



Comisión Honoraria para la
**Lucha Antituberculosa y
Enfermedades Prevalentes**

*Intercambiar **conocimientos
y experiencias** para una
mejor resolución de los
pacientes con Tuberculosis*





01

**Diagnóstico y
tratamiento de la
infección Tuberculosa
Latente**

02

**Interpretación de las
técnicas moleculares en
el diagnóstico**



03

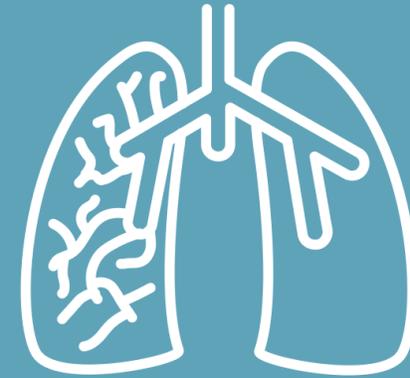
**Novedades en el
diagnóstico y
tratamiento de la
Tuberculosis en
Pediatria**

04

**Manejo de las
reacciones adversas
hepáticas asociadas al
tratamiento
antituberculoso**

01

**Diagnóstico y
tratamiento de la
infección Tuberculosa
Latente**



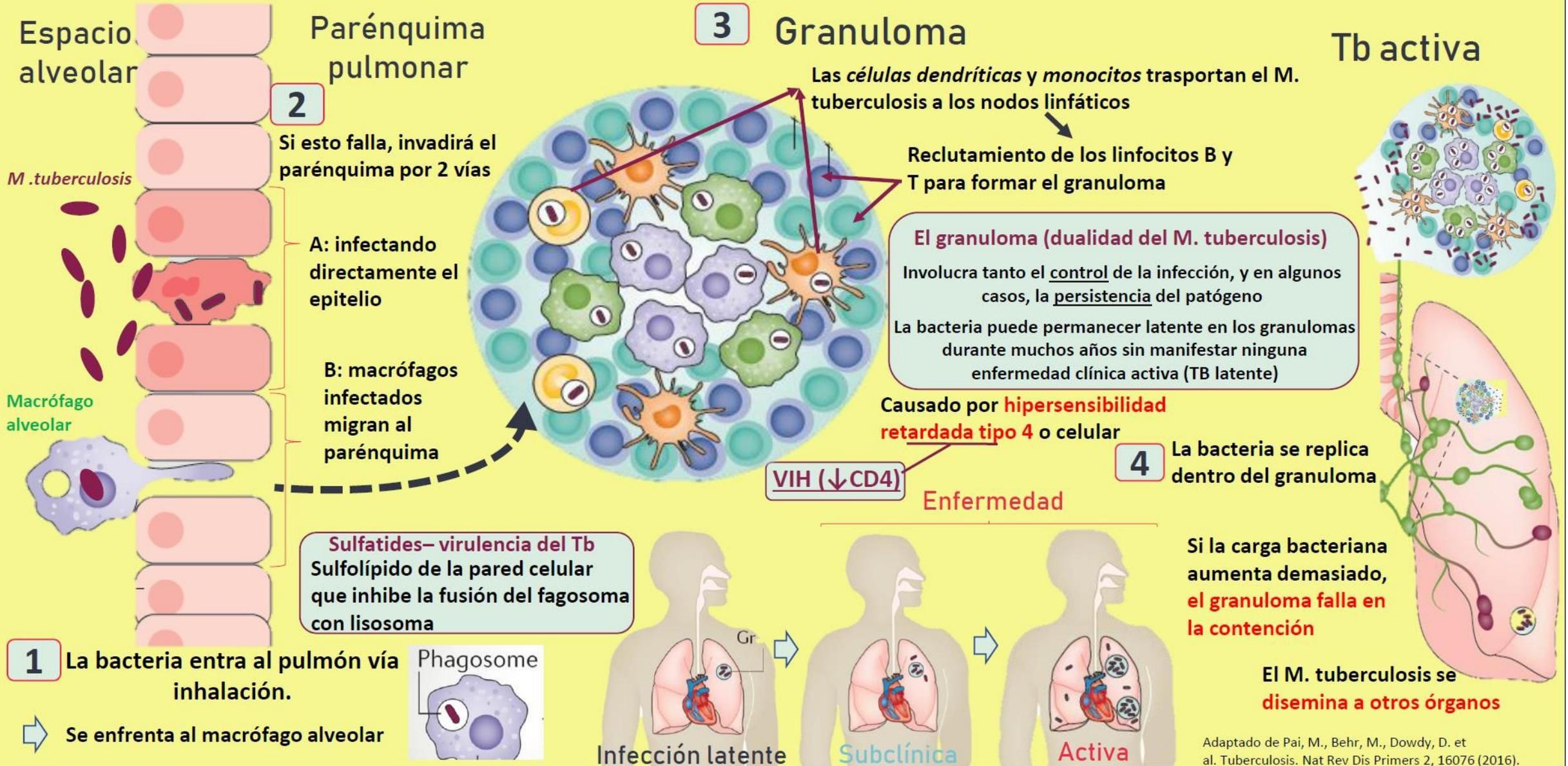
Dra. Macarena Garcia

Dra. Sofía Arrieta

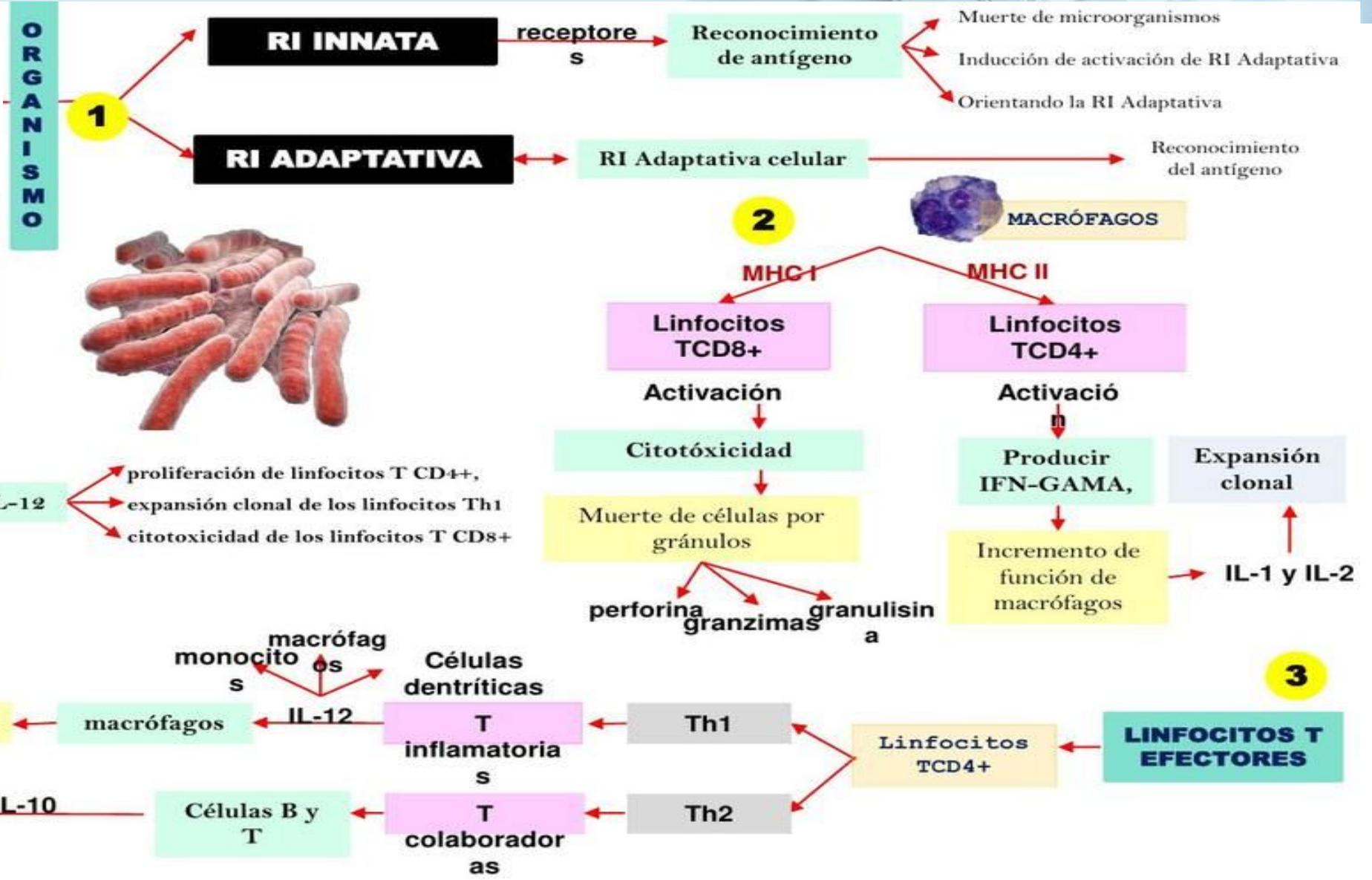
