



Published in final edited form as:

Clin Infect Dis. 2017 October 01; 65(7): 1085–1093. doi:10.1093/cid/cix505.

High Rate of Treatment Completion in Program Settings with 12-Dose Weekly Isoniazid and Rifapentine (3HP) for Latent *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Infection

Amy L. Sandul¹, Nwabunie Nwana¹, J. Mike Holcombe², Mark N. Lobato^{1,3}, Suzanne Marks¹, Risa Webb^{2,4}, Shu-Hua Wang⁵, Brock Stewart¹, Phil Griffin⁶, Garrett Hunt⁷, Neha Shah^{1,8}, Asween Marco⁹, Naveen Patil⁹, Leonard Mukasa⁹, Ruth N. Moro¹, John Jereb¹, Sundari Mase¹, Terence Chorba¹, Sapna Bamrah-Morris¹, and Christine S. Ho¹

¹Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STDs, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

²Mississippi State Department of Health, Jackson, Mississippi, USA

³Connecticut Department of Public Health, Hartford, Connecticut, USA

⁴University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, Mississippi, USA

⁵Ohio State University Medical Center, Columbus, Ohio, USA

⁶Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Topeka, Kansas, USA

⁷Nationwide Children's Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, USA

⁸California Department of Public Health, San Francisco, California, USA

⁹Arkansas Department of Health, Little Rock, Arkansas, USA

Abstract

Background—RCTs demonstrated the newest LTBI regimen, 12 weekly doses of directly observed isoniazid and rifapentine (3HP), as efficacious as 9 months of isoniazid (9H) with a

Corresponding author: A. L. Sandul, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd, NE, Mail Stop E-07, Atlanta, GA, 30329 (ASandul@cdc.gov).

Disclaimer: The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or other authors' affiliated institutions.

Conflicts of Interest: None of the authors have any indirect or direct potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

The 3HP Post-Marketing Assessment Group includes the following investigators and sites: Christine Ho, Nwabunie N. Nwana, Amy L. Sandul, Mark Lobato, Suzanne Marks, Sapna Bamrah-Morris, Terence Chorba, Sundari Mase, John Jereb, Ruth Moro, Brock Stewart, Neha Shah, and Vernard Green, Division of TB Elimination, National Centers for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia; Mike Holcombe, and Risa Webb, Mississippi State Department of Health, Jackson; Shu-Hua Wang, Columbus Public Health, Columbus; Garrett Hunt, Nationwide Children's Hospital, Columbus; Simona Lang, and Lynn Sosa, Connecticut Department of Public Health, Hartford; Asween Marco, Leonard Mukasa, and Naveen Patil, Arkansas Department of Health, Little Rock; Phil Griffin, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Topeka; Jane Moore, Virginia Department of Health, Richmond; Seth Edmunds and Tammy McKenna, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Columbia; Rose Sales, Georgia Department of Public Health, Atlanta; Elaine Darnall and Arlene Ryndak, Kane County Health Department, Kane County; Angela Goodbody and Richard Brostrom, Hawaii Department of Health, Honolulu; Diana Fortune, New Mexico Department of Health, Santa Fe; Maria Galvis, Southern Nevada Health District, Las Vegas; Deborah Sotd and Dean Tsukiyama, Minnesota Department of Health, Minneapolis; Neha Shah, California Department of Public Health, Richmond; Sherri Wheeler and Sarah Bur, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Washington, DC.

greater completion rate (82% versus 69%); however, 3HP has not been assessed in routine health care settings.

Methods—Observational cohort of LTBI patients receiving 3HP through 16 US programs was used to assess treatment completion, adverse drug reactions (ADRs), and factors associated with treatment discontinuation.

Results—Of 3288 patients eligible to complete 3HP, 2867 (87.2%) completed treatment. Children 2–17 years had the highest completion rate, 94.5% (155/164). Patients reporting homelessness had a completion rate of 81.2% (147/181). In univariable analyses, discontinuation was lowest among children (relative risk [RR], 0.44 [95% CI, 0.23–0.85]; $P = .014$), and highest in persons ≥ 65 years (RR, 1.72 [95% CI, 1.25–2.35] $P = .001$). In multivariable analyses, discontinuation was lowest among contacts of patients with TB disease (adjusted relative risk [ARR], 0.68 [95% CI, 0.52–0.89]; $P = .005$), and students (ARR, 0.45 [95% CI, 0.21–0.98]; $P = .044$); highest with incarceration (ARR, 1.43 [95% CI, 1.08–1.89]; $P = .013$) and homelessness (ARR, 1.72 [95% CI, 1.25–2.39]; $P = .001$). ADRs were reported by 1174 (35.7%) patients, of whom 891 (76.0%) completed treatment.

Conclusions—Completion of 3HP in routine health care settings was greater overall than rates reported from clinical trials, and greater than historically observed using other regimens among reportedly nonadherent populations. Widespread use of 3HP for LTBI treatment could accelerate elimination of TB disease in the United States.

Keywords

Mycobacterium tuberculosis; latent tuberculosis infection; isoniazid; rifapentine; 3HP

Recommendations for improving prevention and control of tuberculosis (TB) in the United States include testing and treatment of persons for latent TB infection (LTBI) [1]. Reactivation of LTBI accounts for the majority of TB disease cases; therefore, finding and treating LTBI is a key component of the US strategy for TB elimination [2].

Daily self-administered isoniazid (INH) has been the standard therapy for LTBI for ~ 50 years, but its effectiveness is limited by drug toxicity and low rates of treatment completion because of the long duration of INH-monotherapy regimens [3]. Adoption of shorter, safer regimens is important for increasing treatment completion rates. Randomized controlled trials have demonstrated that, compared to 6–9 months of daily INH, the 3HP regimen of 12 once-weekly doses (3 months) of rifapentine (RPT) plus INH by directly observed therapy (DOT) is statistically non-inferior to longer INH regimens for preventing TB and is more likely to be completed [4–6].

Although 3HP is recommended as an alternative to daily INH and preferred for patients who cannot or are unlikely to complete a longer regimen [2], acceptance and benefits of 3HP that have been observed in controlled clinical trials merit confirmation among diverse populations and programmatic settings. We sought to measure rates of 3HP treatment completion in US non-research settings, determine factors associated with treatment discontinuation, and conduct surveillance for adverse drug reactions (ADRs).

