25. Can tuberculosis immunisation prevent initial infection (not just disease complications)?

THE 46TH UNION WORLD CONFERENCE ON LUNG HEALTH

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA 2-6 DECEMBER 2015

Friday, 04 December 2015, 15:30 - 17:00

Ballroom West-Westin

Type of session

Symposium

Track

Basic science

Track2 (optional)

TB other

Description

The Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine has traditionally been thought not to prevent TB initial infection, but to prevent complications such as TB meningitis in children. However, several studies now show that close contacts of TB cases who had BCG have fewer conversions of interferon gamma release assay (IGRA) test – a test that was never before available to assess the impact of BCG on infection. This symposium explores the biology of infection, the implications of vaccines targeted to preventing TB infection, the implications for vaccine development and the potential for protecting heavily exposed health workers.

Target audience

- 1. Immunologists and other basic scientists
- 2. Clinicians and public health practitioners
- 3. Vaccine developers

Objectives

- 1. To examine the emerging evidence that BCG can prevent initial infection
- 2. To explore the evolving definition of TB infection
- **3.** To consider the immunology of TB infection prevention
- 4. To consider immunisation for medical workers traveling from low- to high-exposure settings
- 5. To discuss the impact of infection prevention on vaccine trials

Keywords

BCG; infection prevention; vaccines

Coordinator(s)

Naomi Aronson (USA)

Chair(s)

Edward Nardell (USA)

Presentations

15:30 - 15:40 What is the evidence that BCG prevents infection? Thomas Hawn (USA)

15:45 - 15:55 Defining TB infection

Edward Nardell (USA)

16:00 - 16:10 Immunology of preventing TB infection

David Lewinsohn (USA)

16:15 - 16:25 Immunisation to prevent TB infection of medical travelers: the TIPI trial

Naomi Aronson (USA)

16:30 - 16:40 Implications for vaccine clinical trials

Lewis Schrager (USA)

16:45 - 17:00 Discussion