

Primary drug resistance among tuberculosis patients with diabetes mellitus: a retrospective study among 7223 cases in China

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Background: Given the high burden of tuberculosis (TB) and diabetes mellitus (DM) in China and the worse outcome of TB-DM cases (refers to TB patients with diabetes), and drug-resistant tuberculosis cases (DR-TB), it is of great significance to explore the association between diabetes and primary DR-TB for TB elimination target in China. We assessed the clinical characteristics, drug-resistance profile, and increased risk of resistance among TB-DM patients across China from 2004 to 2017.

Method: 7223 cases with drug-susceptibility data were collected from Shandong, China. Categorical baseline characteristics of new TB cases were compared by DM status using Fisher's exact or Pearson Chi-square test. Univariable analysis and multivariable logistic models were used to estimate the association between diabetes and different drug-resistance profiles and the risk factors of primary drug resistance among TB-DM cases.

Result: Of 7223 newly diagnosed TB patients, 426 (5.90%) were TB-DM cases. TB-DM cases were more likely to be older, accompanied by higher body mass index (BMI) and hypertension than TB-no DM cases (refers to TB patients without diabetes). The rates of DR-TB (21.83% vs 16.96%), polydrug resistant TB (PDR-TB, 6.10% vs 3.80%), isoniazid (INH)+streptomycin (SM)-resistant TB (4.93% vs 3.13%), and SM-resistant TB (16.20% vs 11.7%) among TB-DM group were higher than TB-no DM group, $P < 0.05$. DM was significantly associated with any DR-TB (adjusted (aOR):1.30; 95% CI, 1.02–1.65), SM-related resistance (aOR: 1.43; 95% CI, 1.08–1.88), PDR-TB (OR: 1.57; 95% CI, 1.04–2.36; aOR: 1.59; 95% CI, 1.04–2.44), compared with pan-susceptible TB patients ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Our study indicated that TB-DM groups had a higher proportion of drug resistance than TB groups, and diabetes was identified as a risk factor of total DR, PDR, SM resistance and INH+SM resistance among newly diagnosed TB cases. Good management of diabetes and TB infection screening program among DM patients might be necessary for improving TB control in China.

Keywords: tuberculosis, primary drug resistance, diabetes, risk factor

Introduction

Globally, there were approximately 10 million new tuberculosis (TB) cases and an estimated 400 million diabetes cases in 2017, and of which 558,000 were multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB, defined as resistance to at least rifampicin and isoniazid) or rifampin-resistant TB (RR-TB). Both TB and diabetes mellitus (DM) were one of the top 10 causes of death, and TB was the leading cause of death from a single infectious agent (more than HIV/AIDS).^{1,2} Previous studies^{3–5} had demonstrated that DM was a risk factor of TB infection, and there was a three-fold increased risk of TB infection

among people with DM than those without. It was reported that the proportions of TB-DM (refers to TB patients with diabetes) cases among newly diagnosed TB patients in India, some Pacific islands, and Texas–Mexico border region were 54%, 40%, and 25%, respectively.⁶

Recently, epidemiological studies and whole-genome sequencing analysis of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* provided evidence that the majority of drug-resistant tuberculosis cases (DR-TB) were due to primary infection of resistant TB strains,^{7,8} and whether concomitant diabetes was a risk factor of primary infection for DR-TB remained understudied. Researches in India, Spain, and Turkey had found that 10–23% of MDR-TB patients had concomitant diabetes.⁹ Due to global increases in MDR-TB and DM,^{1,2} it was a necessity to explore the relationship between diabetes and primary drug resistance of TB.⁹ Other studies^{10,11} have reported the association between diabetes and MDR-TB, but the results were controversial and their samples were not enough as well. In addition, there remains a paucity of information about the relationship between diabetes and various subgroups of primary DR-TB and clinical characteristics of TB-DM cases, especially in China, which had the second highest burden of TB in 2017.¹

Given the high burden of TB and diabetes in China and the worse outcome of TB-DM cases and DR-TB cases,^{1,11} it is of significance to explore the association between diabetes and primary DR-TB for TB elimination target in China. Thus, the objectives of the present study were 1) to estimate the prevalence of TB-DM patients among new TB cases and DR-TB cases in Shandong, China, from 2004 to 2017; 2) to explore the clinical characteristics of newly diagnosed TB-DM patients compared with TB cases without DM (TB-no DM); 3) to investigate the increased risk of various primary drug resistance among TB-DM patients.

