

A pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic analysis of drug-resistant tuberculosis therapy in Durban, South Africa

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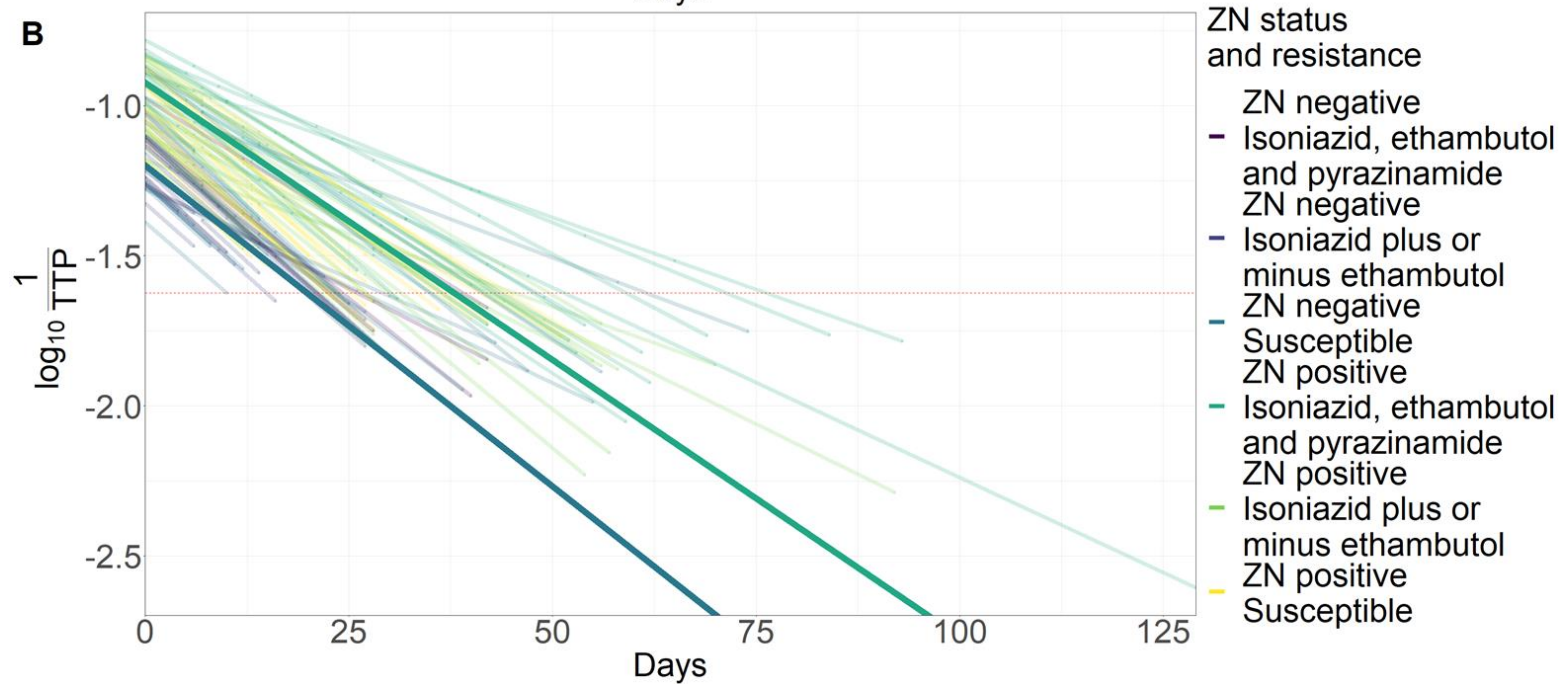
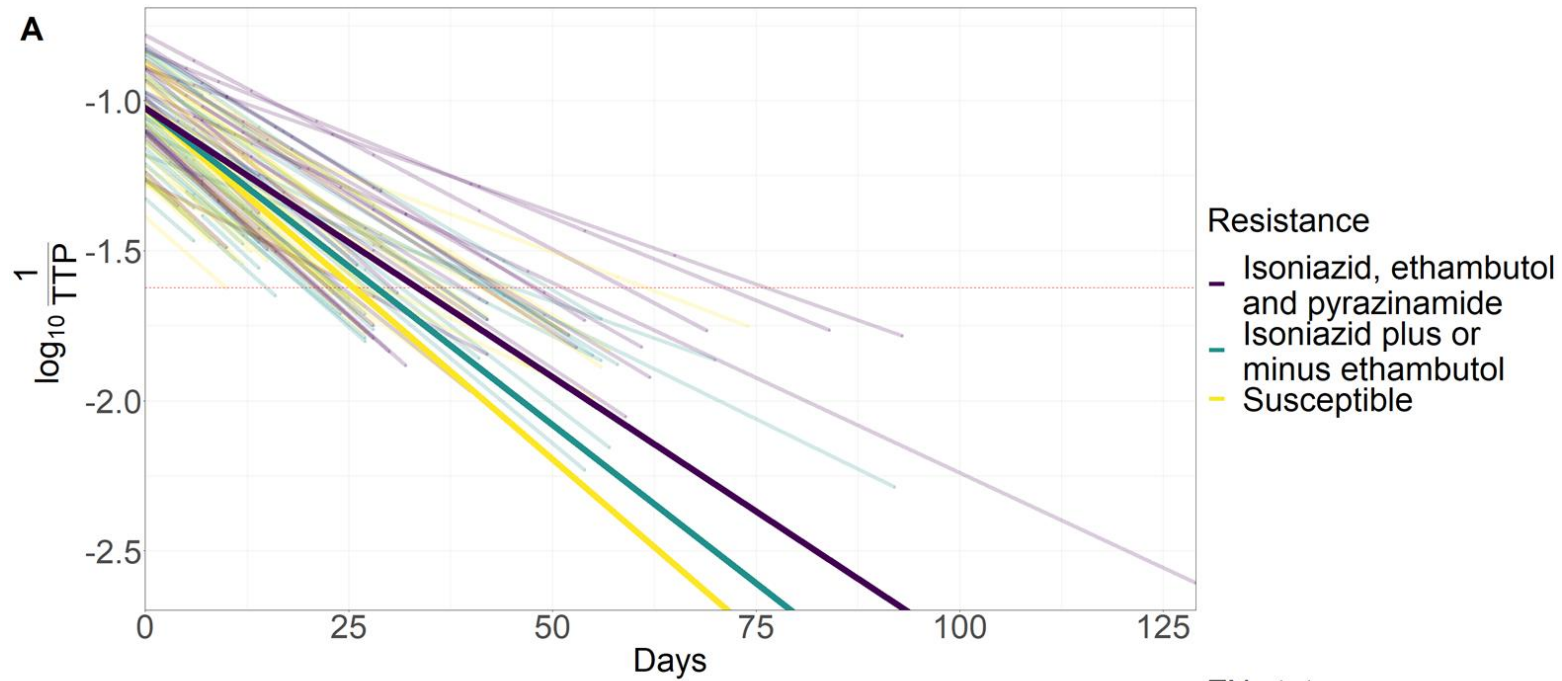


