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San Francisco

An integrative analysis of the fluoroquinolone phase III TB clinical trials

TB Re-analysis of Fluoroquinolone Clinical Trials
(*TB-ReFLECT*)

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3/29/2017

One Regimen Does **NOT** Fit All Towards Patient Stratification



- 4 month regimen worked well in 80% patients
 - Hard/Easy to treat and all in between

Stratification based on

- Clinical characteristics (X-ray, Gene Xpert, Baseline Smear, HIV))
- Demographics (Nutrition, Age, Weight, etc)
- More refined biomarker (Scans + Immunological)

Goal: Identify the **right regimen** for the **right patient** at the right time

Deliverable: Smart and Easy to Use/Implement Dosing Algorithms

Analysis Goal

- To assess predictors of treatment response after oral administration of 6 month standard of care treatment and various experimental 4 and 6 months regimens in Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients
 - To identify patient groups eligible for 4 month treatment
 - To profile “hard-to-treat” patient populations
 - To identify drug-specific factors predicted of unfavorable response
 - To provide directions for future clinical trials
 - To provide data-driven evidence for immediate impact on TB treatment implementation

Data Base

- Integrated and standardized Individual level data from 3 recent Phase III trials (OFLOTUB, REMox and Rifaquin) through the Platform for Aggregation of Clinical TB Studies (TB-PACTS)
- Data sharing governed by comprehensive Data Contribution Agreements with sponsors.
- Data standardization and curation facilitated and enabled by CPTR.
- Data base architecture and access to qualified researchers maintained by CPTR.

Outcome definition (challenge #1)

- Unfavorable outcome
 - Diverse definitions in the three studies
- Recurrence (Unfavorable outcome – treatment failures)
 - Removed individuals with unfavorable events before 114 days for 4 month arms
 - Removed individuals with unfavorable events before 170 days for SOC

Predictors

- Demographics (weight, bmi, age, sex)
- Clinical (Baseline Smear, HIV status, Cavity status (yes/no))
- On treatment: Month 2 and Month 4 culture (solid or liquid)
- Drug: adherence, treatment duration (time dependent)

- **Other relevant predictors non consistent across 3 trials:**
 - Smoking
 - Detailed readouts from Chest X-ray (zone scoring, bilateral disease, cavity size)
 - Longitudinal MGIT (no Gene Xpert)
 - PK

Demographics

		6 month arm	4 month arm
Study		N=1404	N=2001
		Rifaquin: 188	Rifaquin: 193
		REMox: 555	REMox: 1119 (2 arms)
		Oflotub: 661	Oflotub: 689
Females, n (%)		415 (30%)	592 (30%)
Ethnicity	Black	1066 (76%)	1326 (66%)
	Asian	178 (13%)	349 (17%)
	Other	160 (11%)	329 (16%)
Age, yrs, median,(min,max)		29 (17-77)	30 (16-81)
Weight, kg, median,(min,max)		52 (35-137)	52 (35-98)
BMI kg/m ² median,(min,max)		18.3 (12.1-50.9)	18.4 (12.0-40.7)

HIV Status and Baseline Disease Severity

		6 month arm	4 month arm
Study		N=1404	N=2001
		Rifampin: 188	Rifampin: 193
		REMOx: 555	REMOx: 1119 (2 arms)
		Oflotub: 661	Oflotub: 689
HIV-infected, n, (%)		220 (16%)	248 (12%)
Smear	Negative/Scanty	85 (6%)	151 (8%)
	1+	232 (17%)	332 (17%)
	2+	404 (29%)	503 (25%)
	3+	666 (47%)	988 (49%)
Cavity presence (yes)		847 (60%)	1247 (62%)
CD4 cells/uL (median)*		317 (19-1155)	363 (25 - 1134)

Missing On-treatment Predictors

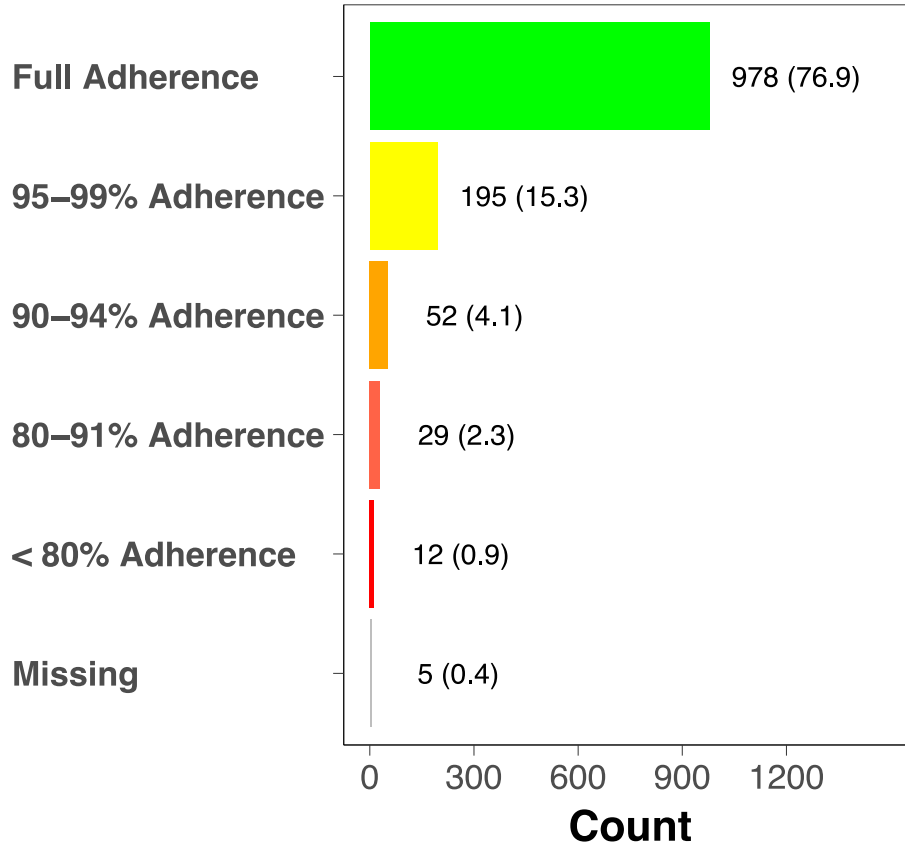
	Smear	
	SOC	4 month
Baseline	1.2% (17)	1.3% (26)
Month 1	60.4% (846)	44.3% (887)
Month 2	7.7% (108)	8.7% (174)
Month 3	47.1% (661)	37.2% (744)
Month 4	15.7% (220)	10.9% (218)
Month 6	12.3% (173)	17.0% (340)

Missing On-treatment Predictors

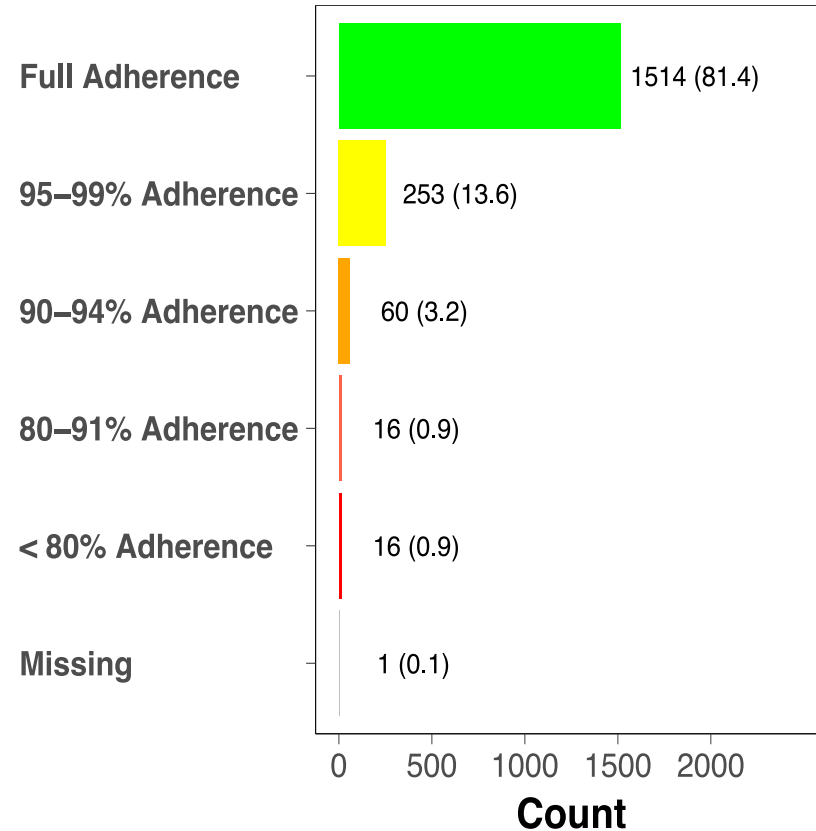
	Solid Culture Growth		Liquid Culture Growth		Solid or Liquid Culture	
	SOC	4 month	SOC	4 month	SOC	4 month
Baseline	21.9% (307)	15.7% (314)	52.5% (737)	39.2% (784)	12.7% (178)	9.4% (188)
Month 1	60.4% (846)	44.3% (887)	60.4% (846)	44.3% (887)	60.4% (846)	44.3% (887)
Month 2	16.6% (233)	15.3% (306)	56.8% (797)	45.5% (910)	9.0% (126)	9.8% (196)
Month 3	55.3% (776)	42.2% (844)	58.6% (823)	45.7% (914)	47.8% (671)	37.3% (746)
Month 4	24.8% (348)	17.2% (344)	57.1% (802)	46.5% (930)	16.8% (236)	12.1% (242)
Month 6	21.2% (298)	23.0% (460)	58.0% (814)	47.5% (950)	13.4% (188)	17.9% (358)

Drug Adherence

HRZE recurrence

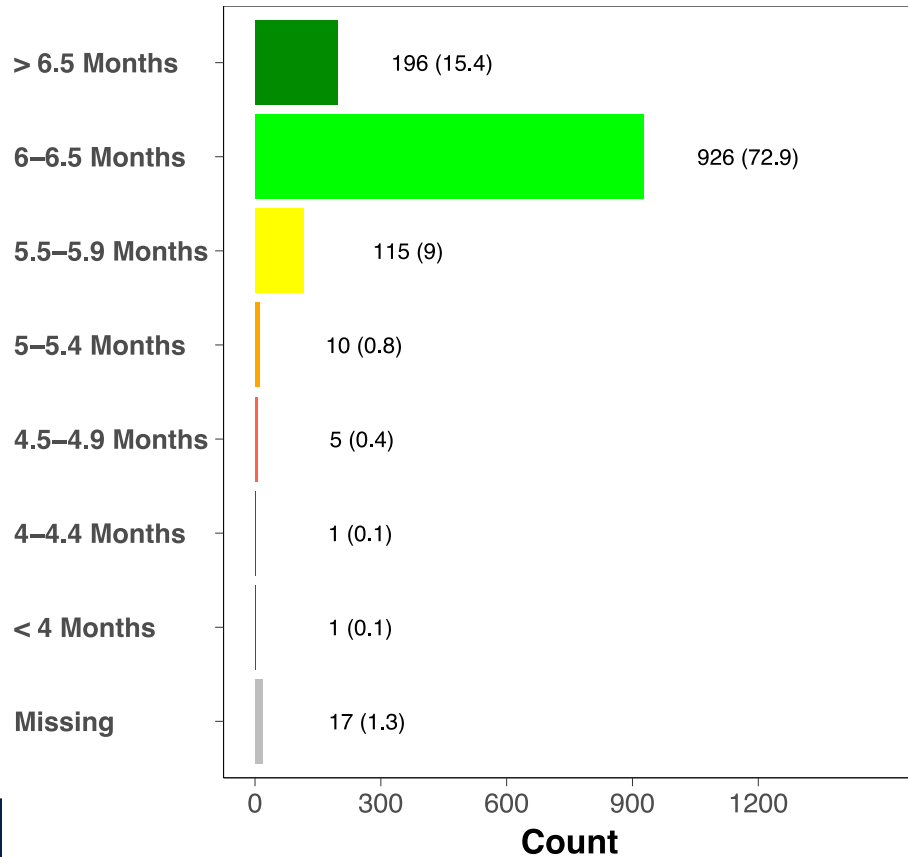


4-month recurrence

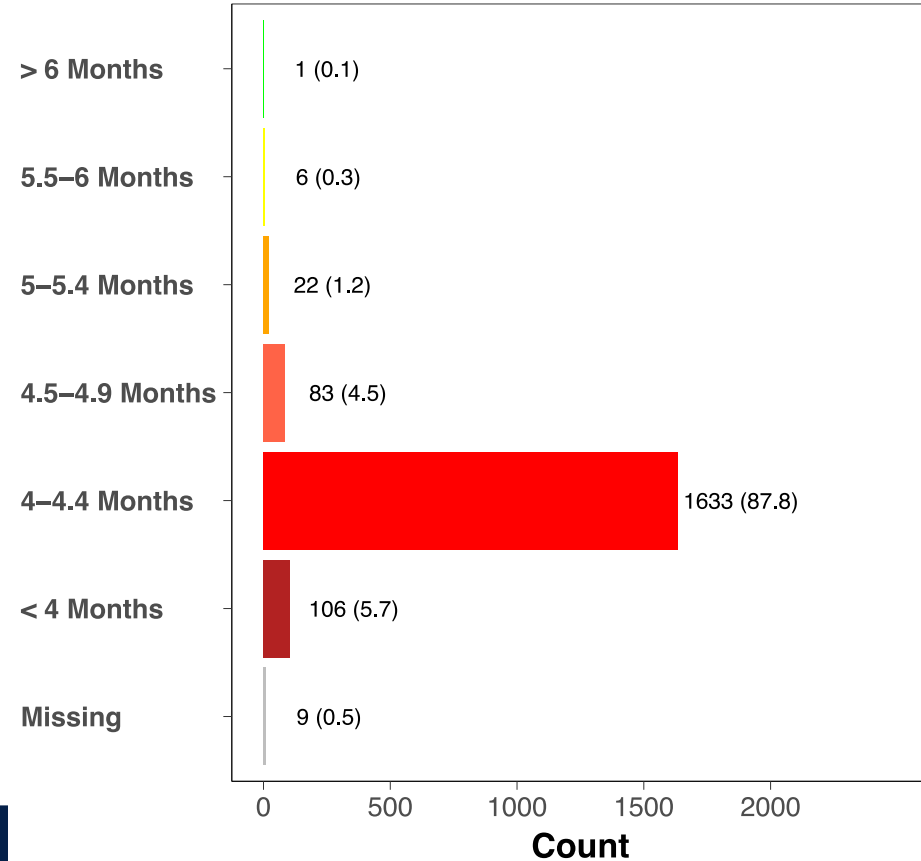


Treatment Duration

HRZE recurrence



4-month recurrence



3411 included in original primary outcome analysis

6 individuals

- 1 -lack covariates
- 5 -inconsistencies between treatment assignments

**271 included SOC
MITT analysis
without early failures
7.5 % Unfavorable**

133 (9.5%) early failures

**1404 included SOC
MITT analysis**
• 16.2 % Unfavorable

See Original Papers

**235 included SOC
PP analysis
without early failures
6.7 % Unfavorable**

36 (2.8%) early failures

**1271 included SOC
PP analysis**
• 9.4 % Unfavorable

**2001 included 4 month
MITT analysis**
• 23.1% Unfavorable

See Original Papers

**1851 included 4 month
PP analysis**
• 17.7% Unfavorable

**1860 included 4
MITT analysis
Without early fa**
• 17.2% Unfav

141 (7.0 %) early

**1818 included 4
PP analysis
Without early fa**
• 16.2 % Unfav

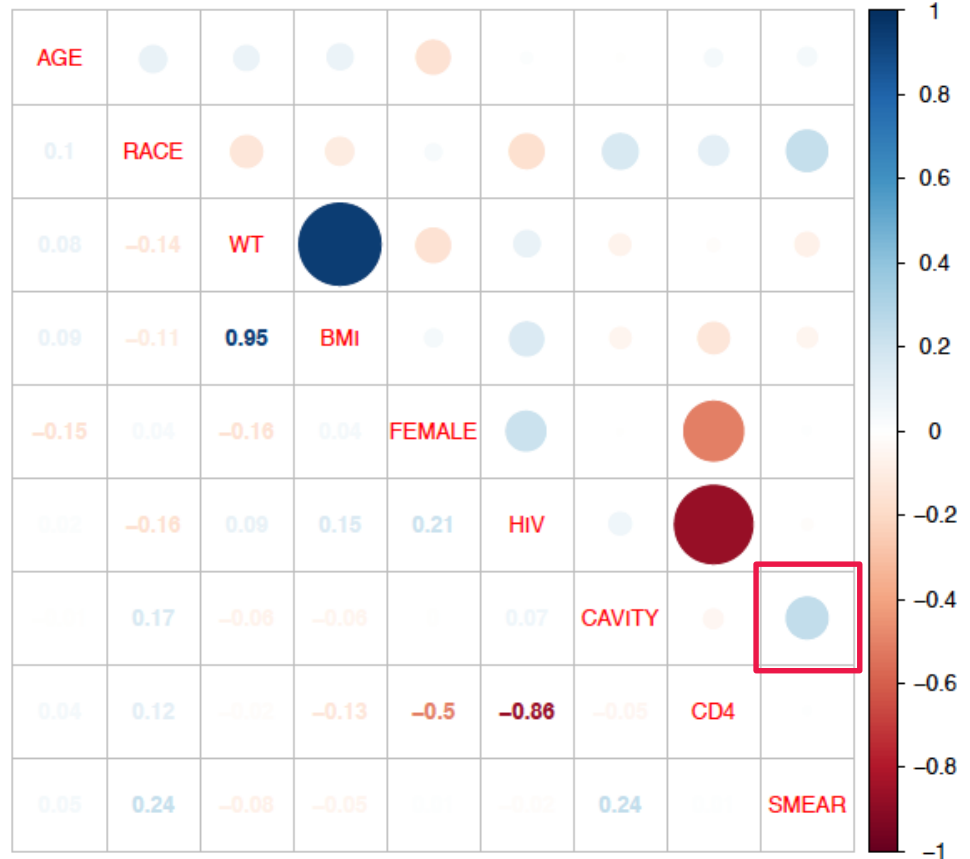
33 (1.8 %) early fa

Clinical predictors
No major correlation

Subjects in standard of care

Examples:

- Positive correlation between BMI and weight.
- Negative correlation between CD4 counts and HIV status



Analysis Methodology: Matrix Approach

Different covariate search methodologies:
Forward/backward search
Lasso

Different methodology for fitting time to event variable:
cox regression and parametric survival

Non-Inferiority Test

Different analysis subsets: MITT or PP

Availability of predictors in 2/3 trials

Availability of predictors across 3 trials: Missing data



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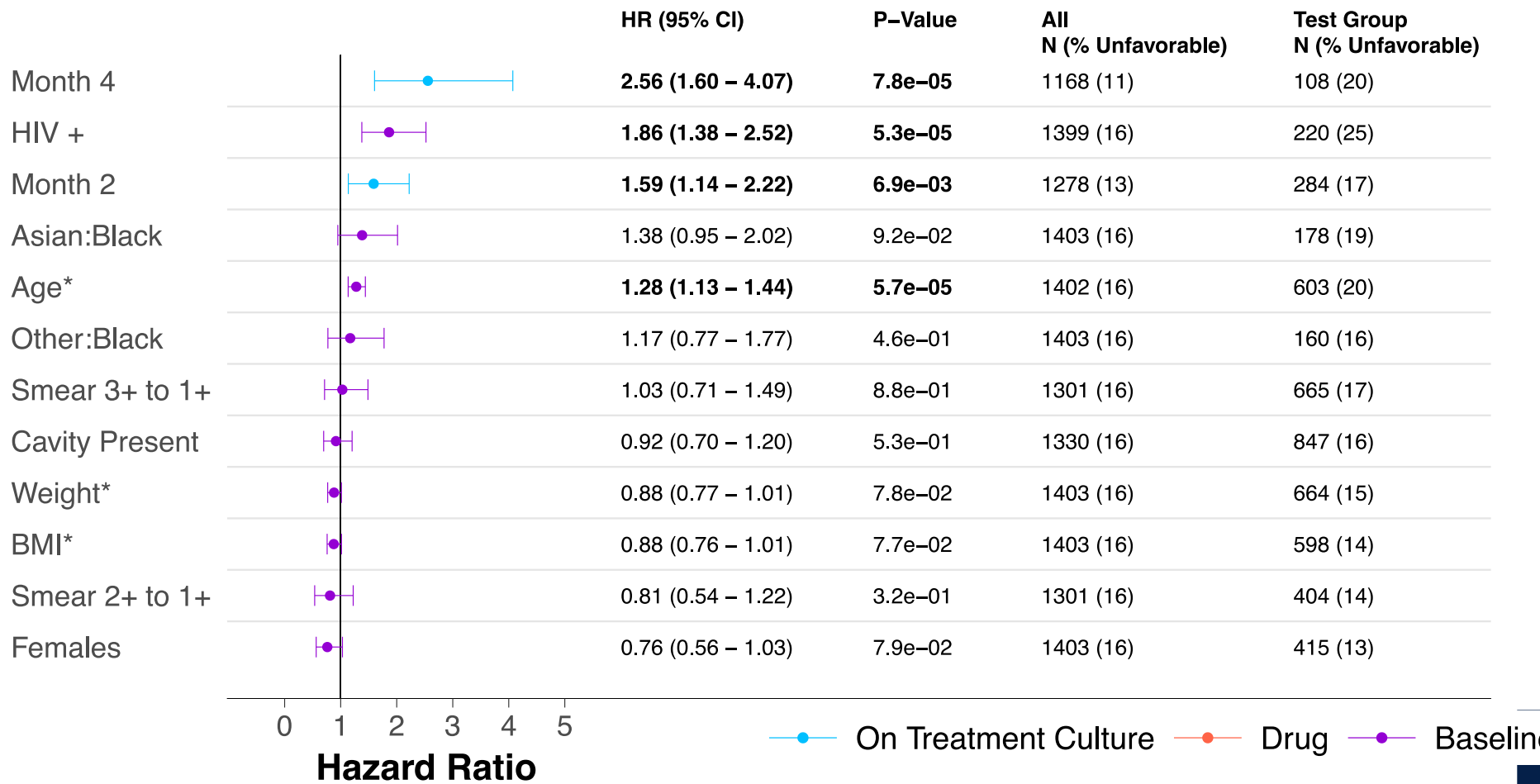
RESULTS

6 month HRZE

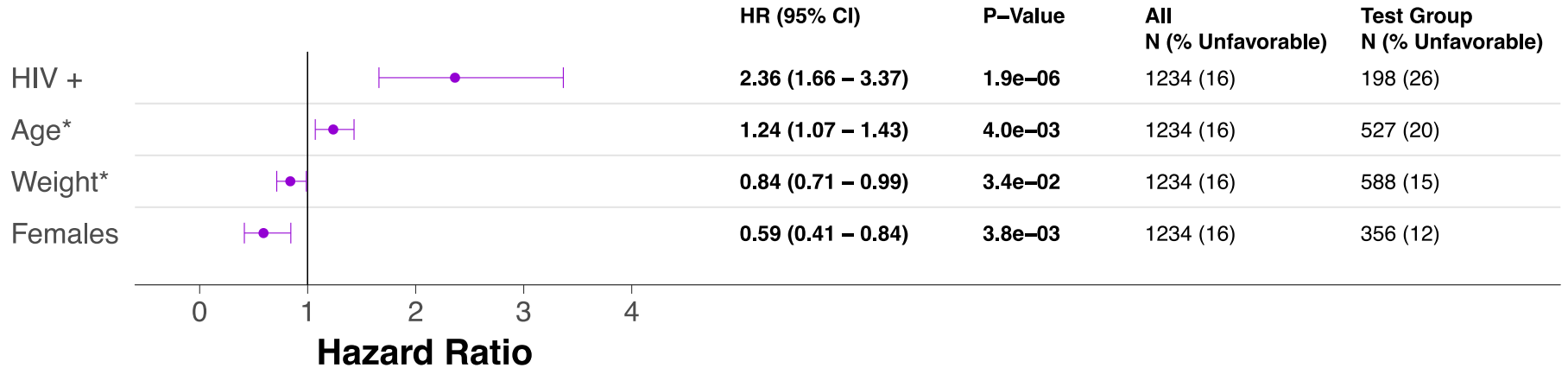
TB ReFLECT

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HRZE MITT– univariate analysis (no drug)

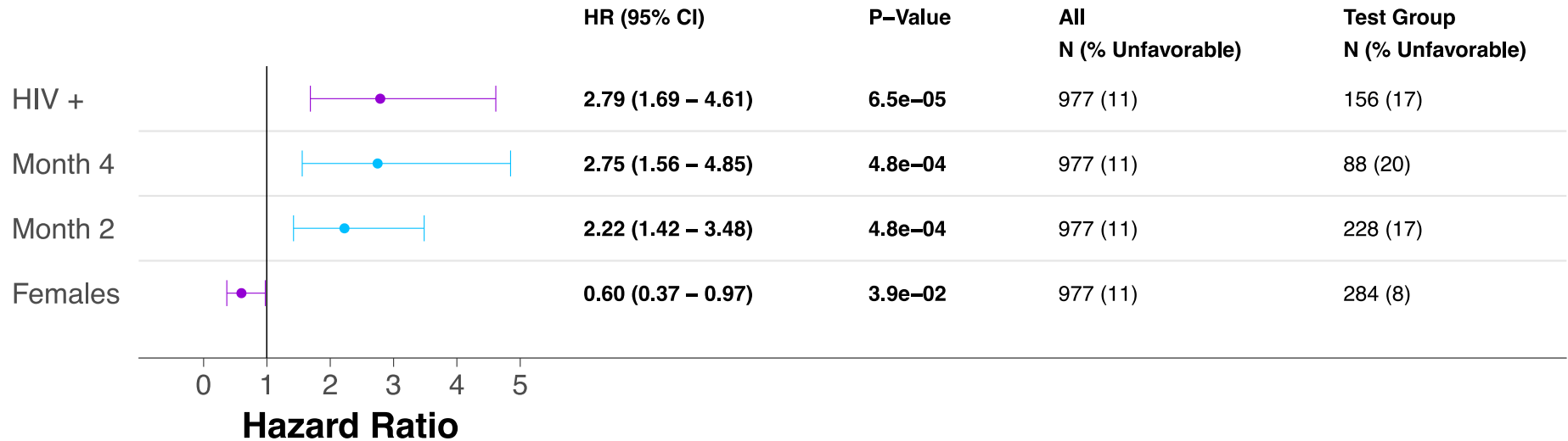


HRZE MITT, multivariate analysis, Baseline factors only

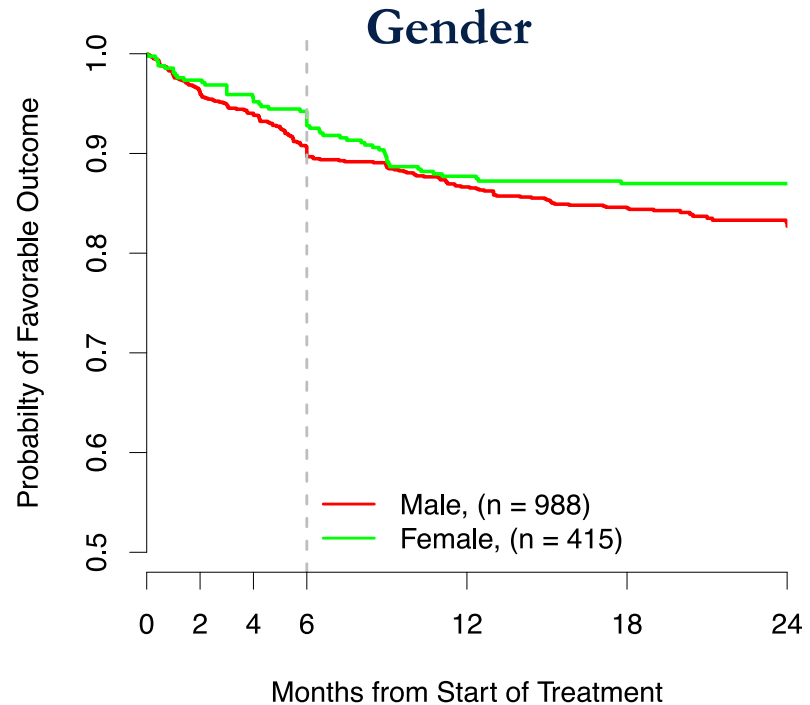
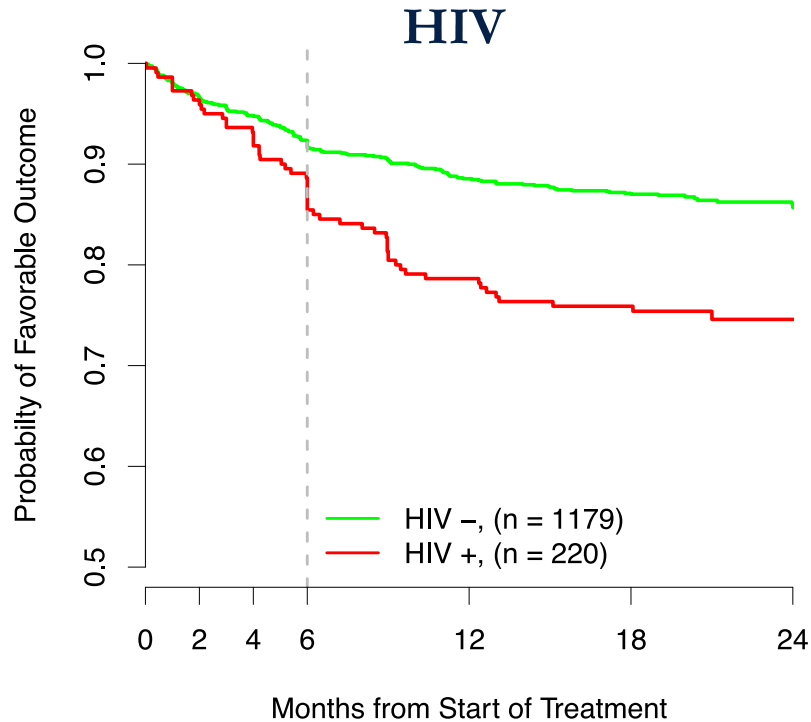


HRZE MITT, multivariate analysis

Baseline and Culture

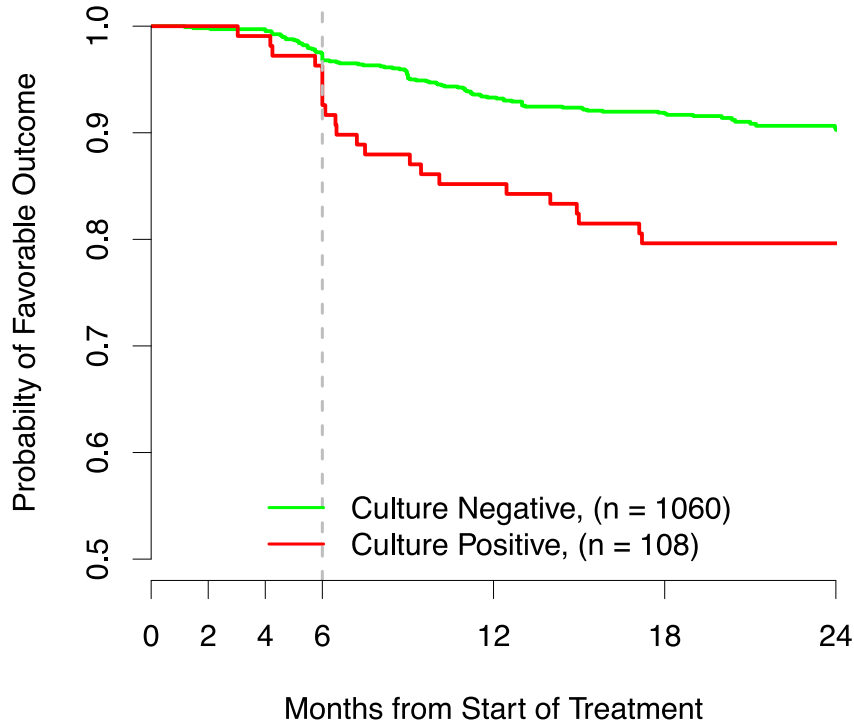


HRZE: Baseline factors

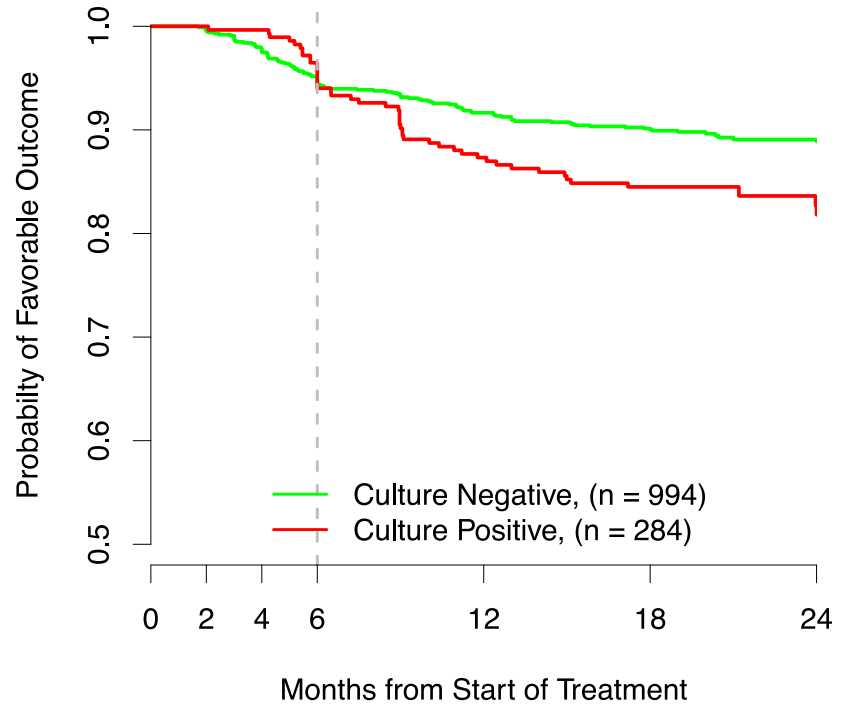


HRZE: On treatment factors

4 month culture



2 month culture





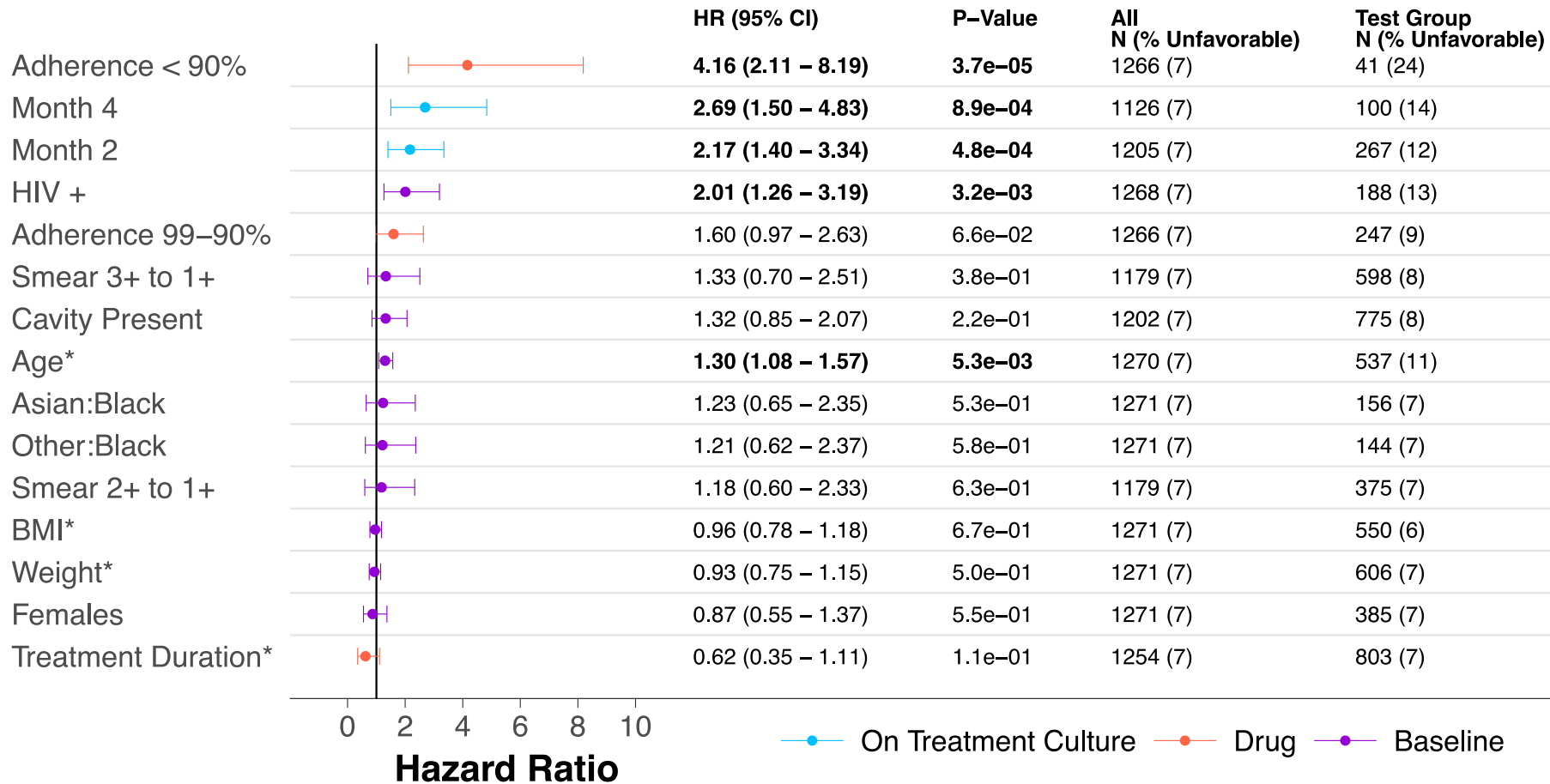
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SOC Analysis of Recurrences (MITT)

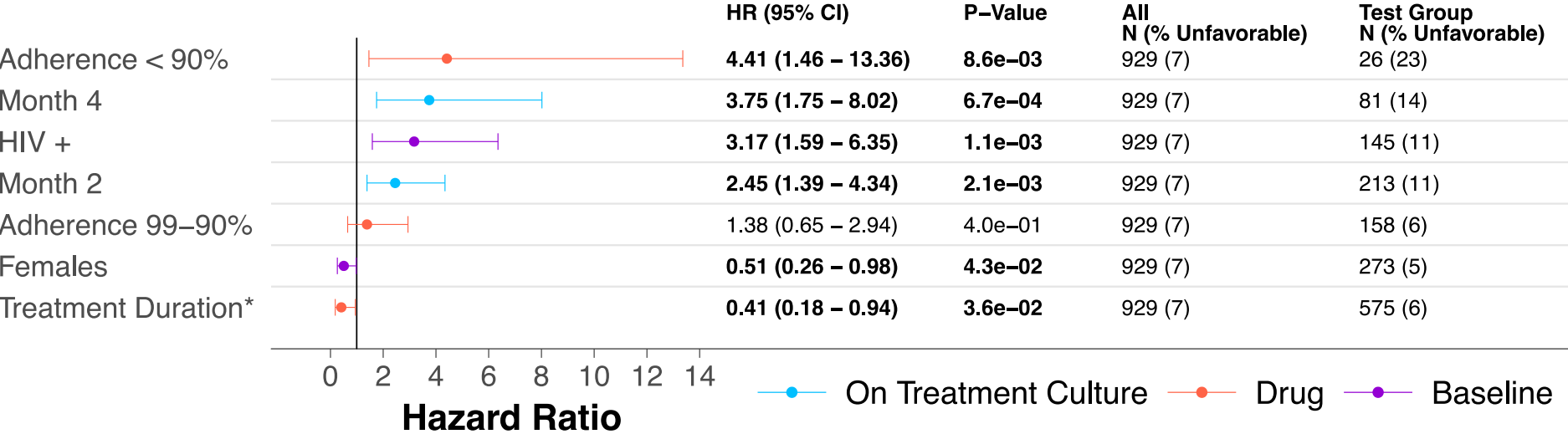
Incorporating treatment-related factors

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HRZE, recurrence, univariate analysis



HRZE, recurrence, multi-variate analysis



HRZE, impact of adherence on recurrence

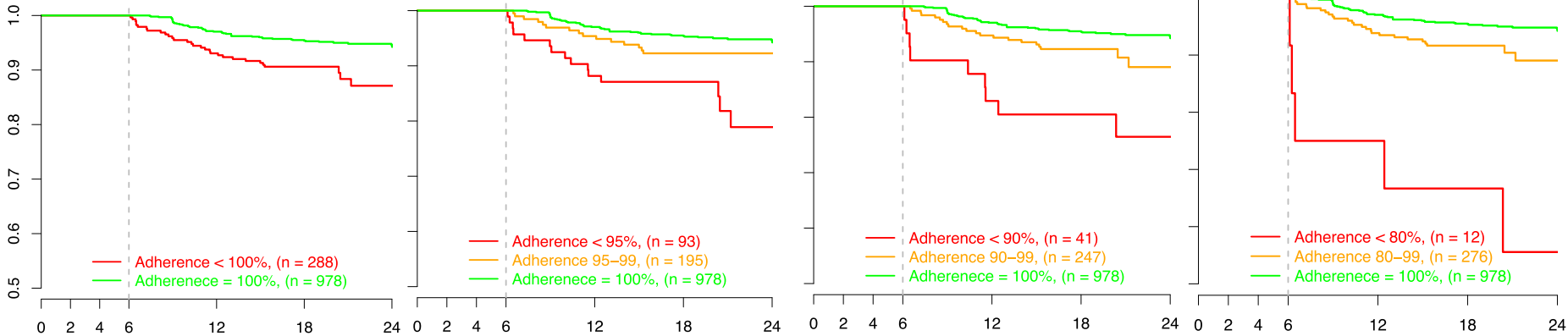
Probability of Favorable Outcome

Drug Adherence < 100%

Drug Adherence < 95%

Drug Adherence < 90%

Drug Adherence < 80%



Months from Start of Treatment

HRZE, results summary

- Failures in SOC were mostly associated with insufficient drug levels (adherence)
- **Baseline covariates:**
 - HIV+, older, underweight patients have higher risk of unfavorable outcome
- **Longer duration** of treatment beneficial
- **Culture based predictors:**
 - 4 month + 2 month > 4 month > 2 month
- Strategies to improve outcomes for HRZE
 - Full adherence
 - Longer duration for patients at risk



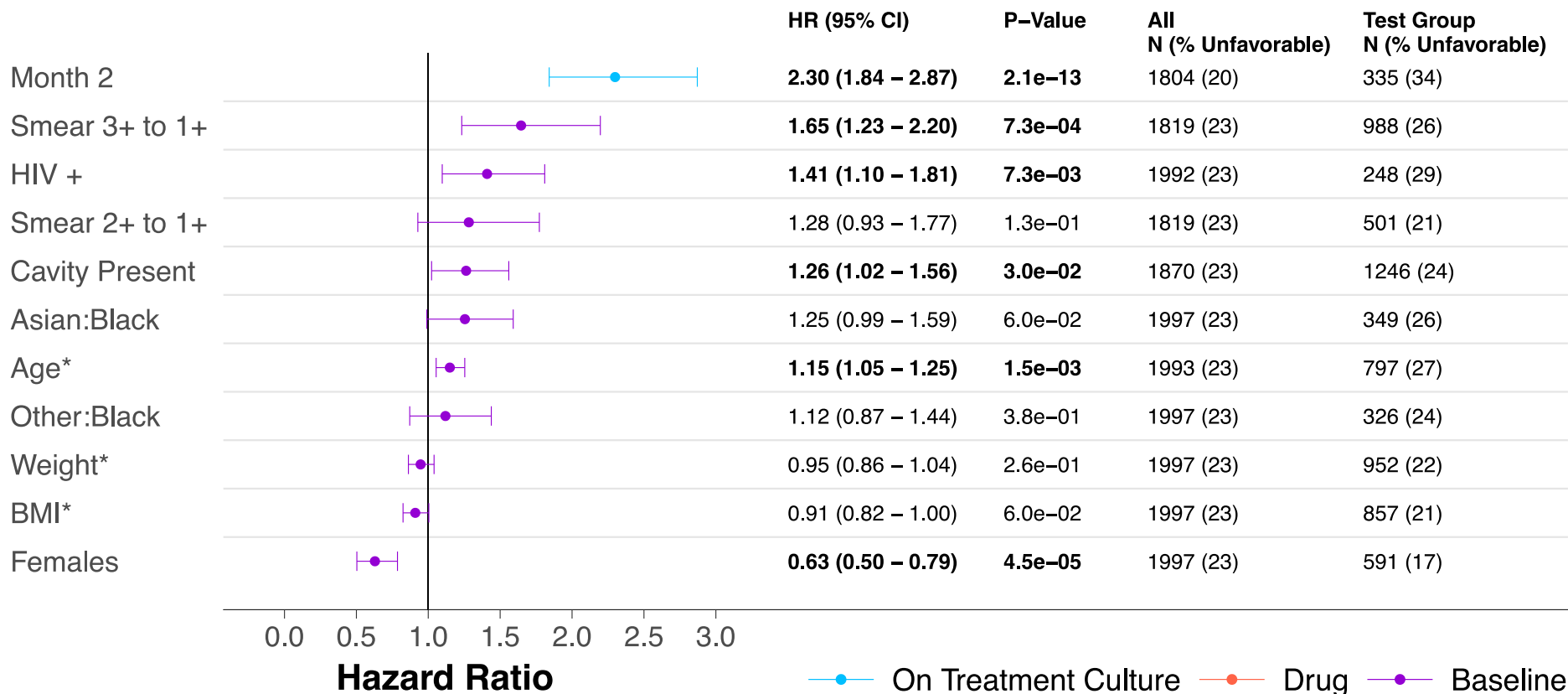
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RESULTS

4 month regimen

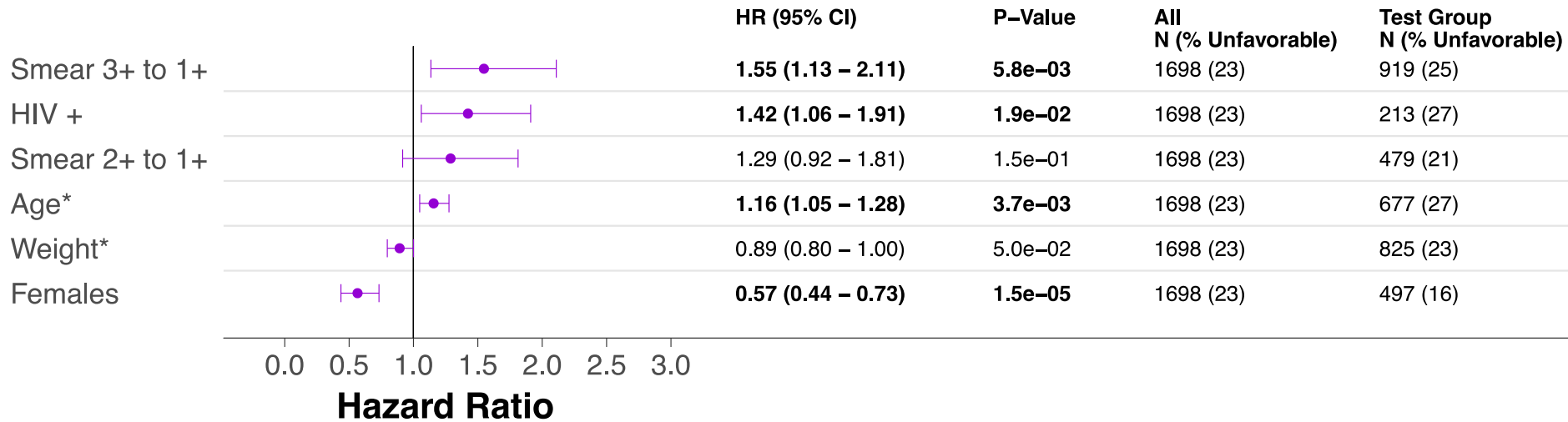
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4 - month arms, MITT– univariate analysis (no drug)



