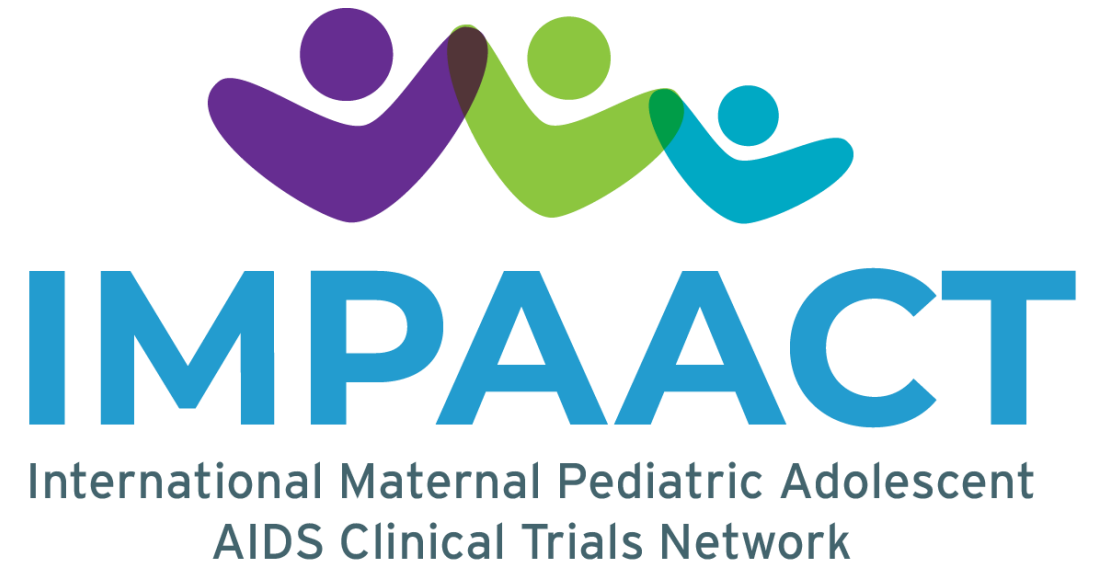


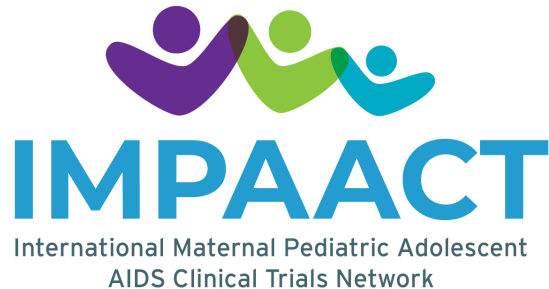
Tuberculosis Scientific Committee

ICAB Update
Anneke C. Hesseling
TBSC Chair
IMPAACT Annual Network Meeting
23 June 2021



