

TBM KIDS Trial: Top-Line Results

Presenters:

Mandar Paradkar (Study Coordinator)

Kelly Dooley (Principal Investigator)

30th June 2022



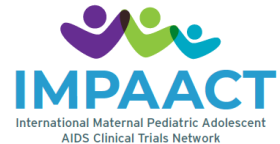


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Randomized Clinical Trial of High Dose Rifampicin with or without Levofloxacin versus Standard of Care for Paediatric Tuberculous Meningitis: The TBM-KIDS Trial

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INTRODUCTION



Introduction



Children are at higher risk of disseminated/severe TB, especially TBM

Neurocognitive function may be affected (unique to children)

TBM regimens are based on drugs (& doses) effective for pulmonary TB but may have low penetration into brain and CSF (EMB, SM, RIF)

Adjusting dose or regimen composition can improve delivery of drug to site of disease and improve outcomes (in adults)

Modeling work to derive drug doses for children that would achieve target exposures associated with better TBM treatment response in adults.

TBM-KIDS was designed as the first randomized clinical trial of anti-microbial regimens for pediatric TBM

Objectives



▶ **Primary objective**

- ▶ Assess the safety and pharmacokinetics (PK- plasma and CSF) of model-optimized doses of rifampicin with or without levofloxacin given to children as part of multidrug treatment for TBM

▶ **Secondary Objectives**

- ▶ Effect of rifampicin concentrations on functional outcomes (Modified Rankin Scale)
- ▶ Longitudinal neurocognitive outcomes (Mullen Scales of Early Learning)

METHODS



Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- ▶ Weight \geq 6 kg
- ▶ Age 6 months to 12 years
- ▶ Possible/Probable/definite TBM
- ▶ Consent of parent/guardian
- ▶ Can comply with study requirements

Exclusion Criteria

- ▶ TB treatment for > 10 days
- ▶ Exposure to or history of MDR-TB
- ▶ Intolerance/allergy to study drugs
- ▶ Death imminent within 24h
- ▶ Moderate to severe renal/liver dysfunction (Gr2 ALT, direct bili, Cr)
- ▶ HIV and taking PI or NVP
- ▶ Other trials in last 8 weeks
- ▶ Clinically important, active co morbid medical problem that would make participation undesirable



