

# Tuberculosis child and adolescent multidrug-resistant preventive therapy: TB CHAMP trial

<b>Submission date</b>	<b>Recruitment status</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
31/03/2016	No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b>	<b>Overall study status</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
28/04/2016	Completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b>	<b>Condition category</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
22/01/2026	Infections and Infestations	

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that there were half a million multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) cases in the world in 2013. Conservative assessments suggest that in areas with a high number of TB cases, there are at least two children in direct household contact with an adult with TB, putting them at high risk of developing the disease. The treatment of MDR-TB in children is complex, expensive, long, associated with frequent and significant side effects, and frequently requires long stays in hospital. Prevention of MDR-TB in children is therefore very important. Although the need for a research study to assess potential preventive therapies (treatments) for children in contact with MDR-TB patients was identified in 1992, there haven't been any done yet. Therefore the WHO cannot recommend any specific drug treatments for people who are in contact with others in the same household that have infectious MDR-TB. While infection with normal (non-drug resistant) TB bacteria can be prevented by using a drug called isoniazid taken daily for six months, MDR-TB bacteria are resistant to isoniazid. However, there is the possibility that these MDR-TB bacteria can potentially be treated with another drug called levofloxacin, which is also taken daily for six months. Levofloxacin is approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the South African Medicines Control Council (MCC) for treating MDR-TB in adults. It is also routinely used for the treatment of MDR-TB in young children. Levofloxacin is not approved for the prevention of MDR-TB. No rigorous research has yet been done to specifically study this in children, hence the need for this study. TB-CHAMP is a study being carried out in South Africa, involving children who live with someone who has, or who has recently had, MDR-TB. It will seek to answer the following important questions:

1. Will treating children living with an adult who had or has MDR-TB with levofloxacin tablets reduce their risk of developing TB compared to treatment with a placebo (inactive "dummy" tablets)?
2. Is it safe to treat children living with an adult who had or has MDR-TB with levofloxacin?

### Who can participate?

Children aged five and under who live with adults who have been diagnosed with MDR-TB.

### What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly allocated to one of two groups, with all children living in the same

household being in the same group. Those in group 1 are given levofloxacin every day for 24 weeks. Those in group 2 are given a placebo (dummy pill) every day for 24 weeks. This is a "double blind" study, which means that neither the children (or their family) or the researchers know whether the tablets each child is taking are levofloxacin or placebo. All participants attend about ten study visits over the 2 year period. At each visit, details of the child's health, height and weight are recorded, as well as information about how well they take their medicines and if there are any particular problems taking them. The study tests done on the children (investigation for TB, blood tests, etc.) are part of routine recommended clinical care in children exposed to MDR-TB. At some visits some additional blood and urine samples are collected for storage and future testing.

**What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?**

There may be a direct benefit to children who participate in this study, but no guarantee can be made. It is also possible that the children may receive no benefit from being in this study. Information learned from this study may help others who risk the possibility of having TB.

**Where is the study run from?**

This research study is led by Stellenbosch University and will be conducted in four clinical sites in South Africa:

1. Desmond Tutu TB Centre, Stellenbosch University (SU), Cape Town (DTTC)
2. Perinatal HIV Research Unit, Klerksdorp, Wits Health Consortium (PHRU)
3. Wits Reproductive Health and HIV Institute Shandukani Research Centre (WRHI)
4. Tuberculosis & HIV Investigative Network, Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu Natal (THINK)

The trial management will be coordinated from MRC Clinical Trials Unit at UCL, London, UK.