Analysis

- Outcome:
 - Time to positivity (TTP) in mycobacterial growth indicator tubes (MGIT) measured
 - Baseline and change in $\log_{10} 1/\text{TTP}$ modelled
 - Non-linear mixed effects models (NLME) in NONMEM
- Area under the curve ($\text{AUC}_{0-\infty}$) derived from population pharmacokinetic (popPK) models built in NONMEM
- Covariates included on the basis of biological plausibility
- The impact of covariates on baseline bacillary load, elimination rate or both assessed

Results

- 140 participants recruited
 - 108/140 (77.1%) culture positive
 - 88/108 (81.5%) culture positive and received a bedaquiline- and levofloxacin-based regimen
- Heterogeneity of PK exposures i.e. $AUC_{0-\infty}$
- Isoniazid resistance 66.7%, Pyrazinamide resistance 50%
- Linear model of change in $1/\log_{10}TTP$
 - Baseline bacillary load
 - Sputum smear microscopy - Higher
 - CXR score - Higher
 - Cavitation - Higher
 - Bacillary elimination
 - Isoniazid resistance - Slower
 - Pyrazinamide resistance - Slower



$$\log_{10} \frac{1}{TTP} = \alpha + \beta \cdot time$$

Parameter	Parameter estimate	SE	RSE (%)
fixed effects for intercept (A)	-1.2	0.04	3.2
fixed effects for ZN	0.8	0.03	3.8
fixed effects for slope (alpha) - EMB/PZA/INH sens	0.02	0.004	17.05
fixed effects for INH +/- EMB res	0.9	0.1	14.28
fixed effects for EMB/PZA/INH res	0.8	0.1	13.58
random effect on intercept	0.1	0.02	18.94
random effect on slope	0.008	0.003	37.75
SD / SIG1	0.2	0.02	13.45
Sigma	1		

Intercept (A) represents baseline bacillary load, slope (Beta) represents bacillary elimination, sigma represents the standard deviation of the residual error and was fixed to 1. SE = Standard error, RSE = relative standard error

Discussion points

- Power of PK/PD analysis
- First line drugs remain important in DR-TB – setting specific?
- Stratified treatment based on rapid identification of baseline bacillary load, isoniazid and pyrazinamide resistance?
- Model follows the data – e.g. can't assess effect of pyrazinamide resistance alone
- No effect of PK covariates
- Assessment of impact of e.g. bedaquiline resistance on clearance

