It's All About That Data: Five Year Laboratory Trends from TB Elimination Cooperative Agreements

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> National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention Division of Tuberculosis Elimination





Why do we collect all that data and what do we do with it? **IT'SALL ABOUT THAT DATA**

Why the Emphasis on Data

We are all doing more with less

- Greater emphasis on accountability
- Every dollar spent must have greatest possible impact
- Need to document Return on Investment (ROI)
 - Maximizing ROI for each program allows demonstration of impact – and may provide case for maintaining funding
- Collecting, analyzing, and reporting laboratory data fundamental to DTBE's Laboratory Capacity Team (LCT) mission

Maximizing CDC's Impact, Thomas R. Frieden, MD, MPH Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, May 16, 2011 CDC All-Hands Meeting

What do We do With the Data?

- Some used in funding formula calculations
- Provides LCT opportunities to be responsive and adaptive to needs of PHL
- Allows strengthening of capacity
 - evaluate laboratory services and systems
 - measure program impact
 - navigate change
 - improve service delivery in the prevention and control of tuberculosis

Sources of Data

Cooperative Agreement Applications

- Required elements
 - Workload
 - Turnaround times
- Narratives
 - Methods
 - Algorithms
- Site Visits
 - More details regarding laboratory operations

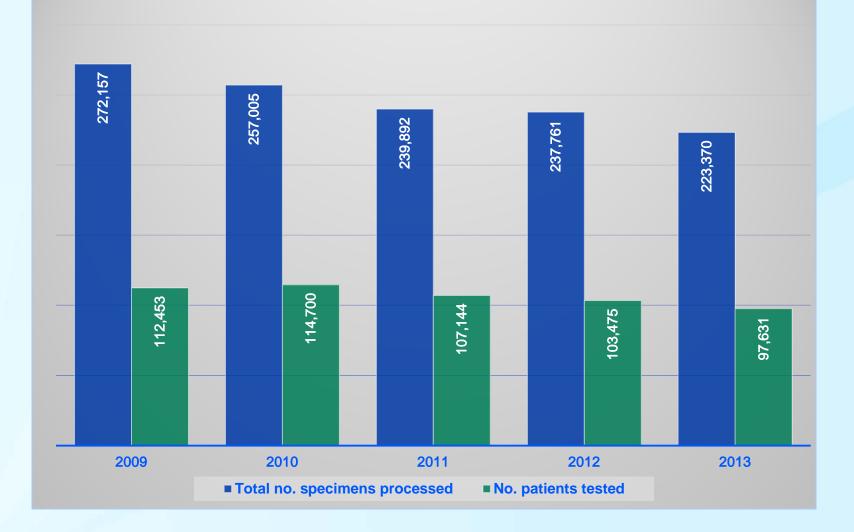
National Surveillance Data

How much TB testing is done in PHL?

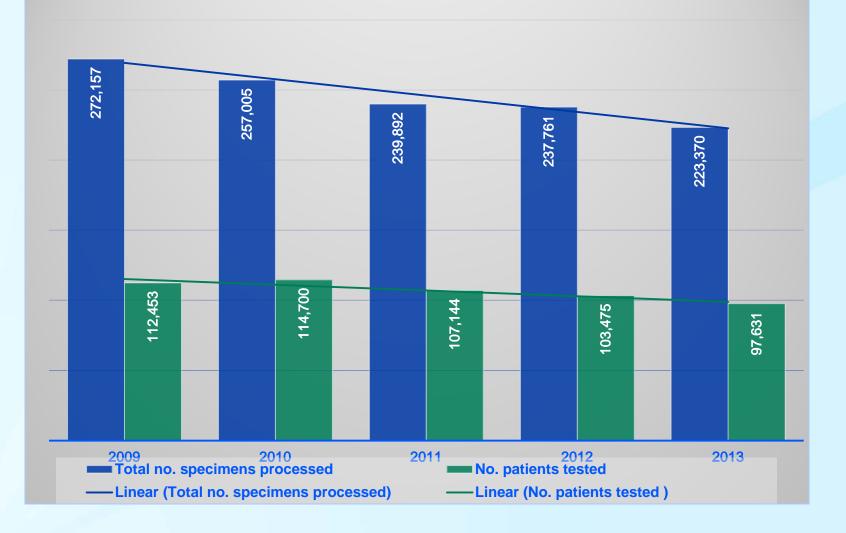
Trends Analyzed

Workload
Turnaround Times
Methods and Algorithms
Comparisons to Surveillance Data

