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Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Heinrich N, Manyama C, Koele SE, et al. Sutezolid in combination with bedaquiline, delamanid, and moxifloxacin for pulmonary tuberculosis (PanACEA-SUDOCU-01): a prospective, open-label, randomised, phase 2b dose-finding trial. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2025; published online July 8. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(25)00213-0.

A prospective, randomised, open label phase 2b dose-finding trial of sutezolid in combination with bedaquiline, delamanid and moxifloxacin for pulmonary tuberculosis: SUDOCU

Supplementary Materials

The PanACEA consortium – list of contributors

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LMU University Hospital, Munich, Munich, Germany (Michael Hoelscher, Julia Dreisbach, Larissa Hoffmann, Norbert Heinrich, Alia Razid, Krista Stoycheva, Alexa Dierig, Anna Jarchow-MacDonald, Ivan Norena, Laura Paramo, Rebekka Astudillo, Erlandy Basson, Anna-Lisa Behnke); University of St Andrews, St Andrews, United Kingdom (Derek Sloan, Wilber Sabiiti, Stephen Gillespie); Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Center, Nijmegen, the Netherlands (Lindsey te Brake, Elin Svensson, Chaima Mouhdad, Simon Koele, Rob Aarnoutse, Jodie Schildkraut, Martin Boeree, Ralf Stemkens, Isabella van der Feltz); UCL Centre for Clinical Microbiology, University College of London, London, UK (Anna Bateson, Robert Hunt, Timothy McHugh, Leticia Muraro Wildner, Priya Solanki); University of California San Francisco (Patrick Phillips, Xue Gong, Brian Aldana), MRC Clinical Trials Unit at UCL, London, UK (Angela Crook); University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa (Rodney Dawson, Kim Narunsky); University of Stellenbosch, Cape Town, South Africa (Andreas Diacon, Veronique de Jager, Sven Friedrich); University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa (Ian Sanne, Mohammed Rassool); The Aurum Institute, Johannesburg, South Africa (Gavin Churchyard, Modulakgotla Sebe, Heeran Makkan, Lucia Mokaba, Namhla Madikizela, John Mdluli, Jane Sithole, Robert Wallis, Trevor Beattie); NIMR-Mbeya Medical Research Centre, Mbeya, Tanzania (Nyanda Elias Ntinginya, Chacha Mangu, Christina Manyama, Issa Sabi, Bariki Mtafya, Lilian T. Minja, Ombeni Chimbe, Beatrice Ngaraguza); Ifakara Health Institute, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (Francis Mhimbira, Benno Mbeya, Tresphory Zumba, Nyasige Chibunu, Mohamed Sasamalo); Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland (Klaus Reither, Levan Jugheli) ; Kilimanjaro Clinical Research Institute, Moshi, Tanzania (Gibson Kibiki, Hadija Semvua, Stellah Mpagama, Alphonce Liyoyo); Centre de Recherches Médicales de Lambaréné, Gabon (Bayode Romeo Adegbite, Ayola Akim Adegnika, Martin Peter Grobusch); Amsterdam University Medical Centers (Martin P. Grobusch, Bayode Romeo Adegbite); Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda (Bruce Kirenga), Instituto Nacional de Saúde, Marracuene, Mozambique (Celso Khosa, Isabel Timana), College of Medicine, Blantyre, Malawi (Mariott Nliwasa, Madalo Mukoka).

Supplementary Methods: In- and Exclusion criteria, list of prohibited foods

Inclusion Criteria

Participants are required to meet **all** of the following criteria in order to be randomized:

1. Provide written, informed consent prior to all trial-related procedures including HIV testing.
2. Male or female, aged between 18 and 65 years, inclusive.
3. Body weight (in light clothing and with no shoes) between 40 and 90 kg, inclusive.
4. Newly diagnosed, previously untreated, drug susceptible pulmonary TB: presence of MTB complex and rapid molecular tests result confirming susceptibility to RIF and INH such as GeneXpert and/or HAIN MTBDR *plus*.
5. A chest X-ray (no older than 2 weeks) which, in the opinion of the Investigator, is consistent with TB.
6. Sputum positive on microscopy from concentrated sputum for acid-fast bacilli on at least one sputum sample (at least 1+ on the IUATLD/WHO scale).
7. The participant is willing to forgo consumption of foods high in tyramine for the period of taking study medication (See Appendix, section **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**, page **Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.**).
8. The participant is either unable to conceive/father children AND/OR his/her partner is unable to conceive/father children AND/OR they will be using effective methods of contraception, as defined below:
    a. Non-childbearing potential:
        i. Female participant/sexual partner of male participant - bilateral oophorectomy, and/or hysterectomy or bilateral tubal ligation more than 12 months ago and/or has been postmenopausal with a history of no menses for at least 12 consecutive months
        ii. Male participant/sexual partner of female participant - vasectomised or has had a bilateral orchidectomy minimally three months prior to screening
    b. Effective contraception methods:
        i. Female participants: two methods, including methods that the patient's sexual partner(s) use. At least one must be a barrier method. Contraception must be practised for at least until 12 weeks after the last dose of STZ.

(Note: hormone-based contraception alone may not be reliable when taking RIF during continuation Phase; therefore, hormone-based contraceptives alone cannot be used by female participants/female partners of male participants to prevent pregnancy).

ii. Male participants must ensure effective contraception for at least 12 weeks after the last dose of STZ that includes at least one barrier method.

Exclusion Criteria

Participants for whom **one of the following** criteria is met will be excluded from trial:

1. Circumstances that raise doubt about free, unconstrained consent to study participation (e.g. in a prisoner or mentally handicapped person)
2. Poor general condition where delay in treatment cannot be tolerated or death within three months is likely.
3. Poor social condition which would make it unlikely that the patient would be able to complete follow-up
4. The patient is pregnant or breast-feeding.
5. The patient is infected with HIV with a CD4 count <220 cells/mm^3. If >220 cells/mm^3, patients will be included only if **any** of the following is applicable:
    - The patient is antiretroviral (ARV) naïve and able to postpone commencing HIV treatment for 2 months after the trial has started and then restrict regimens to those containing dolutegravir (see section **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.** on ARVs)

      or

      The patient is ARV experienced (has been on ARV´s a minimum of 5 months) and able to switch to a dolutegravir-based regimen.
    - Nucleosidic reverse transcriptase inhibitors are permitted as concomitant medication.
    - Protease inhibitors as part of antiretroviral treatment regimens: need to be stopped at least 3 days before the start of study treatment (WK00, d1) for a patient to be eligible.
    - Efavirenz as part of antiretroviral treatment regimens: may not be taken during 14 days before the start of study treatment (WK00, d1) for a patient to be eligible.
6. The patient has a known intolerance to any of the study drugs or concomitant disorders or conditions for which study drugs or standard TB treatment are contraindicated.

7. The patient has a history of, or current evidence of clinically relevant cardiovascular metabolic, gastrointestinal, neurological, psychiatric or endocrine diseases, malignancy, or any other condition that will influence treatment response, study adherence or survival in the judgement of the investigator, especially:
    a. Conditions or history that predispose to epileptic seizures: personal or first-degree family history of epileptic seizures, personal history of stroke or of transient ischemic attack, or of severe traumatic head or brain injury, or meningitis/encephalitis, or others
    b. Neuropathy, or significant psychiatric disorder like depression or schizophrenia; especially if treatment for those has ever been required or is anticipated to be required
    c. Clinically significant evidence of severe TB (e.g. miliary TB, TB meningitis, but not limited lymph node involvement)
    d. Serious lung conditions other than TB, or significant respiratory impairment in the discretion of the investigator
    e. Any diabetes mellitus
    f. Cardiovascular disease such as myocardial infarction, heart failure, coronary heart disease, arrhythmia, tachyarrhythmia, or pulmonary hypertension
    g. Arterial hypertension (systolic blood pressure ≥140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure of ≥90 mmHg on two occasions during screening).
    h. Long QT syndrome or family history of long QT syndrome or sudden death of unknown or cardiac-related cause
    i. Alcohol or other drug abuse that is sufficient to significantly compromise the safety or cooperation of the patient, that includes substances prohibited by the protocol or has led to significant organ damage at the discretion of the investigator.
8. Any of the following laboratory findings at screening:
    a. Serum amino aspartate transferase (AST) and/or alanine aminotransferase (ALT) activity >3x the upper limit of normal (ULN),
    b. serum alkaline phosphatase or y-glutamyl transferase > 2.5x the ULN,
    c. serum total bilirubin level >1.5x the ULN
    d. estimated creatinine clearance (eCrCl; using the Cockroft and Gault formula [2] lower than 30 ml/min
    e. serum albumin < 2.8 g/dl (< 28 g/l)
    f. haemoglobin level <7.0 g/dl

g. platelet count <50,000/mm^3,
h. serum potassium below the lower level of normal for the laboratory
i. serum creatine phosphokinase > 5x ULN
j. blood glucose at screening of less than 70mg/dL (3.9mmol/L)

9. ECG findings in the screening ECG: (one or more):
    a. QTcF of >0.450 s
    b. Atrioventricular (AV) block with PR interval > 0.20 s,
    c. QRS complex > 120 milliseconds
    d. any other changes in the ECG that are clinically relevant as per discretion of the investigator
10. Restricted medication:
    a. Treatment with any other investigational drug within 1 month prior to enrolment or enrolment into other clinical (intervention) trials during participation.
    b. Previous anti-TB treatment with drugs active against *MTB* within the last 3 months.
    c. Unable or unwilling to abide by the requirements regarding restricted medication or have taken restricted medication as described under section **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**, page **Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.**. Restricted medication includes the following drug classes:
        - anti-TB drugs
        - medication that lowers the threshold for epileptic seizures
        - medication that prolongs the QTc interval
        - drugs that affect monoaminooxidase or serotonin metabolism
        - CYP 450 inhibitors or inducers

Restricted foods

Food Classification	Foods to avoid
Cheeses	Strong, aged cheeses (i.e. aged cheddar, Swiss and parmesan) Blue cheeses (i.e. Stilton and Gorgonzola), Brie, Camembert, feta, mascarpone.
Meat, Fish or Substitute	Beef or chicken livers (aged), Cured meats (i.e. meats treated with salt and nitrate or nitrite, such as dry-type summer sausages, pepperoni and salami). Raw meats and fish if stored outside the refrigerator
Beverages	Especially beer from the tap, red wine All alcoholic beverages should be avoided for the reason of hepatotoxicity.
Miscellaneous	Yeast Extracts such as Marmite, soy sauce
Leftovers	Do not eat after 48 hours.

Supplementary Methods: Bio-analytical methods

Quantitative analysis was performed using a Waters Acquity H class ultra-liquid chromatographic (UPLC) system consisting of a quaternary pump, flow-through needle cooled autosampler, and column oven, coupled to a Xevo TQ-S micro Tandem Mass Spectrometer (Waters, Etten-Leur, The Netherlands). Chromatographic separation was carried out with an Acquity UPLC CSH C18 column (1.7 µm 2.1 x 5 mm) connected to a Acquity UPLC CSH C18 1.7 µm VanGuard pre-column, with the temperature of the column maintained at 35 °C. The mobile phase consisted of a gradient with 0.1% formic acid in water and 0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile with a flow rate of 0.3 ml/min. The autosampler temperature was set at 10 °C. Post-injection the needle was washed with a mixture of water and methanol (80:20% v/v). The mass spectrometer was used in the positive ion electrospray ionization mode using multiple-reaction monitoring (MRM). The system was controlled using Masslynx software (version 4.1, Waters, Etten-Leur, The Netherlands). Quantification was carried out using the TargetLynx application.

