

Comorbidities, mortality and causes of death among patients with tuberculosis in Denmark 1998–2010: a nationwide, register-based case–control study

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ABSTRACT

Objective To evaluate the impact of comorbidities, age and clinical presentation of TB on mortality among Danish patients with TB.

Methods Danish patients with an ICD-10 (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision) diagnosis of TB in 1998–2010 were identified in the National Patient Registry and matched with controls (1:4) on age, gender, civil status and geography. Comorbid diagnoses up to 3 years before and after TB diagnosis or enrolment as control as well as survival data were obtained from national databases

Results We included 8433 cases and 33 707 controls. Respiratory diseases were the most common comorbidities among cases (12.4% of cases, 3.8% of controls ($p < 0.001$)). Overall HR of death was 2.45 (2.31; 2.59). Relative mortality was especially increased among younger adults (HR 8.70 (95% CI 5.53 to 13.69) among the 30 to 39-year-olds). While overall mortality increased with Deyo-Charlson comorbidity (DCC) score, relative mortality among cases was highest in the low-DCC group. Additionally, male gender, low income and central nervous system TB were risk factors for death among TB cases. The most common cause of death in both groups was non-lung cancers, among TB cases followed by COPD, TB and lung cancer, all being significantly more common among TB cases.

Conclusion In Denmark, TB carries substantial mortality. Among those who die, 12% are reported to die from TB. A high relative mortality among younger adults underscores the importance of continually targeting high-risk TB groups in low-incidence countries.

INTRODUCTION

TB is generally considered a major health problem in developing countries where the disease continues to cause significant morbidity and mortality.¹ Despite a remarkable drop in TB incidence over the past century in Western Europe, TB remains a considerable health issue among foreign-born residents and recent immigrants from endemic countries,² as well as in certain groups of socially marginalised citizens.^{3,4} In addition to the well-described correlation between HIV infection and TB,⁵ previous studies have documented a correlation between TB and diabetes,^{6,7} alcohol abuse,⁸ smoking^{9,10} and COPD.¹¹ Previously, an association between TB and lung cancer has also been reported,¹² although it may to a large extent

Key questions

What is the key question?

- Which patients with TB are at highest risk of dying during and after their disease, and what do they die from?

What is the bottom line?

- To explore actual causes of death and comorbidity patterns among patients with TB in a low-incidence setting.

Why read on?

- While absolute mortality increases with age, younger patients with TB and those with few comorbidities are at high risk relative to matched controls.

represent shared risk factors. In Western Europe, these coexisting diseases and conditions may be important drivers of TB for several reasons: immune suppression due to comorbid conditions may increase the risk of reactivation of latent TB infection (LTBI) and may increase the risk of TB development directly following infection. Importantly, most of these conditions are over-represented among socially marginalised citizens which exacerbates the effect of the increased risk of contracting *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB). Of the estimated 1.5 million TB-related deaths in 2014,¹ the majority occurred in low-income countries. Nevertheless, a strikingly high all-cause mortality is seen among patients with TB, also in Western Europe,² with substantial socioeconomic inequality in the mortality risk in most European countries.¹³ In order to improve TB outcomes in Western Europe by targeting the most relevant risk groups and to reduce mortality among our patients with TB, we need a better understanding of the actual comorbidity patterns in TB and their impact on survival, as well as of the actual causes of death among patients with TB. We therefore aimed to describe comorbidity-related mortality and causes of death through a 12-year period in a complete national TB cohort.

METHODS

In Denmark, all hospital contacts are registered in the National Patient Registry (NPR). The NPR holds administrative information, primary and secondary



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diagnoses and information on diagnostic and treatment procedures using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10). Primary sector contacts (general practice and specialist care) are recorded in the National Health Security Registry. We extracted data on all patients with a primary or secondary ICD-10 diagnosis of A15 through A19 in the period 1998–2010 (12 years). This includes pulmonary TB (PTB) and extrapulmonary TB (EPTB), but not latent TB (LTBI). Data were available for the entire observation period, allowing us to trace patients both retrospectively and prospectively relative to the time of diagnosis, as described elsewhere.¹⁴

The Danish Civil Registration System contains information about cohabitation status, marital status, education, income, pensions, and so on,¹⁵ but it does not contain information on ethnicity, according to Danish law. We randomly selected controls matched by age, gender, geographical area and marital status, but we refrained from matching on income status or education level, as this would compromise the ability to find matching controls in a close geographical area, and would limit the possibility to study the effect of such socioeconomic determinants. The patient-to-control ratio was 1:4. If a patient or control was not present in the registry on 1 January in a given year because of death, imprisonment or emigration, the corresponding control or case was excluded.

