

The HALT Latent Tuberculosis study

Submission date 19/10/2012	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☒ Prospectively registered ☐ Protocol
Registration date 26/02/2013	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan ☒ Results
Last Edited 25/01/2021	Condition category Infections and Infestations	☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Within the UK, completion rates for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) treatment regimens are known to be poor. A recent paper described a novel LTBI treatment regimen of Rifapentine /Isoniazid with high completion rates. The aim of this study is to compare completion rates between this novel regimen and a Rifinah regimen and provide useful data to inform future practice. The value for money of this approach is assessed.

Who can participate?

Male or non-pregnant, non-nursing, females, aged between 16 and 65, who test positive for LTBI but do not have active tuberculosis disease

What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly allocated to either twice daily Rifinah or weekly Rifapentine and Isoniazid for 3 months. Treatment adherence and adverse reactions are monitored every month through clinic appointments and for 1 month after treatment completion.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants could reduce their risk of developing active tuberculosis by being treated. Possible side effects include hepatotoxicity (damage of the liver). These would be monitored during the study and the treatment would be stopped if clinically indicated.

Where is the study run from?

University College London (UK)

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

May 2014 to May 2015

Who is funding the study?

Department of Health (UK)

Who is the main contact?

Prof. Ibrahim Abubakar

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Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

12/0426

Study information

Scientific Title

The HALT LTBI study: Phase IV multi-site, unblinded, randomised trial of prophylactic Rifapentine /Isoniazid versus Rifampicin/Isoniazid (Rifinah) for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI)

Study objectives

Completion rates for individuals treated with Rifapentine/Isoniazid will be higher than for those treated with Rifinah.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

NRES Committee London, Brent, 29/11/2013, ref: 13/LO/1666

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Pilot of a randomised controlled trial

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Latent tuberculosis infection

Interventions

Random allocation to either Rifinah (300mg Rifampicin plus 150mg Isoniazid, two daily) or Rifapentine and Isoniazid (3 months, 12 weekly doses); monthly follow-up for the duration of treatment and one month after treatment completion.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Phase IV

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Rifampicin, isoniazid, rifapentine

Primary outcome(s)

1. Completion of treatment regimen
2. Associated health economics to determine cost effectiveness of the intervention

Key secondary outcome(s)

Adverse effects of treatment for LTBI

Completion date

30/06/2017

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Male or non-pregnant, non-nursing, female adults aged between 16 years 0 days and 64 years 364 days at enrolment
2. Individuals at high risk for developing tuberculosis but without evidence of active tuberculosis. High-risk is defined on the basis of a positive Interferon Gamma Release Assay (IGRA)
3. People with no evidence of active tuberculosis who have a positive IGRA as defined above
4. Willing and able to provide written informed consent

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

52

Key exclusion criteria

Current exclusion criteria as of 31/03/2014:

1. Patients unable to give consent
2. Pregnant or breastfeeding women
3. Patients whose weight is under 45 kg
4. Allergies to any of the study drugs or excipients contained in preparations of these medicines
5. Patients requiring medications that cannot be safely taken with the study drugs (see Appendix 2)
6. Any medical condition deserving priority of treatment (such as: porphyria, malabsorption syndromes, Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhoea and other conditions)
7. HIV infection
8. Individuals with known liver disease, defined as LFT (ALT/AST/bilirubin) over upper limit of normal (ULN) at baseline (one abnormal value prevents the patient from participating in the study)
9. Clinical diagnosis of cirrhosis (jaundice, haematemesis, ascites or previous episodes of liver encephalopathy)
10. Chronic/active hepatitis B or hepatitis C virus infection
11. High-risk drinking, according to the Department of Health criteria (regularly drinking more than 8 units a day or 50 units a week for men; regularly drinking more than 6 units a day or 35 units a week for women)
12. Previous treatment for TB or LTBI
13. Individuals who would usually be offered LTBI treatment under Directly Observed Therapy (DOT) because of their mental or social disabilities
14. Use of another experimental investigational medicinal product that is likely to interfere with the study medication within 3 months of study enrolment

Previous exclusion criteria:

1. Females of childbearing potential must be willing to use an effective method of contraception
2. Females of childbearing potential must have a negative pregnancy test within 7 days prior to being registered for trial treatment
3. Females must not be breastfeeding
4. Allergies to Rifapentine, Isoniazid, Rifampicin or excipients contained in the preparations of these medicines
5. Patients requiring medications that cannot be safely taken with the study drugs
6. High risk drinking, according to the Department of Health criteria
7. Those who are HIV positive
8. Individuals who already have significant liver disease
9. Those who would not be eligible for LTBI treatment under the American Thoracic Society Criteria
10. Individuals who would usually be offered LTBI treatment under Directly Observed Therapy (DOT)

Date of first enrolment

01/05/2014

Date of final enrolment

31/05/2015

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

University College London

London

United Kingdom

WC1E 6JB

Study participating centre

Barts Health, Newham University Hospital

London

United Kingdom

E13 8SL

Study participating centre

The Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust

London

United Kingdom

NW3 2QG

Sponsor information

Organisation

University College London (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/02jx3x895>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Department of Health Policy Research Programme (UK) ref: 015/0306

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The data sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date.

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?
Results article	results	21/01/2021	25/01/2021	Yes	No
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No