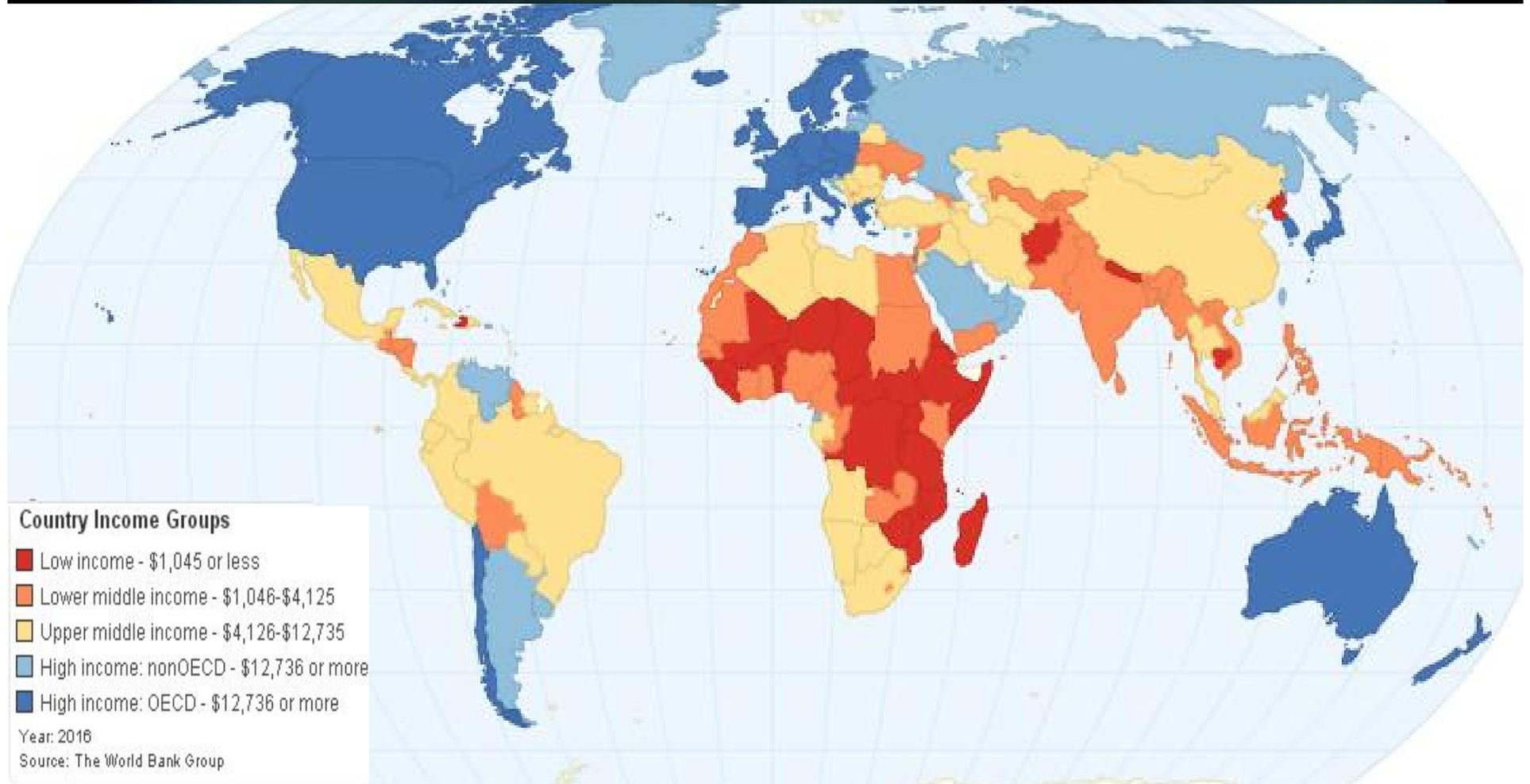
**GRUPOS  
VULNERABLES**

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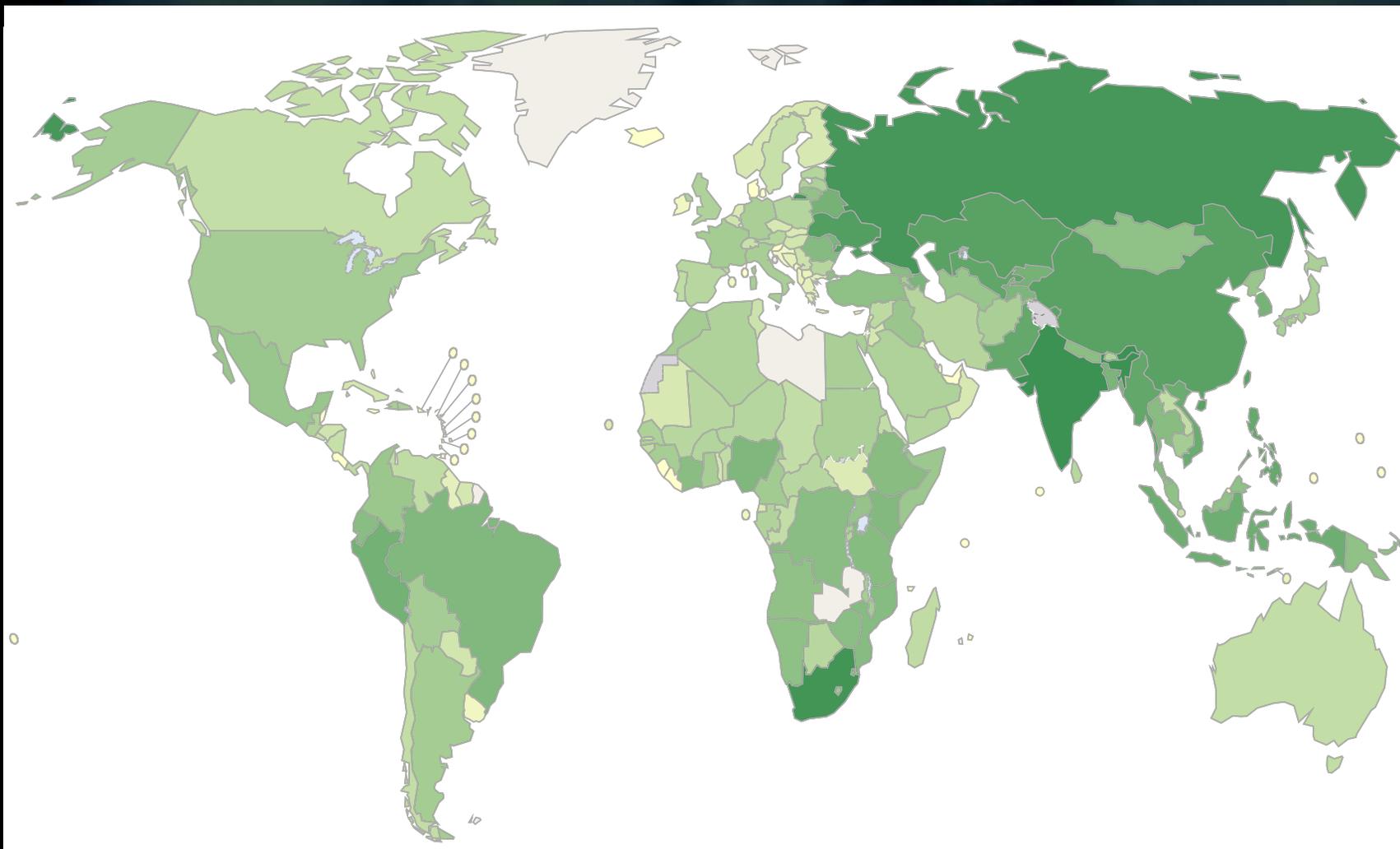
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# MAPA MUNDI DE LA POBREZA



Country Income Groups 2011, The World Bank Group, <http://chartsbin.com/view/2438>

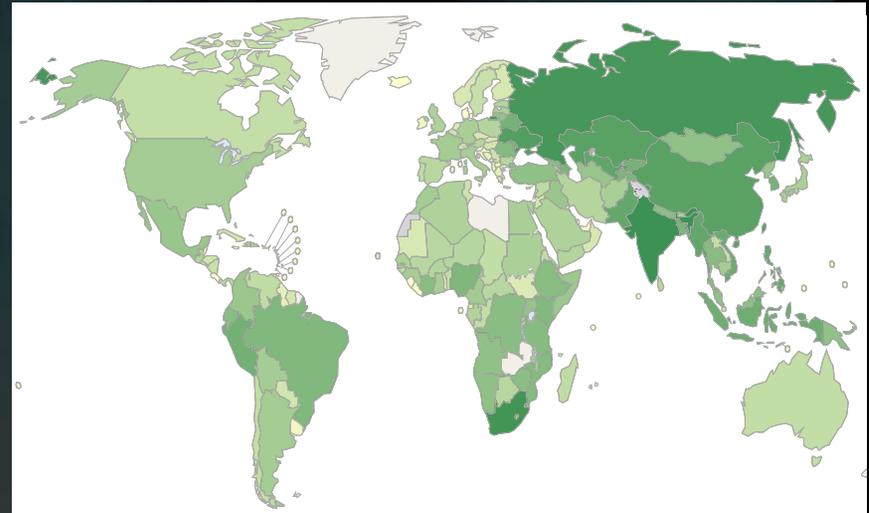
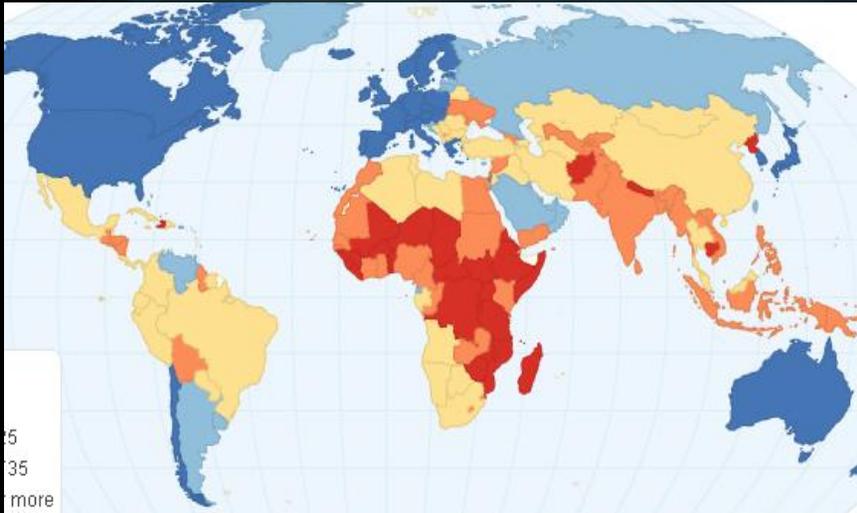
# MAPA MUNDI DE LATB



# RUTAS DE MIGRACION

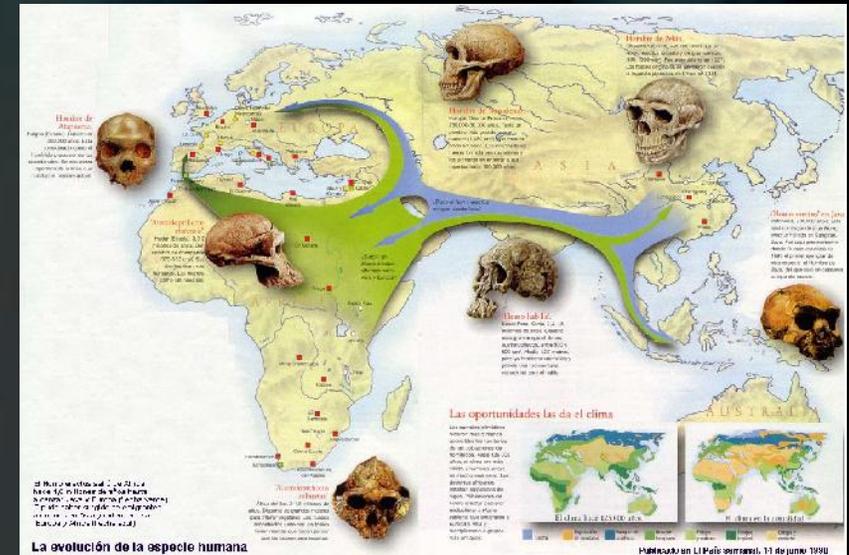
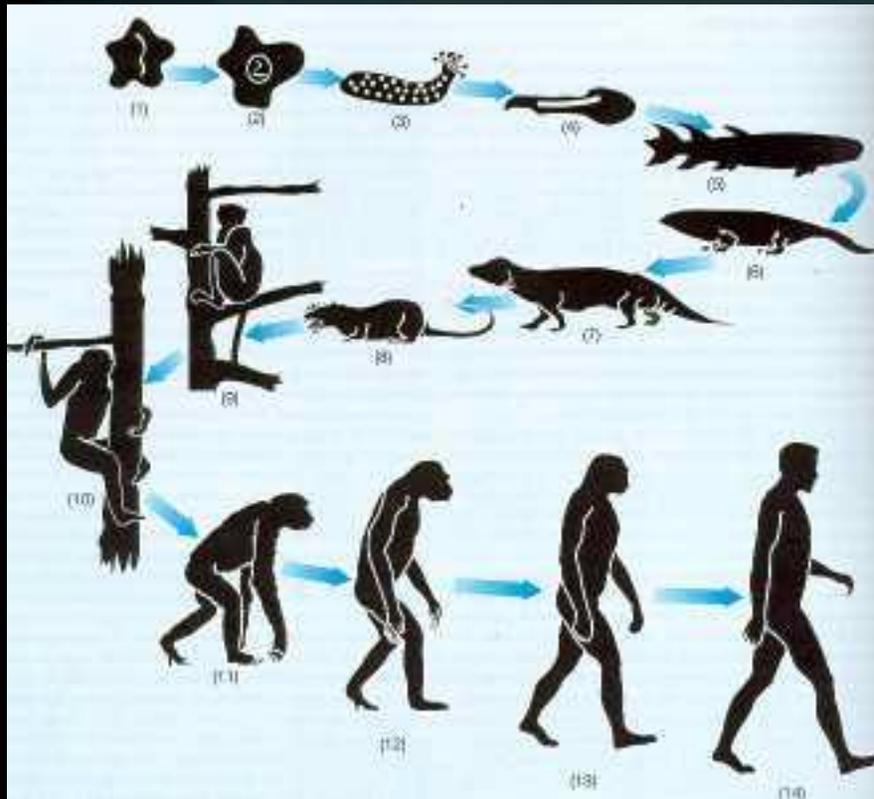