Information pertaining to the patient before and after his or her TB diagnosis was extracted from the databases for the years 1998–2010. Comorbidity data prediagnosis were obtained in the 3 years preceding the TB diagnosis; therefore, prediagnosis comorbidity and comorbidity-related mortality could be evaluated for the years 2001–2010. Equally, postdiagnosis comorbidity could be evaluated for the years 1998–2007. Morbidity data were extracted as primary and secondary diagnoses and further classified into main disease groups in accordance with the WHO ICD-10 criteria. Diagnostic codes were grouped manually and reported on the basis of their statistical significance and relevance. From comorbidity data, we calculated Deyo-Charlson comorbidity (DCC) score. The DCC includes 17 diagnostic groups in a weighted score that associates with 1-year mortality, in a model adapted for use with administrative register data,¹⁶ and for use with ICD-10 diagnoses.¹⁷

Data collection and manuscript preparation were completed in accordance with the STROBE (STrengthening the Reporting of OBservational studies in Epidemiology) statement.¹⁸

Statistical analysis and ethical considerations

The study was approved by the Danish Data Protection Agency. Ethical approval was not required as data handling did not involve revealing the identity of any patients or control subjects. Comorbidity data were analysed using a conditional logistic regression model, yielding ORs with 95% CIs. Data reported as percentages were compared using Pearson's χ^2 test. Survival data were reported using the Kaplan-Meier survival function. Relative survival was expressed as HRs derived from a Cox proportional hazards model. Statistical analysis was performed using SAS V.9.1.3. A significance level of 0.05 was assumed for all tests.

RESULTS

Study cohort

We extracted survival data on 8433 TB cases and 33707 matched controls (figure 1). Comorbid diagnoses in the 3 years preceding TB diagnosis were captured from 6713 cases and

28217 matched controls. Hereof 3750 (55.9%) of cases and 15681 (55.6%) of controls were male, and 32.9% were 30–49 years old. Postdiagnosis comorbidities could be retrieved from 7311 cases and 31194 controls (1998–2007). The total cohort and the subgroups with pre and postdiagnosis comorbidity information were comparable with regard to age, gender and educational level (data not shown).

Comorbidities

At the time of TB diagnosis, the majority of TB cases (86.34%) had a DCC score of 0, although the corresponding number for controls was significantly higher (93.99%) ($p < 0.001$). Respiratory diseases, including COPD, were significantly more common among cases than among controls before TB diagnosis (12.4% of cases vs 3.8% of controls; OR 2.28 (95% CI 2.08 to 2.51)) as well as after diagnosis (15.3% of cases vs 4.3% of controls; OR 2.33 (95% CI 2.11 to 2.56)). Other disease categories being significantly more common with cases than controls in the 3 years preceding the TB diagnosis included haematological disorders (2.1% of cases vs 0.4% of controls, OR 2.20 (95% CI 1.72 to 2.80)), mental disorders (4.8% of cases vs 1.4% of controls; OR 1.87 (95% CI 1.52 to 2.12)), non-TB infectious diseases (4.9% of cases vs 1.5% of controls; OR 1.78 (95% CI 1.53 to 2.06)), dermatological diseases (4.8% of cases vs 1.8% of controls; OR 1.66 (95% CI 1.43 to 1.91)) and gastrointestinal disorders (11.3% of cases vs 5.1% of controls; OR 1.44 (95% CI 1.31 to 1.59)). Neoplasms and cardiac disorders were both more common among cases than among controls, but not statistically significant. Online supplementary 1 provides a complete overview of pre- and postdiagnosis comorbidities grouped into main ICD-10 categories and by single disease category.

Mortality by age and gender

Overall mortality in the total cohort is illustrated in figure 2. The HR for death was 2.45 (2.31; 2.59), primarily reflecting elevated mortality in the first 2 years after the TB diagnosis.

Death was a rare occasion in subjects under 20 years of age, among cases as well as controls; and no significant difference was observed in mortality in this age group. For all age groups above 20 years of age, mortality was significantly higher among cases than among controls (table 1 and online supplementary 2). While absolute mortality increased with age, relative mortality was highest among younger adults from 30 to 39 years of age, as depicted by an HR of 8.70 (5.53; 13.69) (table 1). Mortality was higher among men than among women, as depicted by an HR for men of 3.58 (3.27; 3.92) and 3.01 (2.69; 3.36) for women.