METHODS

Project Design

This post-marketing project was an observational cohort assessment of directly observed 3HP (weight-adjusted, maximal dose of 900mg each of RPT (P) and INH (H) for patients weighing ≥ 50 kg), implemented through clinics across the United States, including health departments, student health centers, correctional facilities, and shelters for persons experiencing homelessness. Solicitations for participation were sent to TB controllers in all US jurisdictions, and a meeting was convened with interested clinicians and program managers to develop standard data collection instruments and assess site-specific needs for data collection. Participating project sites agreed programs would share de-identified patient data on the basis of their standard practices. Data were observational, dose adherence was assessed by DOT, and ADR surveillance was based on patient self-report; the methods were designed to be minimally intrusive for participating sites and required only routine practices in their programs. Project sites were self-selected and most participating programs used 3HP for all LTBI treatment. Local standards and indications for treatment were used at participating sites for LTBI diagnosis, and programs developed their own clinical protocols and training for 3HP treatment implementation and monitoring. Monitoring of patients who took 3HP included a dose and symptom review checklist. A database with 3 nested tiers (basic, standard, and comprehensive) for data collection was developed to accommodate differing capacities at the volunteer sites. Basic data collection included patient demographics, weekly dose and symptom review, and final disposition. Standard data collection consisted of basic data collection elements plus selected medical conditions and population risk factors for TB, and concomitant medications. Comprehensive data collection included all data collected in the standard data collection plus any additional patient medications or medical conditions. Standard and comprehensive tier patient care data included co-morbid medical conditions, medication use, behavioral risk factors, and population risk factors for TB [1]. Co-morbid medical conditions included conditions that impair the immune system or involve use of medications that suppress immune response and predispose to active TB disease (including diabetes, chronic renal disease, immunocompromised (unspecified), hepatitis, chronic lung disease, malnutrition, gastrectomy or jejunioileal bypass) and common conditions that involve concomitant use of medications that pose potential drug interactions (including hypertension, seizure disorder, and mental health disorder). Any medical condition was defined as a patient reporting a co-morbid medical condition or any other medical condition. Behavioral risk factors were alcohol use defined as more than two drinks per day, current or past smoking, intravenous drug use, and non-intravenous drug use (IDU). Any substance use risk was defined as a patient reporting current or past history of smoking, use of alcohol, IDU, or non-IDU. Population risk factors for TB included being a migrant worker, health care worker, or an employee or resident in a TB-risk setting (eg, homeless shelter, correctional facility, long-term care facility).

Six sites were in the basic data collection tier, 4 in the standard tier, and 6 in the comprehensive tier. Sites were geographically representative across the United States: 1 in the Northeast, 4 in the West, 5 in the Midwest, and 6 in the South. One participating site was

federal with 7 health facilities in 6 states. Each site was provided a database shell corresponding to its respective specific tier of data collection. Data were collected for patients who received 1 3HP treatment dose during June 2011 through December 2013, in accordance with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations [2].

ADRs were defined as any symptoms reported since receipt of the last 3HP dose [7]. Throughout treatment, patients were asked at each weekly DOT visit, or any interim visits or calls, to report any ADRs or symptoms experienced since administration of the prior week's medication dose.

Outcome Measures and Associated Factors

Patient care data collected at all sites included demographics, treatment reason, and history of homelessness or incarceration anytime during the 12 months before 3HP initiation. Reasons for treatment initiation with 3HP were per local policy, not mutually exclusive, and included risk for TB exposure or infection, foreign birth in a high prevalence country, and persons at high risk for progression to TB disease if infected (eg, persons with human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] or other immunosuppressive medical conditions, persons taking medications known to increase the risk for disease, and persons with prior inadequately treated TB).

Treatment outcomes were completion, temporary discontinuation due to ADRs with subsequent continuation and treatment completion, discontinuation due to ADRs (ie, provider or patient decision), discontinuation as a result of loss to follow-up, and substitution of an alternate regimen. Treatment completion for 3HP was defined as documented receipt of 11 or 12 3HP doses, each at least 3 days apart with no more than 5 doses given within a 28 day period, within 16 weeks of initiating treatment. Patient final disposition deemed completion included treatment without interruption, and temporary halting with subsequent continuation and completion. Patient final disposition deemed discontinuation included stopping due to ADRs, switching to an alternate regimen, and loss to follow-up.

Data Management and Statistical Analysis

Patient data were entered into Microsoft Access 2010 databases (Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, Washington) developed by CDC. In April 2014, participating sites exported their data files to an encrypted, password-protected secure file transport protocol site at CDC. After files were downloaded from CDC's secure site, data for each participating site were cleaned; quality and validation checks were run; and incomplete and missing data points for individual patients were queried with site collaborators. After review for internal consistency and completeness, data from all 16 sites were collated into a single data set. All tiers were combined for calculating overall completion rates, and the standard and comprehensive tiers were combined for subgroup analyses.

Statistical analyses were performed using SAS® 9.3 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina). We described patient characteristics of the entire cohort and calculated discontinuation percentages for demographic, treatment indication, medical conditions, and behavioral risk factors. We modeled the association of 3HP discontinuation in univariable and multivariable

log-binomial regression models by calculating relative risk. Each univariable model looked at the association of 3HP discontinuation with potential risk factors individually; age was assessed as a continuous variable and as a categorical variable in separate univariable models. Relative risk (RR) values, 95% confidence intervals (CIs), and *P*-values were calculated for each potential risk factor. Independent risk factors were tested for significance at a level of *P* 0.05.

Two multivariable regression analyses using backward elimination were performed to calculate adjusted relative risks (ARRs) using log-binomial regression. Factors considered for inclusion in the models were selected a priori and chosen based on subject-domain judgement. Age was modeled as a continuous variable in multivariable analyses.

The first model examined the effect of demographic and population factors on 3HP treatment discontinuation while controlling for the effect of individual treatment sites for all patients starting treatment (n=3288). The second model examined the association of medical conditions and behavioral risk factors with 3HP treatment discontinuation among the subgroup of patients (n=2389) from standard and comprehensive tier sites, while controlling for age. In both multivariable models, associations between covariates and 3HP treatment discontinuation were considered significant at *P*<.05. Treatment reasons, medical conditions, and behavioral risk factors were dichotomous variables. Potential interactions were hypothesized a priori, interaction terms were entered into the models with all covariates to assess their effect. Interaction terms significant at *P* 0.10 were explored [8]. We found no evidence of interaction among variables in the model.