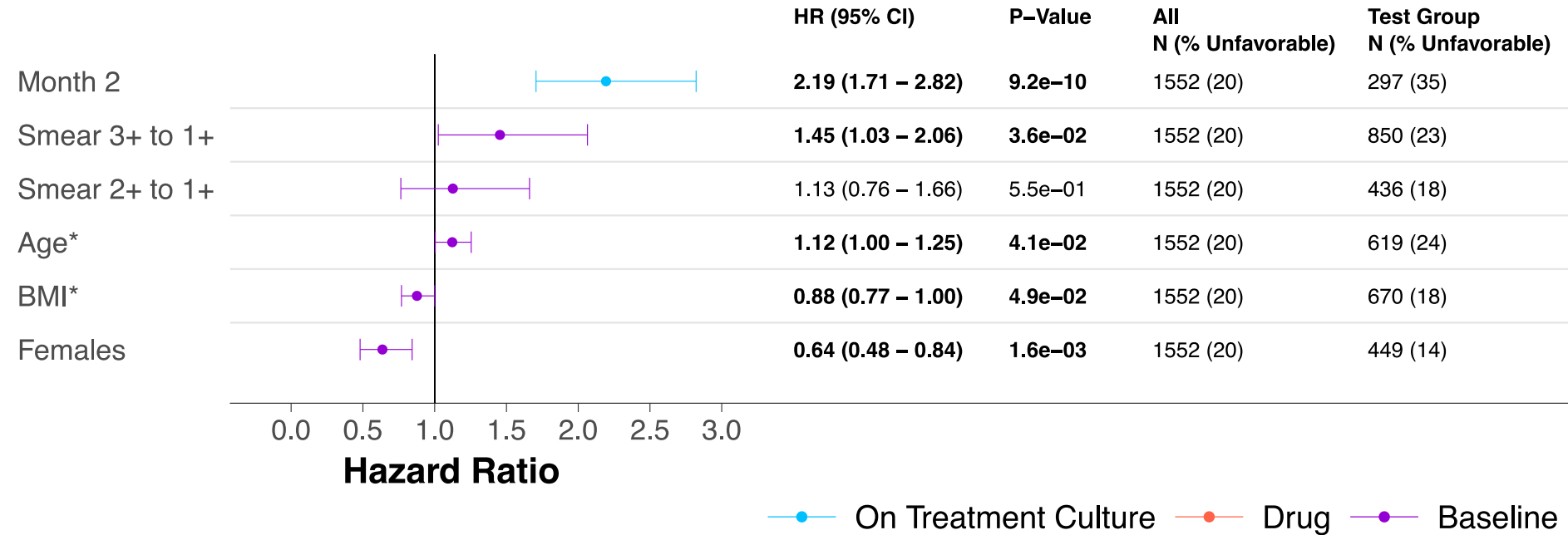
4-month arms, MITT– multi-variate analysis

Baseline

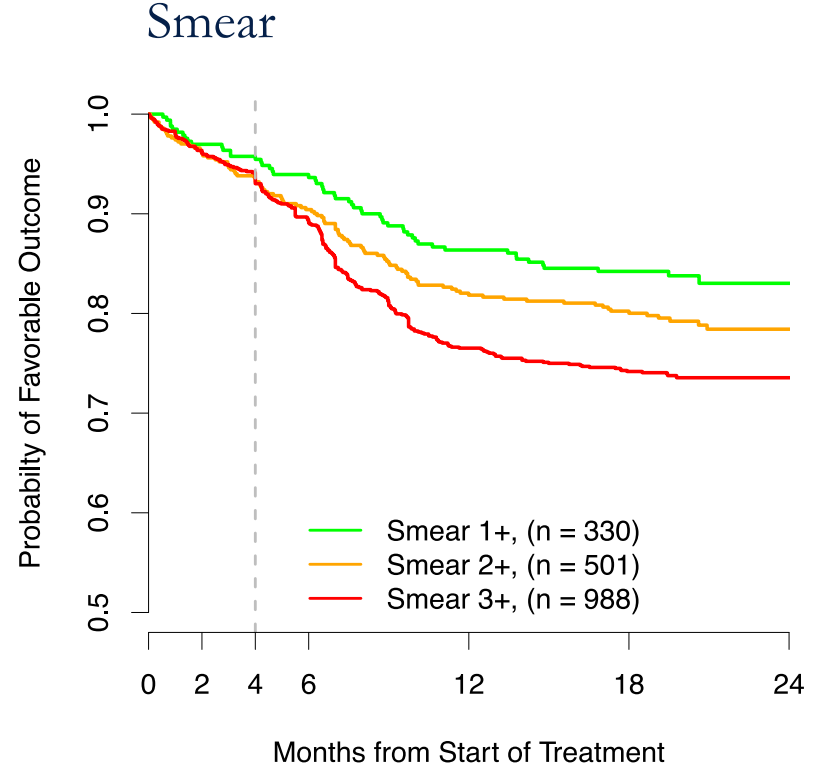
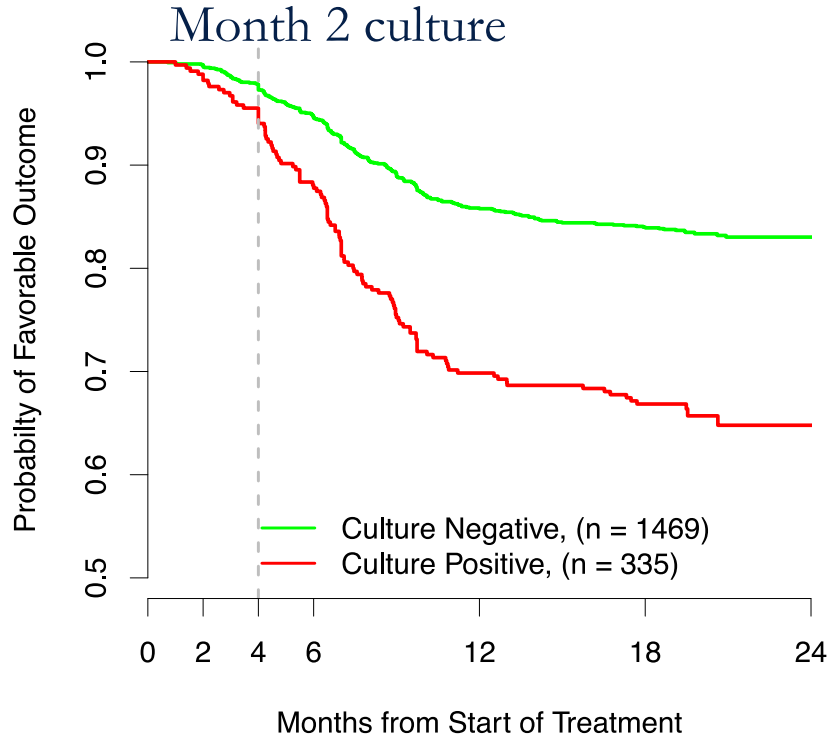


4-month arms, MITT– multi-variate analysis

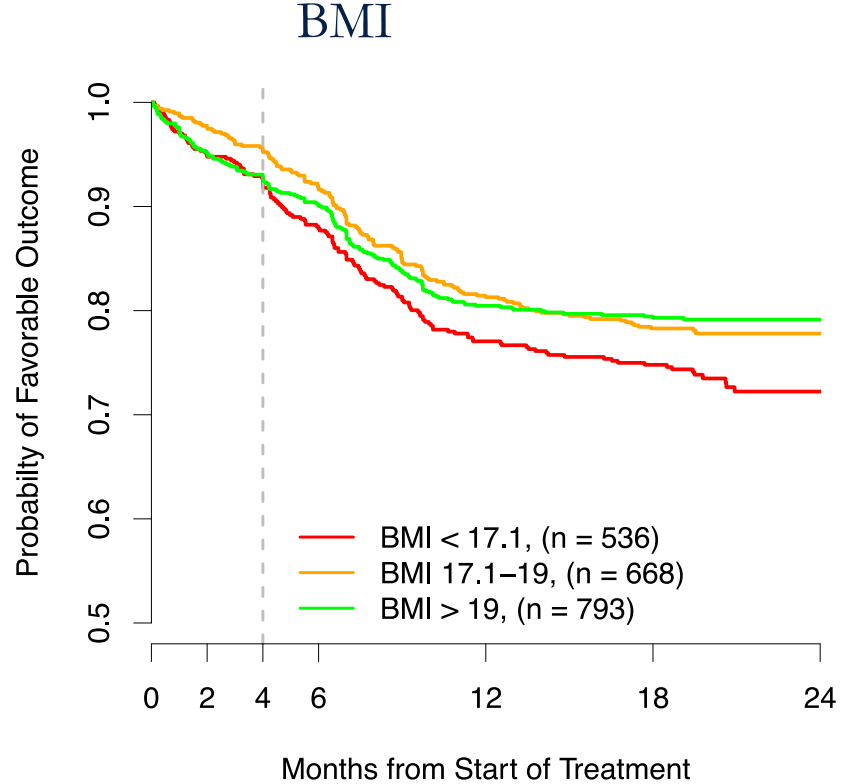
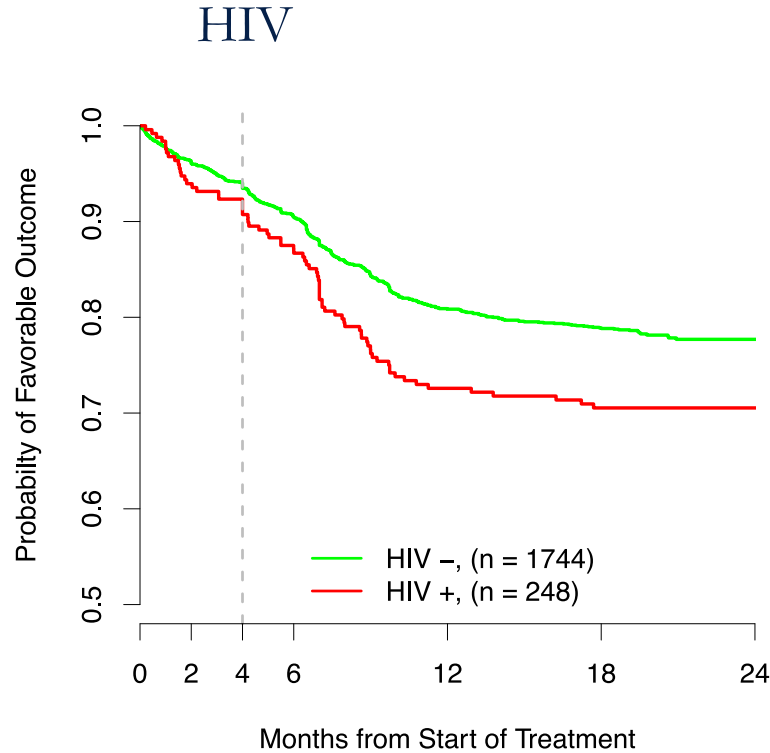
Baseline and on treatment predictors



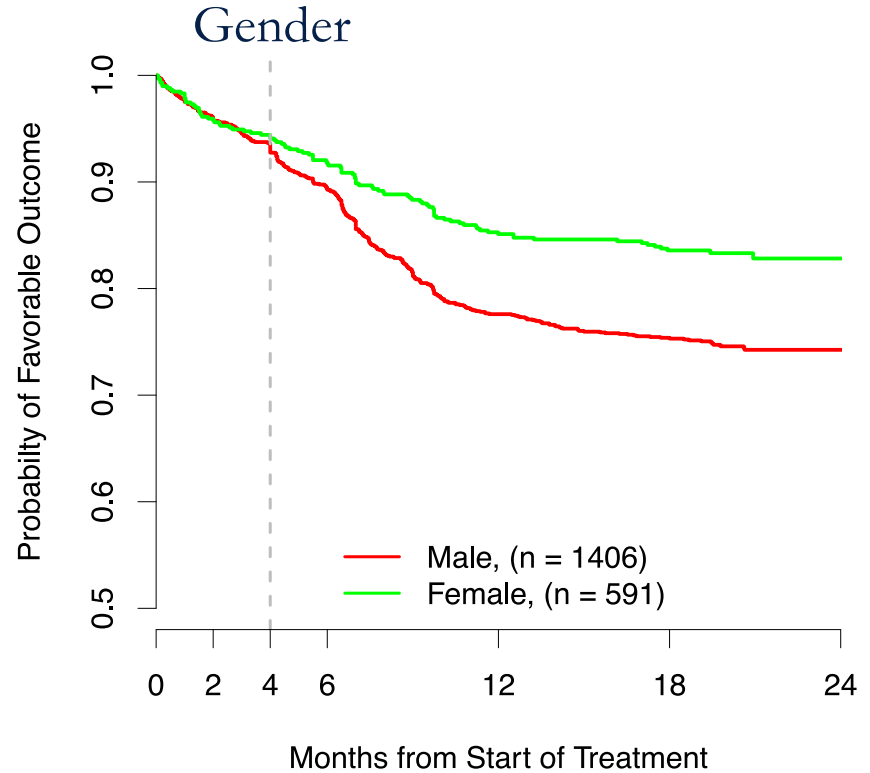
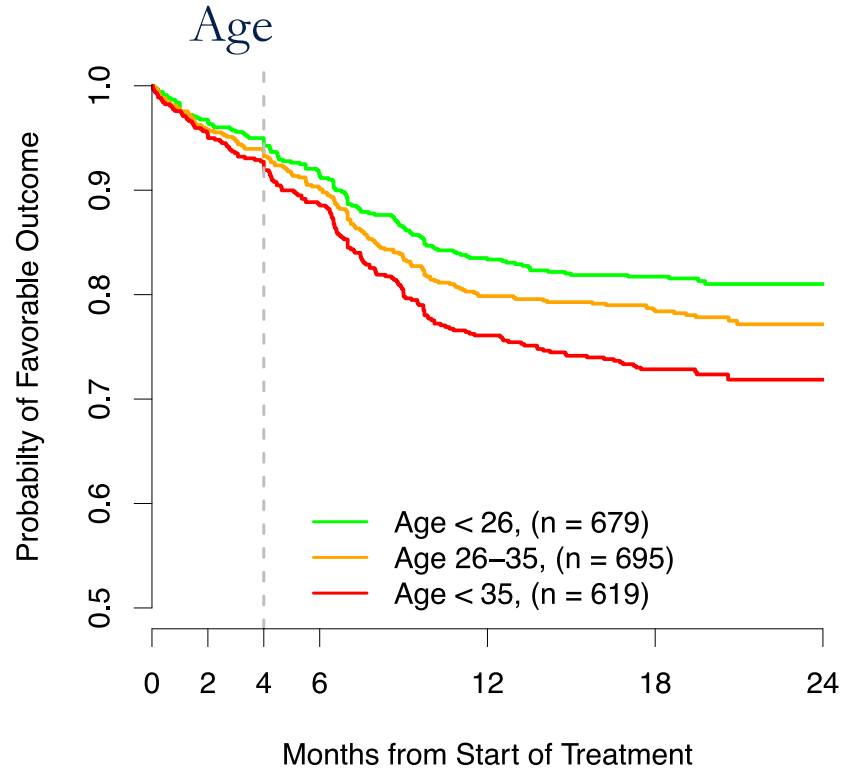
4-month: Smear and Culture



4-month: Baseline factors



4-month: Baseline factors



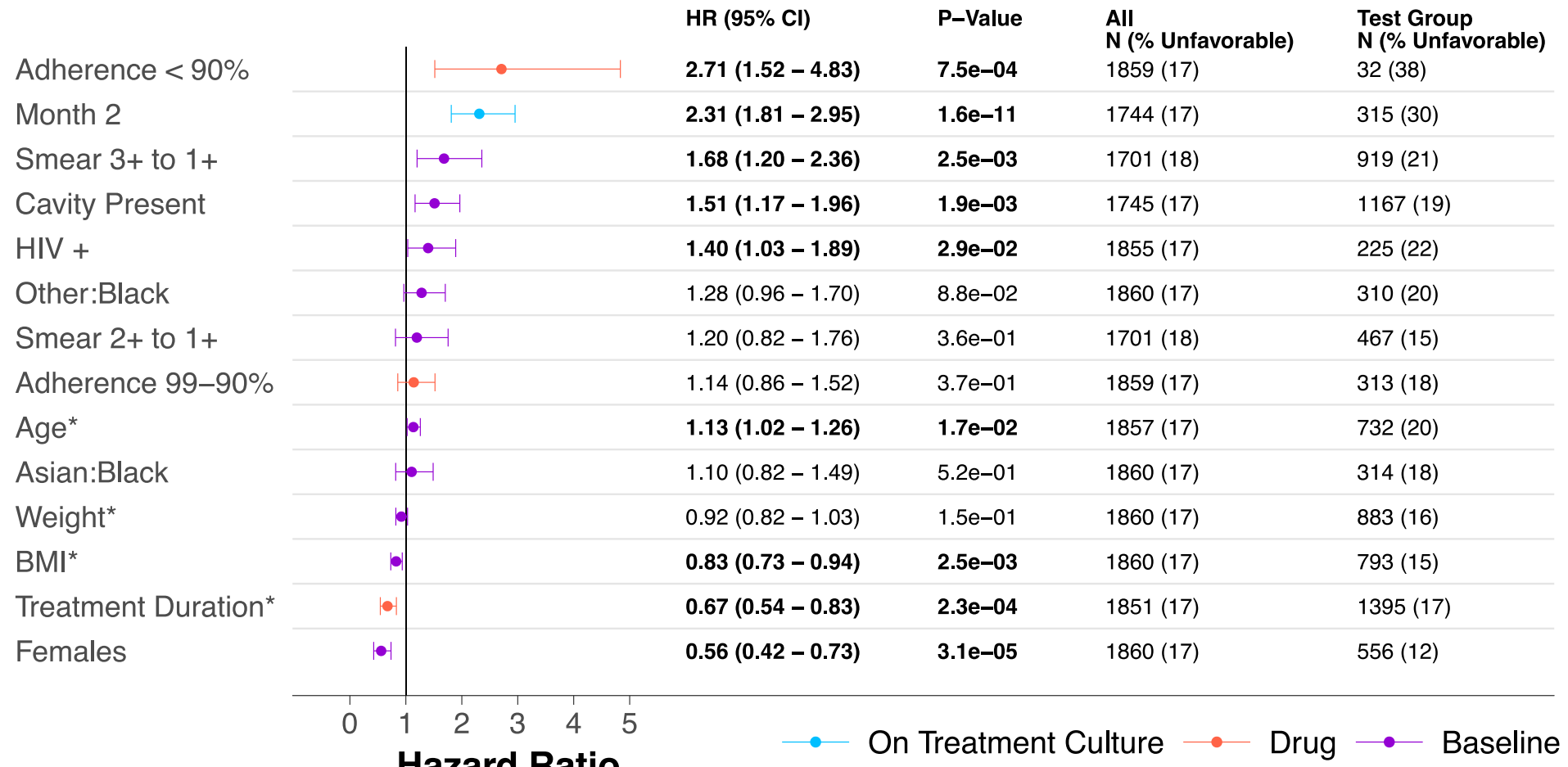


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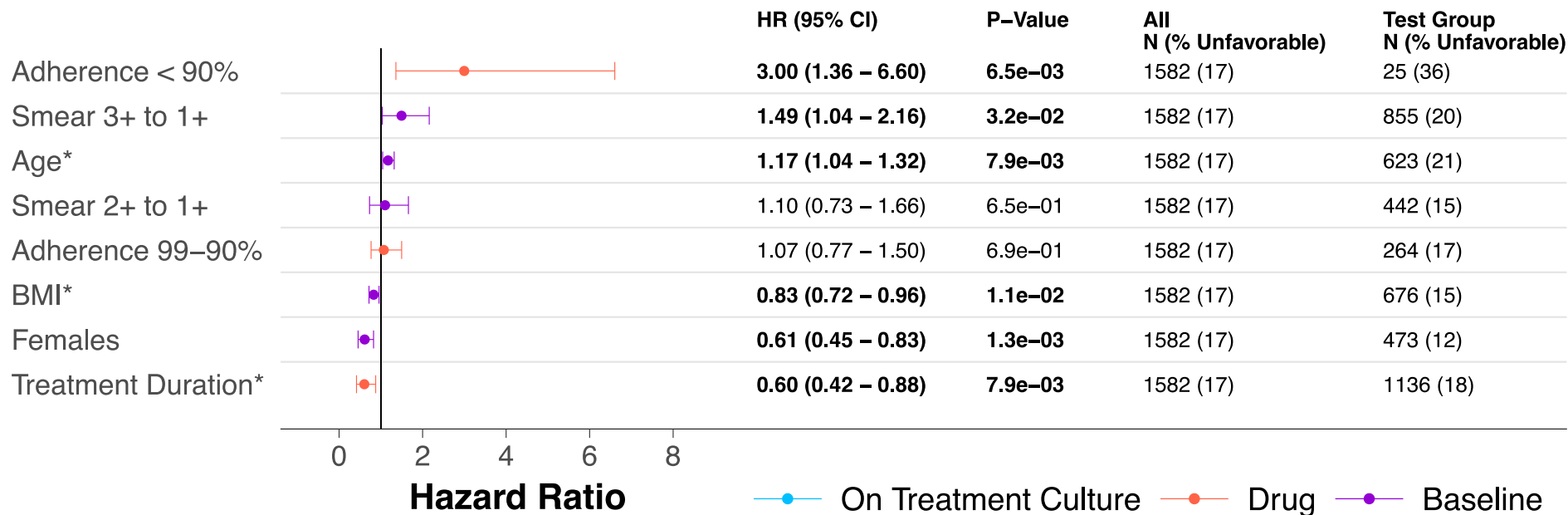
4-month regimens,
Analysis of Recurrences (MITT)
Incorporating treatment-related factors

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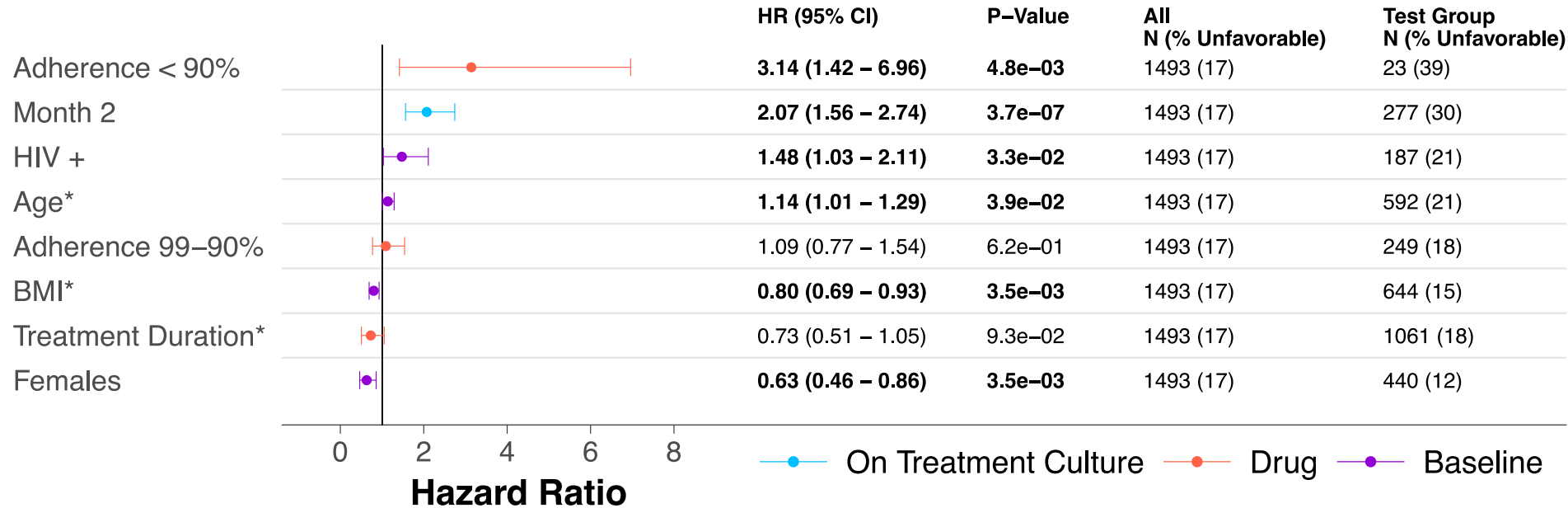
4 - month arms, MITT– univariate analysis



4-month arms, MITT: Multi-variate analysis (baseline and drug)

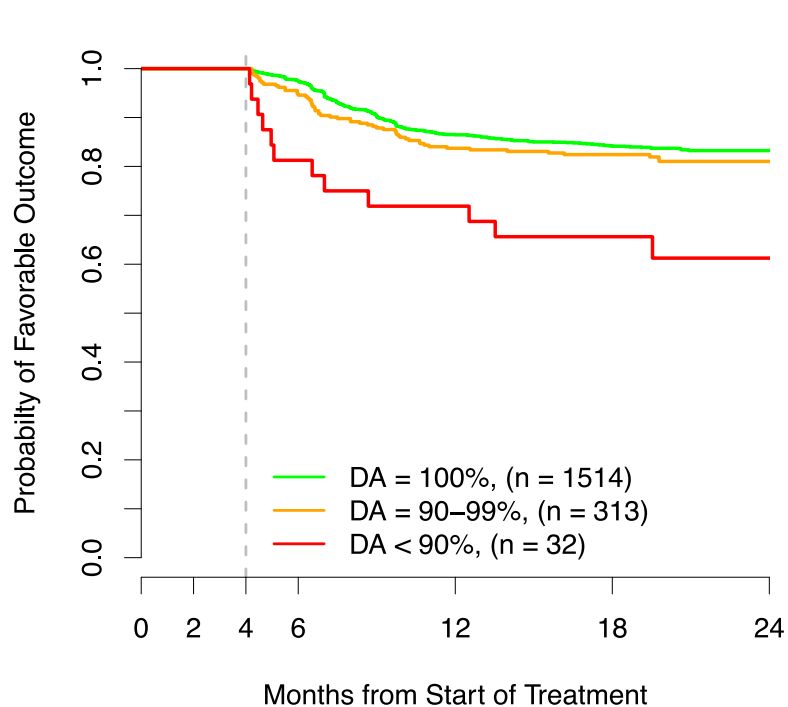


4-month arms, MITT: Multi-variate analysis (baseline, culture and drug)

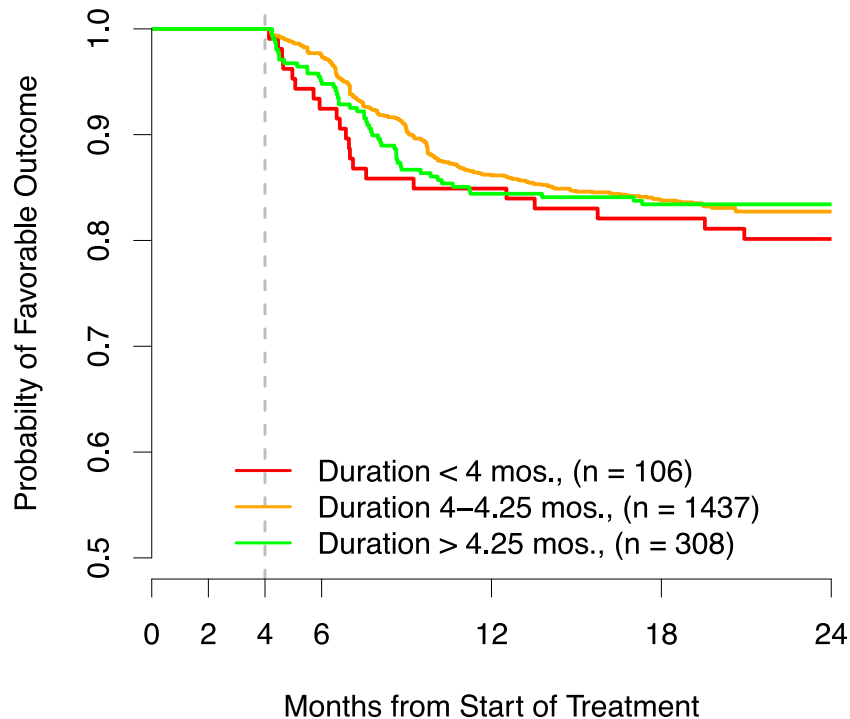


Survival Plots for multivariate predictors: **Drug**

Drug Adherence

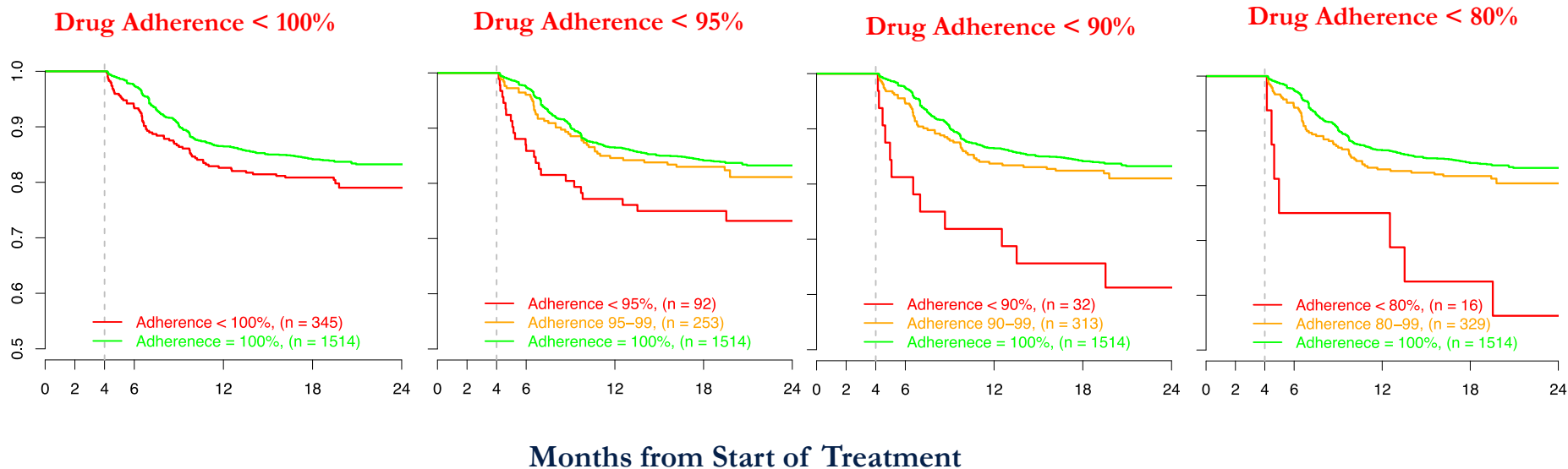


Treatment Duration



4-month, impact of adherence on recurrence

Probability of Favorable Outcome





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Results:

Non-Inferiority Test

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(4 month / full HRZE)

Favors shorter

Favors longer



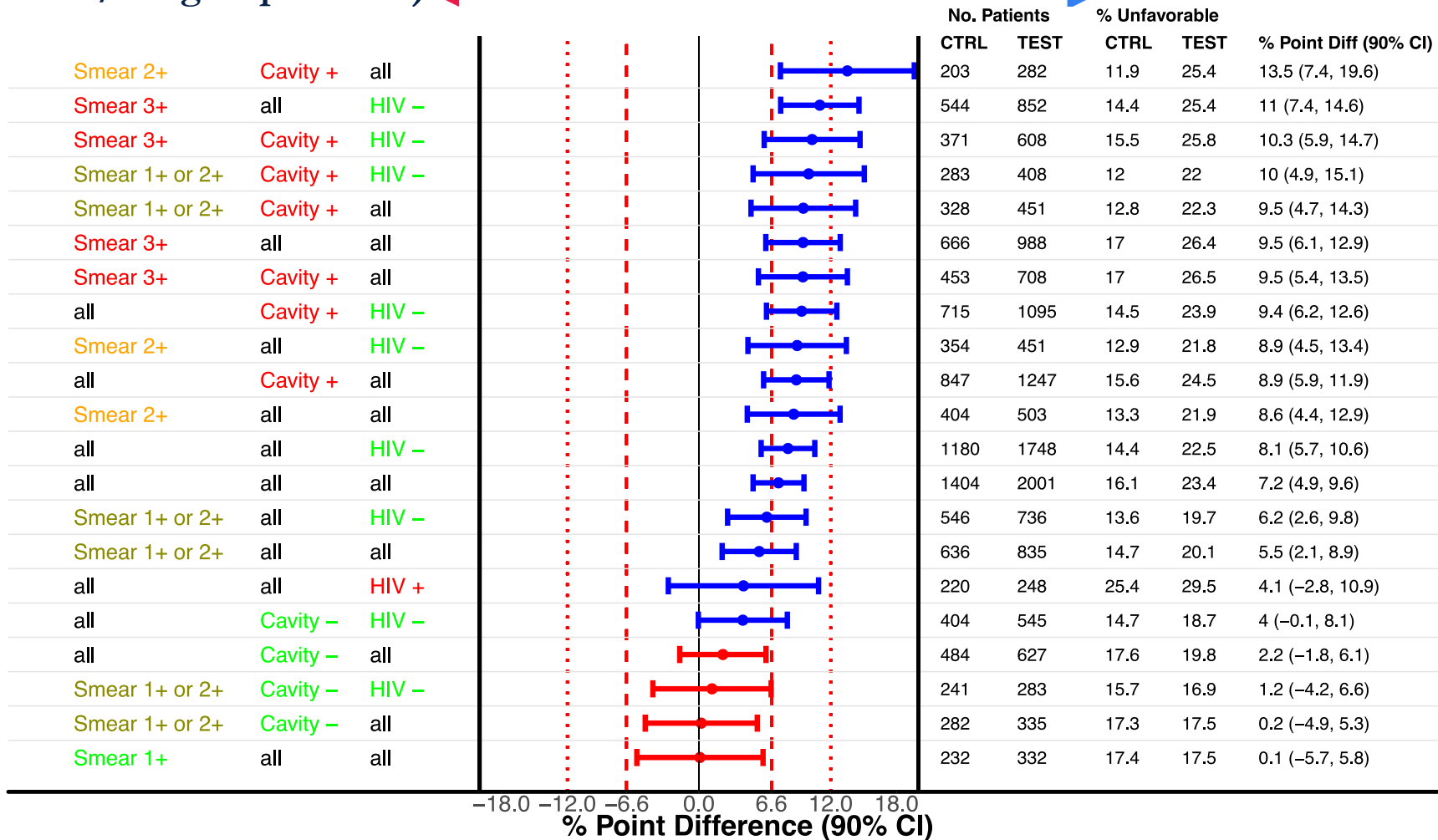
			No. Patients		% Unfavorable		
			CTRL	TEST	CTRL	TEST	% Point Diff (90% CI)
all	all	HIV +	1400	248	16.1	29.5	13.4 (8.3, 18.4)
Smear 3+	all	all	1387	988	16	26.4	10.5 (7.6, 13.4)
Smear 3+	Cavity +	all	1315	708	16.2	26.5	10.3 (7.1, 13.6)
Smear 3+	Cavity +	HIV -	1311	608	16.1	25.8	9.6 (6.2, 13.1)
Smear 3+	all	HIV -	1383	852	15.9	25.4	9.5 (6.5, 12.5)
Smear 2+	Cavity +	all	1315	282	16.2	25.4	9.3 (4.4, 14.1)
Smear 2+	Cavity +	HIV -	1311	255	16.1	25.1	9 (3.9, 14.1)
all	Cavity +	all	1331	1247	16.4	24.5	8.1 (5.4, 10.8)
all	Cavity +	HIV -	1327	1095	16.3	23.9	7.6 (4.8, 10.4)
all	all	all	1404	2001	16.1	23.4	7.2 (4.9, 9.6)
Smear 3+	Cavity -	all	1315	217	16.2	22.6	6.4 (1.4, 11.4)
all	all	HIV -	1400	1748	16.1	22.5	6.4 (4, 8.8)
Smear 1+ or 2+	Cavity +	all	1315	451	16.2	22.3	6.1 (2.3, 9.9)
Smear 2+	all	all	1387	503	16	21.9	5.9 (2.4, 9.5)
Smear 2+	all	HIV -	1383	451	15.9	21.8	5.9 (2.1, 9.6)
Smear 1+ or 2+	Cavity +	HIV -	1311	408	16.1	22	5.8 (1.8, 9.8)
Smear 1+ or 2+	all	all	1387	835	16	20.1	4.2 (1.3, 7.1)
Smear 1+ or 2+	all	HIV -	1383	736	15.9	19.7	3.8 (0.8, 6.8)
all	Cavity -	all	1331	627	16.4	19.8	3.4 (0.3, 6.6)
all	Cavity -	HIV -	1327	545	16.3	18.7	2.4 (-0.9, 5.7)
Smear 1+	all	all	1387	332	16	17.5	1.5 (-2.4, 5.5)
Smear 1+ or 2+	Cavity -	all	1315	335	16.2	17.5	1.4 (-2.5, 5.2)
Smear 2+	Cavity -	all	1315	200	16.2	17.3	1.1 (-3.7, 5.9)
Smear 1+ or 2+	Cavity -	HIV -	1311	283	16.1	16.9	0.7 (-3.4, 4.8)
Smear 1+	all	HIV -	1383	285	15.9	16.4	0.5 (-3.6, 4.7)

-18.0 -12.0 -6.6 0.0 6.6 12.0 18.0

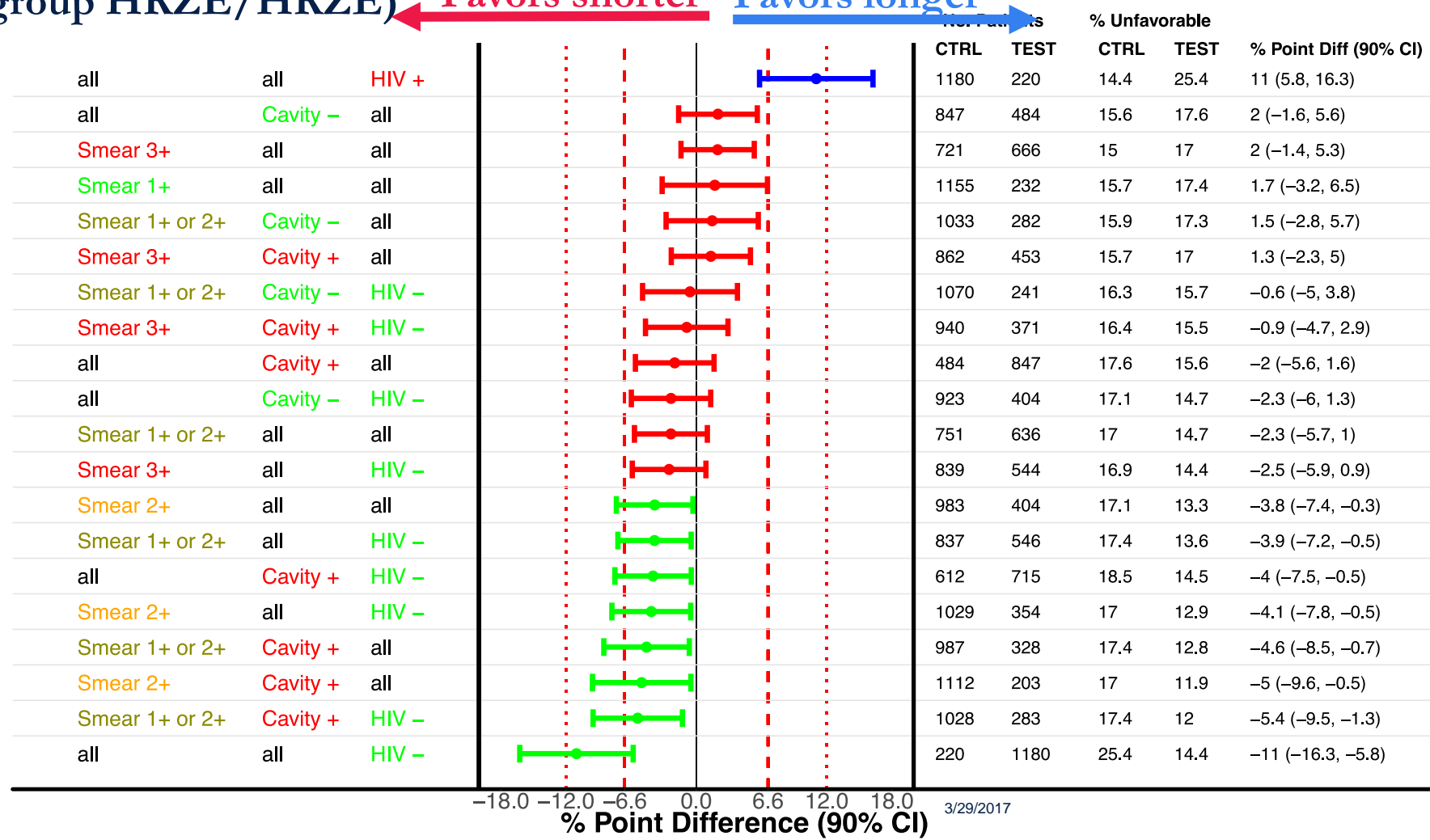
% Point Difference (90% CI)

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(4 month/subgroup HRZE) ← **Favors shorter** **Favors longer** →

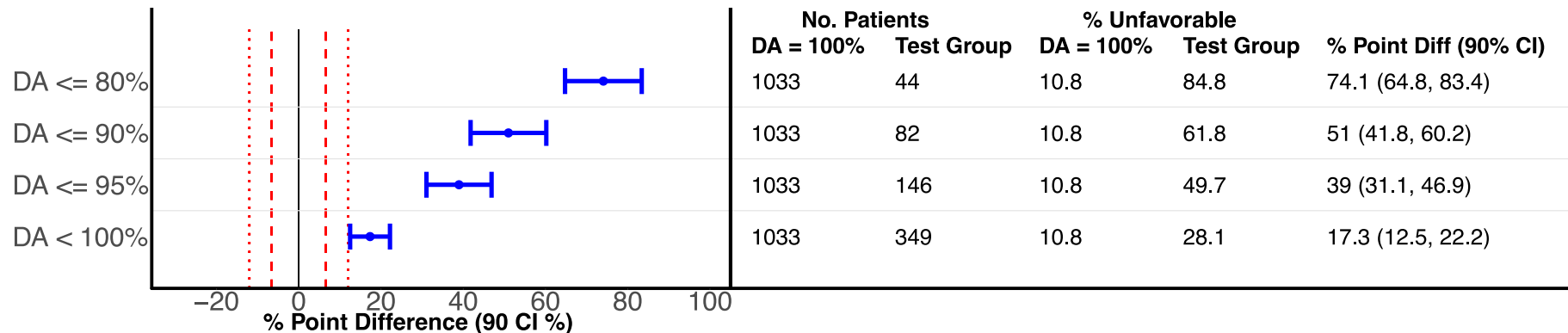


(subgroup HRZE/HRZE) ← Favours shorter Favours longer →

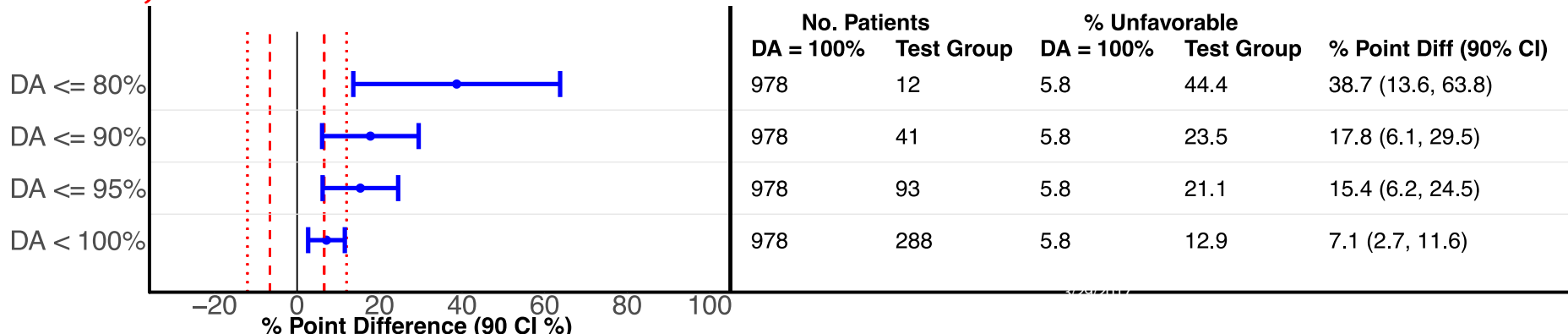


HRZE Non-inferiority test: Adherence as a stratifying factor

HRZE, MITT

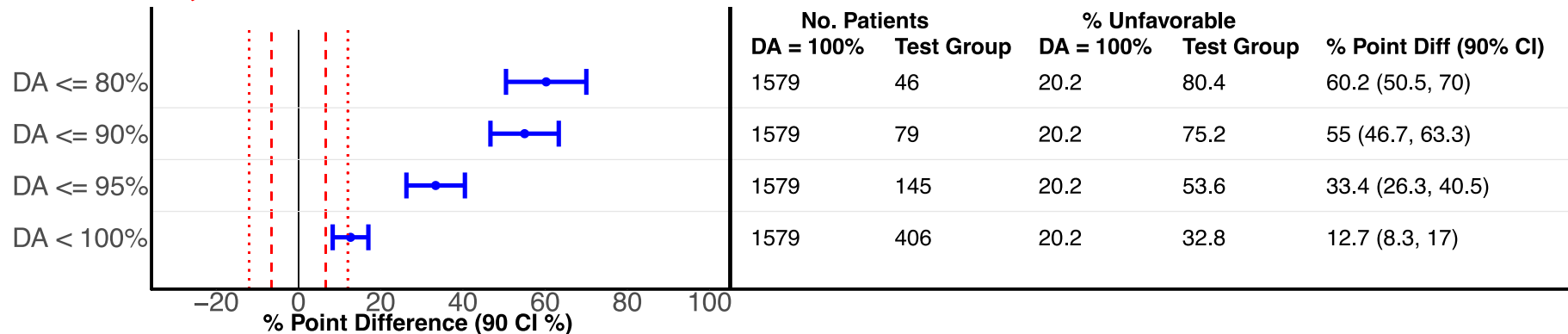


HRZE, MITT recurrence

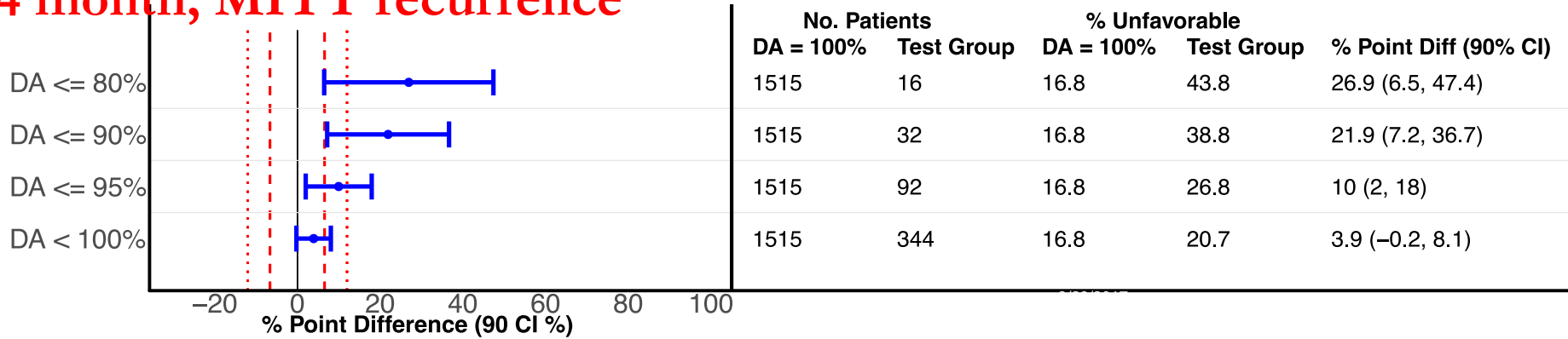


4 month non-inferiority test: Adherence as a stratifying factor

4 month, MITT



4 month, MITT recurrence



Stratifying Patient Population: Total Patient Numbers

		HIV+		HIV-	
CAVITY -	Smear 1+	1.7 %	n=50	6.1 %	n=180
	Smear 2+	1.4 %	n= 42	11.7 %	n=344
	Smear 3+	1.9 %	n= 56	11.4 %	n=336
CAVITY +	Smear 1+	1.1 %	n= 31	8.9 %	n=263
	Smear 2+	1.9 %	n= 55	14.5 %	n= 428
	Smear 3+	6.1 %	n= 178	33.3 %	n= 979

Stratifying Patient Population: Total Patient Numbers

		HIV+		HIV-	
CAVITY -	Smear 1+	1.7 %	4 months	6.1 %	4 months
	Smear 2+	1.4 %	?	11.7 %	4 months
	Smear 3+	1.9 %	?	11.4 %	4 months
CAVITY +	Smear 1+	1.1 %	4 months	8.9 %	4 months
	Smear 2+	1.9 %		14.5 %	
	Smear 3+	6.1 %		33.3 %	