Impact of DCC score, TB location and income on mortality

Of the 6713 TB cases and 28217 controls providing prediagnosis information, 1512 (22.5%) cases and 2581 (9.1%) controls passed away. The mortality pattern was influenced by prediagnosis comorbidity burden and by localisation of TB (figure 3). Mortality was significantly higher among cases than among controls when the DCC was 0 (Kaplan-Meier survival estimate at 5 years: 0.85 (0.84; 0.86) vs 0.95 (0.948; 0.953)) and score 1–2 (0.55 (0.49; 0.60) vs 0.67 (0.63; 0.70)). With DCC score of 3 or more, an insignificant trend of inferior survival in the control groups was seen (Kaplan-Meier survival estimate at 5 years: 0.40 (0.24; 0.57) vs 0.35 (0.21; 0.48)). Importantly, though, the groups with DCC score of 3 or more included few subjects; 114 (1.7%) cases and 115 (0.4%)

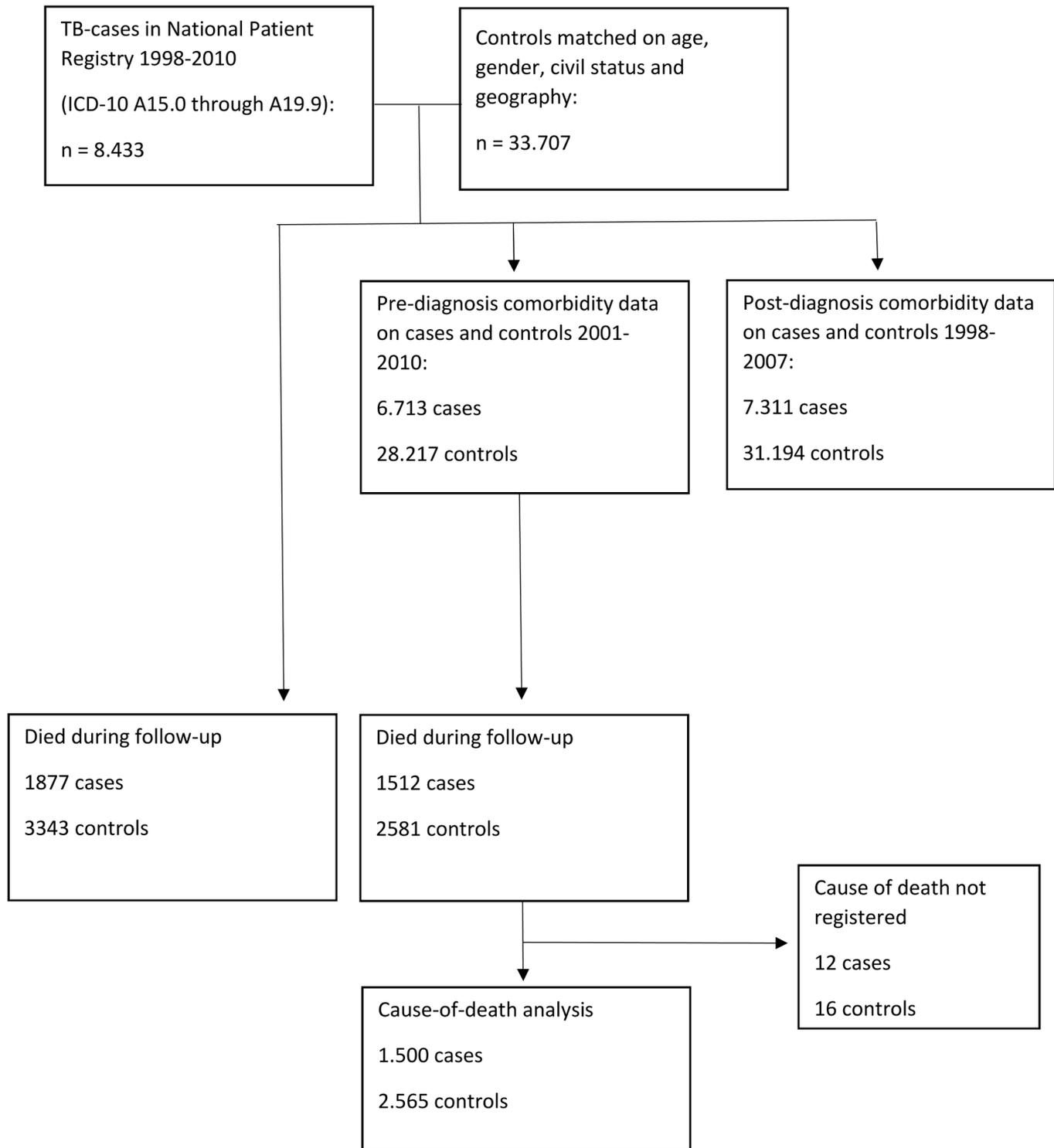


Figure 1 Inclusion of patients with TB and matched controls for survival and comorbidity analyses. ICD-10, International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision.