Ethics Oversight

CDC determined this assessment of postmarketing experiences was public health practice and the project did not involve an investigational intervention, clinical research activities, or procedures for which written consent was required. Each participating site obtained ethical review and approval for participation in accordance with local requirements.

LTBI treatment was not a US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved indication for RPT when this assessment began, although 3HP use was recommended by CDC [2]. The FDA approved a labeling change (RPT in combination with INH for LTBI) on December 2, 2014 [9].

RESULTS

Of 3327 patients who received 1 dose of 3HP, treatment was stopped for 39 (1.2%) when a contraindication developed or was identified. Of those 39 patients, 2 had negative QuantiFERON results (lack of LTBI diagnosis), and 37 had contraindications for 3HP: 20 were contacts of INH-resistant index cases; 14 were women who became pregnant; 2 had HIV infection and were taking highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART); and 1 had TB disease. Among the remaining 3288 patients, 421 (12.8%) discontinued treatment (Figure 1). Discontinuation rates across the sites ranged from 0.0% to 19.2% (Supplemental Table 1).

Of the 3288 patients who could have completed treatment, 2928 (89.1%) were aged 18–64 years and 1994 (60.6%) had been born in the United States. Demographic characteristics of the patient cohort are presented in Table 1. Children and adolescents aged 2–17 years had the highest treatment completion rates (155 of 164; 94.5%), and patients aged ≥65 years had the lowest (154 of 196; 78.6%). Twelve children were aged 2–11 years, and 11 completed the regimen. Eight (5.2%) of 155 children aged 12–17 years discontinued treatment: 4 had ADRs; 1 was lost to follow-up; 1 refused DOT and requested self-administered therapy but did not return for follow-up; and 2 were siblings whose parents disallowed further treatment.

Hispanic patients had the highest rate of treatment completion, and non-Hispanic white patients had the lowest (90.8% versus 82.5%). Treatment completion was higher for foreign-born patients than for US-born patients (90.3% versus 85.2%). Patients with diabetes mellitus comprised 7.4% (176 of 2389) of the patient subgroup with medical conditions, and 83.5% completed treatment.

Approximately one-third (1174 of 3288; 35.7%) of patients reported ≥1 ADRs during treatment. Among all patients who reported any reaction temporally associated with taking a 3HP dose, the most common reactions were nausea, fatigue, sore muscles, headache, fever or chills, dizziness, and abdominal pain (Figure 2). Of patients reporting ADRs, 246 (21%) discontinued treatment; of those patients, 3HP was most frequently stopped after the third dose. Among patients who discontinued treatment (n = 246), the most frequently reported reactions were nausea, fever or chills, fatigue, sore muscles, rash or hives, dizziness, and headache. Of the 3327 who began 3HP, 26 (0.8%) were hospitalized and 19 (0.6%) patients were examined in emergency departments during their treatment course. No deaths or long-term sequelae were reported.

Most patients (2793 of 3288; 85%) completed treatment without interruption. Among patients with treatment interruption, 14.9% (74 of 495) temporarily halted but subsequently completed (Table 2); 23.2% (115 of 495) discontinued 3HP and were reported to have switched to an alternative regimen; 26.5% (131 of 495) of patients discontinued 3HP and stopped all LTBI treatment; and 35.4% (175 of 495) of patients were lost to follow-up (Supplemental Table 2).

Factors Associated with Treatment Discontinuation

In univariable analysis (Tables 2 and 3, unadjusted RR), the following characteristics were significantly associated with increased likelihood of discontinuation of 3HP treatment: aged ≥65 years, non-Hispanic white race/ethnicity, recent converter (ie, person with baseline tuberculin skin test who has ≥10mm increase in induration, or positive interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) with a documented previous negative TB test, within the past 2 years), homelessness in the 12 months before treatment, health care worker, or having any population risk factor. Patient factors significantly associated with lower likelihood of discontinuation of 3HP treatment included the following: aged 2–17 years, being the contact of a TB case, foreign birth, or being a student.

In the final multivariable model (Tables 2 and 3, ARR), the following factors were associated with significantly greater risk for discontinuing 3HP treatment: having been

incarcerated anytime during the 12 months before treatment, or having been homeless anytime during the 12 months before treatment. Patients who were significantly less likely to discontinue treatment were contacts of a TB case, or students.

Subgroup analyses of 2389 patients with data collected regarding co-morbid medical conditions and behavioral risks demonstrated the following factors associated with significantly greater risk for discontinuation of 3HP treatment in univariable analysis (Table 3): hepatitis, chronic lung disease, mental health problems, any medical condition, current or past smoking, or any substance use. In multivariable analyses, after controlling for all other medical conditions and behavioral factors, patients who were current or past smokers were significantly more likely to discontinue 3HP.

DISCUSSION

In this nationwide observational cohort assessment of treatment completion and associated ADRs to 3HP for treating LTBI, we determined that completion of the 3HP regimen among a diverse patient cohort treated at different types of clinical settings (87.2%) was at least as good as that observed in the clinical trial setting (82.1%) and substantively greater than most reported rates of completion for the standard 6–9 months of daily self-administered therapy with INH (30%–64%) [5–6, 10–13]. CDC recommendations for 3HP [2] were issued on the basis of findings from clinical trials; in contrast, this project assessed the frequency of ADR and treatment completion outcomes of 3HP offered in routine health care settings. Indications for treatment varied across participating sites, with the largest site offering 3HP to all persons with LTBI who did not have contraindications.

Approximately two-thirds of patients who took 3HP reported no ADRs during treatment. Of those who did report 1 reaction, 1 in 5 discontinued treatment. Children, adolescents, and younger adults were most likely to complete treatment, but even patients aged 65 years had higher completion rates for 3HP than observed with standard INH regimens overall [4, 10–11]. The preferred treatment for children age 2–11 years is 9H because data and experience with the 3HP regimen among this age group is limited [2]. However, our data are consistent with findings in 1 clinical trial: children age 2–17 years were more likely to complete treatment than any other age group and the regimen was well-tolerated [11].

