

Kortere behandlingsregimer ved **MDR-TB**

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7.sept 2023

Synne Jenum

Ph.D, overlege

Infeksjonsmedisinsk avdeling, Ullevål

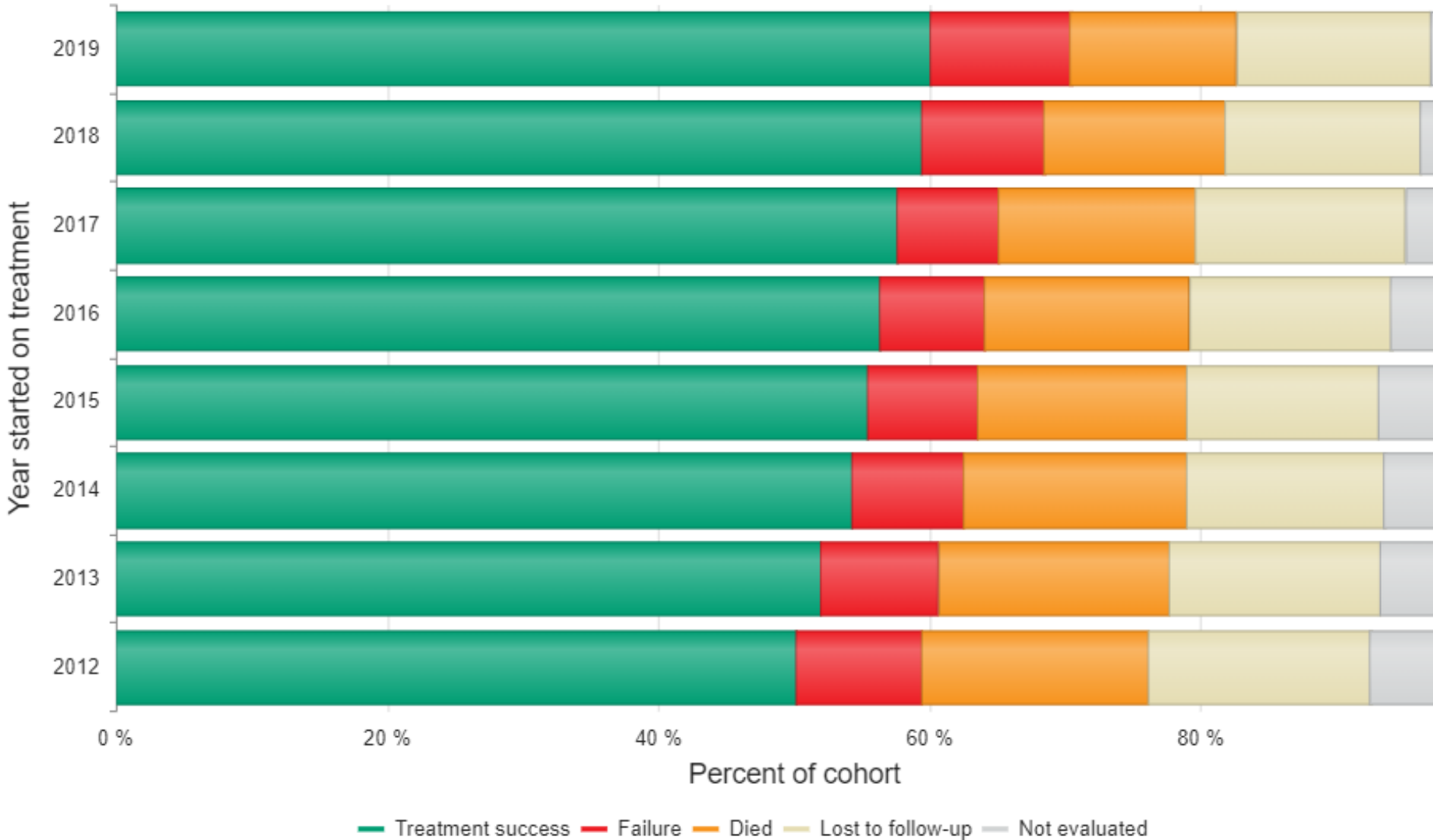
Oslo Universitetssykehus.



Groups & steps	Medicine		
Group A: Include all three medicines 3 medikamenter	levofloxacin <i>OR</i>	Lfx	Artralgi, QTc, GI, hodepine.
	moxifloxacin	Mfx	
	bedaquiline ^{2,3}	Bdq	QTc, GI, hodepine.
Group B: Add one or both medicines 1-2 medikamenter	linezolid ⁴	Lzd	Benmarg, nevropathi.
	clofazimine	Cfz	QTc, hud.
	cycloserine <i>OR</i> terizidone	Cs Trd	Nevropsykiatriske, hodepine, nevropathi
Group C: Add to complete the regimen and when medicines from Groups A and B cannot be used + pyridoxin høydose	ethambutol	E	
	delamanid ^{3,5}	Dlm	
	pyrazinamide ⁶	Z	
	imipenem–cilastatin <i>OR</i> meropenem ⁷	Ipm–Cln Mpm	
	amikacin (<i>OR</i> streptomycin) ⁸	Am (S)	Hørsel, nyrer
	ethionamide <i>OR</i> prothionamide ⁹	Eto Pto	
	<i>p</i> -aminosalicylic acid ⁹	PAS	

Behandle tom 12 mndr fra 1. dyrkningsneg luftveisprøve

Fig. 3.4.7 Treatment outcomes for people diagnosed with MDR/RR-TB globally, 2012–2019