**When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?**

January 2016 to February 2023

**Who is funding the study?**

1. Joint Global Health Trials Scheme of the Department for International Development in the United Kingdom
2. The Wellcome Trust
3. Medical Research Council
4. South African Medical Research Council

**Who is the main contact?**

TB-CHAMP Trial Management Team

Email: TBCHAMP.MRCCTU@ucl.ac.uk

## Contact information

**Type(s)**

Public

**Contact name**

Mrs Ellen Owen-Powell

**Contact details**

MRC Clinical Trials Unit at UCL

Institute of Clinical Trials & Methodology

Aviation House  
125 Kingsway  
London  
United Kingdom  
WC2B 6NH

**Type(s)**

Scientific

**Contact name**

Prof Anneke Hesseling

**Contact details**

Desmond Tutu TB Centre (DTTC)  
Department of Paediatrics and Child Health  
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences  
Stellenbosch University  
PO Box 241  
Cape Town  
South Africa  
8000

**Type(s)**

Scientific

**Contact name**

Dr James Seddon

**ORCID ID**

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2296-2302>

**Contact details**

Department of Paediatrics  
Imperial College London  
Norfolk Place  
London  
United Kingdom  
W2 1PG

**Type(s)**

Public

**Contact name**

Dr Margaret Thomason

**Contact details**

MRC Clinical Trials Unit at UCL  
Institute of Clinical Trials & Methodology  
Aviation House  
125 Kingsway  
London

United Kingdom  
WC2B 6NH

## Additional identifiers

### Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Nil known

### ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)

Nil known

### Protocol serial number

MR/M007340/1

## Study information

### Scientific Title

A phase III cluster randomised placebo-controlled trial to assess the efficacy of preventive therapy in child and adolescent contacts of multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis (TB)

### Acronym

TB-CHAMP

### Study objectives

24 weeks daily dosing of levofloxacin will protect children exposed to MDR-TB from developing TB disease

### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

### Ethics approval(s)

1. Stellenbosch University HREC, 13/05/2016, ref: M16/02/009
2. Medicines Control Council of South Africa (MCC), 08/12/2016, ref: 20160128

### Study design

Parallel group two-arm cluster randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial

### Primary study design

Interventional

### Study type(s)

Prevention

### Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Multi drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)

### Interventions

TB-CHAMP will compare 24 weeks of daily levofloxacin (15-20 mg/kg, maximum 750 mg) against 24 weeks of daily placebo. All eligible children within the household will be treated with the same drug (either all levofloxacin or all placebo). Households will be randomised (allocated by

chance) to be in either the levofloxacin or placebo group. This allocation is carried out by a computer, and the households have an equal chance of being in either group.

This is a "double blind" study, which means that neither the children (or their family) or the researchers will know whether the tablets each child is taking are levofloxacin or placebo.

Children who participate in the study will undergo approximately ten study visits over two years. Enough tablets will be prescribed for the child to take daily until they are seen at their next clinic visit. Visits will be monthly whilst taking the study drugs, and then every three months. At each visit details of the child's health, height and weight will be recorded, as well as information about how well they take their medicines and if there are any particular problems taking them. The study tests to be done on the children (investigation for TB, blood tests, etc.) are part of routine recommended clinical care in children exposed to MDR-TB. At some visits some additional blood and urine samples will be collected for storage and future testing.

## **Intervention Type**

Drug

## **Phase**

Phase III

## **Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)**

Levofloxacin

## **Primary outcome(s)**

Incident TB disease (probable or confirmed) including TB death, by 48 weeks post-randomisation

## **Key secondary outcome(s)**

1. Mortality (all cause, non-traumatic, and TB related)
2. Adverse events  $\geq$  grade 3 (at least possibly associated) during 24 weeks of treatment
3. Percentage of levofloxacin or levofloxacin-placebo doses ingested and retained over 24 weeks
4. TB disease over 96 weeks
5. Incidence of levofloxacin resistant TB disease

## **Completion date**

28/02/2023

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

Current inclusion criteria as of 17/08/2022:

1. Child or adolescent aged  $<18$  years who is a household contact of an adult MDR-TB index case (as stated under adult MDR-TB eligibility criteria). The eligibility criteria would be including diagnosis in the previous 6 months. If  $\geq 5$  years and  $<18$  years of age, the child/adolescent must have a positive IGRA test before enrolment unless HIV positive.
2. Primary residence in the household of the adult MDR-TB index case
3. Consent from the parent or legal guardian for the child for HIV testing (HIV-infected and uninfected children will be included)
4. Consent obtained from the parent or legal guardian for the child to be enrolled