Sample work-up was carried out in 96 wells format and performed on ice because of delamanid instability at room temperature. Protein precipitation as sample preparation was performed by adding 200 µl of the precipitation reagent (drug internal standards dissolved in methanol) to 50 µl of plasma.

After vortex-mixing for 2 minutes, centrifugation was applied at 1898xg for 5 minutes at 10 °C, and a volume of 2 µl was directly injected into the LC-MS/MS system.

Method validation was performed in accordance with the "Guideline on bioanalytical method validation" of the European Medicines Agency (EMA). In short, within-run accuracy of five quality controls measured in 5-fold for sutezolid ranged from 94-98%, for sutezolid sulfoxide this was 90-108%, for bedaquiline 92-111%, for desmethyl-bedaquiline 96-106% and for delamanid 95-104%. Overall imprecision of five quality controls measured over three runs in 5-fold ranged from 1.4-2.5% for sutezolid, 4-8% for sutezolid sulfoxide, 3-8% for bedaquiline, 2-4% for desmethyl-bedaquiline and 3-4% for delamanid. Lower and upper limit of quantification ranged from 0.01-10 mg/l for sutezolid, 0.01-10 mg/l for sutezolid-sulfoxide, 0.05-10 mg/l for bedaquiline, 0.015-3.0 mg/l for desmethyl-bedaquiline, and 0.015-3.0 m/l for delamanid.

Supplementary methods and results PK modelling

Two-compartmental disposition models for both STZ and the metabolite fitted the data best. Absorption was described using dynamic transit compartment model with estimation of the number of transit compartments and the mean transit time. To improve model stability during covariate evaluation, the number of transit compartments was fixed to 8 (best estimate). STZ was assumed to be 100% bioavailable and STZ was assumed to be completely metabolized to the metabolite, this means that the metabolite disposition parameters are apparent and relative to both the bioavailability and the true fraction of STZ transformed to the metabolite. A well-stirred liver model described the metabolism of STZ into the metabolite best. The liver volume was fixed at 1L (typical for a 70kg individual), the blood plasma flow from the liver at 49.5 L/h, and the sutezolid unbound plasma fraction at 52%.[3] The metabolite was assumed to be fully cleared from the central metabolite compartment through first-order elimination. During model development, the peripheral volumes of STZ and the metabolite were assumed to have the same typical value, but a different variability. Estimating different typical values for the peripheral volumes of STZ and the metabolite resulted in an unstable model. Estimating two compartments was significantly better than estimating one compartment ($p<0.0001$). Allometric scaling based on total body weight, standardized at 70kg, was implemented using fixed scaling coefficients of 0.75 for clearances and 1 for volumes. Including allometric scaling slightly improved the model fit (dOFV= -1.2, p=0.27). Other covariate relations investigated by the stepwise covariate modelling (SCM) are listed in Table S1.

Interindividual variability (IIV) of PK parameters was assumed to be log-normally distributed. IIV was identified on: STZ clearance, metabolite clearance, STZ intercompartmental clearance, metabolite intercompartmental clearance, mean transit time, and the absorption rate constant. Inter-occasion variability (IOV) was identified on the relative bioavailability of sutezolid. Each dose with an associated PK observation was treated as a separate occasion for the IOV.

A proportional error model for both STZ and the metabolite, with a correlation between the residual errors for STZ and the metabolite from one PK observation, provided the best model fit. A schematic representation of the final model is shown in **Figure S1.** Parameter uncertainty was determined using the sampling importance resampling (SIR) procedure.[4] A forward p-value of 0.05 and a backward p-value of 0.01 were considered statistically significant. The SCM procedure identified no significant covariates after the backwards elimination step.

Table S1: Investigated covariate relationships in PK model

Parameter	Covariates
Clearance (STZ and metabolite)	Body size metrics, Age, Race, HIV-status, cavitation, baseline bacterial load, country/site of recruitment
Volume of distribution (STZ and metabolite)	Body size metrics, Sex, country/site of recruitment
Bioavailability	Sex, Race, HIV-status, cavitation, baseline bacterial load, country/site of recruitment

The final PK model parameters are shown in **Table S2**. Visual predictive checks (VPCs) for the final model of STZ and metabolite are presented in **Figure S2**. Additionally, VPCs stratified on arm for STZ and metabolite are presented in **Figure S3**. Goodness-of-fit plots for model evaluation included the following indexes: Population prediction vs. observations, individual predictions vs. observations, conditional weighted residuals vs. time, and conditional weighted residuals vs. observations.

Figure S1: Schematic Representation of Final PK Model

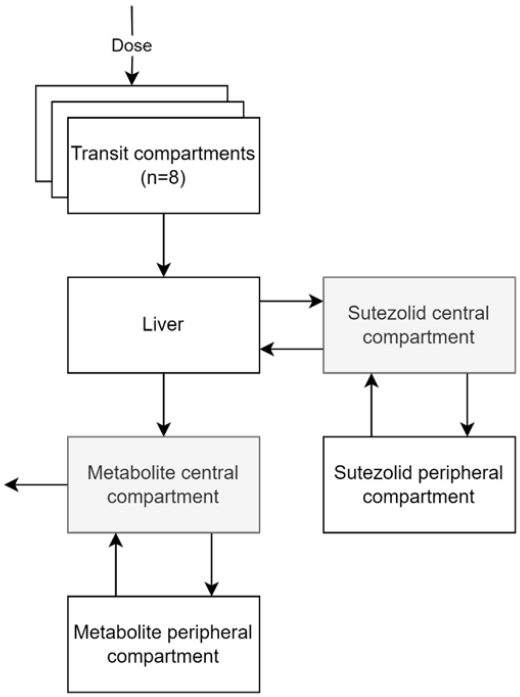


Figure S1: Schematic representation of the final PK model for sutezolid and the major metabolite. PK observations were made in the central compartments, colored grey.

Table S2. Parameter estimates of the final PK model.

Parameter[a]	Best estimate (95% CI SIR)	Interindividual variability CV% (95% CI SIR)
Sutezolid		
Clearance/F (L/h)	391 (338-445)	36.6 (29.6-46.6)
Volume of distribution/F (L)	153 (139-170)	
Intercompartmental clearance/F (L/h)	13.9 (11.5-16.8)	33.9 (24.4-45.2)
Peripheral volume/F (L) [c]	2720 (1870-3670)	
Absorption rate constant (/h)	0.897 (0.700-1.16)	62.4 (38.0-93.9)
Mean transit time (h)	0.425 (0.265-0.0601)	132 (88.5-201)
Number of transit compartments (n)	8 FIXED	
Bioavailability, F (%)	1 FIXED	38.8 [b] (27.5-52.5)
Fraction metabolized to the metabolite (%)	1 FIXED	
Proportional error (CV%)	30.4 (27.0-34.3)	
Metabolite		
Clearance/(F*Fm) (L/h)	40.0 (36.3-44.1)	12.7 (8.7-17.0)
Volume of distribution/(F*Fm) (L)	206 (182-236)	
Intercompartmental clearance/(F*Fm) (L/h)	14.9 (12.0-18.5)	39.4 (27.7-52.9)
Peripheral volume/(F*Fm) (L) [c]	2720 (1870-3670)	
Proportional error (CV%)	24.7 (22.0-27.1)	
Correlation error sutezolid –error metabolite (%)	87.7 (84.9-88.6)	

[a] Model parameters of sutezolid are represented respective to the apparent oral bioavailability, and metabolite parameters respective to the apparent oral bioavailability and fraction metabolized to the metabolite. *Allometric scaling was performed on all clearance and volume parameters using fixed exponents of 0.75 and 1, respectively. A total body weight of 70kg was used for reference in allometric scaling.* [b] Parameter parameterized as inter-occasion variability. [c] *Parameter estimate for STZ peripheral volume and the volume of the metabolite peripheral volume were fixed to be the same. CV= coefficient of variation.*

Figure S2. Prediction corrected VPC of PK model

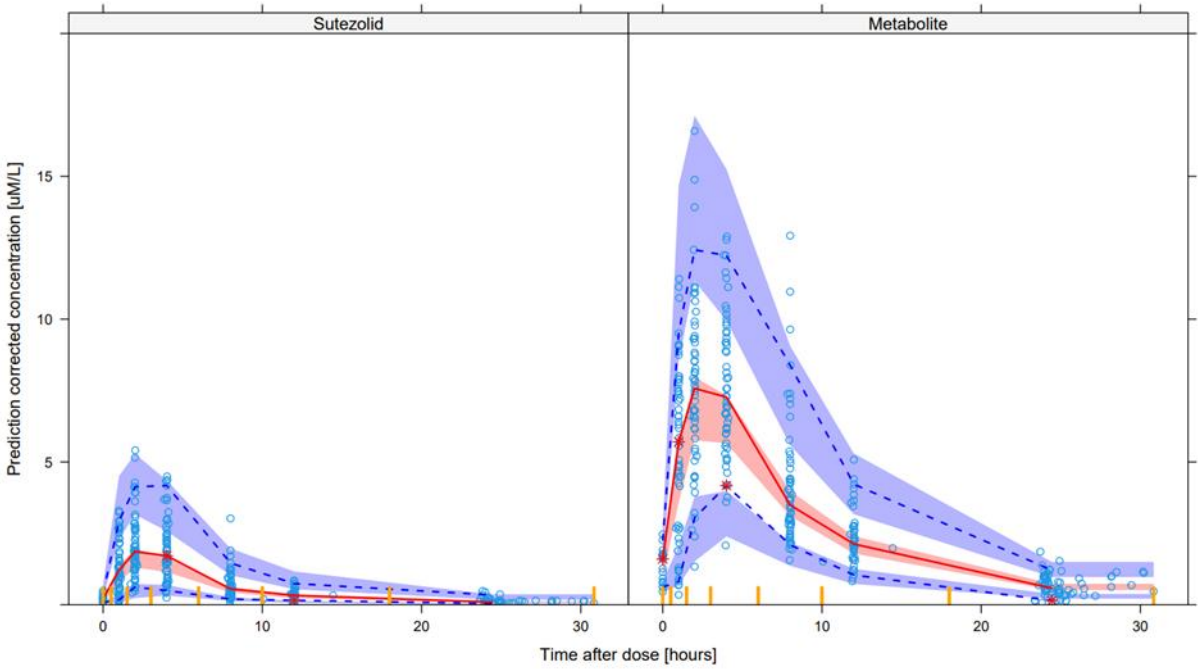
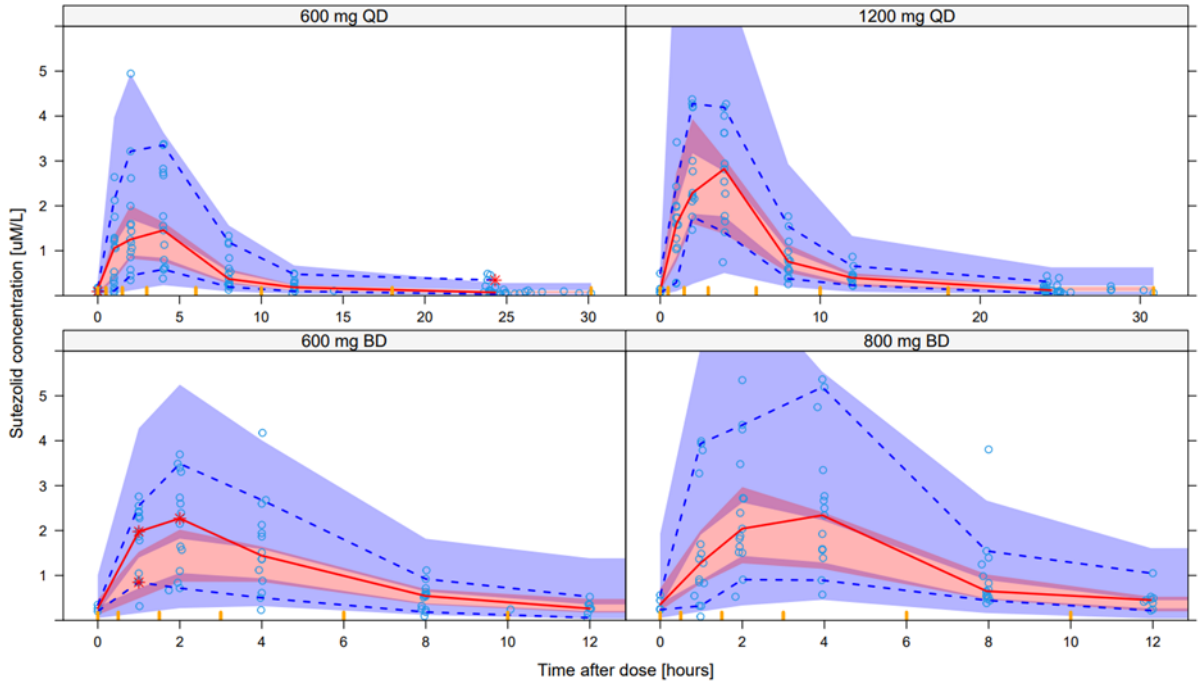