# TERCIA DE ASES



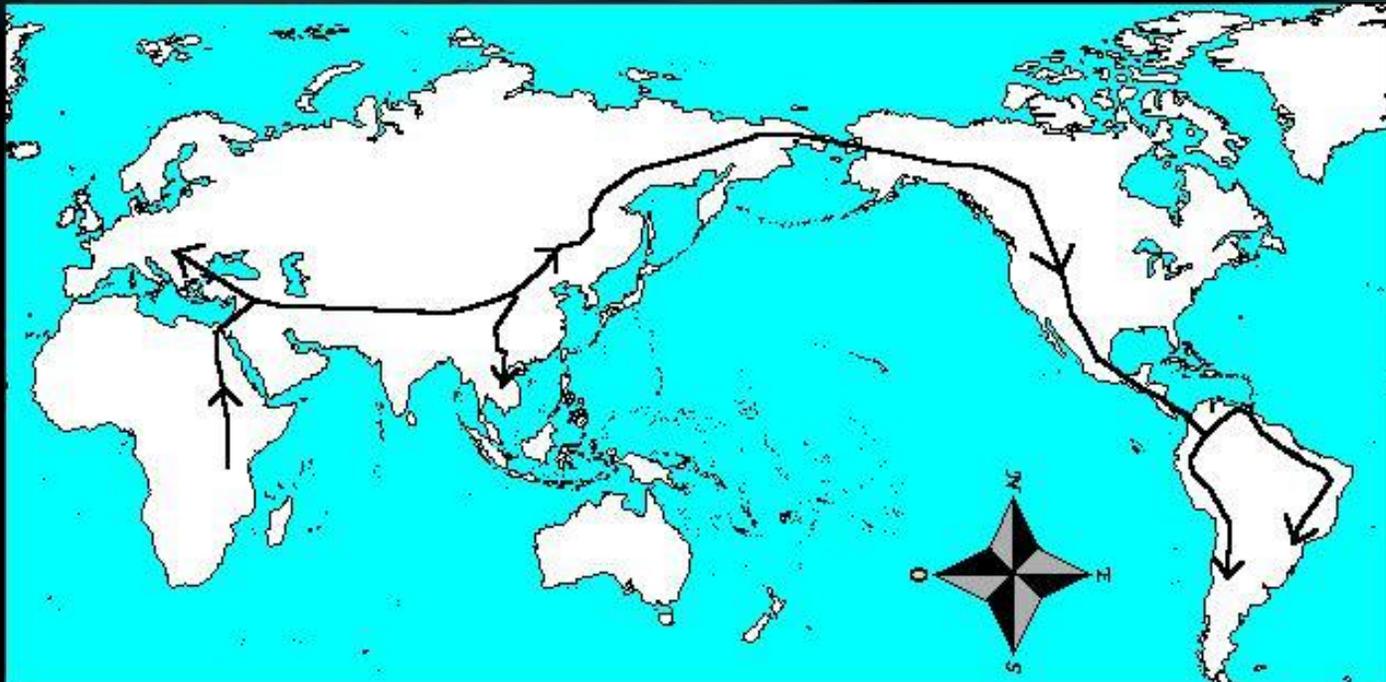
# EVOLUCIÓN EN PARALELO

Primeros homínidos = 3 millones de años = Progenitor de M. tb

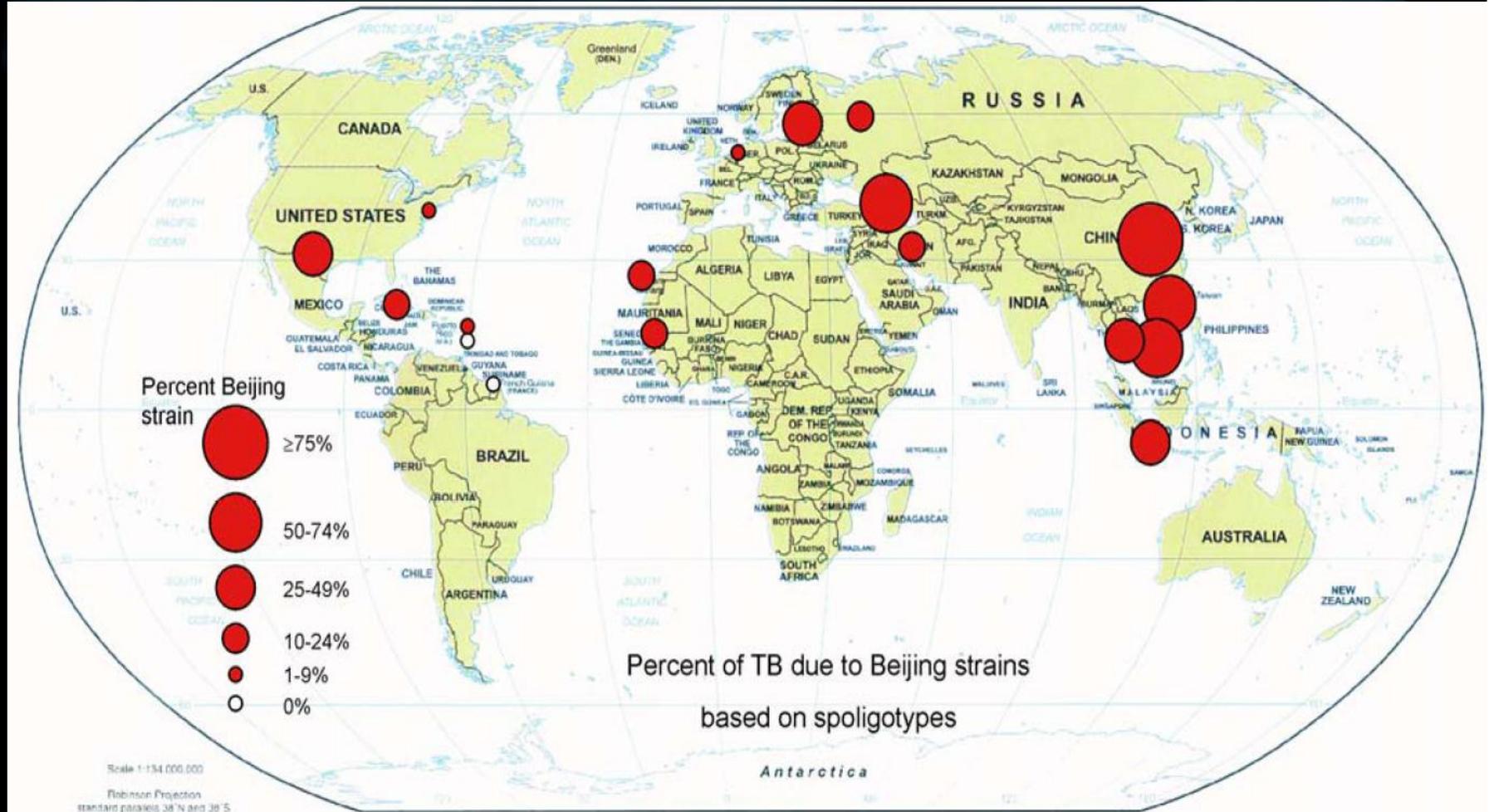


# HISTORIA DE LA TB

TB en América y Borneo antes de los Europeos



# Cepa Beijing en el mundo





## *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Spoligotypes in Monterrey, Mexico<sup>∇</sup>

Carmen A. Molina-Torres,<sup>1</sup> Elisa Moreno-Torres,<sup>1</sup> Jorge Ocampo-Candiani,<sup>1</sup> Adrian Rendon,<sup>2</sup>  
Kym Blackwood,<sup>3</sup> Kristin Kremer,<sup>4</sup> Nalin Rastogi,<sup>5</sup> Oliverio Welsh,<sup>1</sup> and Lucio Vera-Cabrera<sup>1\*</sup>

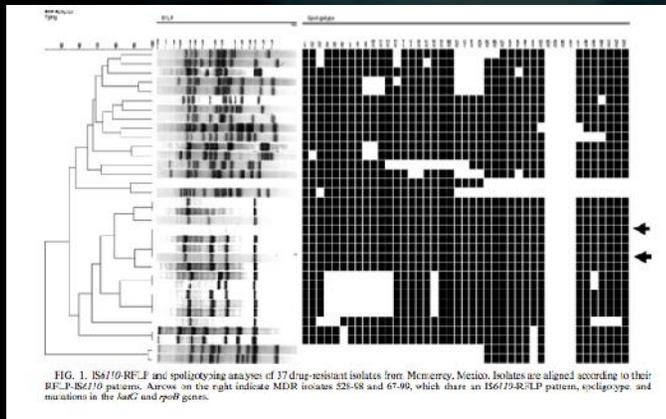


FIG. 1. IS6110-REF and spoligotyping analyses of 37 drug-resistant isolates from Monterrey, Mexico. Isolates are aligned according to their IS6110 patterns. Arrows on the right indicate MDR isolates 526-58 and 67-69, which share an IS6110-2-1P pattern, spoligotype, and mutations in the *katC* and *gyrB* genes.

Beijing strains (SIT1) are very common in many parts of the world, but they are rarely reported in Mexico or in the rest of the Latin American region (10, 15). Although our state (Nuevo Leon) is beside Texas, where a high incidence of Beijing isolates have been reported in cities like Houston (25% of total isolates studied), we did not find any. That may be explained by the small Asian population in Monterrey.

In this study we found three isolates that belonged to the EAI2-Manila family. These ancestral isolates are more commonly found in Asian countries, such as Indonesia or the Philippines, where they account for high percentages of the *M.*



# REVOLUCIÓN INDUSTRIAL

## 1750 -1850



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# REVOLUCIÓN INDUSTRIAL

## 1750 -1850

- Las tasas de TB llegaron a ser de 360 x 100,000
- La TB fue responsable del 70% de todas las muertes POR ENFERMEDAD
- La TB mató mas gente que: viruela, tifus escarlatina, sarampión y tos ferina juntas
- **“Genocidio pacífico” o “Masacre industrial”**



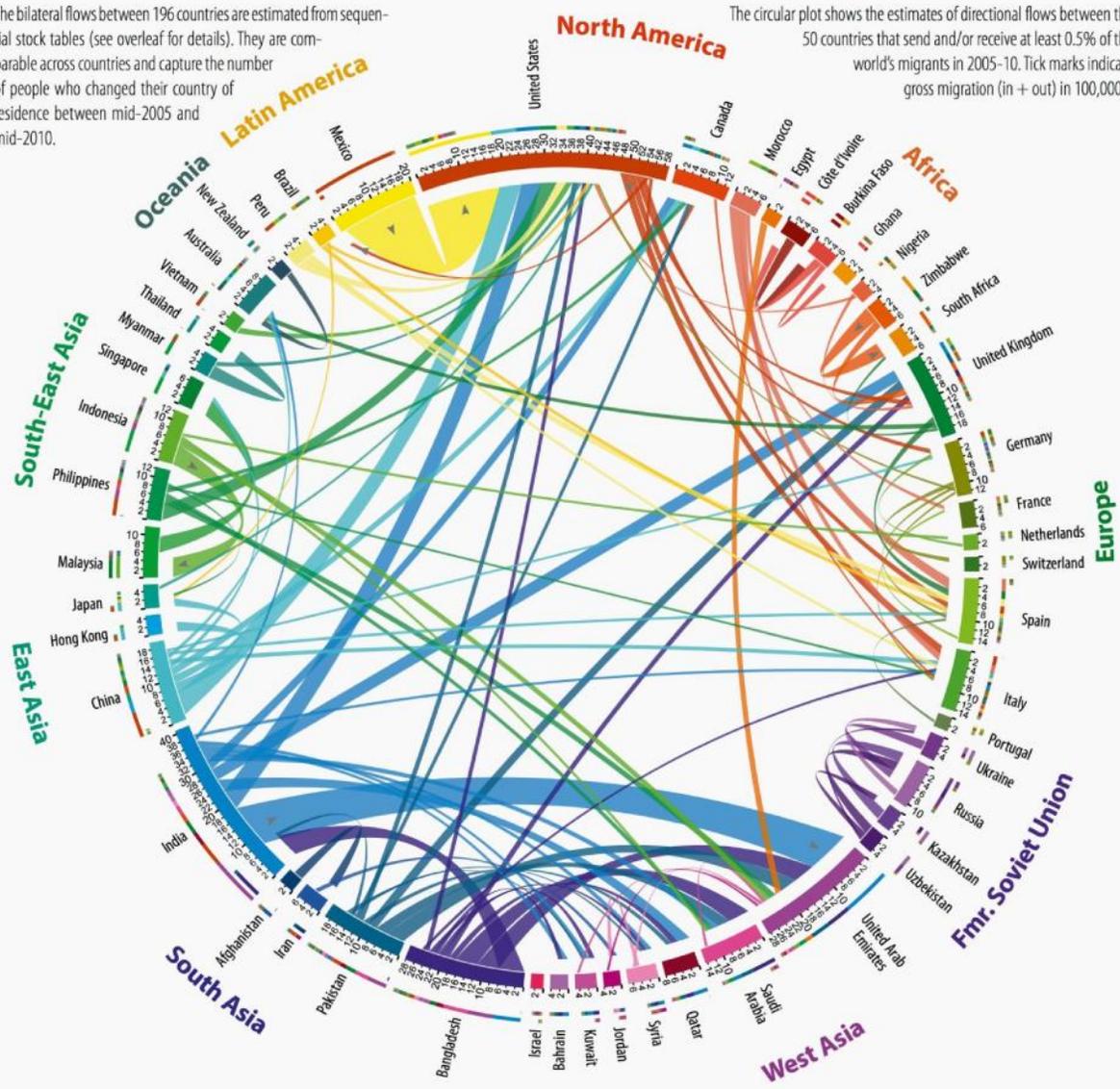




# MIGRACION ACELERADA



The bilateral flows between 196 countries are estimated from sequential stock tables (see overleaf for details). They are comparable across countries and capture the number of people who changed their country of residence between mid-2005 and mid-2010.