Methods

Ethics statement

Ethical approvals of our study were obtained from the Ethics Committee of Shandong Provincial Hospital, affiliated with Shandong University (SPH) and the Ethics Committee of Shandong Provincial Chest Hospital (SPCH), China. Before data collection, statistical analysis, and reporting, any personal identifiers of TB patients were removed by monitoring stations. Patient informed consents were not required, and this study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Setting and participants

Between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2017, a retrospective observational study of people who were newly diagnosed with TB was conducted in Shandong, China. Shandong, a coastal province of the East China region, consisted of 17 municipalities and 140 counties (districts) with 100 million inhabitants in 2018. It is located at 36°24' N latitude 118°24' E longitude with an area of 157,100 km². According to a national survey of TB in 2010, there were 211,900 active pulmonary TB cases (range: 170,100 to 253,600), and TB prevalence was 271 per 100,000 among people aged >15 years in Shandong, China.¹² The prevalence of diabetes, prediabetes, and previously diagnosed diabetes in Shandong was estimated to be 3.5%, 6.0%, and 1.2%, respectively.¹³

This study involved 7223 new TB cases with drug susceptibility data and information on diabetes, of which 426 (5.9%) TB cases suffered from diabetes. Two province-level hospitals (SPH and SPCH), 13 municipal-level, and 21 county-level local health departments were responsible for the surveillance of DR-TB in Shandong from 2004 to 2017. Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics on age, sex, body mass index (BMI), drinking, smoking, cavity, and extrapulmonary TB were collected by questionnaires. Patients infected with nontuberculosis mycobacteria (NTM), retreated TB cases, or patients without information on diabetes were excluded (Figure 1).

Laboratory diagnosis and drug susceptibility testing

Each surveillance site collected two sputum samples from all eligible patients, and then sent all sputum samples to the TB Reference Laboratory of Shandong Provincial Chest Hospital (SPCH). Further examinations including bacteriologic culture, drug susceptibility testing (DST), and species identification were performed in this laboratory. Isolates were inoculated into tubes of acidified Löwenstein–Jensen (L-J) medium after conventional pretreatment process.¹⁴ Cultures with growing colonies were sent for further identification and DST. Based on previous published protocol,¹⁵ standard traditional biochemical testings including P-nitrobenzoic acid, 2-thiophene carboxylic acid hydrazide testing, and 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis (MicroSeq ID Microbial Identification Software (version 2.0); Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA)¹⁶ were used to differentiate *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from other *Mycobacteria spp.*

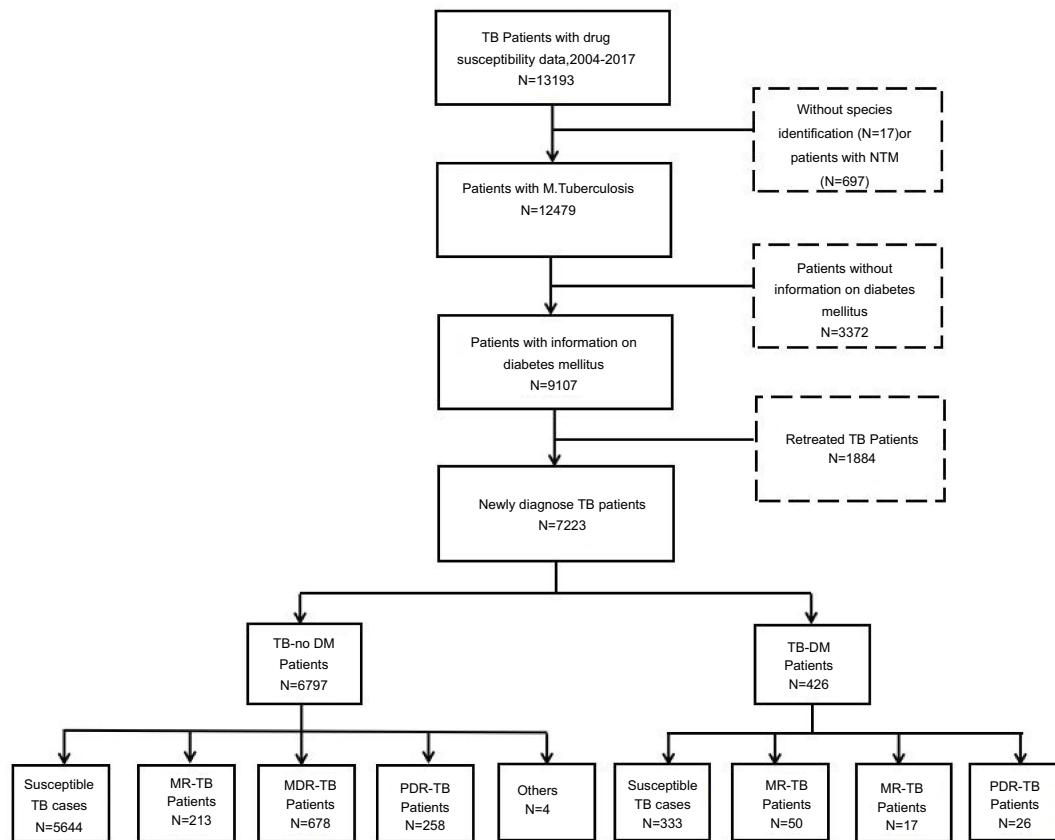


Figure 1 TB-DM patients and TB-no DM patients in Shandong, China. TB-no DM refers to TB patients without diabetes; others in TB-No DM refer to those which are DR-TB but belong not to MR-TB, MDR-TB, and PDR-TB.