Figure S2. Prediction corrected VPC showing the observed 2.5th, 50th, and 97.5th percentiles (lines) and the 95% CI for the same percentiles (shaded areas) calculated from simulated data using the final PK model. Left: Observations and model predictions for STZ. Right: Observations and model predictions for the metabolite.

Figure S3. VPC of PK model stratified on dose



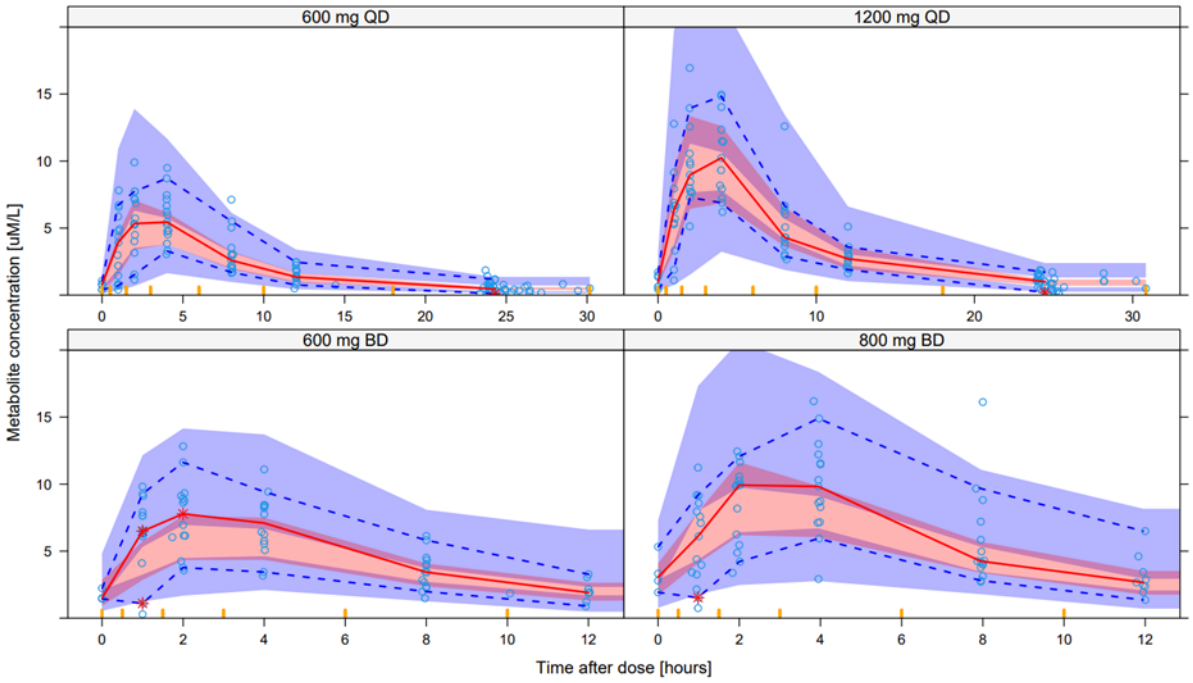


Figure S3. VPC showing the observed 2.5th, 50th, and 97.5th percentiles (lines) and the 95% CI for the same percentiles (shaded areas) calculated from simulated data using the final PK model. Upper panels represent sutezolid, lower panels represents metabolite.

Pharmacokinetic model code

```
$PROBLEM    STZ PK
$INPUT      ID TIME DV FLAG EVID AMT MDV L2 ARM WEIGHT
$DATA       ….csv IGNORE=@

;-----------------------Data dictionary----------------------------

;ID                 Subject ID
;TIME               Time after start of treatment (h)
;EVID               EventID
;FLAG               Flag (1=Sutezolid 2=Metabolite)
;MDV                Missing dependent variable
;L2                 L2 data item
;WEIGHT             Weight (kg)
;OCC                Sampling occasion (1,2,3)
;AMT                Dose amount (uM)
;DV                 Concentration (uM/L)

$SUBROUTINE ADVAN13 TOL=9
$MODEL      COMP=DEPOT COMP=(SUTEZOLID) COMP=(SUTEZOLIDSULFOXIDE)
            COMP=(SUTEZOLIDPERI1) COMP=(SUTEZOLIDSULFPERI1)
            COMP=(LIVER) COMP=(AUCSTZ) COMP=(AUCMETAB)
$PK

;allometric scaling
```

```
AlloCL=(Weight/70)**0.75
AlloV=(Weight/70)**1

; Structural parameters
TVCLs           = THETA(1) *AlloCL
TVVs            = THETA(2) *AlloV
TVCLm           = THETA(3) *AlloCL
TVVm            = THETA(4) *AlloV
TVKA            = THETA(5)
TVQsp1          = THETA(6) *AlloCL
TVVsp1          = THETA(7) *AlloV
TVQmp1          = THETA(8) *AlloCL
TVVmp1          = THETA(7) *AlloV
TVMTT           = THETA(9)
TVNN            = THETA(10)
TVBIO           = 1

;stochastic parameters
IIVCLs          = EXP(ETA(1))
IIVCLm          = EXP(ETA(2))
IOVF            = 1
IF(OCC.EQ.1) IOVF       = EXP(ETA(3))
IF(OCC.EQ.2) IOVF       = EXP(ETA(4))
IF(OCC.EQ.3) IOVF       = EXP(ETA(5))
IIVQsp1         = EXP(ETA(8))
IIVQmp1         = EXP(ETA(9))
IIVMTT          = EXP(ETA(6))
IIVKA           = EXP(ETA(7))

; PK parameters
CLs     = TVCLs   *IIVCLs
Vs      = TVVs
CLm     = TVCLm   *IIVCLm
Vm      = TVVm
KA      = TVKa  *IIVKA
Qsp1    = TVQsp1  *IIVQsp1
Vsp1    = TVVsp1
Qmp1    = TVQmp1  *IIVQmp1
Vmp1    = TVVmp1
MTT     = TVMTT   *IIVMTT
NN      = TVNN

;Well stirred liver model
VH=1  *AlloV   ; 1L liver volume for 70kg individual
QH=0.55*90 *AlloCL ; 49.5 L/h LIVER PLASMA FLOW FROM PAGE 93 ROWLAND AND TOWZER INTRO
TO PK/PD
FU=0.52 ;From the sutezolid IB

EH=(CLs*FU)/((CLs*FU)+QH)
CL_SUT=EH*QH

;transit compartment
```

```
IF(NEWIND.NE.2.OR.EVID.GE.3) THEN
TNXD=TIME
PNXD=AMT
ENDIF

TDOS=TNXD
PD=PNXD

IF(AMT.GT.0) THEN
TNXD=TIME
PNXD=AMT
ENDIF

;Code for bioavailability
F1 = 0
BIO=TVBIO* IOVF

KTR =(NN+1)/MTT
L  = 0.9189385 + (NN + 0.5)*LOG(NN) - NN + LOG(1 + 1/(12*NN)) ; logarithm of the approximation to the gamma function

BIOPD= BIO*PD

IF(BIOPD.EQ.0) BIOPD= BIOPD+0.00001

LBPD  = LOG(BIOPD)
LKTR  = LOG(KTR)
PIZZA = LBPD + LKTR - L

$DES

TEMPO   = T - TDOS
IF(TEMPO.GT.0)THEN
  KTT   = KTR*TEMPO
  DADT(1) = EXP(PIZZA + NN*LOG(KTT) - KTT) - KA*A(1)
ELSE
  DADT(1) = 0
ENDIF

DADT(2) = ((QH*(1-EH))/VH)*A(6) -QH/Vs*A(2) +Qsp1/Vsp1*A(4) -Qsp1/Vs*A(2) ;Sutezolid
DADT(3) = CL_SUT/VH*A(6) -CLm/Vm*A(3) -Qmp1/Vm*A(3) + Qmp1/Vmp1*A(5) ;SutezolidSulfoxide
DADT(4) = -Qsp1/Vsp1*A(4) +Qsp1/Vs*A(2); Sutezolid peri1
DADT(5) = Qmp1/Vm*A(3) - Qmp1/Vmp1*A(5); SutezolidSulfoxide peri1
DADT(6) = KA*A(1) - ((QH*(1-EH))/VH)*A(6) + QH/Vs*A(2) - CL_SUT/VH*A(6) ;Liver

$ERROR

IF(FLAG.EQ.1) THEN
IPRED = A(2)/Vs
PROPERR= EPS(1)
ENDIF
```

```
IF(FLAG.EQ.2)THEN
IPRED = A(3)/Vm
PROPERR= EPS(2)
ENDIF

Y = IPRED *(1+ PROPERR)

$THETA
 (0,391) ; CLs
 (0,153) ; Vs
 (0,40) ; CLm
 (0,206) ; Vm
 (0,0.897) ; KA
 (0,13.9) ; Qsp1
 (0,2720) ; Vsp1/Vmp1
 (0,14.9) ; Qmp1
 (0,0.425) ; MTT
 (0,8,20) FIX ; NN

$OMEGA
 0.126  ;    IIV CLs
 0.0159  ;    IIV CLm
$OMEGA  BLOCK(1)
 0.14  ;      IOV F
$OMEGA  BLOCK(1) SAME
$OMEGA  BLOCK(1) SAME
$OMEGA  1.01  ;    IIV MTT
 0.329  ;     IIV KA
 0.109  ;   IIV Qsp1
 0.144  ;   IIV Qmp1

$SIGMA  BLOCK(2)
 0.0885  ; ProperrSut
 0.0629 0.059  ; ProperrSutox

$ESTIMATION METHOD=1 INTER MAXEVAL=9999 NOABORT SIG=3 POSTHOC
$COVARIANCE UNCONDITIONAL
```

