

Background

**Objective:** Characterize health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in the years after TB treatment and identify predictors of poor HRQoL

**Population:** 2,110 Ugandan TB survivors who completed or stopped treatment surveyed 12-25 months after TB treatment

Methods

- Contacted participants by phone and home visit
  - 87.7% trace rate
- Interviewed next of kin to record date of death
- Assessed HRQoL using the EQ-5D 5L
  - Measures QoL in five health domains
  - Summarized as index score where 0 is equivalent to death and 1 is perfect health

**TB survivors reported substantial rates of impairment in their mobility and ability to complete usual activities as well as high rates of pain and anxiety/depression.**

Degree of impairment	Health Domain				
	Mobility	Self-care	Usual activities	Pain/discomfort	Anxiety/depression
None	1422 (73.9%)	1812 (94.2%)	1334 (69.4%)	1236 (64.3%)	992 (51.6%)
Slight	334 (17.4%)	85 (4.4%)	401 (20.9%)	483 (25.1%)	648 (33.7%)
Moderate	85 (4.4%)	14 (0.7%)	103 (5.4%)	116 (6.0%)	178 (9.3%)
Severe	74 (3.8%)	10 (0.5%)	64 (3.3%)	84 (4.4%)	94 (4.9%)
Very severe	8 (0.4%)	2 (0.1%)	21 (1.1%)	4 (0.2%)	11 (0.6%)