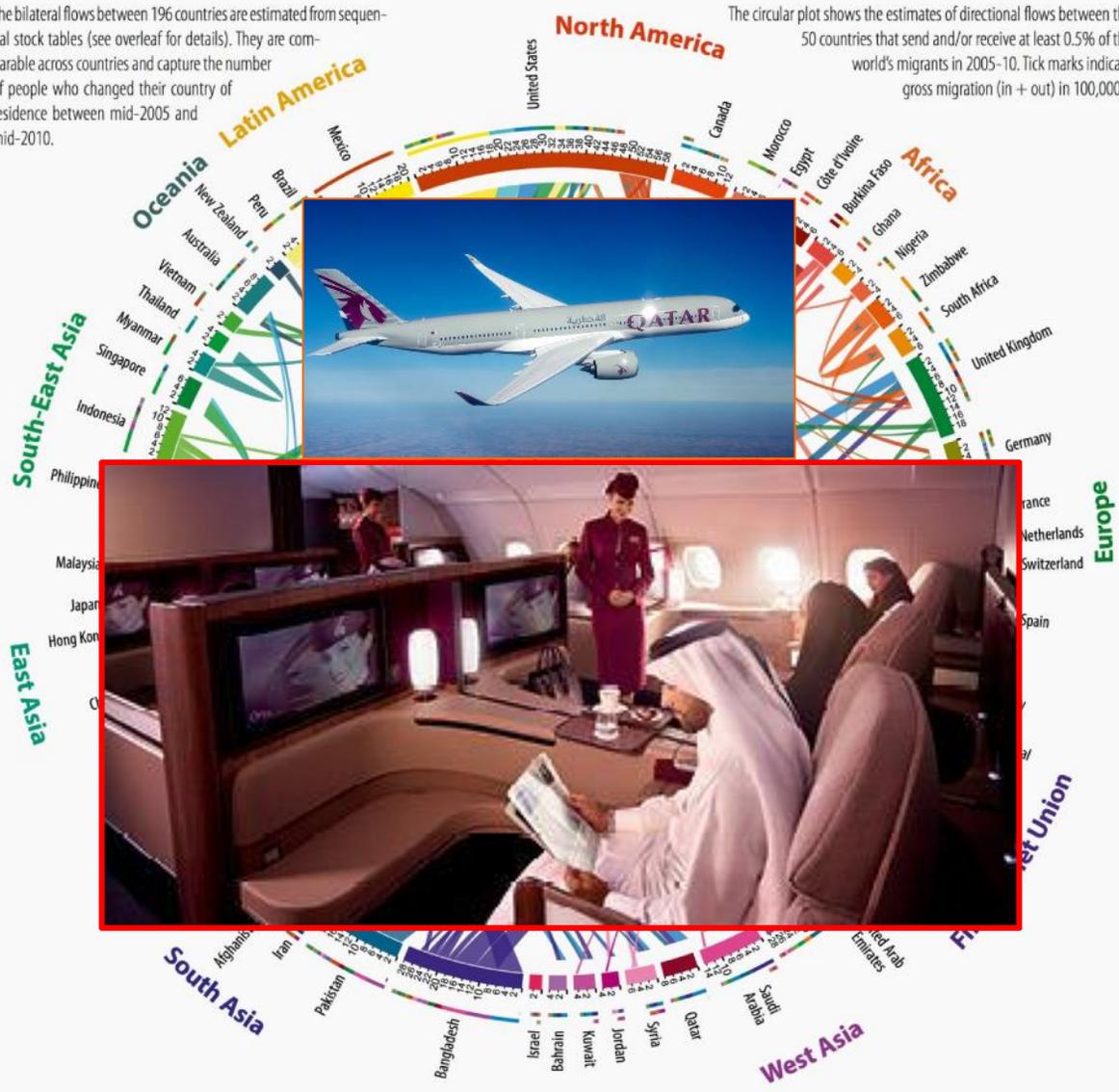
The circular plot shows the estimates of directional flows between the 50 countries that send and/or receive at least 0.5% of the world's migrants in 2005-10. Tick marks indicate gross migration (in + out) in 100,000's.

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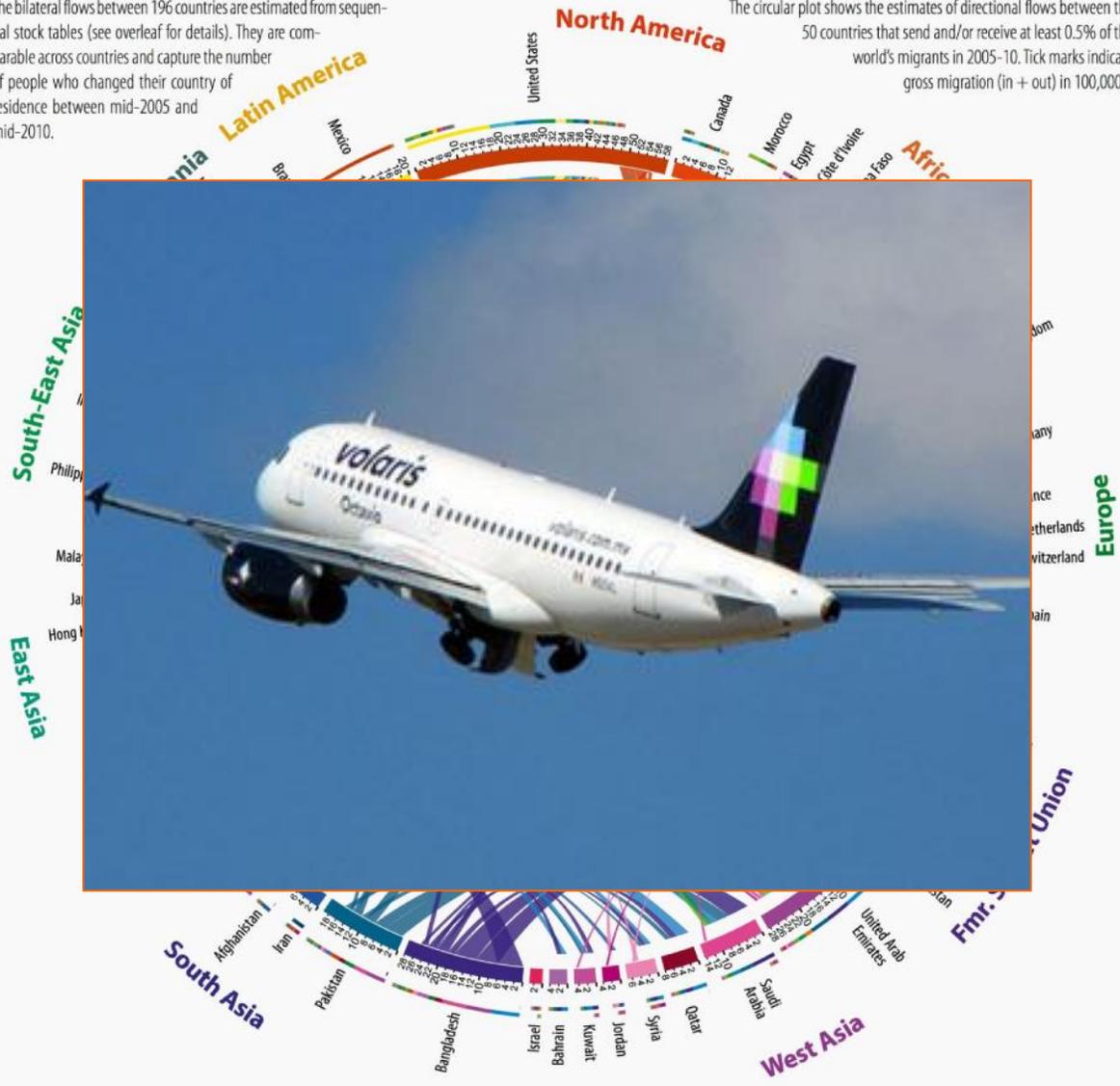


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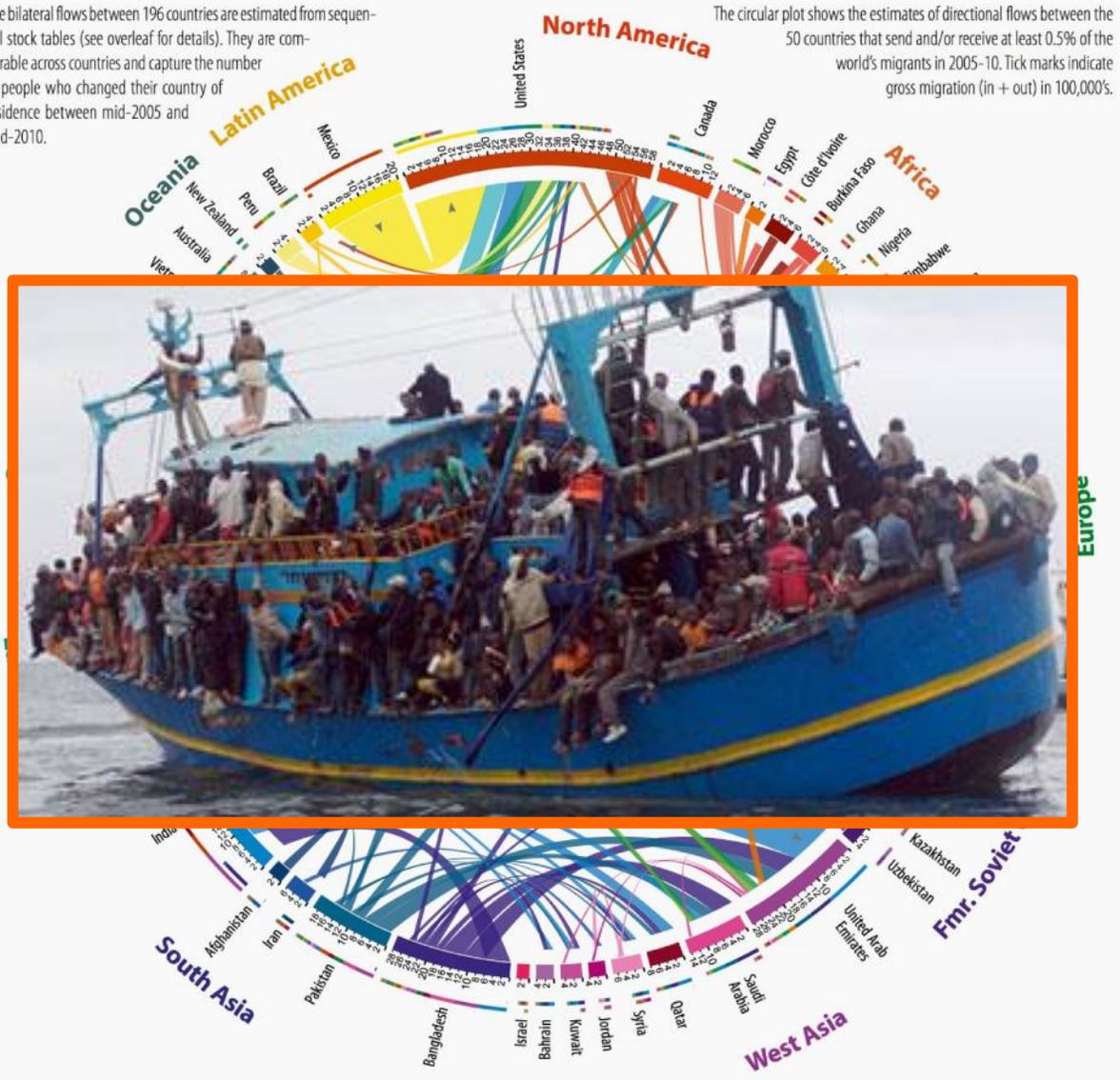


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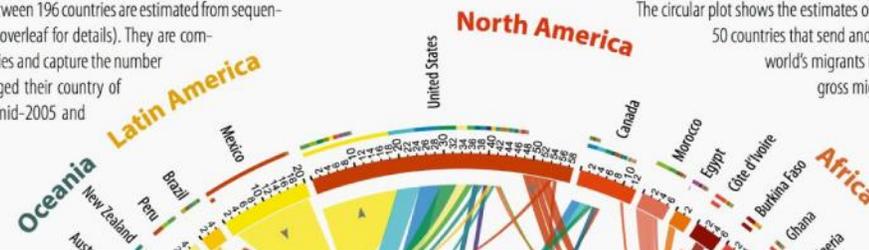
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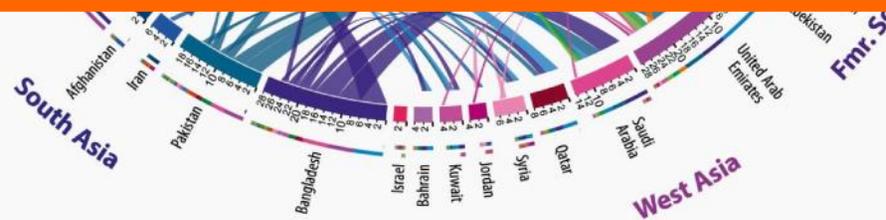
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# MIGRACION Y TB



