















# La tuberculose chez les personnes infectées par le VIH

**Dr Anani BADJE** 

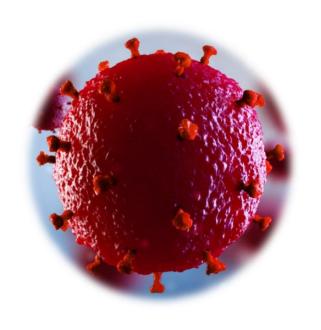
Programme PACCI



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Journées Scientifiques PAC-CI 2023 - Abidjan

### INFECTIONAVIH



### Maladie virale due au VIH

40 millions de décès depuis sa découverte

de personnes vivant avec le VIH (PVVIH) 38 millions

1,5 millions nouvelles infections

0,65 million

**2021** 

décès

# **TUBERCULOSE**



- · Maladie bactérienne due à Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- I ère maladie opportuniste chez les PVVIH
- 2 formes :
  - TB infection
  - TB maladie

Maladie évitable et curable

### **METTRE FINA LA TUBERCULOSE D'ICI 2035**

# **CO-INFECTION TB/VIH**



« couple maudit » « couple infernal »



- VIH augmente fortement le risque de TB
- TB plus fréquente chez les PVVIH (immunodéprimés ++)
- Formes cliniques TB atypiques et plus souvent disséminées chez les PVVIH
- TB souvent → syndrome de reconstitution immunitaire



- TB plus difficile à diagnostiquer chez les PVVIH



- Interactions et incompatibilités possibles entre médicaments antituberculeux et ARV

# PRIORITES DE RECHERCHETB/VIH

### Diagnostic

- Tests diagnostiques de la TB maladie et TB infection performants et accessibles
- Moyens optimaux pour éliminer une TB active avant mise sous traitement préventif de la TB



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### Prévention

- Traitements préventifs de la TB efficaces, sûrs et bien tolérés chez les PVVIH
- Nouveaux vaccins pour prévenir la TB infection et la TB maladie



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### Traitement

- Prise en charge optimale pour réduire l'impact de la TB chez les PVVIH
- Traitement anti TB plus courts, sûrs et bien tolérés chez des PVVIH atteints de TB
- Traitement ARV plus efficaces, sûrs et bien tolérés chez des PVVIH atteints de TB



# PROJETS DE RECHERCHE A PACCI

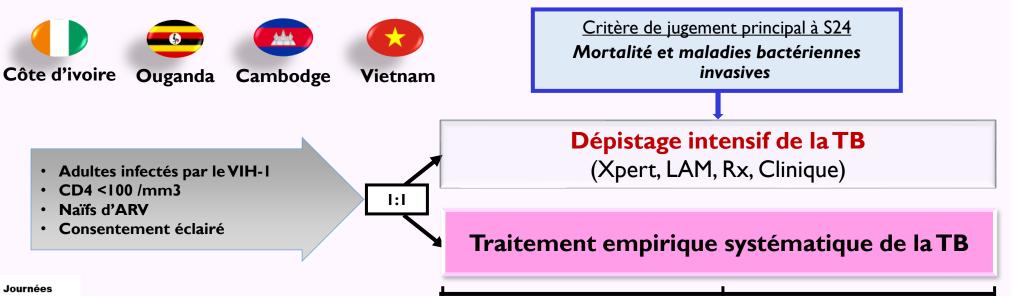


# Essai Statis ANRS 12290

Pour réduire l'impact de la TB chez les PVVIH sévèrement immunodéprimés, faut-il faire un dépistage intensif de la TB ou donner un traitement systématique à toutes les PVVIH ?

**S24** 

- Essai contrôlé randomisé de supériorité
- 1050 patients recrutés
- Période : 2014-2018



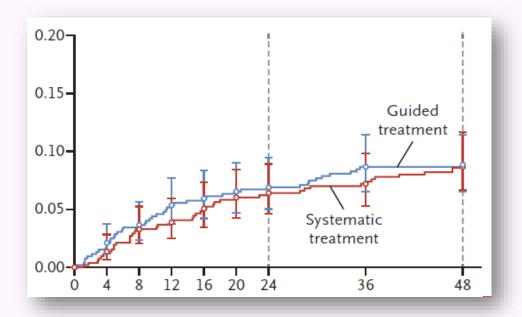
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# Essai Statis ANRS 12290

- Bras dépistage intensif de la TB (n=527)
  - 93 TB diagnostiquées et traitées
  - 36 décès (15,6%)
- Bras traitement systématique de la TB (n=523)
  - 523 traitements de TB
  - 33 décès (14,4%)