Figure S4: MGIT median Time to Positivity, by Treatment Arm

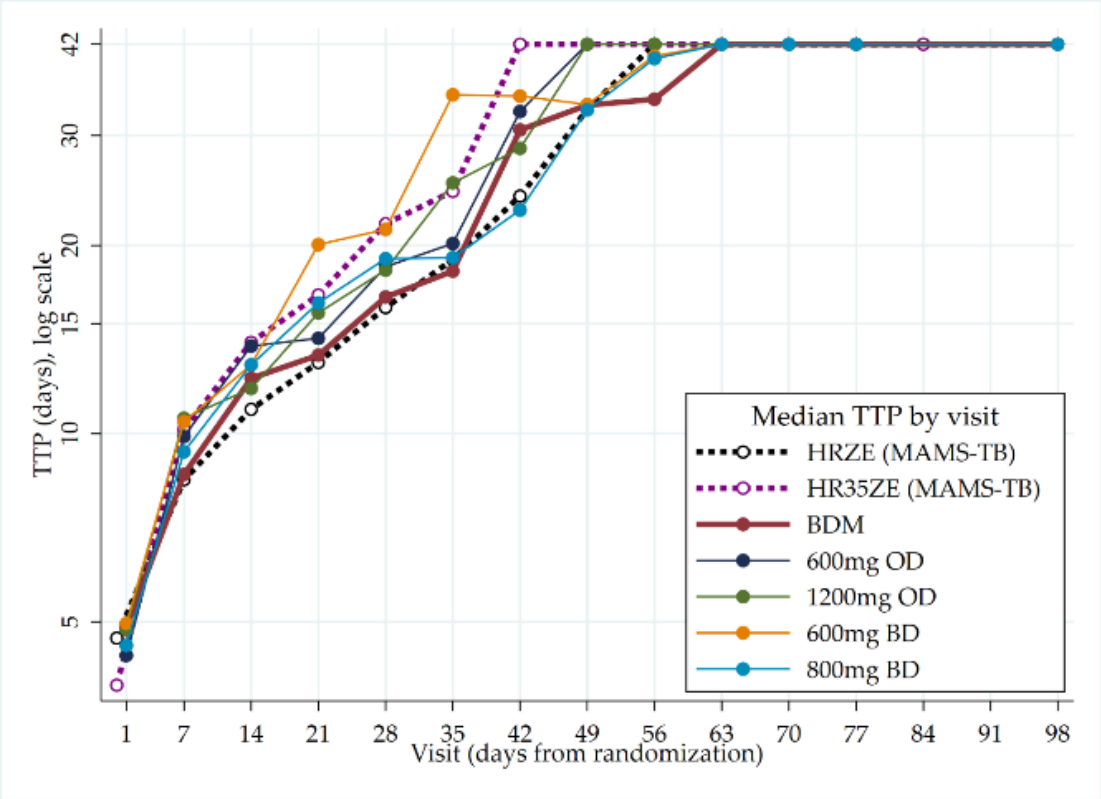


Figure S4: median time to positivity in MGIT liquid culture (log10days), by treatment arm. Dashed lines represent control, and RIF 35mg/kg arms from the MAMS trial as historical controls[1]

Figure S5: Time to Sustained Sputum Culture Conversion, by Treatment Arm

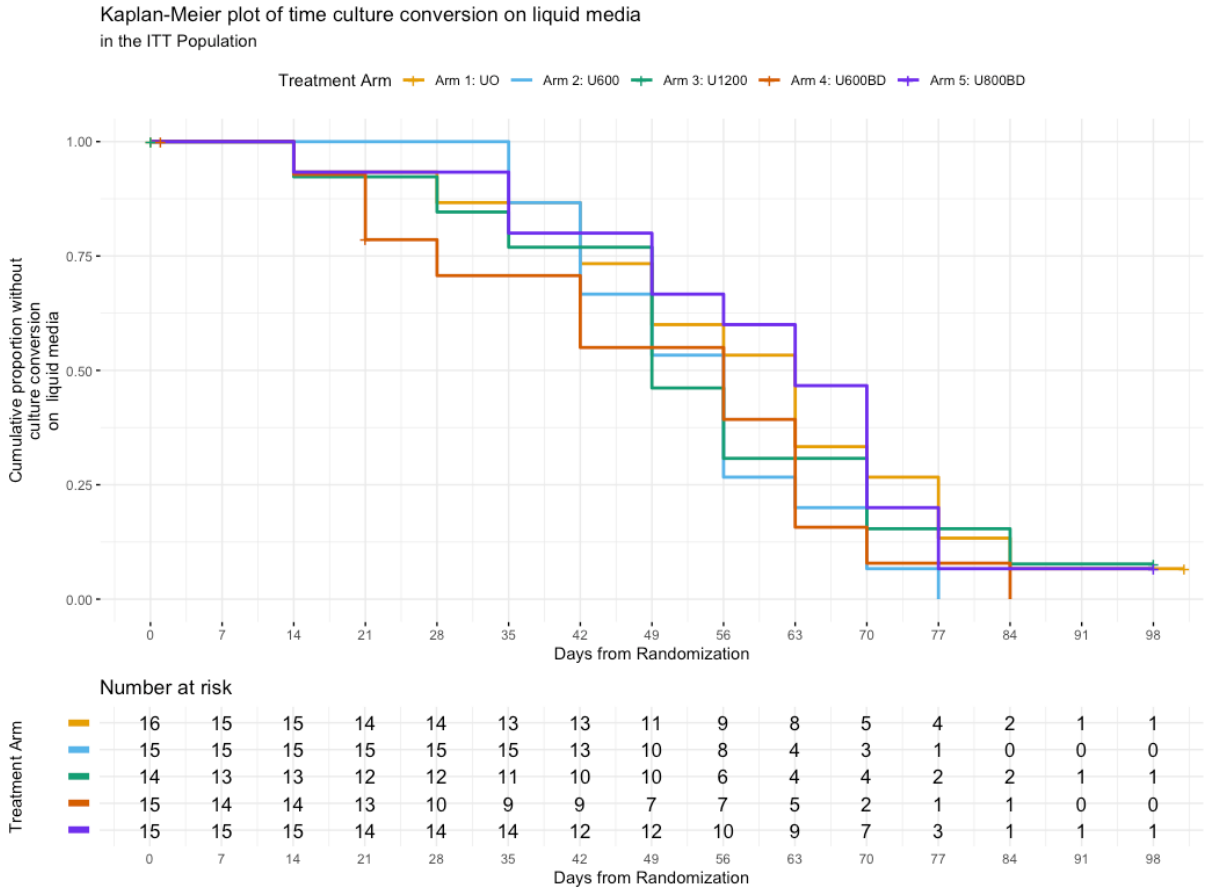


Figure S5: time to sustained sputum culture conversion (SSCC) in MGIT liquid media. SSCC is defined as the time to the first of two successive visits with at least one negative culture among the samples taken per visit, and no positive culture or positive with contamination culture. A log rank test was performed to assess differences between the groups and an overall p-value of .48 was generated, providing evidence that there was no significant difference in SSCC among groups. Median [IQR] follow-up time until conversion or censoring was 56 days [42, 70; see table S3 for display per arm] but participants were followed until the trial end. The start is baseline (day 1) and the end of this graph is day 98 (Week 14). Participants were censored if they did not experience culture conversion or were withdrawn early. In total, there were 7 censored participants. 2 participants withdrew prior to the start of treatment and were censored at time 0. One participant was censored due to a death from COVID-19. Other cases of censoring occurred due to loss to follow-up or completion of study without conversion.

Table S3: Time to Culture Conversion in Liquid Media

Summary Statistic	Arm 1 U0 mg N = 16	Arm 2 U600 mg OD N = 15	Arm 3 U1200mg OD N=14	Arm 4 U600mg BD N=15	Arm 5 U800mg BD N=15
25th quantile	42 days	42 days	49 days	28 days	49 days
50th quantile	63 days	56 days	49 days	56 days	63 days
75th quantile	77 days	63 days	70 days	63 days	70 days
week 6	27%	33%	23%	45%	20%
week 7	40%	47%	54%	45%	33%
week 8	47%	73%	69%	61%	40%
week 9	67%	80%	69%	84%	53%
week 10	73%	93%	85%	92%	80%
week 11	87%	100%	85%	92%	93%
week 12	93%	100%	92%	100%	93%
week 13	93%	100%	92%	100%	93%
week 14	93%	100%	92%	100%	93%

Table S3: summary statistics of time to sustained sputum culture conversion, and proportion of participants having achieved conversion to negative liquid culture. Converted by Week x shows proportion converted by day corresponding to the end of each week, e.g. week 2 = day 14

Table S4: Hazard Ratios for Time to Culture Conversion

Summary Statistic	Arm 1: U0mg N = 16	Arm 2: U600mg N = 15	Arm 3: U1200mg N=14	Arm 4: U600BD N=15	Arm 5: U800mg BD N=15
Unadjusted Hazard Ratio (95% CI) [p]	Reference	1.66 (0.79, 3.49) [.18]	1.18 (0.54, 2.55) [.68]	1.64 (0.77, 3.5) [.20]	0.98 (0.47, 2.06) [.96]
Adjusted Hazard Ratio (95% CI) [p]*	Reference	1.34 (0.59, 3.04) [.48]	0.97 (0.4, 2.33) [.94]	1.65 (0.75, 3.66) [.22]	0.85 (0.38, 1.87) [.68]

*Table S4: Hazard ratios for time to sustained culture conversion in MGIT liquid media. The Cox Proportional Hazards *Analysis has been adjusted for: gender, age, BMI, HIV status and Baseline culture using baseline TTP. In this case, covariates were selected based on known confounders that, if unbalanced, could introduce bias into the results. While a formal causal model (e.g., DAG as one example) was not explicitly used, the adjusted model serves as a check, ensuring that any potential imbalances between the groups do not drive the results. The adjusted HRs confirm this to be the case. We assessed the proportional hazards assumptions using Schoenfeld residuals, which showed no significant violations. In our assumption checks, we also analyzed the linearity assumption using the Martingale residuals and found two potentially influential points that slightly impacted the smoothness of these residuals. We examined excluding these but they did not significantly alter the HRs and the CI's. Given the smaller sample size and the exploratory nature of the adjusted HR's we opted to retain these observations.*

Supplementary methods and results PK-PD modelling

The modified intention to treat population and all TTP observations from just before the start of treatment and during the 12 weeks of experimental treatment were used for the analysis. For patients interrupting treatment, the TTP data in the period after the interruption was removed. Contaminated TTP results (n=162) were excluded from the analysis. A total of 1651 TTP results were included, of those 690 and 797 quantitative results with applying the upper limit of quantification at 42 and 25 days, respectively.

Linear and bi-linear mixed-effects models were fitted to log10-transformed TTP data, applying the upper limit of quantification at 42 days (standard, selected for diagnostic purposes) or 25 days (suggested to have better properties for quantitative analysis).[5] Bi-linear models were better than linear models in describing the data ($p < 0.0001$). The node point was estimated at 9.2 days. Applying the upper limit of quantification at 25 days resulted in better visual predictive checks than censoring at 42, hence the former was selected as the main base model. The M3 method was implemented for all censored observations.[6] A baseline negative culture chance (defined as the percentage of culture-negative samples at week 1 after start of treatment) was included in the model to reflect the assay sensitivity. The baseline negative culture chance was determined to be 0.02. The residual error model was additive on log-scale and a correlation in the residual error for two sputum samples from the same time-point was implemented.