Cumulative: 40.9 % “Easy to treat”

Stratifying Patient Population: Total Patient Numbers

		HIV+		HIV-	
CAVITY -	Smear 1+	1.7 %	4 months	6.1 %	4 months
	Smear 2+	1.4 %	?	11.7 %	4 months
	Smear 3+	1.9 %		11.4 %	4 months
CAVITY +	Smear 1+	1.1 %	4 months	8.9 %	4 months
	Smear 2+	1.9 %		14.5 %	
	Smear 3+	6.1 %	6 months	33.3 %	6 months

Cumulative: 39.4% Hard to Treat

Stratifying Patient Population: Total Patient Numbers

		HIV+		HIV-	
CAVITY -	Smear 1+	1.7 %	4 months	6.1 %	4 months
	Smear 2+	1.4 %	?	11.7 %	4 months
	Smear 3+	1.9 %	?	11.4 %	4 months
CAVITY +	Smear 1+	1.1 %	4 months	8.9 %	4 months
	Smear 2+	1.9 %	?	14.5 %	?
	Smear 3+	6.1 %	6 months	33.3 %	6 months

Middle ground: 19.7%



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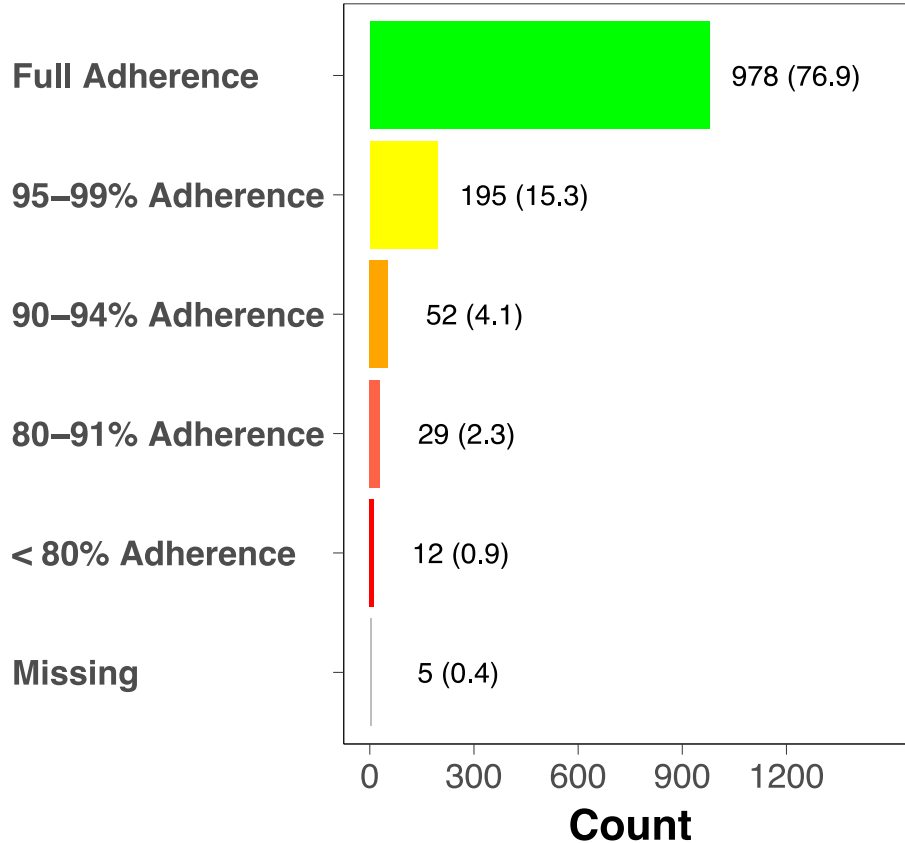
Results:

Merging entire data-base

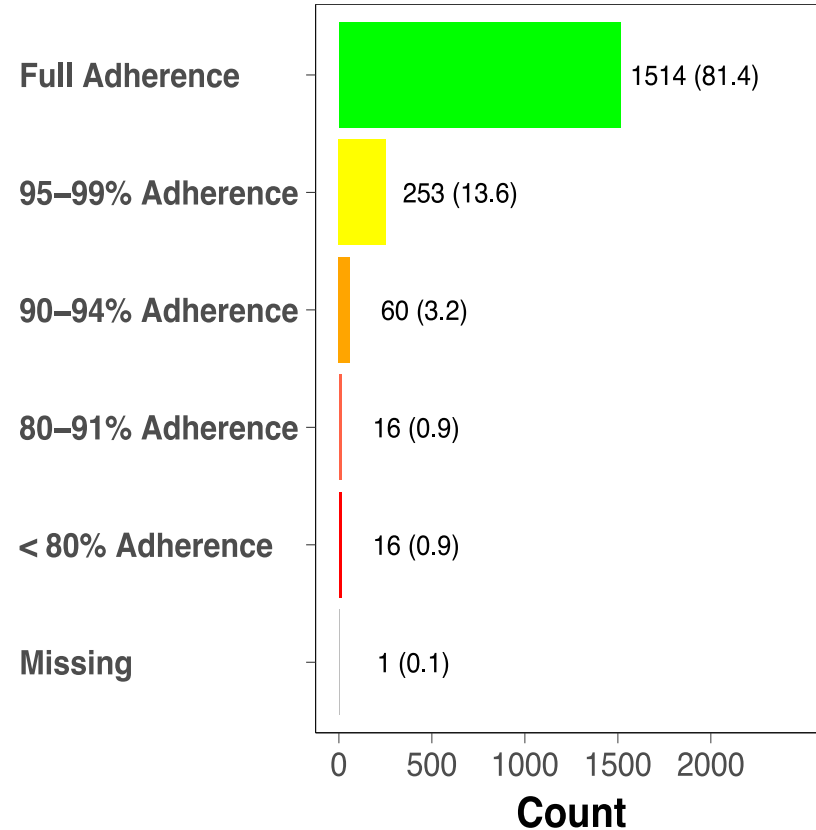
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Drug Adherence

HRZE recurrence

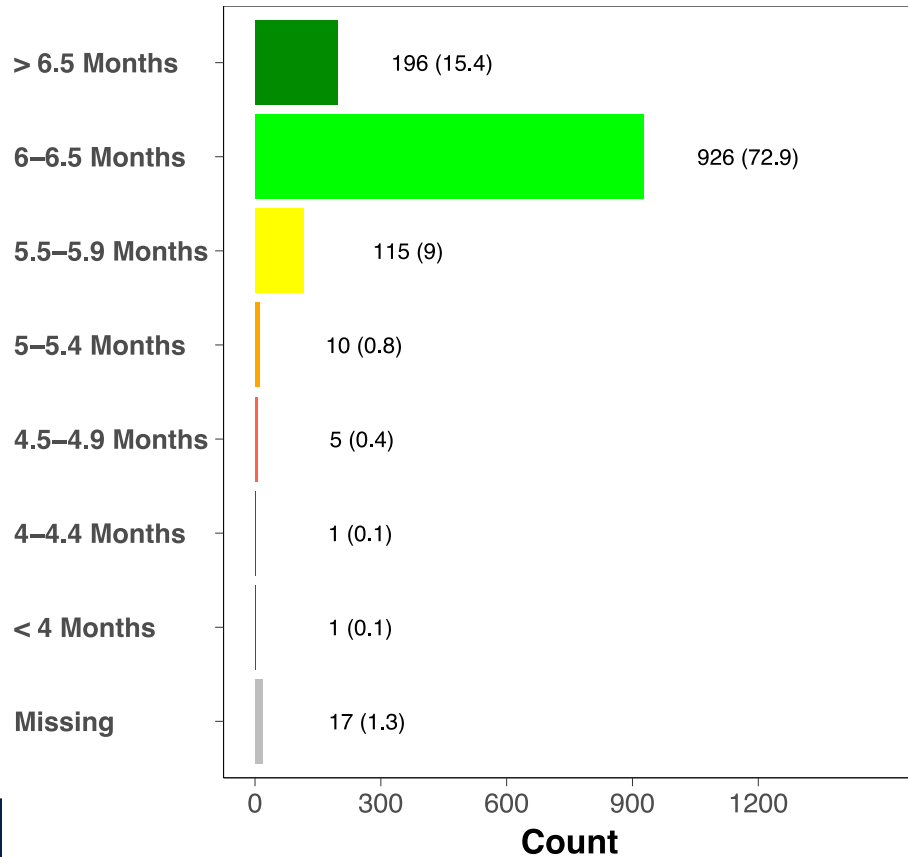


4-month recurrence

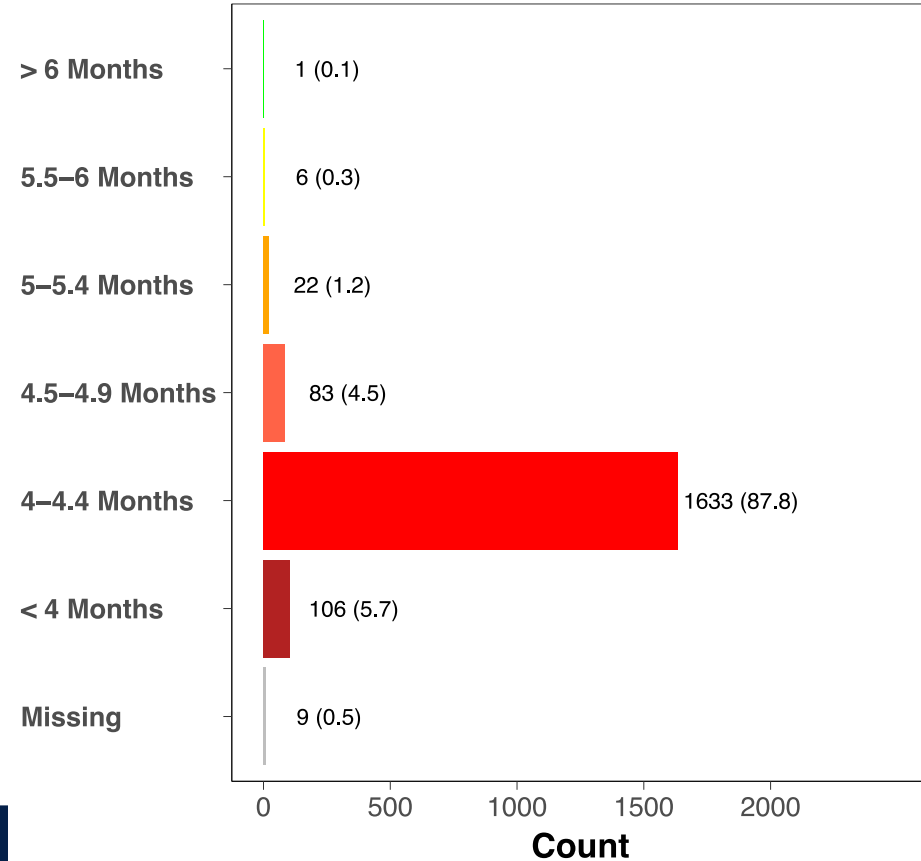


Treatment Duration

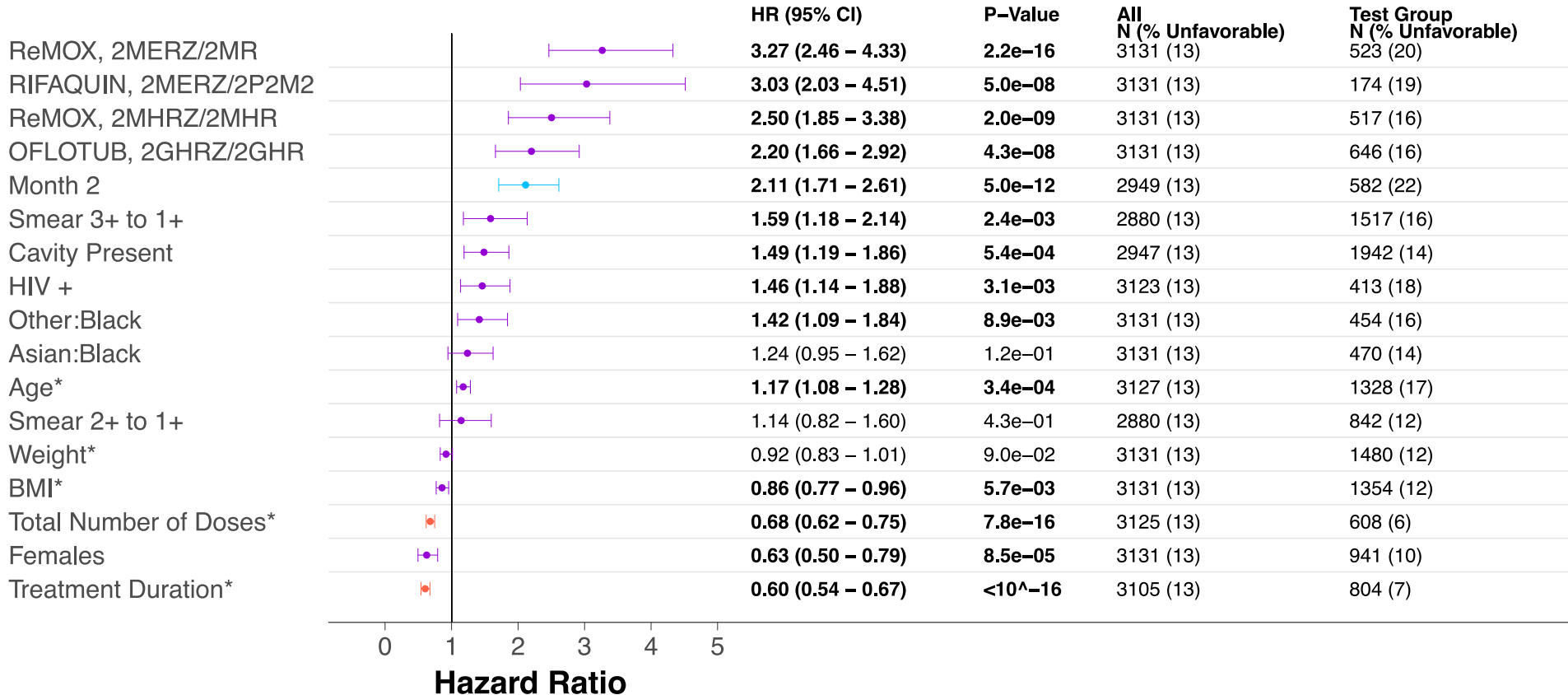
HRZE recurrence



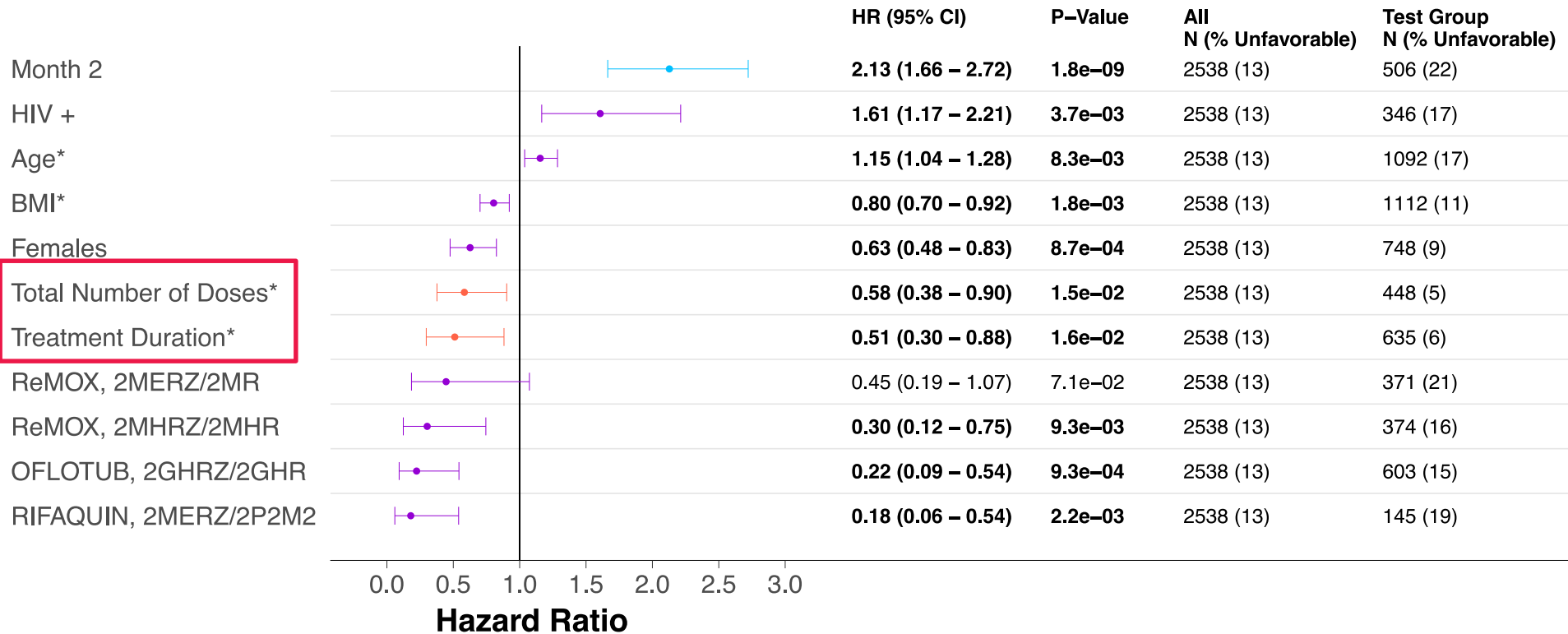
4-month recurrence



Full data base – recurrence, univariate



Full data base – recurrence, multivariate





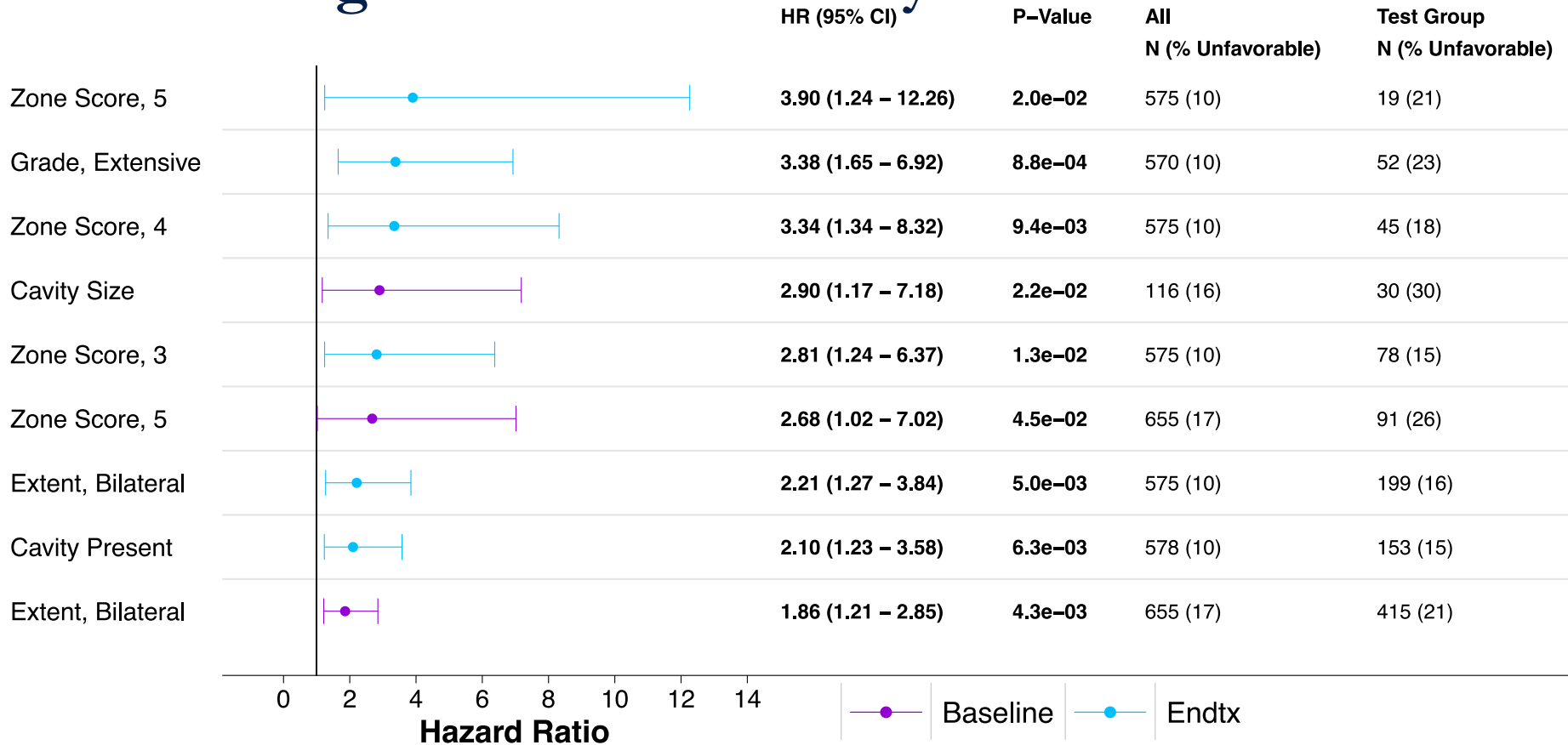
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Results:

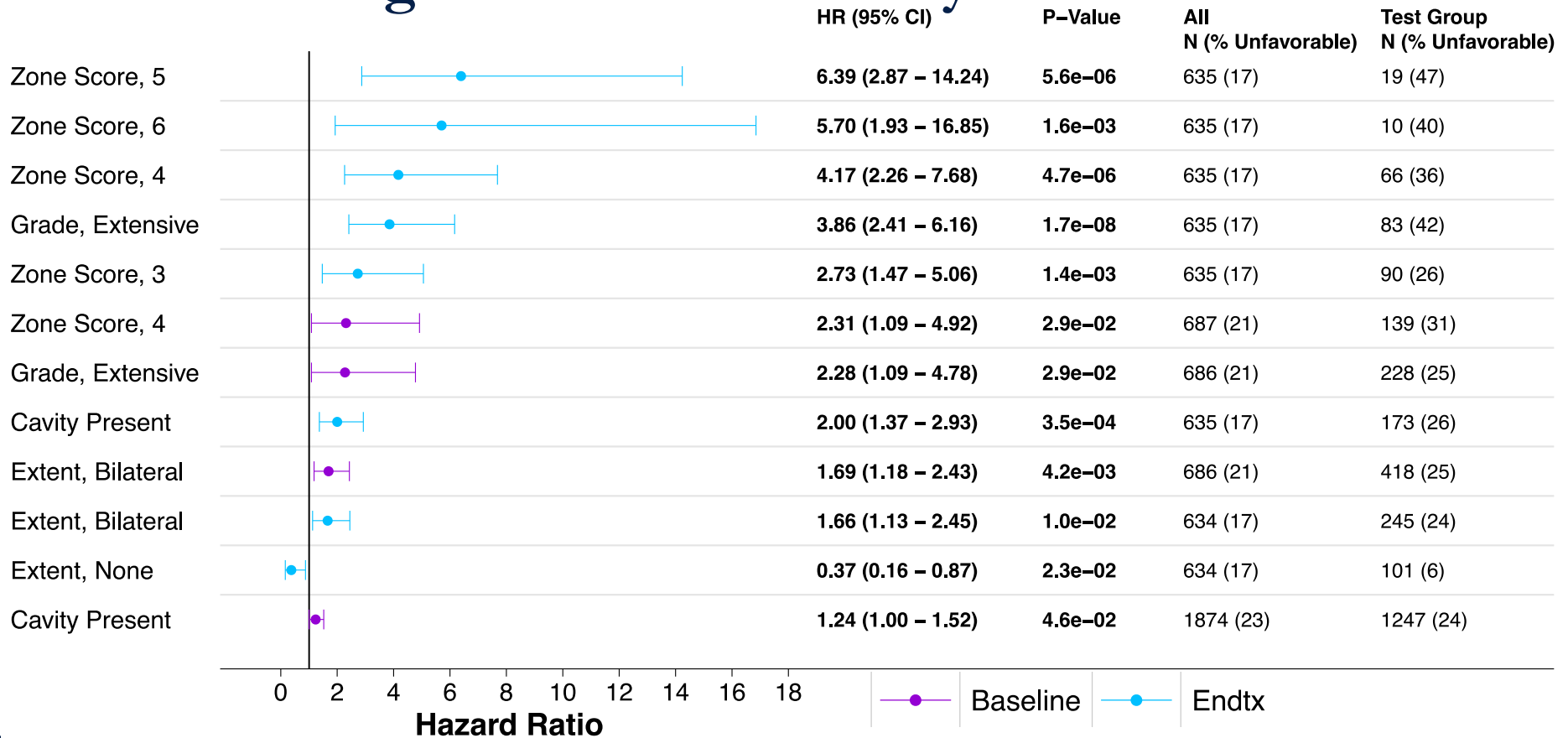
Other candidate predictors

3/29/2017

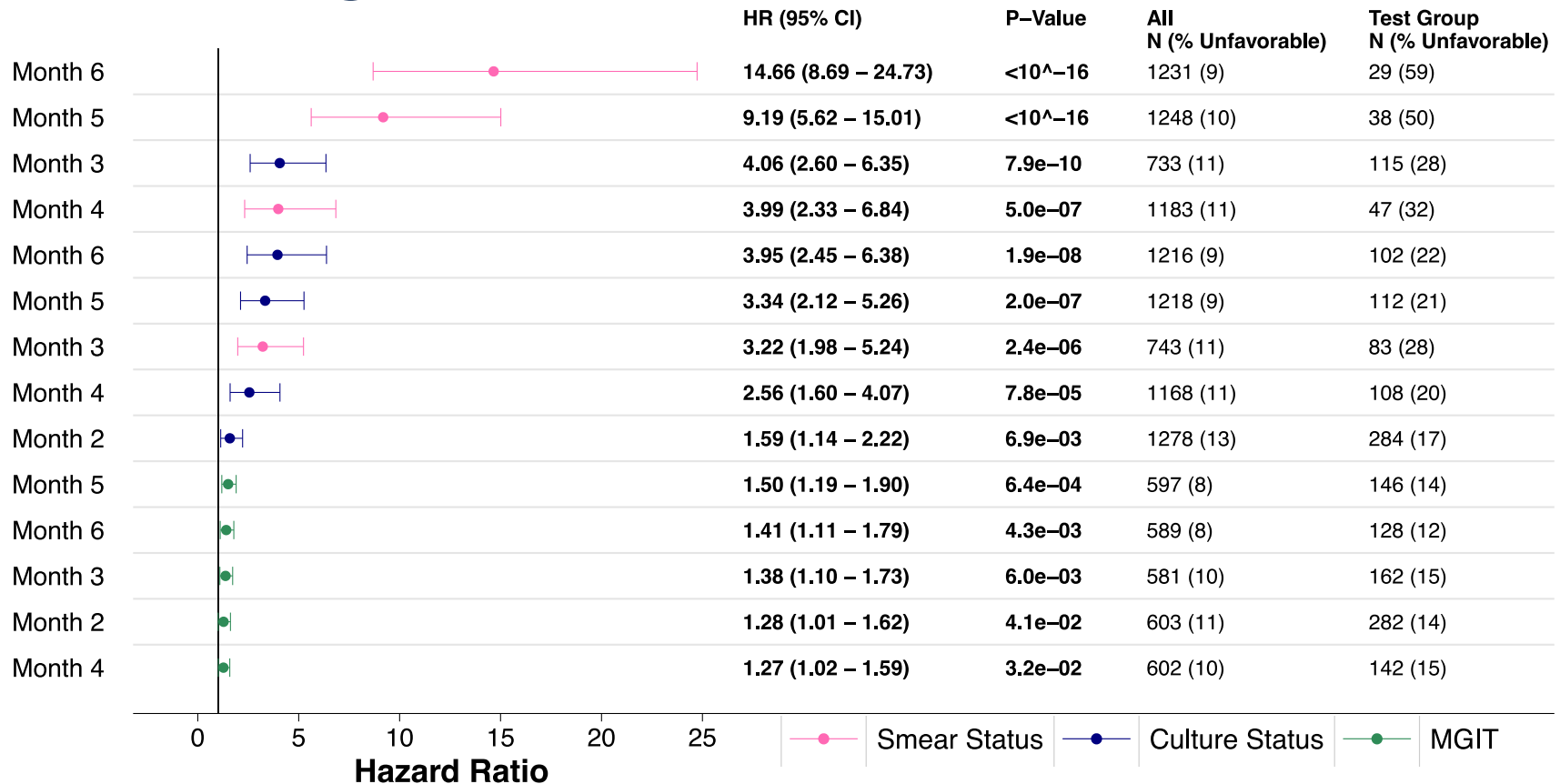
HRZE: Significant Chest X-Ray Predictors



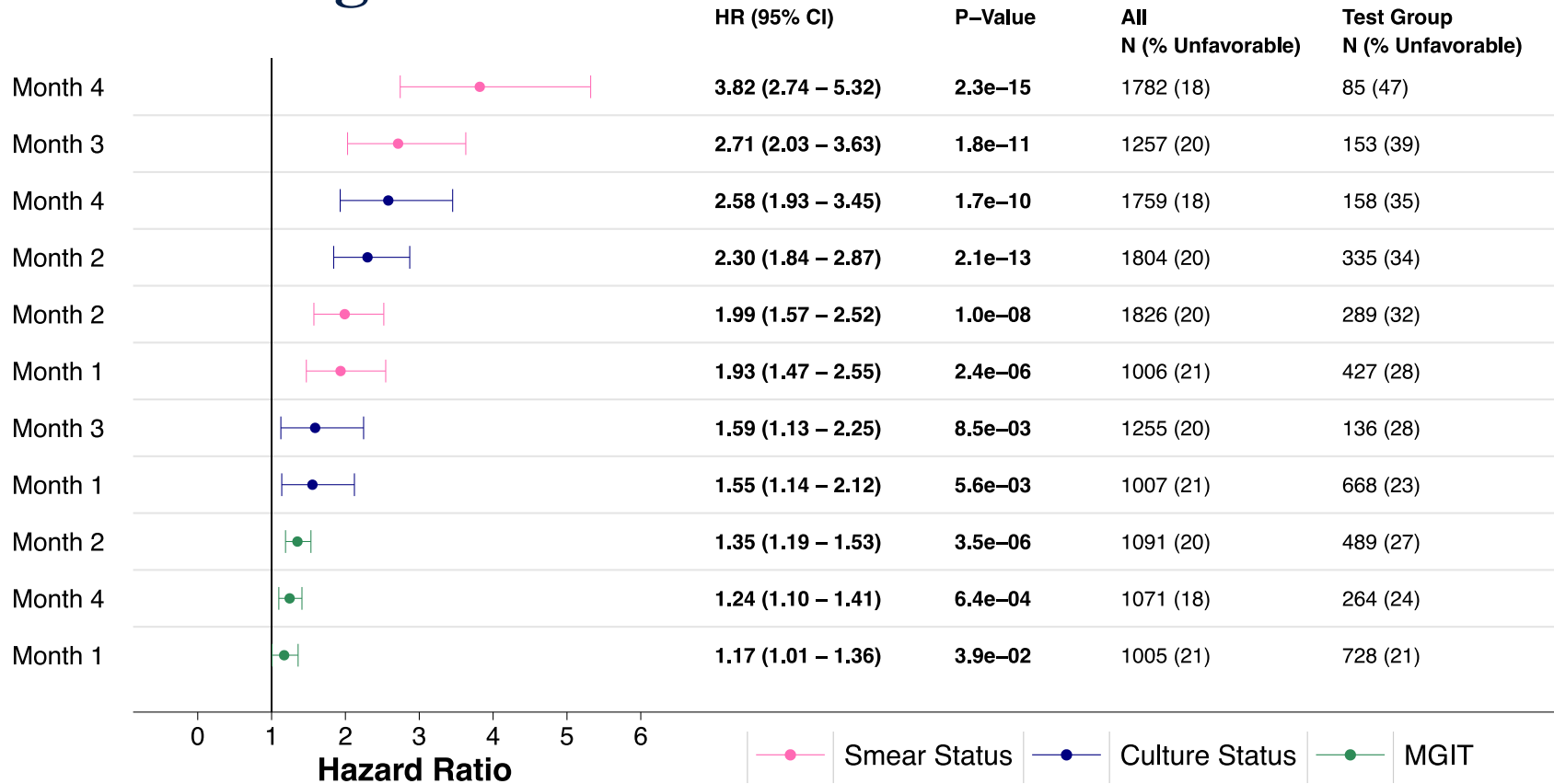
4 month: Significant Chest X-Ray Predictors



HRZE: Significant On Treatment MB Predictors



4 month: Significant On Treatment MB Predictors





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PK and Dose predictors

3/29/2017

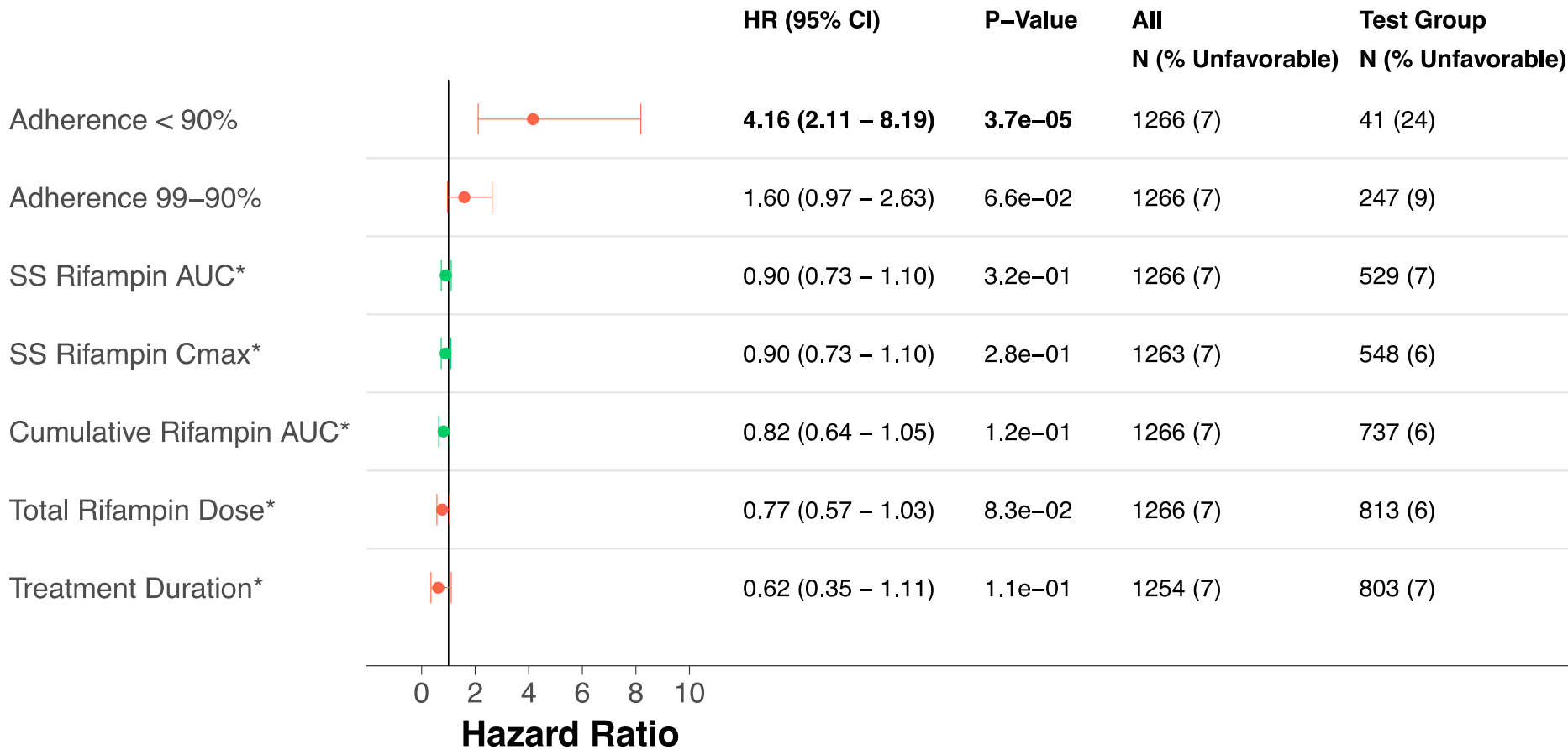
PK Specific Predictors

- 343 individuals had HRZ PK data in OFLOTUB
- 169 subjects had Gatifloxacin PK in OFLOTUB
- 241 subjects had Moxifloxacin and Rifapentine PK in Rifaquin
- For the remaining subjects, PK imputed as combination of Dose, cumulative adherence, and individualized PK parameters (based on set of baseline characteristics)
- FQ merged in one predictor based on relative distribution

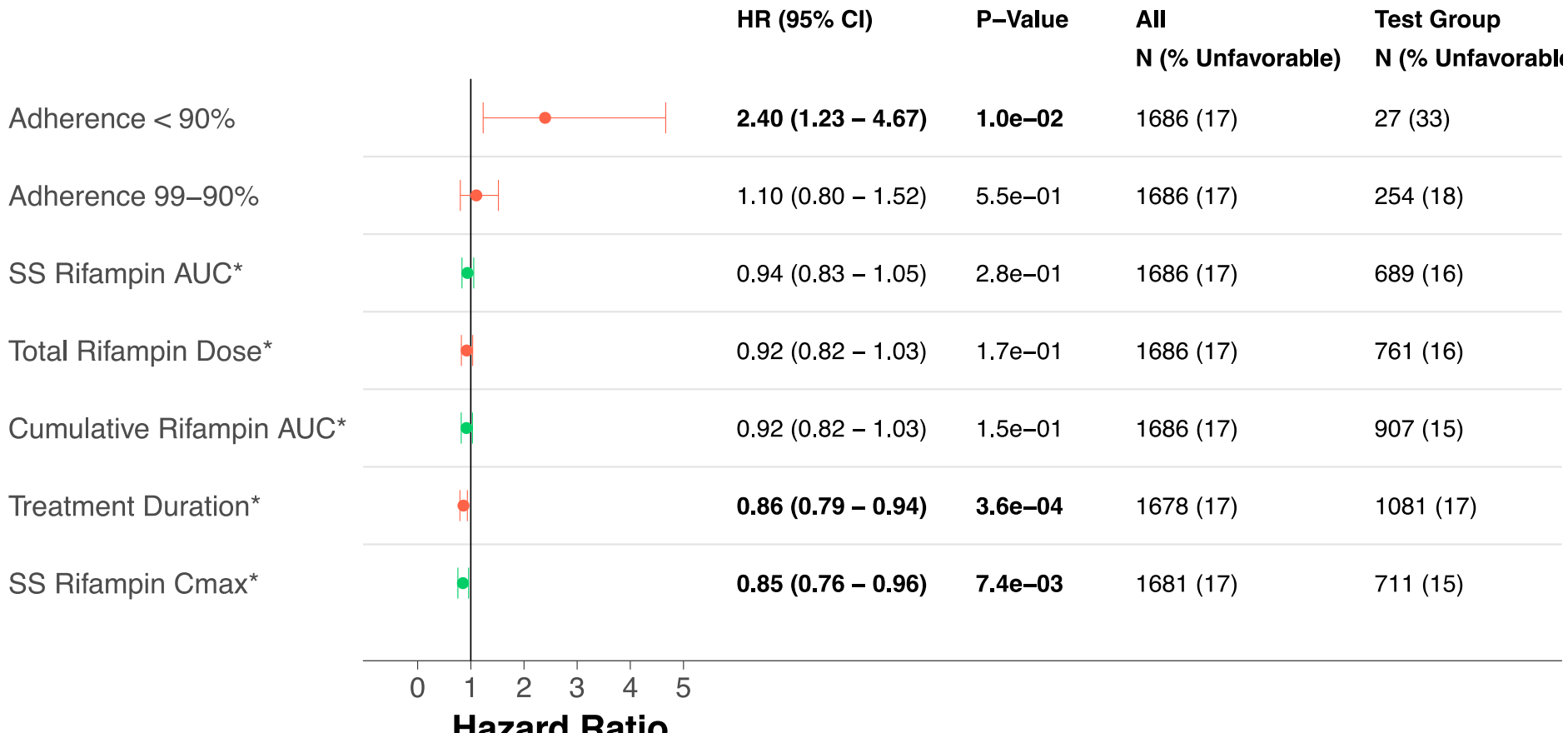
PK – specific predictors

	AUC _{ss} (mg*h/L)		cAUC (mg*h/L)		C _{max} (mg/L)	
	6 months	4 months	6 months	4 months	6 months	4 months
Rifampin	35 (18-86)	35 (20 - 91)	5619 (120 - 12348)	3745 (35-8742)	9 (5-14)	9 (4-13)
Isoniazid	23 (2-54)	24 (3 – 50)	3455 (61 –9768)	2369 (34-5854)	6 (0.7-12)	6 (1-12)
Pyrazinamide	391 (248-797)	379 (203 –651)	20142 (1210-38261)	19616 (396-31255)	38 (23-56)	37 (24-58)
Ethambutol	24 (12 – 53)	23 (16 – 33)	1170 (295-2522)	1266 (409-1860)	7 (2-9)	7 (5-9)
Gatifloxacin	-	37 (7.5 – 63)		3499 (58-6010)	-	4 (2-7)
Moxifloxacin	-	29 (28-53)		3400 (71-4209)	-	3 (3-6)
Rifapentine	-	768 (0-1133)		13751 (0-20400)	-	31 (0-43)

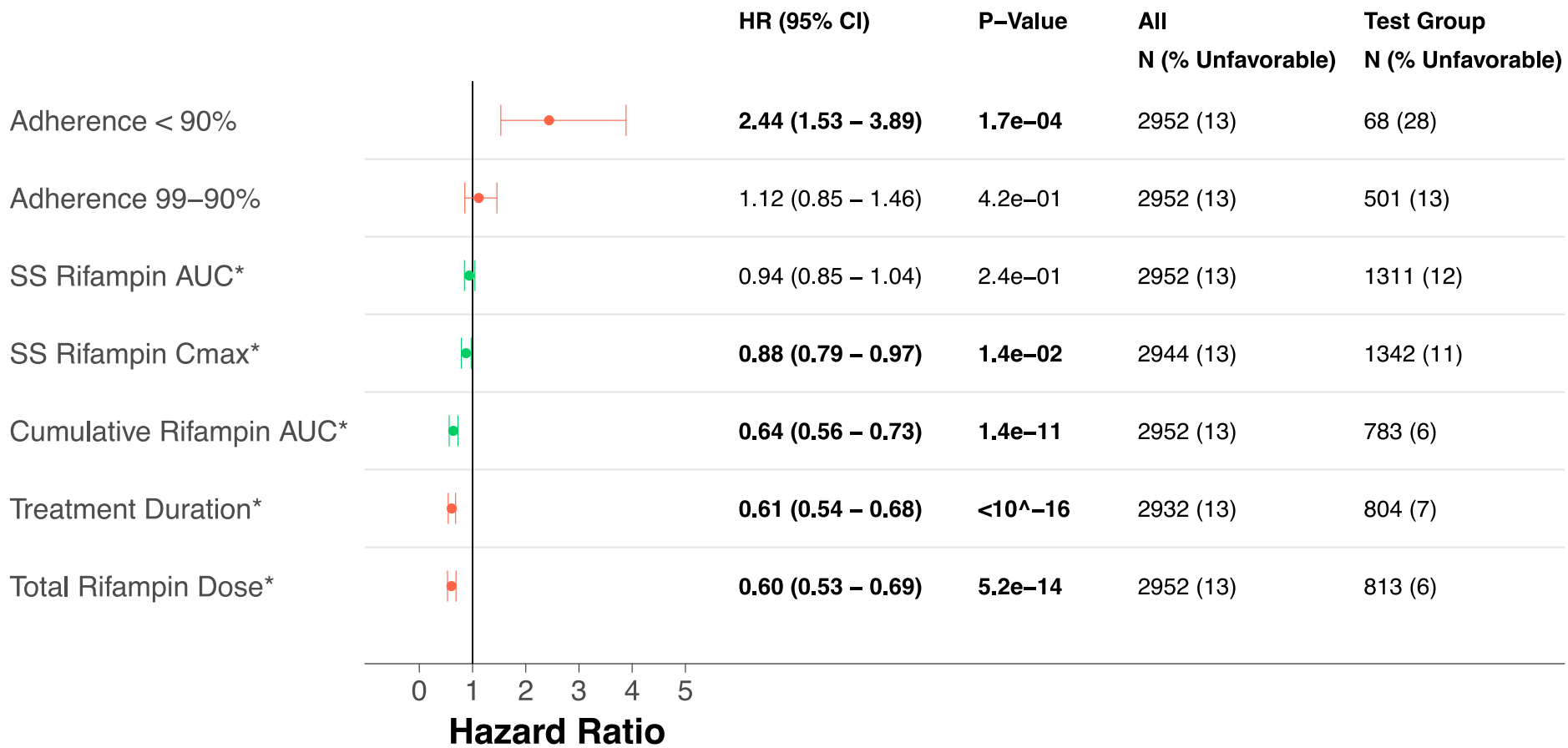
HRZE MITT recurrence, univariate



4-month MITT recurrence, univariate



Full data base, MITT recurrence, univariate





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Safety HRZE

3/29/2017

Limitations of Safety Analysis

Adverse events

- Only OFLOTUB captured and coded adverse events
- In REMox, AEs were captured, but not coded (Contrary to ICE guideline E9)
- In RIFAQUIN, only SAEs were captured. Non-serious AEs were not captured (Contrary to ICH guidelines E3 and E9).

