

RISK FACTORS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AMONG DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY IN DR. KARIADI GENERAL HOSPITAL, SEMARANG, INDONESIA

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RISK FACTORS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AMONG DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY IN DR. KARIADI GENERAL HOSPITAL, SEMARANG, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

¹²
Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a well-known risk factor for tuberculosis (TB). Prevalence of TB among DM patients ranged from 1.3% to 36%. Limited information has been reported regarding TB among DM patients in Indonesia. This case-control study aimed to investigate prevalence and related factors of pulmonary TB among DM patients in Dr. Kariadi General Hospital. Cases of pulmonary TB were defined by a positive acid-fast bacilli smear or molecular rapid test and thorax x-ray. Data were presented as frequency and percentage comparing the case and control group. Chi-square continued by Binary logistic regression analyses were done to determine the relationship between the parameters and TB status performed by the SPSS 16. Prevalence of 8.02% or 72 patients were diagnosed as having pulmonary TB from 898 registered patients with DM. Of the 72 TB patients, 30 completed the data as case group, and 45 DM patients without TB determined as a control group. Comparison between the case and control group study found differences in household contact (63.3% and 4.4%, respectively), random plasma glucose (76.7% and 33.3%), duration of DM (40% and 71%), and treatment compliance (30% and 68.9%). The final model in Binary logistic regression involved household contact, random plasma glucose level, and treatment compliance. The prevalence of pulmonary TB among DM patients in Dr. Kariadi General Hospital was 8.02%. Risk factors that were associated with this occurrence were: household contact, high random plasma glucose level, and poor treatment compliance.

Keywords: Risk-factors, Pulmonary-Tuberculosis, Diabetes-Mellitus, Prevalence, Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

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Tuberculosis (TB) and Diabetes Mellitus (DM) are a global health problem nowadays. Reports from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2017 show that there were 10.0 million deaths due to TB¹. In the same year, there were 415 million cases and 5.0 million deaths due to DM²⁻⁵. DM patients have 3 times the risk of TB infection⁶ and are more susceptible because of their immune status⁷.

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Previous reviews have concluded that the prevalence of TB among DM patients ranged from 1.7% to 36%; similarly, DM prevalence among TB patients ranged from 1.9% to 45%. The prevalence of pulmonary TB among DM patients globally is low, but it is relatively higher in the countries of Asia and Africa^{8,9}. Risk factors of pulmonary TB among DM found in the previous studies have been older age, male, lack of medical treatment, excessive weight, HIV infection, urban residence, tobacco smoking, sedentary lifestyle, poor glycemic control, and a family history of both DM and TB⁵⁻⁹.

Both DM and TB are the burden of public health problems in Indonesia. It is estimated that between 2000 and 2030 Indonesia will have the highest number of DM cases^{7,10,11}. Limited study

has reported the prevalence of TB among DM patients in Indonesia. One study reported that the prevalence of TB among DM patients in Bandung, Indonesia was 3.66%, and was related to age, sex, and house density¹². The present study aimed to explore the prevalence and related factors of pulmonary TB among DM patients in Dr. Kariadi General Hospital, a national management center for TB and a referral hospital in Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia that administers patients from across Central Java and nationwide.

METHODS

The present study conducted a case-control study using secondary data as well as primary data. Secondary data were obtained from the medical records of the DM patients registry consecutively, either type I or type II DM, recorded at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital from January to July 2019. Primary data were obtained directly by interviewing subjects. The sample size was calculated based on Lemeshow¹³ formula of

$$n_1 = n_2 = \frac{\{Z_{\alpha} \sqrt{2P(1-P)} + Z_{\beta} \sqrt{P_1(1-P_1) + P_2(1-P_2)}\}^2}{(P_1 - P_2)^2}$$

After calculation and spare for the lost to follow up number, the minimum sample size for the case should be at least 24 subjects. We considered the

equal number up to two times for the control group.

The study protocol was approved by the ethical committee of the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Sports Science, Universitas Negeri Semarang (No. 052 / KEPK / EC / 2019). Informed consent was obtained from all subjects. The case group consisted of DM patients with pulmonary TB determined by the diagnosis criterion, i.e. clinical manifestation either with a positive acid-fast bacilli smear or positive molecular rapid test and thorax x-ray. The control group consisted of DM patients that did not meet the pulmonary-TB diagnosis criteria, neither through clinical manifestation nor thorax x-ray.