Covariate evaluation was performed based on scientific plausibility. Disease-severity parameters were tested on the baseline bacterial load and on steepness of the slopes of bactericidal activity. The RALPH-score (radiological quantification of lung damage) was correlated to the steepness of the second slope of bactericidal activity, indicating a lower bactericidal effect in participants with high lung involvement.

In addition to the derived PKmetrics, having or not having sutezolid, time of unbound concentration > MIC, and total daily dose of sutezolid were evaluated as predictors of slope steepness. A steeper slope should be interpreted as a faster (*i.e.* better) treatment response. The effect was tested as being the same on both slopes or of separate magnitudes on the first and second slopes. A linear relation was first assumed, with more complex relationships (like Emax models) considered if the linear relation suggested a significant relationship. The parameterization of a linear effect is presented in **Equation 1**. An overview of the results of the testing is provided in **Table S5**.

Eq. 1 $$\text{Drug effect}_i = (1 + (\frac{exposure_i}{exposure_{mean}}) * \text{Effect}$$

Both STZ AUC_{0-24} and STZ Cmax at week 2 were correlated (p=0.056, and p=0.0411, respectively) with the slope steepness. The model fit for Cmax as driver of the exposure-response effect was slightly better compared to the model with the STZ AUC_{0-24} as driver (dOFV=0.53), therefore, Cmax was selected as exposure-response driver in the final model. Participants in the arm with the highest dose (1200mg QD) were predicted to typically have 16.7% (95% CI 0.7% - 35.0%) steeper slopes compared to participants not receiving sutezolid. No exposure-response relationship for the metabolite, or combined STZ-metabolite were detected. The model fit is shown in **Figure S6**. The final model parameters for the PK-PD model are presented in **Table S6.** Parameter uncertainty was determined using the SIR procedure.[4]

Table S5. Results exposure-response analysis.

Effect[a]	dOFV (p-value)	Parameter estimate (RSE%)
Having STZ, effect same both slopes	-1.43 (0.231)	0.107 (116%)
Having STZ, effect only slope1	-2.11 (0.146)	0.231 (91%)
Having STZ, effect only slope2	-0.264 (0.607)	0.0729 (270%)
STZ total daily dose, effect same both slopes	-1.31 (0.252)	0.0890 (112%)
STZ total daily dose, effect only slope 1	-1.90 (0.168)	0.188 (110%)
STZ total daily dose, effect only slope 2	-0.252 (0.616)	0.0618 (230%)
STZ AUC, effect same both slopes	**-3.64 (0.0564)**	**0.101 (59%)**
STZ AUC, effect same both slopes Emax	-3.64 (0.162)	Boundary towards infinity
STZ AUC, effect only slope 1	-1.72 (0.190)	0.120 (95%)
STZ AUC, effect only slope 2	-3.29 (0.0697)	0.157 (59%)
Metabolite AUC, effect same both slopes	-2.17 (0.141)	0.0992 (91%)
Metabolite AUC, effect only slope 1	-2.79 (0.0949)	0.202 (85%)
Metabolite AUC, effect only slope 2	-0.610 (0.435)	0.0839 (142%)
STZ + Metabolite AUC, effect same both slopes	-2.50 (0.114)	0.104 (82%)
STZ + Metabolite AUC, effect only slope 1	-2.66 (0.103)	0.192 (86%)
STZ + Metabolite AUC, effect only slope 2	-0.991 (0.319)	0.105 (113%)
STZ + Metabolite AUC*0.3, effect same both slopes	-2.92 (0.0875)	0.152 (70%)
STZ + Metabolite AUC*0.3, effect only slope 1	-2.43 (0.119)	0.248 (90%)
STZ + Metabolite AUC*0.3, effect only slope 2	-1.61 (0.205)	0.183 (88%)
STZ Cmax, effect same both slopes	**-4.17 (0.0411)**	**0.143 (61%)**
STZ Cmax, effect same both slopes Emax	-4.17 (0.124)	Boundary towards infinity
STZ Cmax, effect only slope 1	-1.76 (0.185)	0.161 (101%)
STZ Cmax, effect only slope 2	-3.95 (0.0469)	0.228 (60%)
Metabolite Cmax, effect same both slopes	-2.63 (0.105)	0.116 (86%)
Metabolite Cmax, effect only slope 1	-2.90 (0.0886)	0.214 (85%)
Metabolite Cmax, effect only slope 2	-0.921 (0.337)	0.112 (129%)
STZ + Metabolite Cmax, effect same both slopes	-3.07 (0.0797)	0.128 (80%)
STZ + Metabolite Cmax, effect only slope 1	-2.74 (0.0979)	0.211 (90%)
STZ + Metabolite Cmax, effect only slope 2	-1.50 (0.221)	0.146 (97%)
STZ + Metabolite Cmax *0.3, effect same both slopes	-3.55 (0.0595)	0.138 (70%)

STZ + Metabolite Cmax *0.3, effect only slope 1	-2.47 (0.116)	0.201 (91%)
STZ + Metabolite Cmax *0.3, effect only slope 2	-2.31 (0.129)	0.183 (80%)
STZ time of unbound concentration > MIC	-3.20 (0.0736)	0.0779 (61%)

[a] All exposure-response effects are parameterized as a linear effect, except when stated otherwise. Covariate relationships in bold typeface were correlated to the slope steepness.

Table S6. Final PK-PD model parameters.

Parameter	Best estimate (95% CI SIR)	Interindividual variability [CV%] (95% SIR CI)
Baseline bacterial load [log10TTP]	2.10 (2.07 to 2.14)	4.01 (2.90 to 5.78)
Slope 1 [log10TTP*day-1]	0.0342 (0.0268 to 0.0432)	35.2 (22.1 to 46.1)
Slope 2 [log10TTP*day-1]	0.0101 (0.00863 to 0.0116)	34.3 (23.9 to 46.2)
Node [days]	9.18 (7.30 to11.6)	
Sutezolid exposure effect[a]	0.143 (0.00567 to 0.300)	
Cavitation effect on slope 2[b]	-0.559 (-0.838 to -0.228)	
Baseline probability of negative culture [c]	0.02	
Additive error replicate 1 var [log10TTP]	0.0270 (0.0229 to 0.0315)	
Additive error replicate 2 var [log10TTP]	0.0257 (0.0217 to 0.0308)	
Correlation Additive error replicate 1 -Additive error replicate 2 [%]	70.9 (67.7 to 73.3)	

[a] Exposure-response effect parameterized as: Slope*(1+(exposure/0.881)*Effect.

[b] Covariate effect parameterized as: Slope*(1+(value-62)/62* Effect).

[c] Determined as the percentage of culture-negative TTP observations at week 1 of treatment.

Figure S6. VPC of the final PK-PD model.

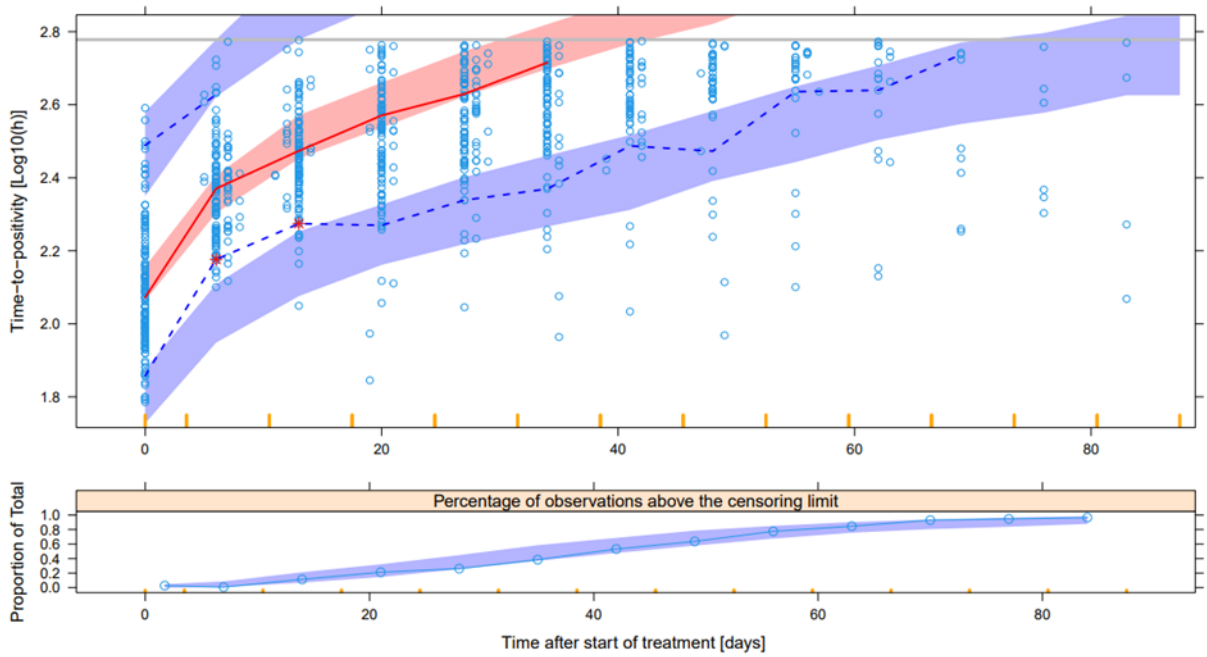


Figure S6. VPC showing the observed 2.5th, 50th, and 97.5th percentiles (lines) and the 95% CI for the same percentiles (shaded areas) calculated from simulated data using the final PKPD model.

PK-PD model code

```
$PROBLEM    SUDOCU PK-PD
$INPUT      ID TIME DV NTTP SAMPLE EVID L2 STZCMAX RAPH
$DATA       ….csv IGNORE=@

;-----------------data dictionary----------------------
;ID                 Subject ID
;TIME               Time (days)
;NTTP               Time-to-positivity (h)
;DV                 Time-to-positivity (log10h)
;SAMPLE             Sample identifier (1 or 2)
;EVID               Event ID
;L2                 L2 data item
;RAPH               Ralph score

$PRED
; Base PD model
INTERCEPT       = THETA(1)* EXP(ETA(1))
BETA1           = THETA(2)* EXP(ETA(2))  *(1+STZCMAX/0.881*THETA(5))
BETA2   = THETA(3)* EXP(ETA(3))  *(1+STZCMAX/0.881*THETA(5)) * (1 +(RAPH-62)/62*THETA(6))
NODE            = THETA(4)

TTP1            = INTERCEPT + BETA1*TIME
TTPatNODE       = INTERCEPT + BETA1*NODE
TTP2            = TTPatNODE + BETA2*(TIME-NODE)
```

```
TTP = TTP1
IF(TIME.GT.NODE)  TTP= TTP2

IPRED = TTP

;Different errors for the two replicates
IF(SAMPLE.EQ.1) ADDERR=ERR(1)
IF(SAMPLE.GE.2) ADDERR=ERR(2)

; Baseline percentage of negative bacterial load (calculated as % of negative cultures during week 1
of treatment)
PBAC=0.02

;M3 code
SD = SQRT(SIGMA(1,1))
ULOQ=LOG10(25*24)
DUM=(IPRED-ULOQ)/SD
CUMD=PHI(DUM)

;Continuous observations
IF (NTTP.LE.600) THEN
F_FLAG=0
Y=IPRED +ADDERR
IRES = DV - IPRED

;Categorical (ULOQ) observations
ELSE
F_FLAG=1
Y=CUMD+PBAC-(CUMD*PBAC)
MDVRES = 1
ENDIF

$THETA
 2.1 ; 1 INTERCEPT
 0.0343 ; 2  BETA 1
 0.0101 ; 3 BETA 2
 9.11 ; 4 NODE
 0.143 ; 5 STZ effect
 -0.558 ; 6 cavitation effect

$OMEGA
0.00164  ; ETA INTERCEPT
0.115  ;  ETA BETA1
0.208  ;  ETA BETA2

$SIGMA  BLOCK(2)
 0.0228  ; ADD error1
 0.003 0.0202  ; ADD error2

$ESTIMATION METHOD=1 LAPLACIAN NUMERICAL INTERACTION MAXEVAL=9999 NSIG=3
$COVARIANCE UNCONDITIONAL
```

