Association between source case cavitation on chest radiograph and QuantiFERON-TB Gold In-Tube conversion among close contacts of active tuberculosis cases in Brazil

Lauren A. Saag, Marcelo Cordeiro-Santos1, Afranio Kritski2, Bruno Andrade3, Solange Cavalcante1, Betina Dubrovnik1, Megan Turner3, Marina Figueredo4, Valeria Rolla4 and Timothy Sterling5

1 Fundação Medicina Tropical Doutor Heitor Vieira Dourado, Manaus, Brazil; 2 Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Departamento de Clínica Médica, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 3 Instituto Brasileiro para Investigação da Tuberculose, Bahia, Brazil; 4 Secretaria Municipal de Saúde do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 5 Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, USA; 6 Instituto Nacional de Infectologia Evandro Chagas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIDS: QuantiFERON-TB Gold In-Tube (QFT) conversion from negative to positive, is regarded as a marker of recent latent tuberculosis infection and may be predictive of incident active tuberculosis (TB) disease. However, it remains unclear how conversion is influenced by individual and environmental factors, including the infectiousness of the source case to whom the contact was exposed. We aimed to examine the effect of infectiousness of TB in the source case, as measured by presence of cavitation on chest X-ray, on the incidence of QFT conversion among close contacts of the pulmonary TB index case, after adjusting for potential confounding by contact and source case characteristics. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: The Regional Prospective Observational Research for Tuberculosis (RePORT)-Brazil is an ongoing prospective cohort study that enrolls close contacts with nonpositive baseline QFT results and 6 months of follow-up, QFT at 6 months. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Among 260 enrolled contacts with nonpositive baseline QFT results and 6 months of follow-up, 2300 (80%) were retested with QFT 6 months after enrollment. Of those retested, 26 (13%) converted to positive. Presence of any cavitation in the source case, based on chest radiography, was significantly associated with QFT conversion (OR 2.4, 95% CI: 1.0–5.7). Additional univariate analyses revealed that QFT conversion was associated with black and brown race (compared with white race) of the contact, current smoking and current alcohol use in the source case. After adjusting for potential confounders (age, sex, and race of the contact and current smoking of the source case), the association between source case cavitation and QFT conversion remained (OR Adjusted 2.5 95% CI: 1.0–6.2). As of December 6, 2017, none of the QFT-retested contacts had developed active TB, with a median follow-up of 2.5 months (IQR: 1.7–13.1). We anticipate that ongoing enrollment and follow-up may yield cases of active TB; future analyses will provide greater precision for examining predictors of QFT-conversion and its association with incident TB. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Our preliminary results agree with published literature suggesting the infectiousness of TB in the index case is a predictor of incident LTBI. Along with recent LTBI, immune suppression, HIV co-infection, and type 2 diabetes are considered risk factors for progression to active TB disease. Because only a small proportion of persons progress from LTBI to active TB disease, it is important that persons shown to be LTBI through screening be appropriately managed. Thus, more research is needed to identify groups at highest risk for QFT-conversion and incident TB disease, so these groups can be targeted for TB prevention, interventions, and facilitate a decline in TB incidence and mortality.

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Associations between inflammatory markers and negative symptoms in individuals with schizophrenia: Converging evidence

David Goldsmith1, Robert Cotes1, Brian J. Miller2, Michael T. Treadway3, Elaine F. Walker4 and Andrew H. Miller1

1 Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University; 2 Department of Psychiatry and Health Behavior, Augusta University; 3 Department of Psychology, Emory University

OBJECTIVES/SPECIFIC AIDS: Negative symptoms of schizophrenia, including motivational deficits, social withdrawal, poverty of speech, decreased emotional reactivity, and psychomotor retardation, are associated with poor outcomes and are considered to be the most predictive of functional impairment and poor outcome in patients with schizophrenia. Furthermore, these symptoms tend not to be responsive to antipsychotic medications. Inflammation could be a mechanism underlying these difficulties to treat symptoms. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Three cohorts of patients, reflecting different phases of disease, were studied. One cohort comprised of a sample of patients with deficit schizophrenia (characterized by a history of and enduring negative symptoms; n = 17), nondeficit patients (n = 39), and healthy controls (n = 28). ANOVA and multivariate general linear models were used to compare groups, and linear regression models were used to examine relationships between inflammatory cytokines and negative symptoms. The second cohort was comprised of 80 individuals at high risk for psychosis from the National Adapting to Psychosocial Rehabilitation Resilience in Tuberculosis (TR4S) cohort study. Correlations were performed to examine relationships between inflammatory markers and negative symptoms. In a subgroup of patients from this third sample, resting state functional connectivity analyses were performed on fMRI data to explore relationships between inflammatory markers and connectivity in brain reward circuitry. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: In a sample of patients with the deficit syndrome of schizophrenia (n = 17), a subtype of the disorder characterized by primary and enduring negative symptoms, four inflammatory cytokines (TNFα-WF) were significantly increased relative to nondeficit patients (n = 39) and healthy controls (n = 28; F3,27 = 3.51, p = 0.036), and predicted total negative symptoms (β = 0.31, p = 0.012), alogia (β = 0.30, p = 0.024), and blunted affect (β = 0.31, p = 0.018) items of the Positive and Negative Symptom Scale in linear regression models while controlling for antipsychotics. In another sample of individuals at clinical-high risk for psychosis, the white blood cell concentrations of TNF significantly predicted negative symptoms, including anhedonia, apathy, and loss of interest in linear regression models, at the 6-month follow-up (β = 0.21, p = 0.037). In a third sample (n = 10) of patients with TRS treated with clozapine, IL-1β was correlated with passive/apathetic social withdrawal (r = 0.657, p = 0.039) and disturbance of volition (r = 0.686, p = 0.029) items of the Positive and Negative Symptom Scale and the global avolition-apathy scores of the Scale for the Assessment of Negative Symptoms (r = 0.751, p = 0.012). Finally, in a small subsample (n = 5) of patients from this TRS cohort for whom we collected fMRI data, we found resting-state functional connectivity analyses from a right nucleus accumbens seed to cluster in medial prefrontal cortex. We found relationships between higher inflammation and decreased connectivity for TNF (r = −0.64) and CRP (r = −0.89). DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Taken together, these preliminary data show the predicted relationship between inflammatory markers and negative symptoms and demonstrate the reproducibility of TNF and other monocyte-derived cytokines as reliably elevated in schizophrenia and associated with negative symptoms across samples of patients with schizophrenia and individuals at high risk for psychosis. Cytokines may exert their effects via their impact on brain reward circuitry, and could represent novel treatment targets for motivational deficits and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.