Lab collection

- In RIFAQUIN, labs were not captured after baseline. No useful safety lab data.
- Incomplete data management: no normal ranges for OFLOTUB, 155 lab values dropped due to implausibility (not consistent with life). Some look like data errors.
- Biochemistry & hematology panels were incomplete in REMox and OFLOTUB

Schedule of Laboratory Tests

	Baseline	Week 2	Week 4	Week 8	Week 12	Month 4	Month 6
REMOx	X	X	X	X	X	X	
OFLOTUB	X		X		X	X	X
RIFAQUIN	X						

- Amylase, glucose not captured in REMox
- Bilirubin not captured in OFLOTUB
- Lipids, GGT, RBC, WBC + differential not captured in either study

	AST /ALT	Bilirubin	Amylase	Creatinine	Urea	Glucose	K	Na	Hemoglobin	Platelets	PT, aPTT, INR
REMOx	X	X		X			X	X	X		X
OFLOTUB	X		X			X	X		X		



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Summary points

3/29/2017

Treatment Implications

- 4 month regimens can be administered to identified 35% of the patients (**Smear 1+, Smear 2+ HIV negative, Cavity -**)
- SOC can be considered for 4 months in these patient groups (over-treatment) if full adherence
 - Immediate programmatic impact
- Most impactful intervention is ensuring **adequate adherence** and doses
- **Low forgiveness of HRZE**
- More variation due to disease than due to a regimen
- **Treatment duration** has independent impact

Design of future clinical trials: Patient stratification

- Evidence that different patient groups require different treatment duration
 - Concept of “one duration for all” is not valid
- More aggressive regimens for hard-to-treat patient categories
- These algorithms are intended to evolve and will become more precise with more detailed data (Chest X-ray readouts + biomarkers)

Clinical Trial Design: Data aspects

- Consistency across the trials in collecting clinical data is needed to expedite integrated learning
- Definition of Phase 3 clinical trial endpoint should be at minimum recurrence/relapse
- Culture results are relevant risk factors, but not capable of predicting individual relapse
- MITT and PP definition need re-examination (impact of adherence)
- Set of standardized predictors
- Incorporation of PK data and detailed adherence histories

Future TB ReFLECT work:

- Incorporation of individual PK data –separation of duration and individual drug pressure (dose, pk)
- Analysis of treatment failures
- Parametric survival modeling – models suitable for clinical trial simulations and incorporation of nonlinear relationships (U-type, Emax)
- Modeling of longitudinal culture data (solid & liquid) – additional on treatment predictor
- Safety analysis

Acknowledgements



BILL & MELINDA
GATES *foundation*

UCSF Lab

Data Contributors:

- TB Alliance
- St. George's,
University of
London
- WHO
- UCT



TB ReFLECT steering committee:

- Christian LIENHARDT
- Debra HANNA
- Klaus ROMERO
- David HERMAN
- Katherine Fielding
- Patrick Phillips
- Dan Hartley
- Bob Stafford

Conclusions: Treatment Implications

- 4 month regimens can be administered to identified 35% of the patients (Smear1+ and Smear 2+ HIV negative)
- SOC can be considered for 4 months in these patient groups (over-treatment)
 - Immediate programmatic impact
- Most impactful intervention is ensuring adequate doses and adherence of treatment (Rifamycins)
- Evaluated 4 months regimens seem to be equivalent for given duration
- More variation due to disease than due to regimen

Design of future clinical trials

- Further work for dose optimization of TB drugs (R, P, M, Z, G)
- Evidence that different patient groups require different treatment duration
 - Concept of “one duration for all” needs re-examination
- More aggressive regimens are needed for hard to treat patient categories
- Consistency across the trials in collecting clinical data is needed to expedite integrated learning
- These algorithms are intended to evolve and will become even more precise with more detailed data (Chest X-ray readouts + biomarkers)

Towards Patient Stratification

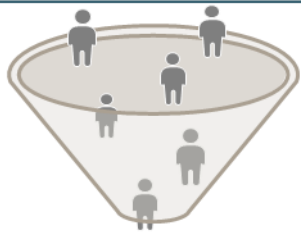
1

Early phenotyping



2

Diagnosis



3

Stratification



Goal:

Identify the **right regimen** for the **right patient** at the **right time**:

All patients with TB should be CURED

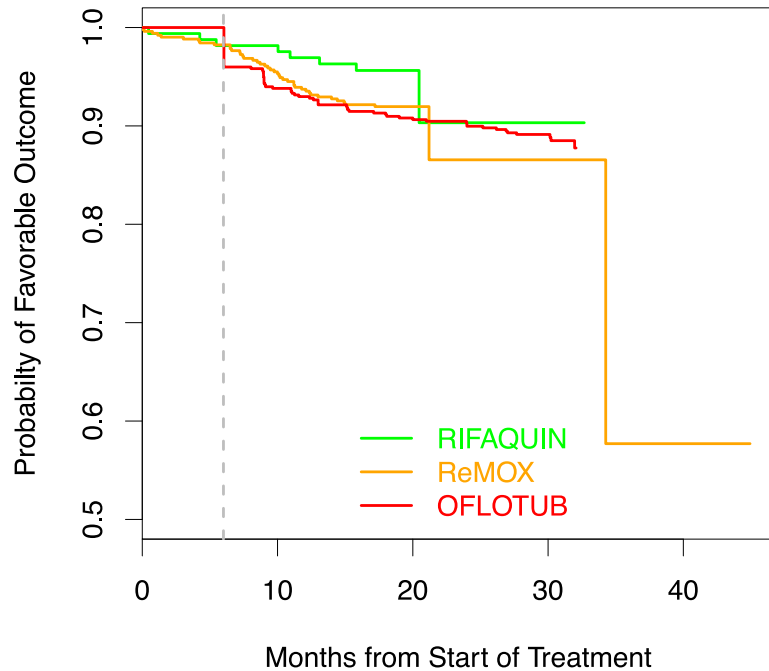
Deliverable:

Smart and Easy to Use/Implement Dosing Algorithms

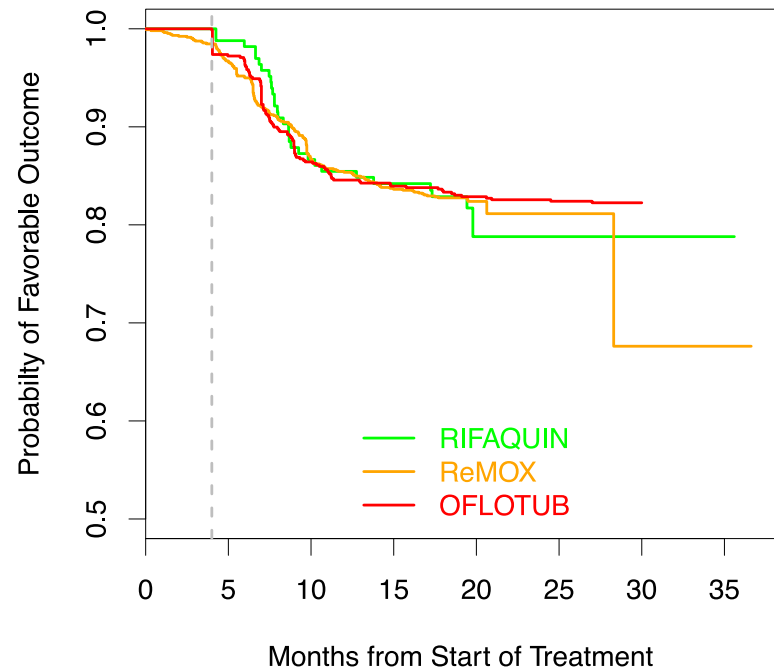
Adherence

	ReMOX	Rifaquin	OFLOTUB
Adherence	1 (0.14-1)	0.99 (0.66-1)	1 (0.33-1)
% patients < 50% adherence	24/471 (5%)	2/142 (1%)	50/604 (8%)
% patients < 80% adherence	36/471 (8%)	8/142 (6%)	53/604 (9)
% patients < 80% adherence	40/471 (8%)	15/142 (11%)	66/604 (11%)

Standard of Care



4 Month Experimental Arms



Stratifying Patient Population: Relapse Rate

		HIV +				HIV -			
		SOC		4 months		SOC		4 months	
CAVITY -	Smear 1+	34.8 %	n=23	22.7 %	n=22	16.4 %	n=73	19.3 %	n=114
	Smear 2+	17.7 %	n=18	23.1%	n=26	16.3%	n=147	17.5%	n=166
	Smear 3+	40.0 %	n=30	21.7 %	n=23	14.3 %	n=140	21.1 %	n=170
	Smear 4+	0 %	n=5	40.0 %	n=5	8.8 %	n=34	17.4%	n=69
CAVITY +	Smear 1+	28.6 %	n=14	13.3 %	n=15	11.1 %	n=90	13.7%	n=95
	Smear 2+	8.7 %	n=23	22.7 %	n=22	10.3 %	n=136	20.5 %	n=176
	Smear 3+	24.3 %	n=74	30.6 %	n=72	13.5 %	n=259	24.1 %	n=390
	Smear 4+	35.7 %	n=14	37.5 %	n=32	17.4 %	n=195	26.2 %	n=389

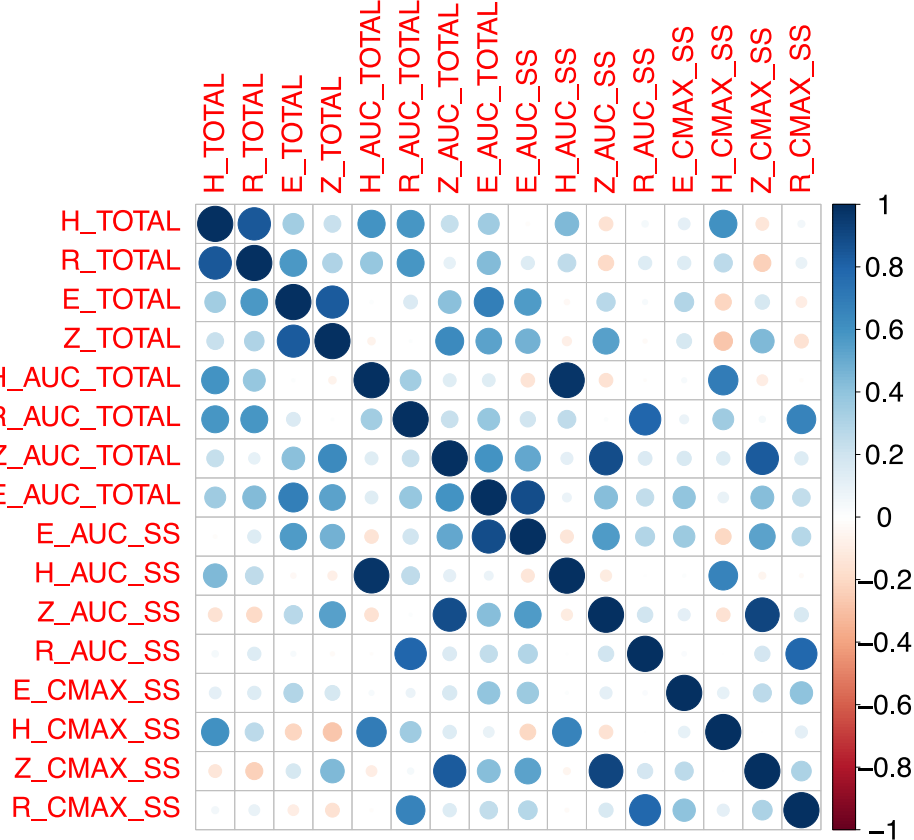
Stratifying Patient Population: Relapse Rate

		SOC		4 month		4month/SOC
CAVITY -	Smear 1+	20.8 %	n=96	19.9 %	n=136	0.97
	Smear 2+	16.4 %	n=165	18.2 %	n=192	1.11
	Smear 3+	18.8 %	n=170	21.2 %	n=193	1.13
	Smear 4+	7.7 %	n=39	18.9 %	n=74	2.45
CAVITY +	Smear 1+	13.5 %	n=104	13.6 %	n=110	1.01
	Smear 2+	10.1 %	n=159	20.7 %	n=198	2.05
	Smear 3+	15.9 %	n=333	25.1 %	n=462	1.57
	Smear 4+	18.7 %	n=209	27.1 %	n=421	1.45

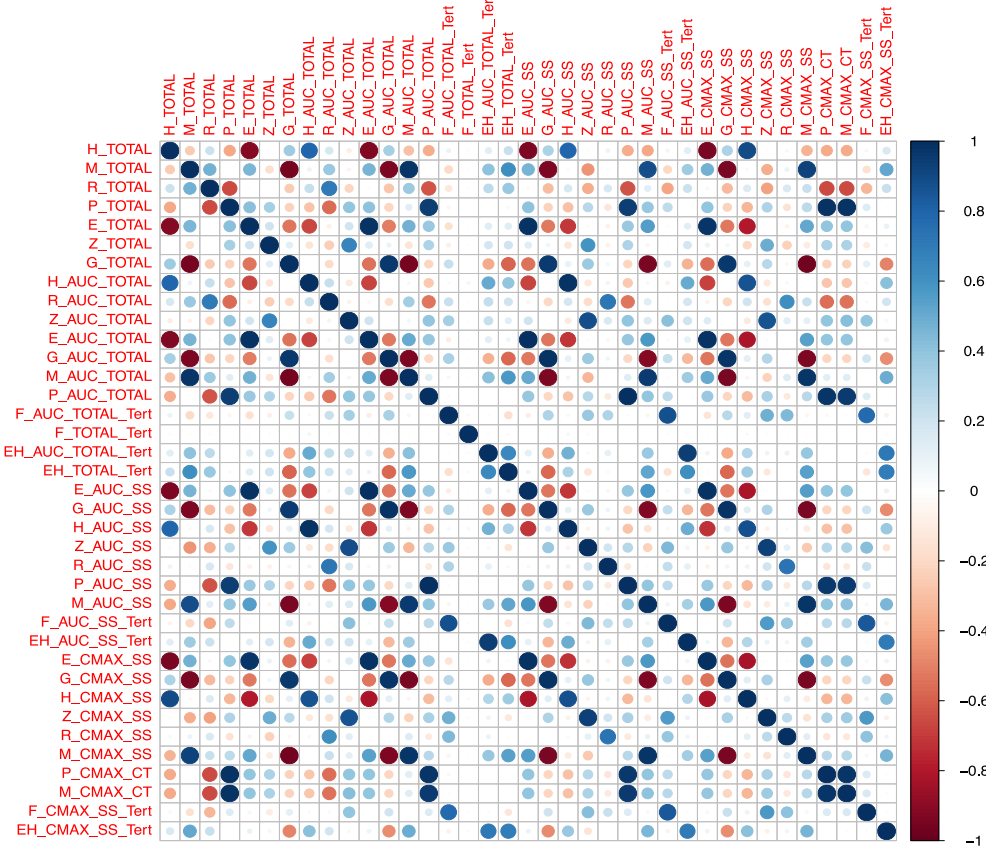
Stratifying Patient Population: Relapse Rate

		HIV +				HIV -			
		SOC		4 months		SOC		4 months	
CAVITY -	Smear 1+	17.7 %	n=17	5.9 %	n=17	10.9 %	n=64	10.8 %	n=102
	Smear 2+	6.3 %	n=16	16.7%	n=24	6.3%	n=127	12.4%	n=153
	Smear 3+	34.6 %	n=26	18.2 %	n=22	9.4 %	n=128	17.0 %	n=159
	Smear 4+	0 %	n=5	40.0 %	n=5	3.1%	n=32	9.5%	n=63
CAVITY +	Smear 1+	0 %	n=10	14.3 %	n=14	6.0 %	n=83	11.1%	n=90
	Smear 2+	8.7 %	n=23	15.0 %	n=20	6.9 %	n=131	15.2 %	n=164
	Smear 3+	20.3 %	n=69	29.0 %	n=69	8.3 %	n=241	19.0 %	n=363
	Smear 4+	25.0 %	n=12	35.5 %	n=31	7.5 %	n=174	21.8 %	n=367

Standard of Care



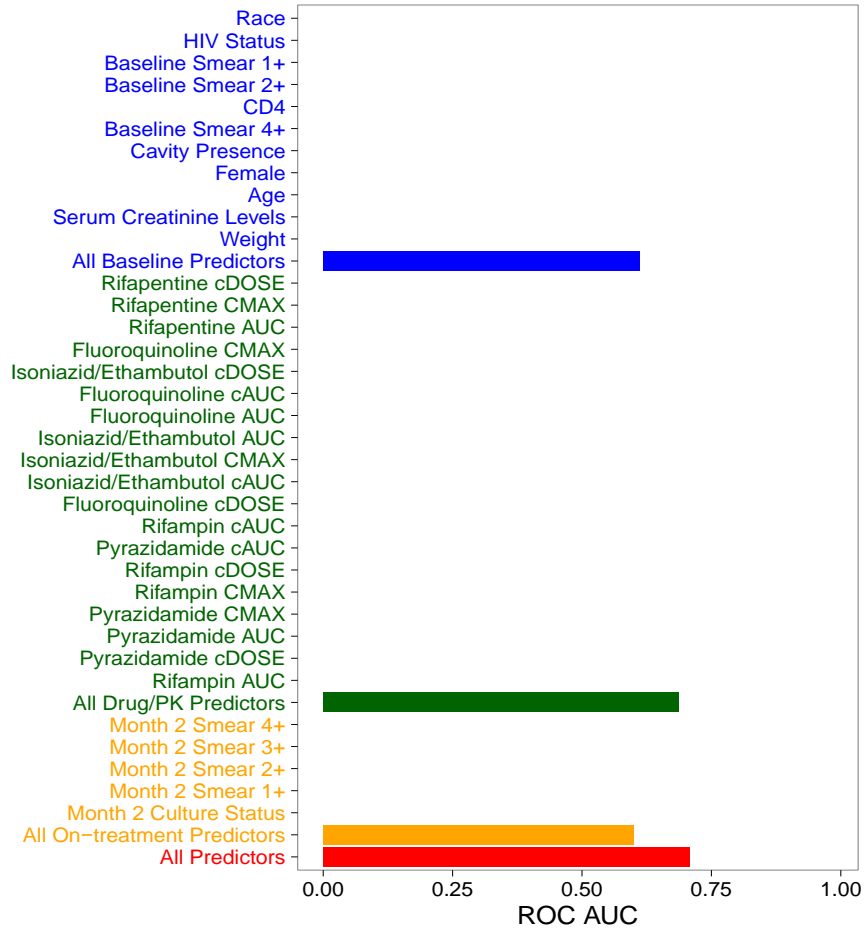
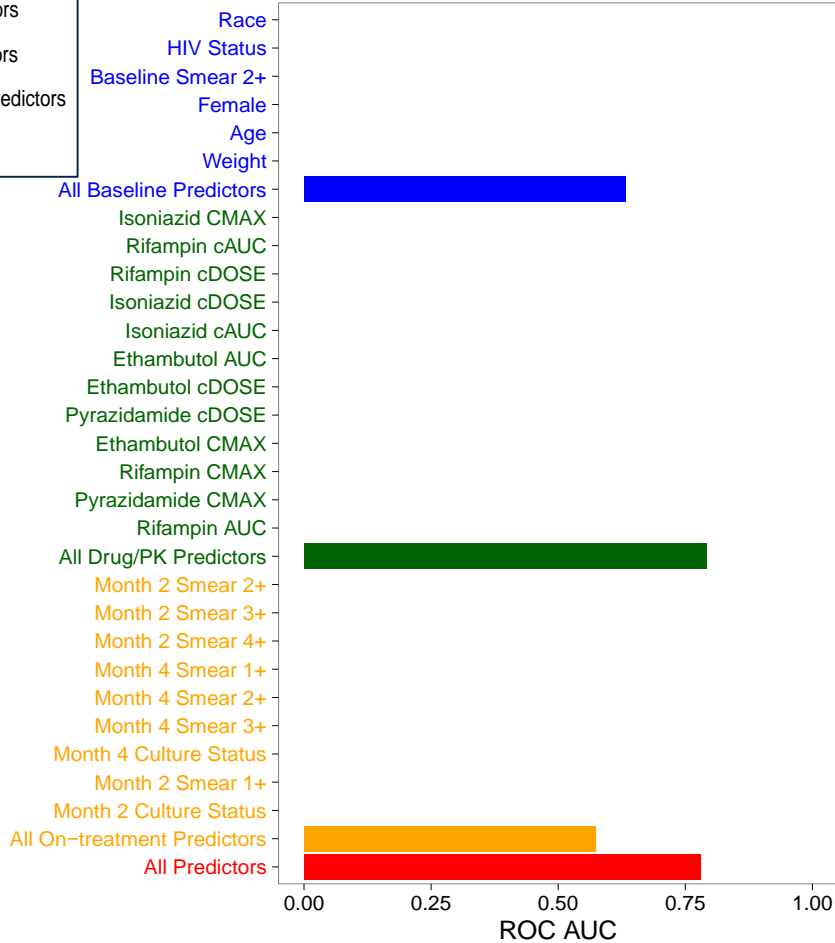
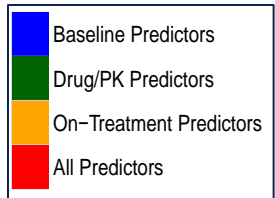
4 Month Experimental Arms



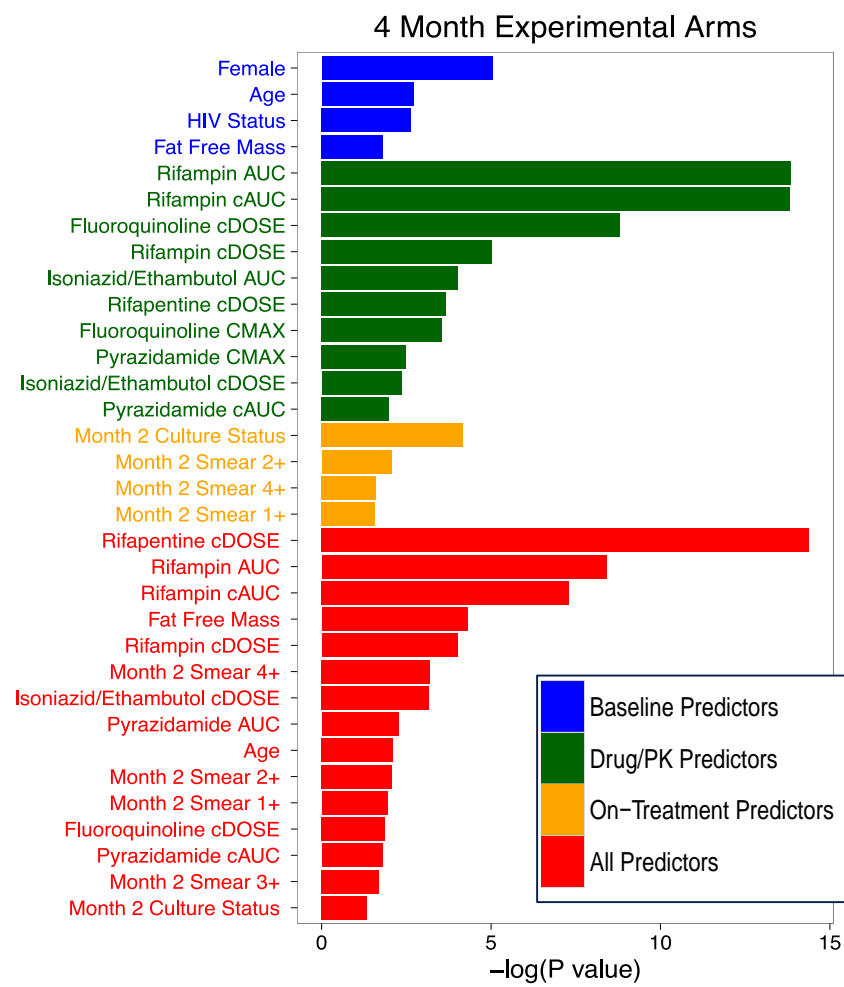
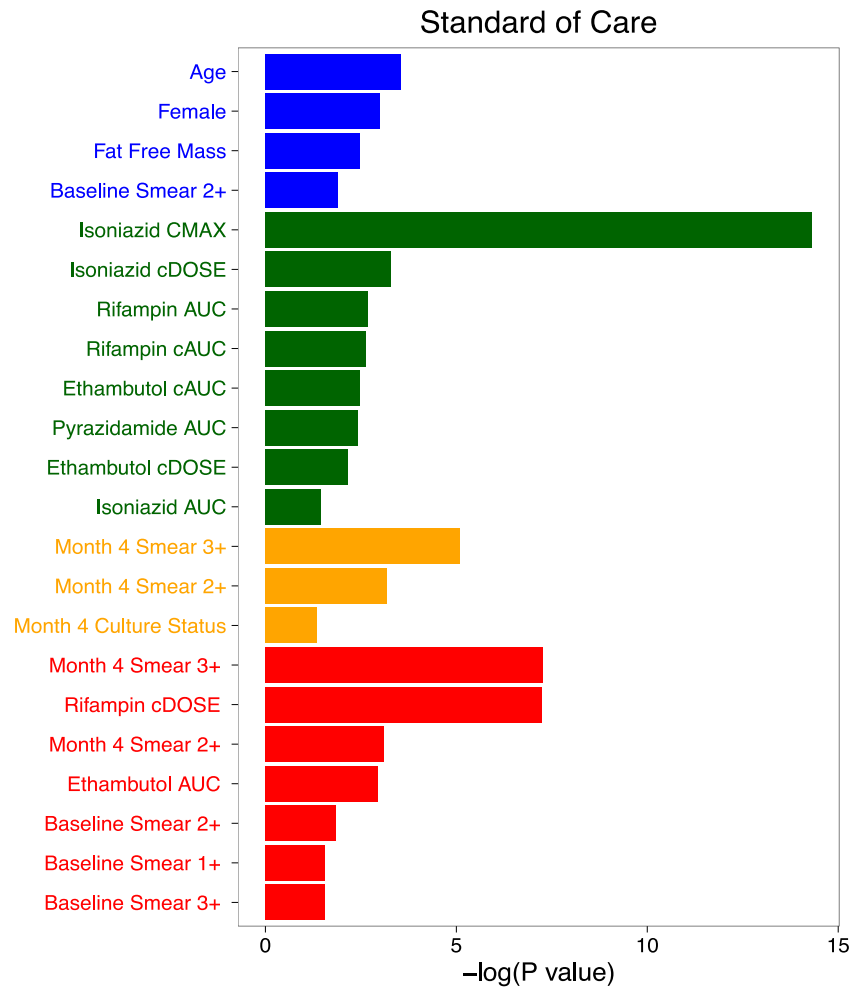
Predictors for Logit Regression- Primary Endpoint

Standard of Care

4 Month Experimental Arms



Predictors for Cox Regression- Primary Endpoint

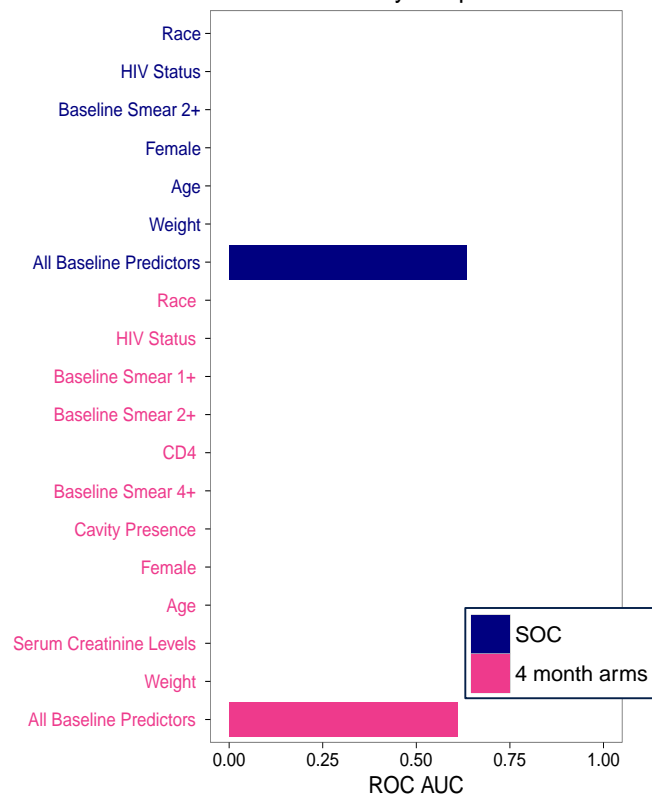
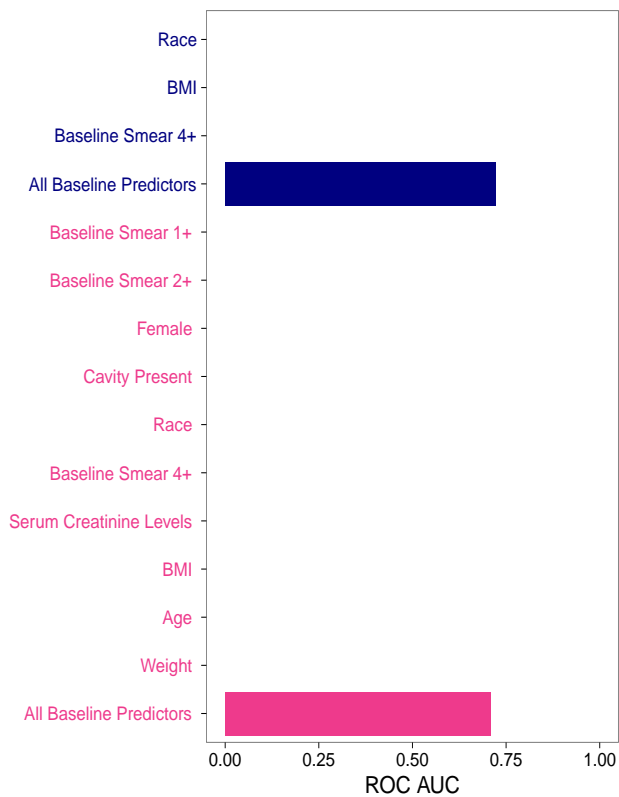
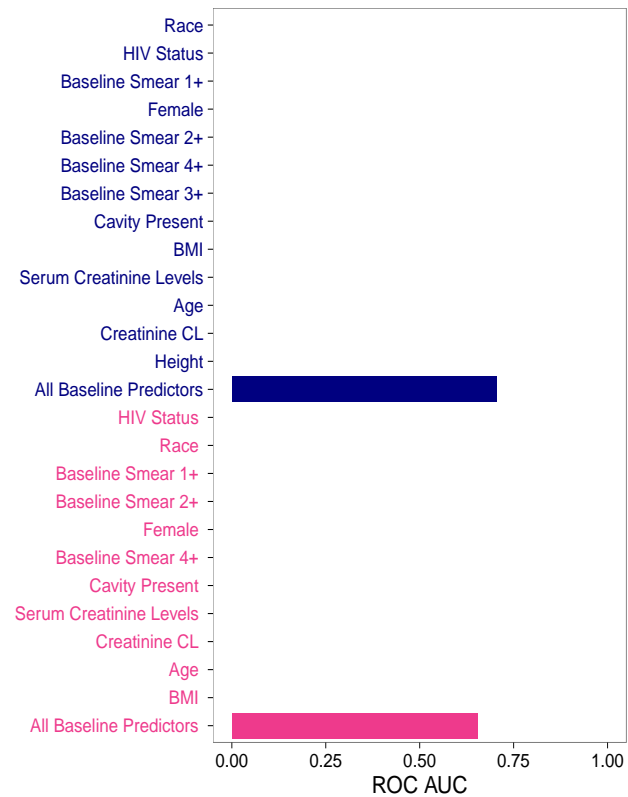


Baseline Predictors for On-Treatment Culture Status

Month 2 Culture Status

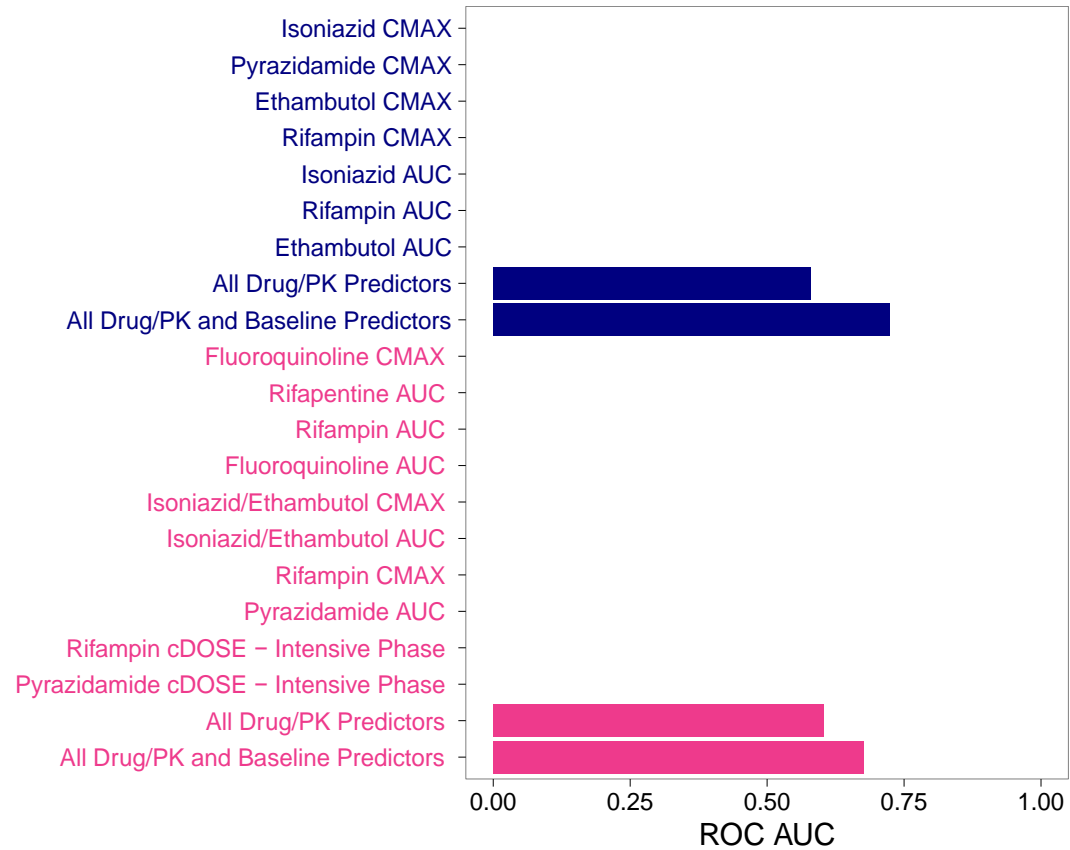
Month 4 Culture Status

Primary Endpoint

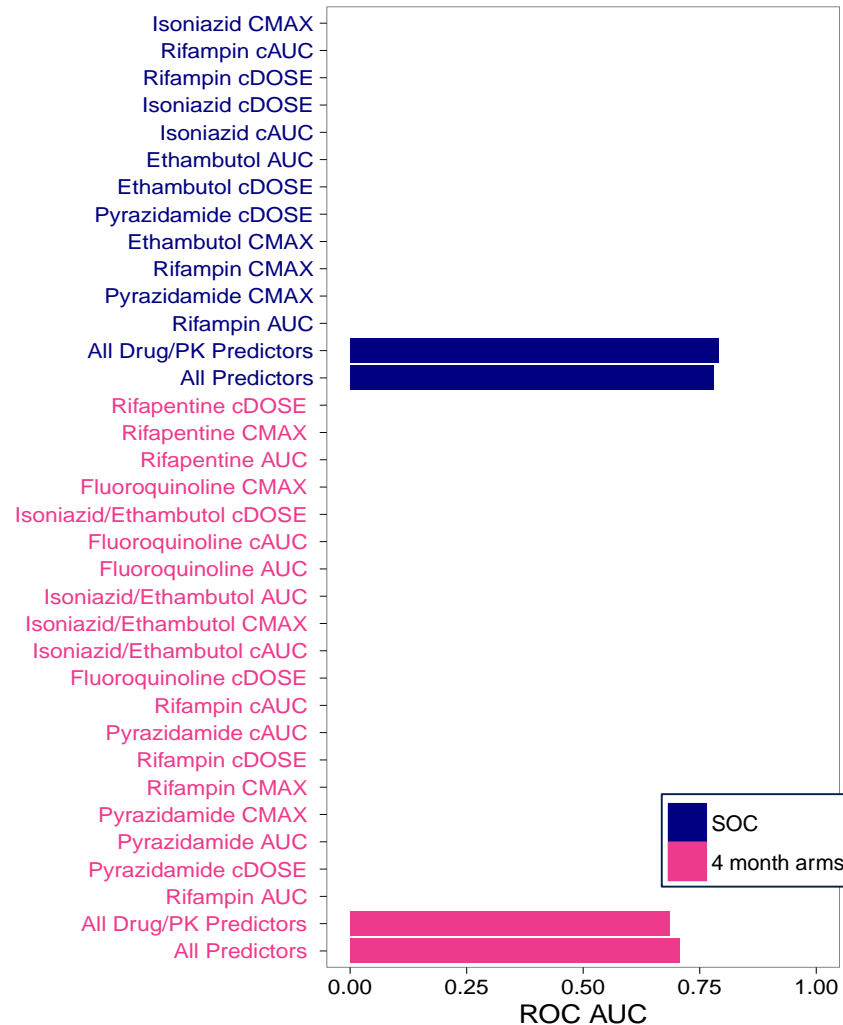


Drug/PK Predictors for On-Treatment Culture Status

Month 2 Culture Status



Primary Endpoint

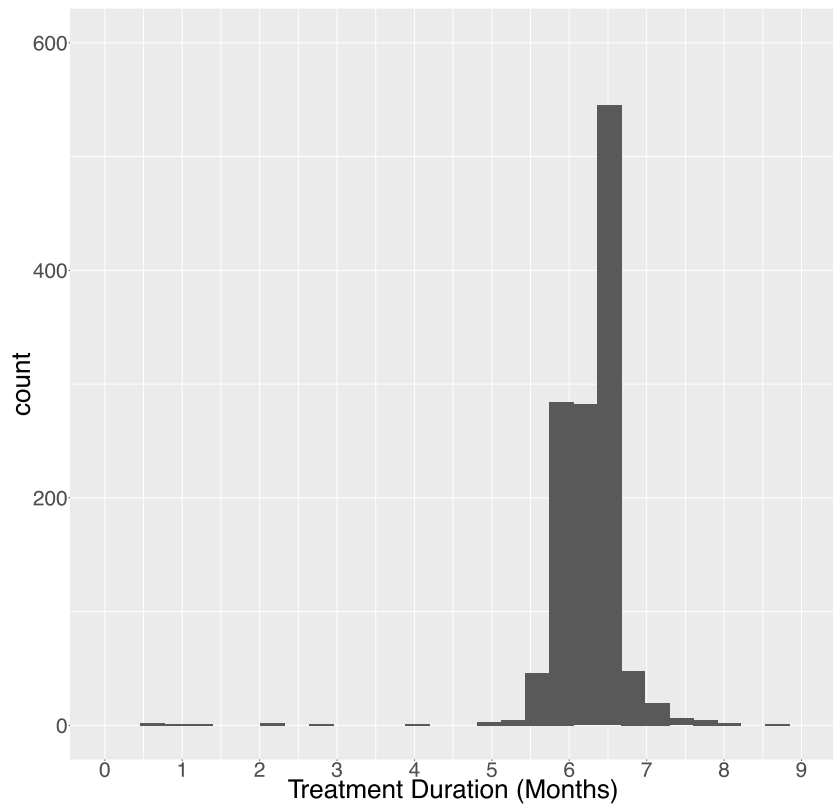


Hazard Ratio and Survival Plots – all adjusted by SITEID

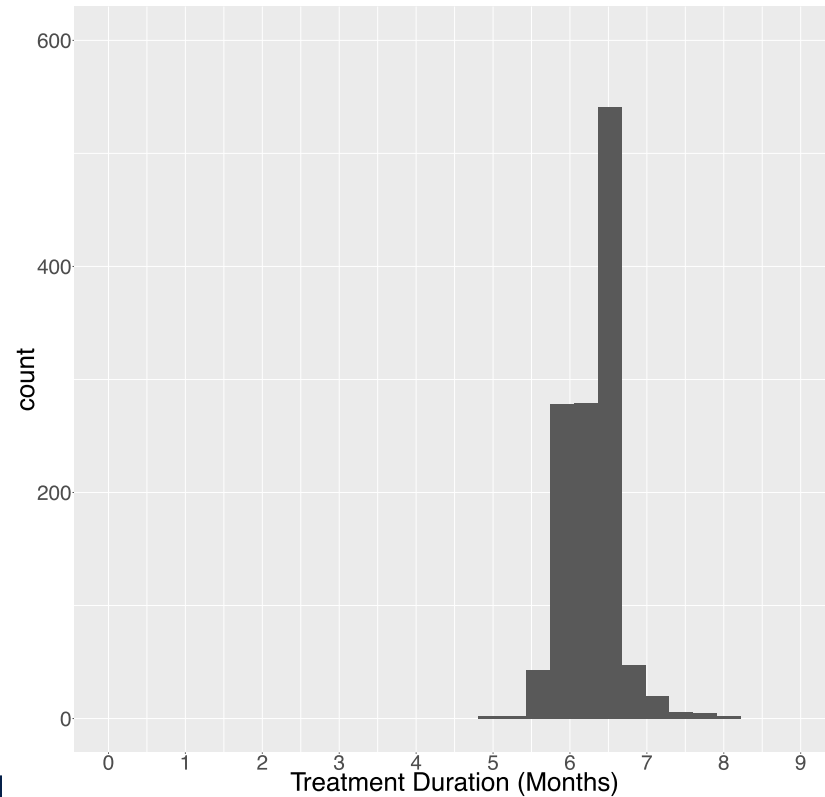
SOC MITT without early failures

SOC

PP

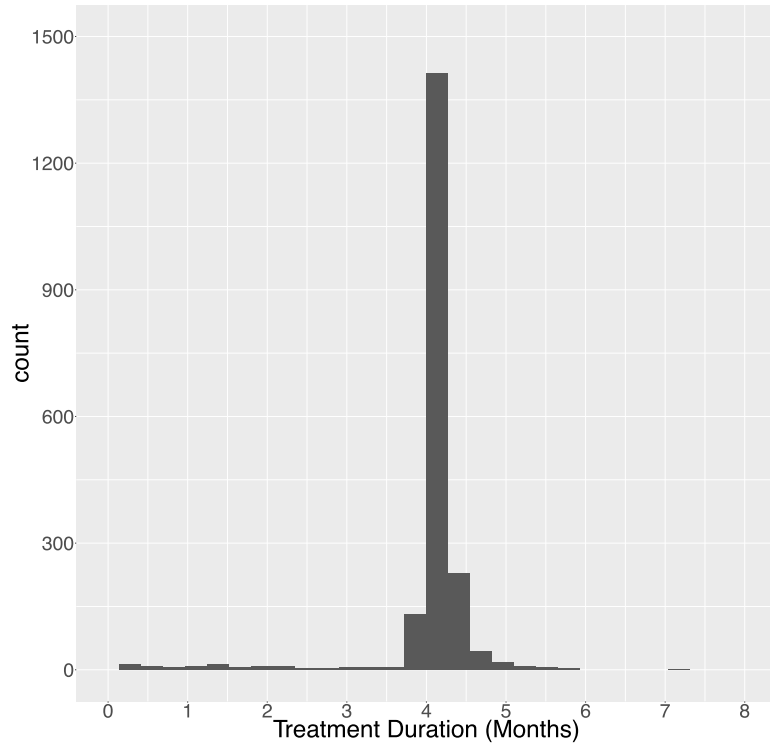


PP without early

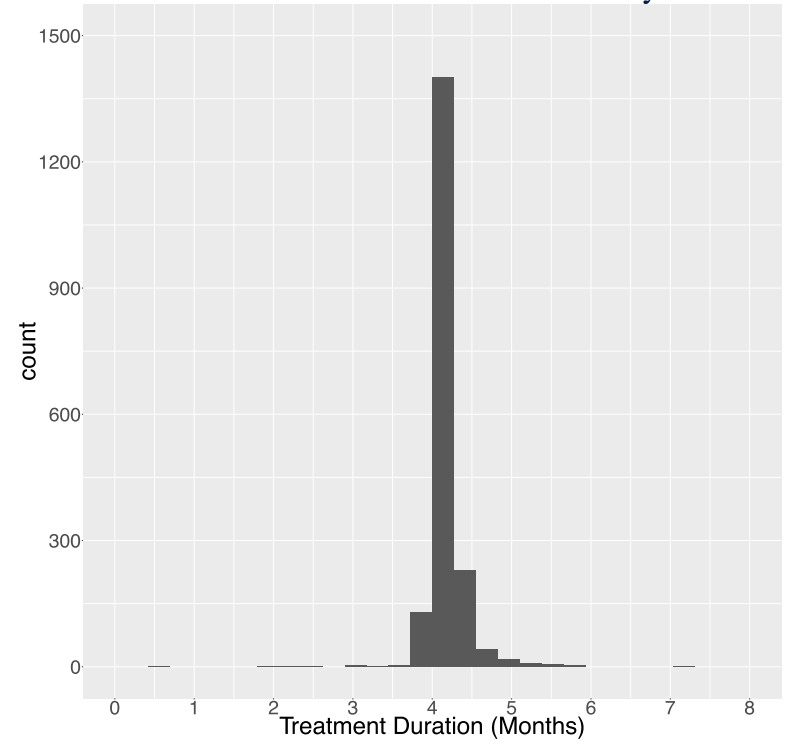


EXP

MITT

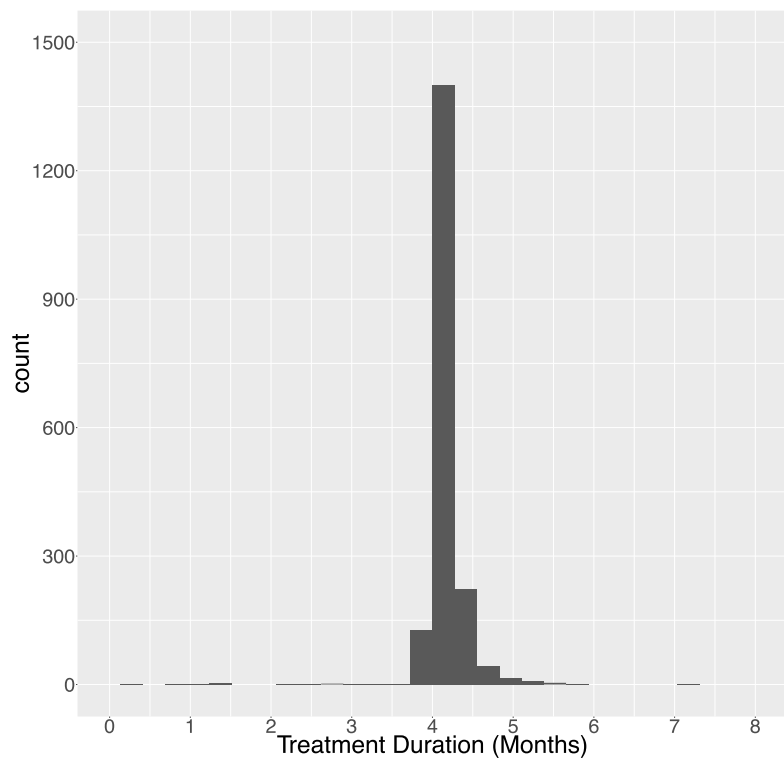


MITT without early

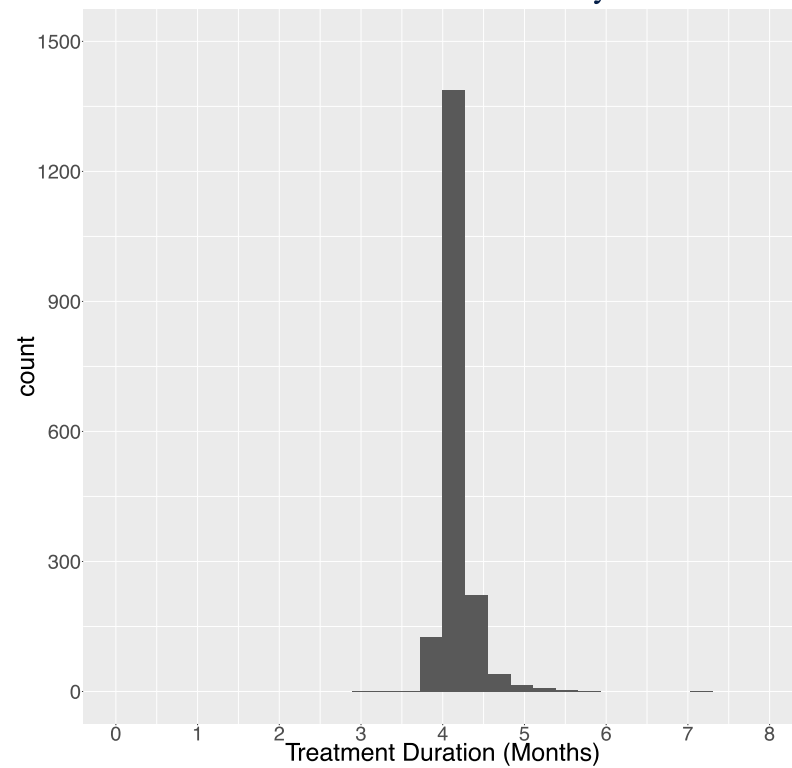


EXP

PP



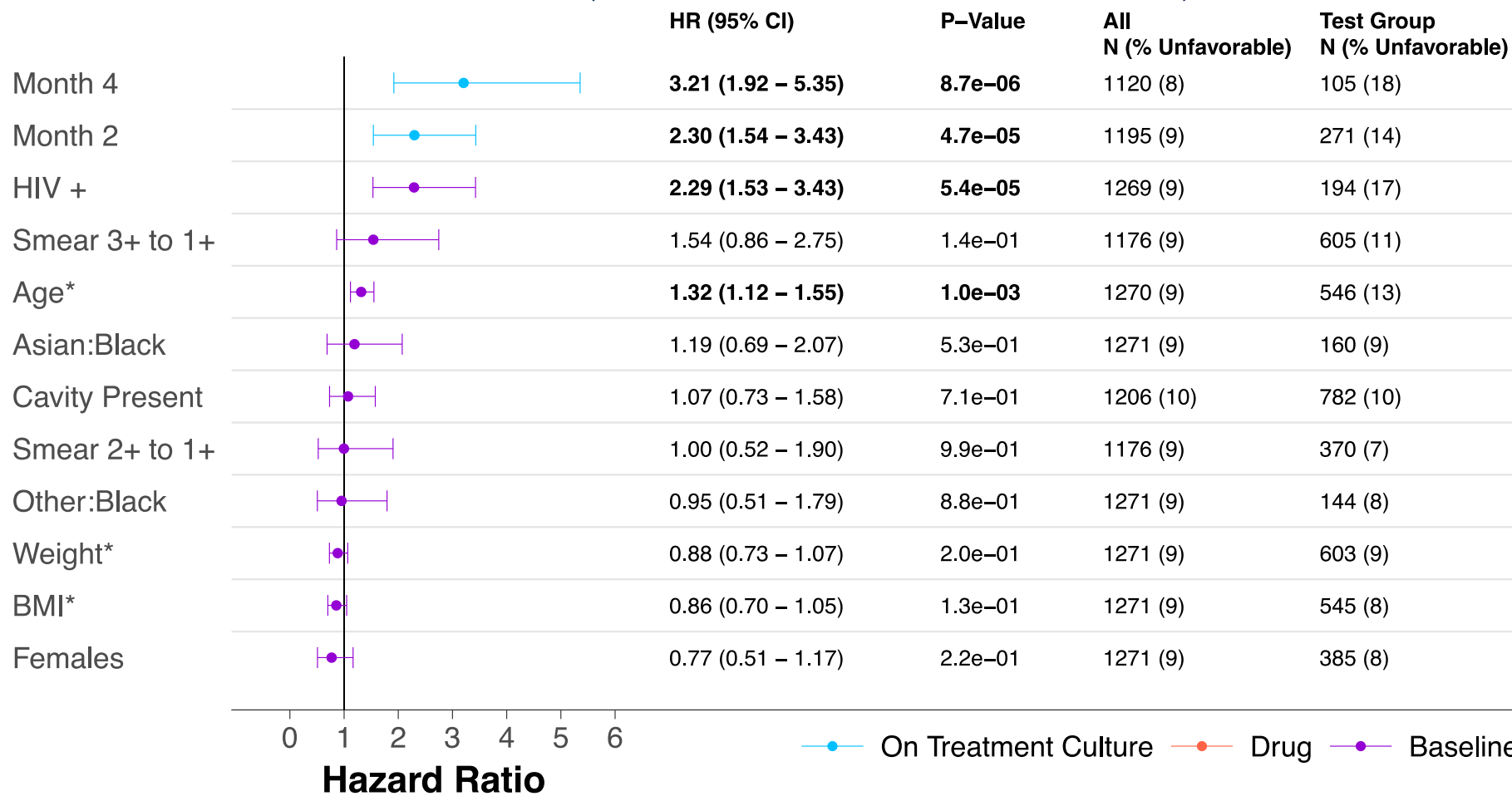
PP without early



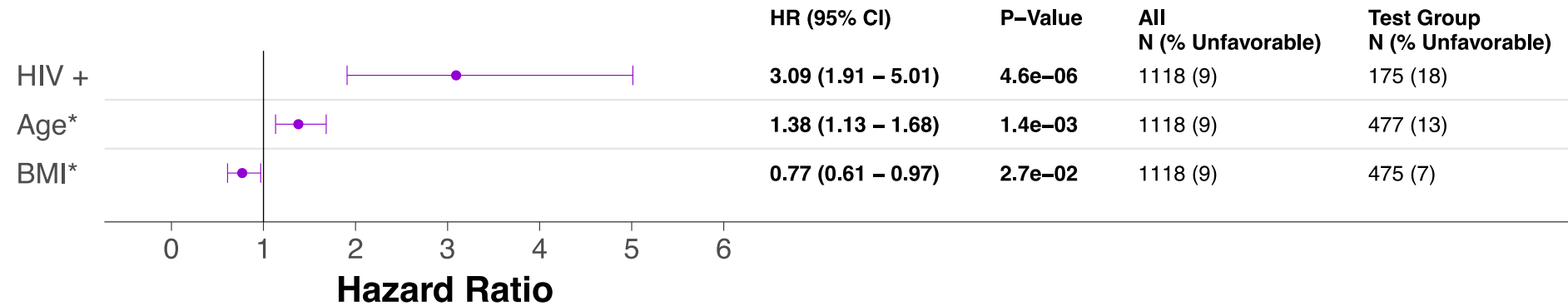
SOC MITT

SOC PP

SOC-PP– univariate (without DA or Duration)