Supplementary safety results

Table S7: Serious and Higher Grade Adverse Events

Subject	Diagnosis	AE Outcome	SAE	Causality: STZ	Action taken with STZ	Causality: other study drugs	Treatment Arm	Severity
A	Hyperkalemia	Resolved	No	Unrelated	Not Applicable	Unrelated	4 (600mg BD)	3
A	Neutropenia	Improved (Resolving)	Yes	Possibly Related	Drug Withdrawn	Possibly Related	4 (600mg BD)	4
B	Hyponatremia	Resolved	No	Unrelated	None	Unrelated	5 (800mg BD)	3
B	Hypernatremia	Resolved	No	Unrelated	None	Unlikely Related	5 (800mg BD)	3
B	Hyperkalemia	Resolved	No	Unrelated	None	Unlikely Related	5 (800mg BD)	3
C	Hyponatremia	Resolved	No	Unrelated	None	Unrelated	3 (1,200mg OD)	3
D	Hypoalbuminemia	Resolved	No	Unrelated	None	Unrelated	3 (1,200mg OD)	3
E	Hyponatremia	Resolved	No	Unrelated	None	Unrelated	4 (600mg BD)	3
F	Hyponatremia	Resolved	No	Unrelated	None	Unrelated	4 (600mg BD)	4
G	Hypoalbuminaemia	Resolved	No	Unrelated	None	Unrelated	1 (0 mg)	3
G	Hyponatremia	Resolved	No	Unrelated	None	Unrelated	1 (0 mg)	4
H	Hypoalbuminaemia	Resolved	No	Unrelated	None	Unrelated	2 (600mg OD)	3
I	Hyponatremia	Resolved	No	Unrelated	None	Unrelated	2 (600mg OD)	4
J	QTcF Prolongation	Resolved	Yes	Unlikely Related	Drug Withdrawn	Definitely Related	4 (600mg BD)	3
K	Hypoxia	Resolved	Yes	Unlikely Related	None	Unlikely Related	3 (1,200mg OD)	3
K	Respiratory distress	Resolved	Yes	Unlikely Related	None	Unlikely Related	3 (1,200mg OD)	3
K	Dyspnea	Resolved	No	Unlikely Related	None	Unlikely Related	3 (1,200mg OD)	3
L	Drug Induced Liver Injury (DILI)	Resolved	Yes	Unlikely Related	Drug Interrupted	Probably Related	4 (600mg BD)	4
L	Neutropenia	Resolved	No	Probably Related	Drug Interrupted	Probably Related	4 (600mg BD)	3
M	QTcF Prolongation	Resolved	Yes	Unlikely Related	Drug Interrupted	Probably Related	2 (600mg OD)	3
N	QTcF Prolongation	Resolved	Yes	Unlikely Related	Drug Withdrawn	Possibly Related	5 (800mg BD)	3
O	QTcF Prolongation	Resolved	Yes	Unlikely Related	Drug Withdrawn	Possibly Related	4 (600mg BD)	3
O	Covid19 Infection	Fatal	Yes	Unrelated	Not Applicable	Unrelated	4 (600mg BD)	5

Figure S7: Fridericia - Corrected QT Intervals (QTcF)

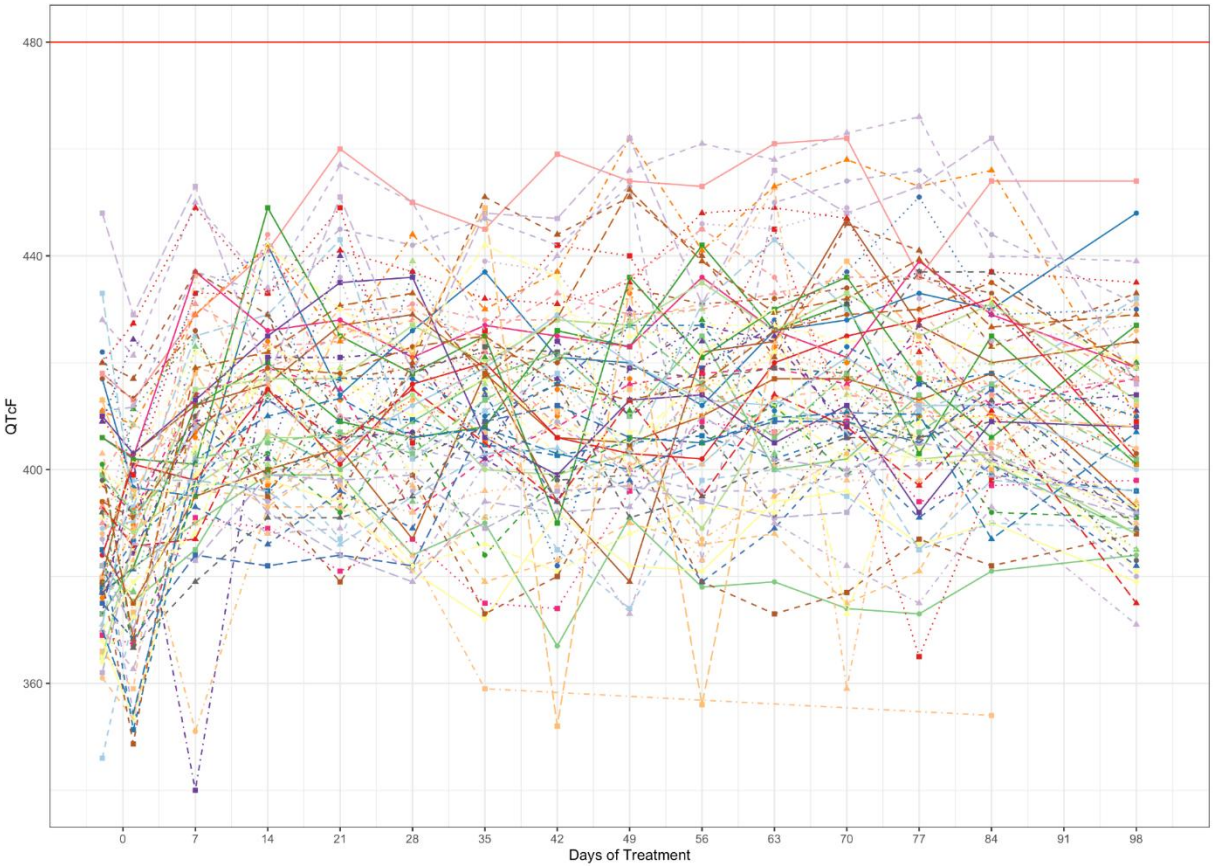


Figure S7: Fridericia – corrected QT intervals of all individuals over time.

Figure S1: Alanine Aminotransferase over Time

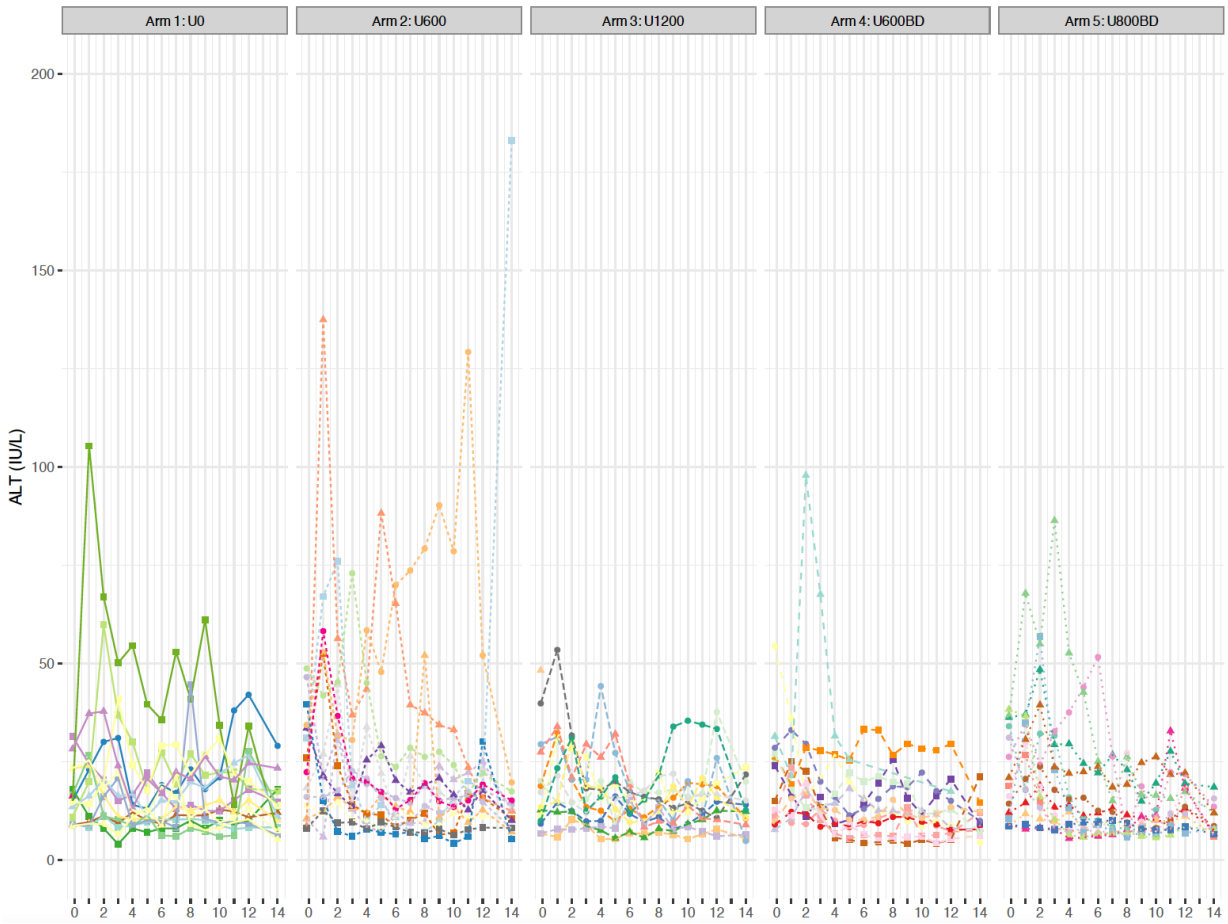


Figure S8: ALT over time, with days on treatment. Note that the participant with grade 4 hepatotoxicity is omitted from this figure. Participant with >150U/l in arm 2 at the last visit, had this abnormal value measured at the post-treatment follow-up while receiving isoniazid and rifampicin continuation treatment, at day 98. U: sutezolid.