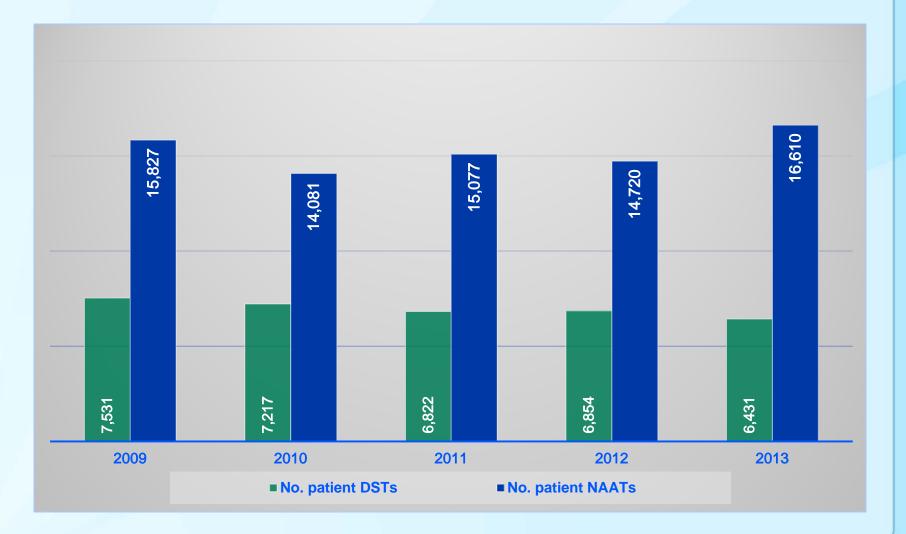
Workload Trends, 2009 - 2013



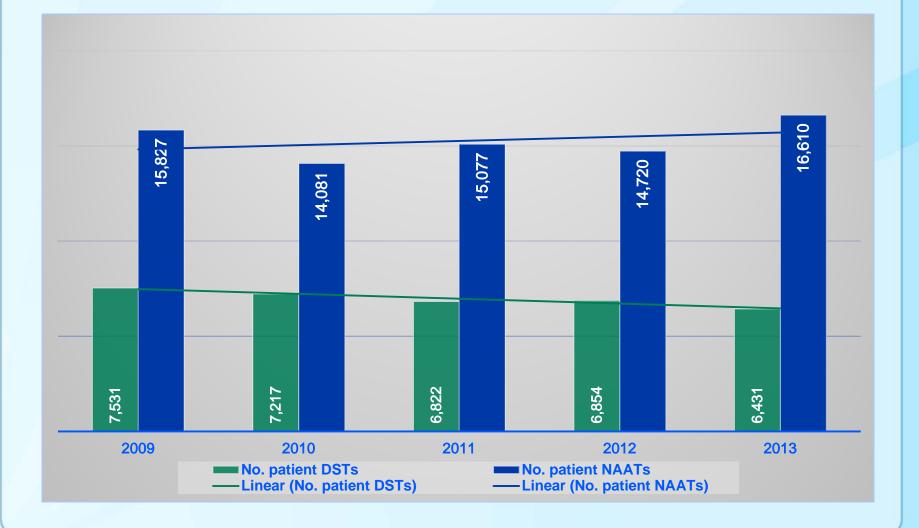
Workload Trends, 2009 - 2013

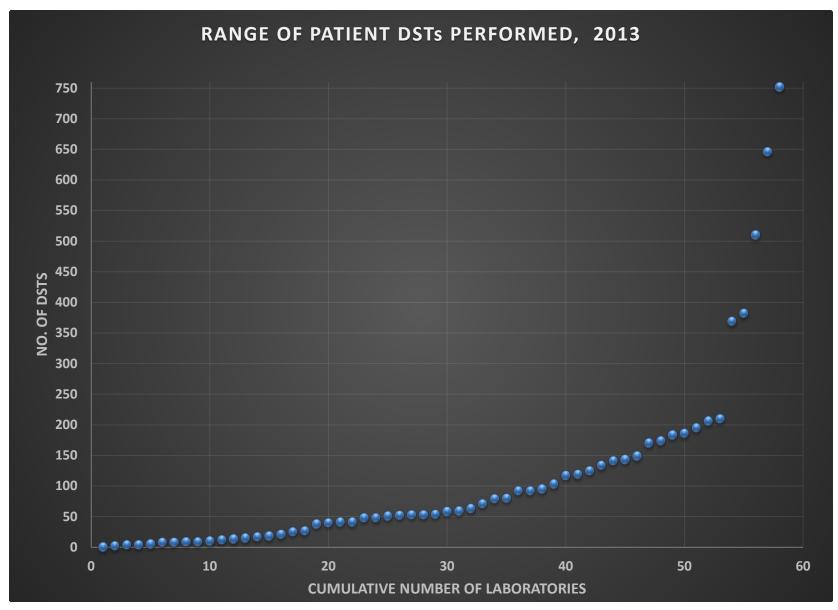


