Epidemiology of Pulmonary Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Disease, Japan

Ho Namkoong, Atsuyuki Kurashima, Kozo Morimoto, Yoshihiko Hoshino, Naoki Hasegawa, Manabu Ato, Satoshi Mitarai

Author affiliations: Keio University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan (H. Namkoong, N. Hasegawa); Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Tokyo (A. Kurashima, K. Morimoto, S. Mitarai); National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo (Y. Hoshino, M. Ato); Nagasaki University Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Nagasaki, Japan (S. Mitarai)

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2206.151086

To the Editor: Incidence of pulmonary nontuberculous mycobacterial disease (PNTMD) is reportedly increasing globally (1,2). Although such an increase is expected in Japan (3,4), the epidemiologic situation is unclear. The most recent survey, which used the 1997 American Thoracic Society diagnostic criteria, reported that the incidence rate for PNTMD in 2007 was 5.7 cases per 100,000 person-years (5). To update the data, we performed a nationwide hospital-based survey in Japan.

After a preliminary survey of 20 hospitals, we developed and disseminated questionnaires to all 884 hospitals in Japan that were certified by the Japanese Respiratory Society. The surveys asked about the number of newly diagnosed cases, from January through March 2014, of pulmonary Mycobacterium avium disease, M. intracellulare disease, or M. avium complex (MAC; the combination of the first 2 species listed); pulmonary M. kansasii disease; pulmonary M. abscessus disease; and tuberculosis (TB) for inpatients and outpatients. Hospital respondents returned the completed questionnaires by mail, fax, or Internet. To avoid potential reporting bias and misclassification, we counted only cases that met the 2007 American Thoracic Society/Infectious Diseases Society of America statements (6) and excluded cases diagnosed at other hospitals. Because the source population can be ascertained by using the epidemiologic data for TB as a reportable disease, to estimate the incidence rate of PNTMD, we used the ratio of TB to PNTMD cases. The PNTMD incidence rate was calculated as the national incidence rate of TB multiplied by the ratio of new PNTMD to TB cases reported by the responding hospitals (online Technical Appendix Figure 1, http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/EID/article/22/6/15-1086-Techapp1.pdf).

To clarify the chronologic changes in incidence, we followed the same method for comparing TB and PNTMD used in a prior epidemiologic study in Japan (5). We established methods for maximizing survey response rates and facilitating ease of completion by offering extensive support to survey recipients (online Technical Appendix Table 1).

We achieved a high response rate of 62.3% (551 hospitals), and in all regions the response rate exceeded 50% (online Technical Appendix Table 2). The numbers of newly diagnosed cases were 2,327 for TB and 2,652 for PNTMD. Because the incidence rate for TB was reported to be 12.9 cases per 100,000 person-years, that of PNTMD was estimated to be 14.7 cases per 100,000 person-years, which is ≈2.6 times the incidence rate reported in 2007 (Figure). By using the same method, we found the incidence of pulmonary MAC, M. kansasii, and M. abscessus disease to be 13.1, 0.6, and 0.5 cases per 100,000 person-years, respectively (online Technical Appendix Table 2). The ratio of pulmonary M. avium disease to MAC was higher in the northern and eastern parts of Japan, whereas the ratio of pulmonary M. intracellulare disease to MAC was higher in the southern and western parts of Japan (online Technical Appendix Figure 1).

From this survey, we observed that the incidence rate of PNTMD may exceed that of TB and that incidence rates of PNTMD in Japan may be among the highest worldwide (Figure). This finding implies that the prevalence of PNTMD as a chronic infection is estimated to be much higher than that of TB.
We assume that the high rates of PNTMD in Japan are consistent with data suggesting that Asians are particularly susceptible to PNTMD (1,7,8). Other factors contributing to the increase might be the simplified diagnosis according to the 2007 American Thoracic Society/Infectious Diseases Society of America statements, increased awareness by medical staff, population aging, and increased frequency of medical checkups with computed tomography of the chest.

Another finding was the characteristic gradient clustering of the ratios of M. avium and M. intracellulare (online Technical Appendix Figure 2). This finding supports the widely accepted belief that environmental factors strongly affect the epidemiology of PNTMD; therefore, the role of factors such as soil, humidity, temperature, and saturated vapor pressure should be seriously considered (9).

We also found dramatic increases in incidence of pulmonary M. abscessus disease and pulmonary MAC disease, whereas incidence of pulmonary M. kansasii disease was stable. Although we did not distinguish M. massiliense from M. abscessus, the incidence rate for pulmonary M. abscessus disease increased from 0.1 cases in 2001 to 0.5 cases per 100,000 person-years in 2014. This epidemiologic tendency should be monitored (10).

This study has several limitations. First, differing characteristics between the responding and nonresponding hospitals could cause bias. Second, we did not collect data outside of hospitals. Third, incomplete reporting could undermine the accuracy of our estimates (online Technical Appendix Tables 3, 4). Therefore, the epidemiologic data should be verified by using other approaches (online Technical Appendix Table 1).

The dramatic increase in incidence rates for PNTMD warrants its recognition as a major public health concern. Because the prevalence rates of this currently incurable lifelong chronic disease are estimated to be high, the effect on the community could be enormous. Further investigations are needed.

This research was supported by the Research Program on Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Disease from the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development. The nationwide survey was also supported by the Japanese Respiratory Society; the Japanese Society for Tuberculosis; and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

References

Address for correspondence: Atsuyuki Kurashima, Respiratory Disease Center, Fukujuji Hospital, Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 3-1-24 Matsuyma, Kiyose-shi, Tokyo 204-8522, Japan; email: krsmgm@gmail.com

Elevated Pertussis Reporting in Response to 2011–2012 Outbreak, New York City, New York, USA

Robert J. Arciuolo, Jennifer B. Rosen, Jane R. Zucker

Author affiliations: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists Applied Epidemiology Fellowship, Atlanta, Georgia, USA (R.J. Arciuolo); New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, New York, New York, USA (R.J. Arciuolo, J.B. Rosen, J.R. Zucker); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta (J.R. Zucker)

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2206.151514

To the Editor: Pertussis is a highly communicable, acute bacterial respiratory infection caused by Bordetella pertussis. In the United States, the incidence of pertussis declined dramatically after pertussis-containing vaccine was introduced in the 1940s (1,2). However, a resurgence