High treatment completion rates were achieved for certain patient groups who historically have had low completion rates with INH-only regimens. This assessment included persons who were recently or currently homeless or in a correctional facility, persons known to be challenging to treat, especially with regimens that require daily dosing [12], and college students from high TB prevalence countries who may be lost to follow-up before completion of 6–9 months of INH [13]. Although these patient groups have previously been associated with higher risk of treatment discontinuation than other patient groups, their completion rates were still higher than traditionally seen with 6–9 months of INH. We attribute high rates of treatment completion among these populations to the practical advantages of a shorter, once-weekly regimen.

Treatment completion was also high among groups with chronic disease conditions. This is important because diabetes mellitus, HIV-infection, and certain other conditions are risk factors for progression to TB disease [14]. The majority of participating sites offered 3HP to all patients except those for whom 3HP was not recommended (ie, children aged <2 years, HIV-infected patients receiving HAART, pregnant women, and patients with presumed INH- or rifampin-resistant LTBI). We examined 10 medical conditions and determined that only persons who were current or past smokers were less likely to complete treatment. Patients with diabetes mellitus, HIV-infection not on HAART, or other immunocompromising conditions did well with the regimen; these groups did not have more ADRs or adverse events reported, and completed treatment at rates similar to other patient groups (Table 1).

One limitation of this project was that it was not a funded study, therefore standardized training was not provided to staff. Another limitation was that data capture was tiered for selected variables (eg, diabetes mellitus or substance use) and data were not solicited uniformly across sites. This project was conducted within routine program operations. As such, participating sites and local standards varied in how patients were selected. For example, at most sites, 3HP was used for all patients who did not have contraindications; at a small number of sites, the regimen was offered to specific patient cohorts (eg, homeless persons, correctional population). Programs also varied in how patient histories were taken, how dose and symptom review checklists were completed, and how patients were counseled regarding reporting of ADRs to medication doses. No additional guidance was provided for patient clinical assessment; participating providers might have had varying experience with the 3HP regimen and differed in their thresholds for discontinuing therapy when patients reported symptoms (eg, abdominal pain) or signs (eg, rash or fever) that might be construed as antecedent to a severe adverse event.

This project, reflecting the translation of research and guidelines into routine clinical practice, demonstrates that wider adoption of 3HP is possible and should be implemented [2, 4–6, 14]. Rates of 3HP completion were high for groups with historically low rates of completing LTBI regimens such as homeless persons and students. The consistently high rates of completion in programmatic settings, in contrast with 6 months of INH, hold promise of better returns for the investment of treating persons with LTBI to prevent TB disease.

The 3HP regimen for LTBI treatment was well tolerated by patients in routine health care settings, with high rates of completion and low rates of ADRs resulting in discontinuation, among all patient cohorts. Using the new regimen required preparatory and start-up efforts, but sites reported long-term efforts after roll-out were comparable with operating procedures for other LTBI regimens and had the benefit of higher rates of treatment completion. It is possible these findings underestimate the true effect of 3HP and other short course regimens on acceptability, uptake, and completion of treatment for LTBI. Expanded use of 3HP could facilitate successful treatment of more persons with LTBI to accelerate achieving the goal of TB elimination in the United States.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments

We thank the patients and providers who participated in this project.

Funding: This 3HP Post-Marketing Assessment work was supported by intramural Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funding for coordination of planning meetings and multi-year support for an Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education fellow for project coordination and data analyses. Participating sites received no additional funding for post-marketing assessment activities.

References

1. Taylor Z, Nolan CM, Blumberg HM. Controlling tuberculosis in the United States: recommendations from the American Thoracic Society, CDC, and the Infectious Diseases Society of America. *MMWR Recomm Rep.* 2005; 54 (RR-12).
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommendations for use of an isoniazid-rifapentine regimen with direct observation to treat latent *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2011; 60(48):1650–1653. [PubMed: 22157884]
3. Saukkonen J, Cohn D, Jasmer R, et al. An official ATS statement: hepatotoxicity of antituberculosis therapy. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2006; 174(8):935–952. DOI: 10.1164/rccm.200510-1666ST [PubMed: 17021358]
4. Sterling T, Villarino E, Borisov A, et al. TB Trials Consortium PREVENT TB Team. Three months of rifapentine and isoniazid for latent *tuberculosis* infection. *N Engl J Med.* 2011; 365(23):2155–2166. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1104875 [PubMed: 22150035]
5. Martinson N, Barnes G, Moulton L, et al. New regimens to prevent tuberculosis in adults with HIV infection. *N Engl J Med.* 2011; 365(1):11–20. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1005136 [PubMed: 21732833]
6. Schechter M, Zajdenverg R, Falco G, et al. Weekly rifapentine/isoniazid or daily rifampin/pyrazinamide for latent tuberculosis in household contacts. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2006; 173(8):922–926. DOI: 10.1164/rccm.200512-1953OC [PubMed: 16474028]
7. Marsh D. Merck Manual: Professional Version Kenilworth, NJ: Merck & Co., Inc; 2016 Adverse Drug Reactions (adverse drug effects). <http://www.merckmanuals.com/professional/clinical-pharmacology/adverse-drug-reactions/adverse-drug-reactions> [Accessed February 2, 2016]
8. Knol MJ, VanderWeele TJ. Recommendations for presenting analyses of effect modification and interaction. *Int J Epidemiol.* 2012; :1–7. DOI: 10.1093/ije/dyr218 [PubMed: 22523758]
9. Sanofi US Sanofi receives FDA approval of Priftin® (rifapentine) tablets for the treatment of latent tuberculosis infection [Press Release] Bridgewater, NJ: Sanofi US; Dec 2, 2014 <http://www.news.sanofi.us/press-releases?item=136875> [Accessed April 29, 2016]
10. LoBue P, Moser K. Use of isoniazid for latent tuberculosis infection in a public health clinic. *Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med.* 2003; 168:443–447. DOI: 10.1164/rccm.200303-390OC [PubMed: 12746255]
11. Villarino M, Scott N, Weis S, et al. International Maternal Pediatric and Adolescents AIDS Clinical Trials Group. Tuberculosis Trials Consortium. Treatment for preventing tuberculosis in children and adolescents: a randomized clinical trial of a 3-month, 12-dose regimen of a combination of rifapentine and isoniazid. *JAMA Pediatr.* 2015; 169(3):247–255. DOI: 10.1001/jamapediatrics.2014.3158 [PubMed: 25580725]
12. Nyamathi A, Stein J, Schumann A, et al. Latent variable assessment of outcomes in a nurse-managed intervention to increase latent tuberculosis treatment completion in homeless adults. *Health Psychol.* 2007; 26(1):68–76. DOI: 10.1037/0278-6133.1.68 [PubMed: 17209699]
13. Hess K, Goad J, Wu J, et al. Isoniazid completion rates for latent tuberculosis infection among college students managed by a community pharmacist. *J Am College Health.* 2009; 57(5):553–555. DOI: 10.3200/JACH.57.5.553-556