# The impact of migration on tuberculosis epidemiology and control in high-income countries: a review

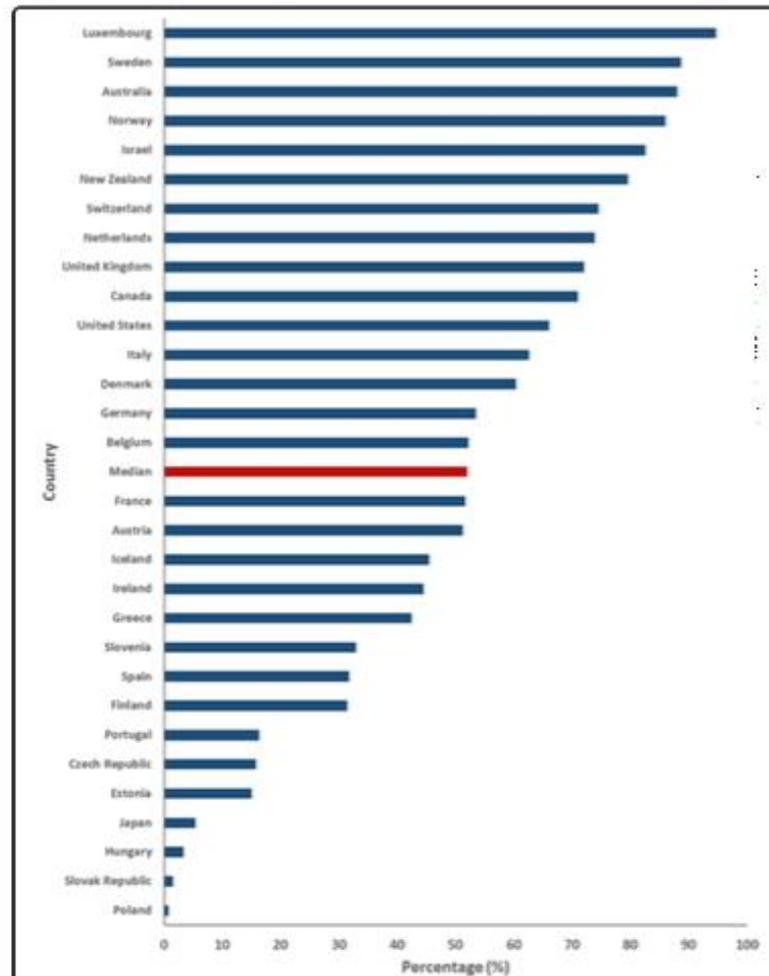
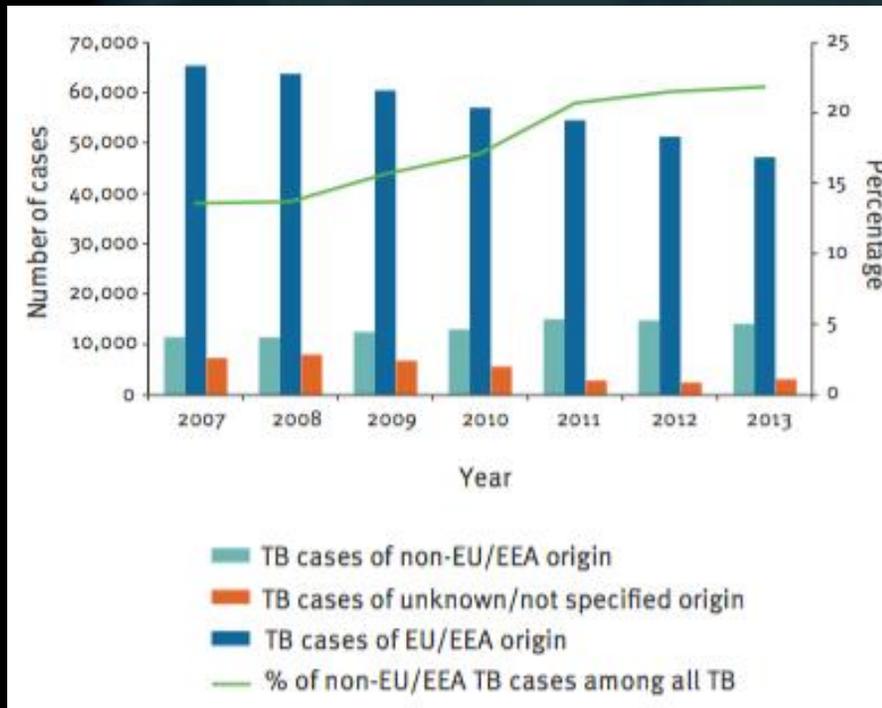


Fig. 1 Percentage of tuberculosis notifications in the foreign-born for selected OECD high-income countries

# Migration-related tuberculosis: epidemiology and characteristics of tuberculosis cases originating outside the European Union and European Economic Area, 2007 to 2013



## Conclusions

Migration from outside the EU/EEA contributes markedly to the TB burden in the EU/EEA. Targeted prevention and control efforts (e.g. access to healthcare for all migrants including undocumented migrants, avoiding interruption of treatment) and implementation of active case finding approaches (e.g. screening at entry point, screening for latent TB infection) focussed on non-EU/EEA migrants may be needed in order to diagnose cases early, provide adequate treatment and support and reduce the burden of TB among migrants.

**La migración incrementa la prevalencia de TB:  
Se requieren medidas específicas para atender ese problema**

# Migration: an opportunity for the improved management of tuberculosis worldwide



## ABSTRACT

Migration, both within and between countries, has increased worldwide in recent years. While migration in itself need not present a risk to health, it is often characterized by increased stress and individual vulnerability to disease and inequalities in access to care. Migrants from high tuberculosis (TB) prevalence countries may be at risk of TB before leaving their country, during travel and after resettlement. In many high-income countries, more than half of the TB cases emerging today occur in patients born in another country. In less affluent countries, shifts in TB epidemiology associated with population movements are also being reported. Foreign-born persons often face several barriers to care in a new country as a result of inadequate knowledge of, or coverage by, the health care services, differences in culture and language, lack of money, comorbidity, concern about discrimination and fear of expulsion. National authorities apply different policies to screen migrants for TB and to provide preventive or curative treatment, with varying coverage, yield and effectiveness. If screening is to be of use, it needs to fit into a broader national strategy for TB care and management. Appropriate treatment needs to be provided in a manner conducive to its full completion. This is critical both for the individual patient and for public health. We discuss the main associations between TB and migration based on data from recent publications on surveillance, policy and practice.

# Migration: an opportunity for the improved management of tuberculosis worldwide



La migración intra e inter países se ha disparado

La migración hace mas vulnerables a los vulnerables



Riesgo de TB en los migrantes:

- País de origen
- Exposición al migrar
- Exposición al establecerse

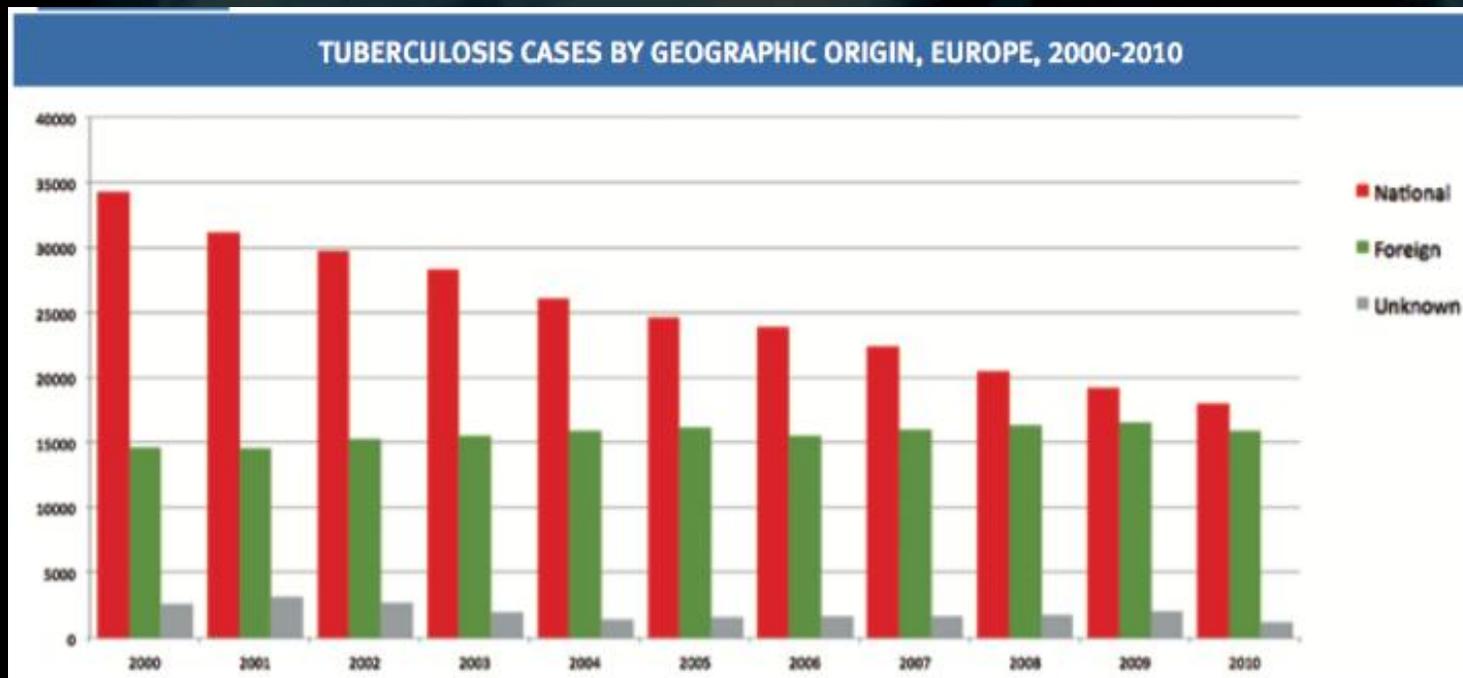


# Migration: an opportunity for the improved management of tuberculosis worldwide



## Migración y TB:

En países de alto ingreso, mas de la mitad de los casos de TB ocurren en inmigrantes



# Migration: an opportunity for the improved management of tuberculosis worldwide



## Problemas que enfrentan los migrantes con TB:

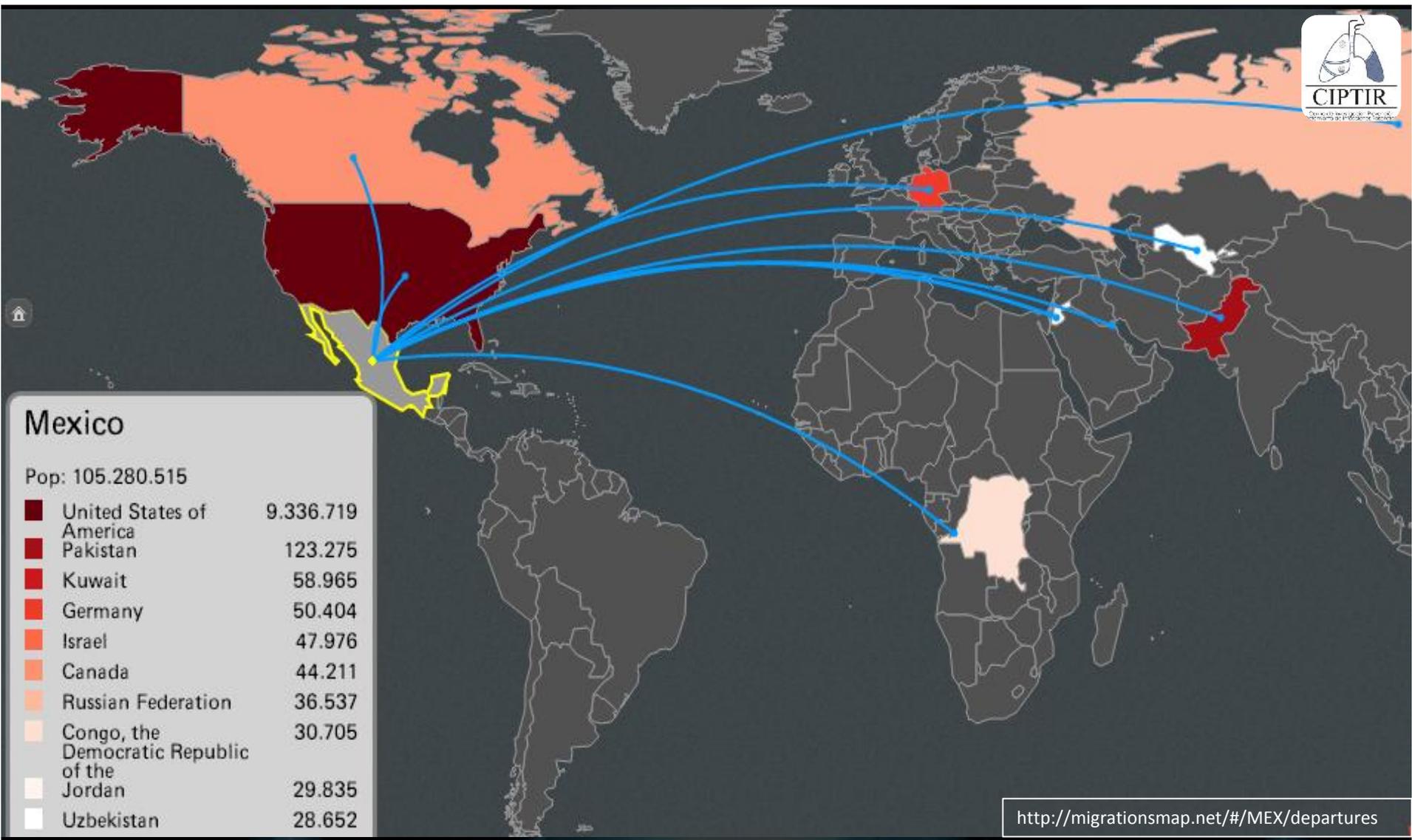
- Desconocimiento de la TB
- Falta de cobertura médica
- Cultura y lenguaje diferentes
- Bajos recursos
- Discriminación
- Miedo a la deportación