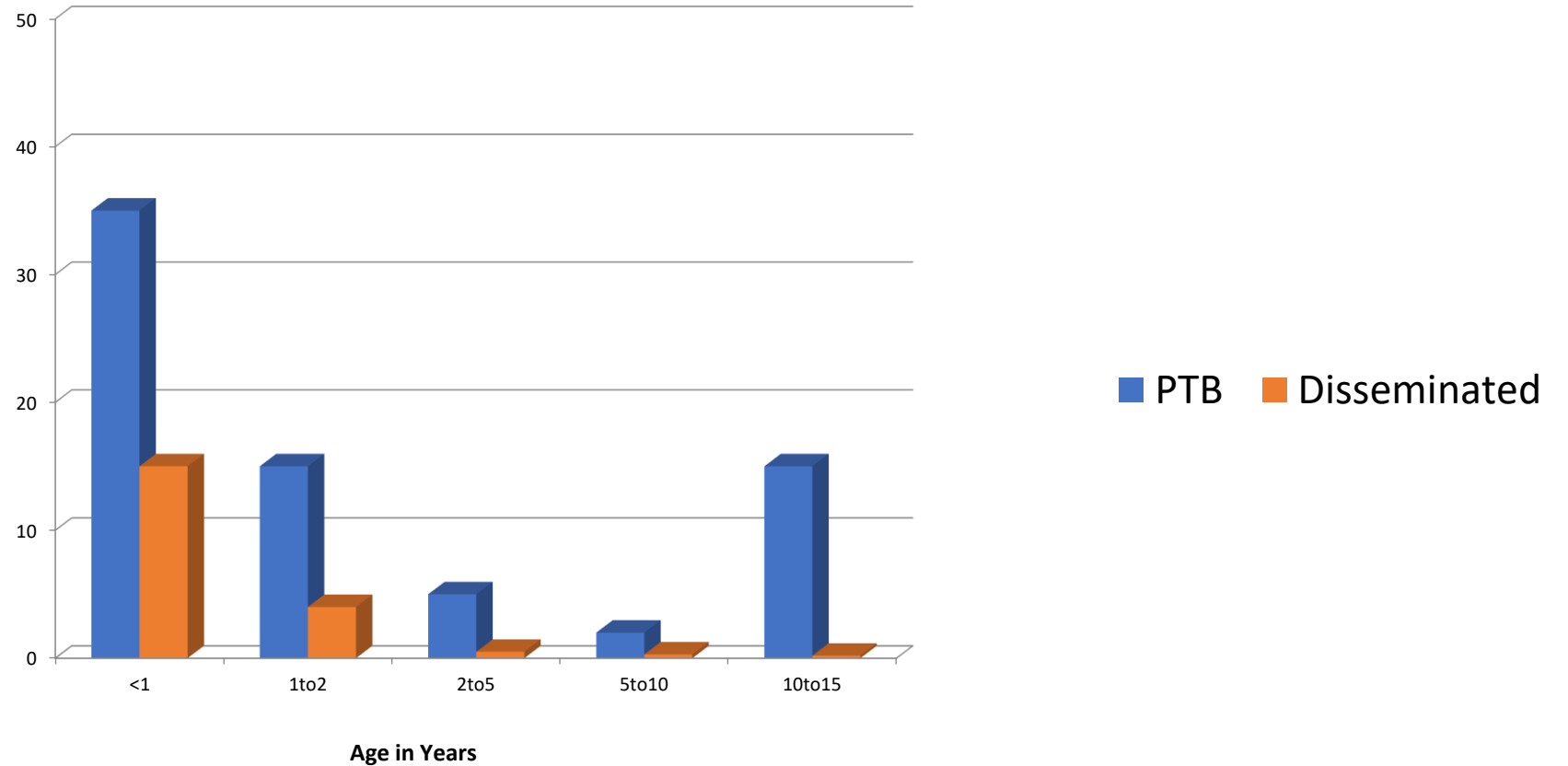
Overall TB Scientific Committee Goals

“Evaluate novel approaches for TB prevention, diagnosis and treatment in HIV-positive and negative infants, children, adolescents, and pregnant and postpartum women that will lead to optimal dosing and regimens, licensing and improved care.”



Age related risk of disease progression to TB: “natural history”

Disease Progression
(Percent)



Marais et al. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis.* 2004

Global burden estimates (2021 Global TB report)



7.5 million

children (0-14) infected
with TB each year

(Dodd et al, 2014)

TB among
all ages

9.9 million



TB patients in 2020

1.5 million

TB deaths in 2020

1.3m in HIV-uninfected
215k in PLHIV

1.09 million



children (0-14 years)
developed TB in 2020

47.5% <5 years olds

727 000 adolescents
(10-19 year-olds) developed TB in 2012

(Snow et al, 2018)

226 000

child (0-14) TB deaths
in 2020

80% in
children
<5 years

96% of
deaths in
children who
did not access
TB treatment

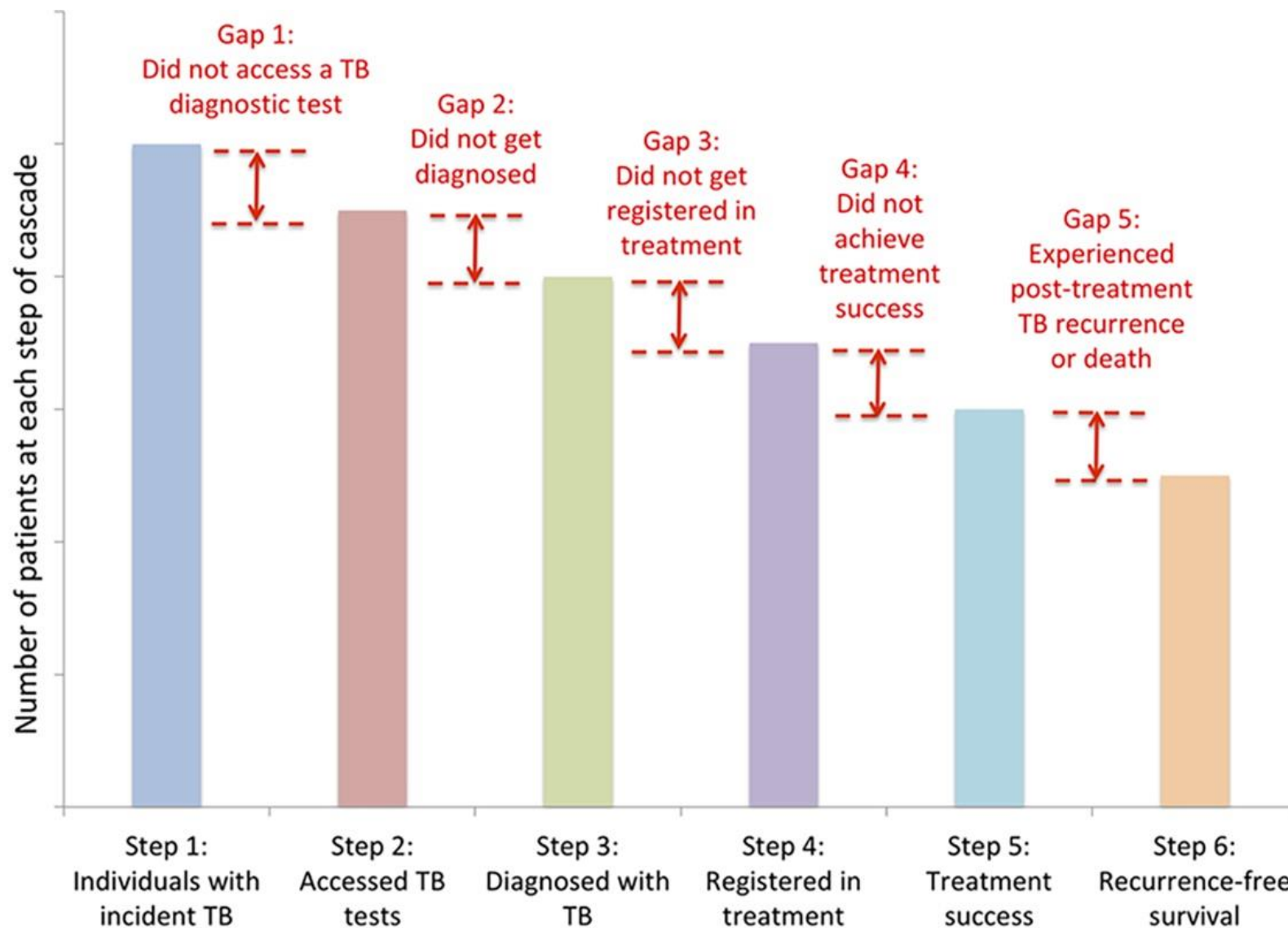
(Dodd et al, 2017a)