14. Marais BJ, Lonnroth K, Lawn SD, et al. Tuberculosis comorbidity with communicable and non-communicable diseases: integrating health services and control efforts. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2013; 13(5):436–448. DOI: 10.1016/S1473-3099(13)70015-X [PubMed: 23531392]

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

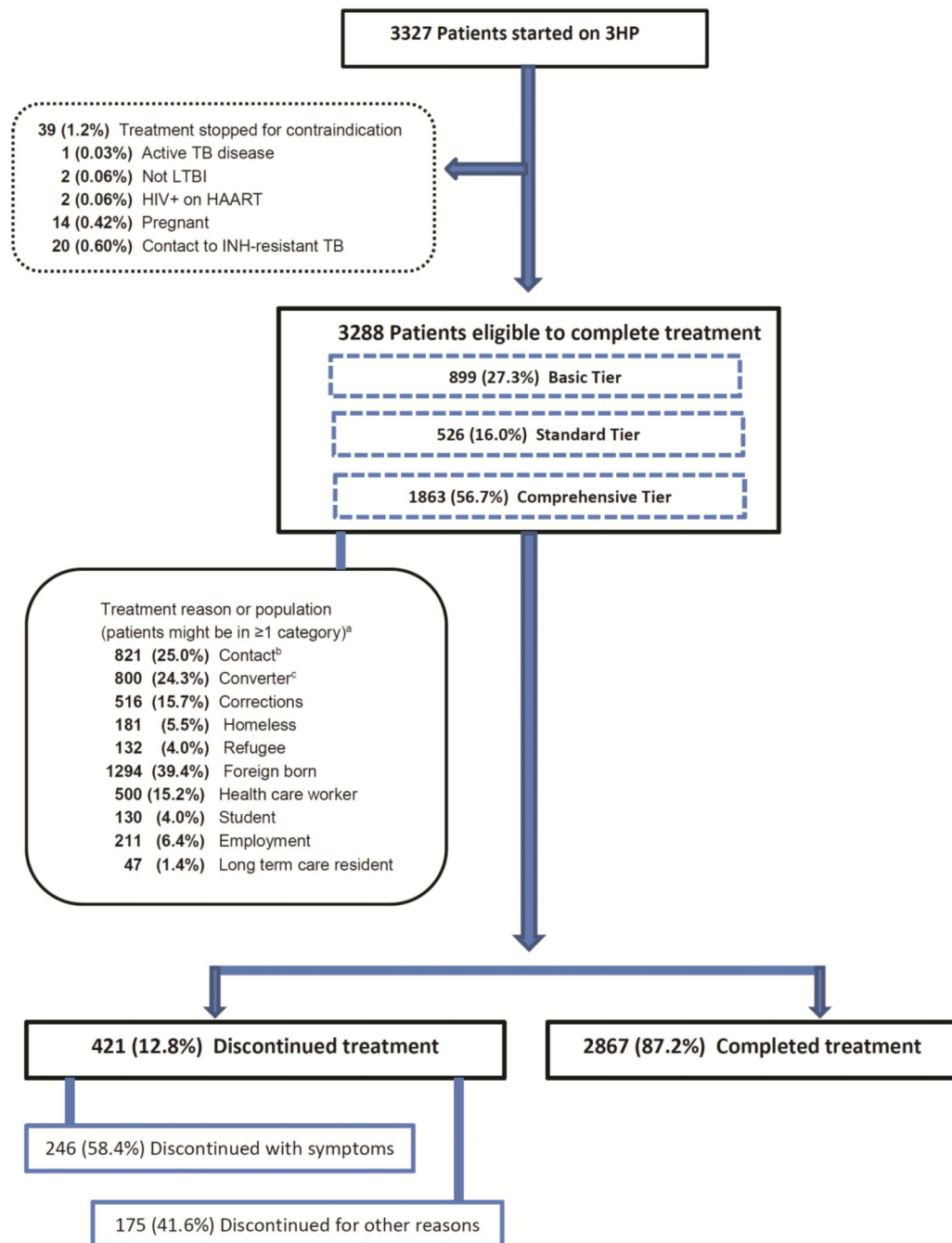


Figure 1. Profile of Persons with Latent TB Infection Who Took 3HP

^aTreatment reason per local policy are dichotomous factors: therefore, n does not equal 3288

^bRecent contact of person with contagious TB

^cPerson with baseline tuberculin skin test who has 10mm increase in induration, or positive IGRA with a documented negative TB test, within a 2-year period

Abbreviations: 3HP, a 3-month regimen of isoniazid and rifapentine; HAART, highly active antiretroviral treatment; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; IGRA, interferon-gamma release assay; LTBI, latent tuberculosis infection; TB, tuberculosis.