# Migration: an opportunity for the improved management of tuberculosis worldwide



## Problemas que enfrentan los países con migrantes:

- Estrategias diferentes de detección y tratamiento
  - TB activa
  - TB latente
- Cobertura médica insuficiente
- TBDR



<http://migrationsmap.net/#/MEX/departures>

# ¿HACIA DONDE MIGRAN LOS MEXICANOS?

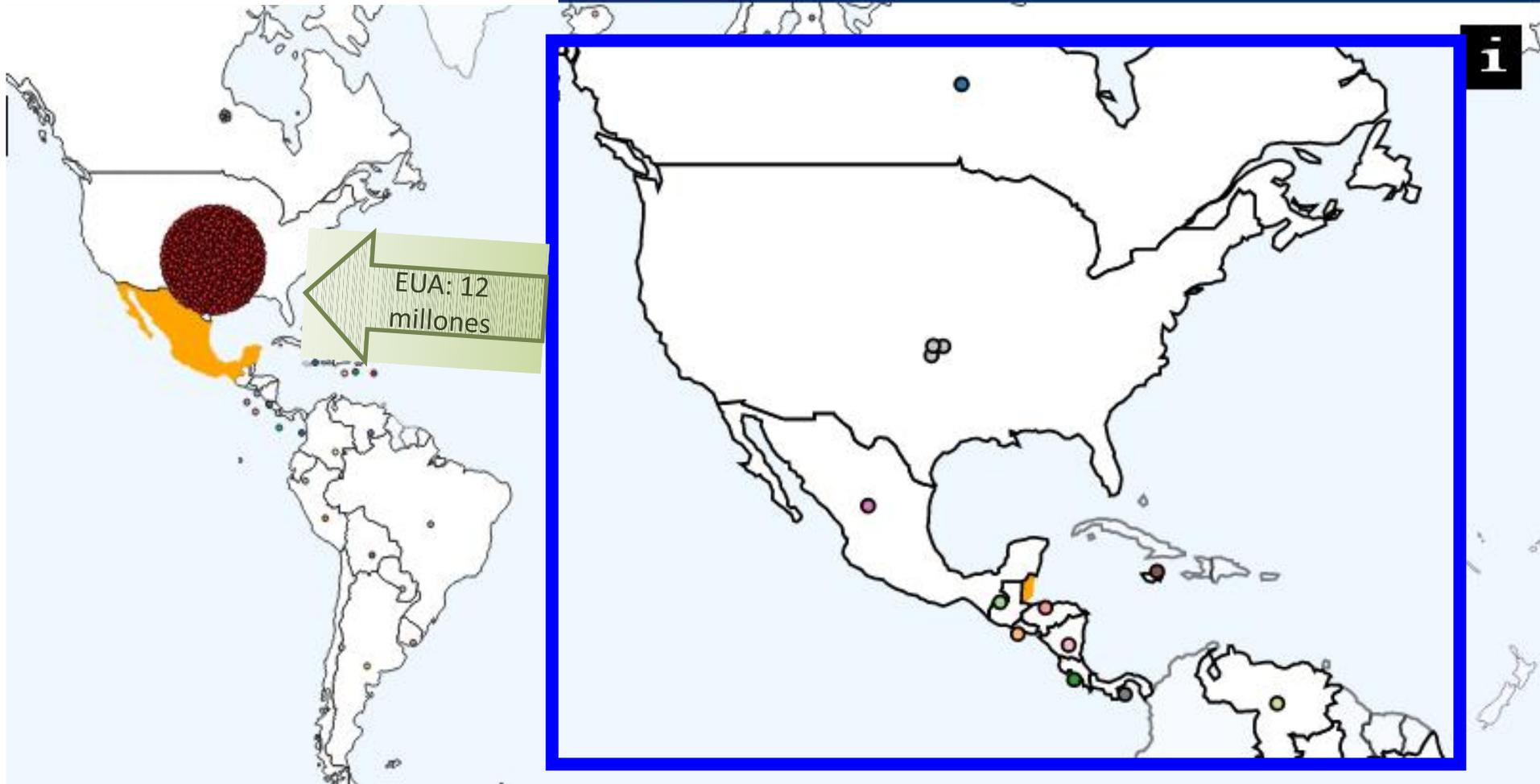
Outward migration from Mexico: 12,339,050.

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# USA



# MIGRACION Y TB



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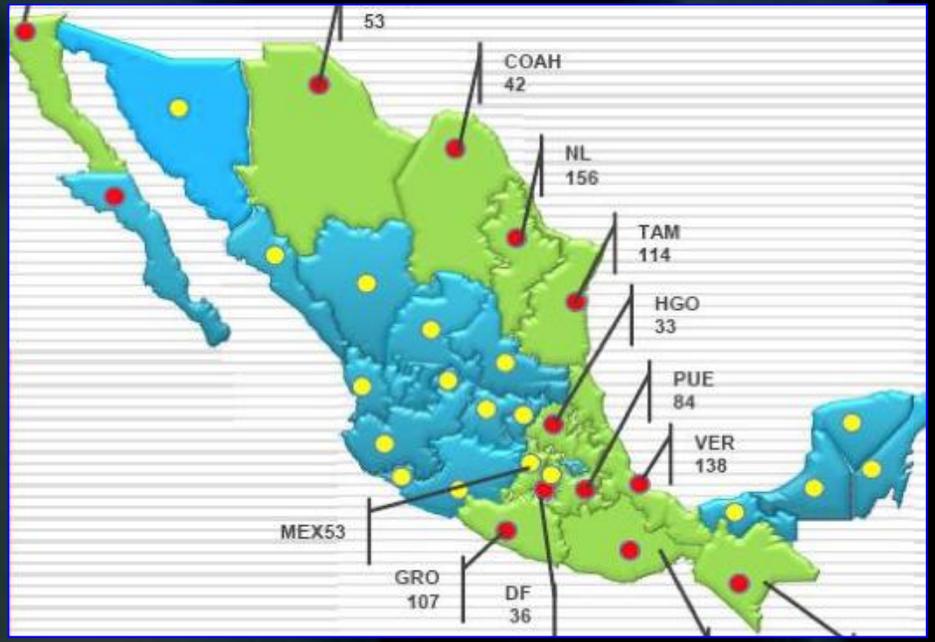


### INCIDENCIA TB 2015



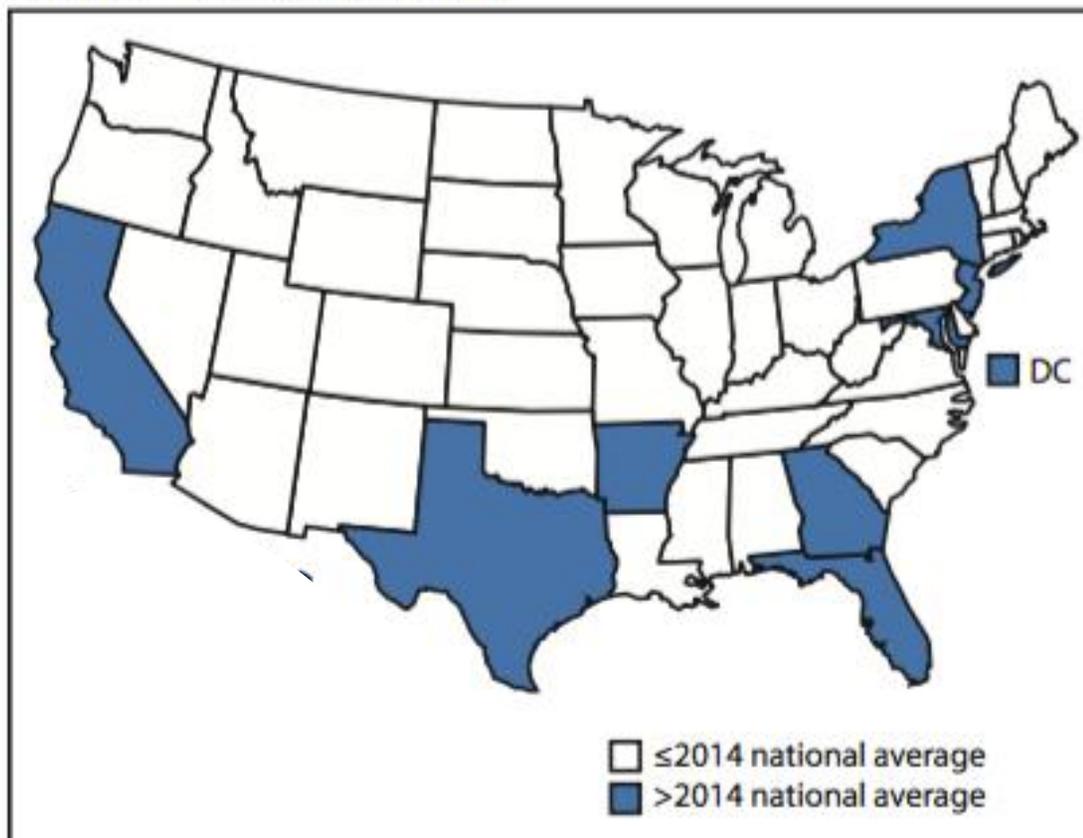
TASA*	
	>24
	14.9 – 23.9
	7.11 – 14.8
	<7.10

### TBDR 2010 - 2015



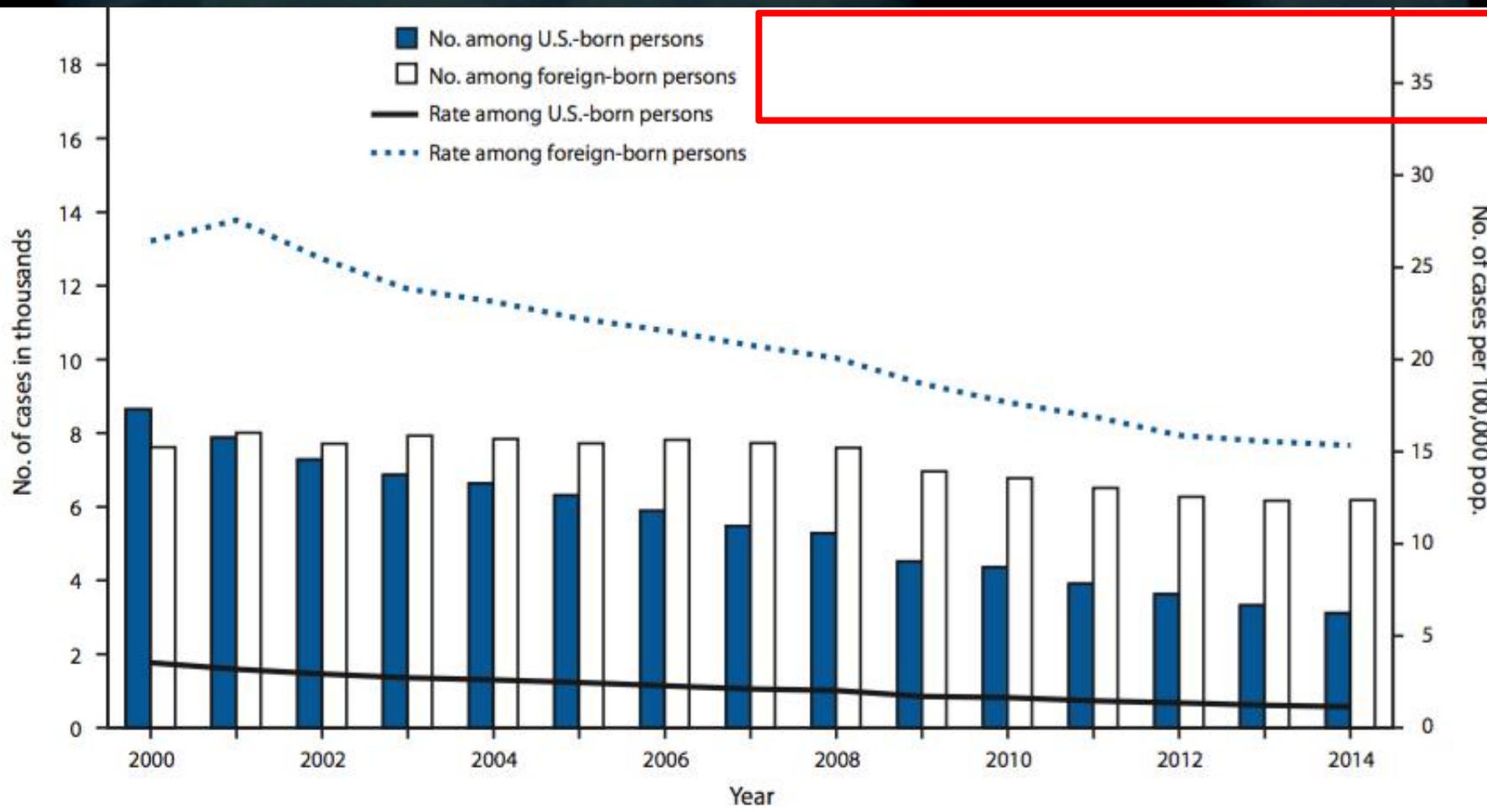


**FIGURE 1. Incidence\* of tuberculosis cases, by state and national average — United States, 2014†**



\* Per 100,000 population.