This study observed the following characteristics of the subjects: age, sex, category of residence, level of household income and employment status. The following risk factors for pulmonary TB among DM patients were also observed: body mass index (BMI), family history of TB (household contact), level of random plasma glucose, duration of DM, type of DM therapy, treatment compliance, smoking history, and housing environment conditions. The residence was categorized as urban if it met the criteria of population density, percentage of agricultural households, and access to the urban facilities as regulated by the National Statistics Agency¹⁴. Treatment compliance was defined according to the Morisky Medication Adherence Scale-8 as published elsewhere¹⁵. BMI was categorized as obese if it was > 25. The criteria of housing condition and house density was also defined by criteria published elsewhere¹⁶. The random plasma glucose level used, was that tested prior to the diagnosis of pulmonary TB, as taken from the medical records.

Since the data were categorical, they were presented by frequency and percentage and based on the results of the case group and control group. Chi-square analysis was performed to determine the relationship between the parameters and TB status. P values of <0.05 were considered as statistically significant. Factors that had a p value >0.25 were included in the multivariate analysis. The final model was analyzed using Binary logistic regression. All analyses were performed using the software SPSS 16.0 (IBM Corporation, NY, USA).

RESULT

A total of 898 patients were registered in the DM registry at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital during the study. A number of 72 DM patients were diagnosed as having pulmonary TB, showing the prevalence of pulmonary TB among the DM patients in Dr. Kariadi General Hospital was 8.02 %. Of the 72 pulmonary TB patients, 8 patients died, 23 patients refused to be the subjects, and 11 patients didn't come to the hospital and could not

be contacted. Finally, only 30 patients were interviewed and included in the analysis. The control group was selected consecutively from DM patients who were found free of pulmonary TB by the thorax x-ray until consisting of 45 patients considered the 1.5 times number of case group. (Recruitment of subjects in detail is explained in Figure 1).

In the group of DM with pulmonary TB (n=30) the category of age was comparable to the group of DM without pulmonary TB (n=45), i.e. most tended to be in the group of 15-64 years old with the proportion of 86.7 and 88.9 respectively (Table 1). Gender was also comparable between groups (p=0.60), although the proportion of males in the pulmonary TB group was higher (53.3 %) than in the control group (44.4 %). The other characteristics, i.e. the employment status, category of residence, and level of household income, were comparable between the groups, as also shown in Table 1.

Table 2 showed the results of the Chi-Square tests for the risk factors. There were no differences for BMI, type of DM therapy, smoking history, number and function of ventilations in the house, and housing density between DM patients with pulmonary TB and DM patients without pulmonary TB. The rest of the risk factors, i.e. household contact, random plasma glucose category, duration of DM, and treatment compliance were related to the DM with pulmonary TB status. In the DM with pulmonary TB group, the proportion of household contact was higher (63.3 %) than in the DM without pulmonary TB (4.4 %). In the category of random plasma glucose level higher than 200 mg/dL, the proportion in the DM with pulmonary TB group (76.7 %) was higher compared to the DM without pulmonary TB group (33.3 %). In the case group, the proportion of patients who did not comply with the treatment was higher (70 %) than the proportion in the control group (31.1 %). Strangely, the proportion with the duration of DM more than 5 years was lower (40 %) in the case group compared to the control group (71.1).

All the risk factors that were concluded to be related to the DM with pulmonary TB status by Chi-square test, as well as the risk factors with a p value less than 0.25, were then included in the Binary logistic regression model. They were the existence of household contact, high random plasma glucose level, longer duration of DM, type of DM therapy, and poor treatment compliance. The final model of the regression is shown in Table 3. The final model concluded that altogether household contact, high random plasma glucose level, duration of DM, and poor treatment compliance were associated with the status of 67.5% DM patients with pulmonary TB. The remaining 32.5 % were influenced by other factors. The existence of household contact had the highest OR i.e. 63.29 (95 % CI: 4.418-83.099), followed by high random plasma glucose i.e. 13.93

(95 % CI: 2.356-60.004), and poor treatment compliance, i.e. 4.27 (95 % CI: 1.099-18.467). Duration of DM was involved in the final model;

however, the *p* value was not considered as a significant level (*p*=0.079).

Table 1: Characteristics of Subjects

Characteristics	DM with pulmonary TB	DM without pulmonary TB	<i>p</i> value*
Age (years)			
15 - 64 (n;%)	26; 86.7	40; 88.9	1.00
≥ 65 (n;%)	4; 13.3	5; 11.1	
Gender			
Male (n;%)	16; 53.3	20; 44.4	0.60
Female (n;%)	14; 46.7	25; 55.6	
Employment Status			
Employed(n;%)	18; 60.0	27; 60.0	1.00
Unemployed (n;%)	12; 40.0	18; 40.0	
Category of residence			
Urban (n;%)	16; 53.3	26; 57.8	0.89
Rural (n;%)	14; 46.7	19; 42.2	
Level of household income			
Low (n;%)	20; 66.7	26; 57.8	0.59
Fair (n;%)	10; 33.3	19; 42.2	