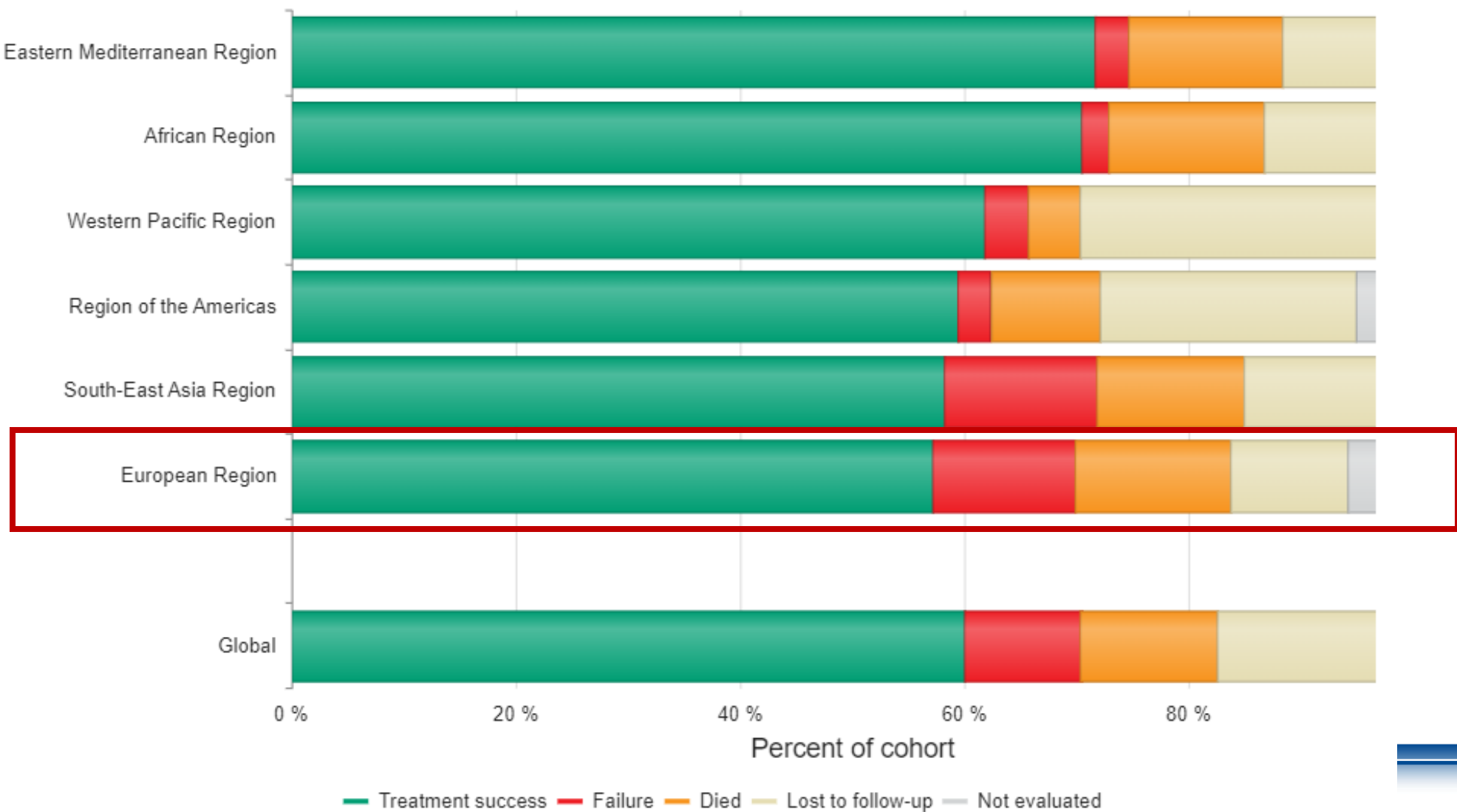
WHO. Global TB Report 2022

Treatment failure include toxicity-related drug replacement (≥ 2 drugs).

WHO 2013 Definitions and reporting framework for TB ISBN 978 92 4 150534 5



Fig. 3.4.8 Treatment outcomes for people diagnosed with MDR/RR-TB who were started on treatment in 2019, WHO regions and globally



Kurativ behandling ved MDR-TB

1. The 6-month bedaquiline, pretomanid, linezolid and moxifloxacin (BPaLM) regimen for MDR/RR-TB and pre-XDR-TB (a)

- 1.1 WHO suggests the use of the 6-month treatment regimen composed of bedaquiline, pretomanid, linezolid (600 mg) and moxifloxacin (BPaLM) rather than 9-month or longer (18-month) regimens in MDR/RR-TB patients.

(Conditional recommendation, very low certainty of evidence)



World Health
Organization

Rapid communication:
Key changes to the treatment of drug-resistant tuberculosis

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis

Module 4: Treatment

**Drug-resistant
tuberculosis treatment**

2022 update



World Health
Organization



Hva er nytt?

BPaL(M) -regimet



Bedaquiline

- 200 mg daily for 8 weeks
- 100 mg daily for 18 weeks



Pretomanid

200 mg daily for 26 weeks



Linezolid
600 mg
daily

Evt + moxifloxacin/levofloxacin

Kortere behandling

The NExT Study. Esmail A et al. AJRCCM 2022 May 15;205(10):1214-1227

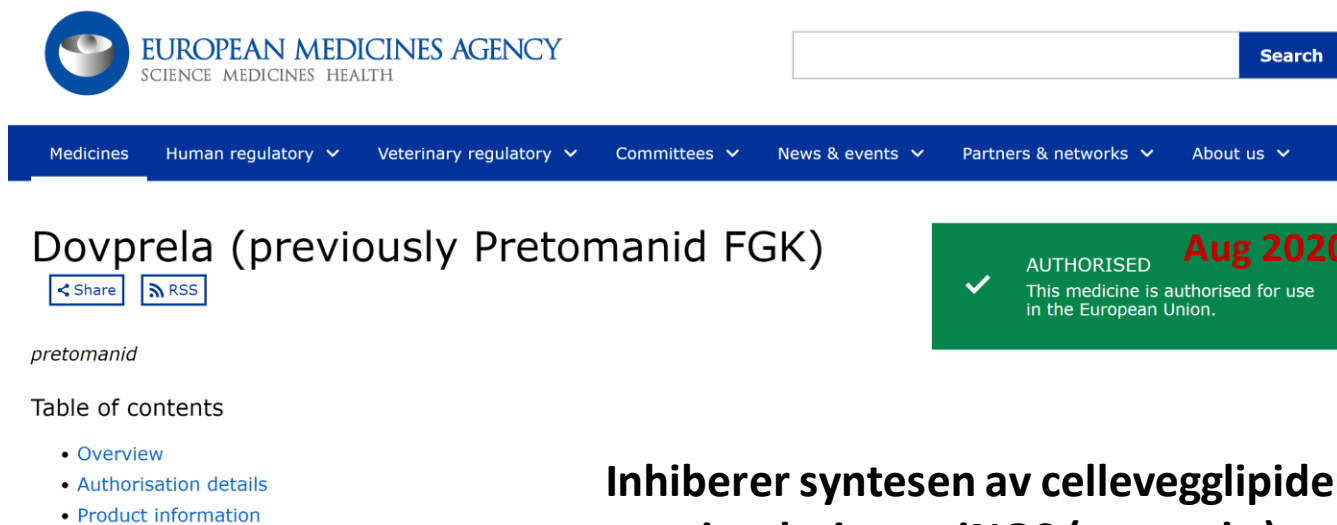
TB-PRACTECAL. Nyang'wa. CROI 2022. Abstr 79

The ZeNix Trial. Conradie F et al. NEJM 2022 Sept 1;387(9):810-823

The STREAM stage 1. Goodall RL et al. Lancet 2022;400:1858-68

SimpliTB. Preliminary ECCMID 2023

Pretomanid – nytt medikament



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pretomanid

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- Authorisation details
- Product information

AUTHORISED Aug 2020
This medicine is authorised for use in the European Union.

Pretomanid 28 tbl a 200 mg 44 000 NOK.
Blå resept §4
Leveringstid ca 3 uker

Inhiberer syntesen av cellevegglipider (aerobt) og stimulering av iNOS (anaerobt)

Inneholder laktose.

BPaL: GI-sympt, transaminaser, nevropathi, benmargsdepr

Obs interaksjoner:

- Metaboliseres via CYP3A4
- Inhibierer BCRP, OATP1B3 og P-gp



6-month all-oral regimen for MDR-TB. (NexT)

Esmail A et al., AJRCCM 2022 May 15;205(10):1214-1227.