SOC-PP–multi- baseline only



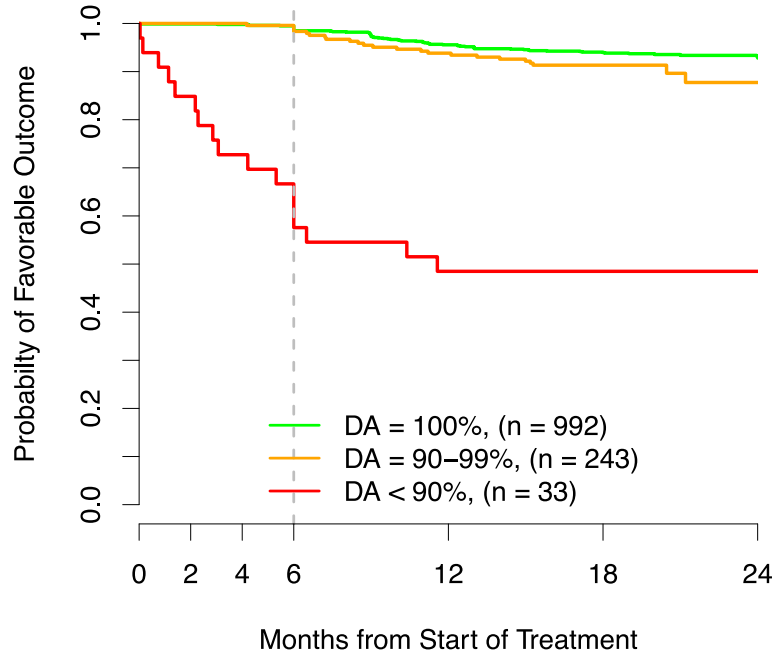
SOC-PP –muti (without DA or Duration)



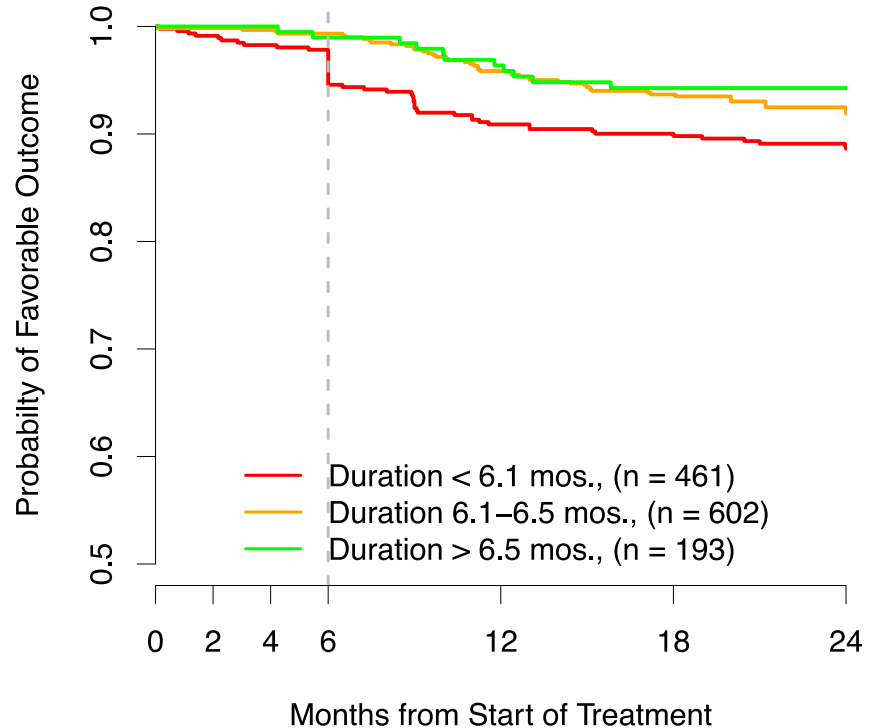
—●— On Treatment Culture
 —●— Drug
 —●— Baseline

Survival Plots for significant multivariate predictors

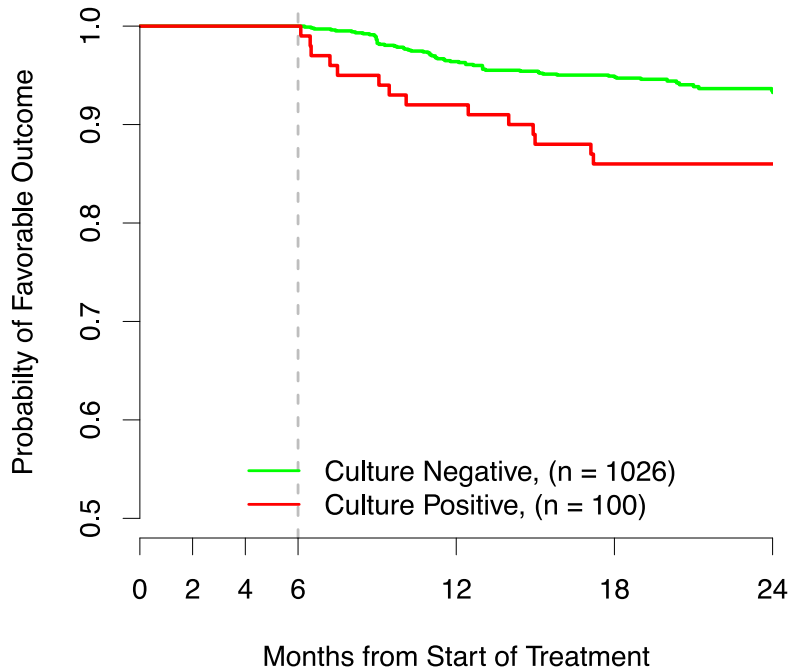
Drug Adherence



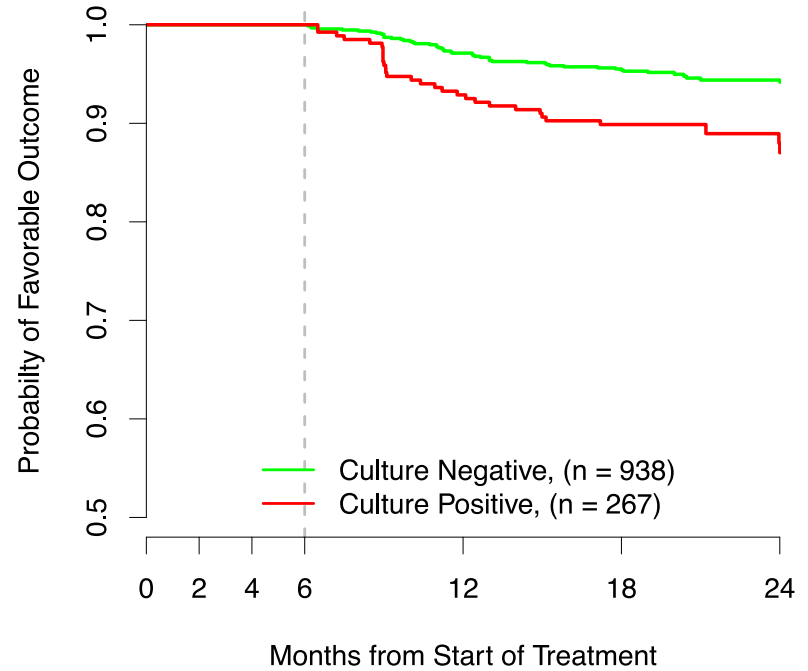
Treatment Duration

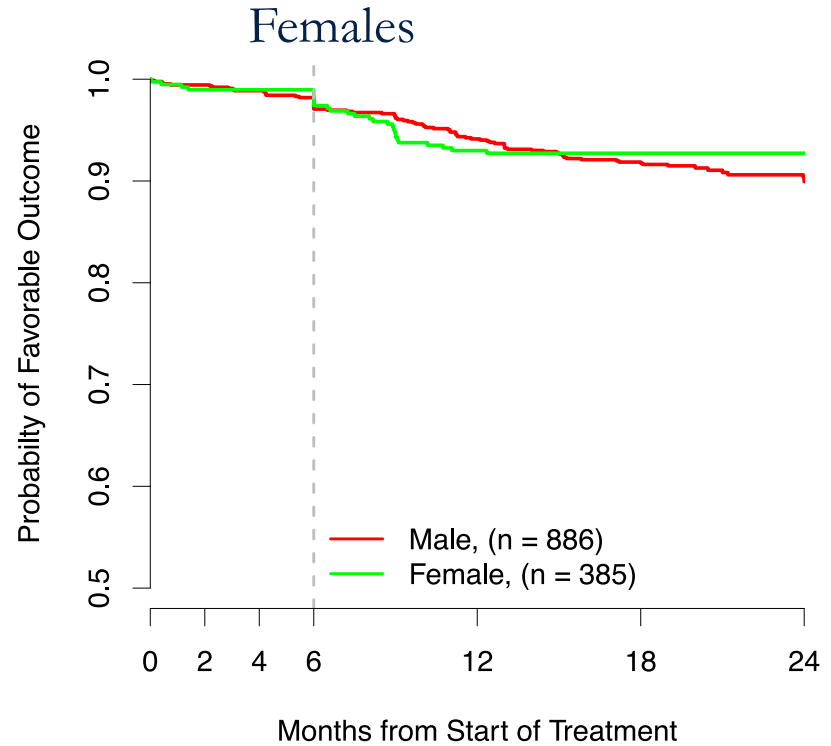
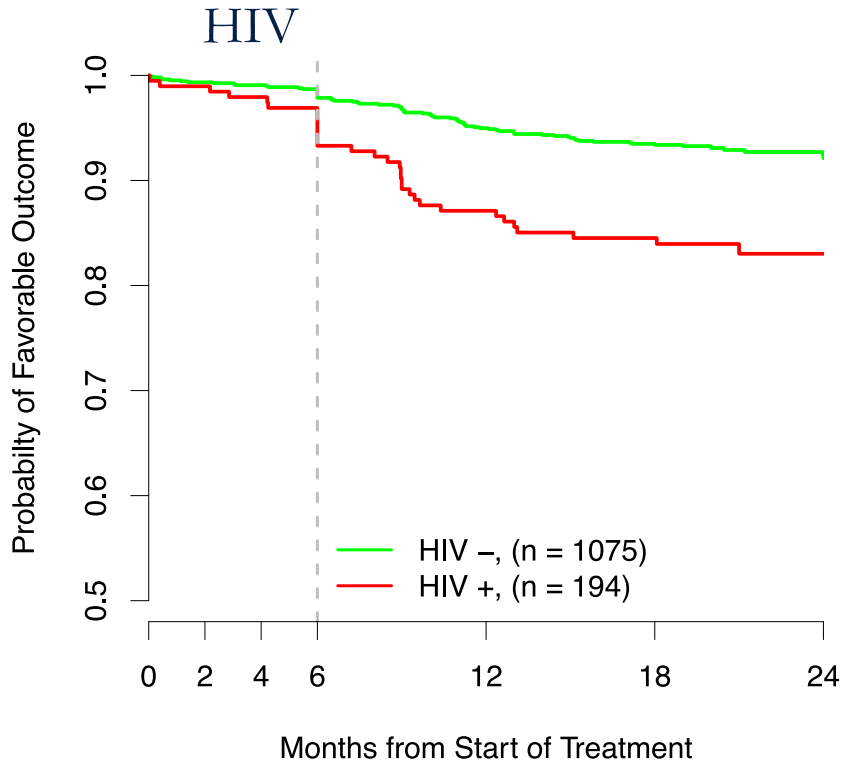


4 month culture



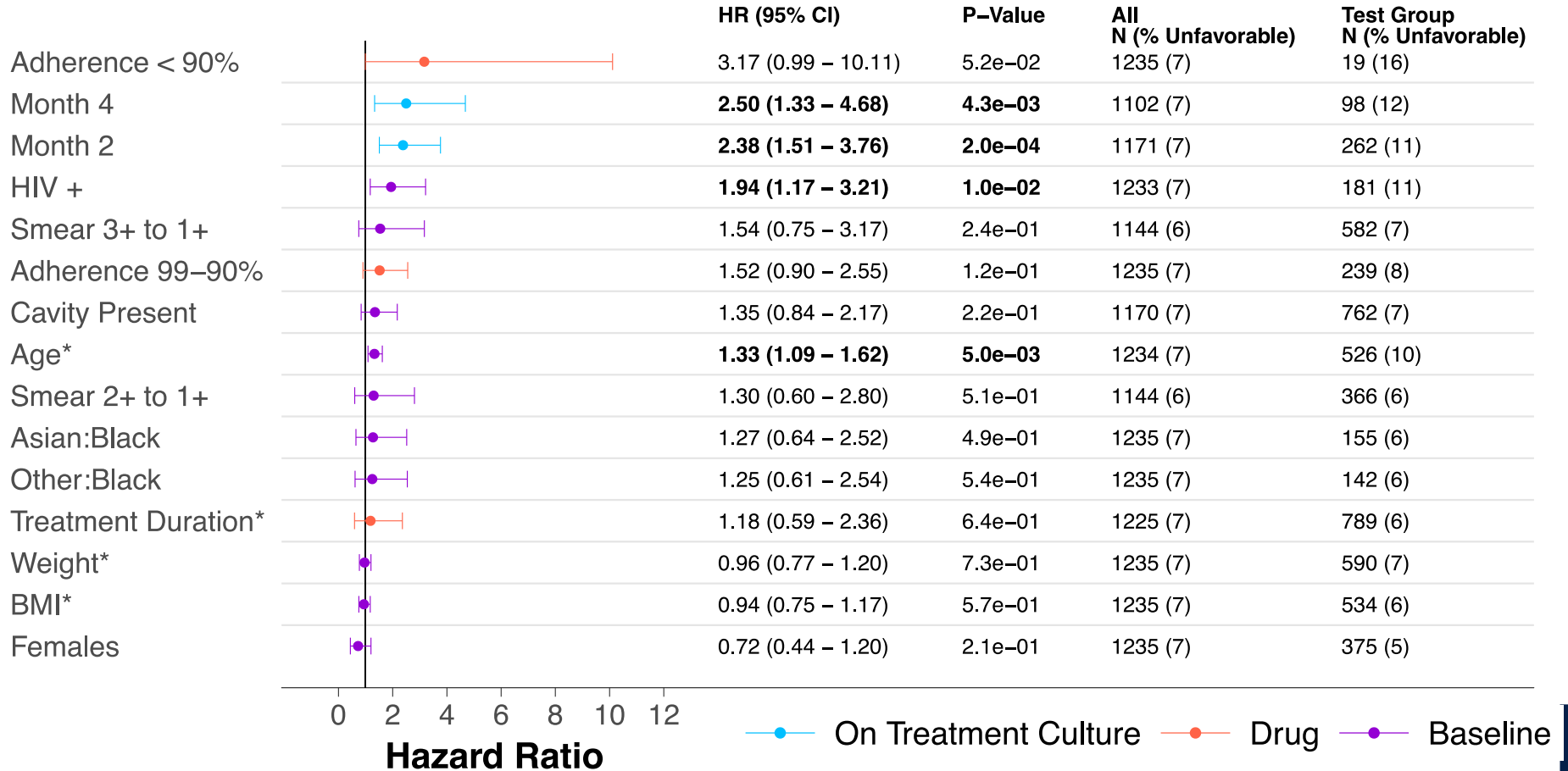
2 month culture



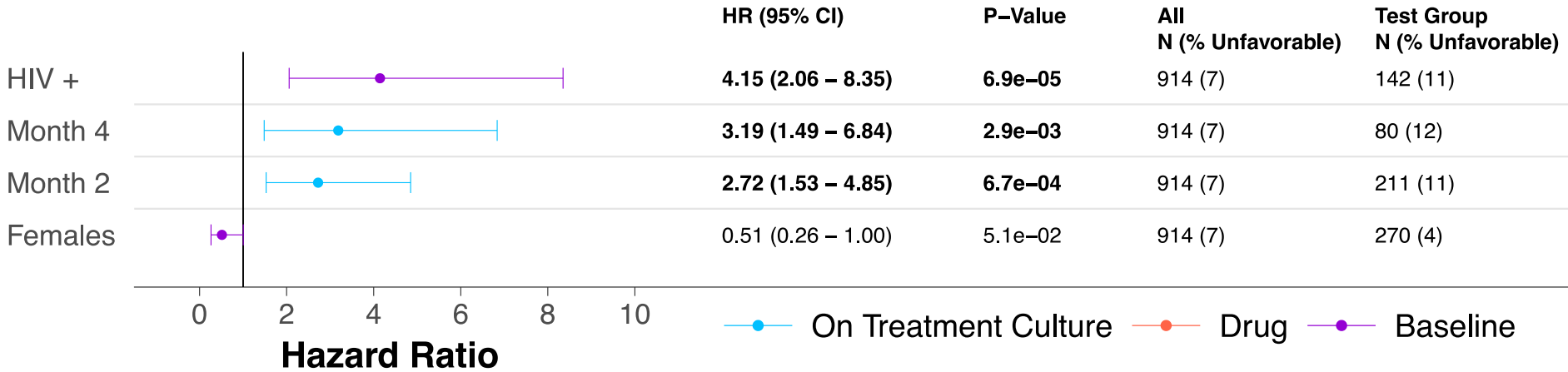


SOC PP without early failures

SOC- PP without early – uni

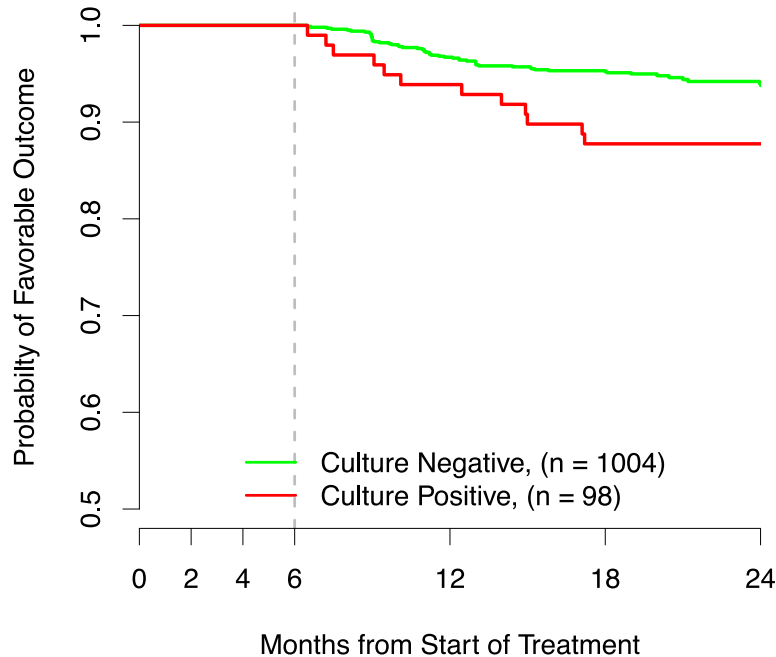


SOC- PP without early – multi

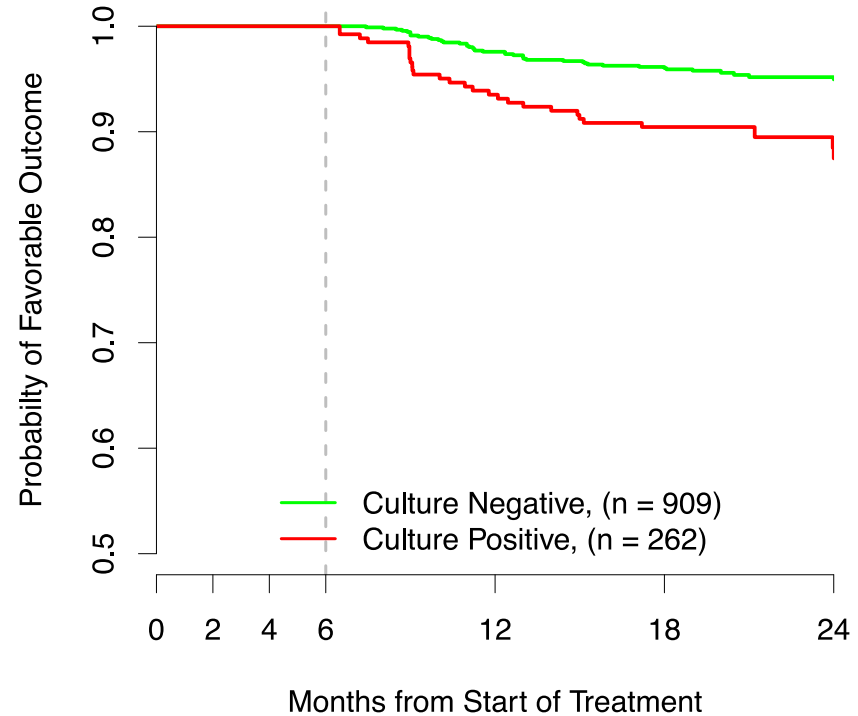


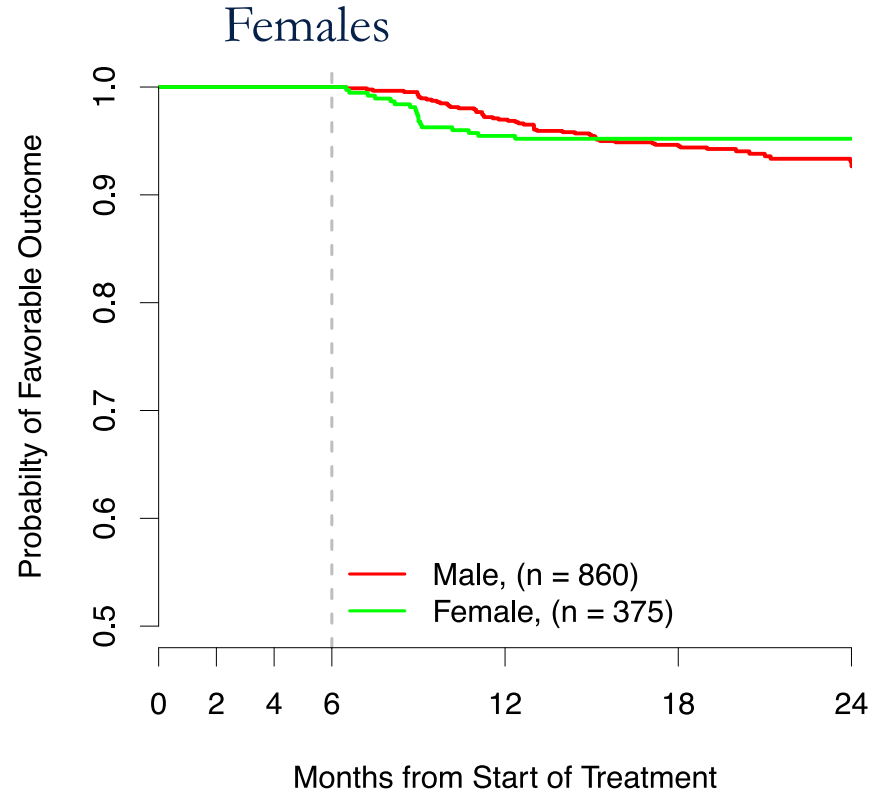
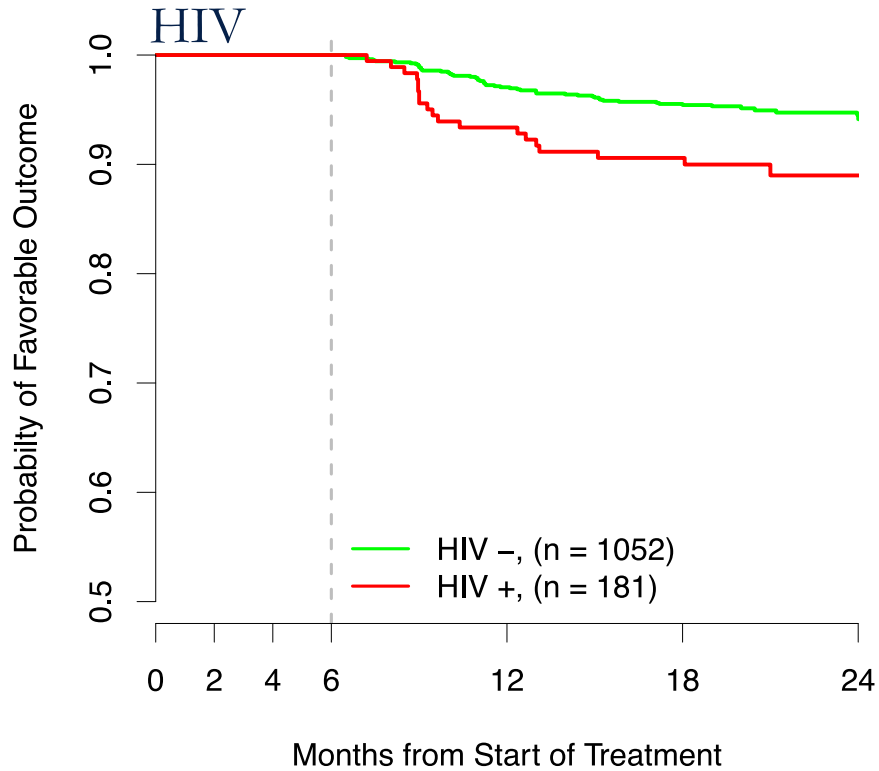
Survival Plots for significant multivariate predictors

4 month culture



2 month culture

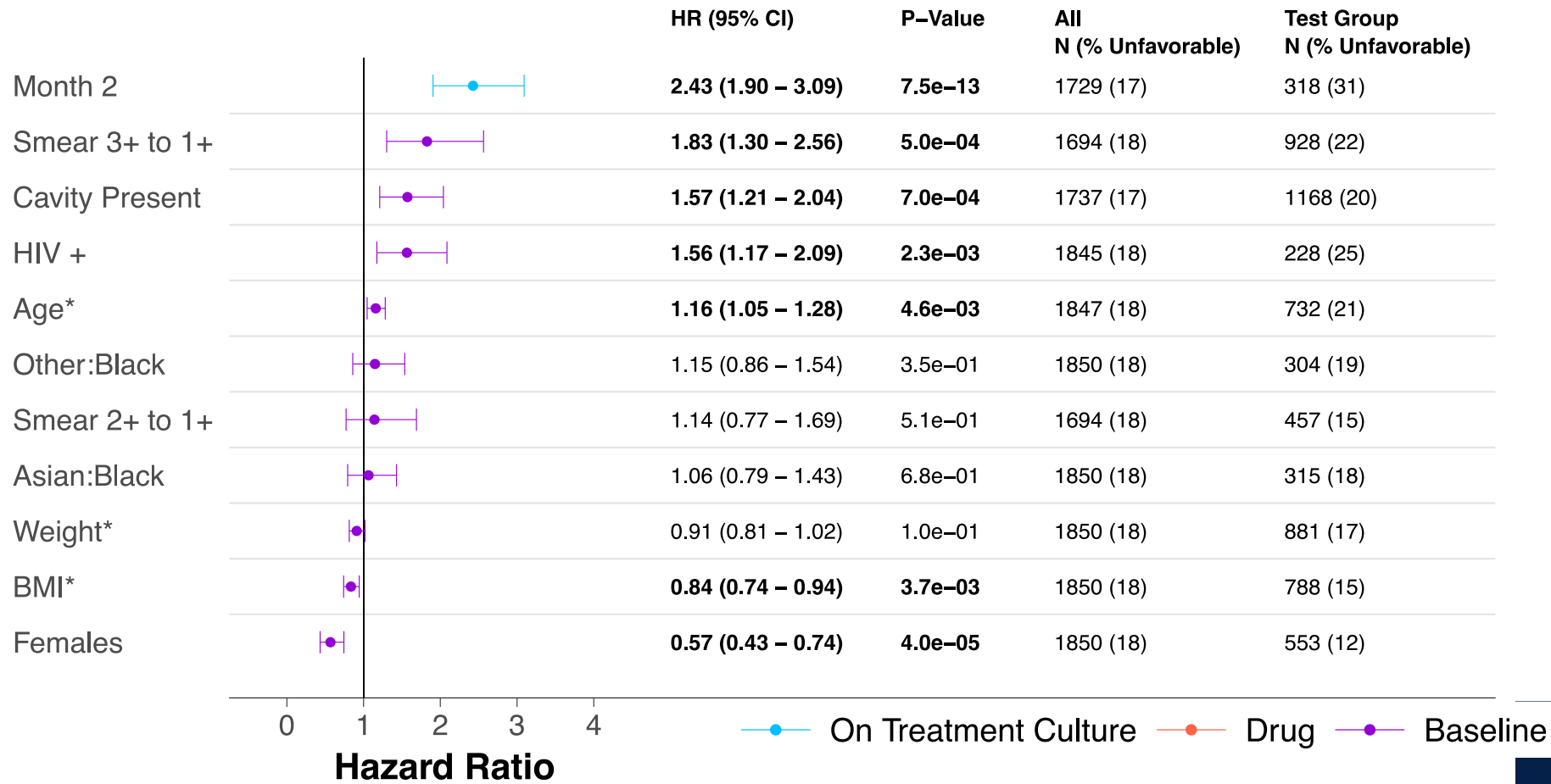




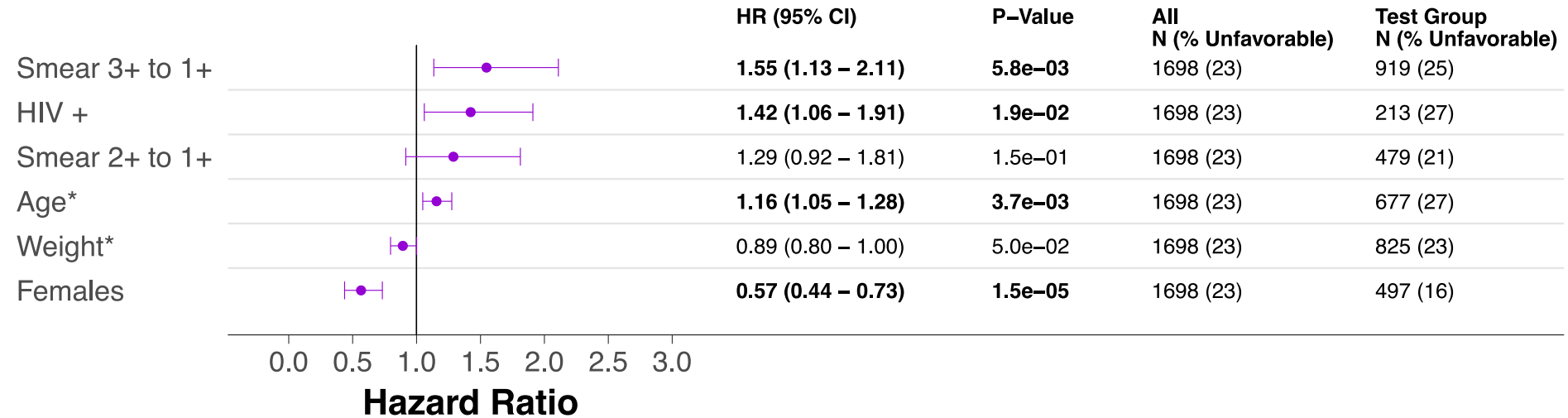
4 months MITT

4 months PP

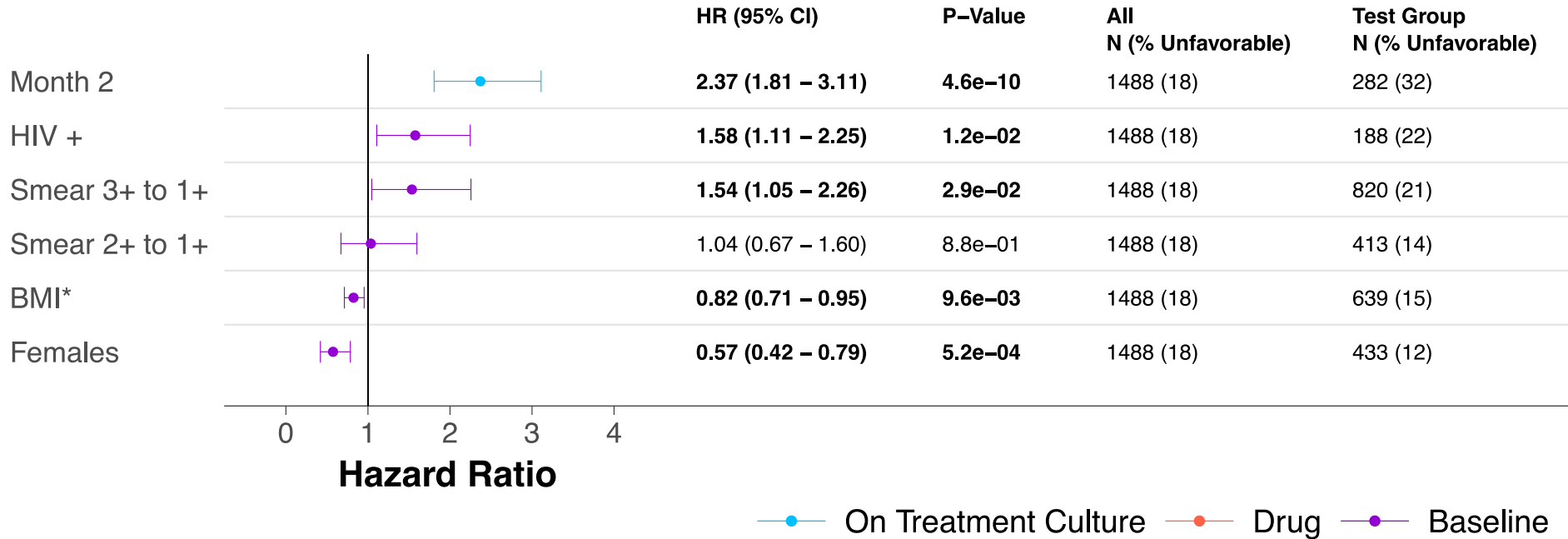
EXP-PP uni (without DA or Duration)



EXP-pp multi baseline only

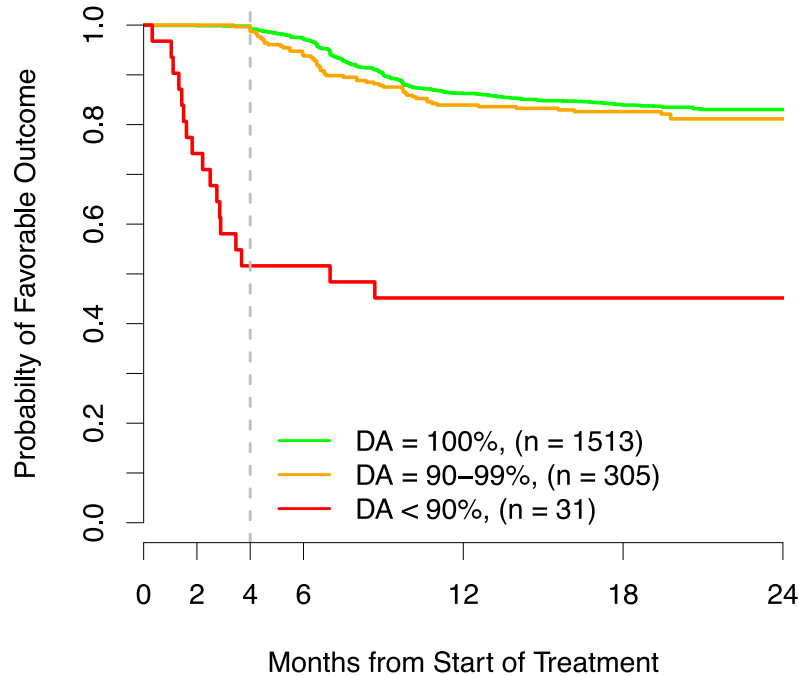


EXP-pp multi (without DA or Duration)

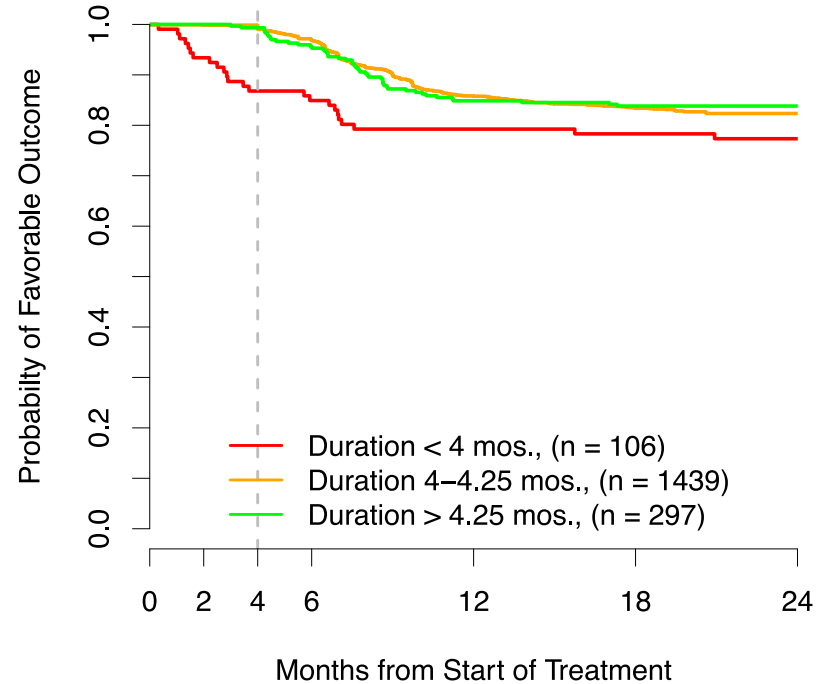


Survival Plots for significant multivariate predictors

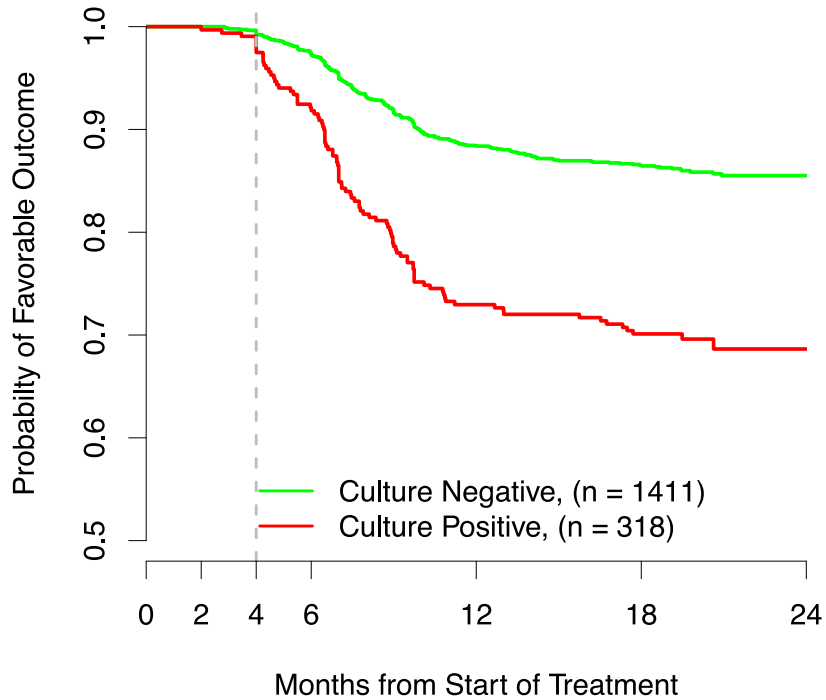
Drug Adherence



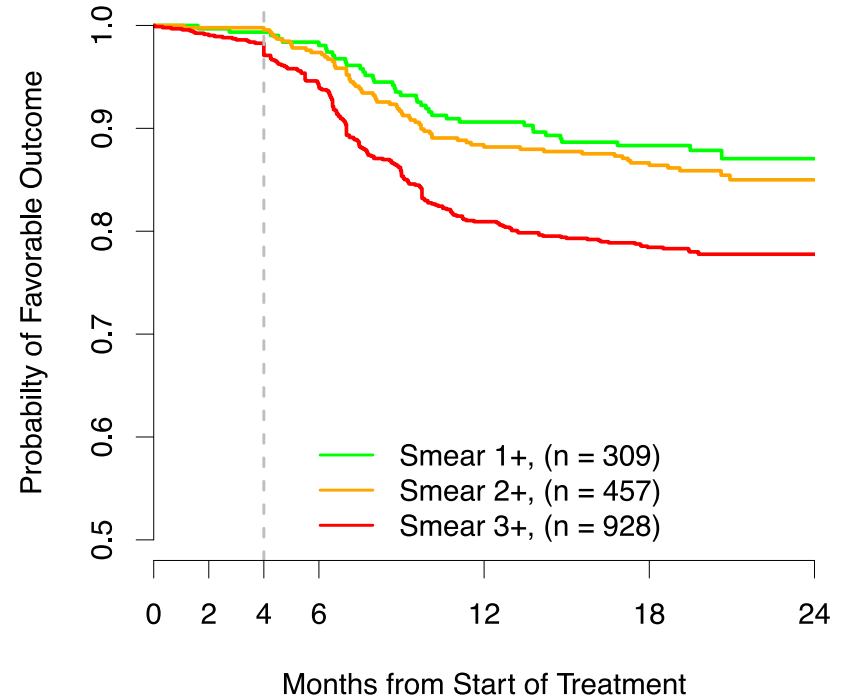
Treatment Duration

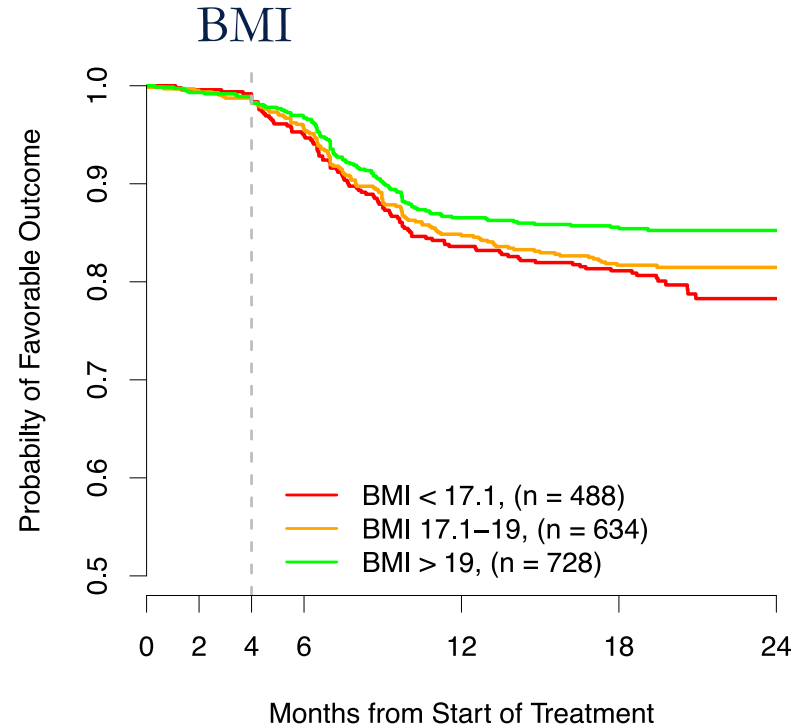
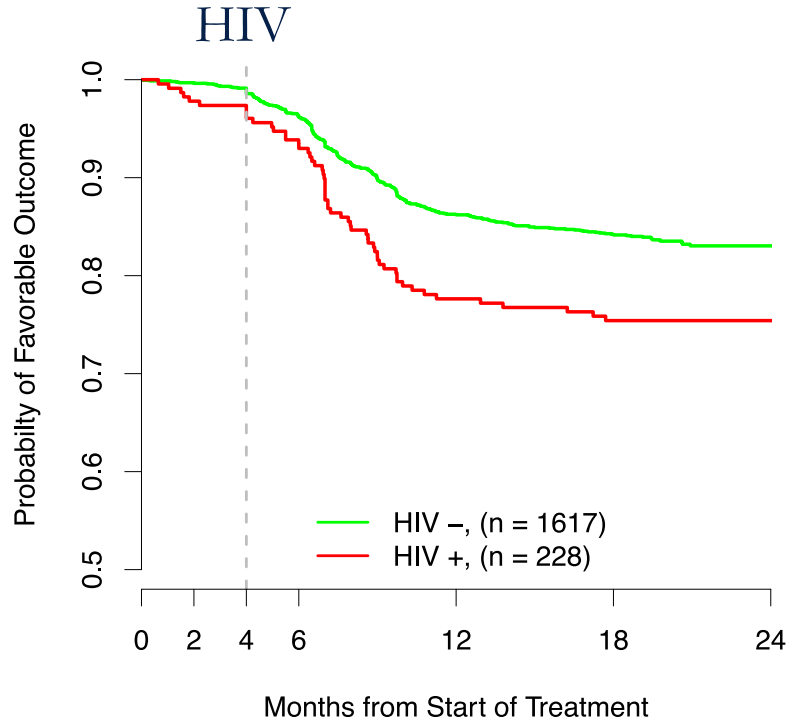