controls. Compared with controls, mortality was significantly increased for all forms of TB (figure 3 and table 2). Adjusting for DCC score did not change this correlation significantly; DCC-adjusted HR was 3.36 (3.11; 3.64) for PTB, 1.84 (1.48; 2.30) for EPTB and 15.30 (6.34; 36.93) for central nervous system (CNS) TB. A Cox proportional hazards analysis performed only on TB cases confirmed that CNS TB carried significantly elevated mortality, while EPTB carried significantly lower mortality than PTB (table 2). Additionally, this

analysis confirmed DCC score, age and male gender as risk factors for mortality, while increasing income was associated with reduced mortality.

Cause of death

Information on cause of death was available for 1500 cases and 2565 controls who died during follow-up. Non-pulmonary cancer was the leading cause of death in both groups, although

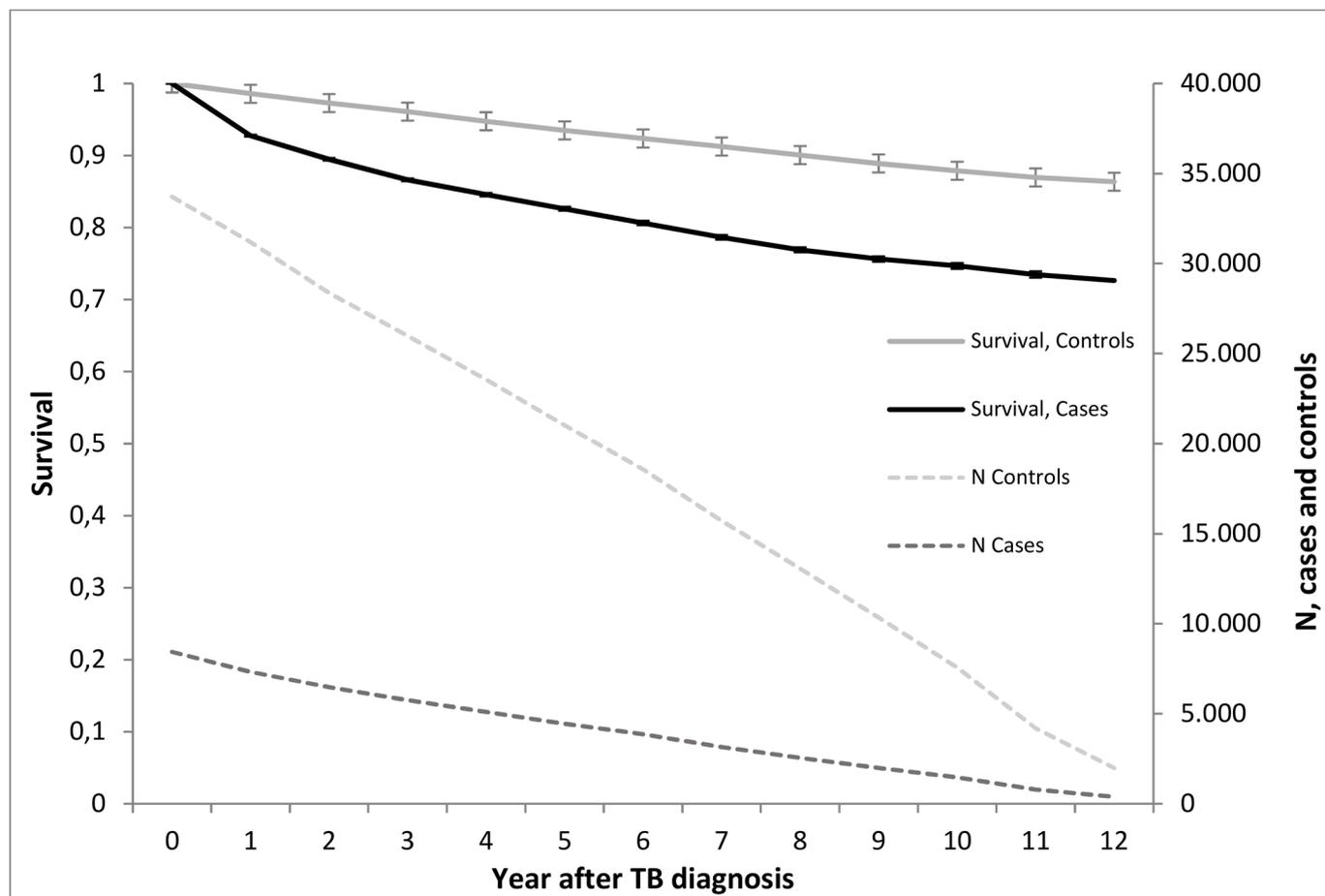


Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier survival curve (left vertical axis) and number of TB cases and matched controls (right vertical axis) up to 12 years after TB diagnosis or enrolment as controls. Case: TB case with an ICD-10 (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision) diagnosis in the spectrum A15 through A19 in 1998–2010. Control: Matched controls, matched on age, gender, civil status and geography.

it was significantly more common among controls than among cases (table 3). Among TB cases, non-pulmonary cancers were followed by COPD (including exacerbations), TB and lung cancer as most common causes of death. COPD, TB and lung cancer were all significantly more common causes of death among TB cases than among controls.

DISCUSSION

We have here presented the findings from a national, retrospective, register-based study reporting on comorbidities, survival and causes of death among Danish patients with TB and matched controls. We found that comorbidities were more common among patients with TB than among matched controls, before as well as after the TB diagnosis. The most frequently reported comorbidities were respiratory diseases, which were significantly more common among patients with TB than among matched controls. Overall survival was inferior for TB cases compared with matched controls. Absolute mortality increased with increasing number of comorbidities and with increasing age; but high relative differences were observed for patients with a low comorbid burden as well as for younger adults. Non-pulmonary cancers were the most common causes of death among patients with TB as well as controls. These were followed by COPD, TB and lung cancer as most common causes of death among patients with TB, and by stroke, heart disease and lung cancer among controls.