**TB survivors additionally suffered a 5.7% mortality rate.**

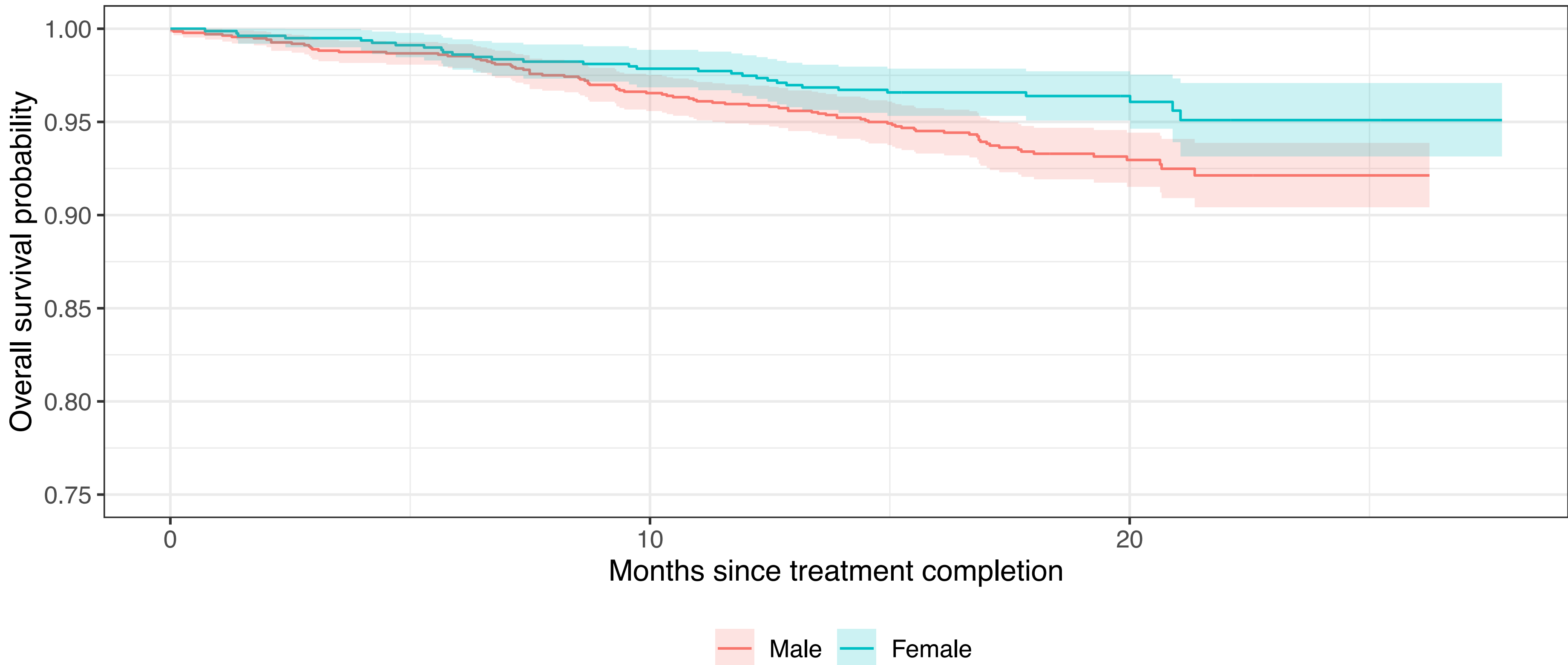
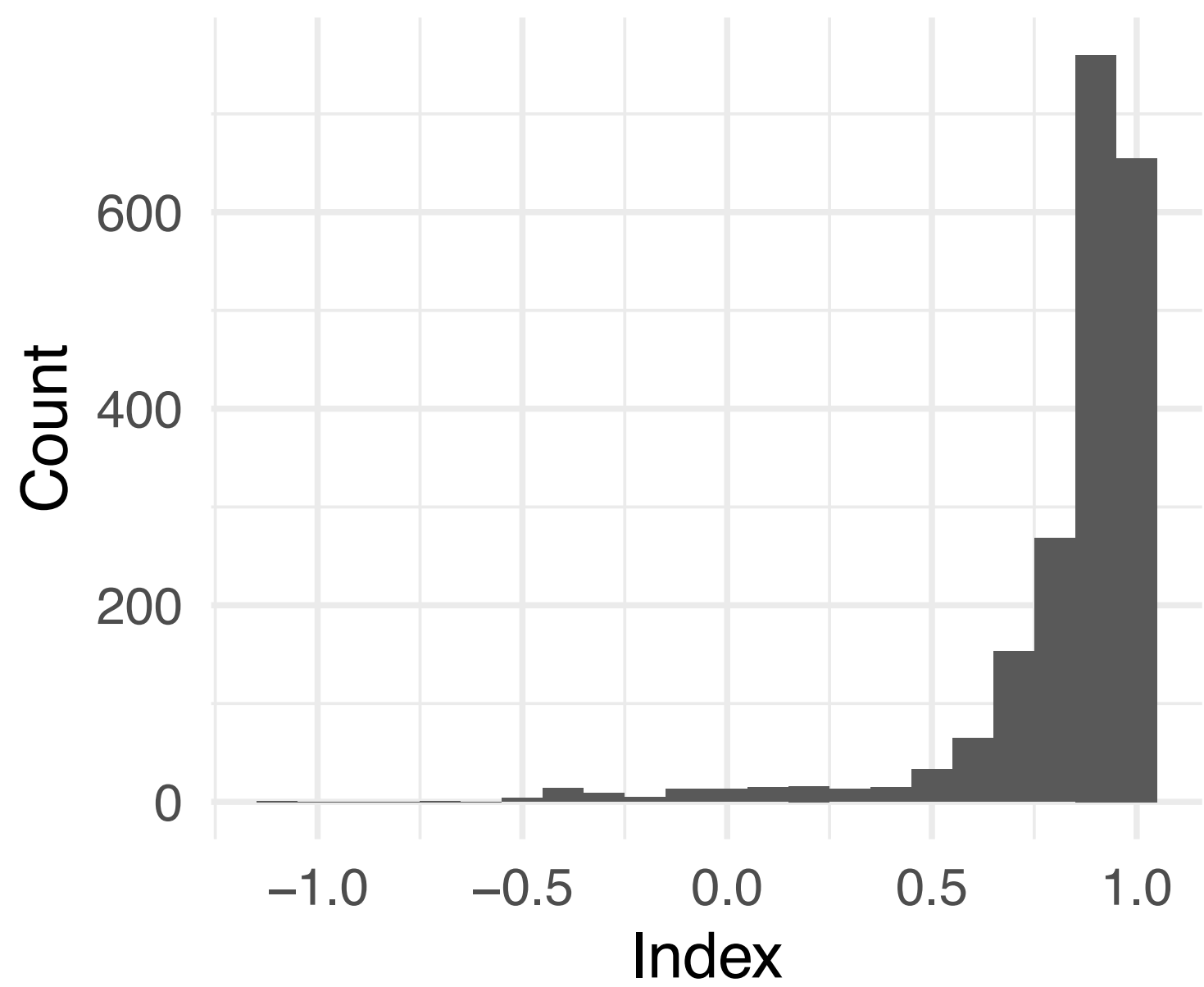


Figure 1, Kaplan Meir curve stratified by gender of post-TB mortality

Results

- Median index score= 0.92 (IQR 0.8-1.0)
- Female sex and older age were associated with lower index scores. Living with HIV was associated with a higher score.



Take-home

**TB survivors reported substantial challenges in several health domains after TB treatment**

**Funding:** This work is funded by the Stop TB Partnership’s TB REACH initiative, grant number STBP/TBREACH/GSA/W6-37 (AC, AK) and a UCSF Center for TB Mentored TB Scientist award (SH).

For more details:

