

Tuberculosis Trials Consortium Study 31
AIDS Clinical Trials Group A5349

Rifapentine-containing treatment shortening regimens for
pulmonary tuberculosis:
A randomized, open-label, controlled
phase 3 clinical trial

INTERTB Meeting
November 17, 2017

Payam Nahid, MD, MPH
Professor of Medicine
Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care
University of California, San Francisco



University of California
San Francisco
advancing health worldwide

Relevant Disclosures

- Funding from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, TB Trials Consortium
- Funding from NIH/NIAID TB for biomarker discovery and qualification

S31/A5349 Primary Objectives

- Evaluate efficacy of a high dose rifapentine-containing regimen to determine whether the single substitution of RPT for RIF makes it possible to reduce to 4 months (17 weeks) the duration of treatment

2PHZE/2PH

- Evaluate efficacy of a 4 month (17 weeks) regimen that substitutes a) high dose RPT for RIF and b) MOX for EMB to determine whether reduction to 4 months (17 weeks) duration is possible (*optimized regimen using existing drugs*)

2PHZM/2PHM

S31/A5349 Phase 3 Design

- International, multicenter
- 3 arms, randomized 1:1:1
- Open-label
- Non-inferiority design
- N = 2500
- Several secondary objectives and substudies, including PK/PD and biomarker studies
- FDA registration level quality controls
- DSMB review annually and as needed
- Registration of ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT02410772

S31/A5349, Selected eligibility criteria

- Inclusion

- Positive sputum smear for AFB or positive *Xpert MTB* with medium or high result
- Age ≥ 12
- If HIV (+), CD4 T cell count ≥ 100 cells/mm³
 - Initially enrolling only “EFV1” group, stable on efavirenz-based ART, for drug interaction PK and viral load testing

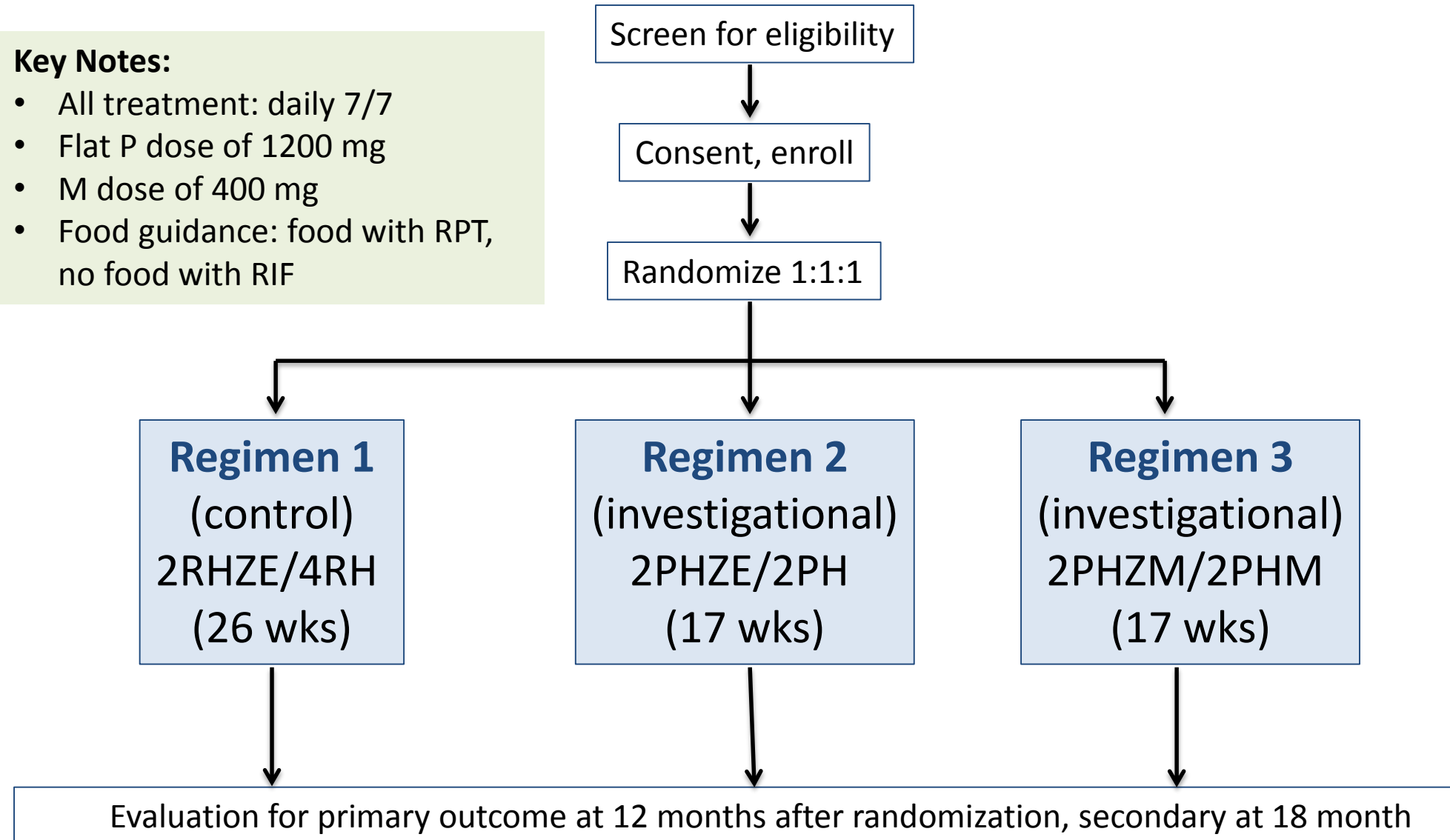
- Exclusion

- > 5 days TB treatment within previous 6 months
- > 5 days treatment with anti-TB drugs within previous 30 days
- TB of CNS, bones or joints, miliary, pericardial
- Weight < 40 kg

S31/A5349 Schema

Key Notes:

- All treatment: daily 7/7
- Flat P dose of 1200 mg
- M dose of 400 mg
- Food guidance: food with RPT, no food with RIF



SECONDARY: Evaluate safety and tolerability of the regimens, extensive PK of ALL TB drugs and EFV, biobanking

TBTC Study 31/ACTG A5349 Sites


| Site Locations | ACTG | TBTC |
|---|------|------|
| Brazil | 2 | |
| ✓ Hospital Conceição Porto Alegre | 1 | |
| ✓ Instituto de Pesquisa Evandro Chagas, Rio de Janeiro | 1 | |
| China | | 1 |
| ✓ TB and Chest Service of Hong Kong | | 1 |
| Haiti | 2 | |
| ✓ GHESKIO Institute of Infectious Diseases and Reproductive Health (GHESKIO - IMIS) | 1 | |
| ✓ Les Centres GHESKIO-INLR | 1 | |
| India | 2 | |
| ✓ BJ Medical College Clinical Research Site, Pune | 1 | |
| Chennai Antiviral Research and Treatment | 1 | |
| Kenya | 3 | |
| KEMRI Walter Reed Project, Kericho | 1 | |
| ✓ Kenya Medical Research Institute/ CDC | 1 | |
| ✓ Moi University Clinical Research Centre | 1 | |

| Site Locations | ACTG | TBTC |
|--|------|------|
| Malawi | 2 | |
| ✓ Blantyre Clinical Research site | 1 | |
| ✓ Lilongwe | 1 | |
| Peru | 2 | 1 |
| ✓ Asociación Civil IMPACTA Salud y Educación (Barranco) Lima | 1 | |
| ✓ San Miguel Clinic - IMPACTAPERU, Putumayo | 1 | |
| ✓ Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Peru | | 1 |
| South Africa | 7 | 1 |
| ✓ Durban International Clinical Research Site | 1 | |
| ✓ FAMCRU- University of Stellenbosch | 1 | |
| ✓ South African Tuberculosis Vaccine Initiative | 1 | |
| ✓ Soweto ACTG Clinical Research Site | 1 | |
| ✓ TASK Stellenbosch | 1 | |
| ✓ University of Cape Town Lung Institute | 1 | |
| ✓ WITS CRS | 1 | |
| ✓ Wits Health Consortium | | 1 |

| Site Locations | ACTG | TBTC |
|---|------|------|
| Thailand | 2 | |
| ✓ Chiang Mai University HIV Treatment | 1 | |
| ✓ Thai Red Cross AIDS Research Centre, Bangkok | 1 | |
| Uganda | 1 | 1 |
| Joint Clinical Research Centre, Kampala | 1 | |
| ✓ Kampala, Uganda-Case Western Reserve University | | 1 |
| US | 5 | 5 |
| ✓ Baylor College of Medicine | | 1 |
| ✓ Columbia University | | 1 |
| ✓ San Antonio VA Medical Center | | 1 |
| ✓ South Texas Consortium | | 1 |
| ✓ U of North TX Health Sciences Center | | 1 |
| UCSD San Diego | 1 | |
| ✓ UCSF CRS San Francisco | 1 | |
| Viet Nam | | 1 |
| ✓ Vietnam NTP/UCSF Research Collaboration | | 1 |
| Zimbabwe | 1 | |
| ✓ Parirenyatwa Clinical Research Site | 1 | |

Nov
2017
↓

[illegible]

First enrollment
25 January, 2016

Monthly
enrollment rate
needed to finish
by December,
2018: 100

Enrolled Last
Month (Oct 2017):
130

Enrolled in Last 30
Days: 120

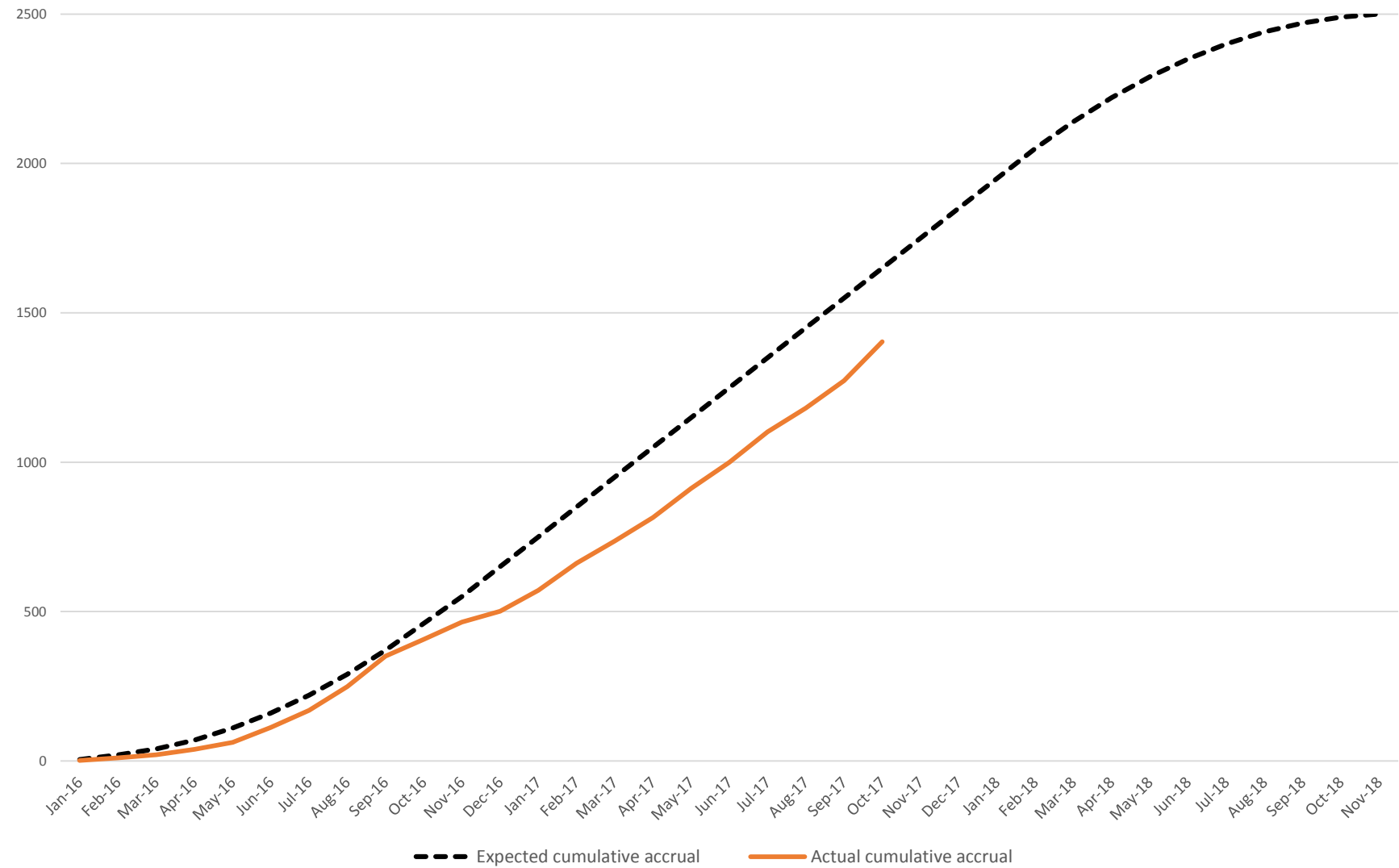
1448 enrollments
(as of 14Nov2017)

**58% of target
enrollment**

Anticipated
completion
December 2018

Cumulative Enrollments by Month

(as of 14 November 2017)



Safety Monitoring

- By site teams
- Central (TBTC Data Center)
- Data Safety Monitoring Board
 - 2nd annual meeting held May 2017: no safety concerns raised by DSMB

HIV: EFV1 and EFV2

| | |
|--|-----------|
| HIV+ test at enrollment | 81 |
| HIV+ test at enrollment & randomized to RPT regimen | 56 |
| EFV1 group | |
| HIV+ test at enrollment | 41 |
| HIV+ test at enrollment & randomized to RPT regimen | 41 |
| HIV+ test at BL, randomized to RPT regimen, eligible & submitted at least one EPK form | 38 |
| EFV2 group | |
| HIV+ test at enrollment | 10 |
| HIV+ test at enrollment & randomized to RPT regimen | 10 |
| HIV+ test at BL, randomized to RPT regimen, eligible & submitted at least one EPK form | 0 |

EFV-TB tx drug-drug interaction study:

EFV1 results to date

| Item | Value |
|---|------------------------------------|
| # Complete EFV Profiles @ UNMC Lab | 25 |
| #PIDs unevaluable (BL < 1000 ng/mL) | 2 |
| #PIDs evaluable as of 01-OCT-2017 | 23 |
| PIDs Passing EFV1 Criteria | 21/23 (91%) |
| Baseline HIV < 200 copies/mL | 23/23 (100%) of evaluable EFV PIDs |
| Week 8 Viral Load <200 copies/mL (collected for 16 of 23 evaluable PIDs) | 16/16 |
| # PIDs with Incr. EFV Conc. Wk 0 to Wk 8 | 17/23 (74%) |
| # PIDs with Decr. EFV Conc. Wk 0 to Wk 8 | 6/23 (26%) |