Figure S9: Alanine Aminotransferase over Time, Hepatotoxicity Case

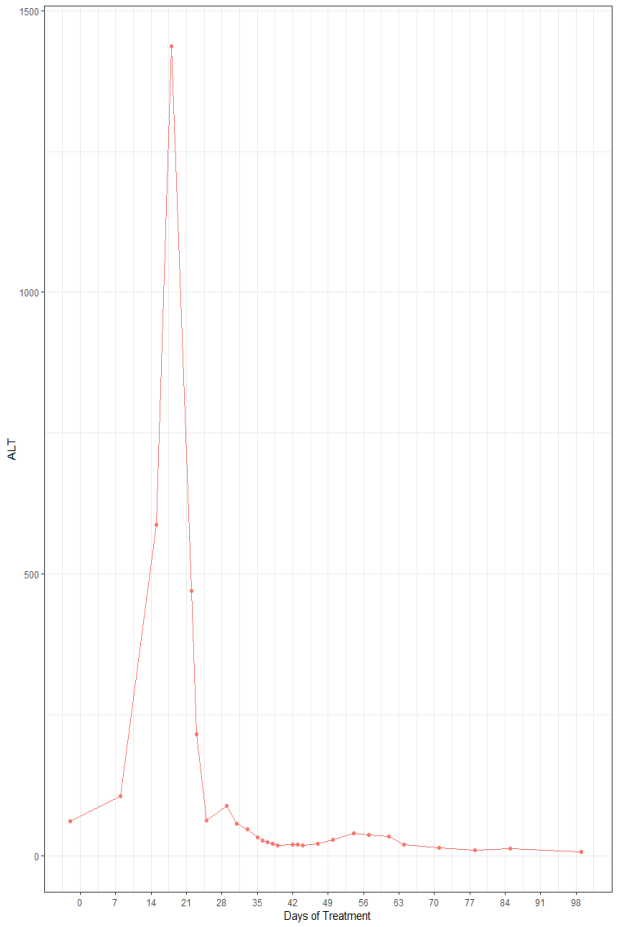


Figure S9: ALT change over time in the patient having grade 4 hepatotoxicity in arm U600 BD. Treatment was stopped at day 17 after baseline; and re-introduced successfully 13 days later.

References

1. Boeree MJ, Heinrich N, Aarnoutse R, et al. High-dose rifampicin, moxifloxacin, and SQ109 for treating tuberculosis: a multi-arm, multi-stage randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2017; **17**(1): 39-49.
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6. Beal SL. Ways to fit a PK model with some data below the quantification limit. *J Pharmacokinet Pharmacodyn* 2001; **28**(5): 481-504.

Study Protocol

Study Title:

A Phase IIb, Open-Label, Randomized Controlled Dose Ranging Multi-Center Trial to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics and Exposure-Response Relationship of different doses of Sutezolid in combination with Bedaquiline, Delamanid and Moxifloxacin in Adult Subjects with Newly Diagnosed, Uncomplicated, Smear-Positive, Drug-sensitive Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Short title:

PanACEA Sutezolid **Do**se-finding and **C**ombination Eval**U**ation (SUDOCU)

Protocol Number:

PanACEA - SUDOCU - 01

Protocol Version No:

4.0

Protocol Date:

06.09.2021

Confidential document

Sponsor:	University Hospital, LMU Munich Marchioninistr. 15, 81377 Munich Germany
Sponsor Delegated Person:	**Prof. Dr. Michael Hoelscher** University Hospital, LMU Munich Division of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine Leopoldstrasse 5 80802 Munich Germany Phone: +49 89 4400 598 00 Email: hoelscher@lrz.uni-muenchen.de
Sponsor Medical Experts/ Immediately Reportable Events:	**Dr. Norbert Heinrich** University Hospital, LMU Munich Division for Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine Leopoldstrasse 5 80802 Munich Germany Phone: +49 89 4400 598 05 Email: heinrich@lrz.uni-muenchen.de **Dr. Alexa Dierig** University Hospital, LMU Munich Division for Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine Leopoldstrasse 5 80802 Munich Germany Phone: +49 89 4400 598 05 Email: alexa.dierig@med.uni-muenchen.de **Dr. Anna Jarchow-MacDonald** University Hospital, LMU Munich Division for Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine Leopoldstrasse 5 80802 Munich Germany Phone: +49 89 4400 598 05 Email: anna.jarchowmacdonald@med.uni-muenchen.de
Trial Statistician:	**Dr. Patrick Phillips** University of California, San Francisco

	Department of Medicine, Division of Pulmonary & Critical Care Medicine 1001 Potrero Avenue San Francisco, CA 94110 United States Phone: +1 415.206.3960 Email: Patrick.Phillips@ucsf.edu
Pharmaceutical Expert:	**Dr. Rob Aarnoutse** Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre Department of Pharmacy Geert Grooteplein 10, P.O. Box 9101 6500 HB Nijmegen The Netherlands Phone: + 31 24 361 6405 Email: Rob.Aarnoutse@radboudumc.nl
Sponsor Monitor:	**Alison Scott** Triclinium Clinical Development (TCD) Design House, 121 Amkor Road Centurion, 0517 South Africa Phone: +27 12 664 1622 Email: Alison.scott@tcd-global.com
African Study Centres	South Africa **The Aurum Institute** 29 Queens Road, Parktown Johannesburg South Africa Phone: +2710 590 1300 Email: msebe@auruminstitute.org Tanzania: **National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR-MMRC)** **Tanzanian National PI: Dr. Christina Manyama** PO Box 2410 Hospital Hill Road Mbeya, Tanzania Phone: +255 25250 3364 Email: cmanyama@nimr-mmrc.org **Ifakara Health Institute** Bagamoyo Research and Training Centre

	Bagamoyo District Hospital P.O. Box 74 Bagamoyo , Tanzania Phone:+255 232 440 065 Email: bagamoyo@ihi.or.tz **Ki'bongoto Infectious Disease Hospital (KIDH)** **Kilimanjaro Clinical Research Institute (KCRI)** Sokoine Road Box 2236 Moshi, Tanzania Phone: +255 272 754 201 Email: sempagama@yahoo.com

Sponsor Signature Page

Protocol title: A Phase IIb, Open-Label, Randomized Controlled Dose Ranging Multi-Center Trial to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics and Exposure-Response Relationship of different doses of Sutezolid in combination with Bedaquiline, Delamanid and Moxifloxacin in Adult Subjects with Newly Diagnosed, Uncomplicated, Smear-Positive, Drug-sensitive Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Protocol Number: PanACEA - SUDOCU - 01
Protocol Version: 4.0, dated 06 September 2021

I hereby approve the protocol PanACEA - SUDOCU - 01, Version 4.0, dated 06 September 2021, and confirm that it contains all necessary information to conduct the study according to the ethical principles laid down in the declaration of Helsinki, Good Clinical Practice and all applicable local regulations.

Prof. Dr. Michael Hoelscher

15.09.21
Date

Principal Investigator Signature Page

Protocol title: A Phase IIb, Open-Label, Randomized Controlled Dose Ranging Multi-Center Trial to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics and Exposure-Response Relationship of different doses of Sutezolid in combination with Bedaquiline, Delamanid and Moxifloxacin in Adult Subjects with Newly Diagnosed, Uncomplicated, Smear-Positive, Drug-sensitive Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Protocol Number: PanACEA - SUDOCU - 01
Protocol Version: 4.0, dated 06 September 2021

I hereby confirm that I have read the above protocol and agree to conduct this clinical trial as outlined in the above protocol. I will provide copies of the protocol and access to all the information required to conduct the clinical trial according to the above protocol to the site personnel under my supervision. I will discuss this material with them and ensure they are fully informed on all trial requirements.

Principal Investigator Signature	Principal Investigator Printed Name and Qualification

Date

1 PROTOCOL SYNOPSIS

Short protocol Title	PanACEA Sutezolid Dose-finding and Combination EvalUation (SUDOCU)
Full protocol title	A Phase IIb, Open-Label, Randomized Controlled Dose Ranging Multi-Center Trial to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics and Exposure-Response Relationship of different doses of Sutezolid in combination with Bedaquiline, Delamanid and Moxifloxacin in Adult Subjects with Newly Diagnosed, Uncomplicated, Smear-Positive, Drug-sensitive Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Name of IMP	Sutezolid (STZ) 200 mg tablets
Non-IMP study drugs	Bedaquiline (BDQ), Delamanid (DLM), Moxifloxacin (MXF), Midazolam
Indication	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB)
Objectives	**Primary Objectives:** Overall, the primary objective is to identify the optimal dose of STZ to be used in subsequent studies that provides the **best efficacy at acceptable safety** of the drug. • To describe the safety, tolerability and exposure-toxicity relationship of STZ (and its main metabolite) given over three months, in combination with standard-dose BDQ, DLM and MXF, compared to standard-dose BDQ, DLM and MXF alone **Efficacy Objectives:** *Primary Efficacy Objective:* • To establish an exposure-response model for STZ and its main metabolite, given over three months in combination with standard-dose BDQ, DLM and MXF, on the change in liquid culture MGIT time to positivity (TTP) *Secondary Efficacy Objective:* • To assess dose and exposure-response relationships for STZ, based on secondary efficacy endpoints, including month-2 culture status in liquid media and on solid media, and time to culture conversion in liquid and on solid media • To assess the relative efficacy of increasing STZ doses compared to the background regimen without STZ. **Pharmacokinetics Objectives:** *Primary Pharmacokinetics Objective:* • To describe the pharmacokinetics (PK) of STZ and its main metabolite (PNU-101603) through development of a population PK model • To assess the potential of STZ to influence BDQ trough concentrations over time during treatment by comparing patients who do not receive STZ to those receiving the highest dose of STZ.

	• To assess the potential of STZ for CYP 450 3A4 enzyme induction, as measured by its influence on the ratio of AUCs of the CYP 3A4 probe drug midazolam at day -1 before start of STZ and at day 14 of STZ dosing (in 15 participants who receive the highest STZ dose), and its influence on BDQ trough concentrations over time on treatment (comparing patients without STZ to those with the highest STZ dose). *Secondary Pharmacokinetics Objective:* • To describe the PK of BDQ, DLM and MXF including their main metabolites *Mycobacteriology Identification and Characterization Objectives:* • To assess the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of BDQ, DLM, MOX, STZ. • To investigate the frequency of acquired mutations in the infecting strain over treatment
Study Design	This will be an open label Phase IIb dose-finding, randomized, controlled study with duration of three months of experimental therapy of BDMU in adult patients with newly diagnosed, smear positive, uncomplicated, drug sensitive pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) to evaluate the safety, efficacy, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and exposure/response-relationship of different doses of Sutezolid in combination with Bedaquiline, Delamanid and Moxifloxacin. Participants will be randomized to one of five arms containing BDM with different doses of STZ: • Arm 1 (U_0): Bedaquiline, delamanid, moxifloxacin • Arm 2 (U_{600}): Bedaquiline, delamanid, moxifloxacin, sutezolid 600 mg OD • Arm 3 (U_{1200}): Bedaquiline, delamanid, moxifloxacin, sutezolid 1200 mg OD • Arm 4 (U_{600BD}): Bedaquiline, delamanid, moxifloxacin, sutezolid 600 mg BD • Arm 5 (U_{800BD}): Bedaquiline, delamanid, moxifloxacin, sutezolid 800 mg BD A sub-study will assess CYP P450 3A4 enzyme induction potential using the probe drug midazolam, given to participants in arm 5.
Time Schedule	Per Subject: • 14 weeks in total, including a 2 week follow-up period • Study duration:Anticipated Recruitment Period: Q2 – Q3 2019 • Planned End Date (LPLV): Q4 2019
Population	A total of 75 male or female subjects, aged between 18 and 65 years with newly diagnosed, drug sensitive, uncomplicated, smear-positive, pulmonary TB will be included
Sample size	To be analysed: N = 15 patients per arm with a total of N = 75 patients, and a wide range of STZ doses (from 0mg to 800mg BID) has been determined as an adequate sample size for population PK modelling, and for exposure - response modelling to detect a clinically meaningful dose-dependent relationship.
Dosage and Administration	**Bedaquiline:** will be dosed as per the licensed dose: 400 mg orally once daily for the first 14 days, then 200 mg three times a week.