Injectable

WHO Pre-2016. 18-20 months

Kanamycin (inj)
Moxifloxacin
Clofazimin
Pyrazimamid
Terizidone/Ethionamid/INH high-dose

WHO Post-2016. 9-11 months

Kanamycin (inj)
Moxifloxacin/Levofloxacin
Clofazimin
Pyrazimamid
Ethambutol
Terizidone/Ethio

Open-label RCT
South Africa

111 randomized
mITT (44:49)
per-protocol (43:44)

VS

Outcome at 24 m
from inclusion

All-oral

NexT

Gr A - Bedaquilin
Gr A - Linezolid (600 mg)
Gr A - Levofloxacin
Gr C – Pyrazimamid
Terizidone (B)/Ethionamid
(C)/ INH high-dose (C)

Termination Nov 2018

According to WHO 2019 (STREAM I), BDQ included in SOC in South-Africa

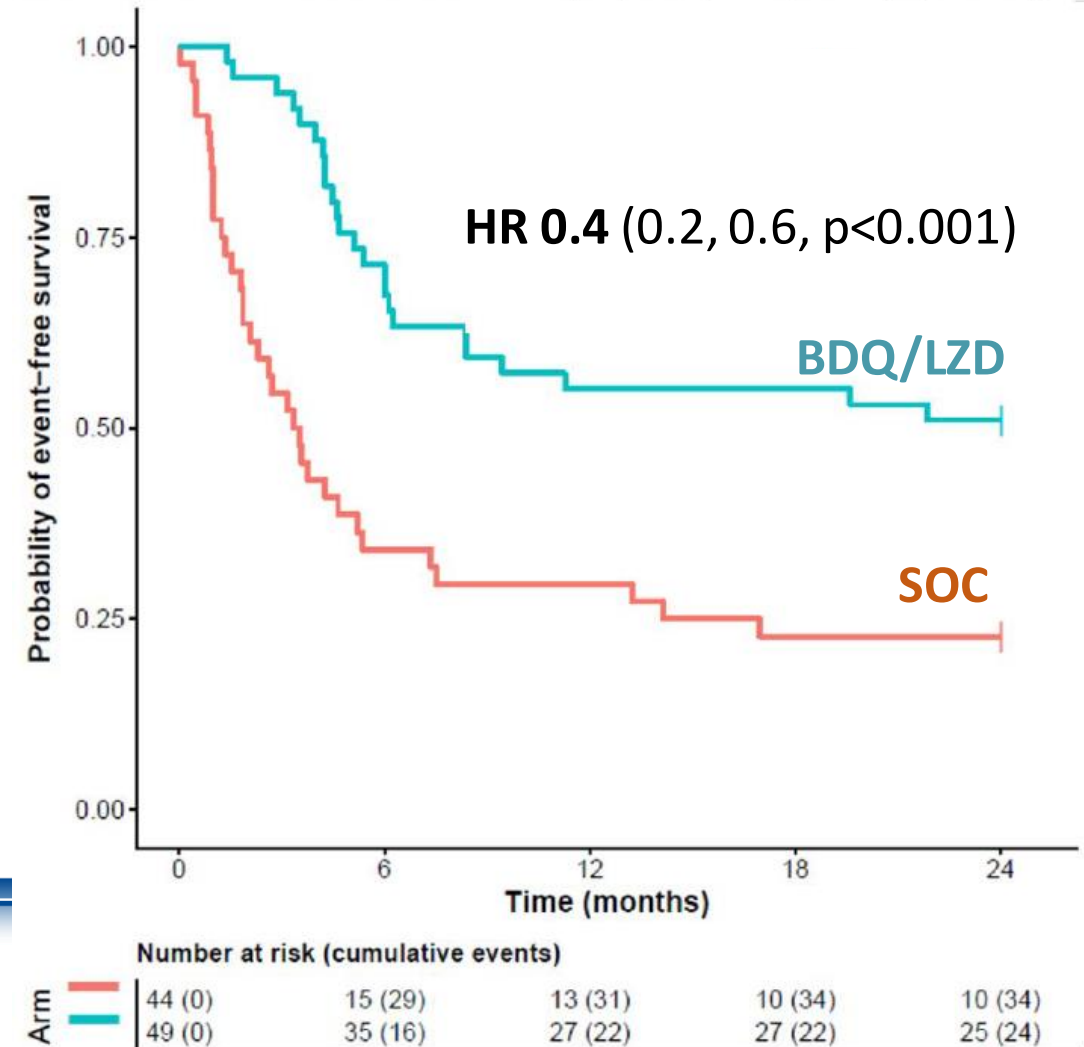
6-month all-oral regimen for MDR-TB. (NexT)

Esmail A et al., AJRCCM 2022 May 15;205(10):1214-1227

67% male
50% smokers
55% HIV co-infection
52% cavitory disease

Modified Intention-To-Treat, 24 months	SOC	BDQ/LZD	RR ratio (95% CI)
WHO Favourable outcome Cured+Treatment completion AND no unfavorable outcome	10/44 (22.7%)	25/49 (51.0%)	2.2 (1.2, 4.1)
Patient-centered outcome ≥12 m relapse-free cure AND no unfavorable outcome	30/44 (68.2%)	33/49 (67.4%)	1.0 (0.8, 1.3)

A 24-month WHO-defined outcomes (all participants; *mITT* population)



6-month all oral (TB-PRACTECAL)

Nyang'wa. CROI 2022. Abstr 79

BPaL= Bedaquiline
Pretomanid
Linezolid

Open-label RCT

Belarus, Uzbekistan,
South Africa

23% HIV-infection

30% cavitory disease

28% FQ-resistance

Primary Outcomes mITT n (%)	BPaL (n = 60)	BPaL + Clofazimine (n = 64)	BPaL + Moxifloxacin (n = 62)	WHO SoC 36-96 wk (n = 66)
Unfavorable outcomes	14 (23.3)	12 (18.8)	7 (11.3)	32 (48.5)
Death	0	1 (1.6)	0	2 (3.0)
▪ Early discontinuation	8 (13.3)	6 (9.4)	5 (8.1)	28 (42.4)
▪ Treatment failure	0	1 (1.6)	0	0
▪ Lost to follow-up	3 (5.0)	3 (4.7)	2 (3.2)	2 (3.0)
▪ Recurrence	3 (5.0)	1 (1.6)	0	0
<i>P</i> value for noninferiority	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	
<i>P</i> value for superiority	.001	<.0001	<.0001	
Risk ratio (98.3% CI)	0.48 (-∞ to 0.85)	0.39 (-∞ to 0.71)	0.23 (-∞ to 0.52)	
SAE or new grade 3 AE	15 (21.7)	23 (31.9)	14 (19.4)	43 (58.9)



«BPaL» 6 months Nix-TB Trial XDR/MDR (65%/17%)

Single-arm

Bedaquiline

Pretomanid

Linezolid (1200mg)