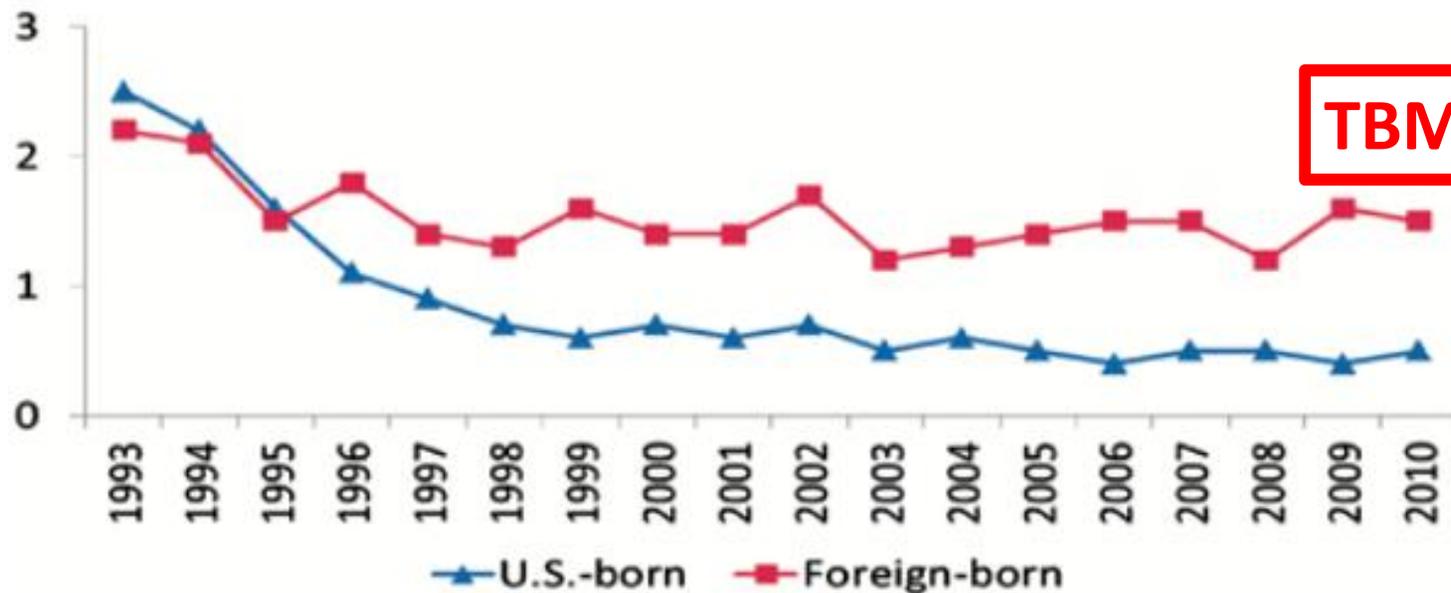
† Data are provisional.



# Migration: an opportunity for the improved management of tuberculosis worldwide



PERCENTAGE OF INITIAL ISOLATES FROM PATIENTS WITH NO PREVIOUS HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS SHOWING RESISTANCE TO ISONIAZID AND RIFAMPICIN (MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE) IN U.S.-BORN VS. FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS, UNITED STATES, 1993-2010

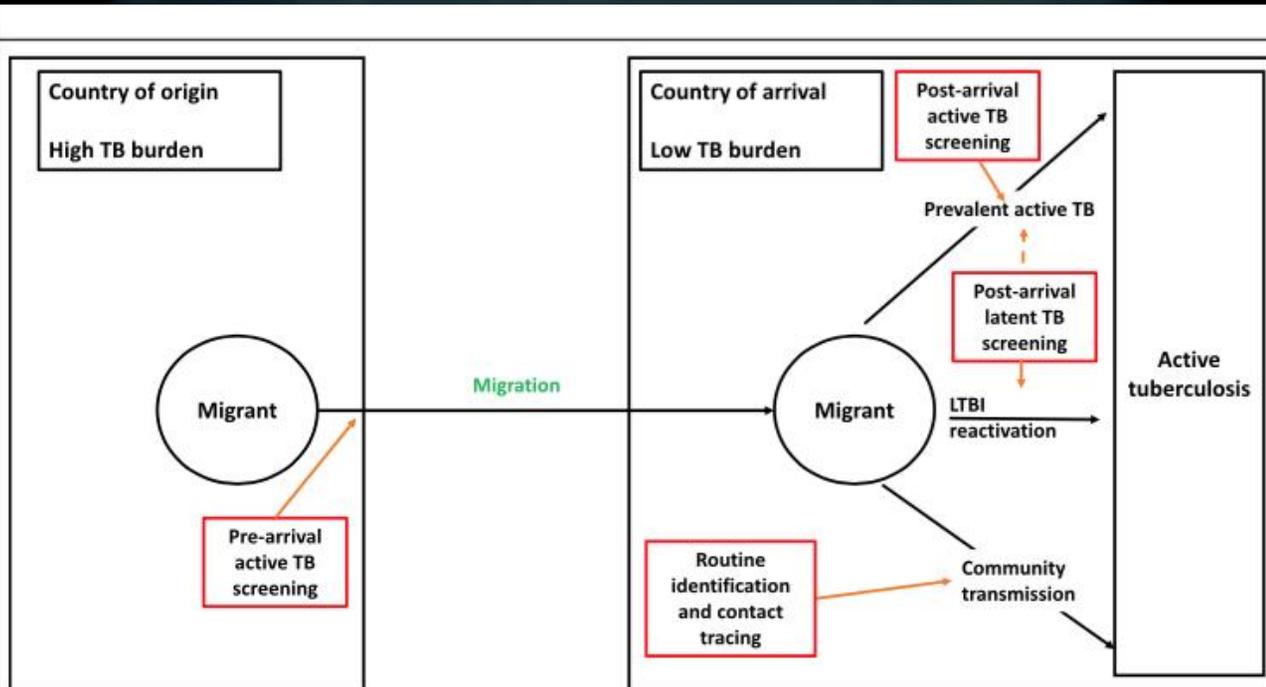


# Evaluation of Immigrant Tuberculosis Screening in Industrialized Countries

In industrialized countries, tuberculosis (TB) cases are concentrated among immigrants and driven by reactivation of imported latent TB infection (LTBI). We examined mechanisms used to screen immigrants for TB and LTBI by sending an anonymous, 18-point questionnaire to 31 member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Twenty-nine (93.5%) of 31 responded; 25 (86.2%) screened immigrants for active TB. Fewer countries (16/29, 55.2%) screened for LTBI. Marked variations were observed in targeted populations for age (range <5 years of age to all age groups) and TB incidence in countries of origin of immigrants (>20 cases/100,000 population to >500 cases/100,000). LTBI screening was conducted in 11/16 countries by using the tuberculin skin test. Six countries used interferon- $\gamma$  release assays, primarily to confirm positive tuberculin skin test results. Industrialized countries performed LTBI screening infrequently and policies varied widely. There is an urgent need to define the cost-effectiveness of LTBI screening strategies for immigrants.

La mayoría: detección de TB activa  
Pocos: detección de TB latente  
Dx de TBL: ¿Costo - efectivo?

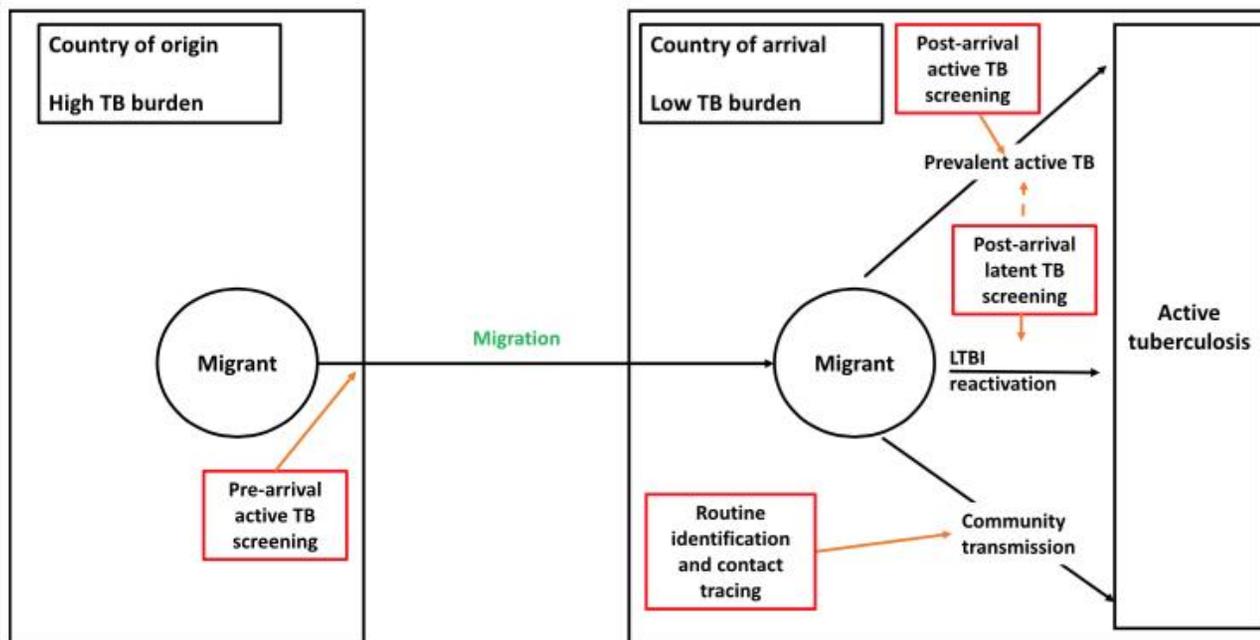
# The impact of migration on tuberculosis epidemiology and control in high-income countries: a review



**Fig. 2** Schematic diagram of migration, factors determining how incident active tuberculosis occurs and methods of screening migrants.

Footnote: As a by-product of post-arrival latent TB screening, some cases of prevalent active TB may be identified

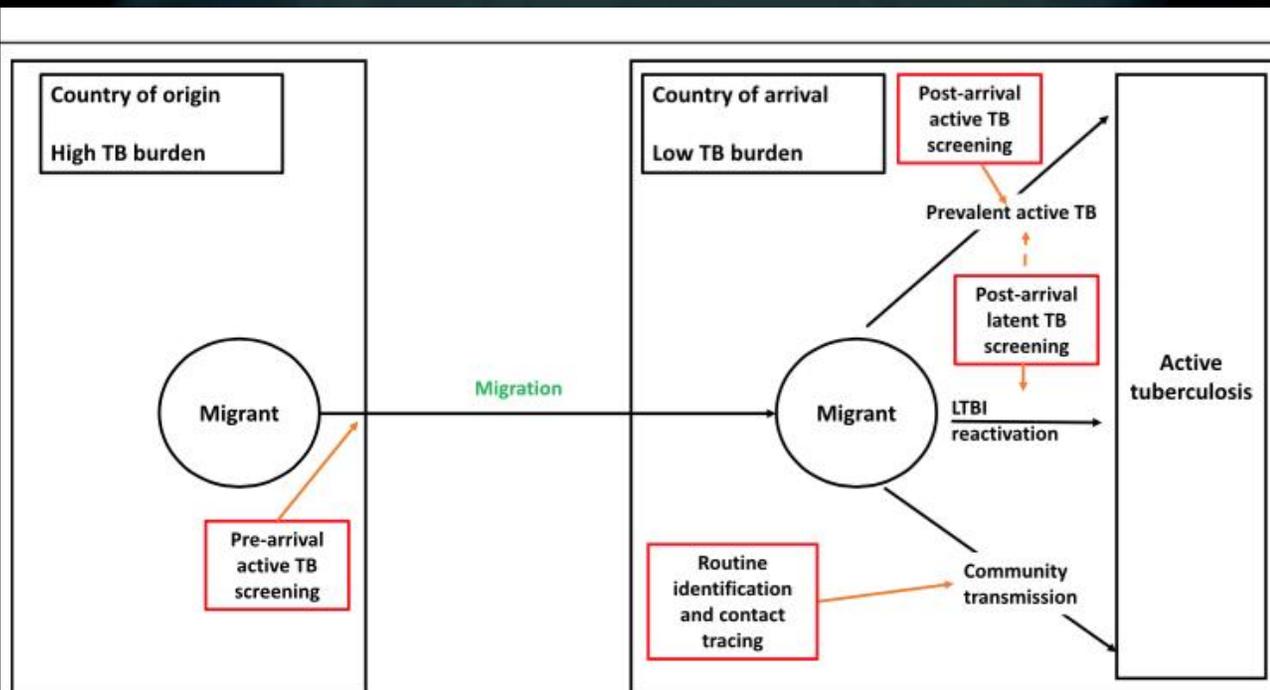
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# Tuberculosis

## care and control in refugee and displaced populations

An interagency field manual  
Second edition

Tuberculosis care and control in refugee and displaced populations  
An interagency field manual - 2nd edition



World Health  
Organization

For any further information please contact:

World Health Organization  
20 Avenue Appia  
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Fax: +41 (0)22 791 4285  
Email: [tbdocs@who.int](mailto:tbdocs@who.int)



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¿Y en MEXICO?

# TB Y MIGRACION



**“Un problema que también ocurre en MEXICO”**

# USA



# Inmigrantes por entidad federativa (año 2010)



**3 292 310 inmigrantes en México**



## Detenciones a migrantes en 2014



Aumentó un 43% el número de migrantes detenidos en México, en comparación al mismo periodo enero-noviembre de 2013

13 mil 700 migrantes fueron presentados ante la autoridad en el mes de octubre, el pico más alto de detenciones en lo que va de 2014

Aumentó un 117% el número de capturas desde enero de este año (6,296), hasta el mes de noviembre (13,667)

Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM)



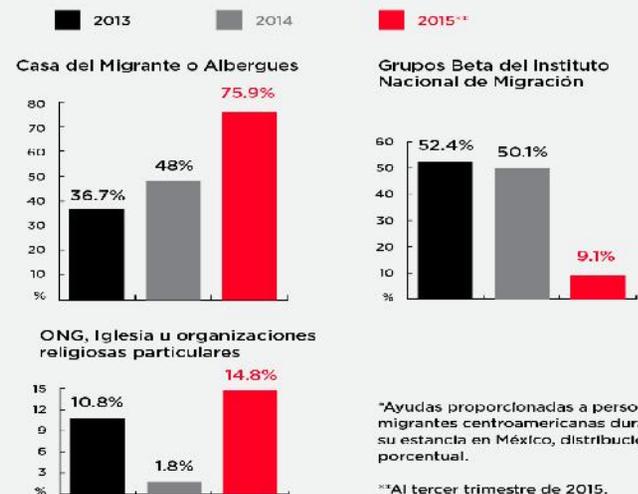
# 117, 491 (2014)

- 40% Hondureños
- 39% Guatemaltecos
- 19% Salvadoreños
- 1% Nicaragüenses

# 150,000 (2015)

- >44%

### ¿QUIÉN AYUDA A LOS MIGRANTES EN MÉXICO?\*





## Migración interna

NL 2010: 133, 657

**De cada 100 personas:**

- **16** de San Luis Potosí
- **15** de Tamaulipas
- **13** de Veracruz
- **10** de Coahuila
- **8** del Distrito Federal



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## Migración externa

- 2012: 1,400
- 2015: 4 mil
- 2016: 4 mil
- NL y la zona metropolitana se han convertido en un destino de migrantes, ya no es la última escala previa a la frontera.
- NL es atractivo por la cercanía de la frontera y la oferta de trabajo.