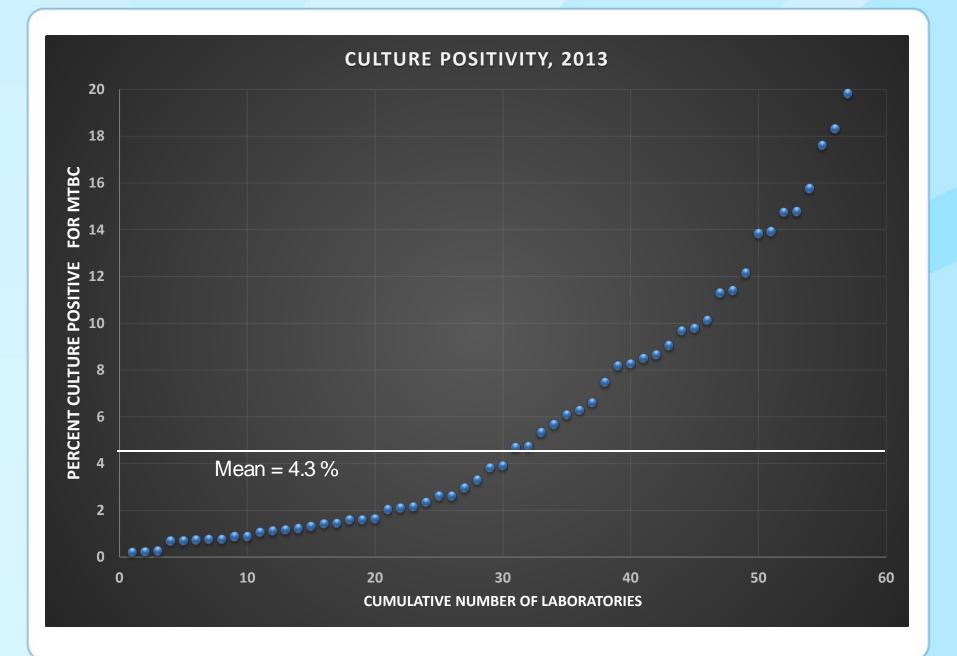
Workload Trends, 2009–2013, con't.



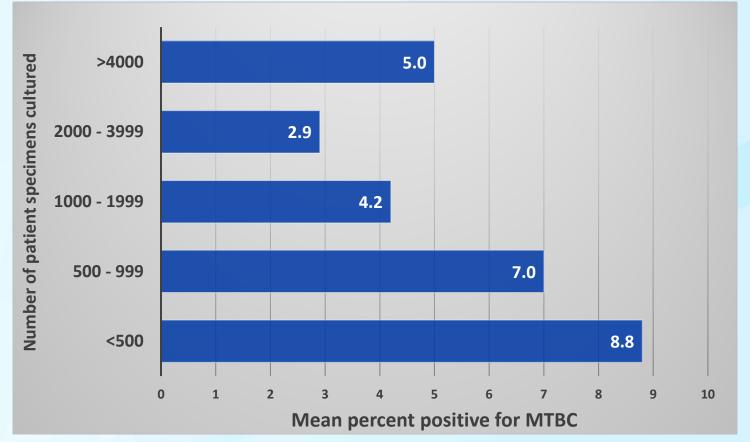
Workload Trends, 2009–2013, con't.