Chi-square test

Table 2: Risk factors for pulmonary TB among DM patients

Risk factors	DM- pulmonary	DM-non	<i>p</i> value*	OR (95% CI)
BMI				
Obese (n;%)	10; 33.3	20; 44.4	0.47	0.63 (0.239-1.633)
Non-obese (n;%)	20; 66.7	25; 55.6		
Household contact				
Yes (n;%)	19; 63.3	2; 4.4	0.001	37.14 (7.494-184.022)
No (n;%)	11; 36.7	43; 95.6		
Random plasma glucose				
≥ 200 mg/dL (n;%)	23; 76.7	15; 33.3	0.001	6.57 (2.302-18.756)
< 200 mg/dL (n;%)	7; 23.3	30; 66.7		
Duration of DM				
≥5 years (n;%)	12; 40.0	32; 71.1	0.02	3.69 (1.394-9.781)
<5 years (n;%)	18; 60.0	13; 28.9		
Type of DM therapy				
OADs (n;%)	12; 40.0	26; 57.8	0.20	0.49 (0.190-1.247)
Insulin (n;%)	18; 60.0	19; 42.2		
Treatment compliance				
No (n;%)	21; 70.0	14; 31.1	0.001	5.17 (1.893-14.101)
Yes (n;%)	9; 30.0	31; 68.9		
Smoking history				
Yes (n;%)	11; 36.7	10; 22.2	0.27	2.03 (0.729-5.633)
No (n;%)	19; 63.3	35; 77.8		
Number and function of				
Inadequate (0-3) (n;%)	5; 16.7	13; 28.9	0.35	0.49 (0.155-1.565)
Adequate (>3) (n;%)	25; 83.3	32; 71.1		
Housing density				
Dense (n;%)	3; 10.0	3; 6.7	0.93	1.56 (0.292-8.278)
Fair (n;%)	27; 90.0	42; 93.3		

BMI = Body Mass Index, OADs = Oral Antidiabetic Drugs

Table 3: Binary logistic regression

Risk factors	<i>B</i>	Adjusted OR	<i>p</i> value*
Household contact	6.678	63.29 (4.418-83.099)	0.000
High random plasma glucose	2.639	13.93 (2.356-60.004)	0.004
Longer duration of DM	1.303	3.68 (0.817-18.562)	0.079
Poor treatment compliance	1.453	4.27 (1.099-18.467)	0.043
Constant	-4.223	0.015	0.000

*Binary logistic regression, $R^2=0.675$ (Nagelkerke)