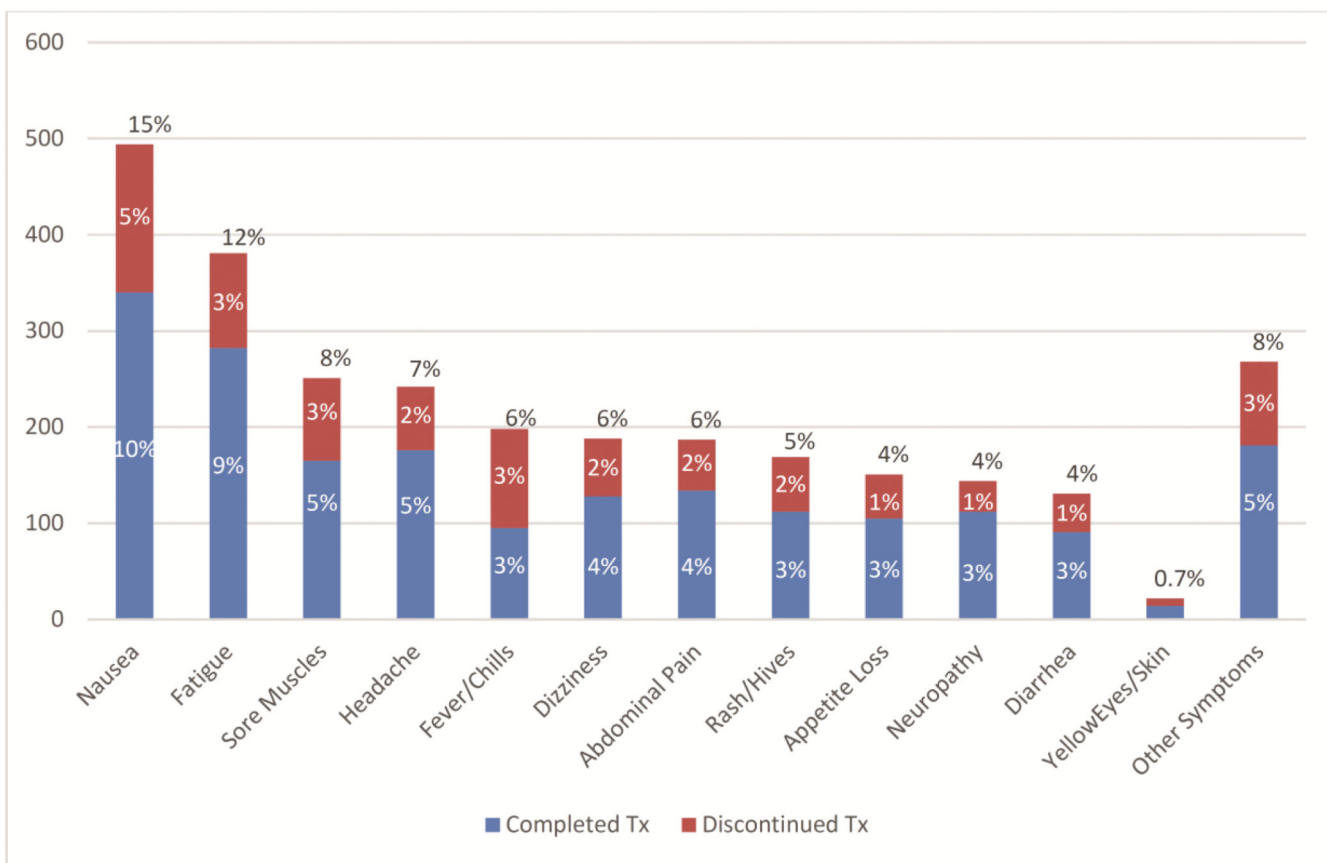


Figure 2. Number and Percentage of Patients with Medication Reactions After any 3HP dose, n=1174^a

^a Patients could report 1 reaction, after 1 dose

^b Other symptoms reported by 1 patient includes dermatological-related symptoms, gastrointestinal symptoms, cough, mental health symptoms, weight loss, blurred vision, flu-like symptoms, breathing issues, back pain, gynecologic symptoms, chest discomfort, diaphoresis, angioedema, bleeding, palpitations, easy bruising, swelling, neurologic symptoms, hypotension/near syncope and syncope, flushing, red eyes, upper respiratory infection, genitourinary symptoms, other eye symptoms, black stool, pain, pneumonia, and sepsis.

Table 1

Characteristics Among Patients Started on 3HP

| Patient Characteristics (n = 3288) | | Total Number No. (%) | Completed 3HP No. (%) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sex | | | |
| | Male | 1759 (53.5) | 1550 (88.1) |
| | Female | 1529 (46.5) | 1317 (86.1) |
| Age (yrs.) | | | |
| | 2 to 17 | 164 (5.0) | 155 (94.5) |
| | 18 to 30 | 1034 (31.5) | 921 (89.1) |
| | 31 to 44 | 953 (29.0) | 834 (87.5) |
| | 45 to 64 | 941 (28.6) | 803 (85.3) |
| | 65 | 196 (6.0) | 154 (78.6) |
| Race/ethnicity | | | |
| | Hispanic | 751 (22.8) | 682 (90.8) |
| | Non-Hispanic white | 721 (21.9) | 595 (82.5) |
| | Non-Hispanic black | 1195 (36.3) | 1035 (86.6) |
| | Asian | 540 (16.4) | 481 (89.1) |
| | Other ^a | 81 (2.5) | 74 (91.4) |
| Country of birth | | | |
| | United States | 1994 (60.6) | 1699 (85.2) |
| | Foreign-born | 1294 (39.4) | 1168 (90.3) |
| Treatment reason ^b | | | |
| | Contact ^c | 821 (25.0) | 751 (91.5) |
| | Converter ^d | 800 (24.3) | 670 (83.8) |
| | Corrections during last 12 | 516 (15.7) | 451 (87.4) |
| | Homeless during last 12 | 181 (5.5) | 147 (81.2) |
| | Foreign-born | 1294 (39.4) | 1168 (90.3) |
| | Refugee | 132 (4.0) | 113 (85.6) |
| | Health care worker | 500 (15.2) | 416 (83.2) |
| | Student ^e | 130 (4.0) | 123 (94.6) |
| | Employment | 211 (6.4) | 180 (85.3) |
| | Long-term care resident | 47 (1.4) | 41 (87.2) |
| | Any population risk ^f | 1534 (46.7) | 1315 (85.7) |
| Medical conditions ^g | | | |
| | Diabetes | 176 (7.4) | 147 (83.5) |
| | Chronic renal disease | 30 (1.3) | 24 (80.0) |
| | Immunocompromised | 91 (3.8) | 82 (90.1) |
| | Hepatitis | 58 (2.4) | 45 (77.6) |
| | Chronic lung disease | 78 (3.3) | 59 (75.6) |
| | Mental health problems | 127 (5.3) | 99 (78.0) |

| Patient Characteristics (n = 3288) | Total Number No. (%) | Completed 3HP No. (%) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Hypertension | 304 (12.7) | 260 (85.5) |
| Other medical condition ^h | 572 (23.9) | 482 (84.3) |
| Any medical condition ^k | 775 (32.4) | 649 (83.7) |
| Behavioral risk factors ^f | | |
| Alcohol use | 211 (8.8) | 176 (83.4) |
| Current or past smoker | 534 (22.4) | 433 (81.1) |
| Injection drug use | 23 (1.0) | 19 (82.6) |
| Non-Injection drug use | 157 (6.6) | 129 (82.2) |
| Any substance use risk ^m | 660 (27.6) | 542 (82.1) |

^a Other race/ethnicity includes American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, biracial, and unknown.

