Targeted next-generation sequencing: a Swiss army knife for mycobacterial diagnostics?

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The genus *Mycobacterium* encompasses almost 200 species that fall into four main groups [1]. Specifically, the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (MTBC), the causative agent of tuberculosis (TB) and leading cause of death by a single infectious agent, is distinguished from mycobacteria causing Buruli ulcer and leprosy [2, 3]. The remaining species are referred to as nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM), which mainly cause lung disease and have become more frequent in many parts of the world, particularly amongst older patients [4].