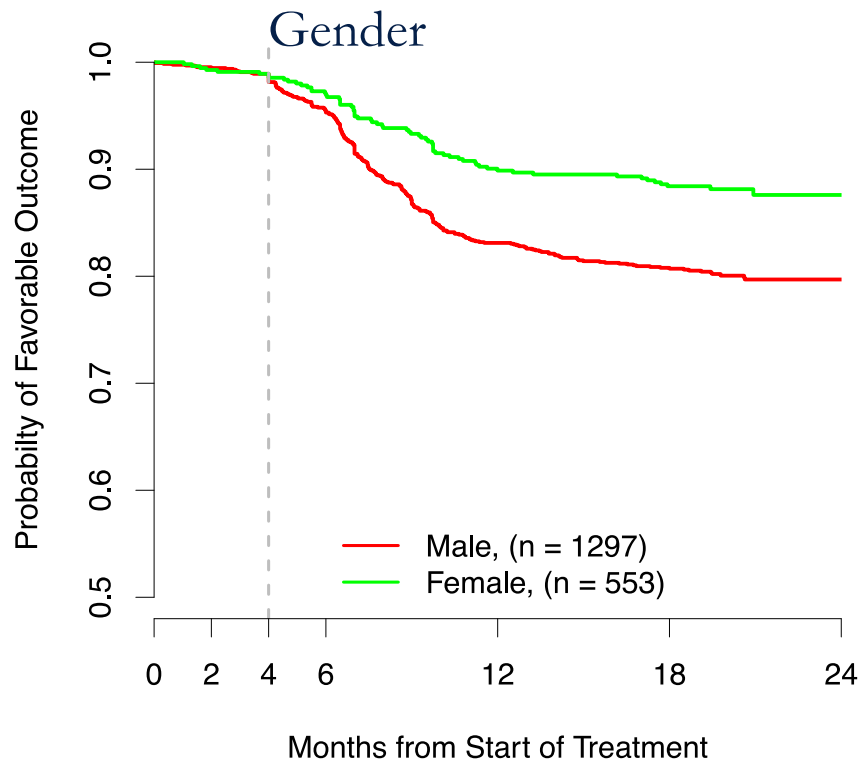
Month 2 culture



Smear

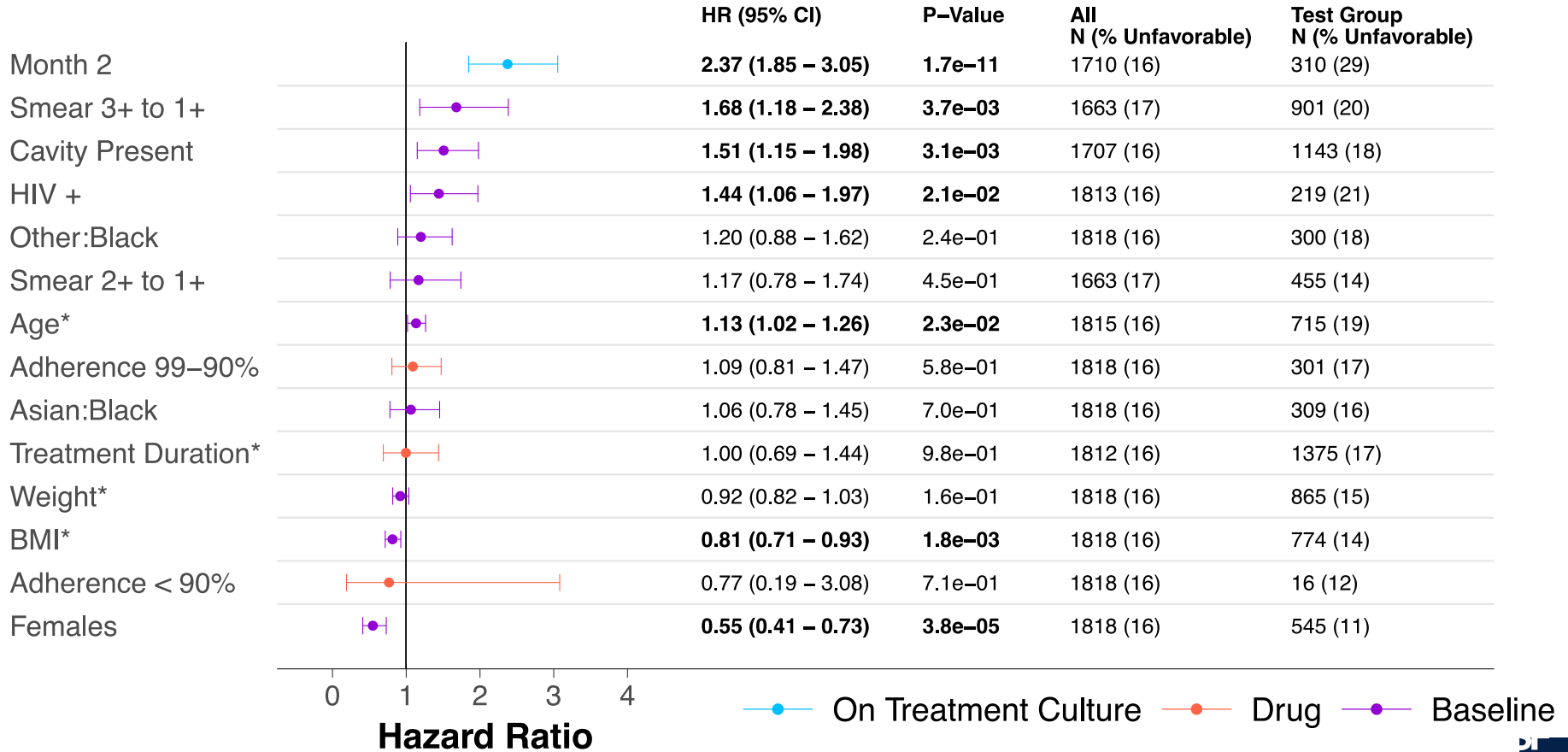




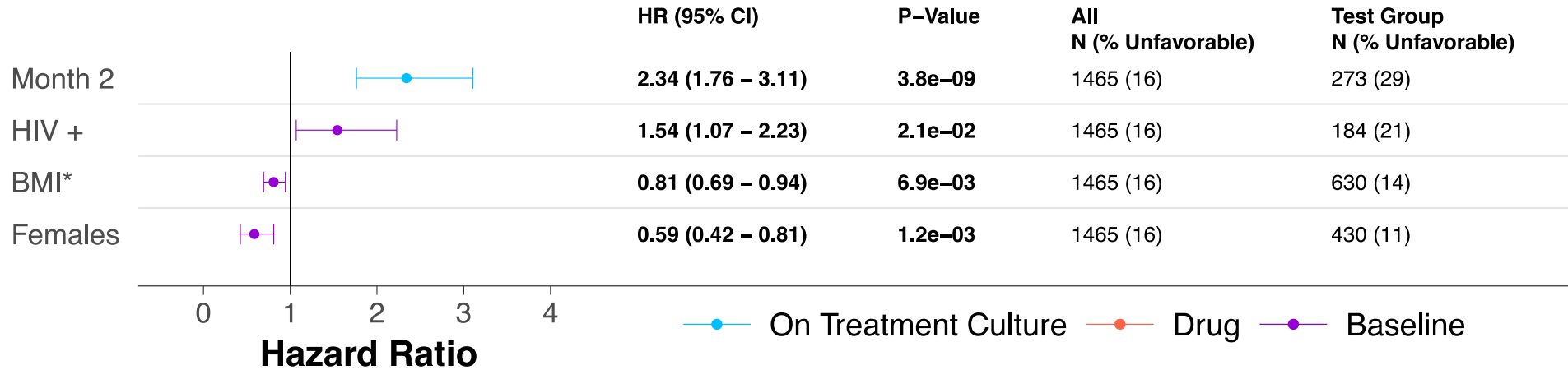


4 months PP without early failures

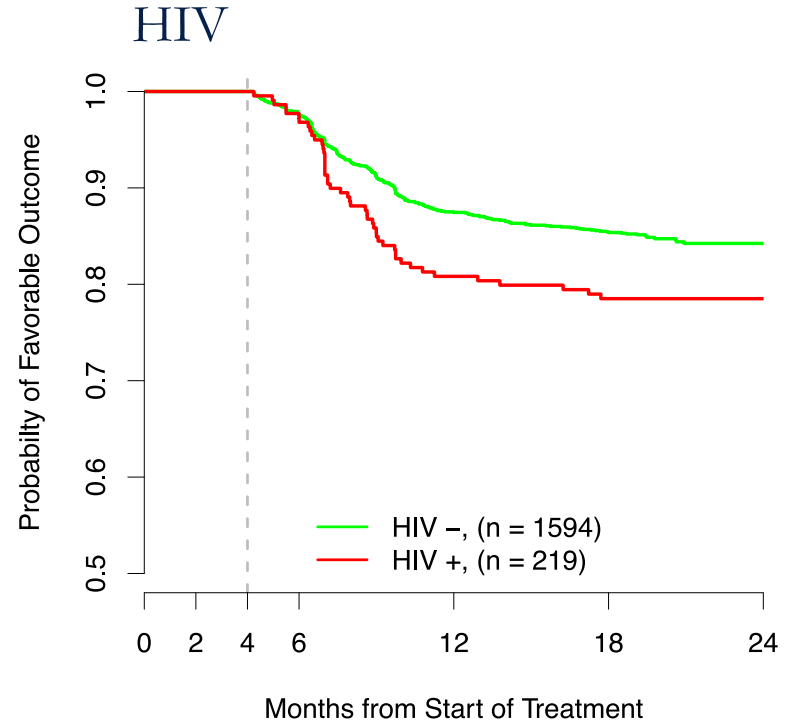
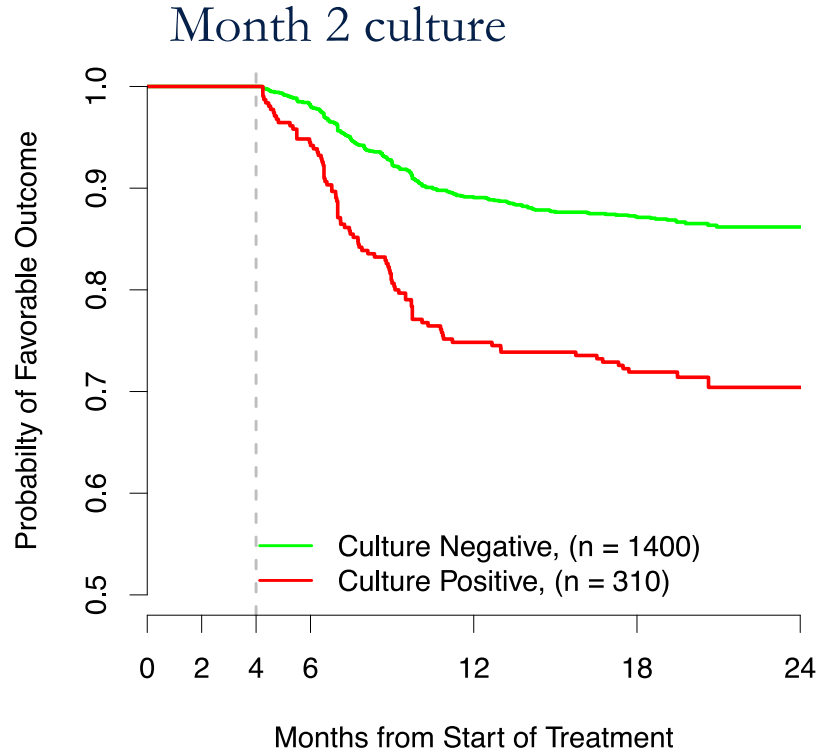
EXP-PP without early – uni

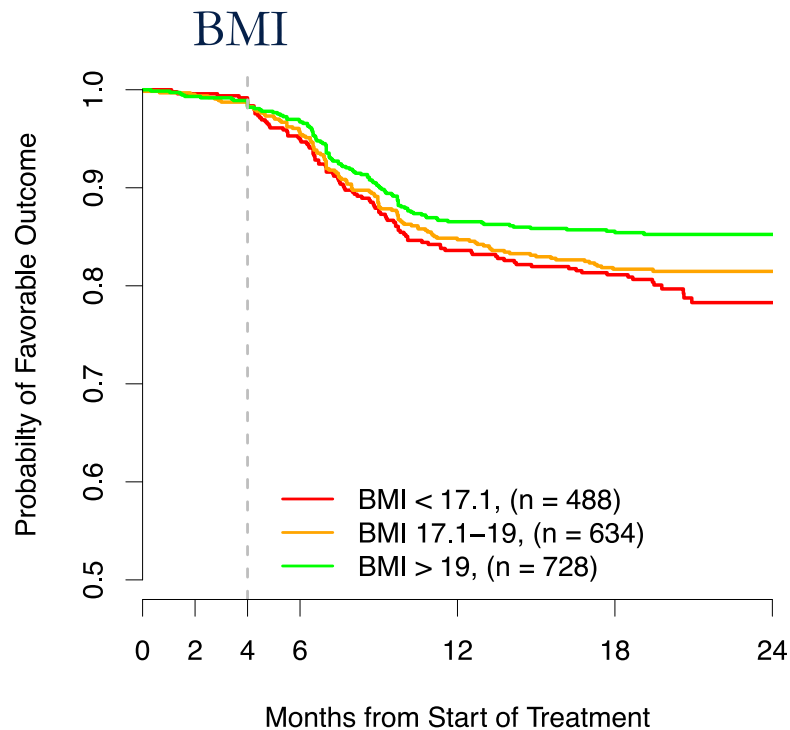
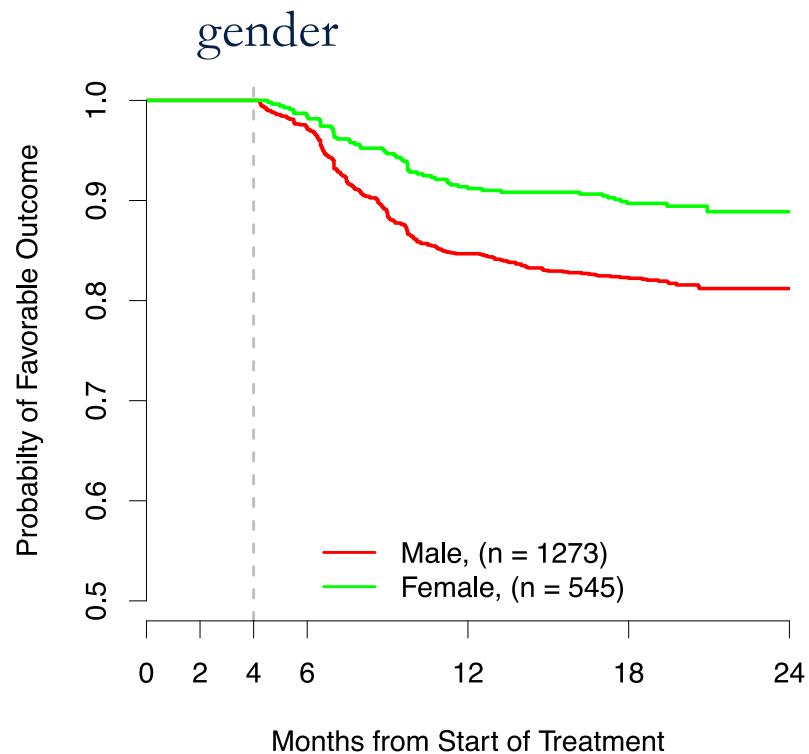


EXP-PP without early –multi



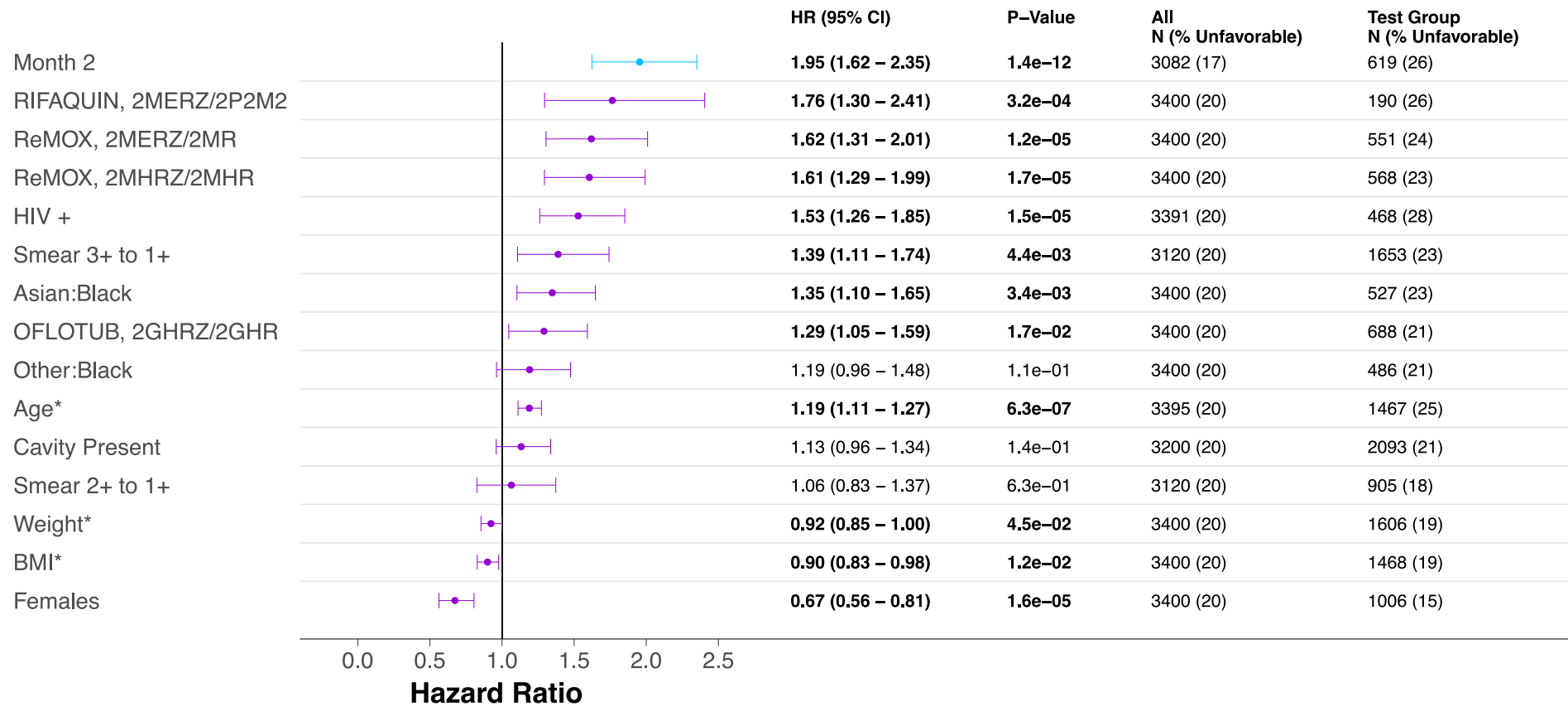
Survival Plots for significant multivariate predictors



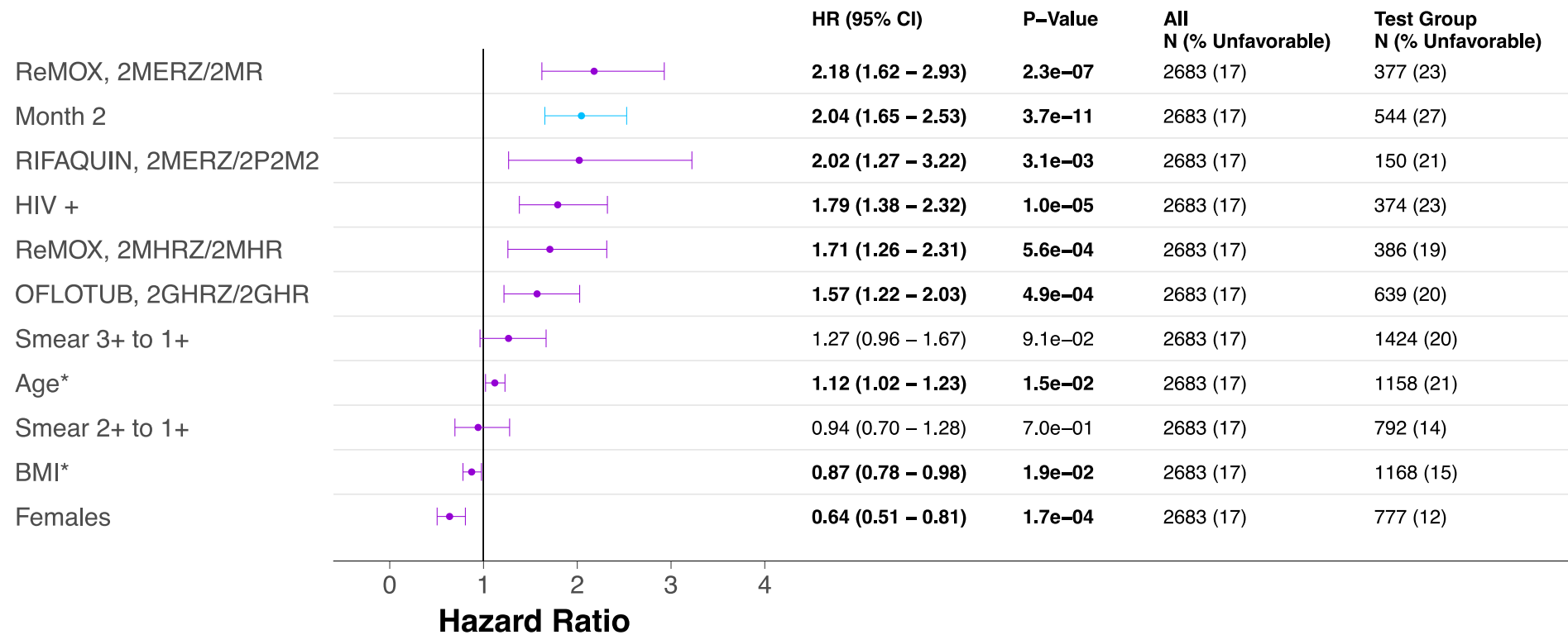


SOC + 4 months MITT

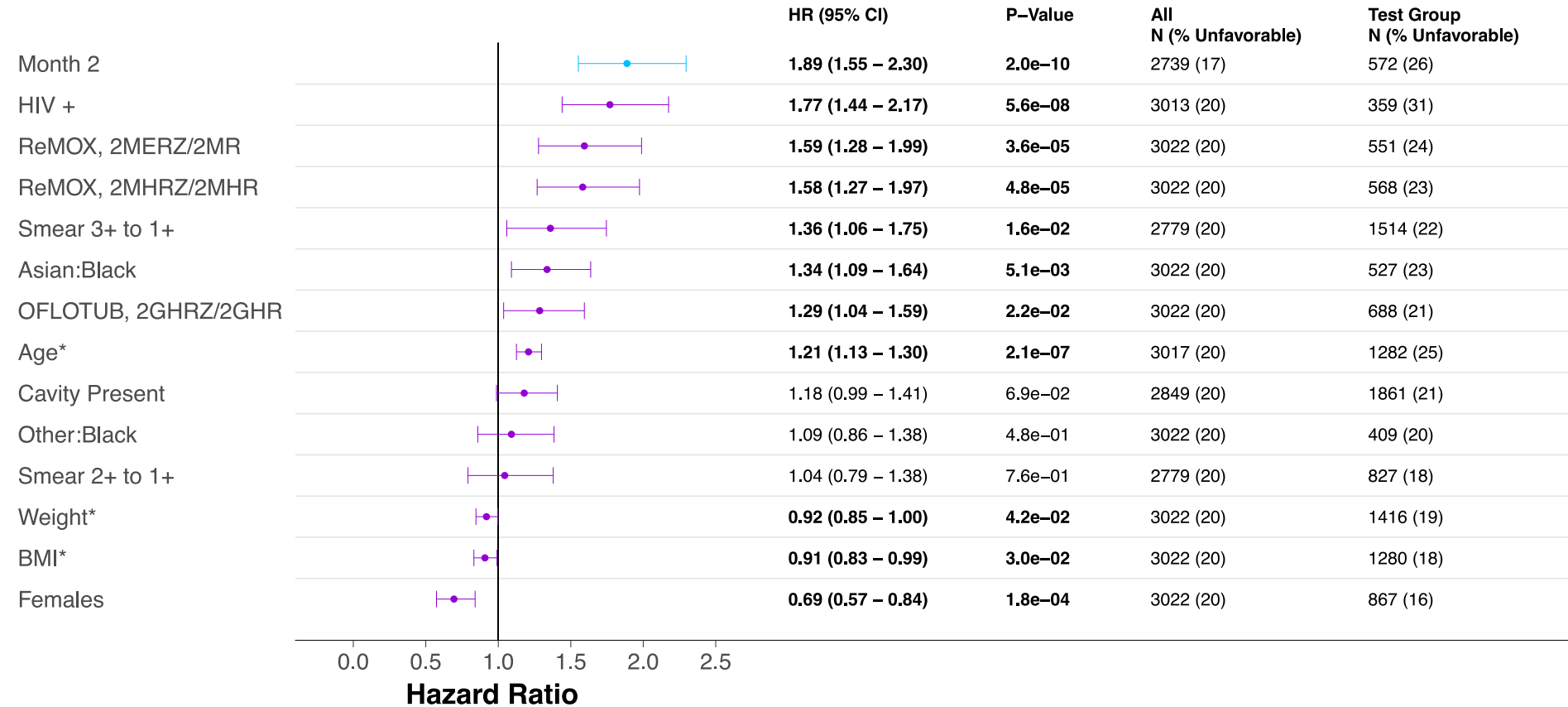
Both SOC and EXP- MITT uni (without DA or Duration)



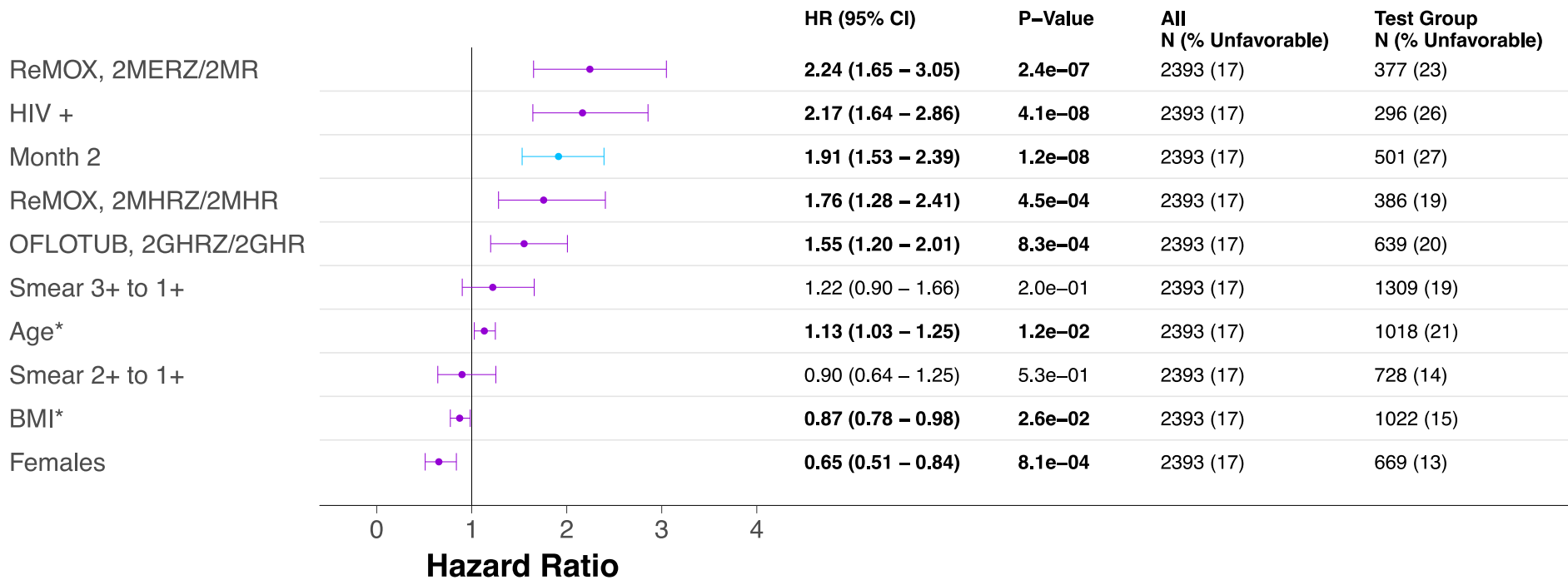
Both SOC- EXP MITT- multi (without DA or Duration)



Both SOC and EXP- MITT uni (without DA or Duration)- without RIFAQUIN



Both SOC- EXP MITT- multi (without DA or Duration)- without RIFAQUIN

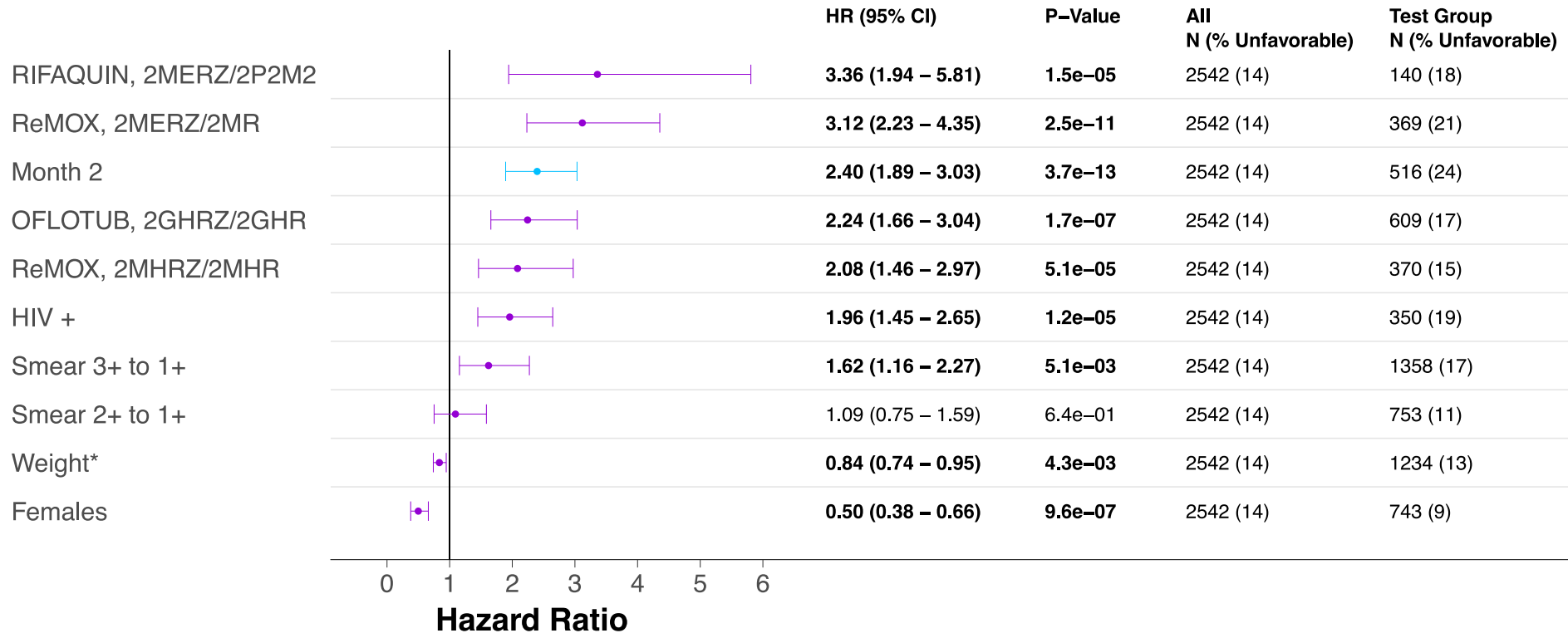


SOC + 4 months PP

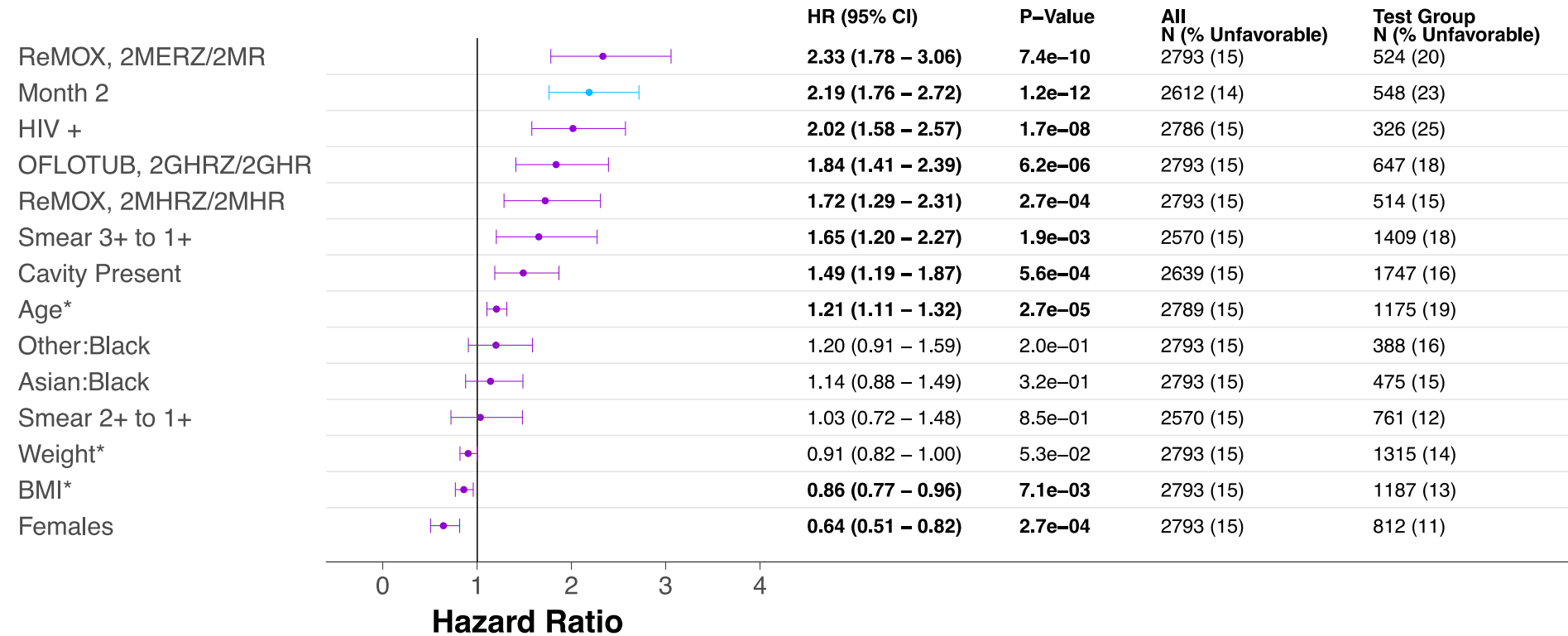
Both SOC and EXP- PP uni (without DA or Duration)

	HR (95% CI)	P-Value	All N (% Unfavorable)	Test Group N (% Unfavorable)
ReMOX, 2MERZ/2MR	2.49 (1.91 – 3.25)	1.5e-11	3121 (14)	524 (20)
Month 2	2.24 (1.82 – 2.75)	2.4e-14	2924 (14)	589 (23)
RIFAQUIN, 2MERZ/2P2M2	2.19 (1.47 – 3.28)	1.3e-04	3121 (14)	165 (18)
OFLOTUB, 2GHRZ/2GHR	1.94 (1.50 – 2.51)	5.6e-07	3121 (14)	647 (18)
ReMOX, 2MHRZ/2MHR	1.84 (1.38 – 2.45)	3.6e-05	3121 (14)	514 (15)
Smear 3+ to 1+	1.73 (1.29 – 2.32)	2.3e-04	2870 (14)	1533 (17)
HIV +	1.68 (1.33 – 2.12)	1.2e-05	3114 (14)	422 (21)
Cavity Present	1.41 (1.14 – 1.75)	1.6e-03	2943 (14)	1950 (16)
Other:Black	1.21 (0.93 – 1.57)	1.6e-01	3121 (14)	448 (15)
Age*	1.20 (1.10 – 1.30)	2.4e-05	3117 (14)	1337 (18)
Asian:Black	1.17 (0.90 – 1.52)	2.3e-01	3121 (14)	475 (15)
Smear 2+ to 1+	1.06 (0.76 – 1.48)	7.4e-01	2870 (14)	827 (11)
Weight*	0.90 (0.82 – 0.99)	3.2e-02	3121 (14)	1476 (13)
BMI*	0.84 (0.76 – 0.94)	1.4e-03	3121 (14)	1343 (12)
Females	0.62 (0.49 – 0.78)	3.5e-05	3121 (14)	938 (10)

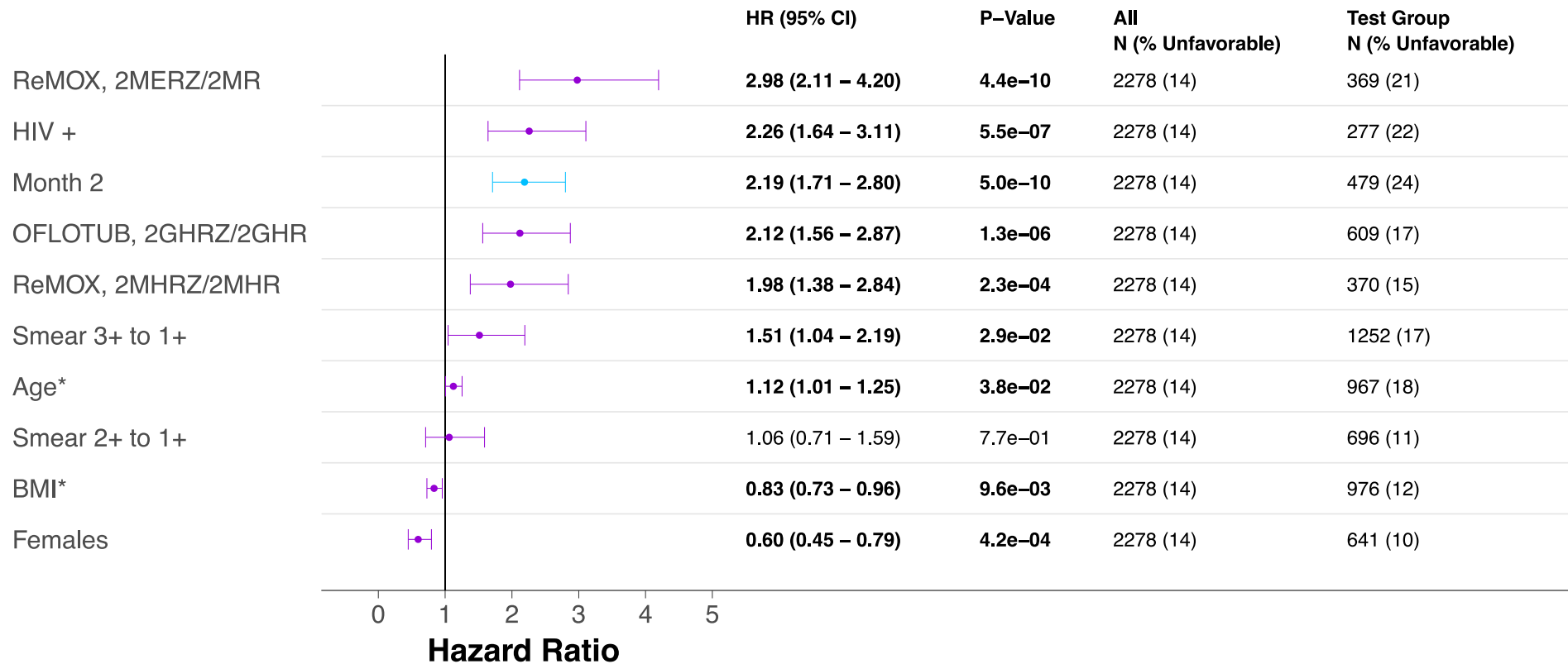
Both SOC- EXP PP multi (without DA or Duration)



Both SOC and EXP- PP uni (without DA or Duration)- without RIF

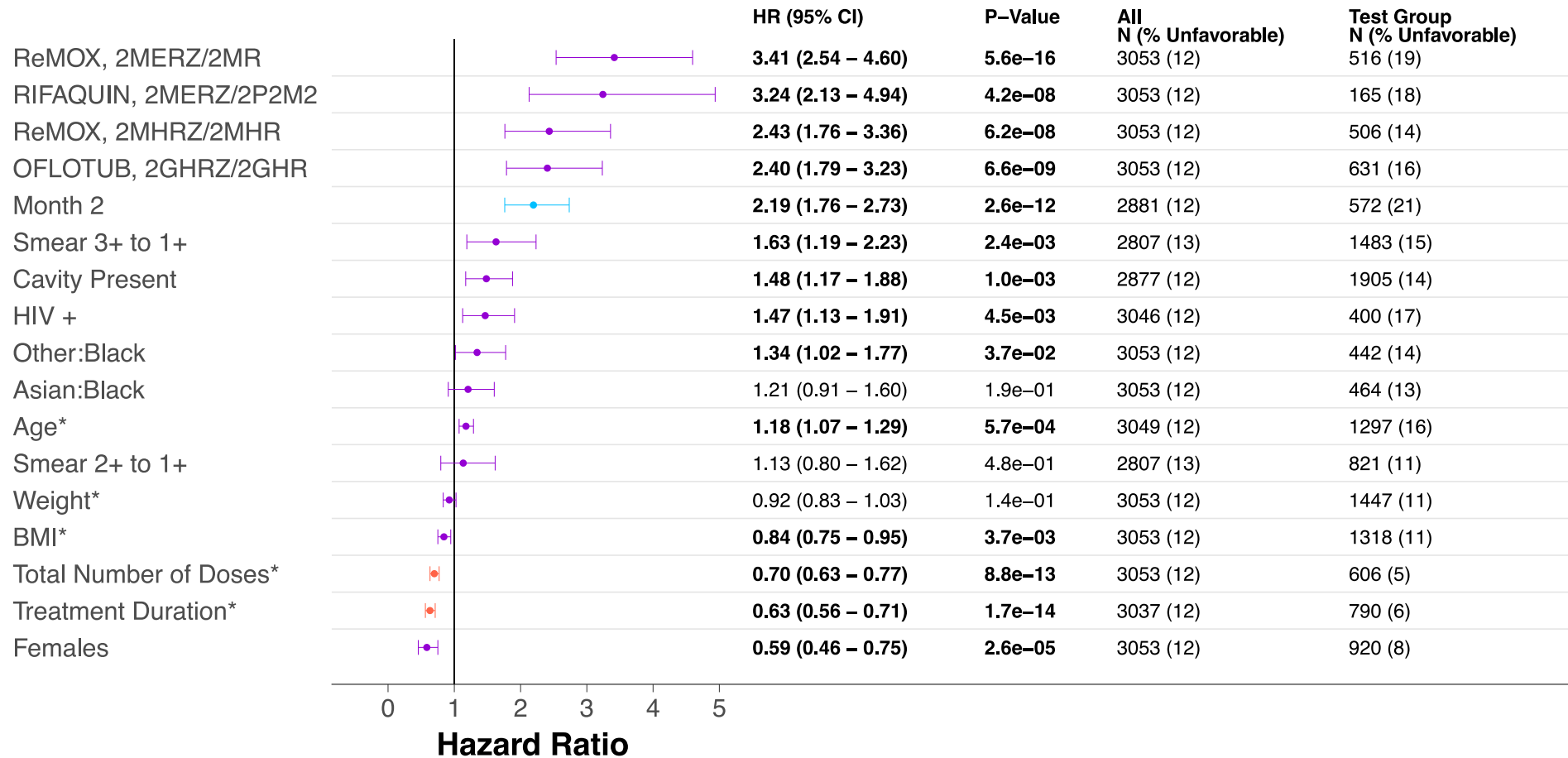


Both SOC- EXP PP multi (without DA or Duration)- without RIF

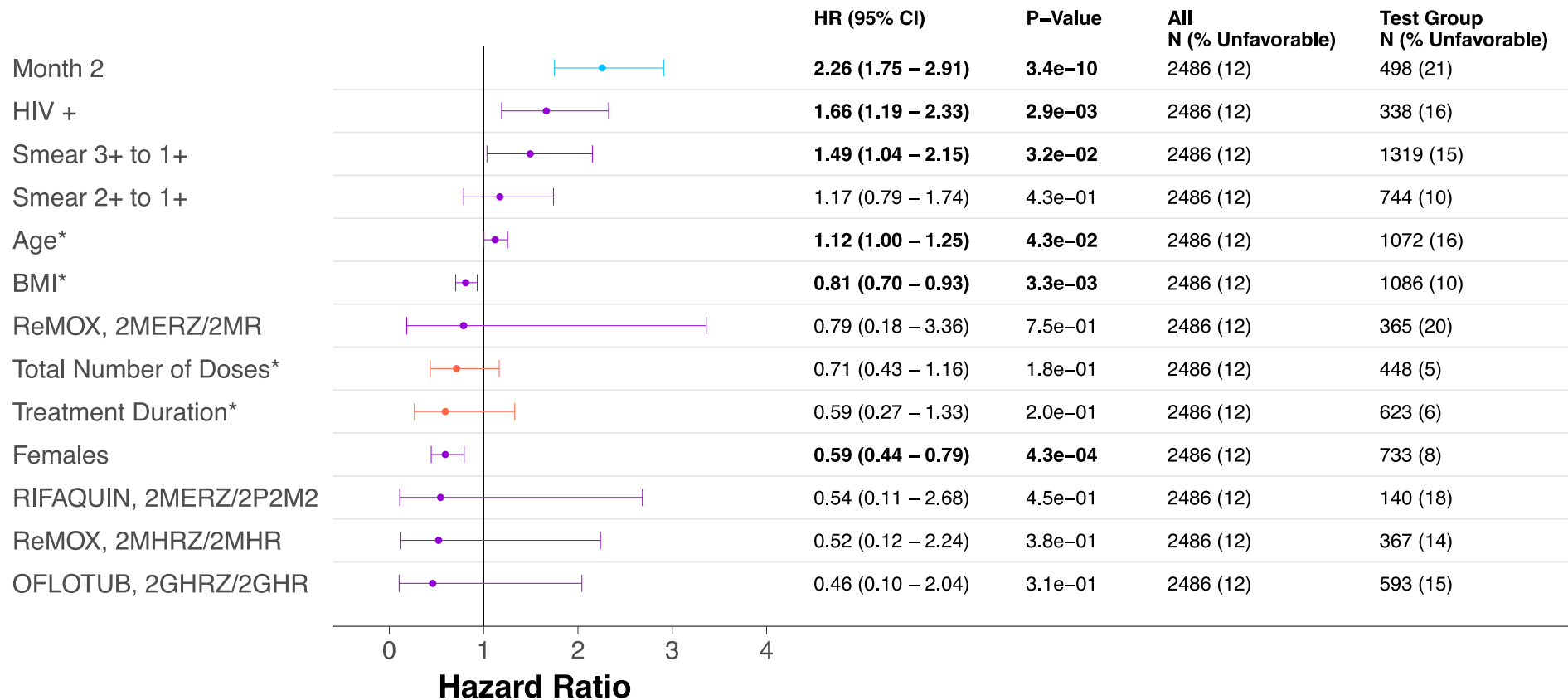


**SOC + 4 months PP without
early failures**

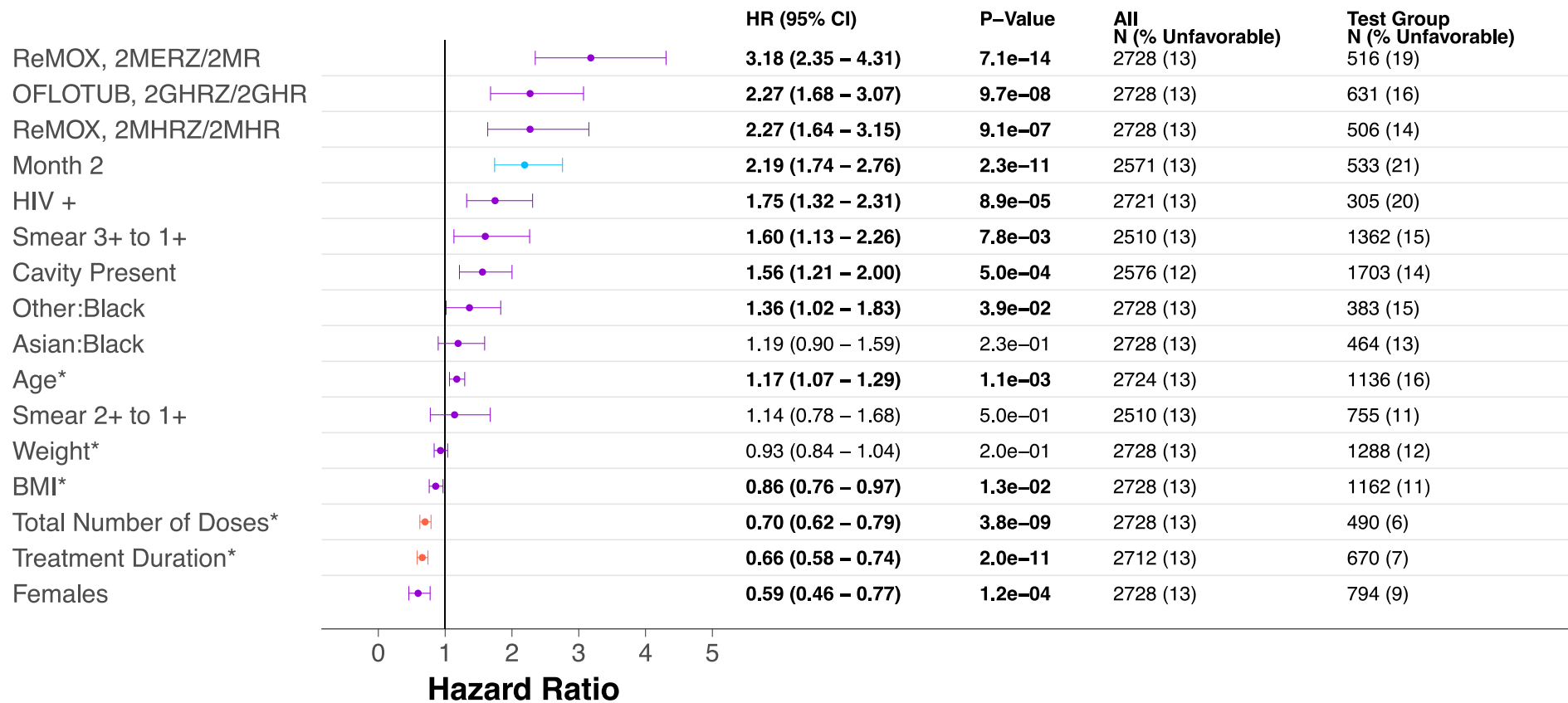
Both SOC and EXP- PP without early uni



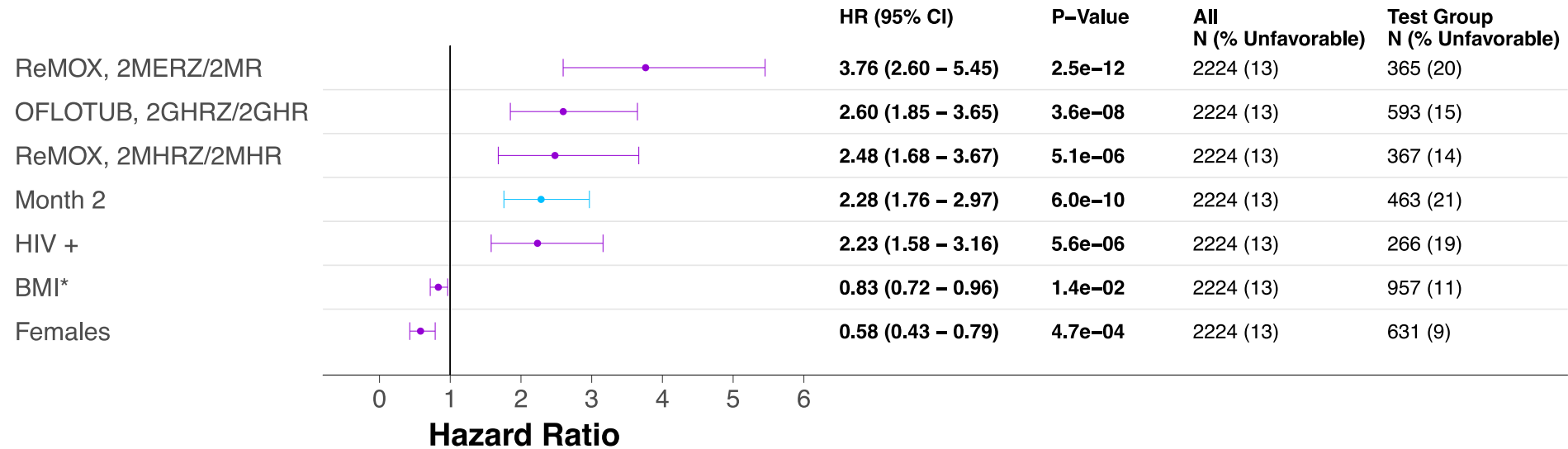
Both SOC and EXP- PP without early multi



Both SOC and EXP- PP without early uni-without RIF



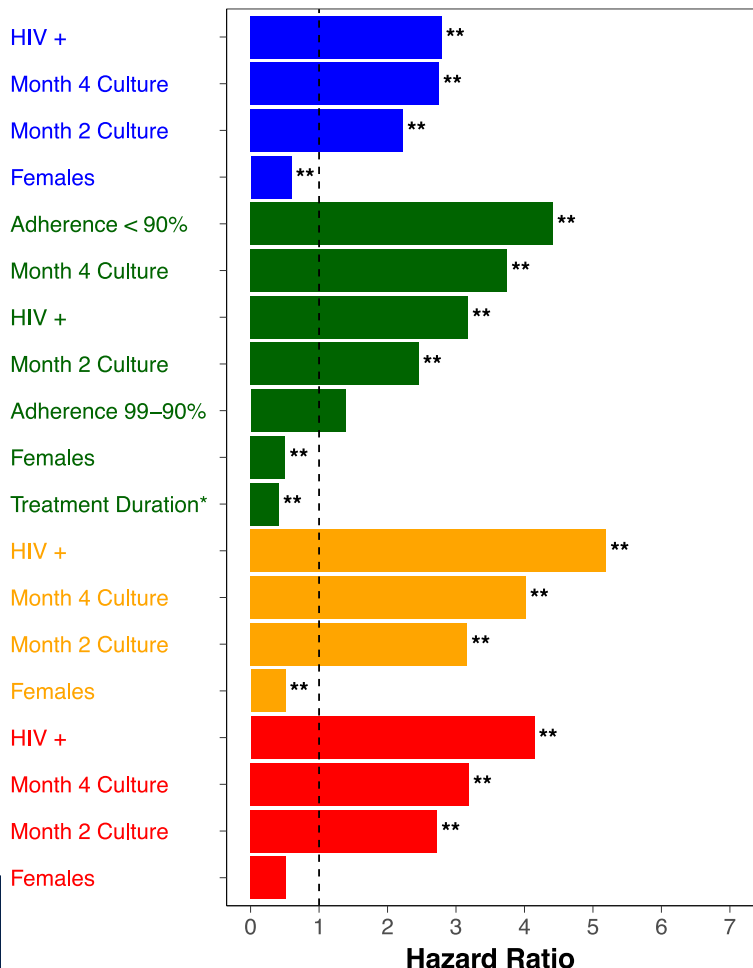
Both SOC and EXP- PP without early multi-without RIF



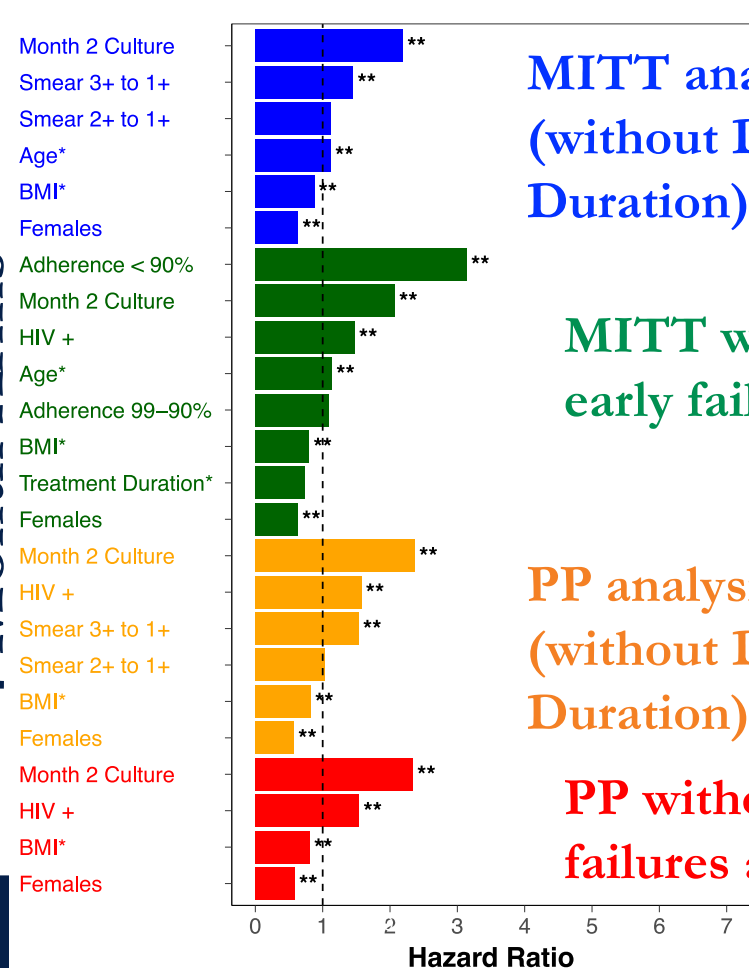
Summarizing Bar plots

Comparing results from SOC and EXP multivariate analysis

Standard of Care



4 Month Arms



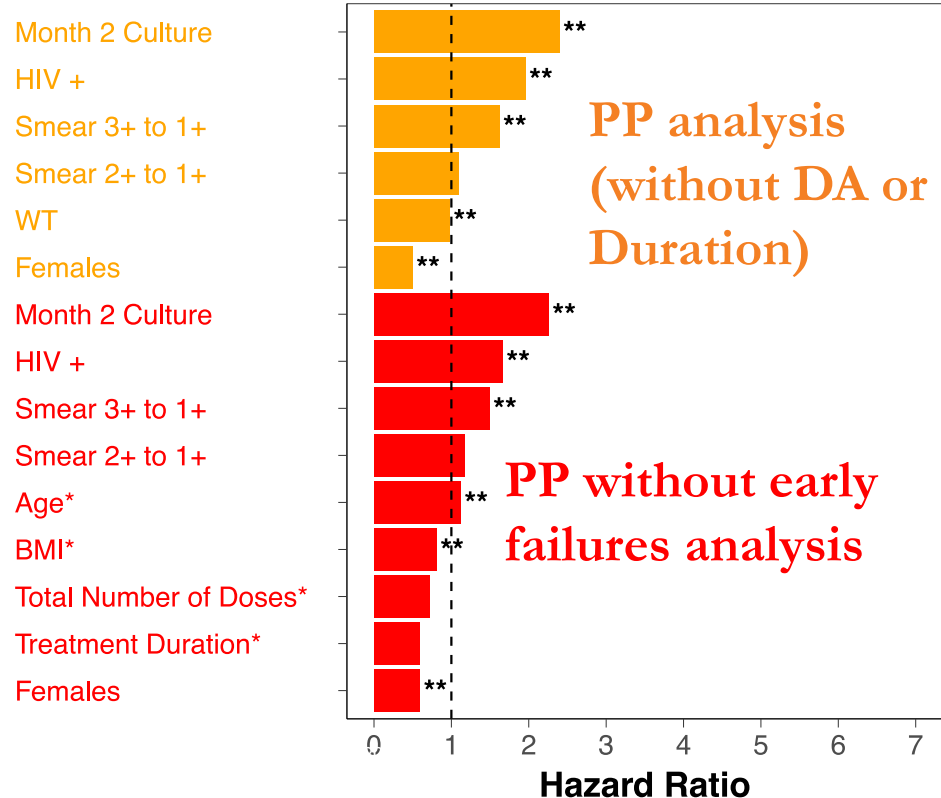
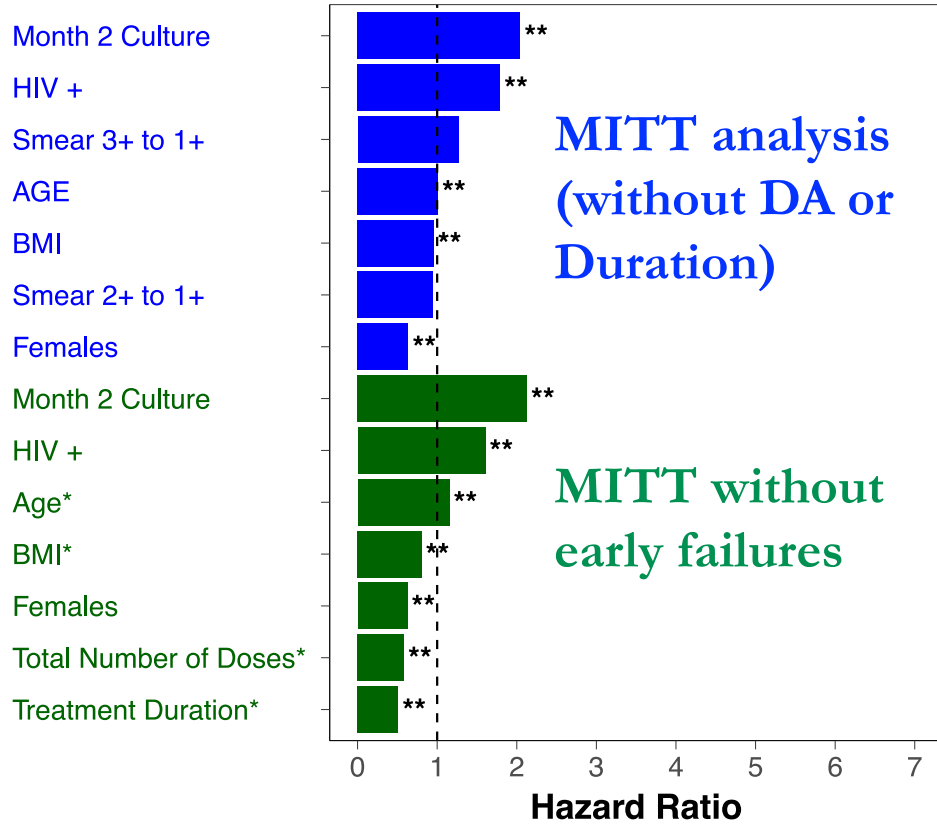
MITT analysis
(without DA or Duration)

MITT without
early failures

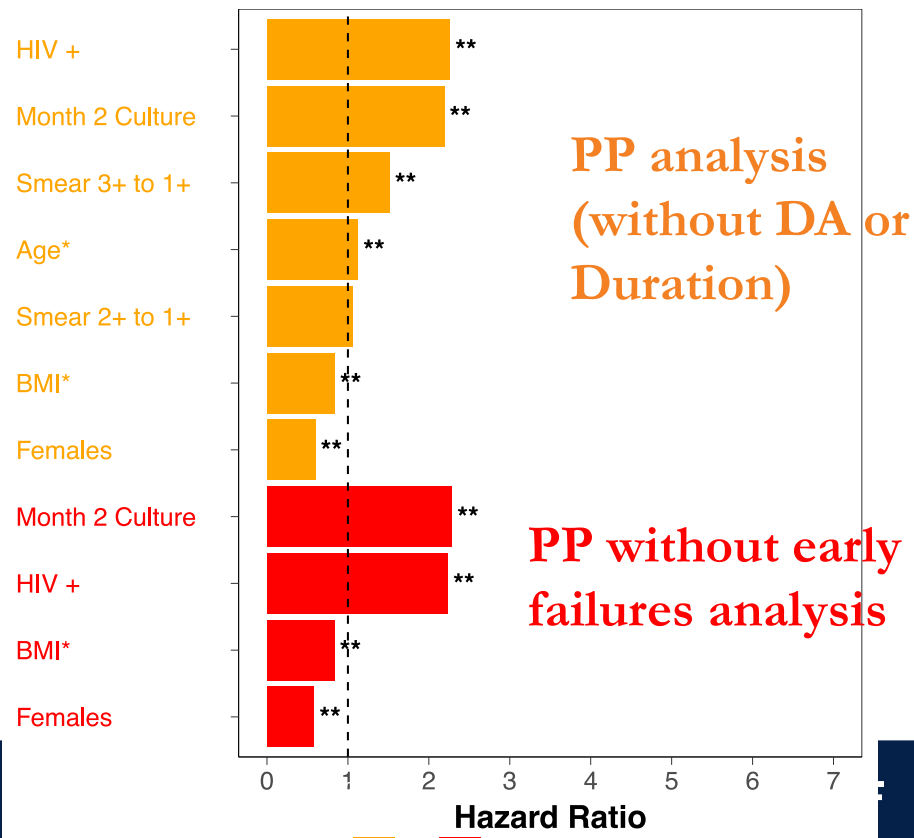
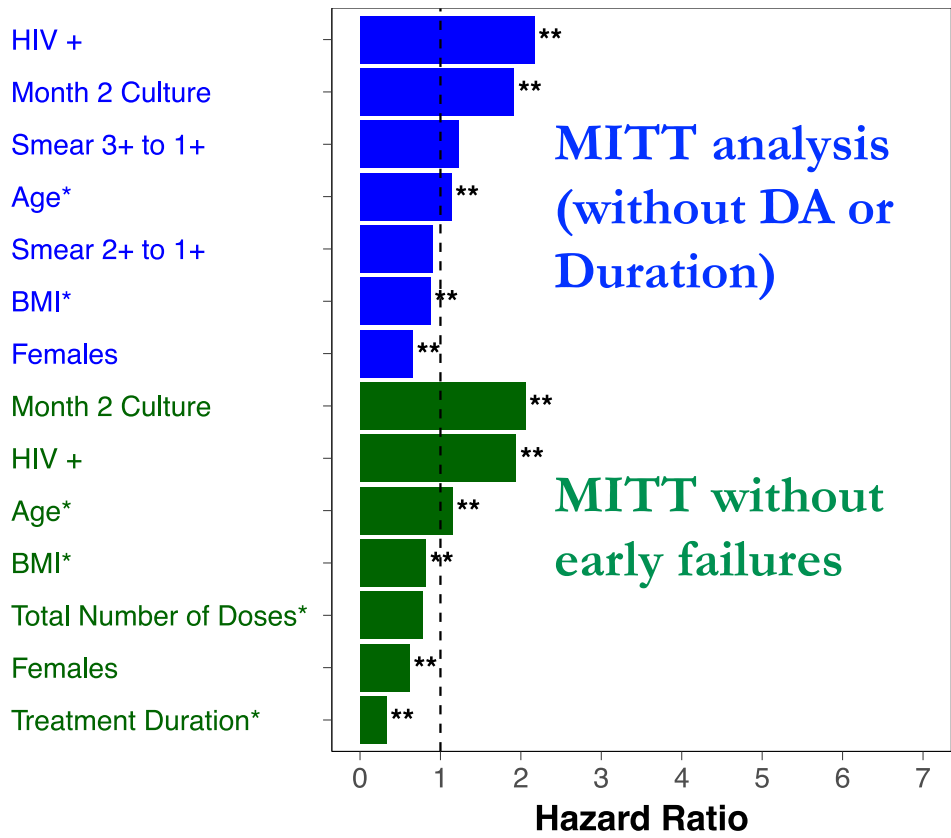
PP analysis
(without DA or Duration)

PP without early
failures analysis

SOC + EXP analysis summary of multivariate analysis



SOC + EXP analysis summary of multivariate analysis- without RIF



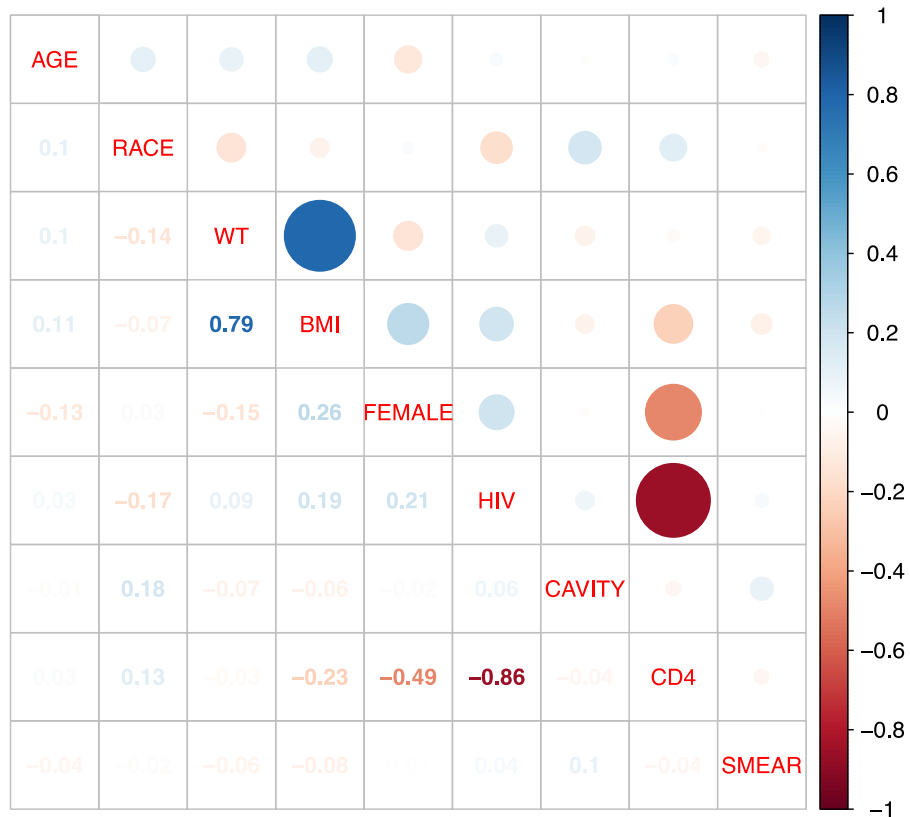
Non-inferiority Plots

4 month compared to SOC

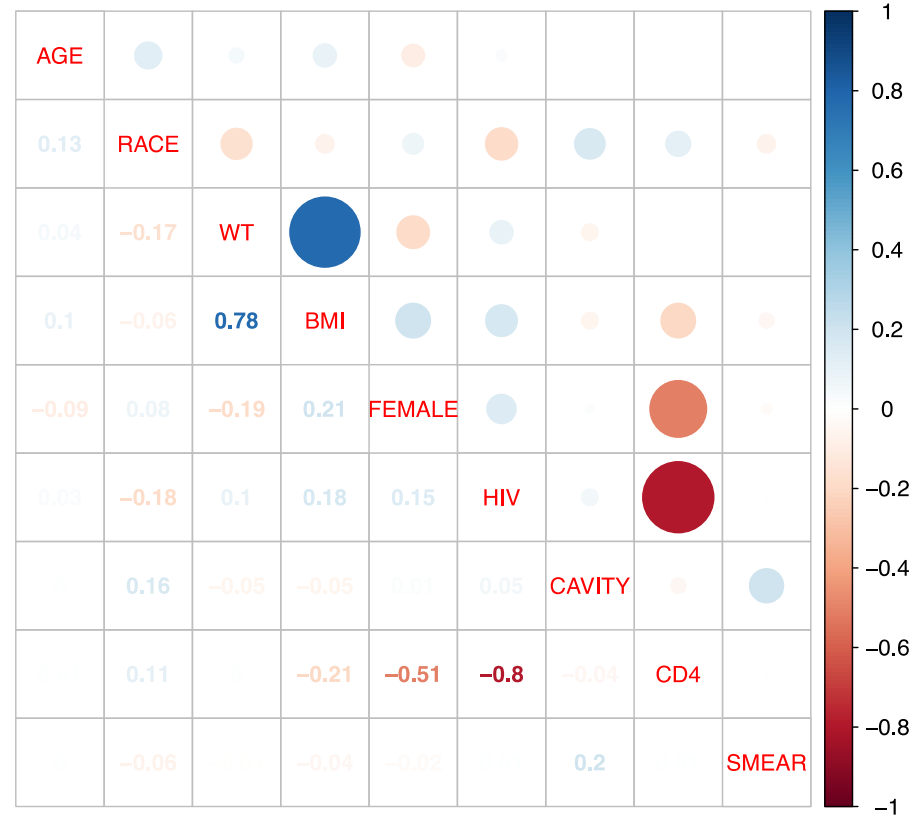
Correlations

Baseline Predictors- Pearson

SOC MITT



EXP MITT



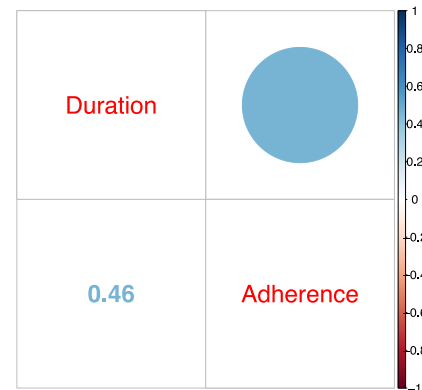
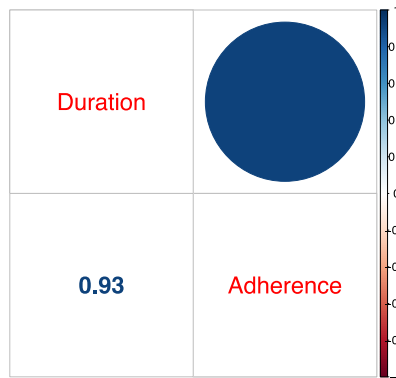
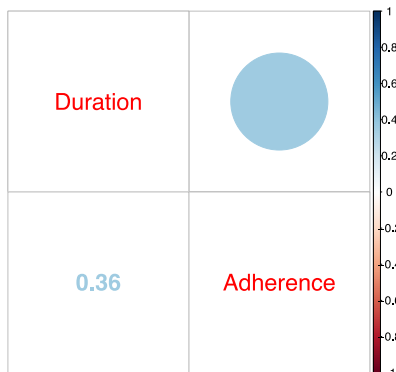
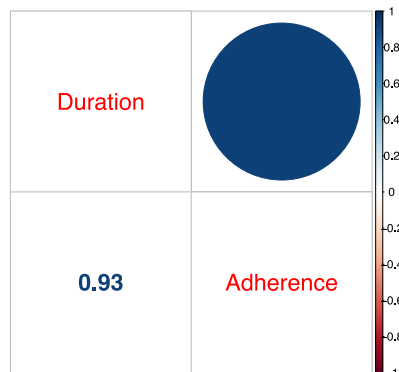
Pearson Correlation

SOC MITT

SOC-MITTendtx

EXP MITT

EXP MITTendtx



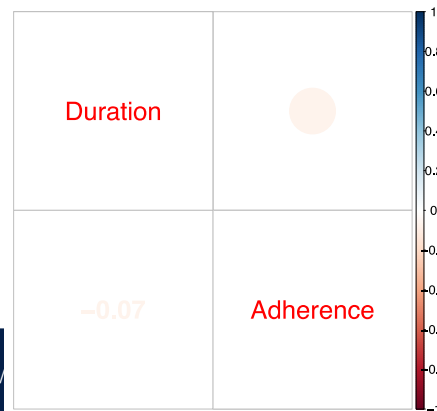
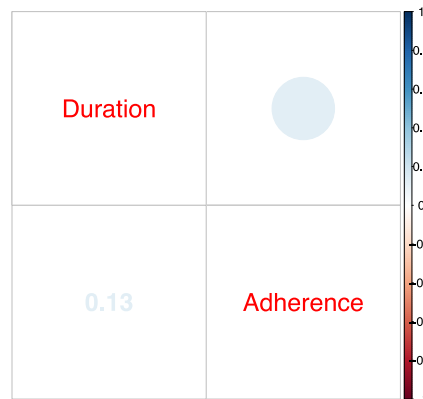
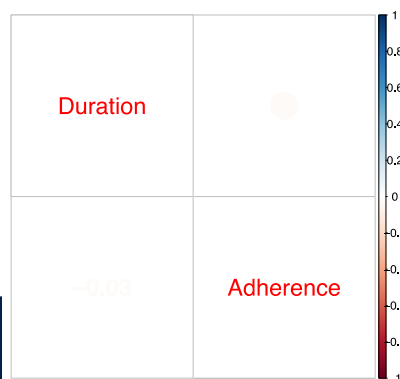
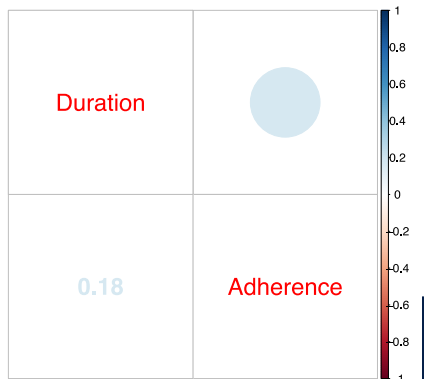
Spearman Correlation