Methodology

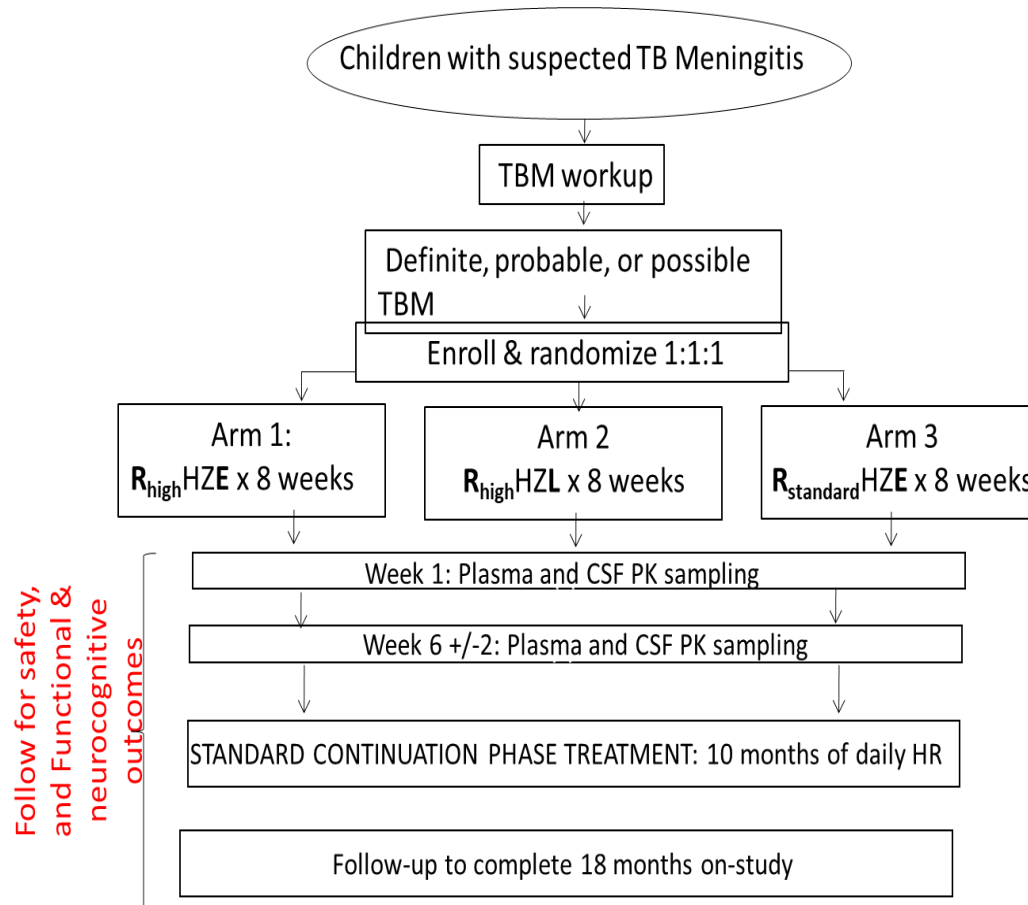


- **Design:** Phase I/II, open label PK, safety, efficacy in children with TBM
- **Study regimen**
 - Arm 1: high-dose RIF (R30HZE)
 - Arm 2: high-dose RIF plus levofloxacin (R30HZL)
 - Arm 3: standard WHO regimen (R15HZE)
- **Duration:** 12 months (2 months experimental treatment, then 10 months std. treatment)



Sadaf Afrin

Study flow chart



Schedule of Evaluations



Week	Screen	Entry	Week 1 (+/- 3 days)	Week 2 (+/- 2 days)	Week 4 (+/- 1 week)	Week 8 (+/- 1 week)	Week 16 (+/- 1 week)	Week 24 (+/- 2 weeks)	Week 36 (+/- 2 weeks)	Week 48 (+/- 2 weeks)	Week 72 (+/- 2 <u>wk</u>)
Month			1			2	4	6	9	12 ¹	18
CLINICAL EVALUATIONS											
Staging of disease severity ³		X									
Neurologic/functional status ³		X				X		X		X	
Neurocognitive evaluation ³		X				X				X	X
LABORATORY EVALUATIONS											
Hematology	X		X	X	X	X ⁴					
Chemistries, including LFTs	X		X	X	X	X ⁴					
TB diagnostics											
Chest X ray	X										
Head CT or MRI	X										
Lumbar puncture (protein, cell count differential, glucose)	X		X		X ⁵						
CSF for gram stain, culture, GXP	X				X						
Pharmacology											
Intensive PK ⁹ , plasma			X		X						
Sparse PK ⁹ , plasma				X	X	X	X				
Sparse sampling PK ¹⁰ , CSF			X		X						
DBS for INH acetylator status					X ¹¹						
Whole blood for LTA4H genotype			X ¹¹								
Specimen for storage											
Plasma		X		X		X					
Whole blood		X		X		X					
CSF ¹²		X	X		X						

Neurologic Evaluations

- ▶ **Neurological and functional outcomes**
 - ▶ Modified Rankin Scale for disability assessment
 - ◆ Grade 0-6
 - ◆ Entry, 8 weeks, 24 weeks and 52 weeks

- ▶ **Neurocognitive Assessment**
 - ▶ Mullen Scale of Early Learning
 - ◆ Children From 6 months to 6 years of age
 - ◆ Gross Motor, Fine Motor, Visual Reception, Receptive Language and Expressive Language
 - Entry, Week 8, Week 52