# TB EN INDIGENAS: 7.2% (2015)



**INDIGENTES: 15 millones (INEGI)**



**Monterrey: 10 mil (30% padece alguna enfermedad mental)**

# EL CONSUMO DE DROGAS EN MÉXICO

**9% DE LOS MEXICANOS CONSUMIERON DROGAS ILEGALES  
ENA 2011**

# Social and clinical predictors of drug-resistant tuberculosis in a public hospital, Monterrey, Mexico



Bonnie N. Young PhD, MPH<sup>a,\*</sup>, Marcos Burgos MD<sup>b</sup>, Alexis J. Handal PhD, MPH<sup>c</sup>, Jack Baker PhD<sup>d</sup>, Adrian Rendón MD<sup>e</sup>, Adrian Rosas-Taraco PhD<sup>f</sup>, Jeffrey Long PhD<sup>a</sup>, Keith Hunley PhD<sup>a</sup>

**PURPOSE:** Drug-resistant tuberculosis (DRTB) is steadily increasing in Mexico, but little is known of patient risk factors in the Mexico-United States border region. This preliminary case-control study included 95 patients with active pulmonary TB with drug susceptibility results attending the José E. González University Hospital in the urban hub of Nuevo León-the Monterrey Metropolitan Area. We report potential social and clinical risk factors of DRTB among this hospital-based sample.

# Social and clinical predictors of drug-resistant tuberculosis in a public hospital, Monterrey, Mexico



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**Table 3**  
Crude and multivariate logistic regression to assess predictors of DRTB ( $n = 95$ )

Patient characteristic	Drug-resistant cases ( $n = 25$ , %)	Drug-sensitive controls ( $n = 70$ , %)	Crude odds ratio (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	P value	Adjusted odds ratio <sup>b</sup> (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>
Age, y (mean $\pm$ standard deviation)	39.2 $\pm$ 13.9	46.9 $\pm$ 17.7	0.97 (0.94–1.00)	.054	—
<u>Prior TB treatment</u>					
New, <1 mo of treatment	2 (8.0)	21 (30.0)	Reference	.03	Reference
Prior, $\geq$ 1 mo of treatment	23 (92.0)	49 (70.0)	4.93 (1.1–22.8)		<u>4.46 (0.94–21.1)</u>
Stigma measure: preference to treat a family member with TB in secret					
No	18 (72.0)	61 (87.1)	Reference	.082	—
Yes	7 (28.0)	9 (12.9)	2.64 (0.86–8.07)	—	—
Marijuana use					
No	20 (80.0)	65 (92.9)	Reference	.072	—
Yes	5 (20.0)	5 (7.1)	3.25 (0.85–12.38)	—	—
<u>Crack cocaine use</u>					
No	19 (76.0)	66 (94.3)	Reference	.019	Reference
Yes	6 (24.0)	4 (5.7)	5.21 (1.33–20.39)		<u>4.61 (1.1–18.7)</u>
Inhalant use					
No	22 (88.0)	69 (98.6)	Reference	.055	—
Yes	3 (12.0)	1 (1.4)	9.40 (0.93–95.05)	—	—

# Social and clinical predictors of drug-resistant tuberculosis in a public hospital, Monterrey, Mexico



Bonnie N. Young PhD, MPH<sup>a,\*</sup>, Marcos Burgos MD<sup>b</sup>, Alexis J. Handal PhD, MPH<sup>c</sup>, Jack Baker PhD<sup>d</sup>, Adrian Rendón MD<sup>e</sup>, Adrian Rosas-Taraco PhD<sup>f</sup>, Jeffrey Long PhD<sup>a</sup>, Keith Hunley PhD<sup>a</sup>

**PURPOSE:** Drug-resistant tuberculosis (DRTB) is steadily increasing in Mexico, but little is known of patient risk factors in the Mexico-United States border region. This preliminary case-control study included 95 patients with active pulmonary TB with drug susceptibility results attending the José E. González University Hospital in the urban hub of Nuevo León-the Monterrey Metropolitan Area. We report potential social and clinical risk factors of DRTB among this hospital-based sample.

**RESULTS:** After adjusting for potential confounding factors, we found that prior TB treatment (odds ratio, 4.5; 95% confidence interval, 0.9-21.1) and use of crack cocaine (odds ratio, 4.6; 95% confidence interval, 1.1-18.7) were associated with DRTB. No other variables, including genetic ancestry and comorbidities, were predictive.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Health care providers may benefit from recognizing predictors of DRTB in regions where routine drug susceptibility testing is limited. Prior TB treatment and illicit drug use, specifically crack cocaine, may be important risk factors for DRTB in this region.

# DROGADICCIÓN Y TB



**2015: 1% de las TB, 5% de los DR**

# TB EN ADICTOS



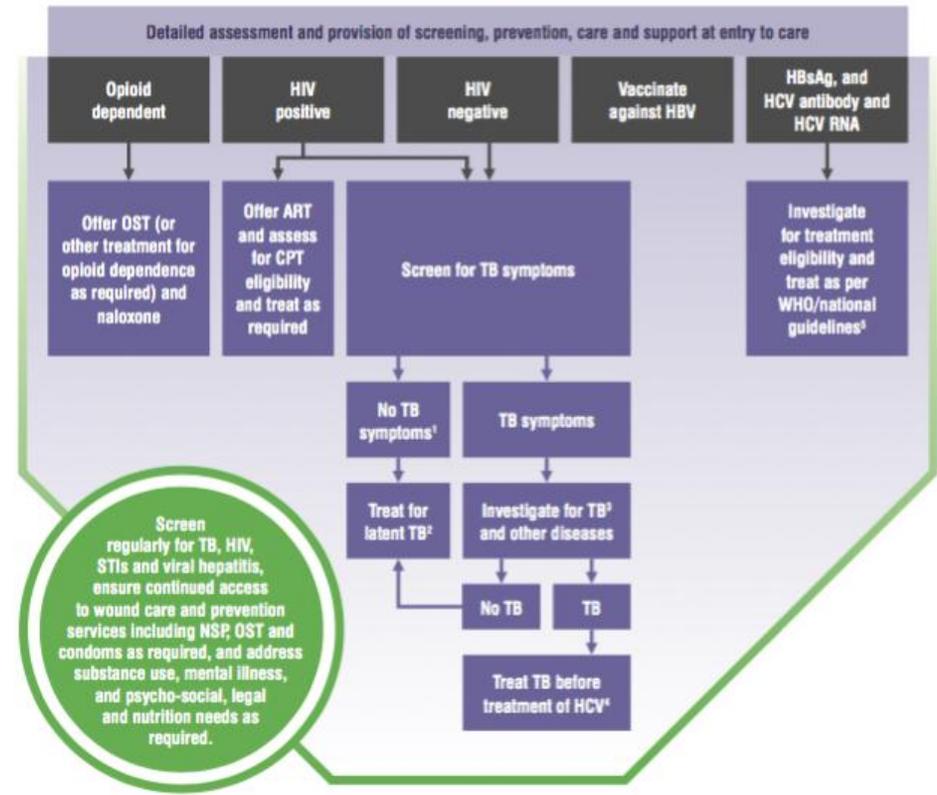
## Integrating collaborative TB and HIV services within a comprehensive package of care for people who inject drugs

Consolidated Guidelines  
Geneva, 2016

THE  
**END TB**  
STRATEGY



FIG. B1  
Algorithm of comprehensive services for people who inject drugs



# TB EN ADICTOS



**Integrating collaborative  
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comprehensive package of care  
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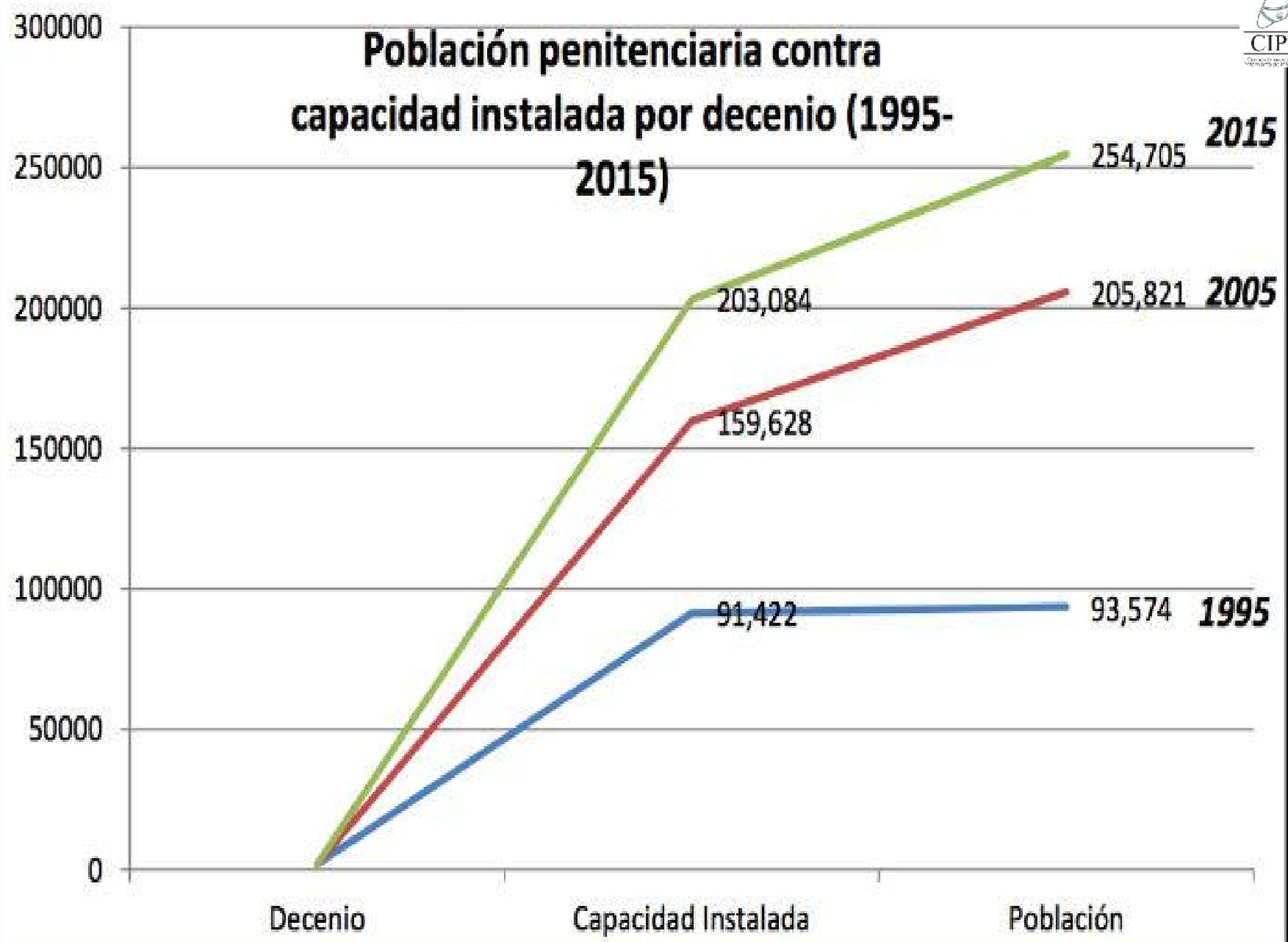


# TB EN LAS PRISIONES





## Población penitenciaria contra capacidad instalada por decenio (1995-2015)



**NUEVO LEÓN**  
 7900 reclusos (SEGOB)  
 -Sobre población de 7.6%

¿Cuántas cárceles hay en cada estado?