Abbreviations: NTM, nontuberculous mycobacteria; DR-TB, drug-resistant tuberculosis; MR-TB, mono-resistant tuberculosis; MDR-TB, multi-resistant tuberculosis; PDR-TB, polydrug resistant tuberculosis; TB-DM refers to TB patients with diabetes.

The diagnosis of diabetes has been based on glucose criteria for decades, including the fasting plasma glucose (FPG) and the 75-g oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT).¹⁷ The screening and laboratory diagnosis for DM strictly followed national guidelines, and an FPG was examined by venous plasma and biochemical analyzer with cutoff thresholds recommended by the WHO.^{17,18} Diagnostic criteria include the following: 1) $FPG \geq 7.0$ mmol/L (126 mg/dl); 2) A 2-hr plasma glucose level of 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) or higher during OGTT.¹⁸

DST of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* was performed using absolute concentration method on L-J media, and all procedures were carried out in accordance with the guideline of WHO.¹⁹ The concentrations of four first-line anti-TB drugs were as follows: 0.2 µg/mL (isoniazid, INH), 40 µg/mL (rifampin, RFP), 10 µg/mL (streptomycin, SM), and 2 µg/mL (ethambutol, EMB). DST of ethionamide, fluoroquinolone, kanamycin, and pyrazinamide was not routinely performed. Two professionally trained investigators were independently responsible for quality assessment and data extraction, and all laboratories involved in our study regularly accepted the

external quality assessment of Superior TB National Reference laboratory in SPCH.

Definitions²⁰

DR-TB is classified as having acquired or primary drug resistance on the basis of a history of previous treatment.

TB-DM and TB-no DM were defined as TB patients with or without diabetes, respectively.

Mono-resistance (MR) refers to resistance to one first-line anti-TB drug only.

Polydrug resistance (PDR) refers to resistance to more than one first-line anti-TB drug, other than both isoniazid and rifampicin.

Multidrug resistance (MDR) refers to resistance to at least both isoniazid and rifampicin.

Statistical analysis

Categorical baseline characteristics of new TB cases including age (0–14, 15–24, 25–44, 45–64, 65+), sex (male or female), BMI (<18.5, 18.5–24.9, ≥25), drinking (yes/no),

smoking (yes/no), cavity (yes/no), and patient type (extrapulmonary TB/pulmonary TB) were compared by DM status using Fisher's exact or Pearson Chi-square test. Univariable analysis and multivariable logistic models were used to estimate the association between diabetes and different drug-resistance profile (for instance, DR-TB, MDR-TB, PDR-TB, SM-resistant TB, and SM+INH resistant TB). Similarly, logistic regression models were applied to explore the risk factors of primary drug resistance among TB-DM cases as well. Covariates adjusted for multivariable models were chosen based on previous studies.^{4,11} Factors including age, sex (male or female), BMI, drinking (yes/no), smoking (yes/no), cavity (yes/no) and hypertension (yes/no) were adjusted for multivariable logistic regression model. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software (version 20.0). A two-sided *P*-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Study cohort and baseline characteristics

During the study period, a total of 7223 newly diagnosed TB patients with drug susceptibility data and information on diabetes were included; 6797 (94.10%) were TB-no DM cases and 426 (5.90%) were TB-DM cases. The mean age of TB cases (48.76±20.13 years) was younger than TB-DM cases (55.66±11.33 years) (*P*<0.001). Both these two groups had more males than females, and the proportion of male cases was 83.51% (5676/6797) and 86.38% (368/426), respectively (*P*>0.01). The age distribution of TB-no DM cases and TB-DM cases showed about 0.28% and 0.00% under age 14, 17.12% and 2.12% between the ages of 15 and 24 years, 26.07% and 18.63% between 25 and 44 years, 31.50% and 51.18% between the ages of 45 and 64 years, and 25.03% and 28.05% aged more than 65 years, respectively. Moreover, TB-DM group had more cases aged between 25–44 and 45–64 years, and less cases between 15 and 24 years than TB-no DM group (*P*<0.001). The percentage of cavity (62.05%), smokers (33.68%), and drinkers (29.71%) among TB-DM cases was higher than that among TB-no DM cases (42.43%, 25.83%, 21.95%, respectively) (*P*<0.01). There were no significant differences in types (extrapulmonary TB/pulmonary TB) and some comorbidities including asthma (0.50% vs 0.70%), COPD (2.24% vs 2.58%), bronchiectasis (0.40% vs 0.47%), silicosis (0.21% vs 0.00%), and cancer (0.25% vs 0.24%) between TB-no DM group and TB-DM group (*P*>0.05). Furthermore, we found that TB-DM cases were more likely to be accompanied by hypertension (7.04% vs 1.21%),

P<0.001. The average BMI of TB-no DM group and TB-DM group was 20.34±3.26 and 21.51±3.09, respectively (*P*>0.05), and the latter group had more cases between 18.5 and 24.9 (70.15% vs 74.65%) or ≥25 (4.60% vs 10.80%) but less cases <18.5 (25.25% vs 14.55%), *P*<0.05 (Table 1).