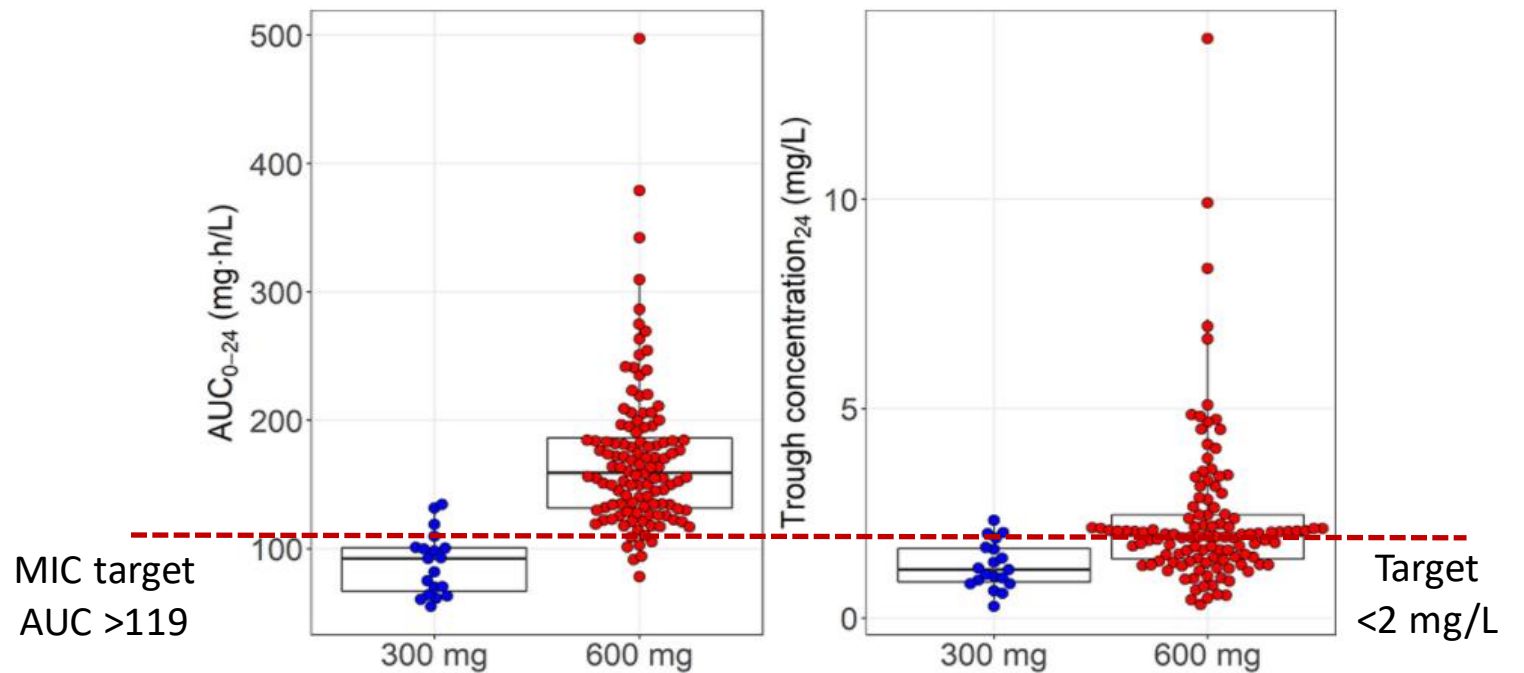
90% Cure

81% polyneuropathi

48% myelosuppression

Condradie F et al., NEJM 2020;382:893-902

Linezolid works but at a cost!



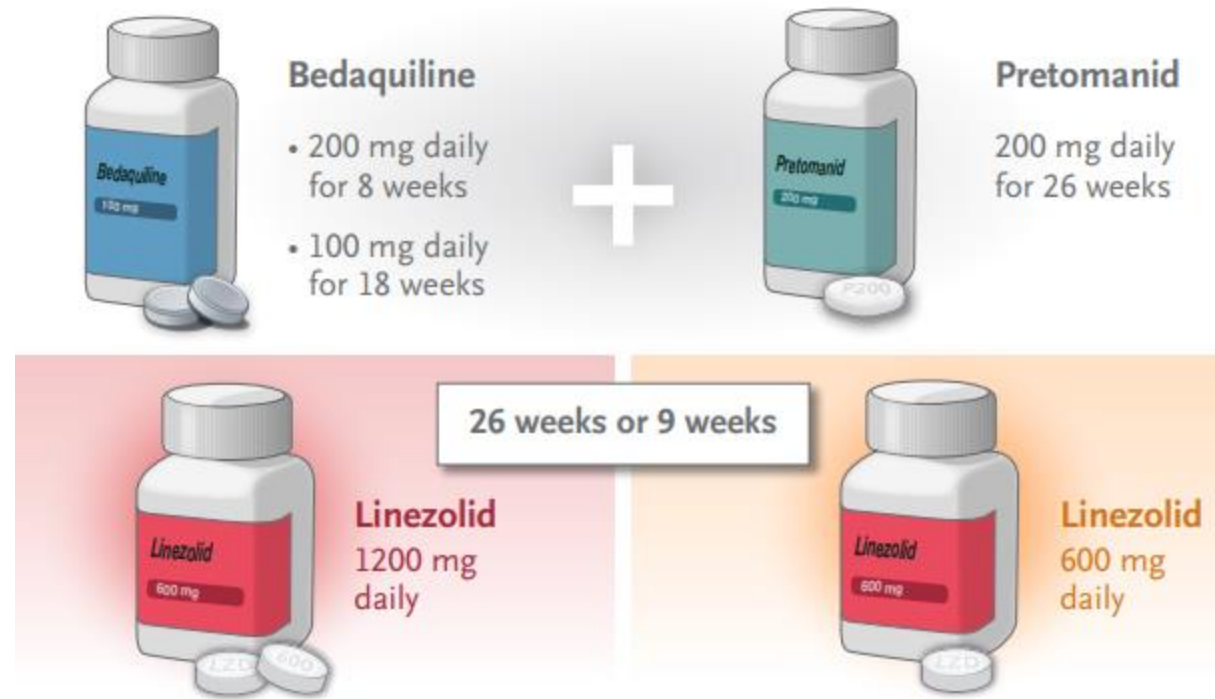
Abdelwahab MT et al Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2021;17:65(12):e0138121) 124

BPaL regimens for Drug-Resistant TB

Conradie et al., NEJM 2022 Sept 1;387(9):810-823

67% male
36% smokers
20% HIV co-infection
62% cavitary disease
41% XDR-TB
47% pre-XDR