SOC MITT

SOC-MITTendtx

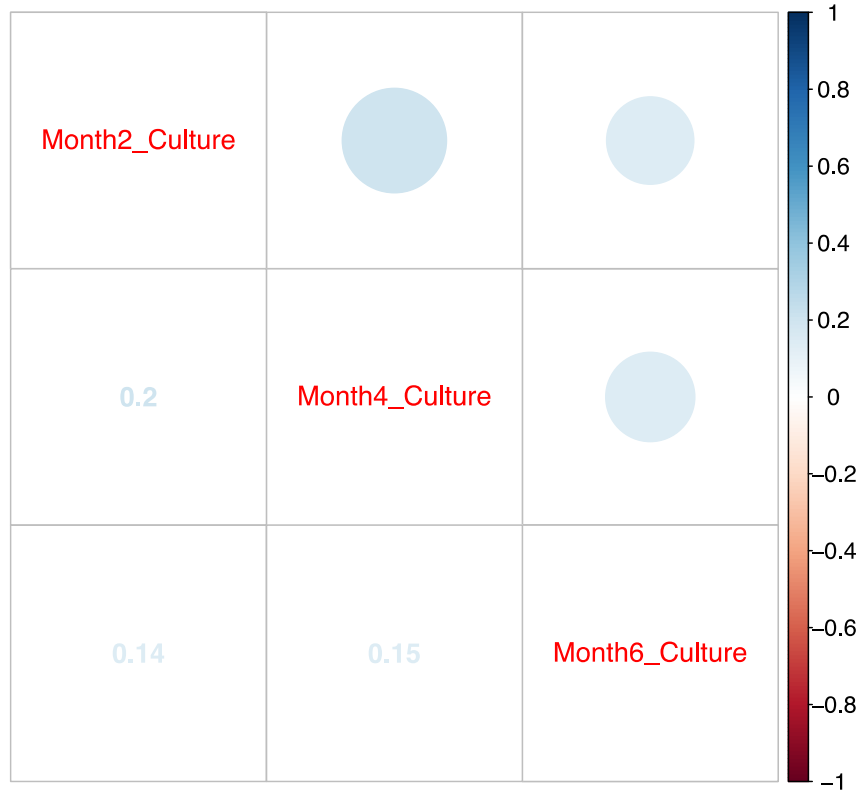
EXP MITT

EXP MITTendtx

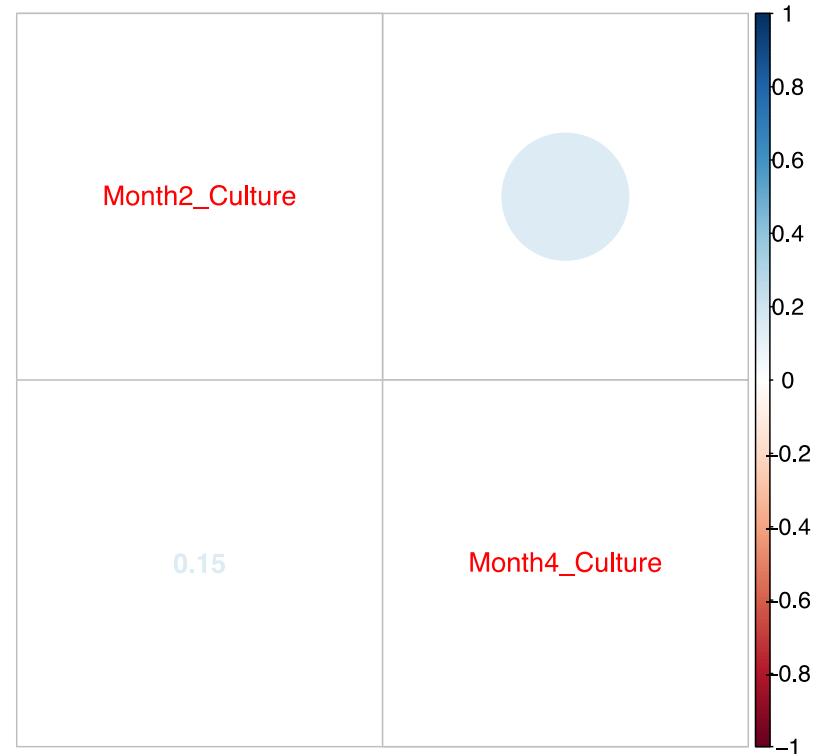


Culture Predictors- Pearson

SOC MITT



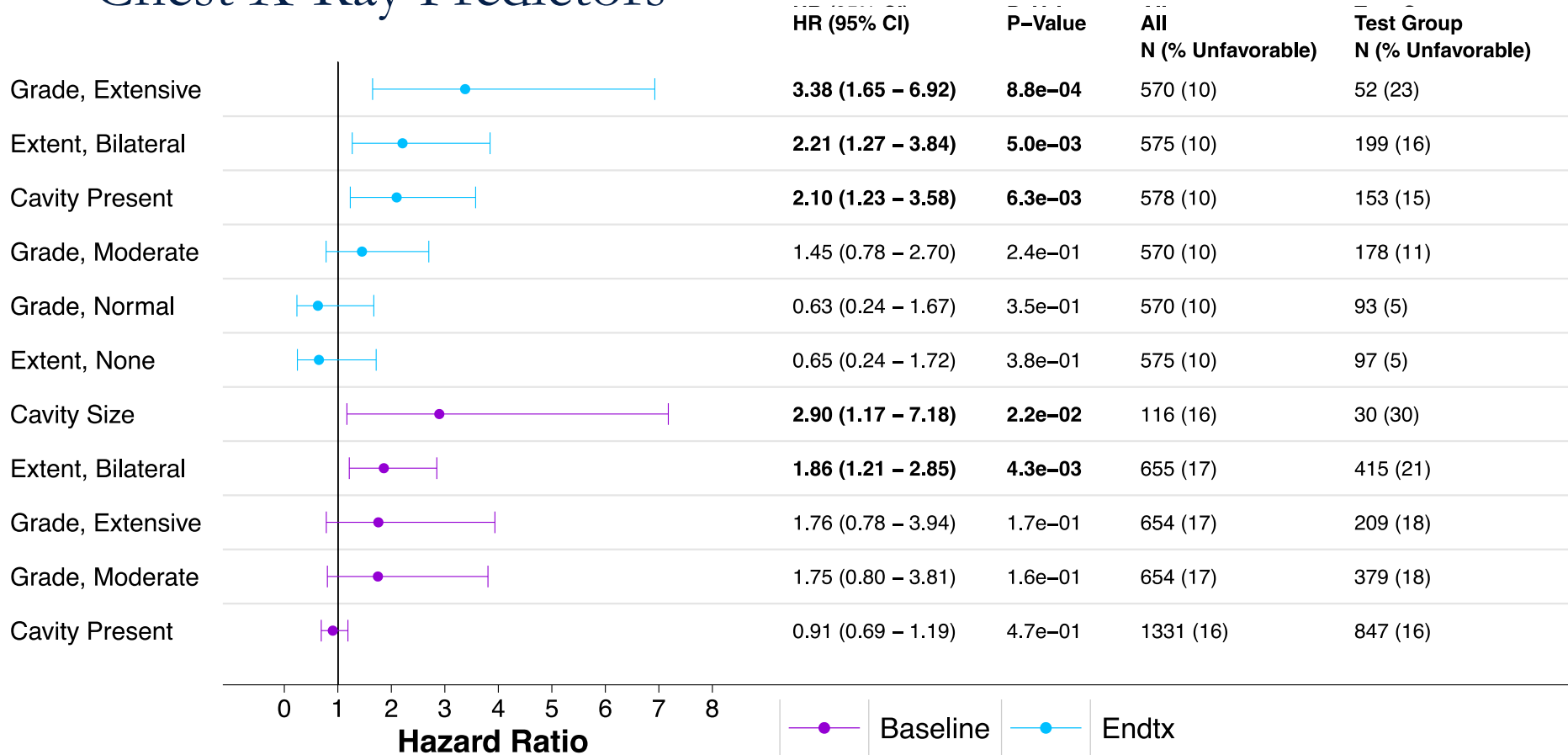
EXP MITT



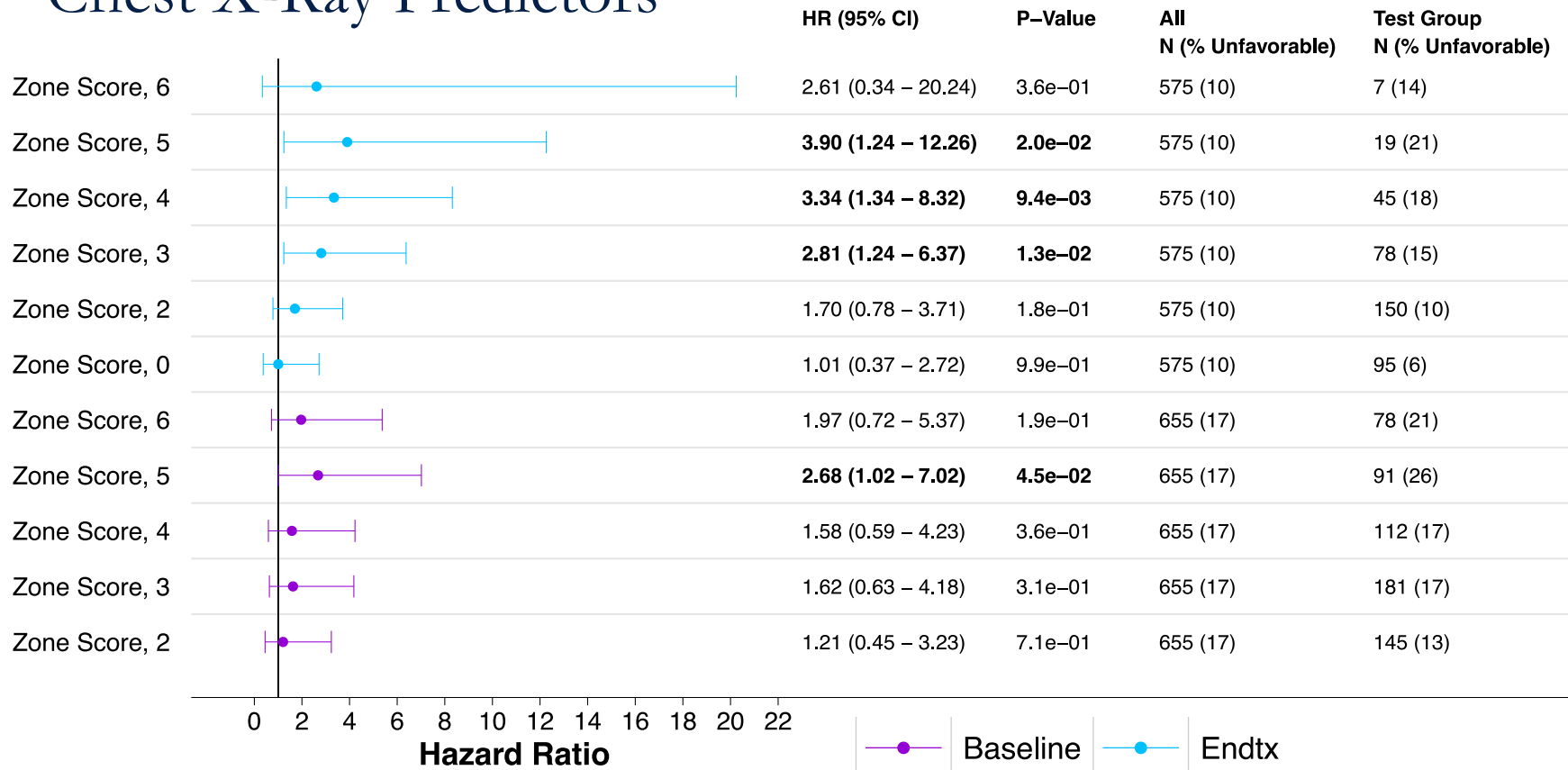
Other Predictors of Interest

Standard of Care- Other predictors of interest

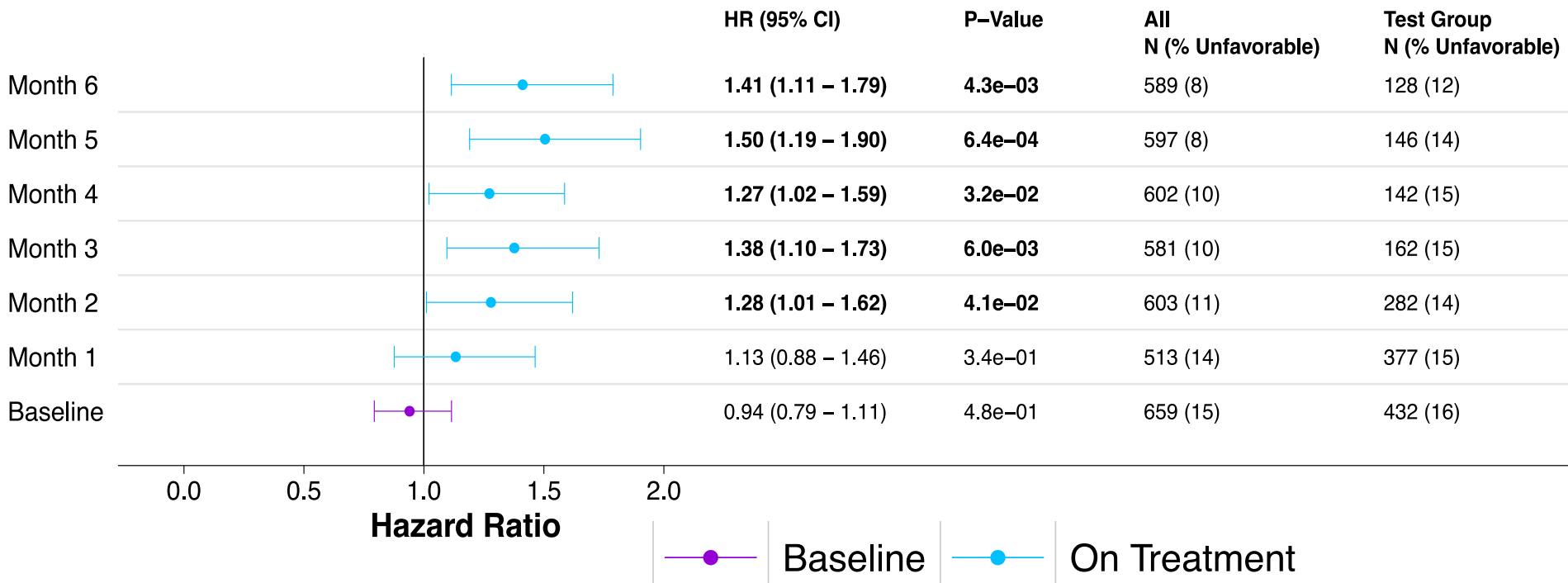
Chest X-Ray Predictors



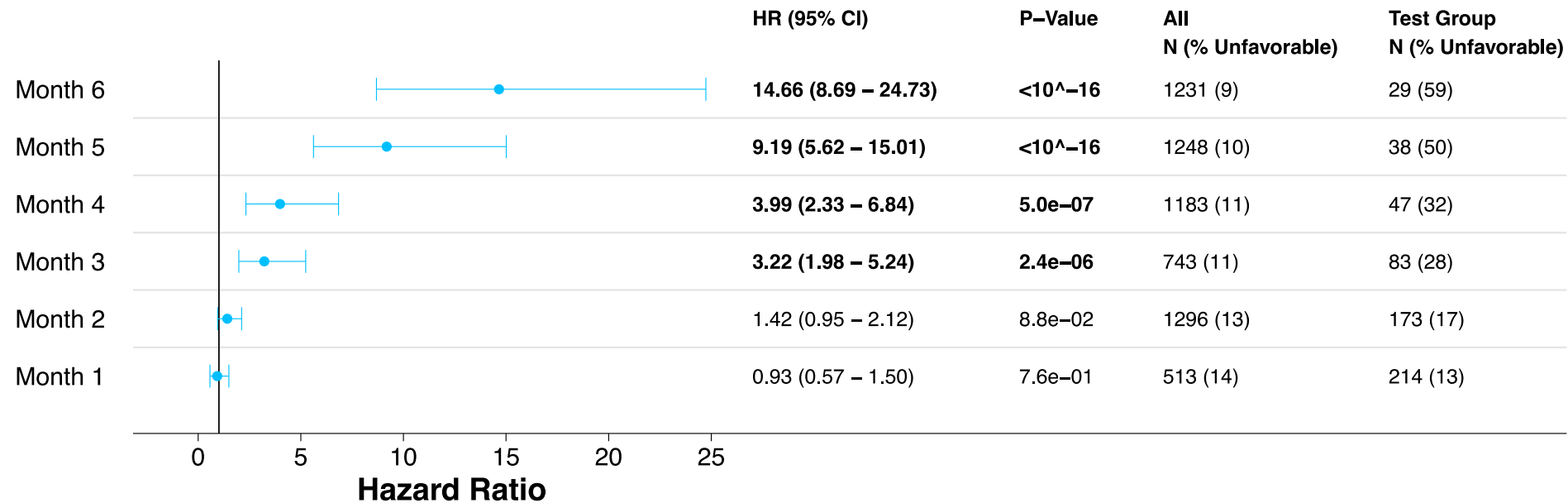
Chest X-Ray Predictors



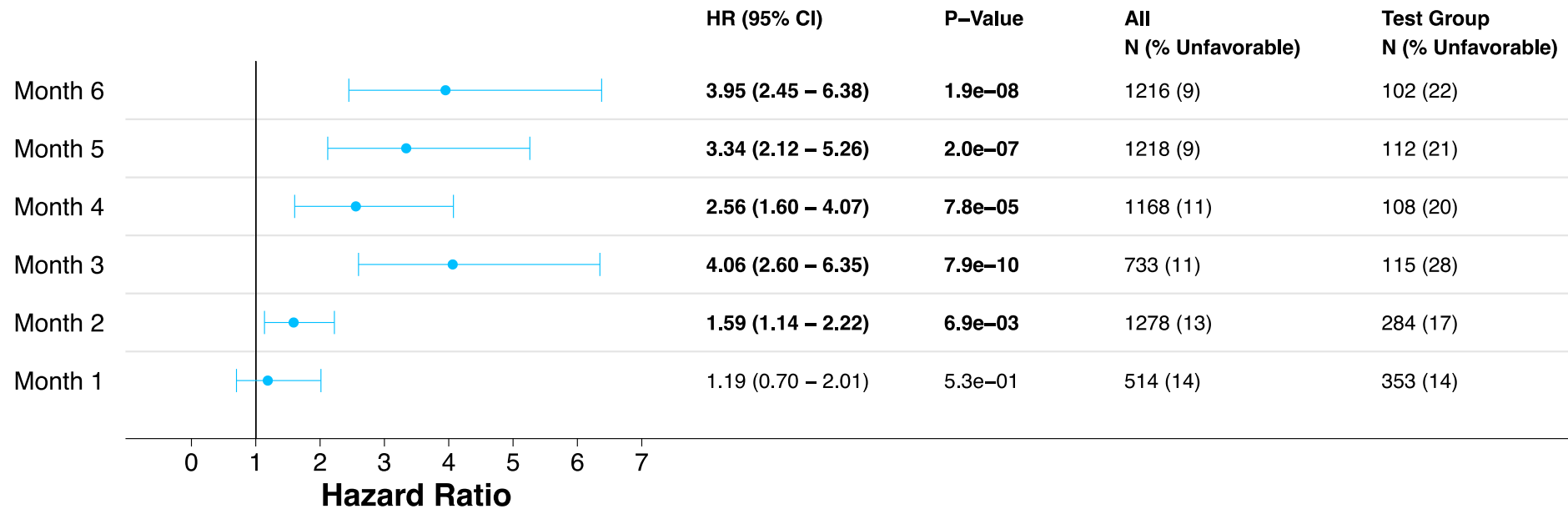
On Treatment MGIT



On Treatment Smear Status

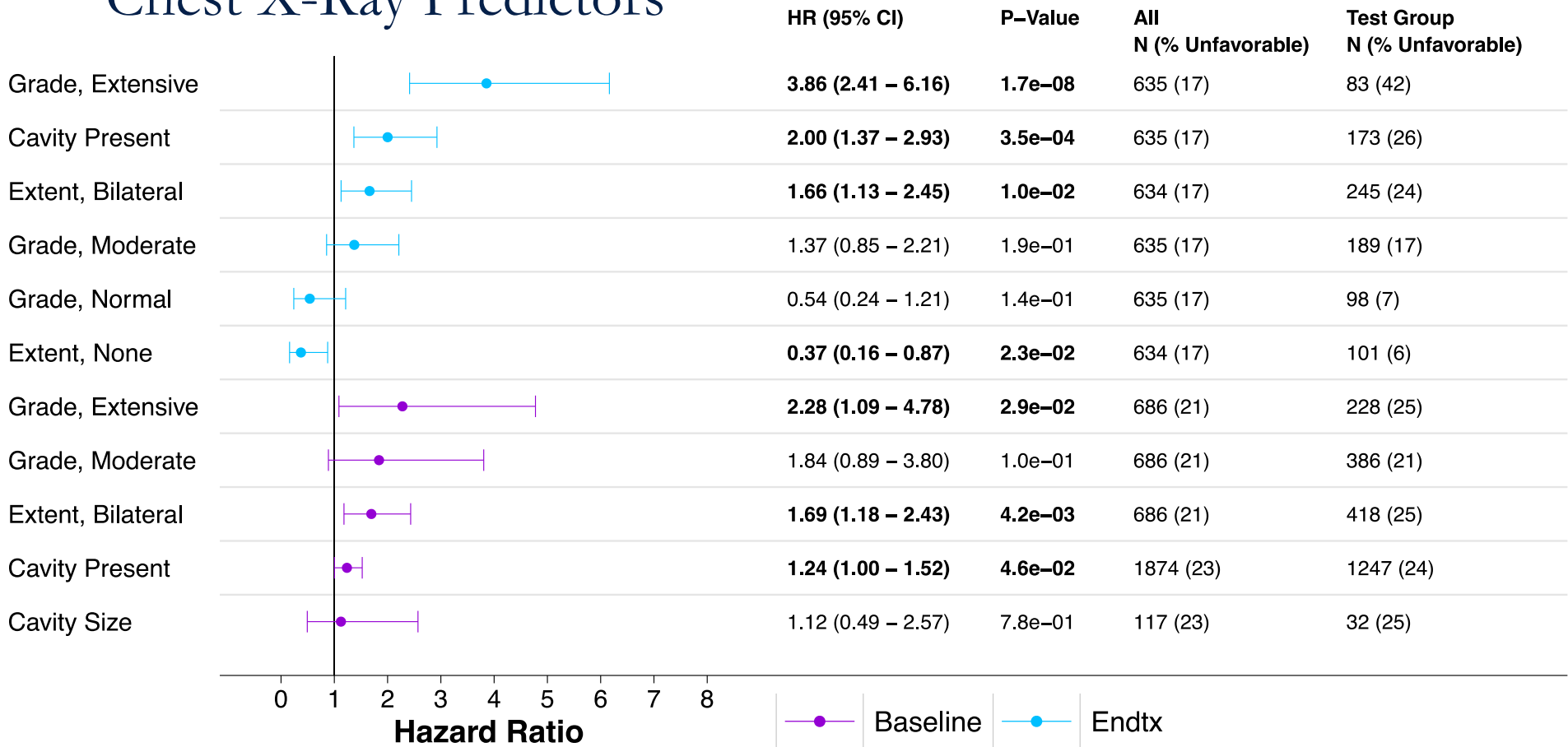


On Treatment Culture Status

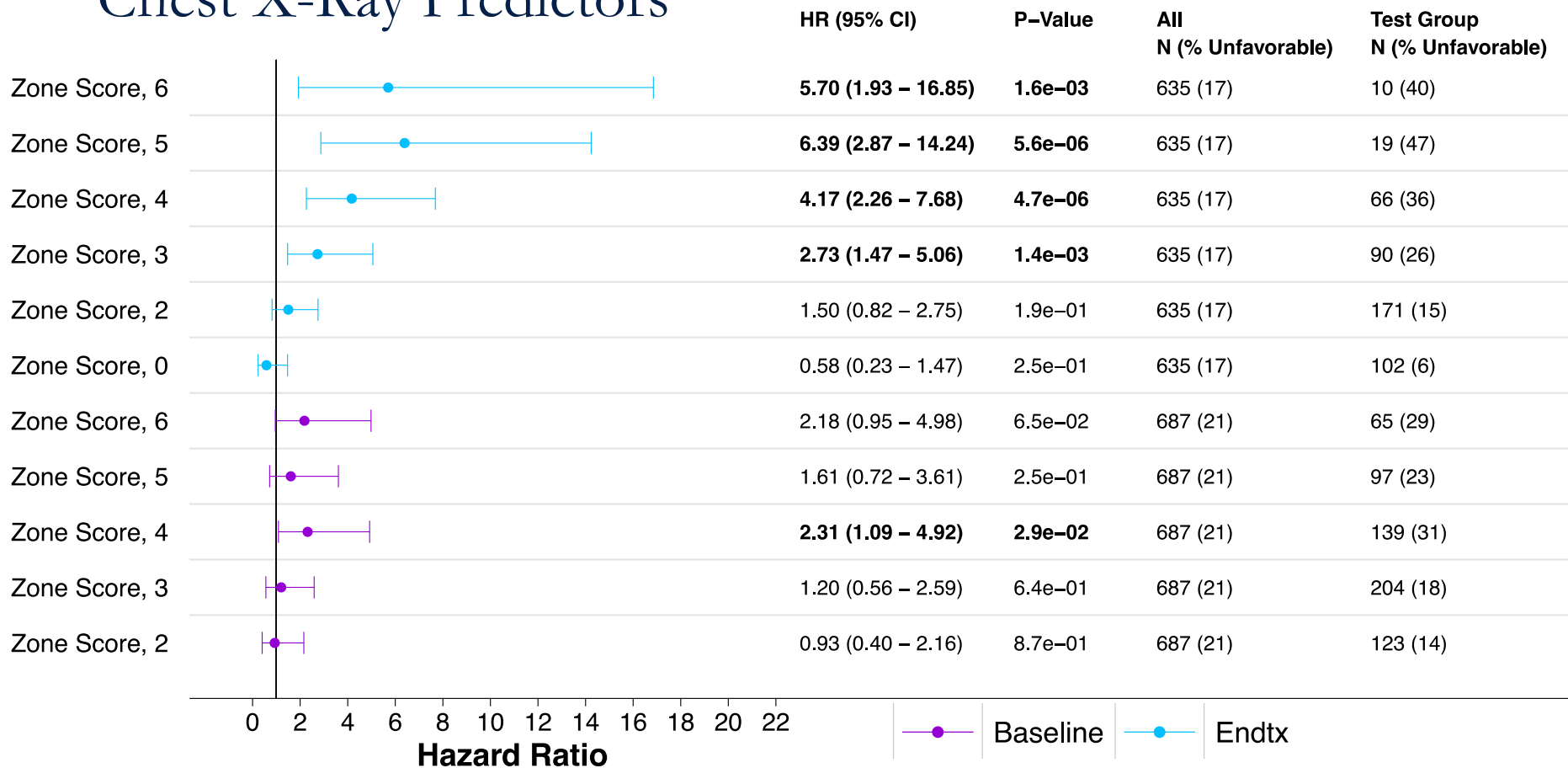


4 month - Other predictors of interest

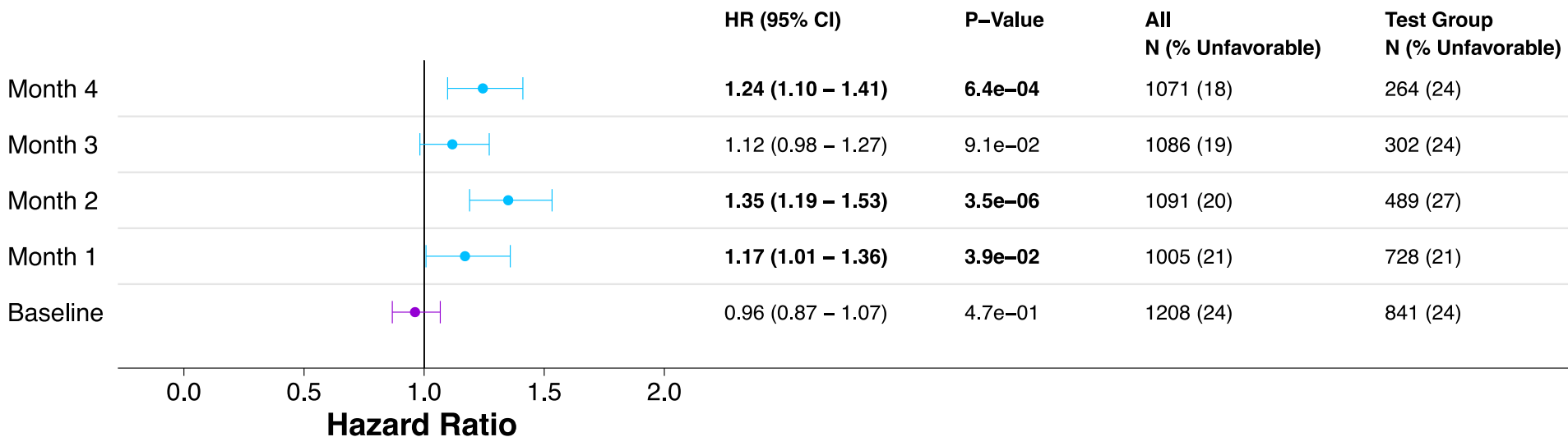
Chest X-Ray Predictors





Chest X-Ray Predictors

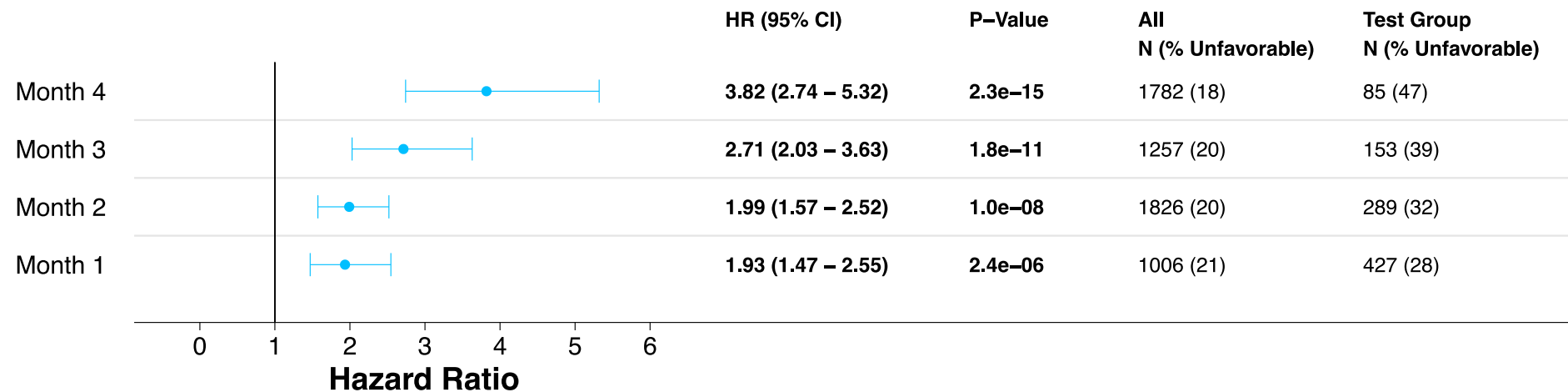


On Treatment MGIT

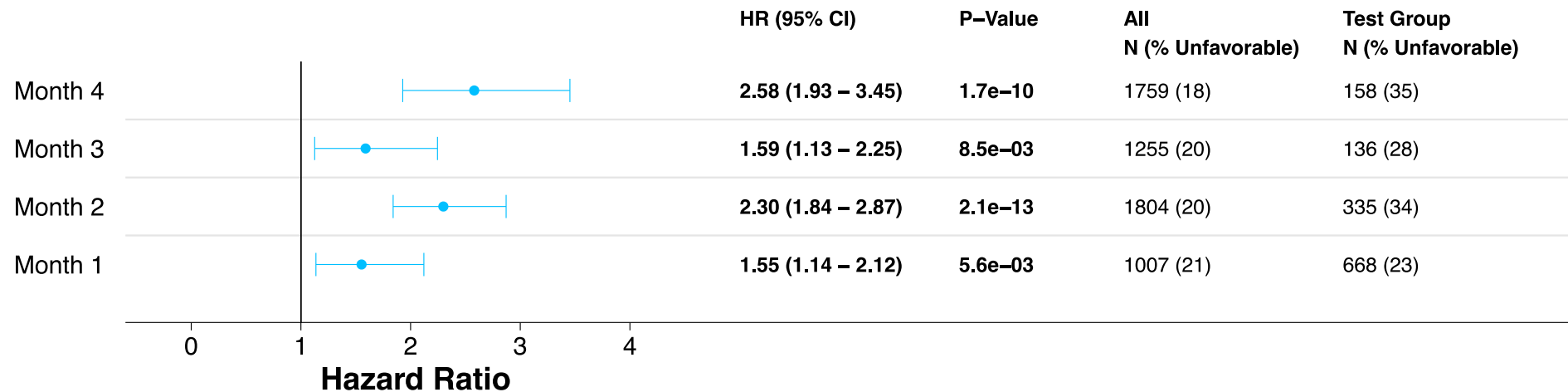


 Baseline
  On Treatment

On Treatment Smear Status



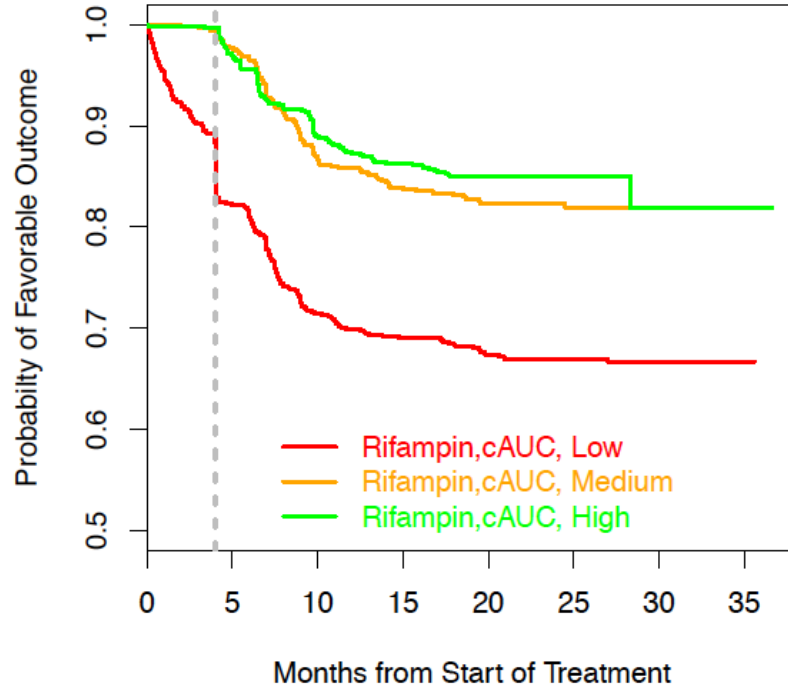
On Treatment Culture Status



4 month arms: Summary Results (Hazard ratios)

Predictor	MITT		PP	
	HR (95% CI)	p- value	HR (95% CI)	p-value
Moxifloxacin	3.1 (2.2-4.3)	<10 ⁻⁹	4.7 (2.2-10)	<10 ⁻⁴
Cumulative R AUC	0.02 (0.01-0.11)	<10 ⁻⁵	0.001 (0.0001-0.01)	<10 ⁻⁷
SMEAR 4+	1.5 (1.1-1.9)	<10 ⁻²	1.8 (1.2-2.7)	<10 ⁻²
HIV+	-	-	2.2 (1.4-3.6)	<10 ⁻²
CAVITY	-	-	1.4 (1-2)	<10 ⁻²
Other predictors of interest				
FQ C _{max} (high)	0.55 (0.33-0.95)	<0.05		

Impact of Rifampin PK (4 month cumulative exposure)



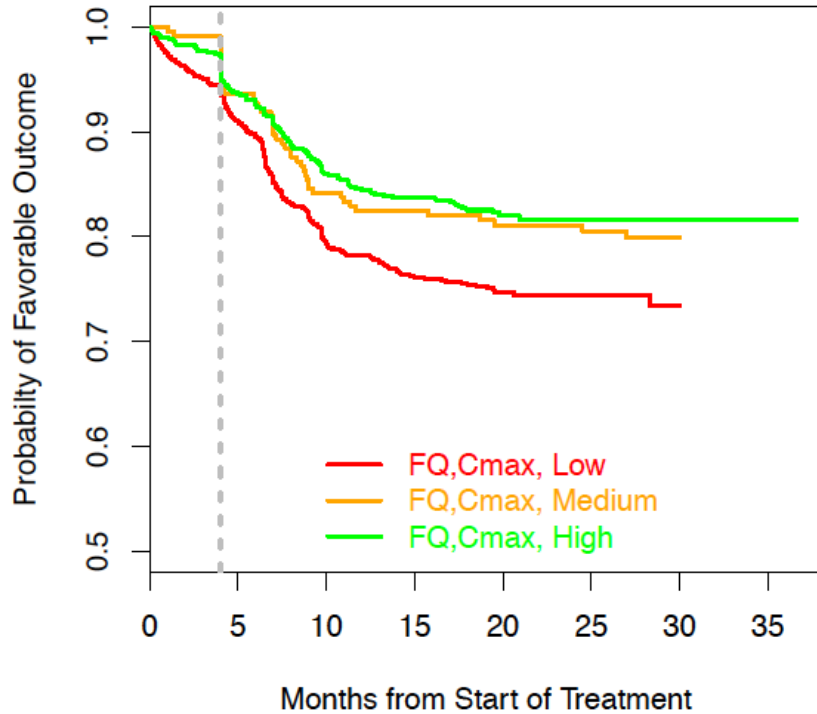
cAUC <3314 - Low

cAUC <4140 – Median

cAUC >4140 – High

Reference: Typical Patient having 120 tablets of R: cAUC=4200 mg*h/L

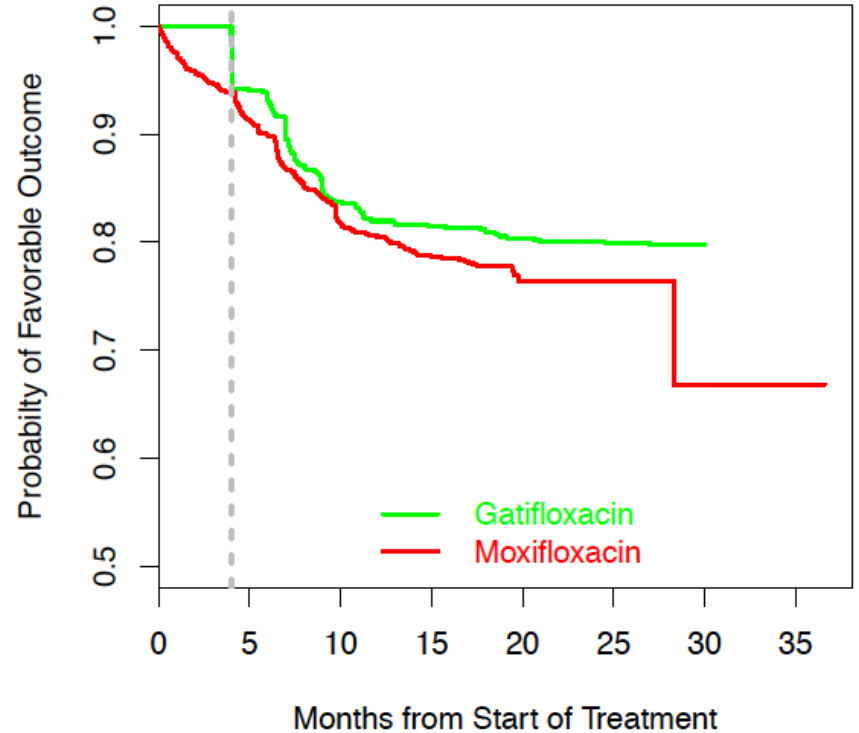
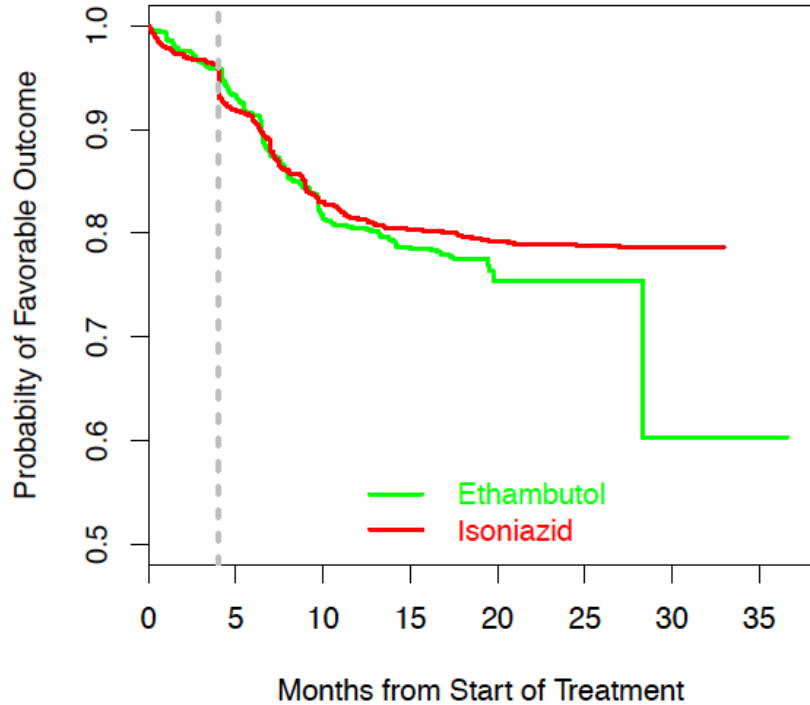
Impact of FQ PK (Cmax at SS)



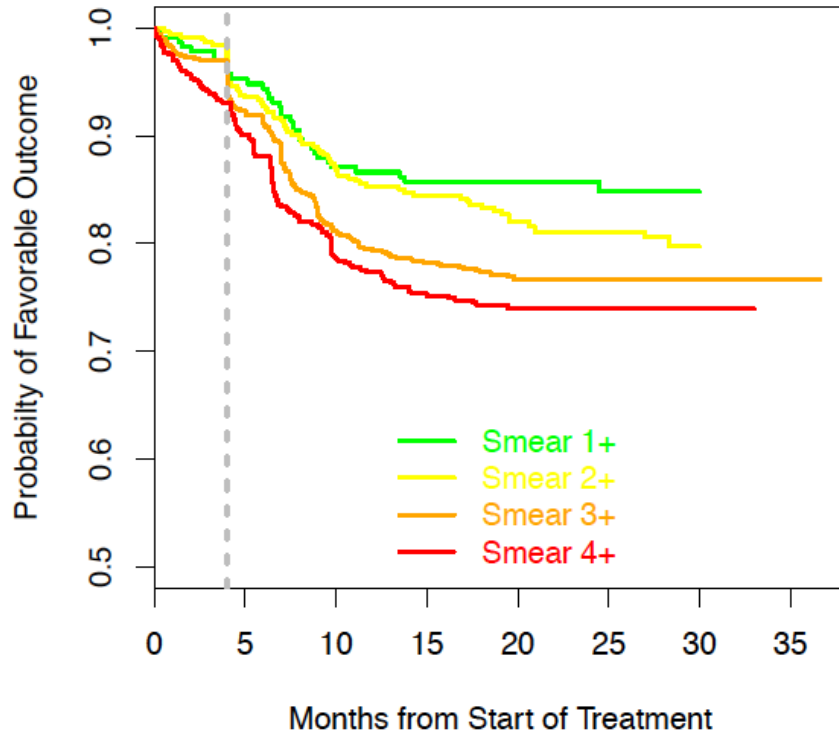
Patients divided in 3 groups depending on their relative FQ PK compared to the rest of the group:

Low Cmax – all patients having Moxi or Gati
Cmax in lower tertile

Indications: H and G performing slightly better

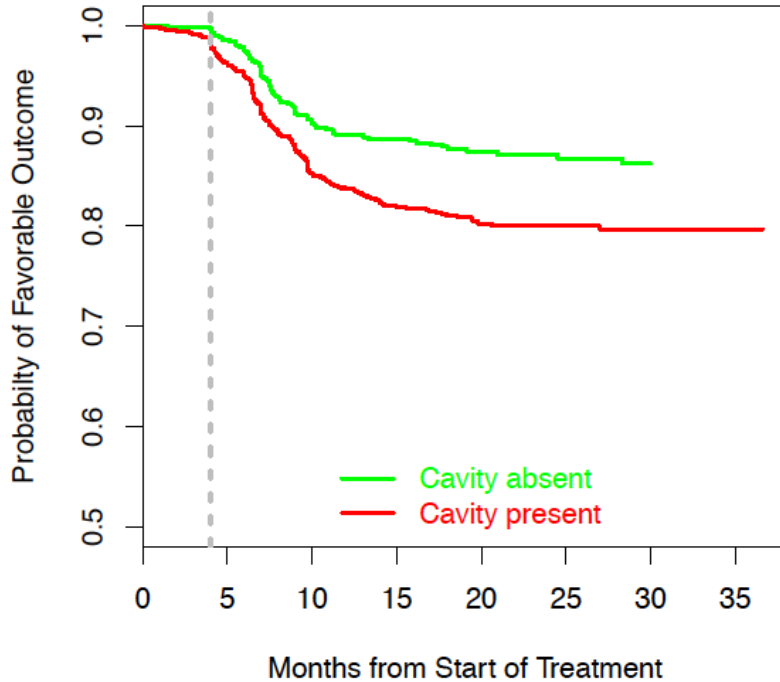


Impact of Baseline Severity (Smear) (Smear)



Smear 4+: HR 2.7(1.8-4.1)
Smear 3+: 1.6 (1.1 – 2.3)

Impact of Baseline Severity (Cavity)

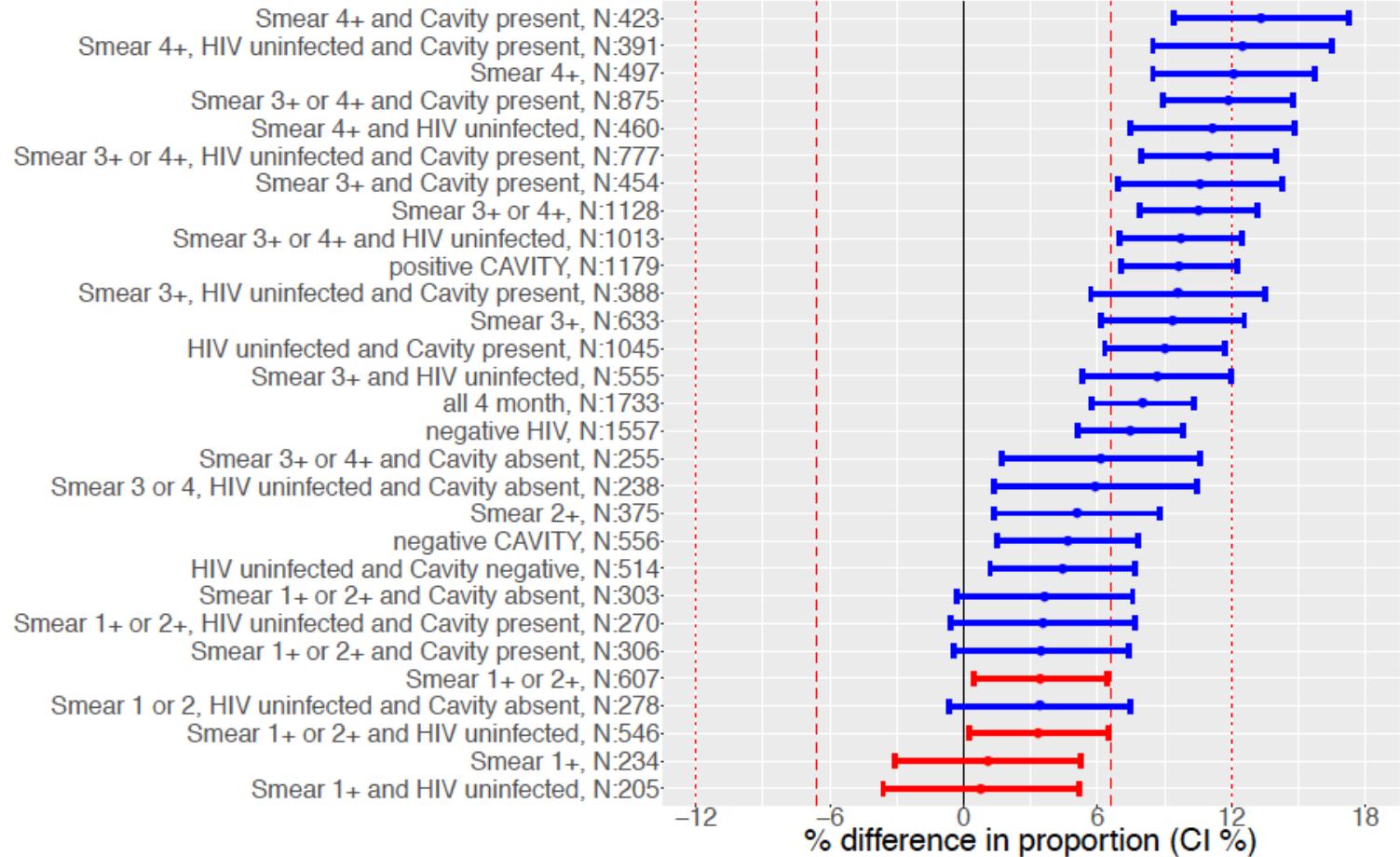


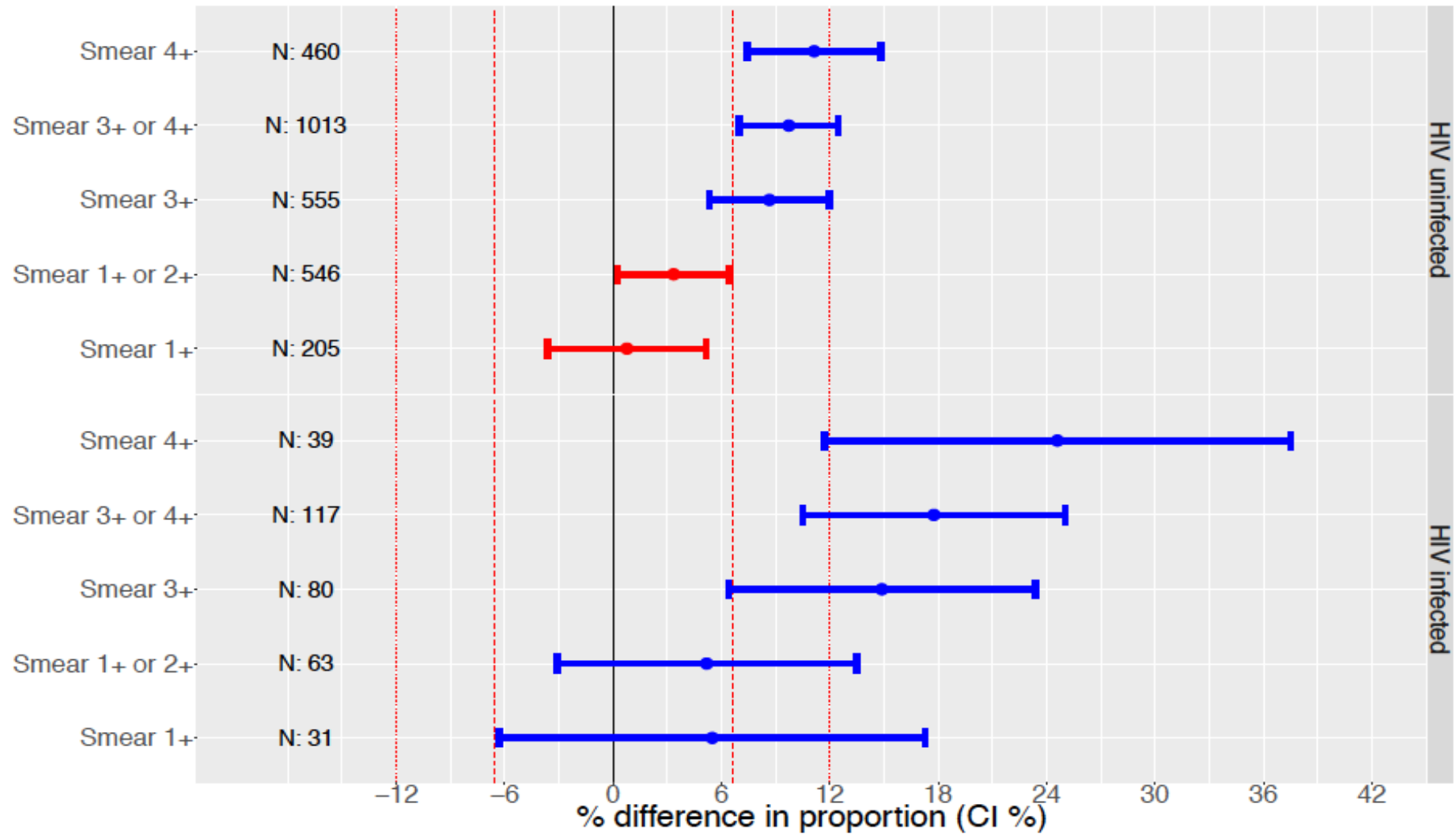
Cavity: HR 1.4(1-2)

Evaluating 4 month treatment

Favors 4 months

Favors 6 months





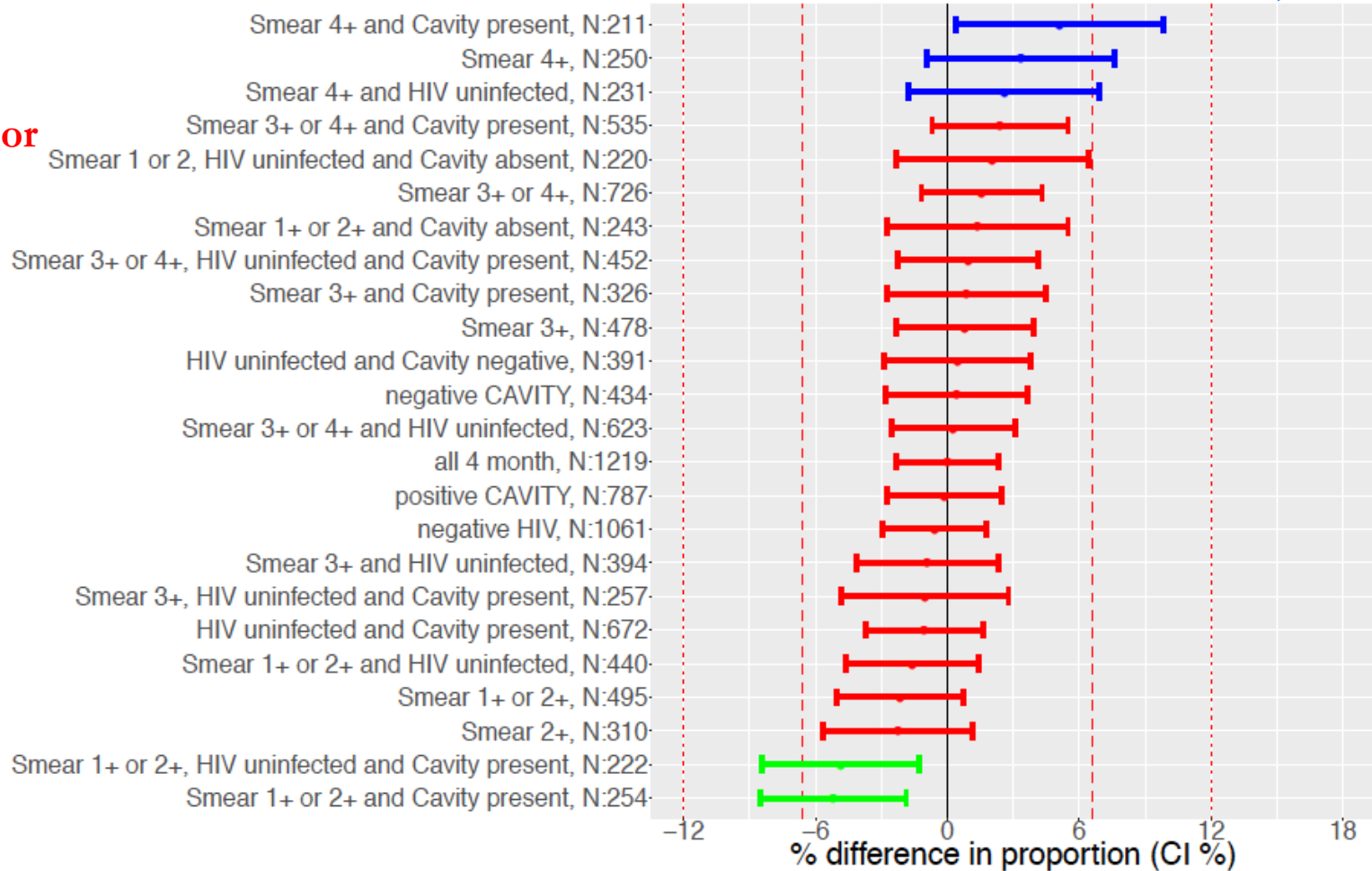
Evaluating RHZE

← **Favors shorter** **Favors longer** →

Superior

Non-Inferior

Inferior



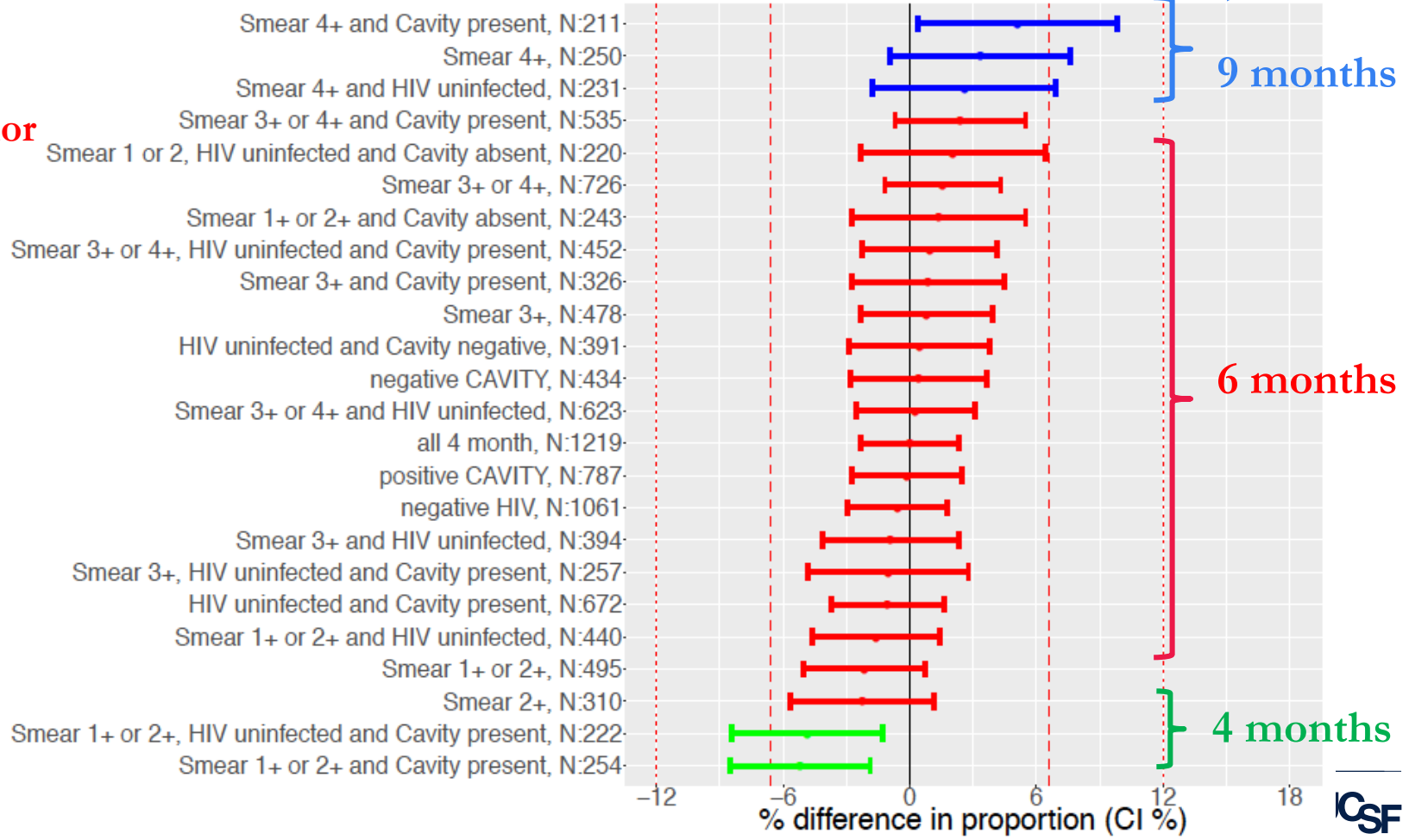
Evaluating RHZE

Favors shorter Favors longer

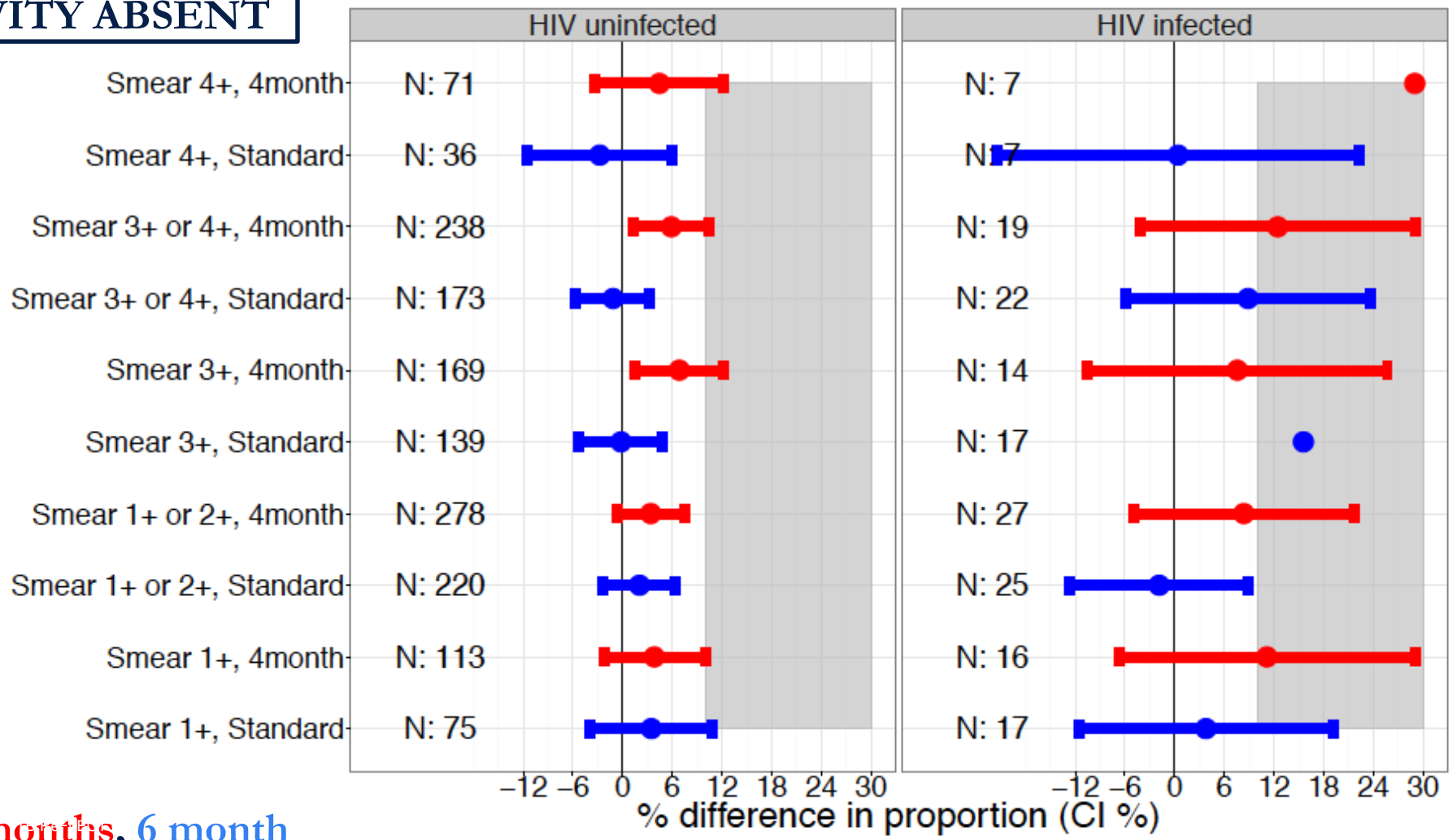
Superior

Non-Inferior

Inferior

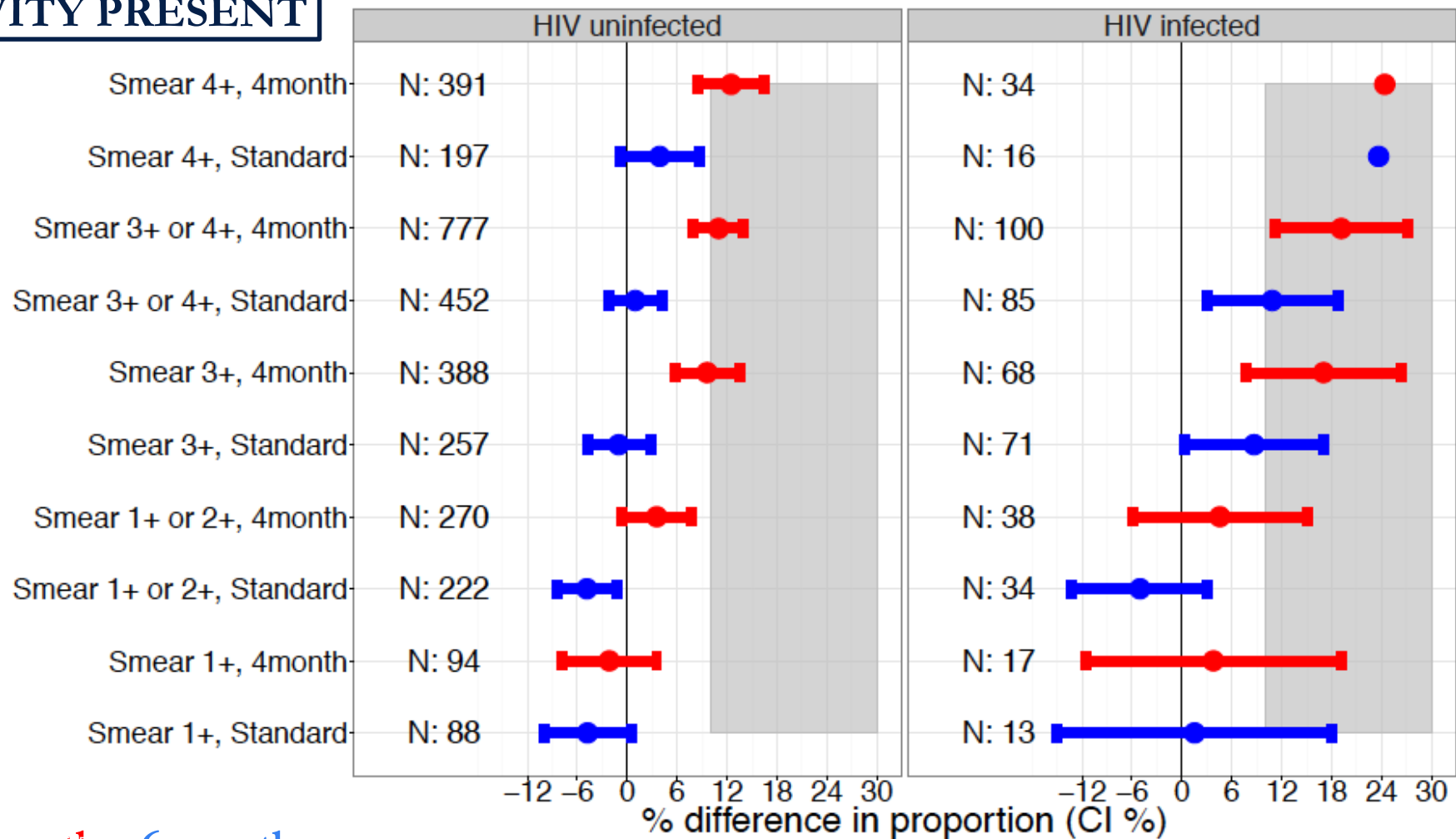


CAVITY ABSENT



4 months, 6 month

CAVITY PRESENT



4 months, 6 month