21 000
(9%) deaths
among
children living
with HIV

Roadmap towards **ending TB**
in children and adolescents
Second edition



Prevention

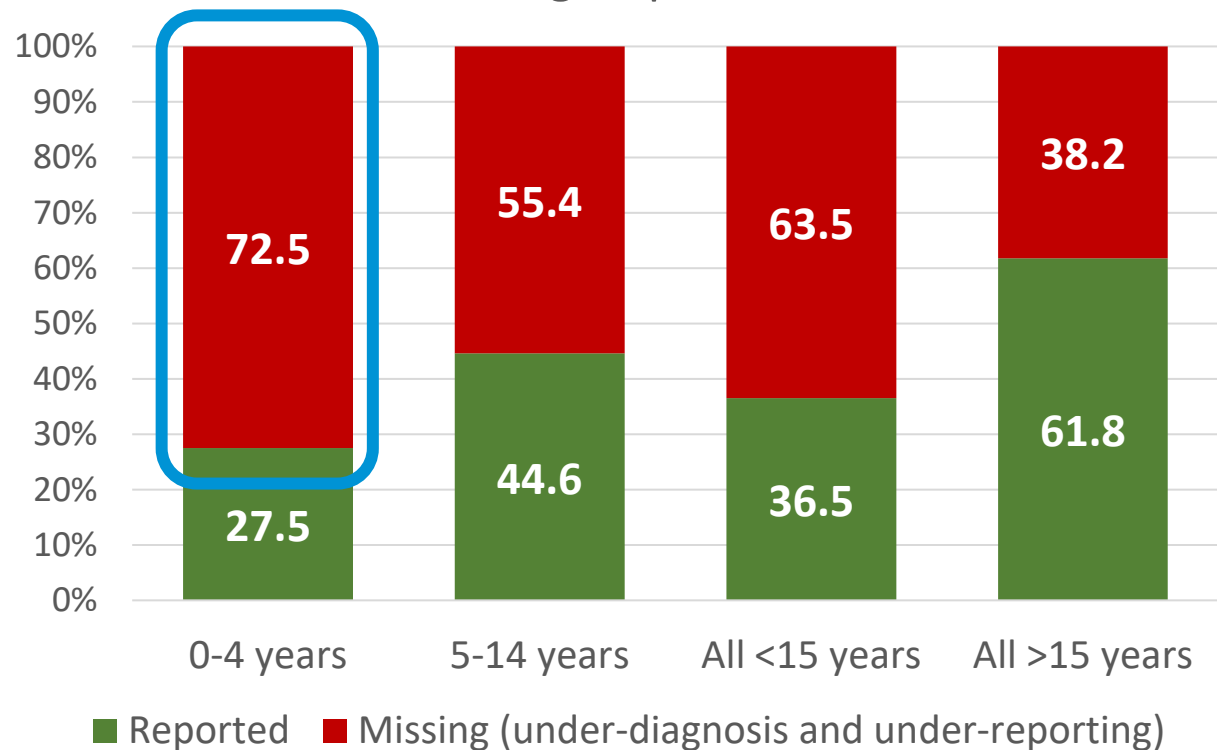


Post TB health

The case detection and prevention gaps

The case detection gap

% of missing TB patients in different age groups



The prevention gap

In 2020, **almost two thirds** of 1.1 million eligible contacts <5 years* did **NOT access TB preventive treatment (TPT)**



WHO recommends TB prevention including:

✓ Preventive therapy

✓ Infection control measures

✓ BCG vaccination

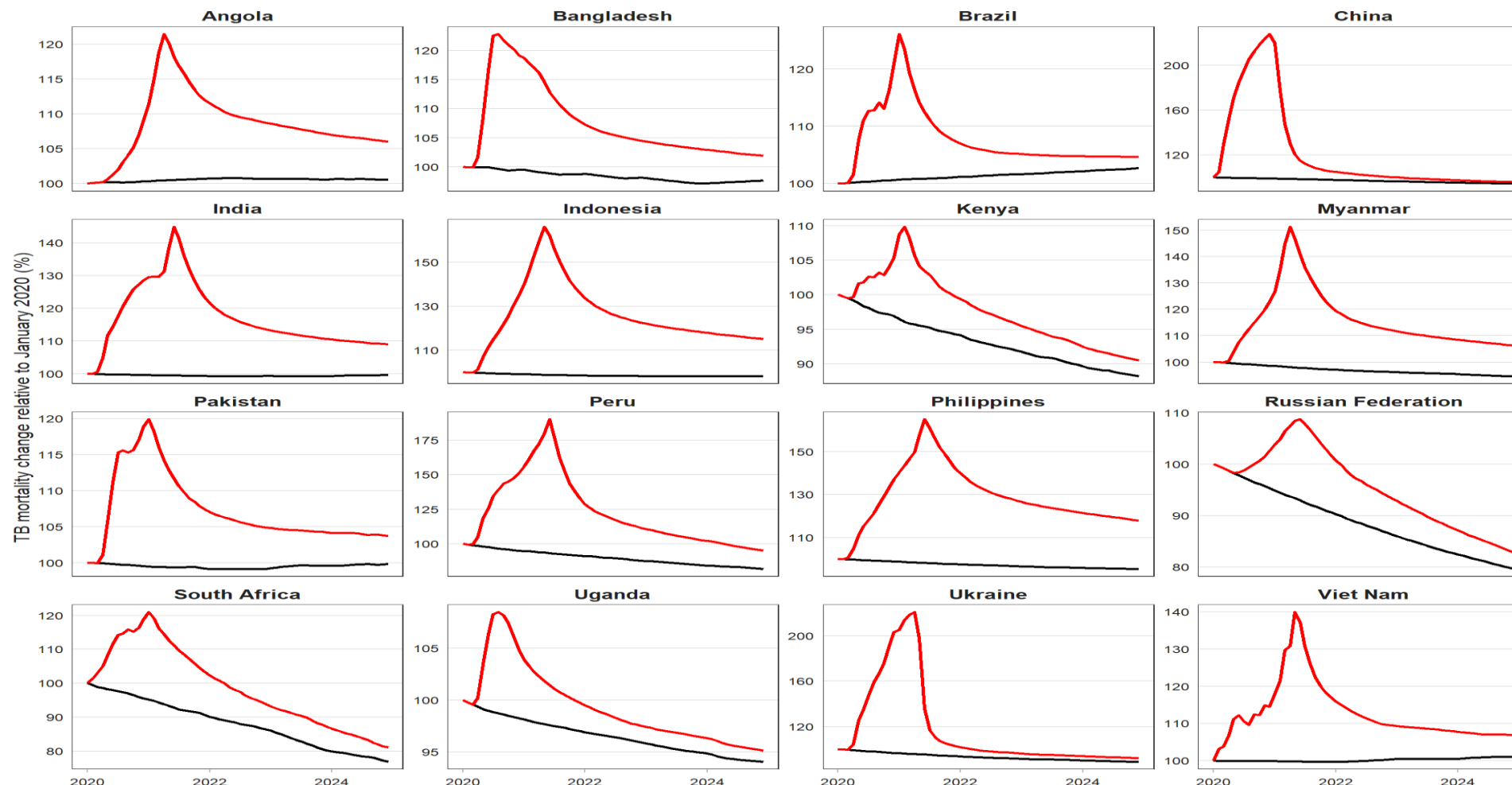
In the 158 countries for which data on BCG coverage are available, 120 reported coverage of at least 90% in 2017

* Estimated number of eligible children was reduced due to lower notifications of bacteriologically confirmed patients in 2020
No data collected on TPT for DR-TB