Neumólogas-

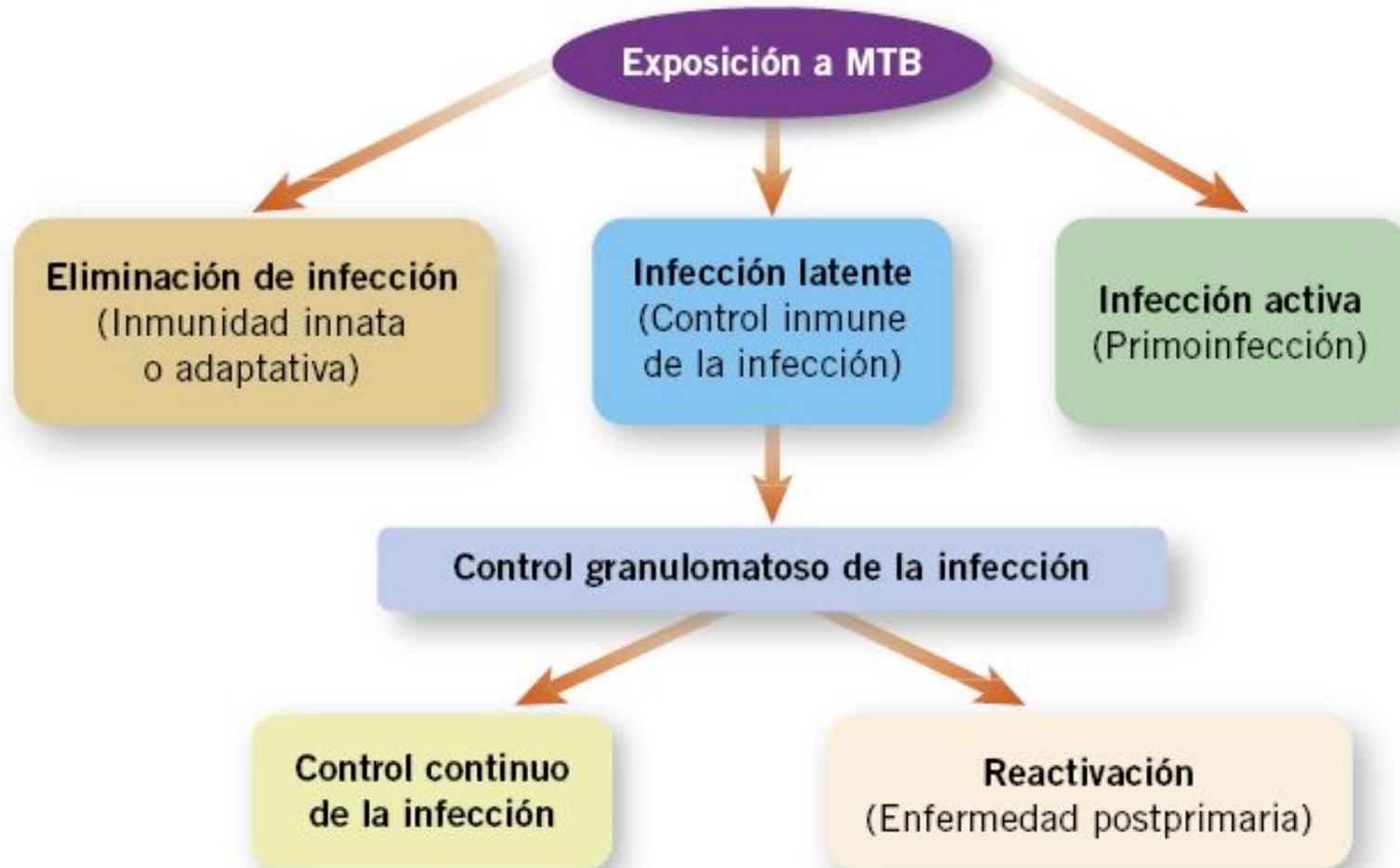
Médicas Supervisoras -CHLAEP

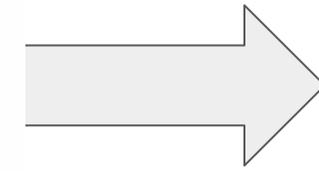
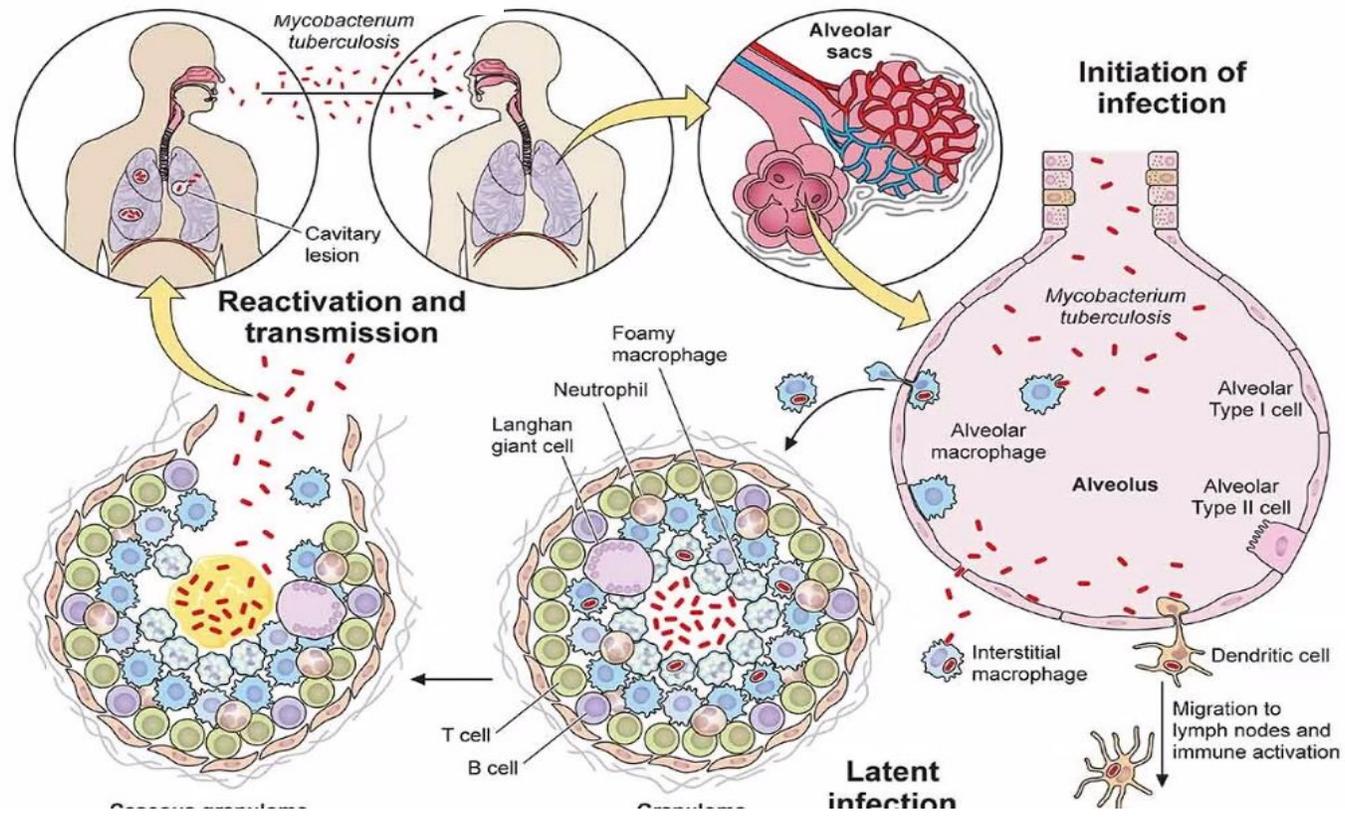
Tuberculosis



MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
 Bacteria aeróbica estricta.
 Mayor cantidad de casos de tuberculosis.
 Transmisión por inhalación.
 Llegan a los alveolos pulmonares.







Enfermedades:
VIH
EAI

Farmacológicas

Fármacos a tener en cuenta para cribar ITBL

¿QUE SABEMOS HOY?





1. Agentes cytokine targeted

Cytokine targets	Biological agents
TNF- α	Infliximab Adalimumab Etanercept Golimumab Certolizumab
IL-1	Anakinra
IL-2	Basiliximab
IL-5	Mepolizumab Reslizumab
IL-12/23	Ustekinumab
BAFF/BLyS	Belimumab
IgE	Omalizumab