The higher frequency of respiratory diseases among patients with TB in the 3 years preceding the TB diagnosis needs some consideration. Respiratory diseases included COPD and asthma, but also pneumonia; in some cases the latter may be the initial presentation of what later turns out to be PTB. Nevertheless, as can be calculated from online supplementary 1, respiratory diseases remained substantially more common among TB cases than among controls after exclusion of pneumonia diagnoses. To a large extent, this probably reflects shared risk factors, most importantly tobacco smoking. Smoking significantly increases the risk of MTB infection as well as the risk of active TB.¹⁹ Impaired ability of alveolar macrophages to control intracellular MTB growth in smokers may partly explain this finding.²⁰ Furthermore, increasing evidence supports that COPD is a risk factor for TB beyond what is explained by smoking patterns^{21 22}; hence, several studies find that the risk of TB is especially elevated in patients receiving high-dose inhaled corticosteroids.^{22 23} However, careful attention should be paid to the fact that high-dose steroids are primarily dispensed to those with severe COPD and, also, prescription of steroids may in some cases be commenced on basis of increasing pulmonary symptoms that would later turn out to be caused by co-occurring TB.

Other disease groups that were seen more commonly among patients with TB included gastrointestinal diseases, skin diseases and, to a lesser extent and non-significantly, malignancies. Several

Table 1 Share of cases and controls who died during follow-up by age and gender groups and by clinical presentation of TB, and corresponding hazard rates of mortality

	Case		Control		HR	95% CI
	N	Share dead (%)	N	Share dead (%)		
Age group (years)						
0–9	374	0.5	1609	0.2	2.84	(0.47; 17.03)
10–19	459	0.7	2116	0.2	4.09	(0.83; 20.30)
20–29	786	1.7	3474	0.3	7.51	(2.98; 18.88)
30–39	1137	5.1	4883	0.6	8.70	(5.53; 13.69)
40–49	1139	14.0	4747	2.8	5.85	(4.60; 7.44)
50–59	944	27.6	3813	6.1	5.68	(4.71; 6.85)
60–69	737	40.8	3010	12.5	4.34	(3.68; 5.11)
70–79	723	56.0	2911	30.0	2.61	(2.29; 2.96)
80+	414	74.6	1654	55.6	2.00	(1.73; 2.31)
Gender						
Male	3750	24.8	15681	9.7	3.58	(3.27; 3.92)
Female	2963	19.6	12536	8.4	3.01	(2.69; 3.36)
TB localisation						
Pulmonary TB	5336	23.7	21136	9.7	3.55	(3.28; 3.83)
Extrapulmonary TB	1064	12.7	4219	7.5	2.01	(1.62; 2.49)
Central nervous system TB	106	26.4	421	2.9	15.76	(6.88; 36.09)
All (N)	6713		28217			