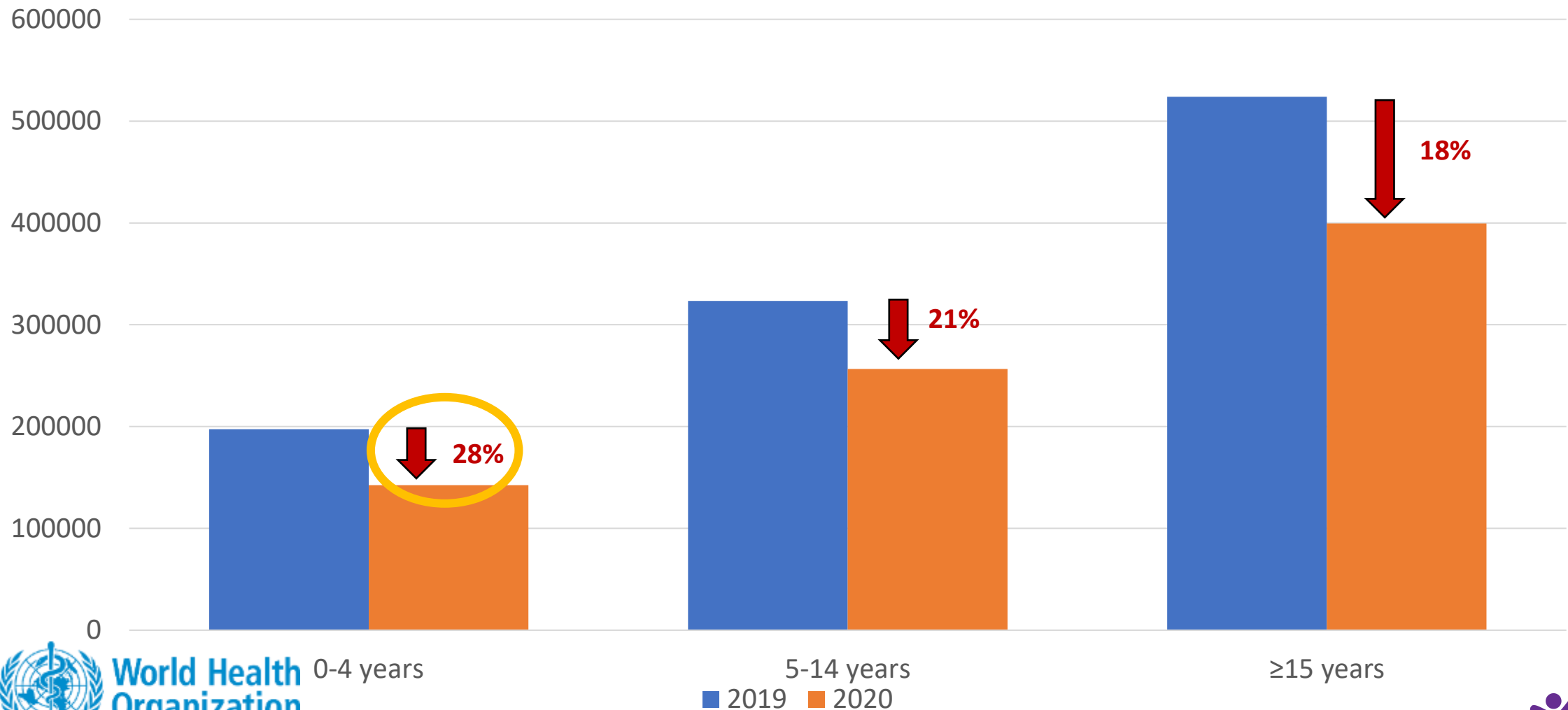
Update, October 2021

Estimated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on TB mortality for 16 selected countries, up to 2025

Standardized TB mortality rate (including HIV)^a. The black line indicates the baseline assuming no COVID-19 disruptions, and the red line is the modelled impact.



Impact of COVID-19 on TB notifications in <15years



World Health
Organization

0-4 years

5-14 years

≥15 years

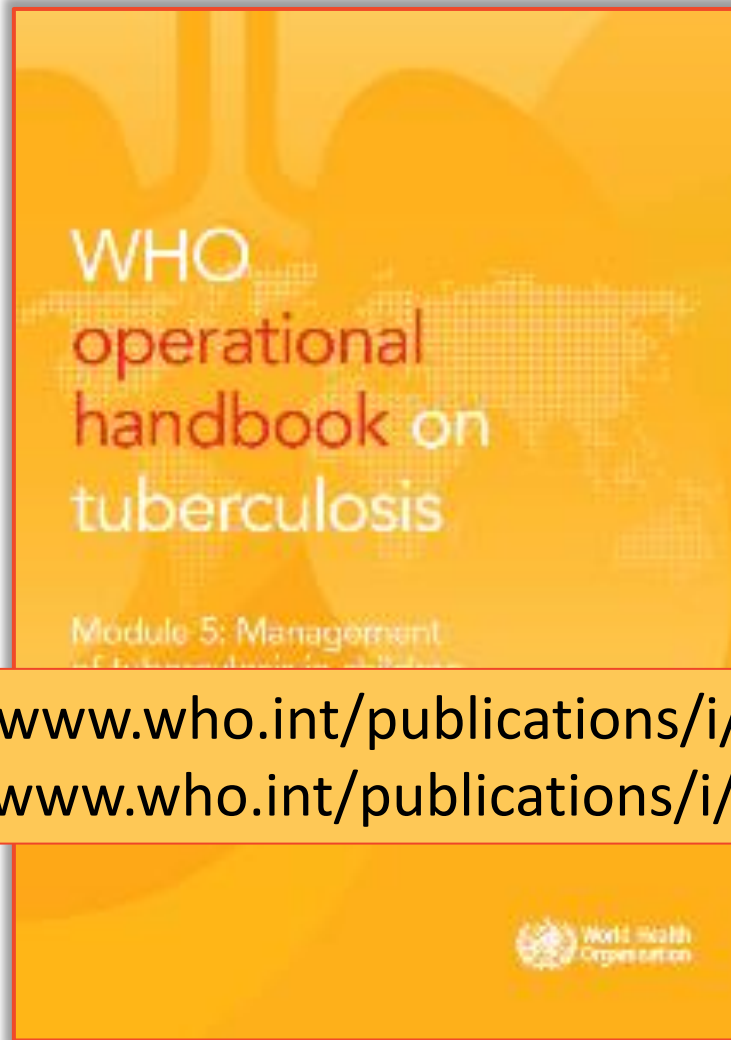
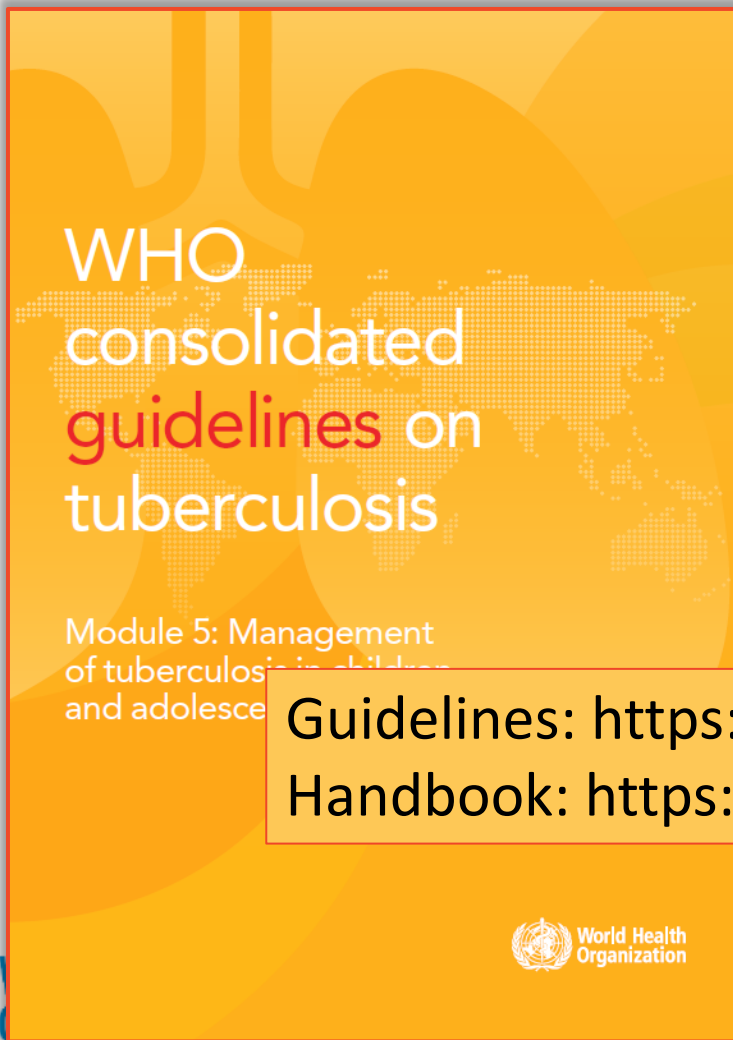
■ 2019 ■ 2020

