



# The Brazilian Journal of INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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## Letter to the Editor

# Is it time for Brazil to prioritize TB preventive therapy for all people living with HIV?



Dear Editor:

People living with HIV (PLWH) in Brazil have a tuberculosis (TB) cure rate of 49.1%, while preventive therapy for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) is vastly underutilized in this high-risk population. Historically, the Brazilian TB control program's primary focus is similar to all other high burden settings, emphasizing diagnosis and treatment of active disease with little energy is expended toward contact investigations and preventive therapy.<sup>1</sup>

Brazilian guidelines recommend isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) for 6 months using a dose of 300 mg/day, but only for PLWH and adult and child household contacts who have a positive tuberculin skin test (TST).<sup>1</sup> A cluster randomized trial<sup>2</sup> showed that offering TST and IPT, as per Brazilian guidelines, significantly reduced TB risk and mortality among PLWH, however almost 40% of patients never received a TST, thus limiting impact of the intervention.<sup>2</sup> A follow-up study decisively reported that patients receiving IPT had long-term protection from TB.<sup>3</sup> In 2006, a preventive therapy regimen of rifampentine plus isoniazid given once weekly for three months (3HP) was shown to be effective in Brazil.<sup>4</sup> More recently, 3HP proved as effective as isoniazid alone in a multi-country study, including Brazil, for people living with<sup>5</sup> and without HIV.<sup>6</sup> Based on this evidence, the Brazilian NTP has initiated the process of incorporating the 3HP regimen.

The National TB and AIDS programs have worked independently for decades. However, the programs have improved communications in recent years and are developing collaborative actions focused on LTBI in PLWH. A more effective and efficient approach would see the AIDS program take responsibility for IPT as they have for other disease prevention,<sup>7,8</sup> and the development of surveillance system for notification and monitoring of cases of latent TB, the latter of which is currently in development.

Finally, Brazil is facing the global shortage of tuberculin,<sup>9</sup> thus few TSTs are available country-wide, leading to alternate, but more expensive approaches to diagnosing latent TB, including interferon gamma release assays. If barriers exist toward diagnosing LTBI, then Brazil must consider moving toward universal LTBI treatment for PLWH, or targeting particular high-risk subgroups among this population who are at high risk of progression to disease. A modified strategy would initiate preventive therapy for all PLWH unless a negative test

for LTBI was known, and halt treatment if and when a negative test is determined. Thus, PLWH who have no history of an LTBI test, the overwhelming majority of PLWH in Brazil, would initiate preventive therapy. Such a policy shift could lead to substantial reductions in disease incidence and will certainly improve TB control toward the 2035 WHO targets.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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