Décès



Chez les PVVIH sévèrement immunodéprimées, la stratégie « traitement empirique systématique de la TB » n'a pas permis de réduire la mortalité par rapport à la stratégie « dépistage intensif »



# Essai Statis ANRS 12290

- Taux de décès à S24 plus faible que prévu dans les deux bras
- Plus d'effets indésirables médicamenteux dans la stratégie « traitement empirique systématique » (45% vs. 37%)
- Dans des conditions favorables avec accès aux tests diagnostiques, le traitement guidé par les examens serait une meilleure option

### The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

### Systematic or Test-Guided Treatment for Tuberculosis in HIV-Infected Adults

F.-X. Blanc, A.D. Badje, M. Bonnet, D. Gabillard, E. Messou, C. Muzoora, S. Samreth, B.D. Nguyen, L. Borand, A. Domergue, D. Rapoud, N. Natukunda, S. Thai, S. Juchet, S.P. Eholié, S.D. Lawn, S.K. Domoua, X. Anglaret and D. Laureillard, for the STATIS ANRS 12290 Trial Team?

### ARSTRACT

In regions with high burdens of tuberculosis and human immunodeficiency virus The authors' full names, academic (HIV), many HIV-infected adults begin antiretroviral therapy (ART) when they are grees, and affiliations are listed in the Ap already severely immunocompromised. Mortality after ART initiation is high in these

We conducted a 48-week trial of empirical treatment for tuberculosis as compared with treatment guided by testing in HIV-infected adults who had not previously received ART and had CD4+ T-cell counts below 100 cells per cubic millimeter. Patients recruited in Ivory Coast, Uganda, Cambodia, and Vietnam were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to undergo screening (Xpert MTB/RIF test, urinary lipoarabinomannan test, and chest radiography) to determine whether treatment for tuberculosis should be started or to receive systematic empirical treatment with Drs. Anglaret and Laureillard contribute rifampin, isoniazid, ethambutol, and pyrazinamide daily for 2 months, followed equally to this article. by rifampin and isoniazid daily for 4 months. The primary end point was a composite of death from any cause or invasive bacterial disease within 24 weeks (pri-

A total of 522 patients in the systematic-treatment group and 525 in the guidedtreatment group were included in the analyses. At week 24, the rate of death from any cause or invasive bacterial disease (calculated as the number of first events per 100 patient-years) was 19.4 with systematic treatment and 20.3 with guided treatment (adjusted hazard ratio, 0.95; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.63 to 1.44). At week 48, the corresponding rates were 12.8 and 13.3 (adjusted hazard ratio, 0.97 [95% CI, 0.67 to 1.40]). At week 24, the probability of tuberculosis was lower with systematic treat ment than with guided treatment (3.0% vs. 17.9%; adjusted hazard ratio, 0.15; 95% CI 0.09 to 0.26), but the probability of grade 3 or 4 drug-related adverse events was higher with systematic treatment (17.4% vs. 7.2%; adjusted hazard ratio 2.57; 95% CI, 1.75 to 3.78). Serious adverse events were more common with systematic treatment

Among severely immunosuppressed adults with HIV infection who had not previously received ART systematic treatment for suberculosis was not superior to test-ouided treatment in reducing the rate of death or invasive bacterial disease over 24 or 48 weeks and was associated with more grade 3 or 4 adverse events. (Funded by the Agence Nationale de Recherches sur le Sida et les Hépatites Virales; STATIS ANRS 12290 Clinical Trials.gov number, NCT02057796.)

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niversitaire de Nantes, Blvd. I. Monod

the STATIS ANRS 12290 Trial Team is dix. available at NEIM.org.

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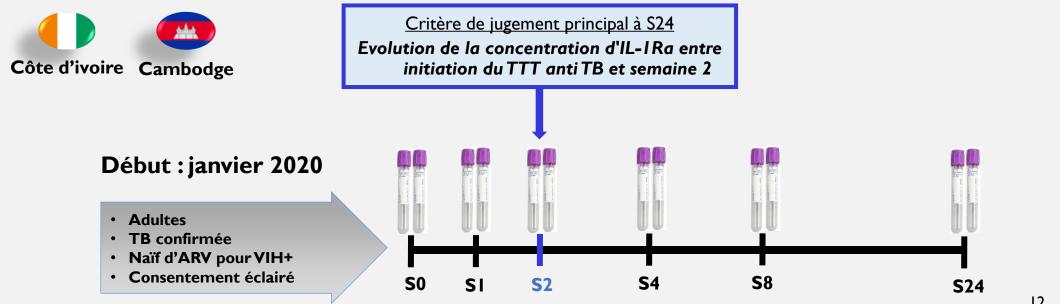