Access to TB and HIV care and research during the COVID era

- Delayed health care seeking behavior
 - Anxiety to get COVID at hospital
 - Lockdown/ messaging “stay home”
- Decreased focus of health services
 - Overburdened health services
 - Overlapping symptoms
 - Fear to collect respiratory samples
- Decreased laboratory services
 - Overburdened system
 - Supply chain/ Xpert platform
- Reduced access to child health services, clinical research, delay of much-needed data resulting delayed and decreased access



WHO consolidated guidelines and operational handbook on the management of TB in children and adolescents



Guidelines: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240046764>
Handbook: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240046832>



Development of updated guidelines on the management of TB in children and adolescents

- GDG meeting held in May/June 2021
- Evidence reviewed on the following PICO questions, using GRADE* methodology:
 1. Use of Xpert Ultra in gastric aspirate and stool specimens
 2. Integrated treatment decision algorithms
 3. Treatment shortening in children with non-severe TB
 4. In children with MDR/RR-TB: Use of bedaquiline in children under 6 and delamanid in children under 3 years
 5. Short intensive treatment regimen for TBM
 6. Models of care for case detection and provision of TPT (decentralized and family-centred, integrated approaches)
- Rapid communication published in August 2021
- Consolidated guidelines with operational handbook released 21 March 2022

Guidelines: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240046764>

Handbook: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240046832>

Shorter treatment duration in children with non-severe TB

In children and adolescents between 3 months and 16 years of age with non-severe TB (without suspicion/evidence of MDR/RR-TB), a 4-month treatment regimen (2HRZ(E)/2HR) should be used.

(NEW: Strong recommendation, moderate certainty of evidence)

- Recommendation informed by SHINE trial
- Multi-centre, open-label, parallel-group, non-inferiority, randomized, controlled, two-arm trial comparing 4-month versus the standard 6-month treatment durations in children under 16 years of age with symptomatic non-severe TB
- Non-inferiority of the 4-month regimen consistent across all intention-to-treat, per-protocol and key secondary analyses
- Including 2 IMPAACT sites (DTTC, Pune)