2. Agentes cell receptor targeted

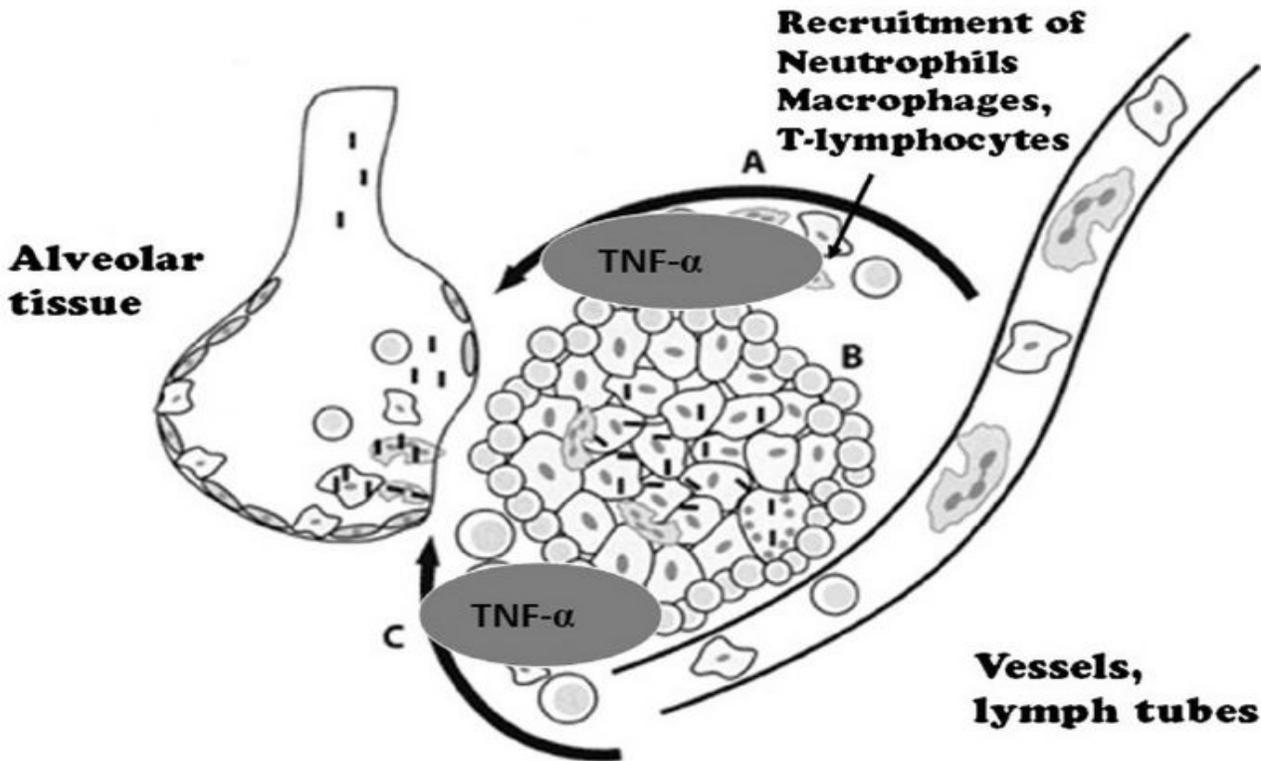
Receptor targets	Biological agents
CD2	Alefacept
CD3	Blinatumomab
CD19	
CD20	Rituximab Ocrelizumab Omalizumab
CD30	Brentuximab
CD38	Daratumumab
CD52	Alemtuzumab
CD319 (SLAMF7)	Elotuzumab
Integrins	Natalizumab Vedolizumab

3. Small molecule

Receptor targets	Biological agents
Janus kinase	Tofacitinib Baricitinib Ruxolitinib
Bruton's tyrosine kinase	Ibrutinib Acalabrutinib
BCR-ABL	Imatinib Dasatinib Nilotinib Ponatinib Bosutinib
Anaplastic lymphoma kinase	Crizotinib Ceritinib Alectinib Brigatinib
Phosphoinositide 3-kinase	Idelalisib Copanlisib
Spleen tyrosine kinase	Fostamatinib

TNF alfa

Roles of TNF- α ; Granuloma formation and Inducing of apoptosis in TB-infected macrophages

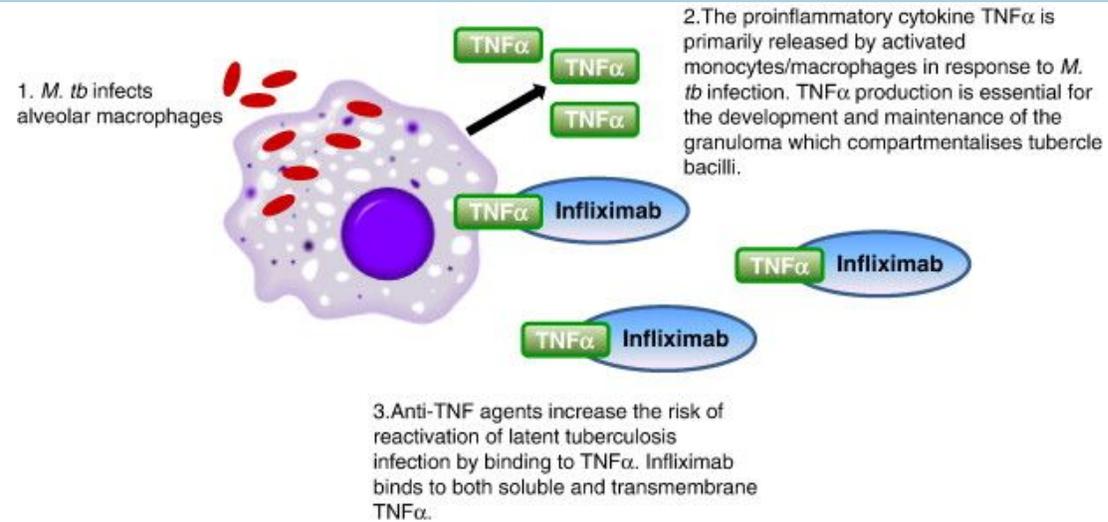


-Clara acción formación y mantenimiento del granuloma.