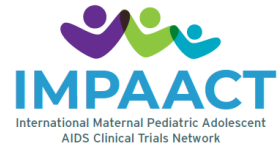
Kiran Thakur



Modified Rankin Score

Score	Meaning
0	No symptoms
1	No significant disability, despite symptoms, able to perform all duties and activities
2	Slight disability; Unable to perform all previous activities but able to look after own affairs without assistance
3	Moderate disability; requires some help, but able to walk without assistance
4	Moderately severe disability; unable to walk without assistance and unable to attend to own bodily needs without assistance
5	Severe disability; bedridden, incontinent, and requires constant nursing care and attention
6	Death

RESULTS



TBM KIDS Trial Sites

March 2017 – December 2019



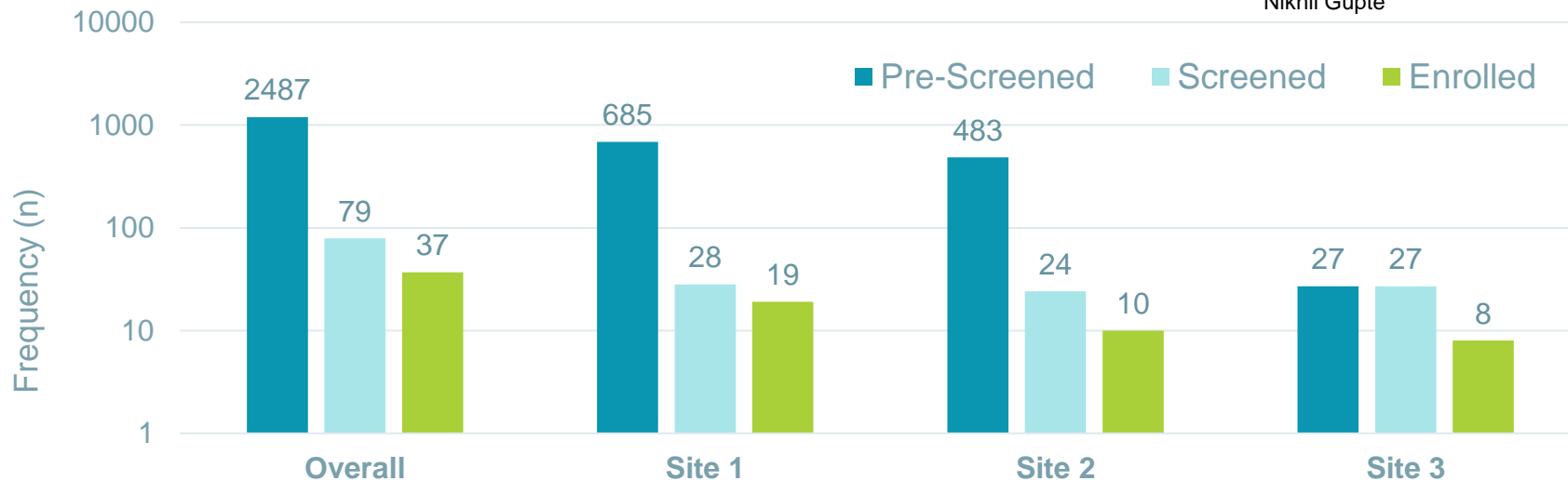
Pune, India
Chennai, India
Lilongwe, Malawi
Baltimore, USA