36% South Africa
64% Georgia,
Moldova, Russia



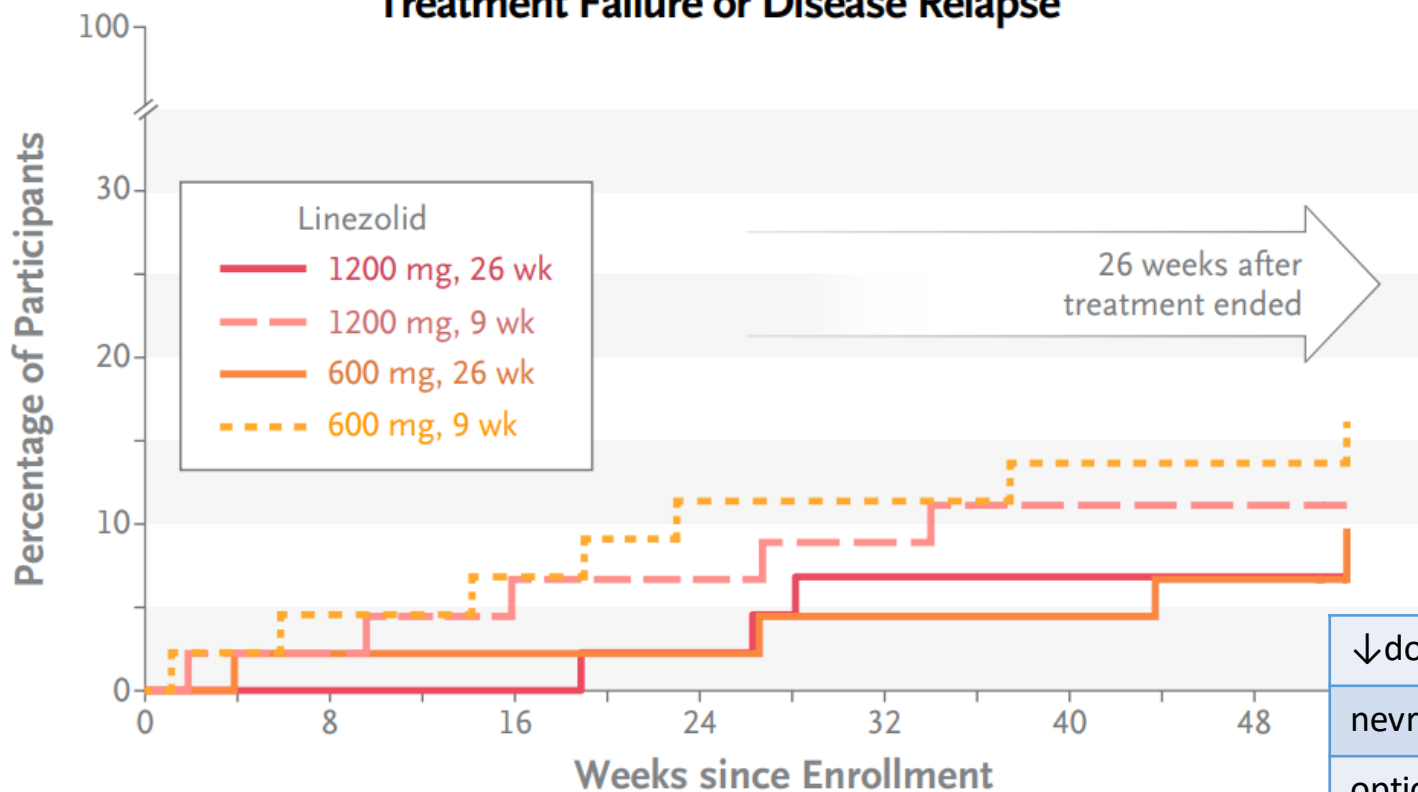
<u>BPaL</u>	<u>BPaL</u>	<u>BPaL</u>	<u>BPaL</u>
Lz 1200 mg, 26 wk	Lz 1200 mg, 9 wk	Lz 600 mg, 26 wk	Lz 600 mg, 9 wk
(n = 45)	(n = 46)	(n = 45)	(n = 45)



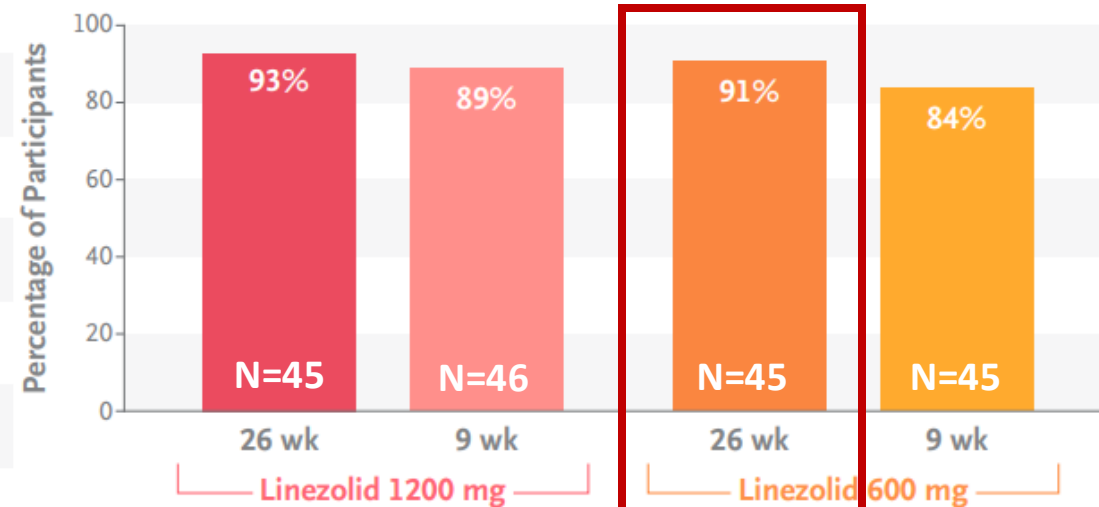
BPaL regimens for Drug-Resistant TB (ZeNix Trial)