Anti TNF alfa

Anti TNF alfa:

**infiximab
adalimumab
golimumab
certolizumab
etanercept**



Incrementan riesgo de infecciones graves.

Mayor riesgo

Adalimumab

Infiximab

**Infeccion grave mas frecuente
Tuberculosis**

Drug-specific risk of tuberculosis in patients with rheumatoid arthritis treated with anti-TNF therapy: results from the British Society for Rheumatology Biologics Register (BSRBR)

[W G Dixon](#),¹ [K L Hyrich](#),¹ [K D Watson](#),¹ [M Lunt](#),¹ [J Galloway](#),¹ [A Ustianowski](#),² B S R B R Control Centre Consortium, and [D P M Symmons](#)¹, on behalf of the BSR Biologics Register



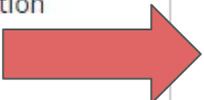
Metodologia

Estudio observacional en el cual se comparo el riesgo de TB en mas de 10.712 pacientes tratados con anti TNF alfa y 3232 tratados con farmacos tradicionales modificadores.

Resultados

- 3 a 4 veces mayor riesgo de TB con anti TNF alfa.
- menor tiempo a TB. Media 5,5 meses.
- 62% casos extrapulmonares



Medication	Effect on immune system	Associated infections*	Pre-treatment testing [†]	Pre-treatment vaccinations ^Δ
TNFi				
Infliximab	Inhibits macrophage activation and granuloma formation and function 	Bacterial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tuberculosis[◇] and other mycobacterial infections ▪ <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> ▪ <i>Nocardia</i> spp. ▪ <i>Legionella</i> spp. Viral: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HBV ▪ HCV ▪ Herpes zoster virus Fungal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Endemic mycoses (histoplasmosis, blastomycosis, coccidioidomycosis, paracoccidioidomycosis, talaromycosis) ▪ Candidal infections ▪ Cryptococcal infection ▪ Aspergillosis Parasitic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> (rare) 	Test for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TBI ▪ HBV ▪ HCV ▪ In endemic regions, obtain history of possible recent (eg, in the last two years) infection with endemic fungi. If history is concerning, obtain a chest radiograph. ▪ In coccidioidomycosis-endemic regions, obtain <i>Coccidioides</i> serology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Routine age-appropriate vaccinations ▪ Pneumococcal vaccine(s) ▪ RZV <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center;">   </div> </div>
Etanercept [◇]				
Adalimumab				
Certolizumab pegol				
Golimumab				



Anti Celulas B

Agent	Type of agent	Cellular target	Key approved indication(s) ^b
Rituximab	Chimeric MAb	CD20	CLL, various lymphomas, RA, pemphigus vulgaris
Ocrelizumab	Humanized MAb	CD20	Multiple sclerosis
Ofatumumab	Human MAb	CD20	Refractory CLL
Obinutuzumab	Humanized MAb	CD20	CLL, follicular lymphoma
Inebilizumab	Humanized MAb	CD19	Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders
Belimumab	Human MAb	BlySS/BAFF ^a	Refractory SLE

^aBlySS, B lymphocyte-specific stimulator; BAFF, B cell-activating factor.

^bCLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus.



Rituximab seems to be a safer alternative in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis with tuberculosis

Yavuz Pehlivan¹, Bunyamin Kisacik¹, Vuslat Kecik Bosnak², Ahmet Mesut Onat¹

Correspondence to Dr Yavuz Pehlivan, drpehlivan@hotmail.com

Rituximab (RTX) as an Alternative to TNF-Alpha Antagonists in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis and High Risk of Severe Infections: A Systematic Analysis of the Experience in One Center

[P Xanthouli](#), [S Sailer](#), and [C Fiehn](#)*✉ [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

Anti CD20: Rituximab, Ocrelizumab

Risk of tuberculosis in patients with chronic immune-mediated inflammatory diseases treated with biologics and tofacitinib: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials and long-term extension studies

Alejandro Souto ¹, José Ramón Maneiro ², Eva Salgado ², Loreto Carmona ², Juan J Gomez-Reino ³