mechanisms may explain these findings, and the causality is not always obvious as TB may give rise to symptoms several months before it is diagnosed.²⁴ All the above-mentioned ICD-10 diagnosis groups may lead to immune suppression, either by the disease mechanism per se or because of the use of immunosuppressive treatment, including corticosteroids.²⁵ The diagnosis groups may, however, also represent shared risk factors as is also the case with regard to respiratory diseases; for example, smoking increases the risk of many non-pulmonary cancers as well as diseases like rheumatoid arthritis.²⁶ Endocrine diseases, mainly diabetes mellitus, were also more common among TB cases than among controls. Diabetes is a well-known risk factor for active TB²⁷ as well as for reactivation of LTBI.²⁸ There may also be a confounding effect of higher diabetes risk among socially marginalised citizens who are also at risk of TB.²⁹ The same pattern applies to alcohol abuse, which implies an elevated risk of TB,³⁰ which is also likely an effect of a compromised adaptive immune response.³¹ Although studies in mice support a real, increased risk of progression to active TB with increased alcohol consumption,³² alcohol abuse is also tightly related to social marginalisation and population groups with a high incidence of TB. In the ICD-10 classification system, alcohol abuse is grouped under mental disorders. In our study, mental disorders were also significantly over-represented among TB cases, and alcohol abuse constituted the most prevalent single diagnosis in this group. Alcohol abuse, however, may also affect other disease categories. For example, the elevated prevalence of gastrointestinal diseases may reflect liver disease due to alcohol abuse.

Overall mortality was increased among patients with TB, illustrated by an HR of 2.45. This is in accordance with previous studies from high-income countries^{33 34} which have also found that risk factors for mortality include non-infective comorbidities, sputum smear positivity and alcohol or substance abuse.³⁴ In the present study, the comorbidity burden, as assessed by the DCC score, significantly impacted mortality. With a low

comorbidity burden, overall mortality was low, but significantly higher among TB cases than among controls. This calls for consideration; it may to some extent represent mortality from TB, primarily among socially marginalised citizens who may present late for treatment. In the group with a high DCC score, overall survival was poor, and not significantly different between cases and controls. This group probably included a number of patients with malignant diseases or other life-threatening disease who may develop TB due to compromised immunity. Also, the thorough diagnostic procedures applied to patients in whom cancers are suspected may increase the detection rate of TB in late disease stages, which would skew TB cases towards the more seriously ill patient categories. When applying the DCC, it should be noted that HIV infection per se does not yield a high score, while AIDS yields a high DCC score. As TB is an AIDS-defining disease, any HIV-infected patient with TB would end up with a high DCC score. Though this is a serious situation, such patients may have a better prognosis than patients with a high score due to malignant diseases, and so on, and this may contribute to the trend towards better survival among patients with TB in this group. On the other hand, HIV TB is a rare manifestation in Denmark, with a median of nine reported cases per year during the study period.³⁵

We observed a strikingly impaired survival among TB cases under 40 years of age; and when considering TB cases alone, increasing income was significantly associated with improved survival. It is well known that TB is especially a concern among younger, socially marginalised citizens, among whom high degree of clustering is seen due to active transmission.³⁶ Our findings suggest that also mortality is a serious concern in these groups, and it can be speculated that a large fraction of the 12% of deaths among TB cases, where TB was reported as the cause of death, happened in these groups. Further studies of the risk for directly TB-related death among different age groups and socioeconomic categories