Drug-resistance profile

As shown in Table 2 and Figure S1, all these patients enrolled in our study were available for DST results, and the rates of DR-TB, PDR-TB, SM-resistant TB, INH+SM resistant TB among TB-DM group were higher than TB-no DM group (*P*<0.05). Among 6797 TB-no DM cases and 426 TB-DM cases, 16.96% and 21.83% were DR-TB (*P*<0.05); 9.97% and 11.74% were MR-TB (*P*>0.05) including SM (5.68% vs 7.75%, *P*>0.05), INH (3.18% vs 3.05%, *P*>0.05), RFP (0.85% vs 0.94%, *P*>0.05), EMB (0.19% vs 0.00%); 3.13% and 3.99% were MDR-TB (*P*>0.05) including MDR1 (INH+RFP, 0.68% vs 1.41%, *P*>0.05), MDR2 (INH+RFP+EMB+SM, 0.66% vs 1.41%, *P*>0.05), MDR3 (INH+RFP+SM, 1.62% vs 1.17%, *P*>0.05); and 3.80% and 6.10% were PDR-TB (*P*<0.05) including PDR1 (INH+EMB, 0.10% vs 0.23%, *P*<0.05), PDR2 (INH+SM, 3.13% vs 4.93%, *P*>0.05), PDR3 (RFP+SM, 0.29% vs 0.94%, *P*>0.05), respectively. In addition, the proportion of any resistance to first-line drugs (INH, RFP, EMB, SM) was 9.70% vs 12.21% (*P*>0.05), 4.38% vs 5.87% (*P*>0.05), 1.34% vs 1.64% (*P*>0.05), and 11.70% vs 16.20% (*P*<0.01) among TB-no DM group and TB-DM group, respectively.

Risk factors of primary drug resistance among TB-DM cases

Among the 426 TB-DM patients with available DST results, 333 (79.17%) were fully susceptible, and 93 patients (21.83%) had any resistance. In univariate analysis, TB-DM patients who were male (OR: 1.08; 95% CI, 0.55–2.14), or with higher BMI (18.5–24.9, OR: 1.58; 95% CI, 0.76–3.26; or ≥25, OR: 1.27; 95% CI, 0.47–3.42), smoking history (OR: 1.13; 95% CI, 0.67–1.88), and alcohol use (OR: 1.33; 95% CI, 0.79–2.25) had a higher risk of primary drug resistance. In contrast, older age (25–44 years, OR: 0.55; 95% CI, 0.12–2.42; or 45–64 years, OR: 0.60; 95% CI, 0.15–2.48, or ≥65 years, OR: 0.48; 95% CI, 0.11–2.06), cavity (OR: 0.83; 95% CI, 0.51–1.35), and hypertension (OR: 0.73; 95% CI, 0.06–9.16) were protective factors of primary drug resistance. However, none of those were statistically significant (*P*>0.05). The results of the multivariable analysis were in accordance with the above except for smoking factor (Table 3).

Table I Baseline characteristics of 7223 newly diagnosed adult TB patients in Shandong, China, 2004–2017

Characteristics	TB patients without diabetes n=6797	TB patients with diabetes n=426	P-value
Age (years) (n=6759/n=424)			
Average	48.76±20.13	55.66±11.33	P<0.001**
0–14	19/6759 (0.28%)	0/424 (0.00%)	0.62
15–24	1157/6759 (17.12%)	9/424 (2.12%)	P<0.001**
25–44	1762/6759 (26.07%)	79/424 (18.63%)	P<0.001**
45–64	2129/6759 (31.50%)	217/424 (51.18%)	P<0.001**
>65	1692/6759 (25.03%)	119/424 (28.07%)	0.16
Sex (n=6797/n=426)			
Female	1121/6797 (16.49%)	58/426 (13.62%)	0.12
Male	5676/6797 (83.51%)	368/426 (86.38%)	0.12
BMI (n=6217/n=426)			
Average	20.34±3.26	21.51±3.09	0.85
<18.5	1570/6217 (25.25%)	62/426 (14.55%)	P<0.001**
18.5–24.9	4361/6217 (70.15%)	318/426 (74.65%)	0.049*
≥25	286/6217 (4.60%)	46/426 (10.80%)	P<0.001**
Cavity (n=5887/n=390)			
No	3389/5877 (57.57%)	148/390 (37.95%)	P<0.001**
Yes	2498/5877 (42.43%)	242/390 (62.05%)	P<0.001**
Smoking (n=5261/n=380)			
No	3902/5261 (74.17%)	252/380 (66.32%)	0.001**
Yes	1359/5261 (25.83%)	128/380 (33.68%)	0.001**
Drinking (5229/n=377)			
No	4081/5299 (78.05%)	265/377 (70.29%)	P<0.001**
Yes	1148/5299 (21.95%)	112/377 (29.71%)	P<0.001**
Type (n=6797/n=426)			
Extrapulmonary TB	32/6759 (0.005%)	1/426 (0.24%)	0.72
Pulmonary TB	6765/6759 (0.995%)	425/426 (99.76%)	0.72
Comorbidities (n=6797/n=426)			
Asthma	34/6759 (0.50%)	3/426 (0.70%)	0.48
COPD	152/6759 (2.24%)	11/426 (2.58%)	0.64
Bronchiectasis	27/6759 (0.40%)	2/426 (0.47%)	0.69
Silicosis	14/6759 (0.21%)	0/426 (0.00%)	1.00
Hypertension	83/6759 (1.22%)	30/426 (7.04%)	P<0.001**
Cancer	17/6759 (0.25%)	1/426 (0.24%)	1.00