Covariate	Relationship	Estimate	RSE (%)	delta OFV	delta random effect
CXR score	Additive	0.1	22.5	-15.4	-0.02
CXR score	Power	-0.05	38.5	-9.5	-0.01
CXR cavitation	Additive	0.1	33.8	-5.8	-0.01
CXR cavitation	Proportional	0.9	4.7	-5.8	-0.01
Age	Power	-0.05	194.9	-0.3	
Male sex	Proportional	0.9	5.4	-4.9	-0.007
Smoking (pack years)	Power	-0.009	184.4	-0.3	-9e-04
Recent TB*	Proportional	1	17.1	0.0	-1e-04
HIV infection	Proportional	1	5.6	-0.7	-0.001
ZN positive	Proportional	0.8	3.8	-38.5	-0.06
ZN grade	Proportional			-41.2	-0.06
scanty/1+		0.8	4.4		
2+		0.8	8.7		
3+		0.7	4.8		

Covariate	Relationship	Estimate	RSE(%)	delta OFV	delta random effects
CXR score	Additive	-0.003	83.6	-2.8	0.000587
CXR score	Power	-0.009	603.3	-0.1	0.000114
CXR cavitation	Additive		1,121.0	0.0	0.000022
CXR cavitation	Proportional	1	13.8	0.0	0.000020
Age	Power	0.4	51.9	-3.8	-0.000378
Male sex	Proportional	1.1	14.1	-0.7	-0.000369
Smoking (pack years)	Power	-0.1	38.1	-7.1	-0.000867
Recent TB*	Proportional	1	24.3	0.0	0.000004
HIV infection	Proportional	1	12.7	0.0	0.000020
ZN positive	Proportional	0.8	13.9	-2.7	-0.000006
ZN grade	Proportional			-4.3	-0.000771
scanty/1+		0.9	14.9		
2+		0.6	32.3		
3+		0.8	16.2		
Baseline TTP	Power	0.05	231.0	-0.2	0.000142
Isoniazid resistance	Proportional	0.8	11.8	-4.5	-0.000730
Isoniazid AUC _{0-∞} (μg·hr/ml)	Power	-0.07	58.5	-3.4	0.000079
Isoniazid AUC _{0-∞} :MIC	Power	0.04	86.3	-1.6	-0.000452
Pyrazinamide resistance	Proportional	0.7	11.9	-7.5	-0.000586
Pyrazinamide AUC _{0-∞} (μg·hr/ml)	Power	-0.04	93.4	-1.1	-0.000333
Pyrazinamide AUC _{0-∞} :MIC	Power	0.06	70.0	-2.8	-0.000039
Ethambutol resistance	Proportional	0.8	12.0	-3.1	-0.000110
Ethambutol AUC _{0-∞} (μg·hr/ml)	Power	0.03	165.1	-0.5	-0.000284
Ethambutol AUC _{0-∞} :MIC	Power	0.02	275.9	-0.2	-0.000136
Clofazimine AUC _{0-∞} (μg·hr/ml)	Power	0.03	211.5	-0.3	-0.000044
Clofazimine AUC _{0-∞} :MIC	Power	0.03	201.6	-0.3	-0.000027
Levofloxacin AUC _{0-∞} (μg·hr/ml)	Power	0.03	204.2	-0.2	-0.000020
Levofloxacin AUC _{0-∞} :MIC	Power	-0.01	405.5	-0.1	0.000070
Average daily linezolid dose	Power	0.02	158.1	-0.4	-0.000128
Bedaquiline AUC _{0-∞} (μg·hr/ml)	Power	0.06	221.9	-0.7	-0.000151
Bedaquiline AUC _{0-∞} :MIC	Power	0.04	172.1	-0.6	-0.000078
Attainment of pyrazinamide AUC _{0-∞} > 363μg·hr/ml target	Proportional	1	13.3	0.0	-0.000066
Attainment of pyrazinamide AUC _{0-∞} :MIC > 11.3 target	Proportional	1.3	16.7	-2.7	-0.000262
Attainment of isoniazid AUC _{0-∞} :MIC > 500 target	Proportional	1.3	13.3	-3.9	-0.000283

Table 4.14: Overall drug susceptibility patterns based on phenotypic and genotypic drug susceptibility testing

Resistance pattern	n	%
Fully susceptible (DS-TB)	7	6.5
Injectable monoresistance	1	0.9
Rifampicin monoresistance (RR-TB)	25	23.1
Rifampicin and pyrazinamide resistance (RR-TB)	1	0.9
Rifampicin and isoniazid resistance (MDR-TB)	14	13.0
Rifampicin, isoniazid and ethambutol resistance (MDR-TB)	14	13.0
Rifampicin, isoniazid and pyrazinamide resistance (MDR-TB)	1	0.9
Rifampicin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide and ethambutol resistance (MDR-TB)	34	31.5
Rifampicin and injectable resistance (pre-XDR-TB)	1	0.9
Rifampicin and fluoroquinolone resistance (pre-XDR-TB)	1	0.9
Rifampicin, isoniazid and injectable resistance (pre-XDR-TB)	1	0.9
Rifampicin, isoniazid, ethambutol and injectable resistance (pre-XDR-TB)	3	2.8
Rifampicin, isoniazid, ethambutol, injectable and fluoroquinolone resistance (XDR-TB)	1	0.9
Rifampicin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide, ethambutol, injectable and fluoroquinolone resistance (XDR-TB)	4	3.7