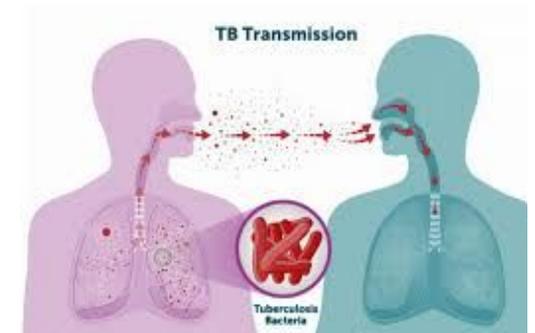
Affiliations + expand

PMID: 24821849 DOI: 10.1093/rheumatology/keu172

Revisión
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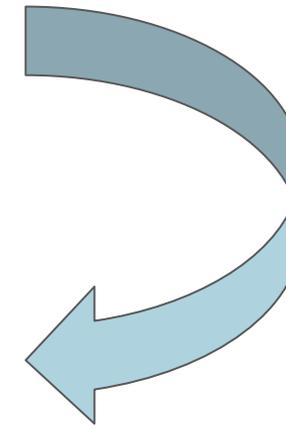
Sin riesgo infecciones graves,
incluido TB





Infectious Complications of Biological and Small Molecule Targeted Immunomodulatory Therapies

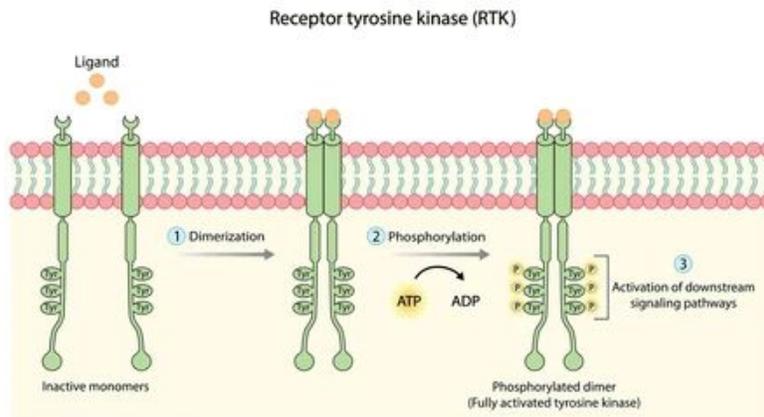
 Joshua S. Davis,^{a,b,c} David Ferreira,^d Emma Paige,^e Craig Gedye,^{d,f} Michael Boyle^{a,c}



Routine screening for tuberculosis is not recommended.

Inhibidores Tirocin Kinasa

Familia enzimas involucradas en los pasos iniciales de las cascadas intracelulares

