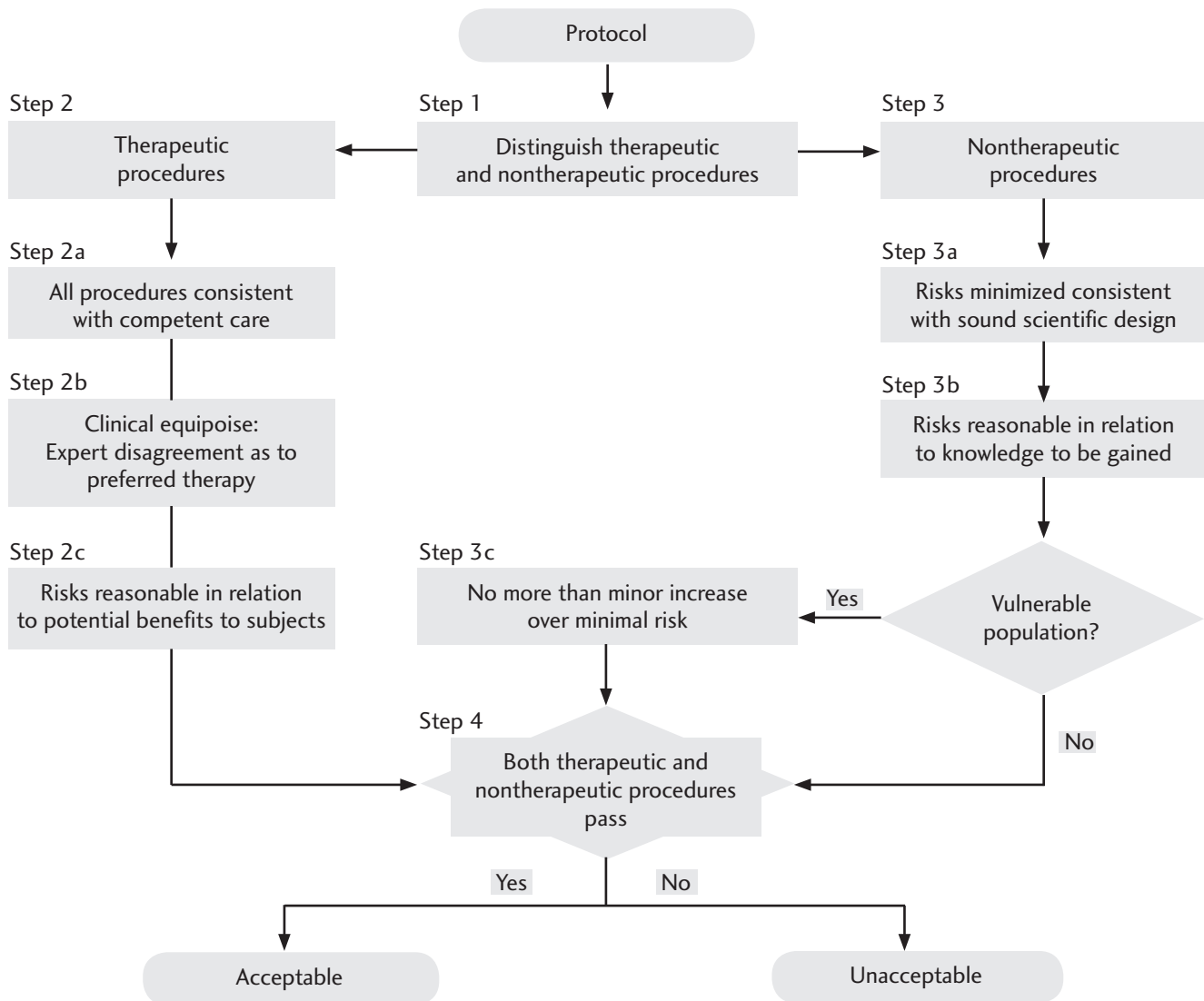


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Justifying Research Risks in a Clinical Trial for Treatment of Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis

Figure 1.
Flow Diagram for Applying Component Analysis to Analyze Research Risk¹



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Table 1.
Procedures in the LiMiT Study

<i>Procedure</i>	<i>Standard Care</i>	<i>LiMiT Study</i>	<i>Warrant¹</i>
Admit to hospital	Initial, often for duration of treatment	Apply study procedures while in hospital	T
History, physical, neurology, vision	Initial	Screening	T
Assess concomitant medications	Each visit	Each visit	T
HIV testing	Initial	Screening	T
CD4 testing if HIV+	Initial, 6 and 12 months	Each visit	T
Fasting blood sugar	Not standard	Within one month	T
Blood chemistry and hematology	Initial, then as needed	Each visit	T/N
TB sputum smear/culture	Initial, then monthly until completion	Screening, then biweekly through 16 weeks, then monthly until there are two consecutive negative monthly cultures	T/N
TB susceptibilities	Initial	Screening, then biweekly through 16 weeks, then monthly until completion if needed	T/N
Chest x-ray	Initial, then every six months or as needed	Intake, then 2, 6, 12, and 18 mos.	T/N
Blood specimens for future biomarker studies	NA	Five monthly visits	N
Catheter for intensive pharmacokinetics ²	NA	Seven specimens over a 24-hour period	N
Assign OBT ³	Initial	NA	T
Blinding	NA	Screening	N
Assign OBT + linezolid	NA	Screening	T
Assign OBT + placebo	NA	Screening	T/N
Administer regimen through directly observed therapy	Duration of treatment	Duration of treatment	T

¹ T = therapeutic warrant, N = nontherapeutic warrant.

² The pharmacokinetic specimens are obtained under a separate consent process.

³ OBT = optimized background therapy.

Table 2.
Benefit-Harm Analysis of Therapeutic Procedures

<i>Adverse Events</i>	<i>Eligibility Criteria</i>	<i>Monitoring</i>
Myelosuppression	Hemoglobin level \geq 9.0 g/dL Platelet count of \geq 80,000/mm ³	Hematology
Optic neuropathy	Exclusion of subjects with poor visual acuity or color vision	Vision testing
Peripheral neuropathy	Exclusion of subjects with significant, preexisting peripheral neuropathy	Neurology history and physical exam
Serotonin syndrome	Exclusion of subjects with planned therapy using drugs with unacceptable interactions	Assessment of concomitant medications
Congenital defects	Women of childbearing age are not pregnant or breastfeeding and pledge to practice birth control or abstain from intercourse	No special monitoring

Table 3.
Knowledge-Harm Analysis of Nontherapeutic Procedures

<i>Nontherapeutic Procedure</i>	<i>Knowledge</i>	<i>Minimize Risk</i>
Neurology history and physical	Adverse event patterns	Routine examination
Vision testing	Adverse event patterns	Routine examination
Chemistry	Adverse event patterns	Add-on to therapeutic blood draws
Hematology	Adverse event patterns	Add-on to therapeutic blood draws
TB smear and culture	Efficacy information (time-to-conversion of culture)	Noninvasive specimen collection
TB susceptibility	Efficacy information (patterns of drug resistance)	Add-on to therapeutic TB smear/culture
Chest x-ray	TB progression and efficacy information	Routine examination ¹
Blood specimens for future biomarker studies	Biomarkers to make future studies more efficient	Add-on to therapeutic blood draws
Catheter for intensive pharmacokinetics	Drug activity in the body	Single stick; in-patient procedure to manage physical responses
CD4 cell count	HIV progression	Add-on to blood draws
Random assignment and blinding	Sound scientific design	No inherent nontherapeutic risk

¹ Chest x-ray carries some risk from exposure to radiation, which is managed according to routine procedures.