EFV1 PK results to date

| | Median EFV mg/L (IQR) | EFV Concentration ≥ 1 mg/L (n, %) |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Week 0 (baseline) | 2.54 (1.81-3.96) | 23/23 (100%) |
| Week 4 | 3.34 (1.95-7.14) | 22/23 (96%) |
| Week 8 | 2.63 (2.09-7.23) | 21/23 (91%) |
| | <i>Median EFV CL/F (L/hr) (IQR)</i> | |
| Pre RPT/H | 8.02 (5.79-10.57) | |
| On RPT/H | 7.17 (3.38-9.53) | |

EFV-TB tx drug-drug interaction study:

next steps

- EFV1
 - **Ongoing**; continue to enroll & collect specimens from eligible participants
 - On EFV for ≥ 30 days at time of enrollment AND HIV VL < 200 copies/mL at or within 30 days prior to study entry
 - Data from 90 EFV1 participants will be analyzed
- EFV2
 - **Ongoing**; enroll & collect specimens from eligible participants
 - (HIV pos) not on ART at enrollment (with plan to start EFV-based ART before/around study week 8)
 - Timing of specimen collection depends on when EFV-based ART started
 - Data from 31 EFV2 participants will be analyzed followed by decision-making

Adolescents (<18 yrs) n=42, 3% of Total Enrolled

| | Total Enrolled | <18years old | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|-------|----------|
| Site | n | n | Col % | Row % |
| Total enrolled | 1448 | 42 | | 3 |
| <i>Enrolled at sites enrolling adolescents</i> | 820 | 42 | | 5 |
| Site 01/8950 FAMCRU, ZA | 21 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Site 05/12001 Lilongwe, MW | 11 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Site 08/31793 SATVI, ZA | 94 | 5 | 12 | 5 |
| Site 09/31792 UCTLI, ZA | 139 | 5 | 12 | 4 |
| Site 10/31718 TASK, ZA | 120 | 11 | 26 | 9 |
| Site 30 Kampala, UG | 354 | 13 | 31 | 4 |
| Site 36 Hong Kong, CN | 19 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Site 37 Hanoi, VN | 123 | 5 | 12 | 4 |

| Ages | n | % |
|------|----|----|
| 13 | 1 | 3 |
| 14 | 4 | 10 |
| 15 | 14 | 33 |
| 16 | 9 | 21 |
| 17 | 14 | 33 |

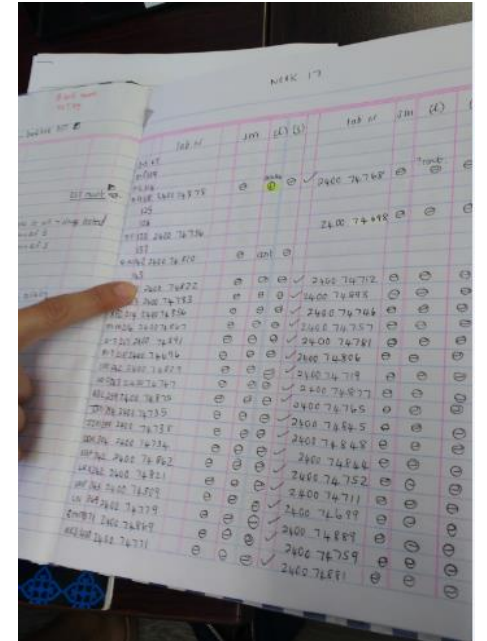
Site Reported Barriers to Enrolling Adolescents

- Little or no access to participants <18 years old
- Parents live away from child due to work
- Parents/guardians are resistant to allowing their children to enroll
- Regulatory restrictions
- School/Boarding School
- Waiting for IRB approval to enroll adolescents
- Weight requirement is prohibitive
- Eligibility of <5 days of TB therapy is prohibitive

Evaluation of Possible Poor Treatment Response

“Possible Poor Treatment Response” process

- Open-label trial – risk of ascertainment bias
- PPTR is an evaluation approach intended to reduce the frequency of subjective outcomes (through protocol-specified, systematic, standardized collection of objective data/specimens regardless of assigned study regimen)
- Acknowledges the importance of (and facilitating when appropriate) individual participant-specific management by the treating clinician
- Through the PPTR process we enhance likelihood that the study can ascribe a clear study outcome to each participant with confidence, accuracy, and on the basis of objective data



The image shows a close-up of a handwritten data table. The table has several columns, some of which are labeled with numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. The rows contain numerical data, some of which are underlined or circled. There are also checkmarks and other symbols in the table.

The occurrence of any one or more of the following triggers the PPTR process:

1. A positive culture confirmed as Mtb from a sputum specimen collected at or after week 17
2. A positive smear from a sputum specimen collected at or after week 17
3. Worsening signs and/or symptoms consistent with TB at or after week 17
4. Radiographic worsening consistent with TB at or after week 17
5. The site investigator is considering extension of TB treatment beyond that of the participant's assigned regimen
6. The site investigator is considering retreatment with any TB therapy after the participant has completed assigned study treatment
7. For a participant on assigned study treatment, the site investigator is considering a change in treatment for efficacy reasons (this does not apply to changes in treatment for pregnancy, temporary drug challenge, or toxicity)

“The following should be performed as soon as feasible when a PPTR is suspected, and ideally prior to a change or restart of treatment (if such a change or restart is considered warranted by the site investigator) if the participant’s clinical condition permits:”

- **Obtain at least 3 sputum specimens**
- Contact the central study clinician via TBTCStudy31@CDC.gov
 - Put in the email subject line: **“Possible Poor Treatment Response, Site ##, PID 31-xx-xxxxx ATTN: Central Study Clinician”**
- Review participant’s contact information
- Symptom assessment
- Review interval medical history/ adverse event assessment
- Concomitant medication assessment
- Measure weight
- Obtain chest radiograph
- Complete and submit the PR form
- Get biomarker specimens (consenting participants)