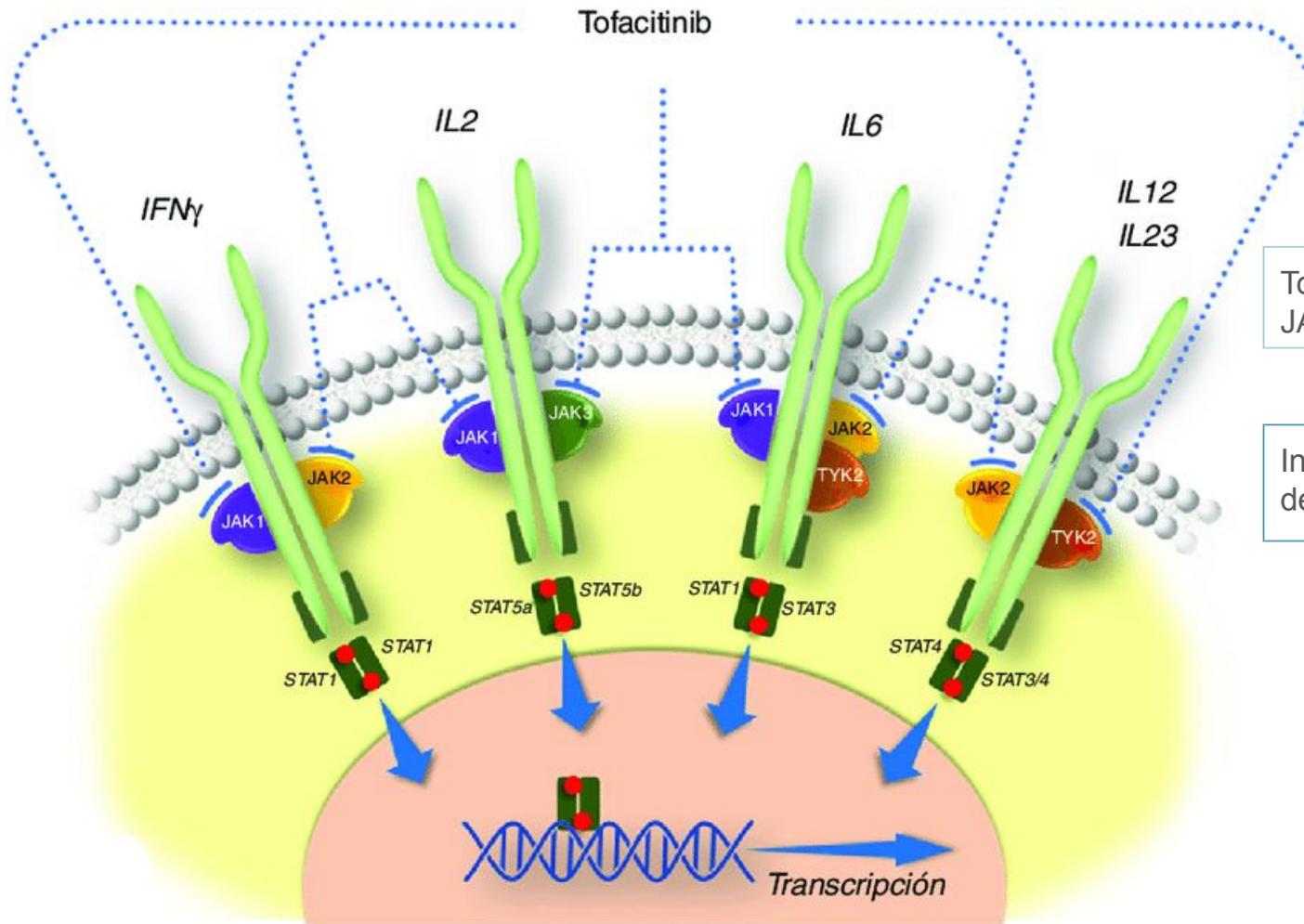


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TABLE 14 Individual and class overview of tyrosine kinase inhibitor drugs

Class	Drug	Approved indication(s)
JAK inhibitors	Tofacitinib	Rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, ulcerative colitis
	Baricitinib	Rheumatoid arthritis
	Ruxolitinib	Myelofibrosis, polycythemia rubra vera
BTK inhibitors	Ibrutinib	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia, small lymphocytic lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, marginal zone lymphoma, chronic graft-versus-host disease
	Acalabrutinib	Mantle cell lymphoma
PI3K inhibitors	Idelalisib	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia, small lymphocytic lymphoma, follicular lymphoma
	Copanlisib	Follicular lymphoma
BCR-ABL inhibitors	Imatinib	Ph ⁺ chronic myeloid leukemia, Ph ⁺ acute lymphoblastic leukemia, PDGFR ⁺ myelodysplasia or myeloproliferative disorder, chronic eosinophilic leukemia, hypereosinophilic syndrome, aggressive systemic mastocytosis with eosinophilia, gastrointestinal stromal tumor
	Dasatinib	Ph ⁺ chronic myeloid leukemia, Ph ⁺ acute lymphoblastic leukemia
	Nilotinib	Ph ⁺ chronic myeloid leukemia
	Ponatinib	Ph ⁺ or T3151 mutant chronic myeloid leukemia or acute lymphoblastic leukemia
	Bosutinib	Ph ⁺ chronic myeloid leukemia
Spleen TKIs	Fostamatinib	Chronic immune thrombocytopenia
ALK inhibitors	Crizotinib	ALK ⁺ or ROS1 ⁺ advanced non-small cell lung cancer
	Ceritinib	ALK ⁺ advanced non-small cell lung cancer
	Alectinib	ALK ⁺ advanced non-small cell lung cancer
	Brigatinib	ALK ⁺ advanced non-small cell lung cancer

Inhibidores JAK: Tofacitinib



Tofacitinib: Inhibidor competitivo reversible de JAK1, JAK2 y JAK3

Inhibe la proliferación de linfocitos T y células dendríticas.

ESCMID Study Group for Infections in Compromised Hosts (ESGICH) Consensus Document on the safety of targeted and biological therapies: an infectious diseases perspective (Intracellular signaling pathways: tyrosine kinase and mTOR inhibitors)

[M. Reinwald](#) ¹⁾  [J.T. Silva](#) ²⁾ · [N.J. Mueller](#) ³⁾ · ... · [M. Fernández-Ruiz](#) ^{9),5)} · [P. Grossi](#) ¹⁰⁾ · [J.M. Aguado](#) ^{9),5)} ... [Show more](#)

Drug	Type of infection	No. of events/100 PY (reference[s]) with:
		Drug
Tofacitinib	All serious infections	3.1 (937), 2.7 (1248), 3.0 (1249), 2.6 (1250)
	Herpes zoster	2.6 (1251), 4.3 (937), 3.9 (1248), 3.9 (1252)
	Tuberculosis	0.2 (1253), 0.2 (1254), 0.2 (1248)
Baricitinib	All serious infections	2.5 (1258)
	Herpes zoster	
Ruxolitinib	All serious infections	3.5 (1260), 5.3 (1261)
	Herpes zoster	
	Tuberculosis	