Conradie et al., NEJM 2022 Sept 1;387(9):810-823

Treatment Failure or Disease Relapse



Negative Culture Status throughout Follow-up



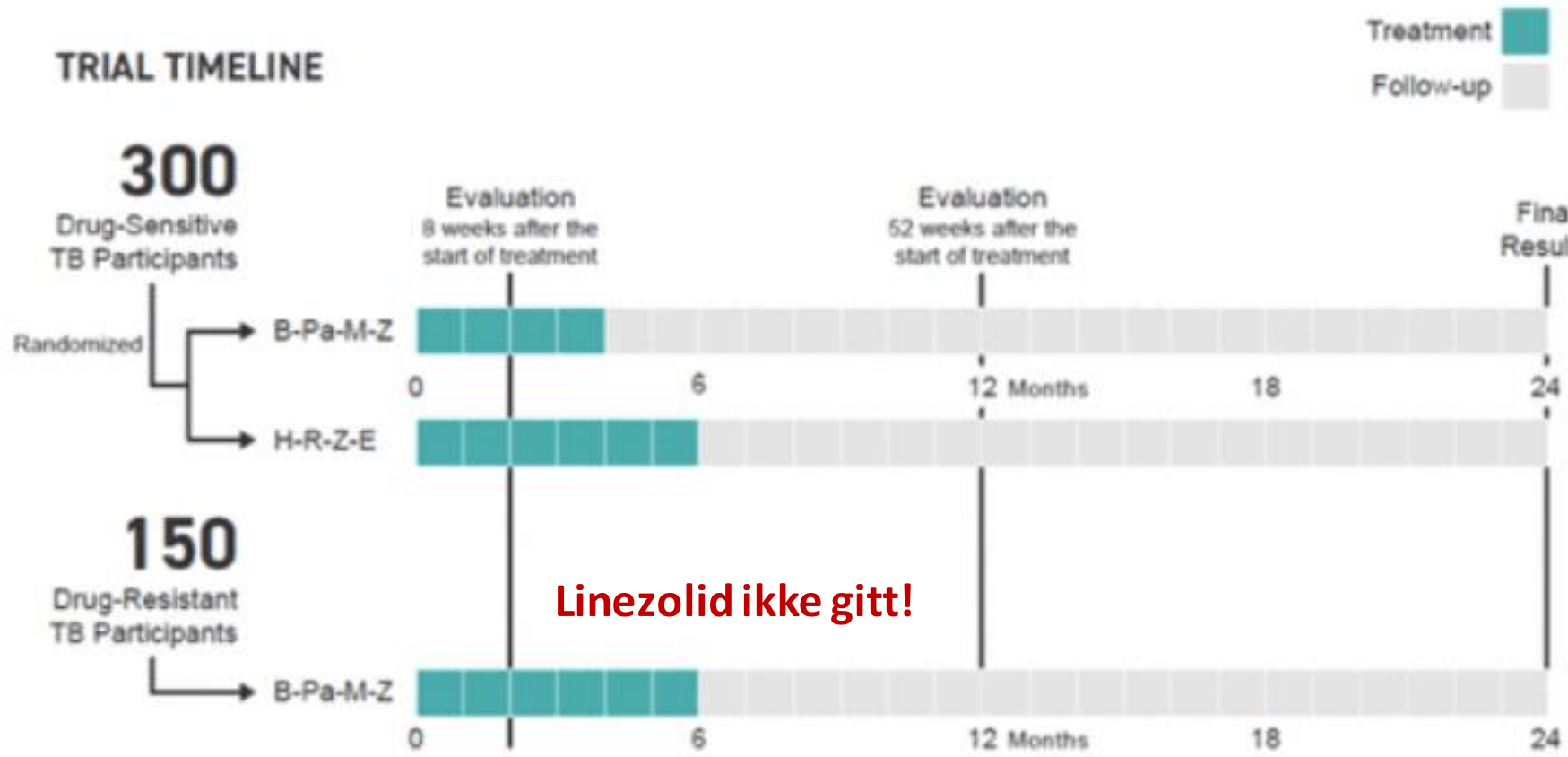
↓dose/stop	50%	30%	13%	13%
nevropathy ≤3	38%	24%	24%	-
opticusnevritis	9%	-	-	-
↓bonemarrow	22%	15%	2%	13%



SimpliciTB Study Design

SIMPLICITB

TRIAL TIMELINE



Linezolid ikke gitt!



BPamZ Dosing: Bedaquiline (B) at a dose of 200 mg daily for eight weeks followed by 100 mg daily to end of treatment, together with daily pretomanid (Pa) 200mg, moxifloxacin (M) 400mg and pyrazinamide (Z) 1500mg

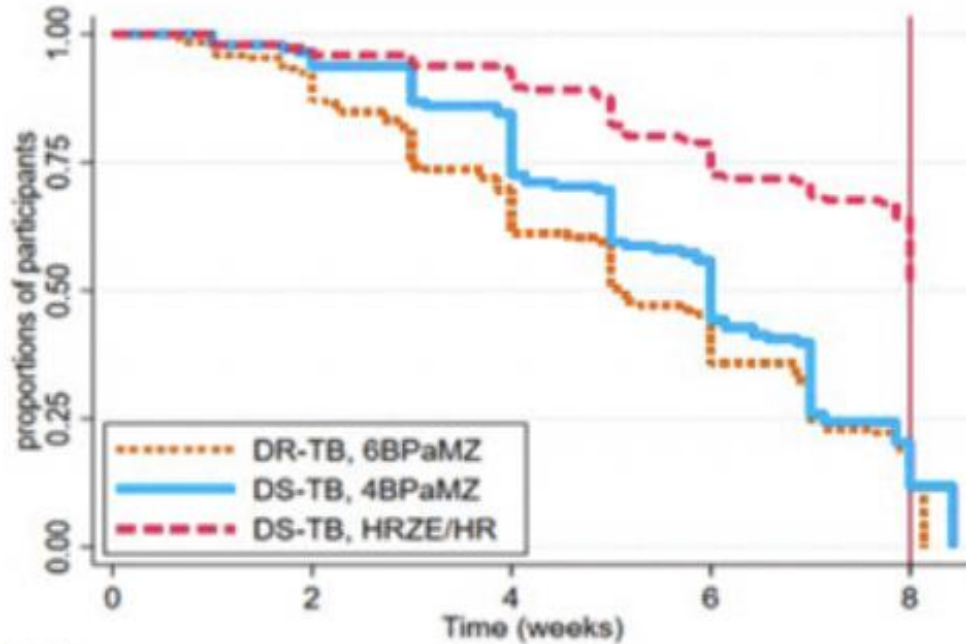


SimpliciTB Participant Baseline Characteristics

MDR-TB

Parameter	2HRZE/4HR (N=153) n (%)	4BPaMZ (N=150) n (%)	6BPaMZ (N=152) n (%)	
Median Age (years) - IQR	34.0 (26.0, 46.0)	35.0 (25.0, 45.0)	35.0 (26.0, 47.0)	
Male sex – n (%)	118 (77.1%)	112 (74.7%)	94 (61.8%)	
Race	White	25 (16.3%)	29 (19.3%)	31 (20.4%)
	Black	119 (77.8%)	108 (72.0%)	82 (54.0%)
	Mixed	6 (3.9%)	5 (3.3%)	26 (17.1%)
	Asian	3 (2.0%)	8 (5.3%)	13 (8.6%)
HIV positive – n (%)	27 (17.6%)	25 (16.7%)	35 (23.0%)	
Median BMI - (kg/m ²)	18.7 (17.2, 20.4)	19.3 (17.6, 21.4)	19.3 (17.1, 22.2)	
WHO Smear grade	1+	28 (18.3%)	20 (13.3%)	37 (24.3%)
	2+	53 (34.6%)	49 (32.7%)	47 (30.9%)
	3+	72 (47.1%)	81 (54.0%)	67 (44.1%)
Median time to positive sputum culture at baseline (IQR)	5.0 (4.2, 6.5)	4.6 (3.9, 6.2)	6.2 (4.7, 8.9)	
Cavities in chest XR	Absent	37 (24.2%)	31 (20.7%)	31 (20.4%)
	Unilateral	76 (49.7%)	75 (50.0%)	70 (46.0%)
	Bilateral	40 (26.1%)	44 (29.3%)	50 (32.9%)

Primary Efficacy Endpoint Time To Culture Negative Status By 8 Weeks (MITT)