Note: **P<0.01; *P<0.05.

Abbreviation: BMI, body mass index.

The association between DM and primary drug-resistance profile

Table 4 illustrates the association between DM and primary anti-TB drug resistance. In univariate analysis, DM was significantly associated with PDR-TB (OR: 1.57; 95% CI, 1.04–2.36), but not with any DR-TB (OR: 1.195; 95% CI,

0.944–1.513), INH-related resistance (OR: 1.179; 95% CI, 0.87–1.60), RFP-related resistance (OR: 1.29; 95% CI, 0.86–1.96), SM-related resistance (OR: 1.28; 95% CI, 0.98–1.67), INH+SM resistance (OR: 1.50; 95% CI, 0.94–2.37), MR-TB (OR: 1.06; 95% CI, 0.78–1.44), and MDR-TB (OR: 1.19; 95% CI, 0.72–1.97), compared with patients with susceptible

Table 2 Drug-resistant profile among TB-DM patients and TB-No DM patients

Drug resistance	DR-TB patients without diabetes n=1153/6797 (16.96%)	DR-TB patients with diabetes n=93/426 (21.83%)	P-value
DR-TB (total)	1153 (16.96)	93 (21.83)	0.01*
Any resistance to first-line drug			
INH	659 (9.70)	52 (12.21)	0.09
RFP	298 (4.38)	25 (5.87)	0.15
EMB	91 (1.34)	7 (1.64)	0.60
SM	795 (11.70)	69 (16.20)	0.005**
MR TB (total)	678 (9.97)	50 (11.74)	0.24
INH	216 (3.18)	13 (3.05)	0.89
RFP	58 (0.85)	4 (0.94)	0.78
EMB	13 (0.19)	0 (0.00)	1.00
SM	386 (5.68)	33 (7.75)	0.08
Others	5 (0.07)	0 (0.00)	1.00
MDR (total)	213 (3.13)	17 (4.00)	0.33
MDR1: INH+RFP	46 (0.68)	6 (1.41)	0.08
MDR2: INH+RFP+EMB+SM	45 (0.66)	6 (1.41)	0.07
MDR3: INH+RFP+SM	110 (1.62)	5 (1.17)	0.48
Others	12 (0.18)	0 (0.00)	1.00
PDR	258 (3.80)	26 (6.10)	0.02*
PDR1: INH+EMB	7 (0.10)	1 (0.23)	0.39
PDR2: INH+SM	213 (3.13)	21 (4.93)	0.04*
PDR3: RFP+SM	20 (0.29)	4 (0.94)	0.05
Others	18 (0.26)	0 (0.00)	0.62

Note: * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$.

Abbreviations: TB, tuberculosis; DR-TB, drug-resistant tuberculosis; MR-TB, mono-resistant tuberculosis; MDR-TB, multi-resistant tuberculosis; PDR-TB, polydrug resistant tuberculosis; EMB, ethambutol; INH, isoniazid; RFP, rifampin; SM, streptomycin.

strains. When analyzed in multivariable logistic regression model, we found that DM was significantly associated with any DR-TB (adjusted OR (aOR): 1.30; 95% CI, 1.02–1.65), SM-related resistance (aOR: 1.43; 95% CI, 1.08–1.88), PDR-TB (aOR: 1.59; 95% CI, 1.04–2.44), compared with pan-susceptible TB patients ($P < 0.05$).

Discussion

Our findings provided an account of the high prevalence of DM among new TB cases, the differences in clinical characteristics between TB-DM cases and TB-no DM cases, the drug-resistance profile classified by DM, and the increased RR of primary drug resistance among TB-DM cases in China. This retrospective observational research among 7223 TB cases in China revealed that DM was a risk factor for primary drug resistance including any DR-TB, SM-related resistance, and PDR-TB among newly diagnosed TB cases compared to pan-susceptible TB cases. Our findings suggested that diabetes may make people become more

susceptible to MDR-TB strains, thus resulting in a higher risk of primary drug resistance.

