Management of falsepositive rifampicin resistant Xpert MTB/RIF

We read the study by Jean Claude Semuto Ngabonziza and colleagues¹ in The Lancet Microbe, in which the authors identified an association between false-positive rifampicinresistant Xpert MTB/RIF (Xpert; G4 cartridge; Cepheid, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) results and a very low bacillary load.1 This association has previously been described, 2-4 and Xpert rifampicinresistant results associated with a very low bacillary load were recommended to be confirmed by testing a second specimen. Ngaboninza and colleagues¹ suggested that these patients should be managed with a drug susceptible tuberculosis regimen until confirmatory results are available.

We did a study in Western Cape, South Africa between Jan 1, 2015, and Nov 30, 2016, describing discordance regarding rifampicin between results from Xpert (G4) and GenoType MTBDRplus lineprobe assay (Hain Lifesciences, Nehren, Germany). We found that a very low

bacillary load measured by Xpert was associated with false rifampicin resistance.5 Compared with the study by Ngaboninza and colleagues,1 in which a very low bacillary load was found to be present in 61% of samples tested with Xpert, we found that only 16% of all Xpert tests with rifampicin resistance had a very low bacillary load. In addition, of the 239 specimens with a very low bacillary load, only 47 (19.6%; 95% CI 15.1-25.2%) were confirmed as false rifampicin resistant by sequencing the rifampicin-resistance determining region of the rpoB gene.5

Therefore, we agree with Ngaboninza and colleagues that a rifampicin-resistant Xpert result associated with a very low bacillary load requires confirmation by testing another specimen. However, in our setting we would not recommend managing these patients with a drugsusceptible tuberculosis regimen because 80% of patients have rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis. Recommendations for patient management should be setting-specific and based on local evidence.

We declare no competing interests.

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