# LILAC-TB ANRS 12394

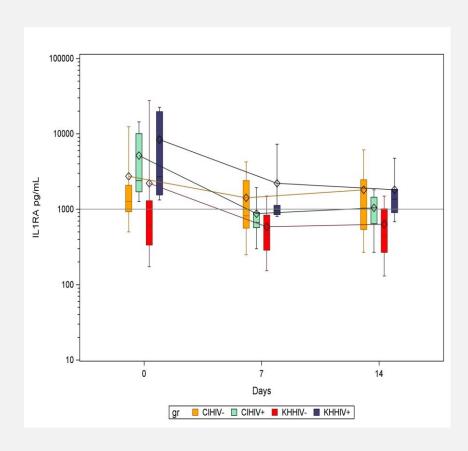
Les marqueurs de l'inflammation (IL-IRa, sCD 163, IP 10) peuvent-il prédire tôt la réponse au traitement de la tuberculose?

- Etude preuve de concept
- 100 patients (40 VIH -, 60 VIH +)
- Période : janvier 2020-mai 2021





# LILAC-TBANRS 12394



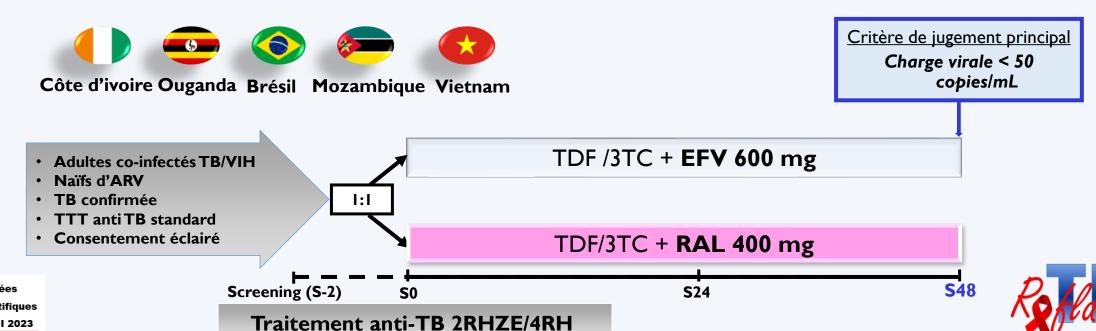
- Décroissance importante des marqueurs IL-IRa et
   IP10 à la semaine 2 chez les PVVIH ivoiriens
- Prochaines étapes : analyser les biomarqueurs conjointement à l'évolution clinique



# Essai Reflate ANRSTB2 12300

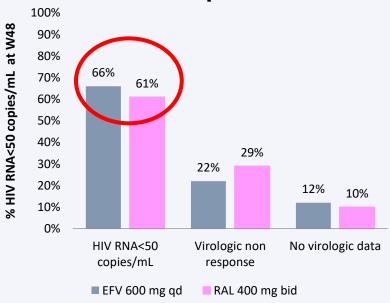
Chez des PVVIH atteints de TB, les traitements ARV à base de raltégravir sont-ils aussi efficaces pour réduire la charge virale que ceux à base d'éfavirenz?

- Essai de phase III de non infériorité
- 460 patients recrutés
- Période: 2015-2018



# Essai Reflate TB2 | 2300

### HIV RNA<50 copies/mL à S48





Chez des PVVIH sous traitements anti TB, un traitement ARV à base de raltégravir n'est pas aussi efficace qu'un traitement à base d'éfavirenz pour rendre la charge virale indétectable



# Essai Reflate ANRSTB2 12300

- Taux de succès virologiques faibles dans les 2 stratégies
- Efavirenz : traitement de lère intention pour les patients co-infectés TB/VIH
- Raltégravir 400 mg : alternative chez certains patients.
- Poursuite de la recherche pour des régimes de traitement plus efficaces

Standard dose raltegravir or efavirenz-based antiretroviral treatment for patients co-infected with HIV and tuberculosis (ANRS 12300 Reflate TB 2): an open-label, non-inferiority, randomised, phase 3 trial



Background In patients co-infected with HIV and tuberculosis, antiretroviral therapy options are limited due to drug— Lancet Infect Dis 2021: drug interactions with rifampicin. A previous phase 2 trial indicated that raltegravir 400 mg twice a day or efavirenz 21: 813-22 600 mg once a day might have similar virological efficacy in patients given rifampicin. In this phase 3 trial, we assessed Published Onlin the non-inferiority of raltegravir to efavirenz.