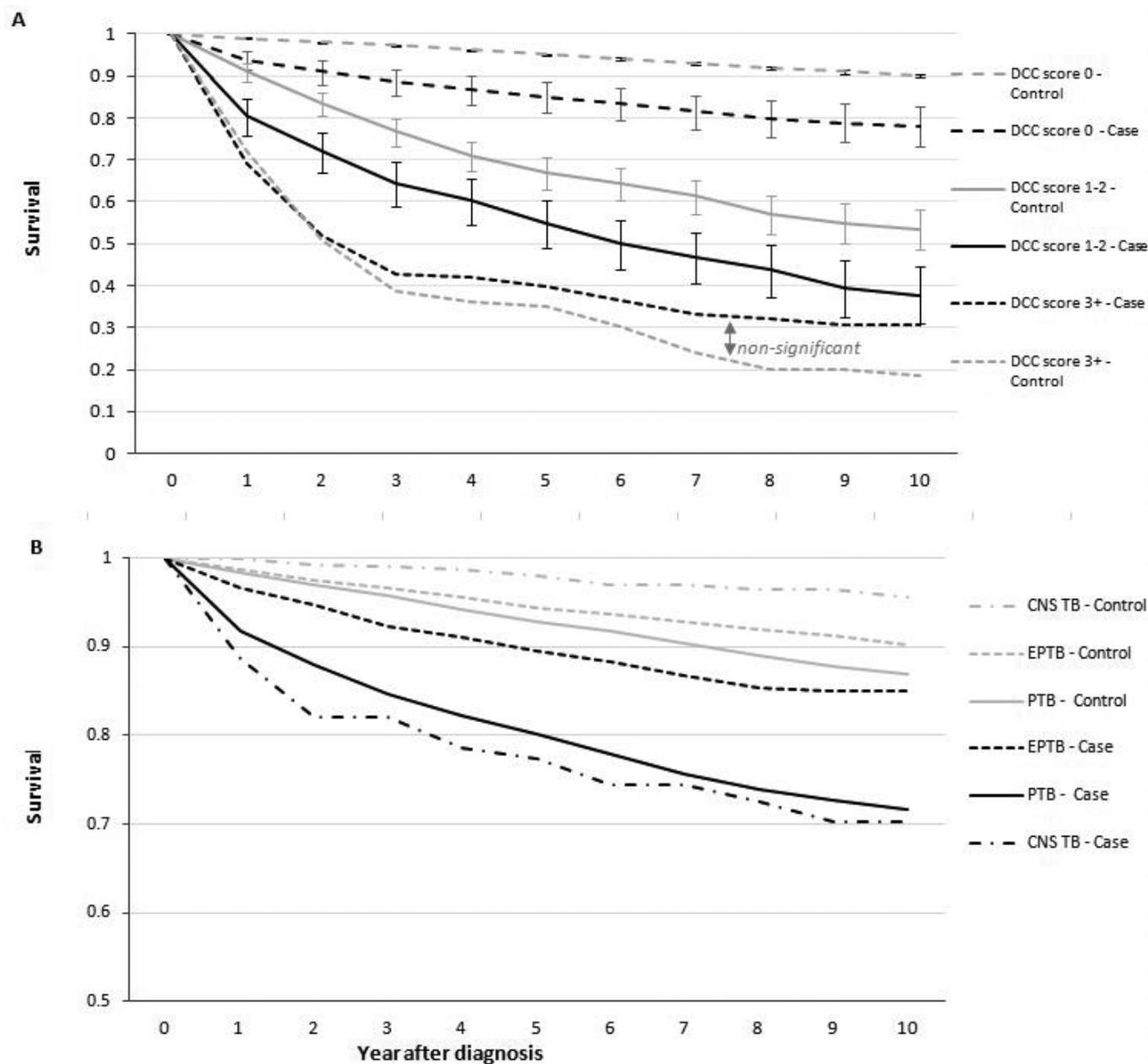


Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier survival curves for TB cases and matched controls, stratified by DCC score based on information in the 3 years preceding TB diagnosis or enrolment as control (A) and stratified by localisation of TB disease (B). Vertical bars represent 95% CIs. In panel B, case-to-control differences were significant within all three disease groups. CNS, central nervous system; DCC, Deyo-Charlson comorbidity; EPTB, extrapulmonary TB; PTB, pulmonary TB.

would definitely improve our understanding of the risk of unfavourable outcomes in specific patient groups with TB, as would further studies of short and long-term mortality and corresponding causes of death.

In our study, CNS TB accounted for 1.6% of TB cases. In keeping with previous studies,³⁷ CNS TB cases carried substantially higher mortality than PTB and EPTB, underscoring the severe nature of this disease. PTB carried higher mortality than EPTB, which may reflect an age effect, as well as a tendency towards higher risk of PTB among patients with TB in socially marginalised high-risk groups.³⁶

Our study was register based and has limitations with regard to the data acquired. First, by extracting TB cases from registered diagnoses, we relied upon correct reporting of diagnoses from clinicians, as the registries do not contain clinical or

microbiological information that could be used to validate the diagnoses. In the National TB Register (Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen), 5594 TB cases were reported during the study period.³⁵ This gap may be explained by false positive diagnoses in our cohort as well as by under-reporting in the national TB register. In comparable countries, previous studies have found under-reporting of TB in the range of 7%–27%.^{38,39} A previous study evaluated the NPR diagnoses of TB and found that the diagnoses had sufficient predictive value (positive predictive value),⁴⁰ but in view of the gap demonstrated here, a study evaluating patient records for non-reported patients with a TB diagnosis could put a light on risk factors for under-reporting, as well as on specific mortality patterns in this group. Second, it may be argued that our data do not represent current trends as our study period ended in 2010. However, trends

