

Autopsy Prevalence of Tuberculosis and Other Potentially Treatable Infections among Adults with Advanced HIV Enrolled in Out-Patient Care in South Africa: Lesedi Kamoso study data

Data Creators

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Data Description

Early mortality among HIV-positive adults starting antiretroviral therapy (ART) remains high in resource-limited settings, with tuberculosis (TB) the leading cause of death. However, current methods to estimate TB-related deaths are inadequate and most autopsy studies do not adequately represent those attending primary health clinics (PHCs). The TB Fast Track study aimed to determine the autopsy prevalence of TB and other infections in adults enrolled at South African PHCs in the context of a pragmatic trial of empiric TB treatment.

This dataset contains basic demographic information and lab investigation results of 34 HIV-positive individuals who died after study enrolment. This includes MGIT culture and Xpert MTB/RIF; aerobic and fungal cultures; and histological findings

Data Collection Methods

Adults with CD4 150 cells/L, not on ART or TB treatment, were enrolled to TB Fast Track and followed up for at least six months. Minimally-invasive autopsy (MIA) was conducted as soon as possible after death. Lungs, liver, and spleen were biopsied; blood, CSF, and urine aspirated; and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid obtained. Samples underwent mycobacterial, bacterial, and fungal culture; molecular testing (including Xpert MTB/RIF); and histological examination.

Geographic regions

One or more geographic areas relevant to the Data Collection, e.g. the location of capture

Key dates

Data Collection Period: 10 October 2013 - 3 June 2015

Quality Controls

Quality controls applied to the data and to the project as a whole

Species:

Human population

Privacy:

Majority of participant identifiable information removed prior to upload. Birth date and day/month of date of death was removed at the request of LSHTM RDM Service.

Ethics

Ethics approval obtained from London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and partner institutions.

Keywords

Tuberculosis, HIV, Autopsy, Mortality, Disease prevalence, Minimally invasive autopsy, Cause of death, Opportunistic infections, Infectious Diseases, HIV diagnosis and management, Tuberculosis diagnosis and management, tuberculosis treatment, Cryptococcal meningitis, Pneumonia, Bacterial and viral diseases

Language of written material

English

Project Information

Project

TB fast track: effect of a point-of-care TB test-and-treat algorithm on early mortality in people with HIV accessing ART

Funder/Sponsor

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File Description

Title	Filename	File type	Description
Minimally-invasive Autopsy (MIA) data summary: CSV format	MIADataSummary_CSV.csv	Comma Separated Values	MIA Data Summary - CSV version
Minimally-invasive Autopsy (MIA) data summary: STATA format	MIADataSummary_Stata14.dta	Stata Data File	MIA Data Summary - for Stata version 14
MIA Data Summary Codebook	MIADataSummary_Codebook.pdf	Adobe PDF/A	Dataset codebook