We observed that the percentage of TB-DM among total TB cases in Shandong, China, was 5.90%, and a meta-analysis on 84 studies from 31 countries found that the ratio of DM among TB patients in various low-income and middle-income countries varied from 1.80% to 45%, with the majority ($n=44$) between 10% and 30%.²¹ It was widely accepted that DM was a major risk factor of TB infection as a result of a weakened immune system,^{4–6,22} for example, DM patients tended to be accompanied with abnormally regulated cytokine responses to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.²³ However, potential biological mechanisms remain largely unknown.^{22,23} A study of 6276 active TB cases in Australia found that the crude RR and adjusted RR of TB among all people with DM were 1.78 (95% CI: 1.17–2.73) and 1.48 (95% CI: 1.04–2.10), respectively.²⁴ It was estimated that stopping the rise of diabetes would avoid 6 million (95% CI: 5.1–6.9) incident cases in 13 countries with high TB burden during 20 years, and the diabetes epidemiology could substantially affect TB epidemic

Table 3 Univariable and multivariable analysis of risk factors for DR-TB in patients with diabetes

Characteristics	Non-DR n=333(%)	DR-TB n=93(%)	Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
			OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value
Age (years)						
15–24	6 (1.80)	3 (3.23)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
25–44	62 (18.62)	17 (18.28)	0.55 (0.12–2.42)	0.43	0.48 (0.11–2.20)	0.35
45–64	167 (50.15)	50 (53.76)	0.60 (0.15–2.48)	0.48	0.53 (0.12–2.24)	0.38
≥65	96 (28.83)	23 (24.73)	0.48 (0.11–2.06)	0.32	0.43 (0.10–1.89)	0.26
Sex						
Female	46 (13.81)	12 (12.90)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Male	287 (86.19)	81 (87.10)	1.08 (0.55–2.14)	0.82	1.01 (0.49–2.09)	0.97
BMI						
<18.5	52 (15.62)	10 (10.75)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
18.5–24.9	244 (73.27)	74 (79.5%)	1.58 (0.76–3.26)	0.22	1.53 (0.72–3.24)	0.27
≥25	37 (11.11)	9 (9.68)	1.27 (0.47–3.42)	0.64	1.12 (0.38–3.23)	0.84
Cavity						
No	112 (33.63)	36 (38.71)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Yes	191 (57.36)	51 (54.84)	0.83 (0.51–1.35)	0.46	0.80 (0.49–1.33)	0.39
Smoking						
No	200 (60.06)	52 (55.9)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Yes	99 (29.73)	29 (31.18)	1.13 (0.67–1.88)	0.65	0.79 (0.38–1.65)	0.53
Drinking						
No	212 (63.66)	53 (56.99)	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Yes	84 (25.23)	28 (30.11)	1.33 (0.79–2.25)	0.28	1.56 (0.74–3.30)	0.24
Comorbidities						
COPD	9 (2.70)	2 (2.15)	0.67 (0.04–10.25)	0.77	-	-
Hypertension	22 (6.61)	8 (8.60)	0.73 (0.06–9.16)	0.81	0.659 (0.05–8.66)	0.75

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

in high burden countries.²⁵ Compared to those without DM, TB-DM cases in China were older with higher BMI and higher proportion of smokers and drinkers and were more likely to have cavities, in accordance with previous study in Indonesia, Peru, Romania, and South Africa.⁴ Our findings were consistent with previous studies that both age²⁶ and obesity²⁷ were risk factors for DM among TB cases, but in contrast with findings²⁸ that obesity was actually not identified as a risk factor of DM among TB patients because a majority of the population with TB in their study were undernourished, regardless of their diabetes status. There were no statistical significant associations between primary drug resistance and some social demographic factors or clinical characteristics including age (stratified into 0–14, 15–44, 45–64, 65+), BMI (stratified into <18.5, 18.5–24.9, ≥25), smoking, drinking, and

cavity among 426 TB-DM patients, and few previous studies had focused on risk factors of drug resistance among TB-DM group.¹¹

Previous researches had produced inconsistent results on the association between increased prevalence or risk of primary DR-TB with diabetes.^{10,11} Unlike our findings that TB-DM patients had a higher risk of any DR-TB, SM-related resistance, PDR-TB, but not MDR-TB, some retrospective cohort studies found that DM was significantly associated with MDR-TB in Caucasian (OR: 2.26, 95% CI: 1.66–3.07),¹¹ Asian (OR: 1.40, 95% CI: 1.01–1.95) subgroups,¹¹ and in Georgia (aOR: 2.27).²⁹ Another study of 507 TB patients included 183 with coexistence of type 2 DM (T2 DM) and revealed that T2 DM patients had higher odds of resistance to INH (OR: 3.9, 95% CI: 2.01, 7.9),

Table 4 Association between diabetes and primary anti-tuberculosis drug resistance