	0	2	4	6	8
DR-TB, 6BPaMZ	133	122	90	57	24
DS-TB, 4BPaMZ	145	139	119	77	26
DS-TB, HRZE/HR	148	143	136	114	93

HAZARD RATIO



PROPORTION OF PTS CULTURE NEGATIVE AT WEEK 8

Drug-Sensitive TB

HRZE

47.3%

4BPaMZ

84.1%

Drug-Resistant TB

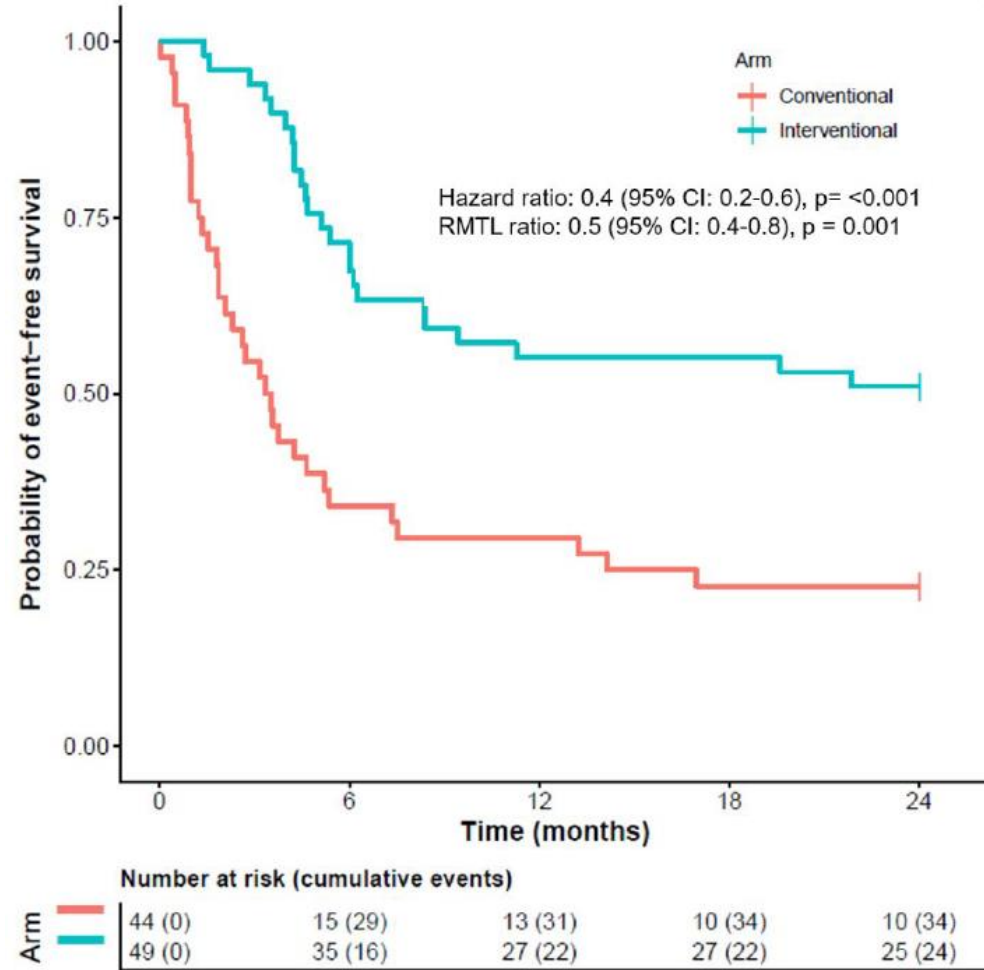
6BPaMZ

85.7%

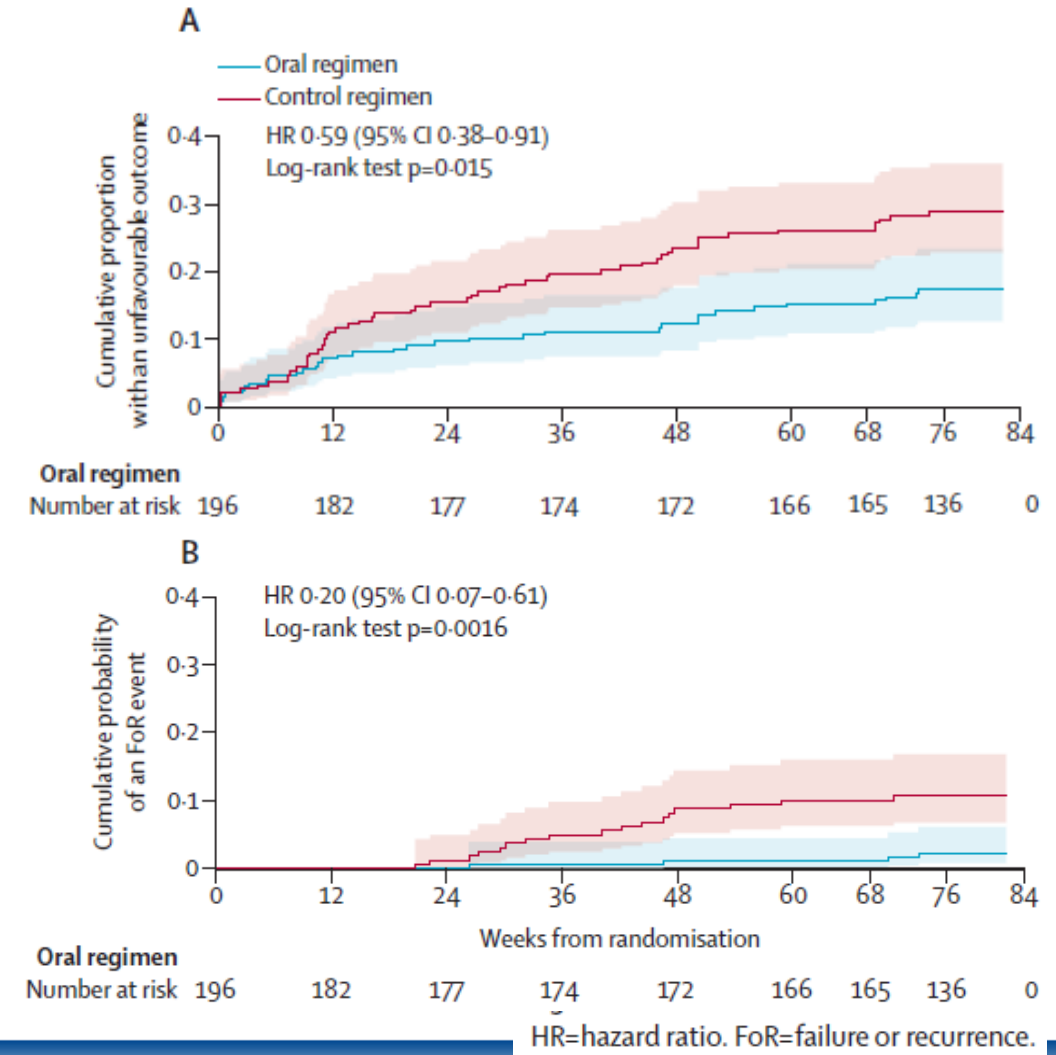
Dersom BPaL(M) IKKE kan brukes

Kortere behandlingstid er OK uansett!