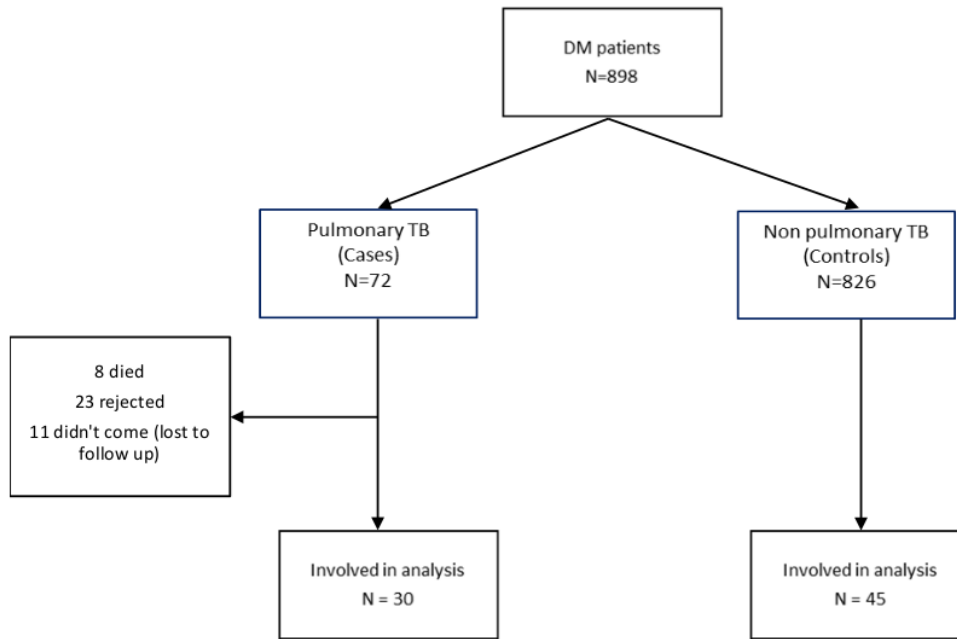


Figure 1. Recruitment of the subjects

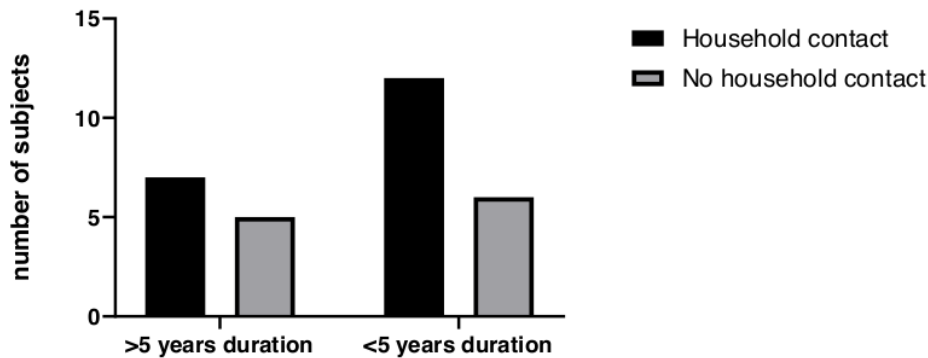


Figure 2. Duration of DM based on status of household contact

DISCUSSION

The current study adds to evidence of the prevalence of pulmonary TB patients among DM patients i.e. 8.02 % in the setting of DM patients in Dr. Ka⁴di General Hospital, Semarang, Indonesia. This finding was in line with the previous study conducted in Ethiopia i.e. 6.2 %¹⁷ and was in the range as concluded in the review reports i.e. 1.7 % to 36 %⁸. The present study also adds evidence that risks factors, i.e. the existence of household contacts high random plasma glucose le⁸, and poor treatment compliance altogether were associated with the pulmonary TB

among DM patients. Household contact plays an important role in the transmission of TB infection in the population of DM patients as was also found in the present study. This finding was also reported in the previous studies conducted in Brazil and India^{18,19}. 25 person without DM who has long-term contact is at high risk of being infected, with an estimated infection rate around 22 %²⁰. Someone with active TB and without treatment can infect 10-15 or more other people every year⁷. The present study showed the evidence that adjusted OR for the variable of household contact was 63.32 (95 % CI=4.418-83.099) suggesting the

risk for getting TB among DM patients with household contact was 63.29 times higher than without household contact.

Random plasma glucose also played a pivotal role in the occurrence of pulmonary TB among DM patients as reported in this study. This finding is following the common knowledge as reported previously which states that glucose control affects the incidence of TB in patients with DM⁷. Unfortunately, the present study failed to provide the HbA1C level data which would describe glucose control more precisely. Hyperglycemia in DM patients is a conducive medium for *M. tuberculosis* to grow, live, and multiply. There is an increase in glycerol and nitrogen levels in DM patients, which help the growth of bacilli as a cause of TB²¹⁻²⁴. This study showed adjusted OR for random plasma glucose was 13.93 (95 % CI=2.356-60.004), suggesting that risk for getting TB among DM patients with high random plasma glucose (>200 mg/dL) was 13.93 times higher compared to DM patients with low random plasma glucose (< 200 mg/dL).

Treatment compliance also had association with the case of TB among DM patients in this study. Treatment compliance was reported as an independent risk factor for TB cases as well as its contribution to glucose control that finally has an impact on the occurrence of TB^{25,26}. Adjusted OR for treatment compliance was 4.27 (95 % CI=1.099-18.467) concluded that DM patients who did not comply with the treatment have a risk of 4.27 times to get TB compared to compliant patients.

In the present study, the duration of DM was also associated with the occurrence of TB in DM patients. However, the analysis of this variable did not meet the significance consideration in the *Binary logistic regression* ($p = 0.079$), although the significance showed in *Chi-square* test ($p = 0.02$). Unusual finding in this report showed that longer duration of DM (more than 5 years have a lower risk to get TB than the shorter (less than five years). The previous study concluded a common knowledge that the longer duration of DM tends to get TB than the shorter²⁷. The immunity of the DM patient is more compromised, particularly for long duration DM as a result of micro- and macro-vascular complications as well as the treatment tolerance of the disease²⁸. Indeed much is known about the duration of the DM implying the complication and severity of the diseases as well as the terminal outcome, either in the general complication or especially in the TB occurrence²⁹⁻³¹. The present study did not provide evidence of a longer duration of DM as a risk factor for pulmonary TB, because of the interaction of household contact (OR=63.3) as the most influential factor. In this study, the proportion of shorter duration of DM was higher in the subjects with household contact group compared to the negative contact group (Figure 2). Considering a wide multi-center study with more sample size for

further study may minimize the variable interactions.

CONCLUSIONS

The prevalence of pulmonary TB among DM patients in Dr. Kariadi General Hospital was 8.02% suggesting adequate screening for pulmonary TB in DM patients management needs more attention. Risk factors that were associated with this occurrence were: the existence of household contact, high random plasma glucose level, and poor treatment compliance

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors disclose that there is no conflict of interest regarding the research

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