^b Treatment reasons per local policy are dichotomous factors.

^c Recent contact of person with infectious TB.

^d Person with baseline tuberculin skin test who has 10mm increase in induration, or positive interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) with a documented negative TB test, within a 2-year period.

^e Most students were of foreign birth from high prevalence countries, or were contacts or converters; 11 patients not identified as foreign born had no treatment indication other than student status.

^f Any population risk was defined as being a migrant worker, health care worker, employee or resident in TB-risk setting (eg, homeless shelter or correctional facility), or resident in a long-term care facility.

^g Medical conditions and Behavioral risks are dichotomous factors reported for a subgroup of 2389 patients.

^h Other medical condition was defined as a patient reporting any medical condition other than diabetes, chronic renal disease, immunocompromised, hepatitis, chronic lung disease, mental health problems, or hypertension.

^k Any medical condition was defined as a patient reporting diabetes, chronic renal disease, immunocompromised, hepatitis, chronic lung disease, mental health problems, hypertension, and any other medical condition.

^m Any substance use was defined as a patient reporting current or past history of smoking, use of alcohol, injection drug use, or non-injection drug use.

Table 2

Univariable and Multivariable Analysis of Factors Associated with 3HP

| Factor | Discontinued No. (%) | Univariable Analysis ^b RR (95% CI) ^a | P Value | Multivariable Analysis ^{c,d} ARR (95% CI) ^a | P Value |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|---------|---|---------|
| Total n = 3288 | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 208 (11.8) | 0.85 (0.71–1.02) | .074 | 0.82 (0.69–0.99) | .041 |
| Female | 213 (13.9) | Reference | | | |
| Age | 421 (12.8) | 1.01 (1.01–1.02) | <.001 | 1.01 (1.01–1.02) | <.001 |
| Age categories (yrs.) | | | | | |
| 2–17 | 9 (5.5) | 0.44 (0.23–0.85) | .014 | Not done | |
| (18–30) | 113 (10.9) | 0.88 (0.69–1.11) | .280 | Not done | |
| (31–44) | 119 (12.5) | Reference | | Not done | |
| (45–64) | 138 (14.7) | 1.17 (0.94–1.48) | .167 | Not done | |
| 65 | 42 (21.4) | 1.72 (1.25–2.35) | .001 | Not done | |
| Race/ethnicity ^e | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 69 (9.2) | 0.84 (0.61–1.17) | .307 | 0.89 (0.63–1.26) | .519 |
| Non-Hispanic white | 126 (17.5) | 1.60 (1.20–2.13) | .001 | 1.22 (0.90–1.66) | .199 |
| Non-Hispanic black | 160 (13.4) | 1.23 (0.93–1.63) | .141 | 0.88 (0.65–1.18) | .396 |
| Asian | 59 (10.9) | Reference | | Reference | |
| Other ^f | 7 (8.6) | 0.79 (0.37–1.67) | .715 | 0.72 (0.34–1.53) | .396 |
| Treatment reasons ^g | | | | | |
| Contact | 70 (8.5) | 0.60 (0.47–0.76) | <.001 | 0.68 (0.52–0.89) | .005 |
| Converter | 130 (16.3) | 1.39 (1.15–1.68) | .001 | | |
| Corrections within past | 65 (12.6) | 0.98 (0.77–1.26) | .878 | 1.43 (1.08–1.89) | .013 |
| Homeless within past year | 34 (18.8) | 1.51 (1.10–2.07) | .011 | 1.72 (1.25–2.39) | .001 |
| Foreign-born | 126 (9.7) | 0.66 (0.54–0.80) | <.001 | | |
| Refugee | 19 (14.4) | 1.13 (0.74–1.73) | .574 | | |
| Health care worker | 84 (16.8) | 1.39 (1.12–1.73) | .003 | | |
| Student ^h | 7 (5.4) | 0.41 (0.20–0.85) | .016 | 0.45 (0.21–0.98) | .044 |

| Factor | Discontinued No. (%) | Univariable Analysis ^b RR (95% CI) ^e | P Value | Multivariable Analysis ^{c,d} ARR (95% CI) ^e | P Value |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|---------|---|---------|
| Employment | 31 (15.0) | 1.16 (0.83–1.63) | .392 | | |
| Long-term care resident | 6 (12.8) | 1.00 (0.47–2.12) | .994 | | |
| Any population risk ^k | 219 (14.3) | 1.24 (1.04–1.48) | .018 | | |

Abbreviations: 3HP, 12 weekly doses of isoniazid and rifapentine; CI, confidence interval; RR, relative risk; ARR, adjusted relative risk; IDU, intravenous drug use.

^aBolded confidence intervals indicate a statistically significant association at $P < .05$

^bUnivariable analyses test the association between the indicated factor and 3HP discontinuation.

^cMultivariable analyses for demographic factors and treatment reasons show the association between the indicated factor and 3HP discontinuation while controlling for all other factors listed in the model and the potential effect of the site; treats age as continuous.

^dAll covariates were put in the model at the beginning of the backward elimination procedure; multivariable ARRs with $P > 0.1$ are not reported.

^eRace/ethnicity was overall $P < 0.1$.

^fOther race/ethnicity includes American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, biracial, or unknown.

^gTreatment reasons per local policy are dichotomous factors.

^hMost students were of foreign birth from high prevalence countries, or were contacts or converters; 11 patients not identified as foreign born had no treatment indication other than student status.

^kAny population risk was defined as being a migrant worker, health care worker, employee or resident in TB-risk setting (eg, homeless shelter or correctional facility), or resident in a long-term care facility.