Table 2 Crude and adjusted HR for death among Danish patients with TB by localisation of TB disease. The adjusted HR included comorbidity (by Deyo-Charlson comorbidity score), gender, age and income as explanatory variables in a multiple Cox proportional hazards model

	Crude HR	95% CI	Adjusted HR	95% CI
Localisation of TB				
Pulmonary TB	Ref		Ref	
Central nervous system TB	1.19	(0.80; 1.76)	1.78	(1.19; 2.66)
Extrapulmonary TB	0.53	(0.44; 0.64)	0.59	(0.49; 0.72)
Deyo-Charlson comorbidity index (per point increase)	1.36	(1.31; 1.42)	1.27	(1.21; 1.34)
Male gender	1.28	(1.14; 1.43)	1.47	(1.31; 1.65)
Age (per year increase)	1.06	(1.06; 1.07)	1.06	(1.06; 1.07)
Income (per log increase)	0.97	(0.93; 1.01)	0.83	(0.79; 0.87)

in TB prevalence have not changed significantly in Denmark since 2010,³⁵ and we are therefore inclined to believe that the utilisation of a 12-year study period eliminates year-to-year fluctuations in TB patterns. Third, a common pitfall in case-control studies is the presence of cases among controls. With a TB incidence of 6.5 per 100 000/year in Denmark, we consider the risk of non-reported TB cases in the control group to be very low. Nevertheless, we did find a single patient in the control group who was reported to die from TB. From our register-based data, it is not possible to determine if this represented a non-reported TB case or a wrongly reported cause of death. Fourth, we matched cases and controls on age, gender, civil status and geography. It can be argued that matching on education, income or other socioeconomic factors would allow for a more precise estimation of TB-related risk factors; however, this would also refrain us from analysing income as

a risk factor for death, and to discuss the importance of socioeconomic effects on TB-related mortality.

In conclusion, we demonstrate that overall survival of Danish patients with TB is severely inferior to that of matched controls. The relative risk of dying after a TB diagnosis is elevated in particular among younger adults and among those with a low comorbidity burden, while the absolute risk of death increases with age and comorbidity burden. The fact that the TB disease remains a common cause of death among Danish patients with TB underscores the importance of continuing focus on early case finding and treatment, even in low-burden, high-income countries.

CONCLUSION

Mortality is high among patients with TB, also among younger patients and those with a low comorbidity burden. TB itself is a common cause of death.

Table 3 Causes of death among cases and controls who died during follow-up

Group	Case			Control			p Value
	n	Share (%)	Rank	n	Share (%)	Rank	
Cancer, others	207	13.81	1	505	19.70	1	<0.001
COPD	202	13.48	2	130	5.07	6	<0.001
TB	175	11.67	3	1	0.04	19	<0.001
Lung cancer	165	11.01	4	146	5.69	5	<0.001
Heart disease	161	10.74	5	502	19.58	2	<0.001
Others*	141	9.41	6	353	13.77	3	<0.001
Conditions related to alcohol abuse	109	7.27	7	78	3.04	10	<0.001
Stroke	58	3.87	8	208	8.11	4	<0.001
Found dead, unknown cause	45	3.00	9	128	4.99	7	0.003
Pneumonia	45	3.00	10	87	3.39	9	0.497
Other infections (non-TB)	41	2.74	11	66	2.57	12	0.757
Diabetes mellitus	34	2.27	12	55	2.15	13	0.796
Interstitial lung diseases	32	2.13	13	16	0.62	18	<0.001
Abdominal disorders	22	1.47	14	71	2.77	11	0.007
Dementia	14	0.93	15	88	3.43	8	<0.001
Renal insufficiency	14	0.93	16	29	1.13	15	0.554
Liver diseases, non-alcohol related	11	0.73	17	25	0.98	16	0.429
Haematological diseases	9	0.60	18	21	0.82	17	0.432
Neurology (non-stroke)	7	0.47	19	54	2.11	14	<0.001
Substance abuse	7	0.47	20	1	0.04	20	0.003

*Others included a number of different causes of death, each representing a low absolute number.

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