SHINE:
Shorter
Treatment
for Minimal
Tuberculosis
in Children



Use of bedaquiline and delamanid in children

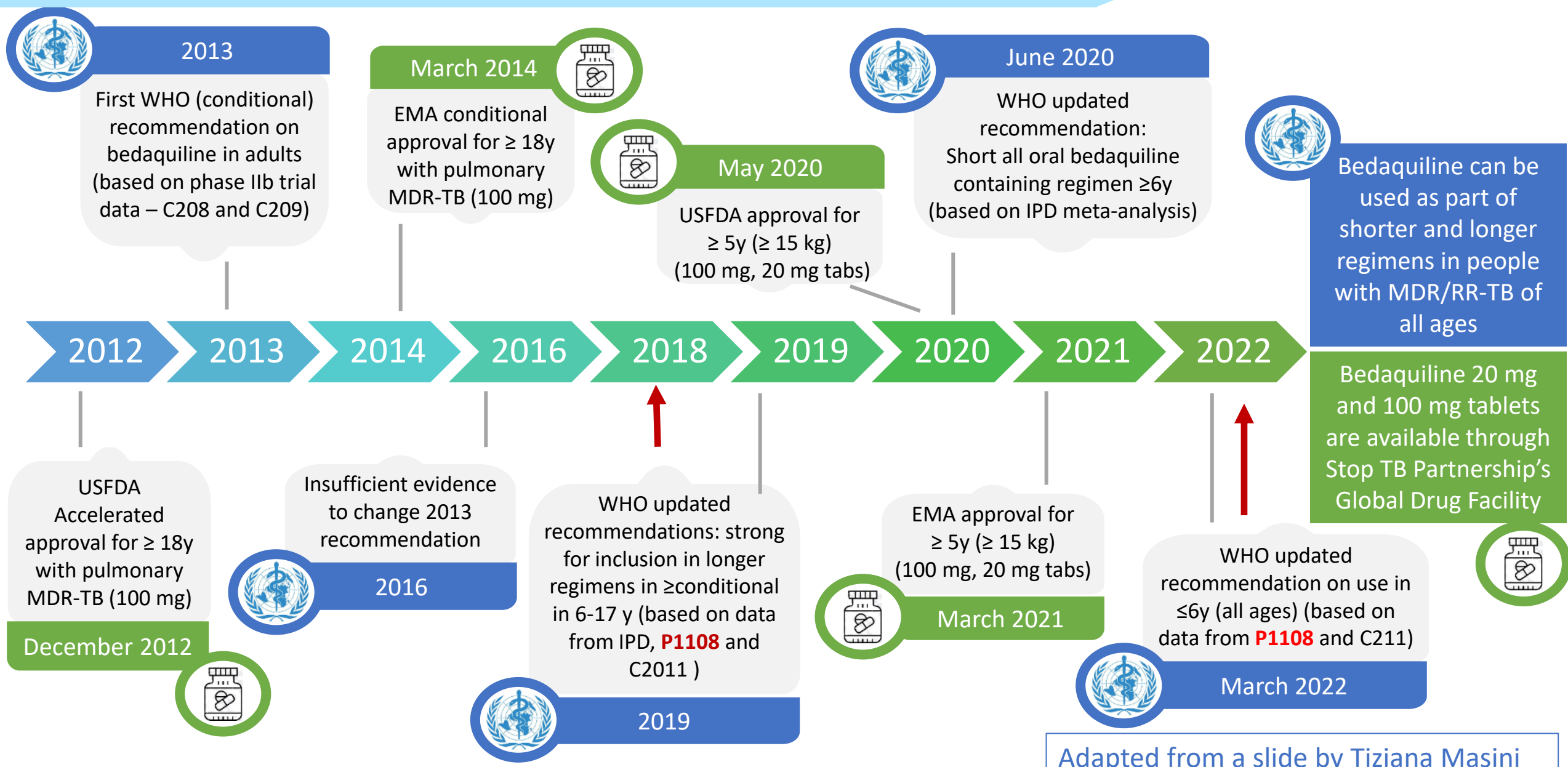
- In children with MDR/RR-TB aged below 6 years, an all-oral treatment regimen containing bedaquiline may be used: data from P1108
 - In children with MDR/RR-TB aged below 3 years, delamanid may be used as part of longer regimens
- (both conditional recommendations, very low certainty of the evidence)*

Remarks:

- *Applies to and complements current WHO recommendations on shorter and longer regimens that contain bedaquiline*
- *Complements the current WHO recommendation on longer regimens that contain delamanid*

**These recommendations make it possible to
build all oral regimens for children of all
ages**

Historical context: BDQ recommendations and regulatory approvals



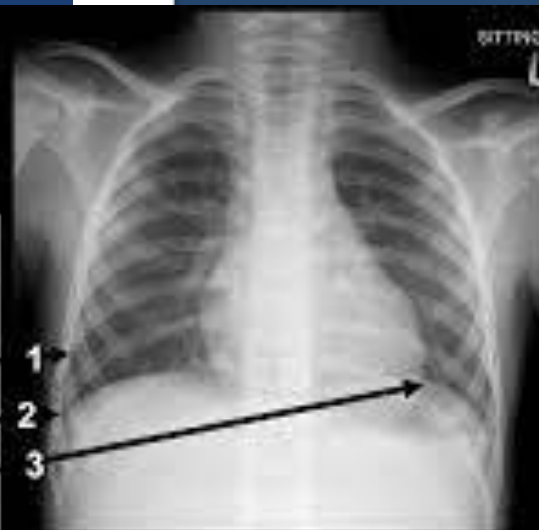
DIAGNOSTIC CXR ATLAS FOR TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN

A guide to chest X-ray interpretation

Second Edition
2022

THREE ASPECTS OF THE DIAPHRAGM AND PLEURA:

- Pleura
- Costophrenic angles
- Position of diaphragms



THREE ASPECTS OF THE LUNGS:

- Size
- Hyperlucency/opacity
- Hilar areas

Importance of formulations

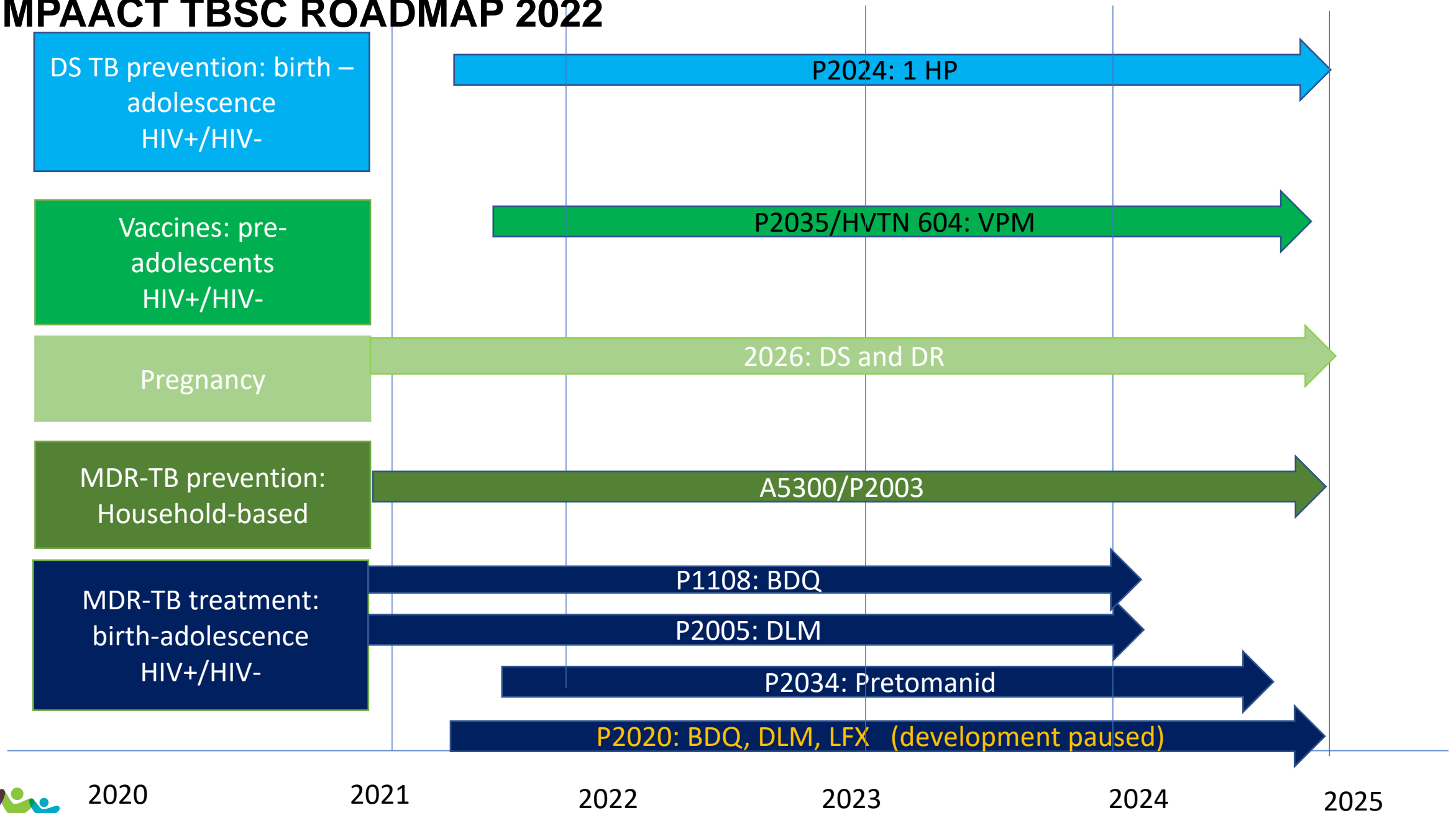
- Child-friendly formulations critical to support implementation of new recommendations and dosing
- Formulations needed beyond DR-TB (TPT, new shorter DS-TB regimen, possible future higher dosing e.g. rifampicin)
 - WHO-led PADO-TB process prioritizes formulations for development in short, medium and longer term
 - Good quality, palatable, dispersible, scored, flexible formulations (multiple indications)
 - Investment and more initiatives needed



<https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/state-ment-on-the-use-of-child-friendly-fixed-dose-combinations-for-the-treatment-of-tb-in-children>



IMPAACT TBSC ROADMAP 2022



TB Protocols in development

2035	Phase I/II Study of the Safety and Immunogenicity of VPM1002 Vaccination or BCG Re-Vaccination against Tuberculosis in South African Pre-Adolescents Living with and without HIV
2034	Phase I Study of PK, Safety, & Acceptability of Pretomanid in Children with Rifampicin-Resistant TB
2024	Phase I/II Dose Finding, Safety, and Tolerability Study of Daily Rifapentine Combined with Isoniazid (1HP) for Tuberculosis Prevention in Children 2 to <13 years of age with and without HIV
2020?	All oral once daily MDR TB treatment regimen in infants, children and adolescents (BDQ, DLM, LFX, Linezolid)



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Town, South Africa

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Annemieke Brands, WHO Global TB Program
Simon Schaaf

Sharon Nachman, IMPAACT
DTTC CAB

THANK YOU!