Recruitment



Nikhil Gupte



Mandar Paradkar



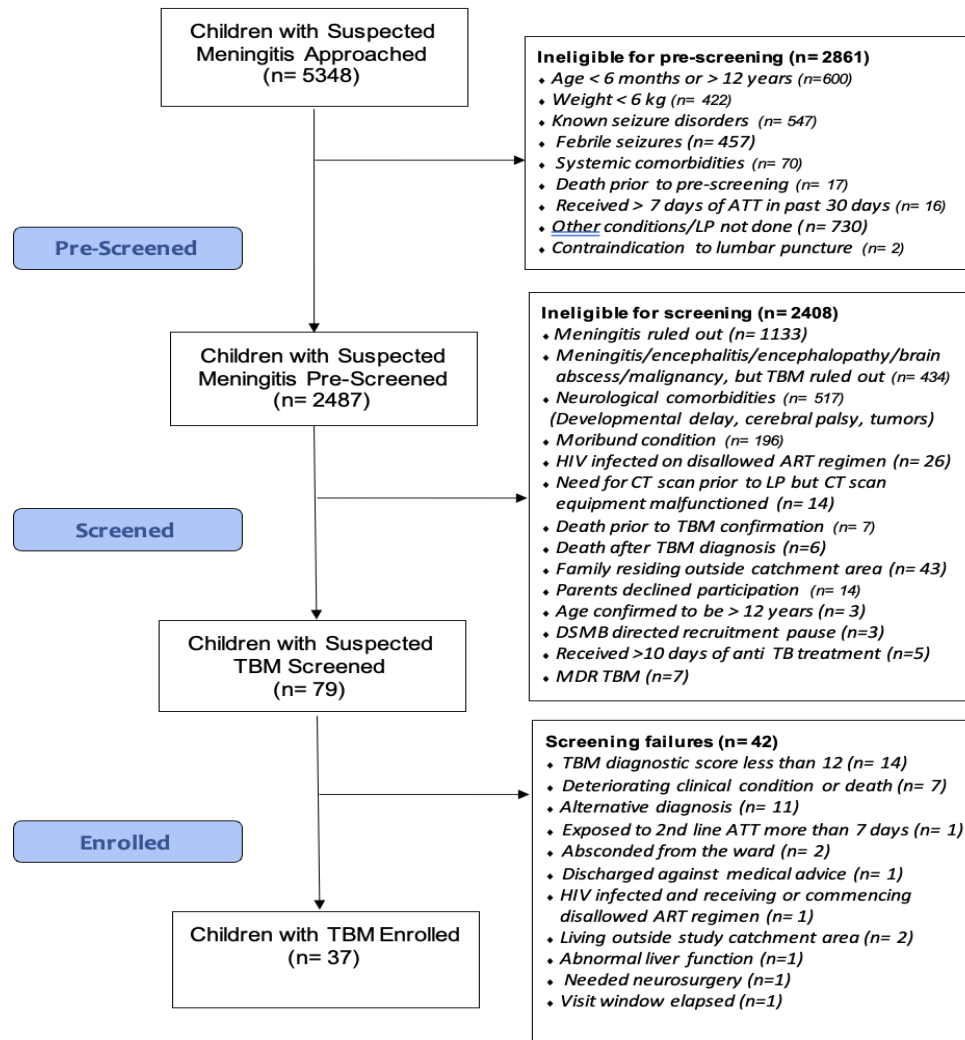
Bella Devaleenal D.



Tisungane Mvalo



Consort Diagram



Baseline Characteristics



Baseline characteristics	Overall N = 37	Arm R _{high} HZE 12	Arm R _{high} HZL 11	Arm R _{std} HZE 14
Age (mo), Median (IQR)	72 (22 -98)	56 (16 – 100)	57 (29 – 125)	72 (22 – 91)
Female, n (%)	14 (38%)	4 (33%)	5 (45%)	5 (36%)
Weight (kg), Median (IQR)	11 (6.9 – 21.0)	18.1 (10.4 – 22.0)	11.0 (1.0 – 21.0)	8.7 (6.9 – 20.0)
Head CT				
Normal	7 (19%)	3 (25%)	1 (9%)	3 (21%)
Abnormal	26 (70%)	7 (58%)	10 (91%)	9 (64%)
Not Done	4 (11%)	2 (17%)	0	2 (14%)
CSF lab tests				
WBC	59 (7 – 140)	99 (6 – 360)	35 (0 – 68)	70 (20 - 140)
Lymphocytes	85 (25 – 98)	90 (65 – 97)	57 (40 – 90)	75 (25 – 98)
Glucose	45 (25 – 68)	45 (19 – 68)	38 (25 – 70)	49 (25 – 68)
Total Protein	109 (48 – 211)	131 (62 – 311)	90 (50 – 152)	105 (38 – 141)
Baseline Modified Rankin	3 (1 – 4)	4 (1 – 5)	1 (1 – 4)	2 (1 – 5)
Stage				
I	18 (49%)	3 (25%)	8 (73%)	7 (50%)
IIA	10 (27%)	5 (42%)	2 (18%)	3 (21%)
IIB	6 (16%)	2 (17%)	1 (9%)	3 (21%)
III	3 (8%)	2 (17%)	0	1 (7%)