A 24-month WHO-defined outcomes (all participants; *mITT* population)



Time to unfavourable outcome (A) and failure or recurrence (B)



Smittsomhet og isolasjon ved MDR-TB

Argument for lenger isolasjonstid av MDR-TB 2 ting:

- 1) Medisinene vi har tilgjengelige er **mindre effektive**
- 2) Smitte har **større konsekvens.**

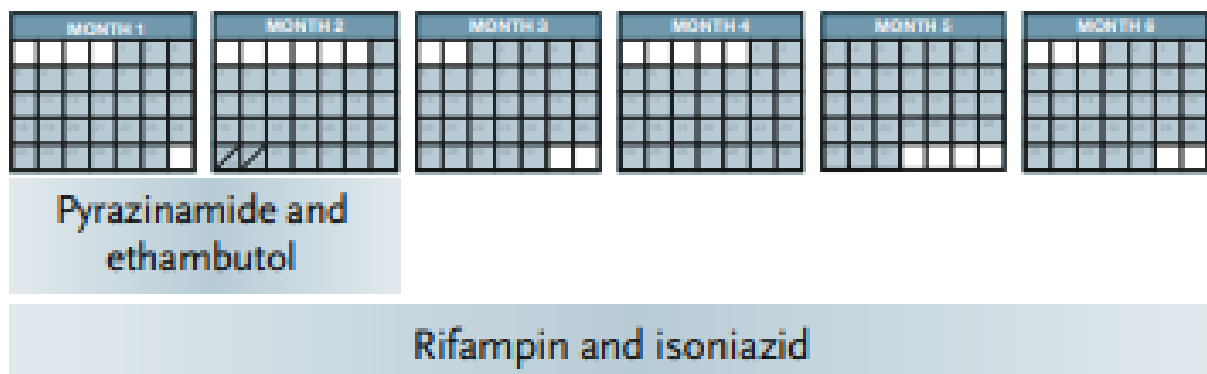


RESEARCH SUMMARY

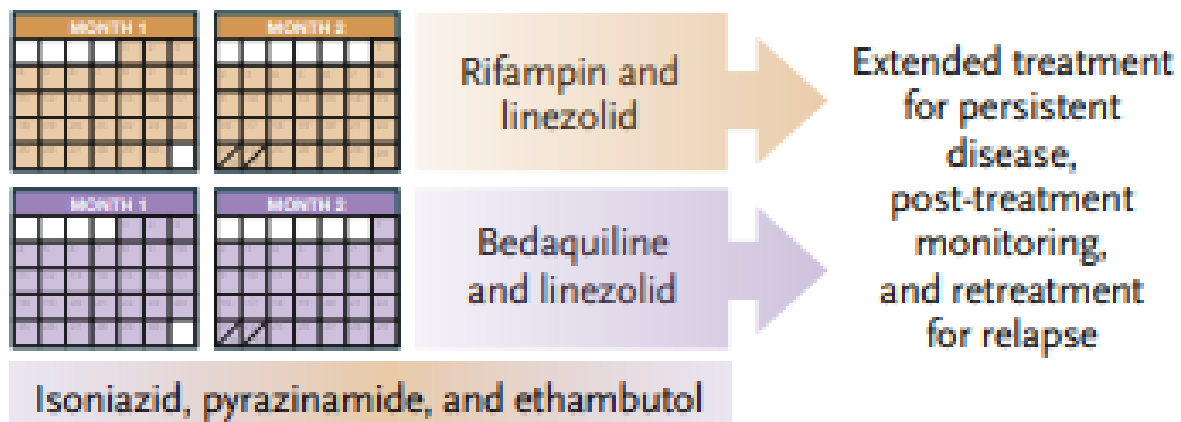
Treatment Strategy for Rifampin-Susceptible Tuberculosis

Paton NI et al. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2212537

Standard Treatment (24 Wk)

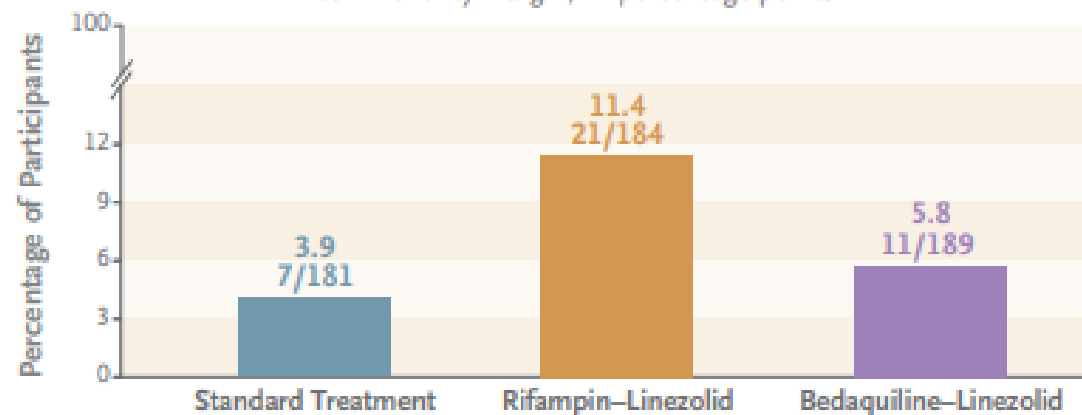


Strategy Groups Included in the Noninferiority Analysis

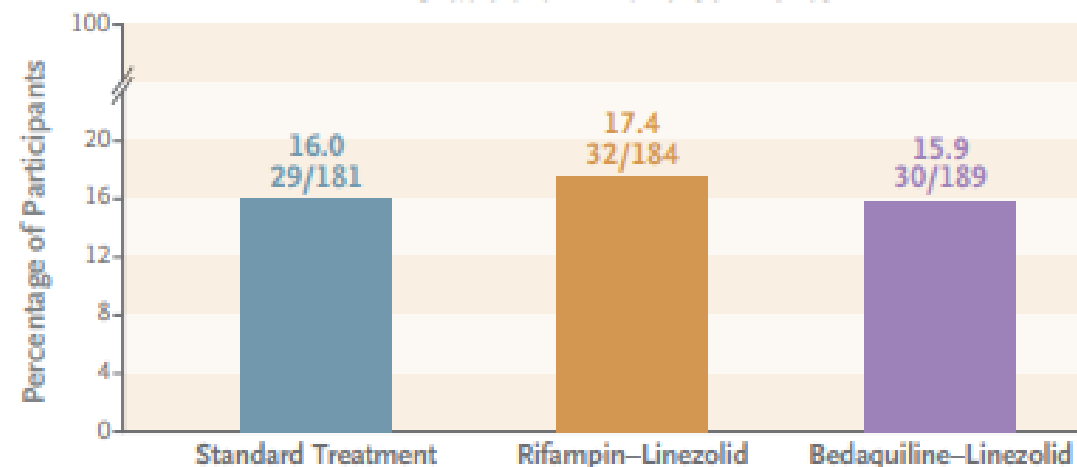


Death, Ongoing Treatment, or Active Disease

Noninferiority margin, 12 percentage points



Grade 3 or 4 Adverse Events



Takk for innsatsen

Einar Heldal