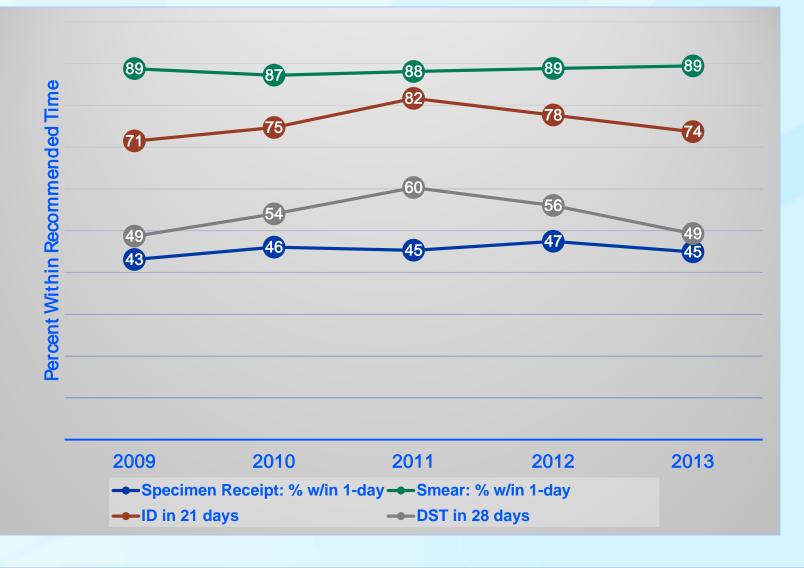


Culture Positivity Stratified by Testing Volume, 2013

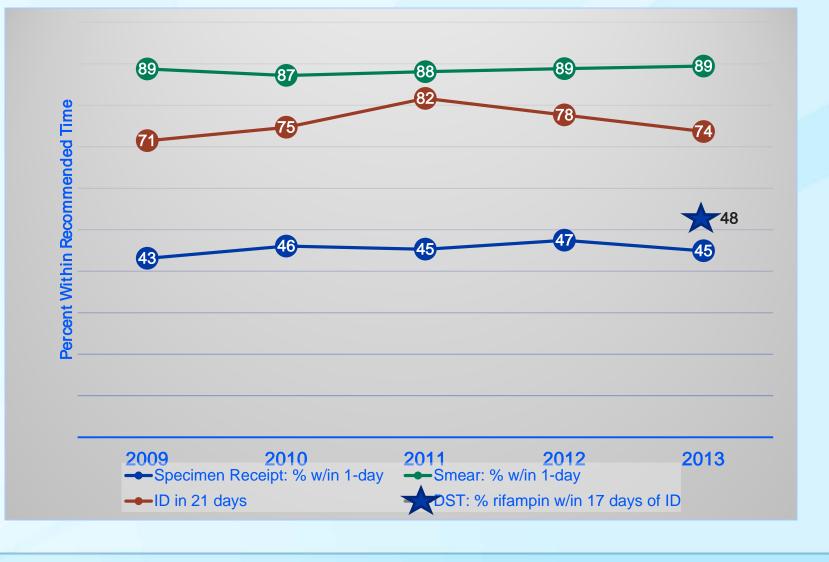


In 2013, culture positivity increased as volume decreased (except for the 4 highest volume laboratories). Overall in U.S. PHL, 4.3% culture positivity was seen for MTBC.

