Leveraging Healthcare Data Assets and Partners to Improve LTBI Surveillance and Intervention

- **Term:** 11/01/2018 – 07/31/2019
- **Grantee:** National Network of Public Health Institutes (NNPHI)
- **Sub-recipient:** OCHIN, Inc.
- **Funding Agency:** CDC, Center for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support
- **Grant Number:** C1275

In order to better understand latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) screening practices in the U.S., this study will use OCHIN data to characterize the incidence of LTBI and TB, and also analyze the adherence to and relevance of current TB screening best practices in the primary care setting.

The primary goals of this project are to evaluate the utility and feasibility of data generated through routine health care delivery as a surveillance tool for LTBI; provide accurate LTBI screening metrics by identifying patients at risk for LTBI using the PCORnet Common Data Model (CDM) and some non-CDM data elements; and identify appropriate partnerships and institutional mechanisms needed to transform data into improved action.

**Potential Impact**

Appropriate and targeted interventions require a robust surveillance system capable of measuring various screening, treatment, and risk factor variables. Current LTBI surveillance is limited in its ability to fully measure LTBI metrics and key risk factors. Ongoing LTBI surveillance is a product of laboratory-based testing, which usually fails to include the reason the person is at risk for LTBI or at risk for progression to active TB, if LTBI is diagnosed. Paradoxically, many high-risk patients are often not tested for LTBI, while many low-risk patients are tested.

The LTBI study will increase capacity of public health systems to detect and monitor trends in LTBI incidence and prevalence, as well as outcomes along the LTBI care continuum, ultimately leading to improved understanding of how to target and deliver appropriate public health and health care interventions related to LTBI prevention and care.