Table 3

Subgroup Univariable and Multivariable Analysis of Factors Associated with 3HP

| Factor | Discontinued No. (%) | Univariable Analysis ^b RR (95% CI) ^a | P Value | Multivariable Analysis ^{c,d,n} ARR (95% CI) ^a | P Value |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|---------|---|---------|
| Subgroup analysis ^m | | | | | |
| Total n = 2389 | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 161 (13.0) | 0.88 (0.72–1.08) | .219 | 0.82 (0.67–1.01) | .062 |
| Female | 170 (14.8) | Reference | | | |
| Age | 331 (13.9) | 1.02 (1.01–1.02) | <.001 | 1.01 (1.01–1.02) | <.001 |
| Age categories (yrs.) | | | | | |
| 2–17 | 8 (8.0) | 0.57 (0.29–1.14) | .112 | Not done | |
| (18–30) | 80 (10.6) | 0.76 (0.57–1.00) | .051 | Not done | |
| (31–44) | 92 (14.0) | Reference | | Not done | |
| (45–64) | 111 (15.6) | 1.11 (0.86–1.44) | .404 | Not done | |
| 65 | 40 (24.2) | 1.73 (1.25–2.41) | .001 | Not done | |
| Race/ethnicity ^e | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 49 (10.4) | 0.97 (0.66–1.41) | .857 | 0.84 (0.57–1.24) | .382 |
| Non-Hispanic white | 114 (19.5) | 1.81 (1.32–2.49) | .001 | 1.25 (0.89–1.75) | .201 |
| Non-Hispanic black | 117 (13.9) | 1.29 (0.94–1.78) | .120 | 0.83 (0.58–1.19) | .317 |
| Asian | 46 (10.8) | Reference | | Reference | |
| Other ^f | 5 (7.8) | 0.73 (0.30–1.76) | .477 | 0.64 (0.26–1.54) | .315 |
| Treatment reasons ^g | | | | | |
| Contact | 52 (8.3) | 0.53 (0.40–0.70) | .001 | 0.64 (0.47–0.88) | .006 |
| Converter | 112 (16.7) | 1.31 (1.06–1.61) | .012 | | |
| Corrections within past | 42 (18.2) | 1.36 (1.01–1.82) | .041 | 1.36 (0.99–1.87) | .055 |
| Homeless within past year | 32 (27.4) | 2.08 (1.52–2.84) | <.001 | 1.80 (1.30–2.50) | <.001 |
| Foreign-born | 85 (10.3) | 0.65 (0.52–0.82) | <.001 | | |
| Refugee | 4 (20.0) | 1.45 (0.60–3.50) | .410 | | |
| Health care worker | 76 (16.0) | 1.20 (0.95–1.52) | .133 | | |

| Factor | Discontinued No. (%) | Univariable Analysis ^b RR (95% CI) ^a | P Value | Multivariable Analysis ^{c,d,r} ARR (95% CI) ^a | P Value |
|--|----------------------|--|---------|---|---------|
| Student ^b | 6 (4.7) | 0.33 (0.15–0.72) | .005 | 0.39 (0.17–0.90) | .027 |
| Employment | 30 (14.5) | 1.05 (0.74–1.49) | .780 | | |
| Long-term care resident | 6 (12.8) | 0.92 (0.43–1.96) | .828 | | |
| Any population risk ^k | 184 (7.7) | 1.34 (1.09–1.63) | .005 | | |
| Medical conditions ^{g,m} | | | | | |
| Diabetes | 29 (16.5) | 1.21 (0.85–1.71) | .290 | | |
| Chronic renal disease | 6 (20.0) | 1.45 (0.70–2.99) | .312 | | |
| Immunocompromised | 9 (9.9) | 0.71 (0.38–1.32) | .277 | | |
| Hepatitis | 13 (22.4) | 1.64 (1.01–2.68) | .047 | | |
| Chronic lung disease | 19 (24.4) | 1.80 (1.20–2.70) | .004 | | |
| Mental health problems | 28 (22.0) | 1.65 (1.17–2.32) | .005 | | |
| Hypertension | 44 (14.5) | 1.05 (0.78–1.41) | .738 | | |
| Other medical condition ^p | 90 (15.7) | 1.19 (0.95–1.48) | .134 | | |
| Any medical condition ^q | 126 (16.3) | 1.28 (1.04–1.57) | .018 | | |
| Behavioral risk factors ^{g,m} | | | | | |
| Alcohol use | 35 (16.6) | 1.22 (0.89–1.68) | .223 | | |
| Current or past smoker | 101 (18.9) | 1.53 (1.23–1.89) | <.001 | 1.41 (1.14–1.75) | .002 |
| IDU drug use | 4 (17.4) | 1.26 (0.51–3.08) | .615 | | |
| Non-IDU drug use | 28 (17.8) | 1.31 (0.92–1.87) | .128 | | |
| Any substance risk ^s | 118 (17.9) | 1.45 (1.18–1.78) | <.001 | | |

Abbreviations: 3HP, 12 weekly doses of isoniazid and rifampentine; CI, confidence interval; RR, relative risk; ARR, adjusted relative risk; IDU, intravenous drug use.

^a Bolded confidence intervals indicate a statistically significant association at *P* .05.

^b Univariable analyses test the association between the indicated factor and 3HP discontinuation.

^c Multivariable analyses for demographic factors and treatment reasons show the association between the indicated factor and 3HP discontinuation while controlling for all other factors listed in the model and the potential effect of the site; treats age as continuous.

^d All covariates were put in the model at the beginning of the backward elimination procedure; multivariable ARRs with *P*>0.1 are not reported.

^e Race/ethnicity was overall *P*<0.1.

- f* Other race/ethnicity includes American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, biracial, or unknown.
- g* Treatment reasons per local policy, medical conditions, and behavioral risks are dichotomous factors.
- h* Most students were of foreign birth from high prevalence countries, or were contacts or converters; 11 patients not identified as foreign born had no treatment indication other than student status.
- k* Any population risk was defined as being a migrant worker, health care worker, employee or resident in TB-risk setting (eg, homeless shelter or correctional facility), or resident in a long-term care facility.
- m* Analysis includes only patients from the standard and comprehensive tiers including medical conditions and behavioral risk factor data, n=2389; interaction and corresponding main effects terms are kept.
- n* Multivariable analyses for medical conditions and behavioral risk factors show the association between the indicated factor and 3HP discontinuation while controlling for age as a continuous variable.
- p* Other medical condition was defined as a patient reporting any medical condition other than diabetes, chronic renal disease, immunocompromised, hepatitis, chronic lung disease, mental health problems, or hypertension.
- q* Any medical condition was defined as a patient reporting diabetes, chronic renal disease, immunocompromised, hepatitis, chronic lung disease, mental health problems, hypertension, and any other medical condition.
- s* Any substance use risk was defined as a patient reporting current or past history of smoking, use of alcohol, IDU, or non-IDU.