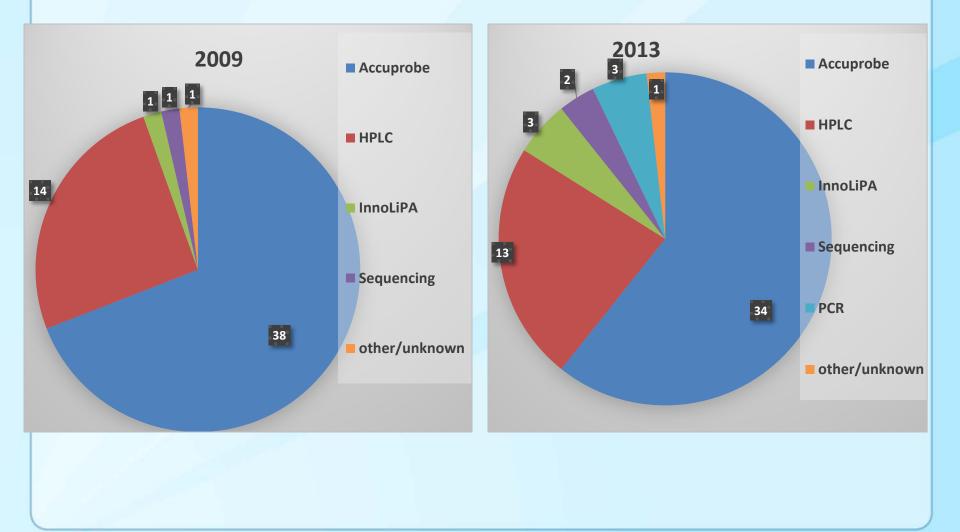
National Trends in TAT



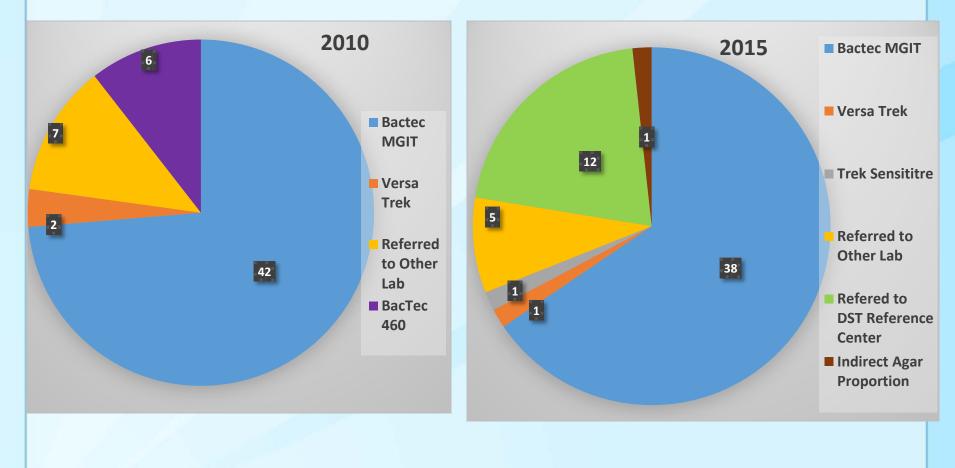
National Trends in TAT



Trends in Primary Identification Methods



Trends in First-Line DST Methods

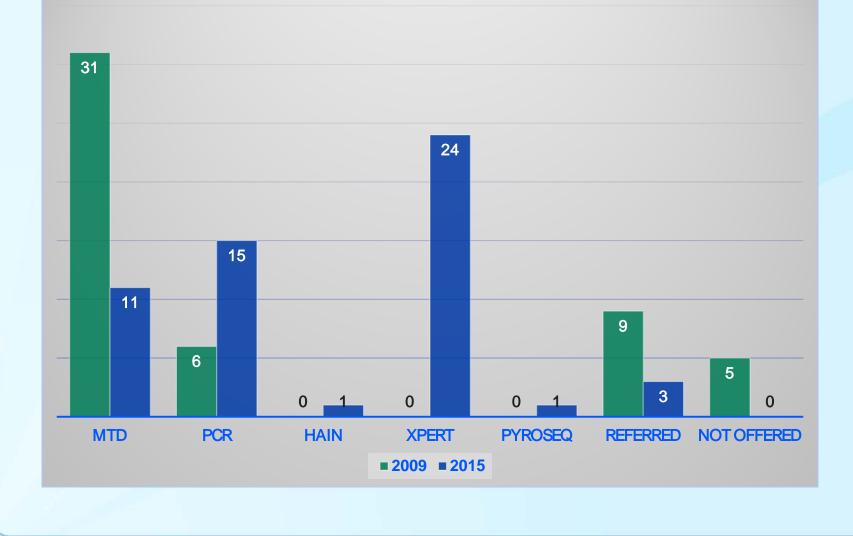


Second-Line DST

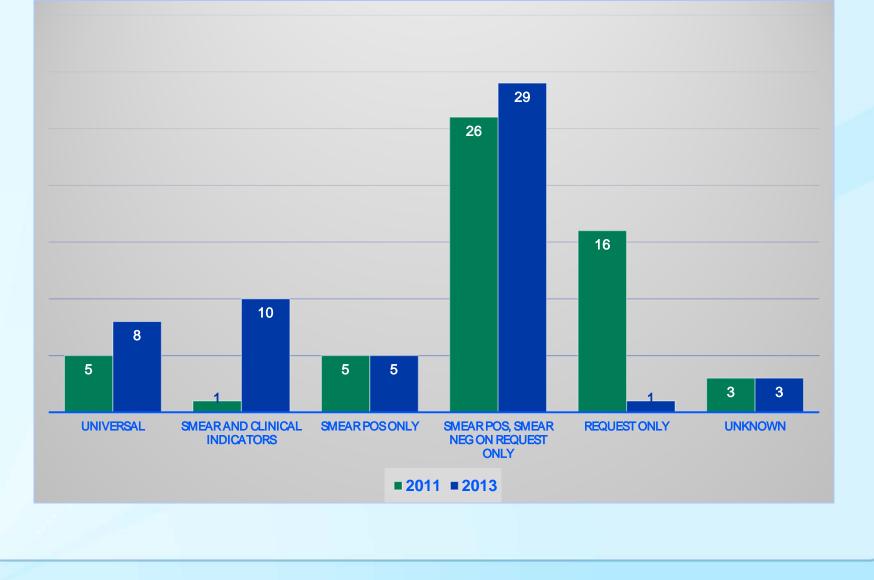
Second-line DST in U.S. PHL

	2010	2015
No. PHL performing SL-DST	18	17
No. PHL that reported SL-DST panel	16	14
No. PHL testing at least 1 SL–INJ and 1 FQ	16	13
No. PHL testing >1 FQ	4	3
No. PHL testing all 3 SL–INJ	4	4

Trends in NAAT Methods

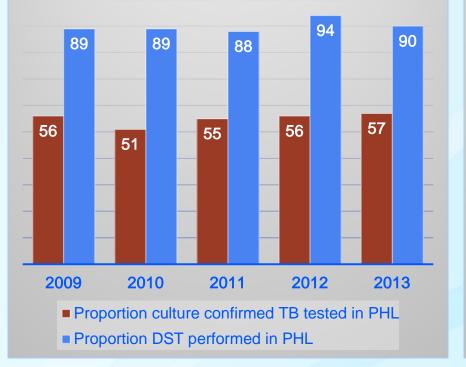


Trends in NAAT Algorithms



Comparisons to Surveillance Data

Proportion of TB Testing Done in PHL



Proportion culture confirmed TB (+) for MTBC by NAAT in PHL

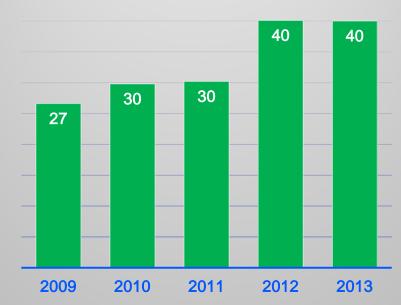


Chart 1: Denominators: Number of culture confirmed TB, and number of culture-confirmed TB that had DST done, U.S., 2013. Numerators, number of patients (+) for MTBC by culture in PHL, and number of patient DSTs done in PHL, 2013. Chart 2: Denominator: Number of Culture confirmed TB cases, U.S., 2013. Numerator: Number of patients (+) for MTBC by NAAT in PHL, 2013

Conclusions

- Volume of TB diagnostic testing is declining in the United States
 - NAAT is on the rise
- Substantial proportion of TB testing in United States is contributed by PHLs
 - Culture and DST proportion has remained stable or slightly increasing
 - NAAT proportion significantly increased from 2009
- PHLs are very diverse in their roles within jurisdictions
- PHLs are very adaptive
 - Uptake of rapidly changing technologies, changes in data-driven algorithms, increased collaborations with partners

Individual Site and National Data Reports Available 2:30pm – 3:00pm In This Room (during break) with the Laboratory Consultant for Your Site

Stephanie Johnston

Alaska Arizona California Hawaii Houston Los Angeles Nevada New Mexico Oregon San Diego San Francisco Texas Washington

Frances Tyrrell

Connecticut Delaware DC Maine Maryland Massachusetts New Hampshire New Jersev New York New York City North Carolina Pennsylvania Philadelphia Rhode Island Vermont Virginia

West Virginia

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Monica Youngblood Cortney Stafford

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



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