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**Previous inclusion criteria:**

1. Child <5 years who is a household contact of an enrolled adult MDR-TB index case diagnosed during the previous 6 months
2. Primary residence in the household of the adult MDR-TB index case
3. Consent from the parent or legal guardian for the child for HIV testing (HIV-infected and uninfected children will be included)
4. Consent obtained from the parent or legal guardian for the child to be enrolled

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Mixed

**Lower age limit**

0 years

**Upper age limit**

18 years

**Sex**

All

**Total final enrolment**

922

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. TB disease at enrolment
2. Currently on INH or a FQN (e.g. LFX, MFX, ofloxacin or ciprofloxacin) for  $\geq 14$  days
3. Treated for TB in the previous 12 months
4. Known concurrent exposure to an INH-susceptible (including RIF-monoresistant) index case
5. Children with myasthenia gravis or Guillain-Barré syndrome

**Date of first enrolment**

01/10/2016

**Date of final enrolment**

31/03/2018

## Locations

**Countries of recruitment**

South Africa

**Study participating centre**

Desmond Tutu TB Centre (DTTC)

Department of Paediatrics and Child Health

Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences

Stellenbosch University

PO Box 241  
Cape Town  
South Africa  
8000

**Study participating centre**  
**Perinatal HIV Research Unit (PHRU)**  
P.O Box 114 Diepkloof  
Soweto  
Johannesburg  
South Africa  
1864

**Study participating centre**  
**Clinical Trial Unit – Doris Goodwin TB Hospital**  
THINK: Tuberculosis & HIV Investigative Network  
Edendale Main Road, Plessislaer  
KwaZulu Natal  
Pietermaritzburg  
South Africa  
3216

**Study participating centre**  
**Wits Reproductive Health and HIV Institute (Wits RHI)**  
Hillbrow Health Precinct  
Corner Esselen Street & Klein Street, Hillbrow  
Johannesburg  
South Africa  
20012

## **Sponsor information**

**Organisation**  
Stellenbosch University

**ROR**  
<https://ror.org/05bk57929>

## **Funder(s)**

**Funder type**

Government

**Funder Name**

Joint Global Health Trials Scheme of the Department for International Development (UK)

**Funder Name**

Wellcome Trust

**Alternative Name(s)****Funding Body Type**

Private sector organisation

**Funding Body Subtype**

International organizations

**Location**

United Kingdom

**Funder Name**

Medical Research Council

**Alternative Name(s)**

Medical Research Council (United Kingdom), UK Medical Research Council, MRC

**Funding Body Type**

Government organisation

**Funding Body Subtype**

National government

**Location**

United Kingdom

**Funder Name**

South African Medical Research Council

**Alternative Name(s)**

The South African Medical Research Council, The SAMRC, SAMRC

**Funding Body Type**

Government organisation

**Funding Body Subtype**

Other non-profit organizations

**Location**

South Africa

# Results and Publications

**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan****IPD sharing plan summary**

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

**Study outputs**

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>		19/12 /2024	19/12 /2024	Yes	No
<a href="#">Protocol article</a>		20/12 /2018		Yes	No
<a href="#">Other publications</a>	Acceptability	12/03 /2025	18/03 /2025	Yes	No
<a href="#">Other publications</a>	Nested qualitative study of the acceptability of the adult formulation in children	05/07 /2024	01/09 /2025	Yes	No
<a href="#">Other publications</a>	Quantitative analysis was to assess factors associated with treatment noncompletion and poor adherence in the overall study cohort	18/07 /2025	01/09 /2025	Yes	No
<a href="#">Other publications</a>	Experiences in dissemination of results	22/01 /2026	22/01 /2026	Yes	No