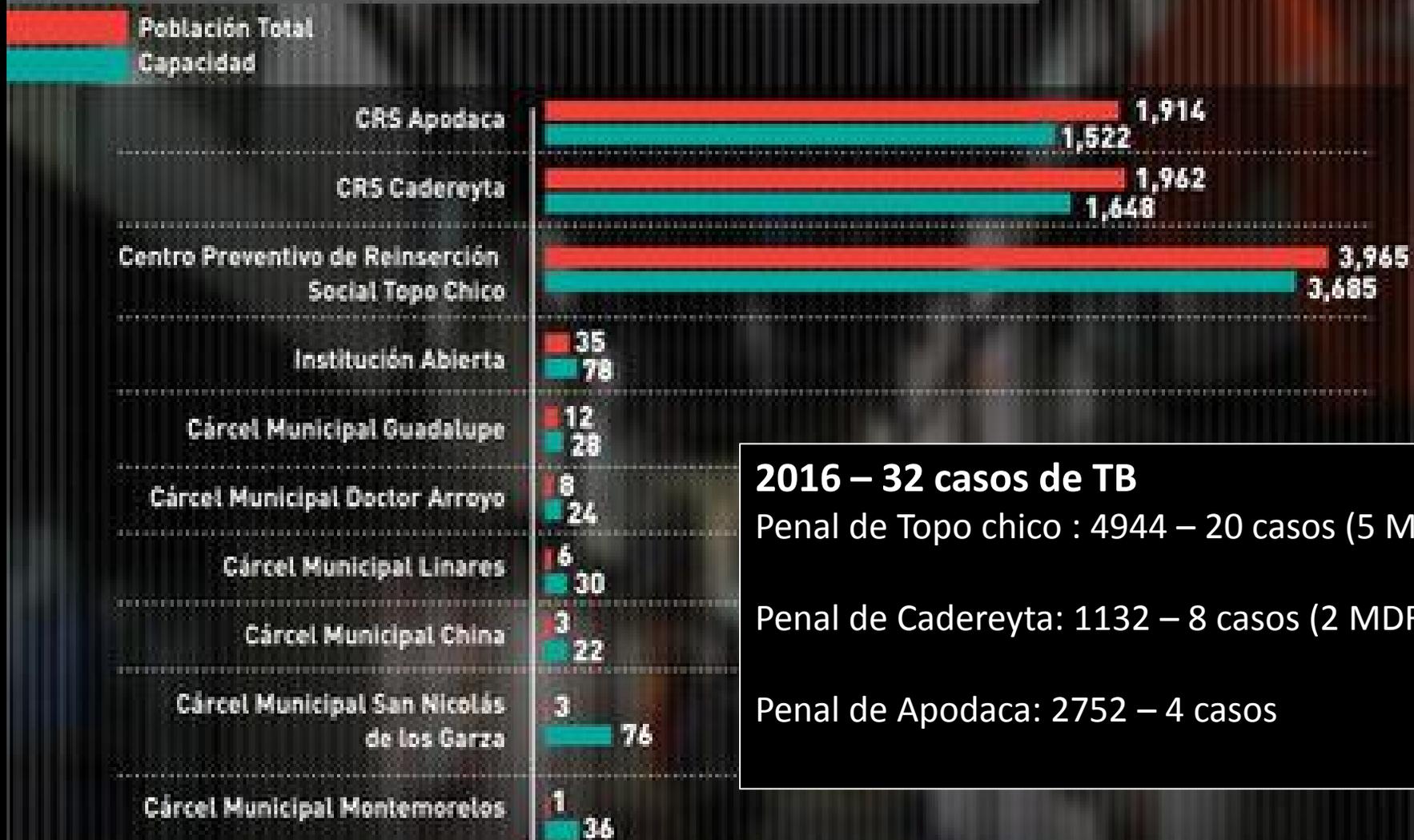


✳ No incluye Celeresos

## ¿De cuánto es la sobrepoblación en los penales de Nuevo León?



## ¿De cuánto es la sobrepoblación en los penales de Nuevo León?



### 2016 – 32 casos de TB

Penal de Topo chico : 4944 – 20 casos (5 MDR)

Penal de Cadereyta: 1132 – 8 casos (2 MDR)

Penal de Apodaca: 2752 – 4 casos



**2016: 20 casos**

- **18 nuevos, 2 retratamientos**
- **18 pulmonares, 2 pleurales**
- **2 pulmonares RR (Xpert):  
fallecieron al Dx**





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**18 vivos:**

- **12 con cultivo**
  - 1 pansensible**
  - 5 MDR, 1 poliR**
  - 6 en proceso**
- **\*6 sin muestra**



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**RESISTENCIAS**

- 8 MDR: 5 cultivo, 3 Xpert
  - 6 primarios
- 1 PoliR: I+S
  - Primario
- 1 Pansensible



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## TRANSMICION RECIENTE

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## RESISTENCIAS

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Primario
- 1 Pansensible

# TB EN LAS PRISIONES



- 32 años, 6 años en prisión
- Salvadoreño, uso de cocaína
- 4 m con síntomas de TB: BAAR+
- 4 m en tratamiento con DoTBal
- Insuficiencia respiratoria:
  - Referido a mi hospital
  - Xpert con RR
- Ventilación mecánica: fallece

# TB EN LAS PRISIONES

## “Migrante, adicto, prisión, MDR”

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# TB EN LAS PRISIONES



- 24 años, 2 años en prisión
- Uso de Marihuana, Chiapaneco
- 5 m con síntomas de TB
- 2m: traslado a otro penal
- Hemoptisis masiva:
  - Referido a mi hospital: broncoscopia
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**Ambos casos fueron manejados en situación de Urgencia en un Hospital escuela participando múltiples Médicos, estudiantes de Medicina y personal de enfermería.**



# TRANSMISIÓN NOSOCOMIAL DE TB

**“Riesgo bien establecido por la OMS, tanto para el personal de la salud como para el resto de los pacientes”**



**World Health  
Organization**

WHO policy on TB infection control in health-care facilities, congregate settings and households. STOP TB Department. WHO/HTM/TB/2009.419

# TRANSMISIÓN NOSOCOMIAL DE TB



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People.™

A-Z Index for All CDC Topics

## TUBERCULOSIS

Transmission of tuberculosis (TB) is a recognized risk to patients and healthcare workers in healthcare settings. Transmission is most likely to occur from patients who have unrecognized TB or have received ineffective treatment. Workers in correctional and detention facilities are also at risk when exposed to prisoners with active TB disease.

**Incluyendo transmisión  
de TBMDR**

## Tuberculosis among health care workers.

### Abstract

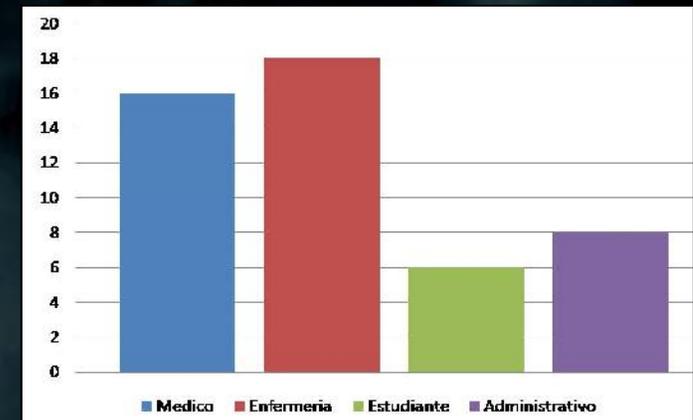
To assess the annual risk for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) among health care workers (HCWs), the incidence rate ratio for tuberculosis (TB) among HCWs worldwide, and the population-attributable fraction of TB to exposure of HCWs in their work settings, we reviewed the literature. Stratified pooled estimates for the LTBI rate for countries with low (<50 cases/100,000 population), intermediate (50-100/100,000 population), and high (>100/100,000 population) TB incidence were 3.8% (95% confidence interval [CI] 3.0%-4.6%), 6.9% (95% CI 3.4%-10.3%), and 8.4% (95% CI 2.7%-14.0%), respectively. For TB, estimated incident rate ratios were 2.4 (95% CI 1.2-3.6), 2.4 (95% CI 1.0-3.8), and 3.7 (95% CI 2.9-4.5), respectively. Median estimated population-attributable fraction for TB was as high as 0.4%. HCWs are at higher than average risk for TB. Sound TB infection control measures should be implemented in all health care facilities with patients suspected of having infectious TB.

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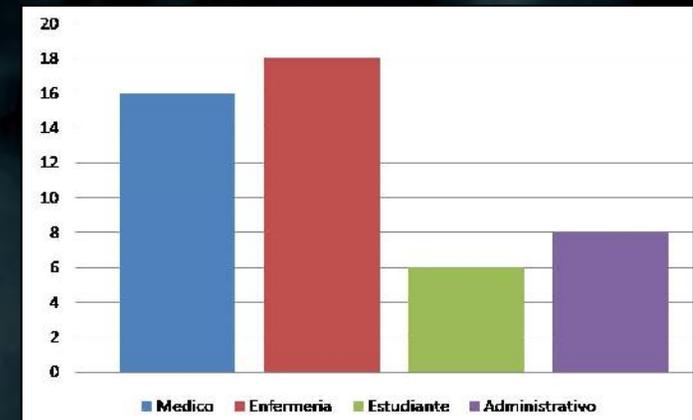
- En los últimos 10 años, 48 casos confirmados
  - 18 enfermeras
  - 16 residentes
  - 4 estudiantes de medicina
  - 2 estudiante de enfermería
  - 8 administrativos



elaborado por el DR

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3 de ellos  
**¡TBMDR!**

# TRANSMISIÓN NOSOCOMIAL DE TB – HU de Monterrey

-En los últimos 10 años, 48 casos confirmados

- **Tasas de TB x 100,000:**

- **Nacional: 17**

- **NL: 26**

- **Residentes: 456**



# PROGRAMA DE PREVENCIÓN DE TUBERCULOSIS NOSOCOMIAL EN EL HU DR JOSÉ E. GONZÁLEZ UANL



# TRANSMISIÓN DE TB: Guarderías - Asilos

15%



3.7%

# TUBERCULOSIS

## ¿Qué de esto pasa en MEXICO?

- Condicionantes:
  - Pobreza, marginación
  - Aplicación inadecuada de los programas
- Nuevas facetas:
  - HIV
  - DM
  - Mas terapias inmunosupresoras
  - Drogo-resistencia primaria
  - Migración acelerada
  - Drogadicción
  - Epidemias en Prisiones
  - Personal de salud
  - Resurgimiento en niños y ancianos

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**En el 2015, alrededor del 50% de los casos de TB, tenían alguna comorbilidad.**

**Además:**

**1% drogadicción**

**7% indígenas**

**2.5% prisiones**

**15% ancianos**

**3.7% niños**



# TUBERCULOSIS MDR EN MEXICO



# TUBERCULOSIS EN GRUPOS VULNERABLES

¿Que se necesita para enfrentar esta epidemia?

- **Cuantificación exacta del problema**
  - Detección y notificación de casos
- **Adopción de los inmigrantes en de los Programas locales de TB**
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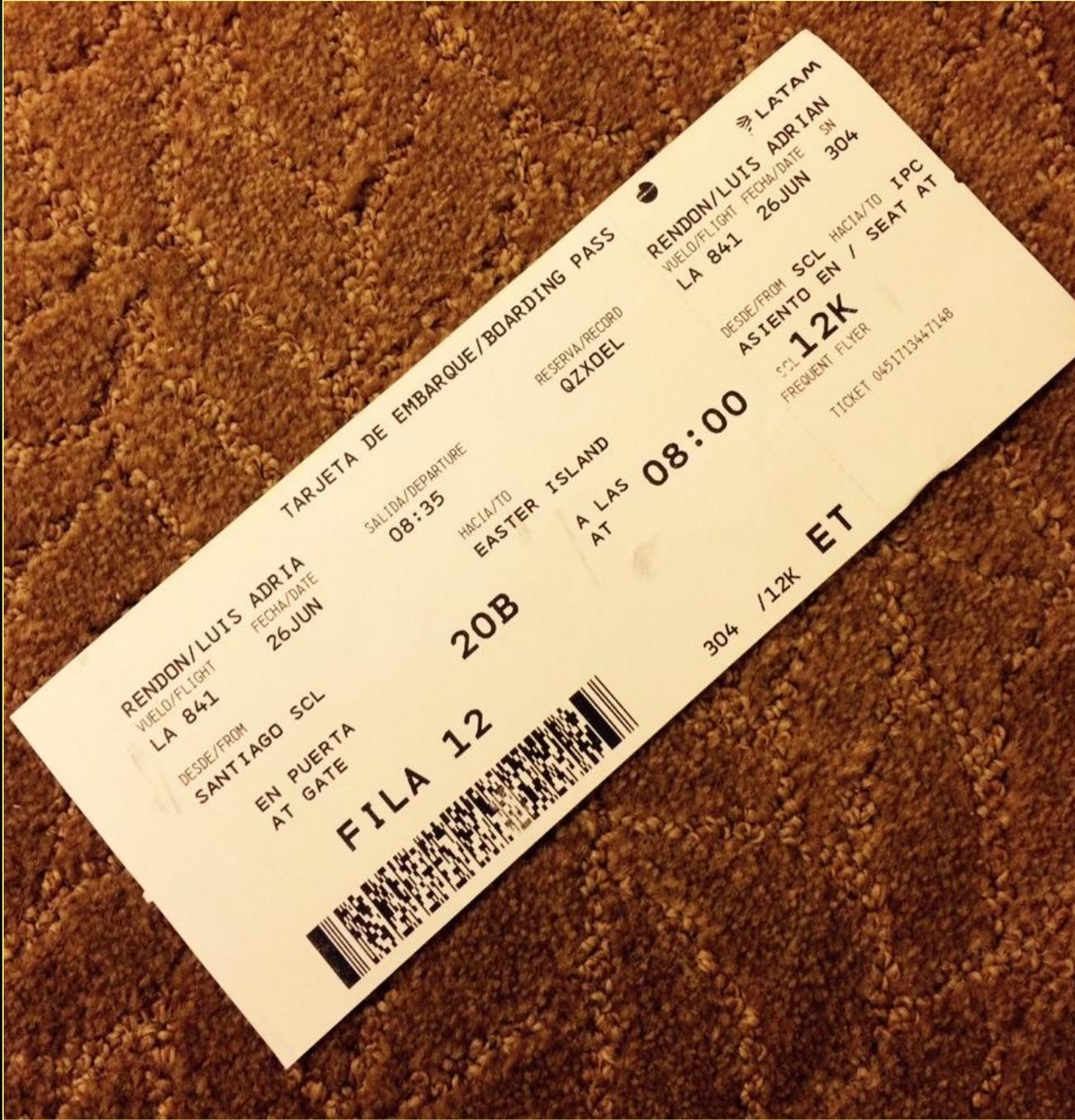












RENDON/LUIS ADRIA  
VUELO/FLIGHT  
LA 841  
FECHA/DATE  
26 JUN

DESDE/FROM  
SANTIAGO SCL  
EN PUERTA  
AT GATE

FILA 12  
20B

TARJETA DE EMBARQUE/BOARDING PASS  
RESERVA/RECORD  
QZXOEL

SALIDA/DEPARTURE  
08:35

HACIA/TO  
EASTER ISLAND  
AT

A LAS 08:00

LATAM  
RENDON/LUIS ADRIAN  
VUELO/FLIGHT  
LA 841  
FECHA/DATE  
26 JUN  
SN  
304

DESDE/FROM  
SCL  
ASIENTO EN / SEAT AT  
12K  
SCL  
FREQUENT FLYER  
TICKET 0451713447148