Clinical Presentation



Symptoms	n (%)	Symptoms	n (%)
Reduced playfulness	31 (84)	Vomiting	13 (35)
Lethargy	25 (88)	Focal neurological deficits	11 (30)
Fever	21 (57)	Seizures	7 (19)
Irritability	18 (49)	Abdominal pain	4 (11)
Neck stiffness	17 (46)	Cough	4 (11)
Weight loss	18 (43)	Diarrhea	3 (8)
Altered Consciousness	14 (38)	Night sweats	3 (8)
Headache	13 (35)		

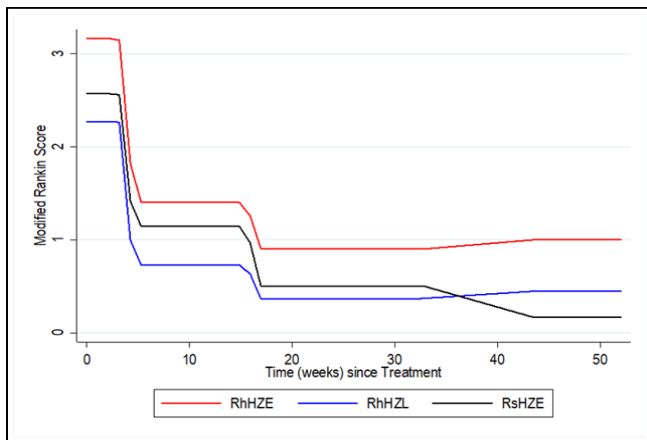
Safety



	% children with* N = 37	Arm R _{high} HZE N = 12	Arm R _{high} HZL N = 11	Arm R _{std} HZE N = 14	P-value
Grade ≥ 3 AE	18 (49%)	7 (58%)	6 (55%)	5 (36%)	0.50

- 6 early treatment discontinuation, 4 in R_{high}HZE arm (3 for toxicity), 1 in R_{high}HZL (toxicity), 1 in R_{std}HZE (disallowed med)
- 2/4 early discontinuations due to toxicity were during *intensive phase* (during experimental therapy)
- 1 death, in R_{high}HZE arm (all the other children completed the study)

Functional Outcomes (MRS)



Rankin Score	Arm 1 R_{hi} HZE	Arm 2 R_{hi} HZL	Arm 3 R_{std} HZE
Entry	4 (1 – 5)	1 (1 – 4)	2 (1 – 5)
Week 8	1 (0 – 3)	0 (0 – 1)	0 (0 – 2)
Week 24	0 (0 – 1)	0 (0 – 0)	0 (0 – 1)
Week 52	0 (0 – 2)	0 (0 – 0)	0 (0 – 0)

Outcome Variable	Randomized Treatment	Multivariable Analysis		Interpretation
		Estimated Diff (95% CI)	P-value	
Ordinal (OR)				
Multilevel	R_{15} HZE	Ref	-	Odds of having lower MRS than higher with SOC as the referent
ordered logistic	R_{30} HZE	3.31 (0.17– 63.8)	0.43	
random effects model	R_{30} HZL	1.52 (0.06 – 36.9)	0.80	



Smita Nimkar

Neurocognitive Outcomes over 12 months



Ana Arenivas

Outcome Variable	Arm	Univariable Analysis		Multivariable Analysis		Interpretation
		(95% CI)	P-value	(95% CI)	P-value	
Visual Perception	R ₁₅ HZE	Ref	-	Ref	-	Average score was higher by 2 points among children receiving R ₃₀ HZE
	R ₃₀ HZE	1.96 (-5.65 , 9.57)	0.61	3.56 (-2.72, 9.83)	0.27	
	R ₃₀ HZL	0.45 (-7.13, 8.03)	0.91	-2.83 (-9.77, 4.10)	0.42	
Fine motor	R ₁₅ HZE	Ref	-	Ref	-	Average score higher by 11 points among children receiving R ₃₀ HZE.
	R ₃₀ HZE	10.7 (3.19, 18.28)	0.005	12.0 (5.46, 18.5)	0.01	
	R ₃₀ HZL	5.20 (-2.39, 12.8)	0.18	2.40 (-4.82, 9.62)	0.52	

