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The "Titi" study Transmission Investiguée de la Tuberculose Infantile

Valérie Schwoebel Childhood TB working group meeting Liverpool, 26 October 2016





Background

- A workshop was organized by The Union in January 2014 in Benin with NTP (managers/childhood TB focal points) and paediatricians from 8 countries in francophone Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Madagascar, Niger
- The objective of the workshop was to identify key actions to improve the control of childhood TB
- Among the major conclusions of the workshop : systematic investigation and preventive therapy for children <5 years who are contacts of contagious TB cases, although internationally and nationally recommended, remain partially implemented and are not fully documented

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Workshop recommendations

On operational research :

- To conduct a study on how to implement and document systematic investigation and preventive therapy for contact children < 5 years within the NTP framework
- To conduct a study on how to implement a shorter RH regimen for preventive therapy in children < 5 years

The Union together with 4 country teams (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR) decided to write a protocol of an implementation research study combining these 2 objectives and to submit it to Expertise-France for funding

Research grant obtained in 2015



National research teams

- 1 PI and 1 co-investigator
 - 1 NTP
 - 1 pediatrician or pneumologist
- 1 research assistant (social worker or anthropologist)
- Nurses
- Data managers

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Study objectives

- Primary objective is to demonstrate the feasibility of conducting contact investigation and preventive therapy within the framework of the NTP
- Specific objectives
 - Estimate the number of children < 5 years who are close contacts of sputum smear positive (SS+) cases
 - Determine the prevalence and analyse risk factors for active TB among contact children (at inclusion)
 - Determine the incidence of active TB in children during and after preventive therapy using 6H or 3 RH75/50
 - Assess children adherence to preventive therapy
 - Develop standardised simple recording & reporting tools



Sites - Population

Study sites

- Major city of each country: Cotonou, Ouagadougou, Douala, Bangui,
- 13 Basic Management Units (BMUs)

Study population

- 2 000 children : 500 per country
- Recruitment : screening of all adult SS+TB cases diagnosed in each BMU
 - Residence > 3 months
 - Home < 5 km of BMU
 - With children < 5 years living at home
 - Accepting to participate

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Inclusion (1)

• Step 1 : Basic Management Unit (BMU)

- As part of consultation of each new SS+ adult TB case
- Questionnaire : minimal information eligibility criteria
- Informed consent signed by parents of children

• Step 2 : Home visit

- Performed < 3 days of initial adult consultation
- Nurse and social worker/anthropologist
- Questionnaire on family structure and contacts
- Questionnaire for each child < 5 : contacts, symptoms & physical examination
- (Tuberculin Skin Test in some countries)
- BMU appointment

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Inclusion (2)

- Step 3 : clinical evaluation of child at BMU (nurse)
 - TST (read 48 72 h)
 - Chest X-ray : all read by a doctor using a standard form
 - Physical examination (height, weight, T° , RR)
 - Child referred to pediatrician if signs/symptoms suggestive of TB (cough, fever, weight loss, reduced playfulness) and/or abnormal X-Ray
 - If child not referred, or later found free of TB by pediatrician, preventive chemotherapy is initiated
 - RH 75/50 mg during 3 months (CAR, BF, CMR)
 - H 100 mg during 6 months in BEN

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Dosages

Weight bands	Isoniazid (mgs)	H50 tablet	H100 tablet
4-7 kg	50	1	1/2
8-11 kg	100	2	1
12-15 kg	150	3	1 1/2
16-24 kg	200	4	2

Table 4a. H50 or H100 tablets daily for 6 months duration (IPT – 6H)

Table 4b. RH 75/50 FDC daily for 3 months (3RH)

Weight bands	RH 75/50 tabs
4-7 kg	1
8-11 kg	2
12-15 kg	3
16-24 kg	4

For children that are 25 kg and above, use adult preparations: one tablet of H300mg or two RH150/75.



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Follow-up

Monthly during preventive chemotherapy

- 4 TB symptoms
- Physical examination
- Adherence to treatment
- Adverse reactions (AR)
- Quarterly after preventive chemotherapy
 - Up to 12 months after termination of therapy
 - 4 TB symptoms
 - Physical examination
- If any sign/symptom suggestive of TB or suspected AR, nurse refers the child to the pediatrician

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Chest X-Ray form

- Based on the « template chest X-Ray review tool » (Graham S et al. JID 2012)
 - 1. Airway compression or tracheal displacement
 - 2. Image suggestive of lymphadenopathy
 - 3. Air space opacification
 - 4. Nodular picture
 - 5. Pleural effusion
 - 6. Cavity
 - 7. Calcified parenchyma
 - 8. Vertebral spondylitis
- Conclusion : normal/abnormal suggestive of TB/abnormal suggestive of other disorder

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Register for preventive Tt

Mont Dat	h 0 e	Mont Dat	th 1 te	Mont Dat	:h 2 te	Mont Dat	h 3 œ	Result
Poids	Dose	Poids	Dose	Poids	Dose	Poids	Dose	TT (Treatment completed A (Treatment stopped for adverse reaction) PDV (lost to follow-up) DCD (death) F (transferred out) TB (tuberculosis)

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Progress

- The study has started successfully
 - Authorizations from the ethical committees (national, The Union) were obtained at the end of 2015
 - Inclusion started 01/04/16 and will last ~18 months.
 - Already > 500 children started on preventive therapy.
- No major problem encountered in conducting home visits, BMU visits, doctor visits and monthly follow-up
- Good participation of families, children happy to take RH75/50 (good taste!)
- Tools appear useful



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Challenges and perspectives

- Procurement of tuberculin has been a headache
- Quality and interpretation of chest X-rays appear heterogeneous between countries : NTPs lack experience in doing chest X-rays in young children
- The study highlights the needs for training NTP staff in children clinical evaluation and in obtaining specimen (gastric aspiration) for TB diagnosis
- Final results expected for end-2018, but lessons could be learned from preliminary results next year

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Thank you for your attention