Quality Assurance & Monitoring

Study 31/ACTG 5349 Key Elements of Mycobacteriology Laboratory Procedures

| Table 1: Key Elements of Mycobacteriology Laboratory Procedures | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | Laboratory Procedure | Key Element in Procedure | Potential Affect/Impact |
| 1 | Sputum Collection & Transport | Participant is to rinse mouth with boiled/sterile/bottled or distilled water prior to sputum collection | Quality of specimen |
| 2 | Sputum Collection & Transport | Collect at least 3 to 5 mL of sputum. If larger volumes cannot be obtained, a minimum of 1 mL is acceptable ^a | Quality of specimen |
| 3 | Sputum Collection & Transport | Transport sputum specimen to the laboratory in a cool box as soon as possible after collection. Store sputum in a refrigerator or cool box (2-8°C) if not received by to the laboratory within 1 hour of collection ^b | Integrity of specimen |
| 4 | Sputum Receipt & Storage | Store sputum specimen in a refrigerator or cool box (2-8 °C) if not processed within 1 hour of receipt at the laboratory | Integrity of specimen |
| 5 | Sputum Processing | Decontaminate sputum specimen with a final sodium hydroxide (NaOH) concentration of 1.0 to 1.5% for 15 to 20 minutes prior to adding phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (pH 6.8) | Isolation of MTB |
| 6 | Sputum Processing | Centrifuge specimen with a relative centrifugal force (RCF) of 3000xg, for at least 15 minutes ^c | Isolation of MTB |
| 7 | Sputum Processing | Resuspend the digested decontaminated specimen to final volume of 1.5 to 2.0 mL with PBS (pH 6.8) ^d | Comparability of results |
| 8 | Sputum Processing | Include positive controls at least once per week or with each participant batch, and negative controls daily or with each participant batch | Isolation of MTB and Detect Cross-Contamination |
| 9 | Smear Microscopy | Positive and negative control slides must be included with every batch of participant slides | Quality of smear results |
| 10 | Smear Microscopy | Report results according to WHO/IUATLD grading scale as per the Global Laboratory Initiative (StopTB Partnership) Sputum Microscopy Handbook ^e | Comparability of results |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|----------------------------|
| 11 | Rapid Molecular Testing | Perform rapid molecular test (e.g., GeneXpert) according to the manufacturer's product insert | Comparability of results |
| 12 | Rapid Molecular Testing and Smear Microscopy | Report results of screening tests used for subject eligibility to clinic staff within 48 to 72 h of sputum specimen receipt | Turnaround time |
| 13 | Solid Media Culture | Inoculate solid media (slant or plate) with 0.2 mL of resuspended sputum sediment ^f | Comparability of results |
| 14 | Solid Media Culture | Incubate solid media for at least 6 weeks before reporting a negative result; or at least 8 weeks for drug resistant TB trials | Isolation of MTB |
| 15 | Solid Media Culture | Test appropriate controls before media is used, regardless if purchased commercially or prepared in-house ^g | Isolation of MTB |
| 16 | MGIT Culture | Inoculate each MGIT tube with 0.5 mL of the resuspended sputum sediment | Comparability of results |
| 17 | MGIT Culture | Work up all MGIT cultures (positive and negative) according to the FIND MGIT Manual and MGIT culture algorithms/flow charts included in the study-specific laboratory reference manual ^h | Isolation/Detection of MTB |
| 18 | Identification of MTB | Confirm the presence of <i>M. tuberculosis</i> complex (MTBC) vs. non-MTBC at each trial time point when culture is positive ⁱ | Isolation of MTB |
| 19 | Identification of MTB | Include positive and negative controls at least once per week or with each batch of participant specimens and with each new lot or shipment of testing kits/reagents | Accuracy of MTB ID |
| 20 | Drug Susceptibility Testing (DST) | Include a drug susceptible quality control (QC) strain at least once per week or with each batch of participant specimens | Quality of DST results |

Courtesy Dr. Anne Purfield, PhD

Start-Up and Quality Assurance Monitoring

1. TBTC2 Web Application: New Access Requests
 2. TBTC2 Web Application: Rules of Behavior
 3. TBTC2 Web Application: Member Module Updates (Contact Info & “Function” Assignment)
 4. IRB Registration
 5. Mycobacteriology Laboratory: Communication & Preparation
 6. Pharmacy Plan
 7. Drug Shipment
 8. Quality Management
 9. Community Engagement: Medical & Advocacy
 10. Recruitment & Screening plan
 11. Delegation of authority log
- Central Monitoring
 - DCC daily data checks and communication with the Sites
 - Local Monitoring
 - Sites QA Plans implementation
 - On-site Monitoring
 - CROs
 - Westat for TBTC and PPD for ACTG

Study 31 / A5349 Protocol Team (v. 2.0, May 2015)

Susan Dorman, Chair

Payam Nahid, Chair

Ekaterina Kurbatova, Study Officer ***

Stefan Goldberg, Study Officer

Janet Anderson*

Richard Chaisson**

Kwok-Chiu Chang

Michael Chen, Study Statistician

Mark Cotton

Dalene von Delft (CRAG)

Kelly Dooley**

Melissa Engle

Pei-Jean Feng

Courtney Fletcher*

Phan Ha

Chad Heilig

Daniel Johnson*

John L. Johnson

Marilyn Maroni (Sanofi)

Cynthia Merrifield

Jose M. Miro

Sachiko Miyahara*

Nguyen Viet Nhung

April Pettit

Anthony Podany*

Kathleen Robergeau (Westat)

Wadzanai Samaneka*

Erin Sizemore

Susan Swindells*, ACTG Chair

Andrew Vernon

Mark Weiner

Lisa Wolf*

Suria Yesmin*

***ACTG / **ACTG and TBTC**

*****Joined in 2016**