

TB or Not To Be

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Case History

- 38 yo Indigenous male
- C/o pain, light sensitivity, hazy vision right eye x 1 week
- **Ocular History:**
 - Mild NPDR OU
- **Medical History:** T2DM, HTN & dyslipidemia
- **Medications:** Amlodipine, Lisinopril, Glipizide, Fenofibrate, Atorvastatin & Canagliflozin

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Clinical Findings

	OD	OS
Visual Acuity cc	20/50 PH 20/30	20/40 PH 20/20
EOMs	Full, smooth, unrestricted	
Confrontation Visual Fields	FTFC	FTFC
Pupils	ERRL, (-) RAPD	
Spectacle Prescription		
OD	-2.00/ -0.75 x 175	
OS	-1.25/ -0.50 x 155	

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Clinical Findings - Ant Segment

	OD	OS
Adnexa	Mild blepharitis	Mild blepharitis
Bulbar Conjunctiva	3+ injection, > circumlimbal	White/quiet
Cornea	Clear	Clear
Anterior chamber	3+ cells, 2+ flare	Deep and quiet
Iris	Flat and intact	Flat and intact
Lens	Clear	Clear
	(-) KPs, (-) PS	

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Clinical Findings - Post Segment

	OD	OS
Macula	Even pigmentation	Even pigmentation
Posterior Pole	Mild NPDR, HTN ret	Mild NPDR, HTN ret
Periphery	Flat & intact	Flat & intact
Vitreous	Clear	Clear
ONH	Pink/distinct	Pink/distinct
	(-) vitritis, (-) snowbanking/snowballs, (-) vasculitis, (-) ONH edema	

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Management

Dx: Unilateral, Acute Non-Granulomatous Anterior Uveitis

- Pred Acetate 1 gt Q1H while awake, then taper
- Cyclopentolate 1 gt BID

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Management of Anterior Uveitis

- Topical ophthalmic steroids
 - Most common: Pred acetate
 - Also difluprednate & dexamethasone
 - Q1H or Q2H to achieve rapid control of inflammation
 - Taper once inflammation is resolved
- Cycloplegia
 - Cyclopentolate (~BID) or Atropine (~QD)
 - D/c once inflammation improves

(Outteridge & Hall, 2007; Hartman et al. 2016; Bajaria et al. 2018)

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Second Episode

- Presents with **left** eye pain and photophobia 6 months later
- Clinical examination consistent with left, acute, non-granulomatous anterior uveitis

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Management

Dx: Recurrent, Alternating Non-Granulomatous Anterior Uveitis

- Pred Acetate & Cyclopentolate treatment as previous
- Systemic work-up:

○ CBC w/ differential	○ QuantiFERON TB Gold
○ HLA B27	○ Chest X-Ray
○ Syphilis Serology	○ Tick Panel*

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Work-Up for Anterior Uveitis

Systemic Investigations indicated if:

- Recurrent
- Bilateral/Alternating
- Granulomatous
- Childhood presentation

(Foroughian et al 2005; Sáve et al. 2017)

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Work-Up for Anterior Uveitis

All Investigations

- Complete blood count with differential

Non-Granulomatous (recurrent, chronic, and/or bilateral)

HLA-B27 Spondyloarthropathies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serum HLA-B27 • If positive or insidious back pain: X-Ray of spine and sacroiliac joints
Syphilis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syphilis Serology*
Tuberculosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuberculin Skin Test* OR Quantiferon TB-Gold • Chest X-Ray
Tubulointerstitial Nephritis and Uveitis Syndrome (TINU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ↑ urinary β2-microglobulin • ↑ Serum creatinine, ↓ eGFR • Urinalysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Non-specific microscopy pyuria, hematuria, proteinuria

(Foroughian et al 2005; Sáve et al. 2017; Amaro et al. 2020; Hettings et al. 2019)

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Work-Up for Anterior Uveitis

Granulomatous

As above and:

Sarcoidosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chest X-Ray (hilar or mediastinal adenopathy) • ↑ Serum ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) • ↑ Serum Lysozyme
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Pediatric Presentation

Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatoid Factor (RF) • Antinuclear Antibodies (ANA) • HLA-B27
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TINU	As above
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(Foroughian et al 2005; Sáve et al. 2017; Amaro et al. 2020; Hettings et al. 2019)

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Tick Panel ?

- Regular hiking in an area with black legged ticks and known Lyme disease
- Increasing prevalence of Lyme disease in Ontario

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Laboratory Results

Results			
CBC	Normal	HLA B27	Negative
Syphilis Serology	Non-reactive	Tick Panel	Negative
QuantiFERON TB Gold	Positive	Chest X-ray	Normal

Final Dx: Tubercular Anterior Uveitis

- Latent Extra-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
- Referral placed to Infectious Disease/Public Health

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Tuberculosis

- Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- Spectrum of disease
 - Latent (non-infectious) disease with later re-activation to active (infectious) disease
 - Pulmonary vs Extrapulmonary
- TB is most common among immigrant and Indigenous populations

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Tubercular Uveitis

- Posterior uveitis (36%) and panuveitis (35%) most common
 - Can also include anterior (12%) or intermediate (16%) uveitis
- Only 16% have pulmonary findings on X-Ray
 - Normal X-Ray does NOT exclude TB
- < 8% have respiratory symptoms



(SUN working group, 2021; Teeti et al. 2020; Gupta et al. 2010; La Ditta et al. 2014; Ng et al. 2017; Lewinsch et al. 2017; Abdismadov & Tursunov, 2020)

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Tubercular Anterior Uveitis

- Immune-mediated response to tuberculosis antigens
 - No direct infectious etiology
- Most commonly unilateral, chronic, and granulomatous
 - 28% of cases are non-granulomatous

(Batu et al. 2020; Agrawal et al. 2020; Gupta et al. 2016)

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Management of TB Anterior Uveitis

- Topical steroids and cycloplegics
- Latent TB w/ Normal Chest X-Ray:
 - Generally doesn't require anti-TB treatment
 - TB treatment does not impact clinical outcomes
 - If Recurrent: Consider anti-TB treatment - May reduce risk of recurrence
- Latent TB w/ pulmonary lesions on Chest X-Ray
 - Recommend anti-TB treatment
- Active TB:
 - Requires anti-TB treatment

(Agrawal 2020; Tomkins-Netzer et al. 2018; Agrawal et al. 2021; Bajema et al. 2017)

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