Type	Univariable analysis		Multivariable analysis	
	OR (95%CI)	P-value	aOR (95%CI)	P-value
Any DR-TB	1.20 (0.94–1.51)	0.14	1.30 (1.02–1.65)	0.04*
INH-related resistance	1.18 (0.87–1.60)	0.28	1.24 (0.92–1.69)	0.16
RFP-related resistance	1.29 (0.86–1.96)	0.22	1.45 (0.94–2.23)	0.09
SM-related resistance	1.28 (0.98–1.67)	0.07	1.43 (1.08–1.88)	0.01*
INH+SM resistance	1.50 (0.94–2.37)	0.09	1.53 (0.95–2.44)	0.08
MR-TB	1.06 (0.78–1.44)	0.70	1.17 (0.86–1.60)	0.32
PDR-TB	1.57 (1.04–2.36)	0.03*	1.59 (1.04–2.44)	0.03*
MDR-TB	1.19 (0.72–1.97)	0.50	1.36 (0.81–2.28)	0.25
Pan susceptible	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference

Note: * $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: DR-TB, drug-resistant tuberculosis; MR-TB, mono-resistant tuberculosis; MDR-TB, multi-resistant tuberculosis; PDR-TB, polydrug resistant tuberculosis; INH, isoniazid; RFP, rifampin; SM, streptomycin.

RFP (OR: 3.4, 95% CI: 1.6, 7.2) and pyrazinamide (OR: 9.4, 95% CI: 2.8, 25.6), and TB-T2DM patients (vs TB-no T2DM patients) were more likely to present with MDR TB (HR: 3.1; 95% CI: 1.7, 5.8; $p < 0.001$).¹⁰ However, these previous studies above put new and relapse TB cases together to estimate the OR of MDR among TB-DM patients (vs TB-no DM patients); thus, a confusing impact of diabetes on primary and acquired drug resistance among TB groups may be exhibited, most of which also failed to distinguish the effects on different first-line anti-TB drugs either.

A 1:1 matched case-control study (146 pairs of participants) conducted in Henan, China, found that primary MDR-TB cases were more likely to suffer from diabetes, cardiovascular disease or other respiratory diseases, or cancer (aOR: 57.1; 95% CI, 8.6–424.2). However, this study categorized diabetes with other diseases as general comorbidity factors; thus, the association between diabetes and primary MDR-TB was indeterminate.³⁰ Our study had explored the association of DM and various primary DR-TB cases separately, and to some extent, it made up the scarcity of former researches^{4,10,11} in this topic. Studies in model organisms indicated that drug-resistant TB strains were often associated with a fitness cost (refers to the lower virulence, infectivity, reproductive capacity, and less transmission than the drug-susceptible strains),^{31,32} while diabetes usually contributed to an altered immune function which may result in an increased susceptibility to bacterial infections such as TB,³³ but whether impaired immune system could lead to a higher risk of primary MDR-TB or other drug resistance needs further investigation. In some studies, MDR-TB strains had been

associated with less ongoing transmission than sensitive strains.^{32,34} For instance, a 3-year prospective cohort household follow-up study in South Lima and Callao, Peru, which measured the incidence of TB disease among 1055 household contacts of 213 MDR-TB index cases and 2362 household contacts of 487 drug-susceptible index cases, demonstrated that MDR-TB was less transmissible than drug-susceptible TB, at least in households.³² A low relative fitness of MDR-TB strains improves the possibilities of containing and diminishing the transmission of DR-TB strains.³² Researches in animal models^{35,36} and some molecular epidemiological studies^{31,32,37} by measuring the proportion of strains that were genetically clustered and attributable to recent transmission found that partial DR-TB strains were less pathogenic, whilst diabetes patients were more susceptible to developing infections than normal population due to immune system defenses and some diabetes-related health issues, such as nerve damage and reduced blood flow to the extremities.³⁸ However, more biological mechanisms and characteristics in genomics that could make a further explanation on how diabetes can influence the transmission of various types of DR-TB strains need further investigating.

This study has many strengths. First, total DR-TB patients had been stratified into various subgroups such as MDR-TB, MR-TB, PDR-TB, SM-resistant TB, and INH-resistant TB, which would make it possible for us to investigate the association between diabetes and the transmission of TB strains with different antibiotic resistance mutations. Second, our study had involved overall newly diagnosed TB cases with DM information and DST results in Shandong, China, from 2004 to 2017,

leading to a high reliability and validity of our results. This study also has several limitations. First, the diagnosis of DM was based on medical records of TB patients; therefore, it may lead to an information bias. Second, all TB patients with DST results were a minority of the total TB patients; therefore, the observations reported in our study may not be applicable to the general TB population in China. Third, DST for second-line anti-TB drugs was not routinely carried out in Shandong, China; thus, whether diabetes had an influence on primary resistance of second-line anti-TB drugs remained a question.