Adjusted for age, gender, MRS

Neurocognitive Outcomes over 12 months

Outcome Variable	Arm	Univariable Analysis		Multivariable Analysis		Interpretation
		Estimated Diff (95% CI)	P-value	Estimated Diff (95% CI)	P-value	
Receptive Language	R ₁₅ HZE	Ref	-	Ref	-	Average score was higher by 12 points among children receiving R ₃₀ HZE
	R ₃₀ HZE	11.78 (3.61, 20.0)	0.005	12.2 (5.87, 18.5)	P < 0.01	
	R ₃₀ HZL	4.80 (-3.36, 13.0)	0.25	1.30 (-5.68, 8.28)	0.72	
Expressive Language	R ₁₅ HZE	Ref	-	Ref	-	Average score for was higher by 13 points among children receiving R ₃₀ HZE
	R ₃₀ HZE	13.2 (1.4 – 24.9)	0.03	14.9 (4.45, 25.28)	0.01	
	R ₃₀ HZL	7.2 (-4.4, 18.8)	0.22	2.64 (-8.45, 13.7)	0.64	
Adjusted for age, gender, MRS						



CONCLUSION



Summary



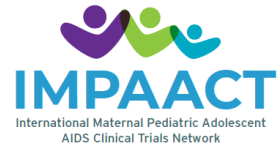
- ▶ Pediatric TBM clinical trials are very hard to recruit, we did not meet enrollment targets
- ▶ Trend towards higher risk of grade ≥ 3 AEs in the higher-dose rifampicin arms (but NS, and many occurred during continuation phase (SOC) or likely due to disease)
- ▶ Functional status overall high by 8 weeks, in all arms (no significant difference)

5 Summary continued..



- ▶ Statistically significantly better fine motor, expressive, and receptive language neurocognitive outcomes in the R₃₀HZE arm (what would otherwise be an undetected or seemingly invisible disability)
- ▶ Results seem to align with those from adult studies (no detectable effect of fluoroquinolone when isoniazid is present; some clinical benefit of higher-dose RIF)
- ▶ Final analyses, including PK-PD assessments pending

Other publications from TBM KIDS Trial



Challenges in conducting trials for pediatric tuberculous meningitis: lessons from the field

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Mullen Scales of Early Learning Adaptation for Assessment of Indian Children and Application to Tuberculous Meningitis



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> Int J Tuberc Lung Dis. 2022 Apr 1;26(4):317-325. doi: 10.5588/ijtld.21.0388.



Neeta Pradhan

Performance of Xpert[®] MTB/RIF and Xpert[®] Ultra for the diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis in children

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Affiliations + expand

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Collaborative team



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 - ▶ Sassoon General Hospital
- ▶ National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis Chennai, India
 - ▶ Institute of Child Health (ICH)
- ▶ UNC/Project Malawi Lilongwe, Malawi
 - ▶ Kamuzu Central Hospital
- ▶ Columbia University/New York Presbyterian New York, USA
- ▶ TIRR, Memorial Hermann/Baylor Houston, USA
- ▶ University of California at San Francisco (UCSF) San Francisco, USA
- ▶ University of Cape Town (UCT) analytical lab Cape Town, S. Africa



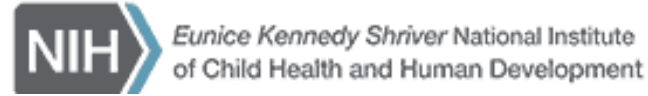
**Lisa Wolf, kept us
all moving forward,
together**



Special thanks to our study participants and the clinical/faculty collaborators:

**Aarti Kinikar, Chhaya Valvi, S Ezhilarasi,
Daphne Gadama, Noel Mumba...**







THANKS!

Any questions?

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