Month 2 culture and duration as predictors of TB relapse

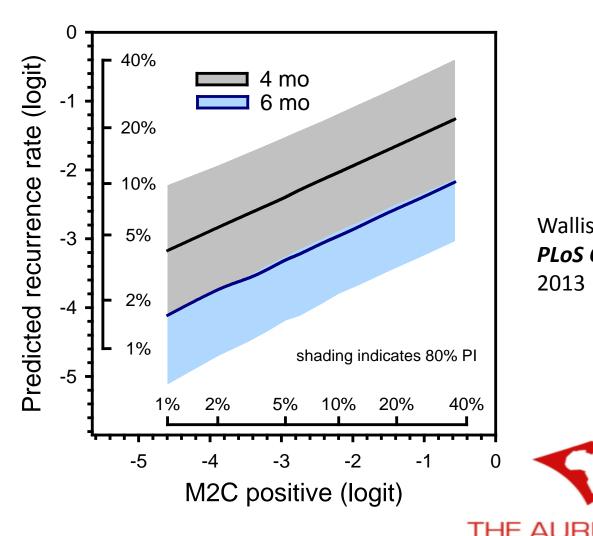
RS Wallis, MD, FIDSA, FRCPE Chief Science Officer, Aurum Institute, Johannesburg <u>rwallis@auruminstitute.org</u>

> FDA TB workshop Jul 2017

1



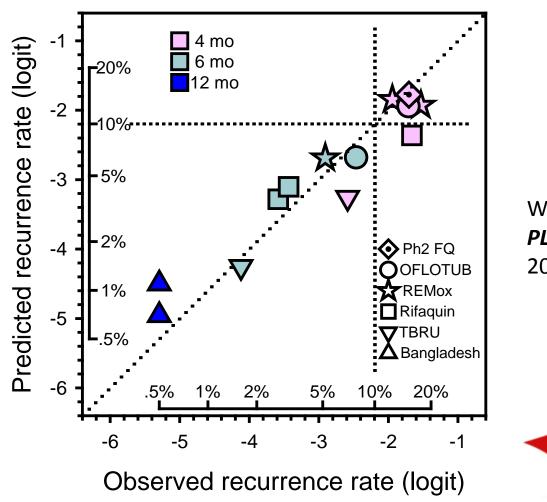
- A 2013 analysis of 24 trials published from 1973 to 1997 of 58 regimens studied in 7793 patients identified positive month 2 culture status using solid medium (M2C) and treatment duration as independent predictors of relapse.
- Predictions took the form: logit(relapse) = a+bx+cy, where x = logit(M2C) and y = log(duration)
- The model was subsequently validated using independent data from 6 studies of 12 regimens involving 3907 patients.



Wallis, PLoS One 2013

INSTITU

- REPUBLICATION CONTRACTOR CONTRACTON CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRA
 - posterctive No belatistes dwave inding duration of each arm, at R = .86 detected tion was a predictor of relapse, contrary to the study hypothesis.



THE ALIRI

NS

Database characteristics

	Total	Duration			Location	
		3-5mo	6то	7-18mo	Africa	Asia/Pacific
Regimens	70	11	48	11	28	50
Subjects	11790	2824	7435	1531	7296	7814

Model parameters

	Estimate	SE	Ρ
Intercept	2.529	0.478	0.00002
Ln duration	-2.502	0.221	<.00001
Logit M2C+	0.440	0.010	0.0008

HE AURUM

Online calculator at rswallis.com

- The model is accurate (R² >.9) and generalizable (remaining accurate under previously untested conditions):
 - FQ results were predicted w/o FQ data
 - TBRU results were predicted w/o host data
 - MDR results were predicted w/o MDR or clofazimine data
- None of the studies in the training dataset and few in the validation dataset excluded recurrence due to reinfection
 - Presumably noise would be reduced and accuracy increased had they done so
- Data are insufficient to create a similar model using time to culture conversion in liquid medium, or one including baseline parameters
 - Collecting such data should be a research priority