Conclusion

Few previous published studies have examined the risk factors and primary drug-resistant profile of TB-DM cases. Our study indicated that TB-DM groups (21.83%) had a higher proportion of drug resistance than TB groups (16.96%), and diabetes was identified as a risk factor of total DR, PDR, SM resistance, and INH+SM resistance among newly diagnosed TB cases. Further longitudinal studies exploring the short-term and long-term effects of diabetes on the transmission of resistant TB strains may be urgently needed. Our findings highlight that good management of diabetes and TB infection screening program among DM patients might be necessary for improving DR-TB control in China.

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Author contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary material

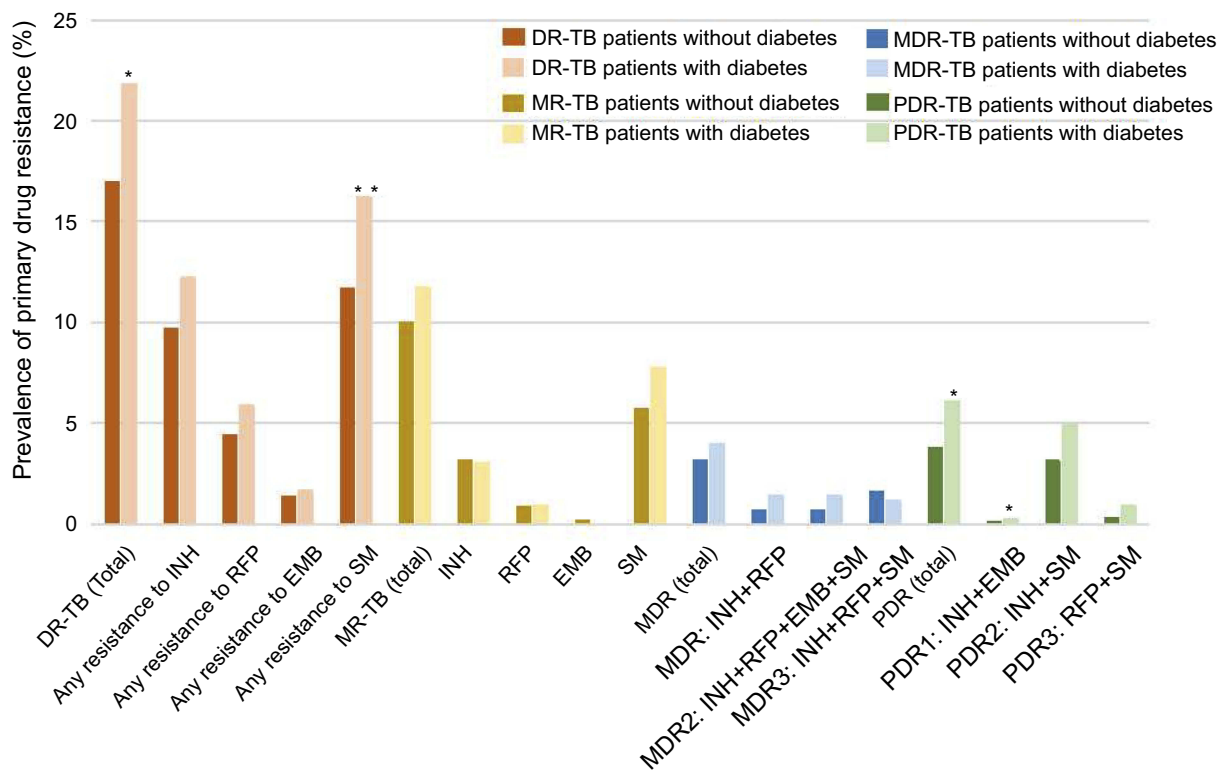


Figure S1 Overall drug resistance (%) in TB patients with and without diabetes. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$.

Notes: Multidrug resistance (MDR) refers to resistance to at least both isoniazide and rifampicin. MDR1 refers to resistance to both isoniazide and rifampicin, but sensitive to other anti-TB drugs. MDR2 refers to resistance to isoniazide, rifampicin, ethambutol, and streptomycin, but sensitive to other anti-TB drugs. MDR3 refers to resistance to isoniazide, rifampicin, and streptomycin, but sensitive to other anti-TB drugs. Polydrug resistance (PDR) refers to resistance to more than one first-line anti-TB drug, other than both isoniazid and rifampicin. PDR1 refers to resistance to isoniazide and ethambutol, but sensitive to other anti-TB drugs. PDR2 refers to resistance to both isoniazide and streptomycin, but sensitive to other anti-TB drugs. PDR3 refers to resistance to both rifampicin and streptomycin, but sensitive to other anti-TB drugs.

Abbreviations: TB, tuberculosis; DR-TB, drug-resistant tuberculosis; MR-TB, mono-resistant tuberculosis; MDR-TB, multi-resistant tuberculosis; PDR-TB, polydrug resistant tuberculosis; EMB, ethambutol; INH, isoniazid; RFP, rifampin; SM, streptomycin.

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