

**TITLE:** Nontuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary infection in men

**AUTHOR(S):** Jennifer H. Ku, Gregory Ranches, Sarah A Siegel, Kevin L. Winthrop

**PRESENTER(S):** Jennifer H. Ku

**STUDENT SUBMISSION:** Yes

**TOPIC/TARGET AUDIENCE:** The topic is nontuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary infection in men. Target audiences include: (1) public health professionals and healthcare providers working in infectious disease and/or chronic disease; and (2) students and trainees, especially those interested in infectious disease and chronic disease

**ABSTRACT:** Background: Pulmonary non-tuberculous mycobacterial (NTM) occurs frequently among elderly, thin women with pectus defects and/or scoliosis. This phenotype is also found among men with pulmonary NTM disease.

Purpose: To describe the phenotype of men with NTM disease compared to other patient sub-groups.

Methods: Thirty-two bronchiectatic males with NTM were identified using the ATS/IDSA criteria and compared with three groups matched on age ( $\pm 3$  years): (1) 20 healthy males; (2) 15 bronchiectatic males without NTM; and (3) 33 bronchiectatic females with NTM.

Results: Cases were median 69 years old (range 30, 94), mostly non-Hispanic white (84.4%), and had a median BMI of 22.6 (range 17.6, 35.3). Most common disease-causing species was mycobacterium avium-intracellulare complex (84.4%). Mild deformity in cases (46.9%) was less common than in female bronchiectatic patients ( $p=0.02$ ), while kyphoscoliosis (62.5%) was more common than healthy males ( $p=0.045$ ) and male bronchiectatic patients without NTM ( $p = 0.0$ ).

Conclusion: Kyphoscoliosis was most common in cases while mild deformity was most common in bronchiectatic NTM in females. NTM is increasing among older individuals, a population expected to double in the next decade; recognition of this condition as an important public health issue with potentially significant consequences for affected patient groups is critical.

**OBJECTIVE(S):** To describe demographic and clinical characteristics of men with pulmonary NTM disease compared to other patient sub-groups, particularly in regard to thoracic phenotypes

**PRIMARY CONTACT INFORMATION:**

kujennifer517@gmail.com, Oregon Health & Science University