Methods We did a multicentre, open-label, non-inferiority, randomised, phase 3 trial at six sites in Côte d'Ivoire, Brazil, France, Mozambique, and Vietnam. We included antiretroviral therapy (ART)-naive adults (aged ≥18 years) with confirmed HIV-1 infection and bacteriologically confirmed or clinically diagnosed tuberculosis who had initiated of the abstract see Orlinically rifampicin-containing tuberculosis treatment within the past 8 weeks. Using computerised random numbers, we appendix 1 randomly assigned participants (1:1; stratified by country) to receive raltegravir 400 mg twice daily or efavirenz 600 mg For the French translati once daily, both in combination with tenofovir and lamivudine. The primary outcome was the proportion of patients of the abstract see Online for with virological suppression at week 48 (defined as plasma HIV RNA concentration <50 copies per mL). The appendix 2 prespecified non-inferiority margin was 12%. The primary outcome was assessed in the intention-to-treat population, which included all randomly assigned patients (excluding two patients with HIV-2 infection and one patient with HIV-1 RNA concentration of <50 copies per mL at inclusion), and the on-treatment population, which included all patients in the intention-to-treat population who initiated treatment and were continuing allocated treatment at week 48, and patients who had discontinued allocated treatment due to death or virological failure. Safety was assessed Prof J-M Molina MD) and in all patients who received at least one dose of the assigned treatment regimen. This study is registered with Department of Virology

Findings Between Sept 28, 2015, and Jan 5, 2018, 460 participants were randomly assigned to raltegravir (n=230) or Paris, France; Bordeaux efavirenz (n=230), of whom 457 patients (230 patients in the raltegravir group; 227 patients in the efavirenz group) Population Health Research were included in the intention-to-treat analysis and 410 (206 patients in the raltegravir group; 204 patients in the Center, UMR 1219, INSERM, efavirenz group) in the on-treatment analysis. At baseline, the median CD4 count was 103 cells per µL and median plasma HIV RNA concentration was 5.5 log<sub>10</sub> copies per mL (IQR 5.0-5.8). 310 (68%) of 457 participants had Sustainable Developmen bacteriologically-confirmed tuberculosis. In the intention-to-treat population, at week 48, 140 (61%) of 230 participants Bordeaux, France (N De Castro in the raltegravir group and 150 (66%) of 227 patients in the efavirenz had achieved virological suppression (betweengroup difference -5 · 2% [95% CI -14 · 0 to 3 · 6]), thus raltegravir did not meet the predefined criterion for non-inferiority. The most frequent adverse events were HIV-associated non-AIDS illnesses (eight [3%] of 229 patients in the raltegravir Formation, Abidjan, Côte group; 21 [9%] of 230 patients in the efavirenz group) and AIDS-defining illnesses (ten [4%] patients in the raltegravir d'Ivoire (E Messou MD, group: 13 [6%] patients in the efavirenz group). 58 (25%) of 229 patients in raltegravir group and 66 (29%) of 230 patients in the efavirenz group had grade 3 or 4 adverse events. 26 (6%) of 457 patients died during follow-up: 14 in the

Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire efavirenz group and 12 in the raltegravir group.

Interpretation In patients with HIV given tuberculosis treatment, non-inferiority of raltegravir compared with efavirenz was not shown. Raltegravir was well tolerated and could be considered as an option, but only in selected patients.

Funding National French Agency for AIDS Research, Ministry of Health in Brazil, Merck.

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and 208000 deaths worldwide reported in 2019.12 In (NBhatt MD, CKhosa MD, Tuberculosis remains a major cause of morbidity and antiretroviral therapy (ART)-naive adults co-infected with mortality in patients with HIV, with 815000 cases HIV and tuberculosis, the initiation of ART can be

Diseases (N De Castro MD Hôpital Saint-Louis, Assistano Publique Hônitaux de Paris I-B N'takpe MD): Départe de Dermatologie et d'Infectiologie, Unite de Formation et de Recherche de Sciences Médicales, Université Félix Houphouët Boigny Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire Instituto Nacional de Saúde

### THE LANCET Infectious Diseases

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www.thelancet.com/infection Vol 21 June 2021



### CONCLUSION

- Besoins persistants de recherche sur la co-infection TB/VIH (End TB 2035)
- Contributions importantes de la recherche à PACCI
- Nouvelles recherches
  - Impact (séquelles) au long cours de la TB sur la santé respiratoire (TB-SRN/leDEA)
  - TB méningée chez les PVVIH
  - Opérationalisation du traitement préventif (TB-HIV WA/IeDEA)