	Delamanid: will be dosed as per the licensed dose: 200 mg orally in two daily doses of 100 mg **Moxifloxacin:** will be dosed as per the licensed dose: 400 mg orally once daily **Sutezolid:** Not licensed: Current experience in humans up to Phase IIb. Dose according to randomization to dosing arm: • Arm 1 (U_0): 15 patients will receive 0 mg of STZ • Arm 2 (U_{600}): 15 patients will receive 600 mg STZ orally once daily; • Arm 3 (U_{1200}): 15 patients will receive 1200 mg STZ orally once daily; • Arm 4 (U_{600BD}): 15 patients will receive 600 mg STZ orally twice daily; • Arm 5 (U_{800BD}): 15 patients will receive 800 mg STZ orally twice daily All above drugs will be given for 12 weeks. **Midazolam:** will be dosed as per the licensed dose with 2 mg orally, once on day -1, and once on day 15, to patients in the highest STZ dose group
Evaluation Criteria	**Primary endpoints** *Primary Efficacy Endpoint* • Change in mycobacterial load over time on treatment as quantified by time to positivity in BD MGIT 960® liquid culture described by nonlinear mixed-effects methodology. *Primary safety endpoint* Patients will be regularly assessed for adverse events including vital signs, physical examinations, weight, detailed neurological examinations, colour vision and visual acuity tests, 12-lead ECG, routine clinical laboratory tests (including chemistry, haematology and urinanalysis data) • Proportion of adverse events of Grade 3 severity or higher • Proportion of adverse events possibly, probably or definitely related to study drugs • Proportion of treatment discontinuations or interruptions related to adverse events/serious adverse events • Specific ECG endpoints: • Frequency, severity and type of ECG alterations • Changes to PR, RR, QRS, QT, Fridericia-corrected QT [QTcF] • Proportion of participants with QTcF > 500ms on treatment • Proportion of participants with a prolongation of QTcF of grade 3 and above as defined under 14.6. **Secondary Endpoints** *Secondary Efficacy Endpoints* • Time to stable culture conversion to negative on liquid media (defined as two negative cultures without an intervening positive culture)

	• Proportion of participants converting to negative sputum culture in liquid media (defined as two negative cultures without an intervening positive culture) at each time point during treatment • Proportion of participants converting to negative sputum culture on solid media at WK 08 • Time to stable culture conversion to negative on solid media (defined as two negative cultures without an intervening positive culture) • Proportion of participants not converting to negative culture, and participants developing drug resistance **Pharmacokinetics Endpoints** A population PK model will be developed for STZ and its main metabolite. The following secondary parameters will be derived for STZ and its main metabolite, for BDQ, DLM and their main metabolites, and for MXF: • Area under the plasma concentration curve from morning dosing to 24 hours (AUC 0-24) on day 14 (WK2) • The observed maximum concentration (Cmax) on day 14 • Time to reach Cmax (Tmax) on day 14 • The minimum observed plasma concentration (Cmin) at day 14 (24 hours following the last dose for intake once daily (QD) and 12 hours following the last dose for twice daily intake (BID)) • Apparent oral clearance (Cl/F) • Apparent volume of distribution (Vd/F) • Terminal half-life ($t_{1/2}$) The following will be reported for midazolam: • PK probe drug/CYP 3A4 enzyme induction endpoint: ratio of midazolam AUC0-24 (RAUC) at days -1, and day 14 (in arm 5 only). The following will be reported for BDQ: • BDQ Cmin at 5 time points during treatment, comparing arms 1 and 5. **Exploratory endpoints** Exploratory endpoints will be analysed depending on laboratory capacity and budget and may not be tested in all trial sites equally. • Rate of change in molecular bacterial load assay (MBLA) during treatment • Time to stable conversion to negative MBLA (defined as two negative MBLAs without an intervening positive)Time to stable culture conversion to negative in MBLA (defined as two negative MBLAs without an intervening positive) • Rate of change in bacterial load measured by quantification of sputum lipoarabinomannan (LAM) during treatment **Mycobacteriology Identification and Characterization Endpoints**

	Sputum cultures grown from the screening period, and the last sputum sample with mycobacteriological growth will be assessed as follows: • Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of BDQ, DLM, MXF, STZ. • Frequency of acquired mutations in the infecting strain over treatment assessed by whole genome sequencing
Safety data review - trigger rules	An independent data safety monitoring board (DSMB) will be convened for the trial. The DSMB will review safety data at regular intervals, but will also perform expedited review if the following conditions are met: • Three or more patients experience a grade 3 or higher AE (CTCAE 5.0) in the same organ system that are at least possibly related to one of the study drugs, and qualify as "unexpected" by being more severe than in previous experience with the drug in question. • Two or more patients experience a grade 4 or higher AE (CTCAE 5.0) in the same organ system that are at least possibly related to one of the study drugs, and qualify as "unexpected" by being more severe than in previous experience with the drug in question. • One patient experiences a grade 5 AE (death) that is at least possibly related to one of the study drugs
Post-study treatment	The strategy for patients to continue their TB treatment is informed by previous Phase IIb TB trials with a 2-month experimental treatment, and the solution found for patients in Tanzania in collaboration with the national TB program in these past trials. After patients have completed 12 weeks of study treatment, they will continue standard of care treatment for 3 months at a government health facility with isoniazid-rifampicin continuation Phase IIb, if they convert to negative sputum smear by the WK12 visit/last dose of study treatment. Should their smear remain positive by that time point, or a clinical indication suggest a failure to respond to experimental treatment, it is advised that participants complete a full six-month course of first line treatment. This is to be laid down in a site-specific procedure following local guidance.

2 SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Schedule of Events	STUDY PERIOD													
	Pre-dosing		Treatment[A]											Follow-up[A]
	Screening	Enrolment	Post-allocation days (each ± 2 days; except WK02: day 12 to day 14											Final visit
Timepoints	Day -8 to -2	Day -1	Day 01	Day 07	Day 14	Day 21	Day 28	Day 35	Day 42	Day 49	Day 56	Day 63	Day 70	Day 77	Day 84	Day 98 (± 7 days)
Visit	SCR	EN[L]	WK 00	WK 01	WK 02	WK 03	WK 04	WK 05	WK 06	WK 07	WK 08	WK 09	WK 10	WK 11	WK 12	WK 14
Informed Consent	x															
Check in-/exclusion criteria	x															
Height	x															
Medical history	x															
Serum pregnancy test[B]	x									x						x
HIV test (+ CD4 count + viral load)[C]	x															
Urine drug screening[D]	x															
Chest X-ray	x															
Randomization	x															
Hospitalization		x[JL]			x[KL]											
Sputum Sampling[E]	1 x		3x	3x	3x	3x	3x	3x	3x	3x	3x	3x	3x	3x	3x	1x
2x per visit: MGIT, MBLA, (LJ culture, ZN smear), rest: storage[E]			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1x
Physical examination, weight, vital signs[F,]	x		x[F]	x	x[F]	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Neurological examination/vision testing[G]	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
ECG (12-lead; pre-dose)[F]	1x		3x[F]	1x[F]	1x[F]	1x[F]	1x[F]	1x[F]	1x[F]	1x[F]	1x[F]	1x[F]	1x[F]	1x[F]	1x[F]	1x
Drug Susceptibility Testing[H]	x		x													x
Screening/Safety Lab[I]	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Study treatment			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x[A]	
PK probe drug administration[J]		x			x											
Intensive PK sampling sutezolid[K]					x											
Intensive PK sampling midazolam[L]		x			x											
PK sampling bedaquiline[M]				x	x		x				x				x	
Host biomarker/PG blood sample [N]	x				x		x				x				x	
Concomitant Medication	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Adverse Events		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 1: Schedule of events, detailed information. Key: WK: week of treatment; MGIT: liquid media (BD mycobacterium growth indicator tube; LJ: Loewenstein - Jensen solid media; MBLA: molecular bacterial load assay; PK: pharmacokinetics, pv: per visit, PG: pharmacogenomics, X: refers to all visits mentioned above, ZN: Ziehl-Neelsen staining.

A) *Treatment: Participants of all 5 arms will complete their experimental treatment on Day 84. For recommendations on post-study treatment, see 12.4.*

B) *Serum pregnancy test: blood samples of 7.5mL; for women of childbearing potential only.*

C) *HIV Testing: blood samples of 7.5mL will be taken; CD4 count if HIV positive. If the patient is on ARVs at the time of screening, perform viral load count. Genotypic resistance testing if viral load is insufficiently controlled (>1,000 copies/µl).*

D) *Urine drug screening: test for opiates, amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine, benzodiazepines and barbiturates. Results on other drugs may be used as well.*

E) *Sputum sampling: 3 sputa will be collected from WK00 to WK12 (1 x at Scr1 and 1 x at WK14). Two spot sputum samples will be processed for mycobacterial culture MGIT liquid culture at all time-points, except SCR and WK14. LJ will be performed at baseline and 2 months from two samples each. The third sputum sample may be a spot or an early morning sputum sample, and will be stored for future biomarkers work.*

A Ziehl-Neelsen stained sputum smear will be performed from SCR1 and from WK12 visit concentrated sputum.

F) *ECG and Vital signs: to be recorded after 10 minutes supine rest before intake of IMP. Triplicate ECG at WK00, single ECGs at WK01 – 12. If a QTcF of >480ms, or a QTc-prolongation over baseline of >50ms is seen in a single ECG during experimental treatment, two more ECGs should be registered, to obtain a more precise, average QTcF measurement.*

Additional Blood pressure and heart rate recording at visit WK00 and WK02: WK00 at 1h, 2h and 3h, at WK02 additionally: 1h, 2h, 3h, 4h, 6h after intake of IMP with meal.

G) *Detailed neurological examination: to include sensory system testing (incl. vibration sensitivity, position, pin prick, light touch) and vision testing (Snellen, Ishihara)*

H) *Microbiology/Susceptibility Testing: rapid test for RIF and INH susceptibility at screening.*

At EN, and on one MTB isolate if growth after WK12: minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for drugs the patient is receiving

I) *Screening/Safety lab: Hematology and biochemistry: full blood count (blood samples of 2mL), ALT, AST, gamma-glutamyl transferase (yGT), Alkaline Phosphatase (AP), Lipase, direct and total bilirubin, albumin, creatine kinase, serum creatinine, electrolytes (Na+, K+, Serum Calcium, Magnesium, Cl-, $PO4^{3-}$), random Glucose (blood samples of 7.5mL for blood chemistry). Urinalysis including dipstick for pH, protein, glucose, ketones, urobilinogen, blood and leukocytes. Urine microscopy on abnormal dipstick results as per the investigator's decision.*

SCR1 and WK02 (and if clinically indicated): Coagulation (blood samples of 3mL for aPTT, PT, INR)

J) *PK probe drug administration (EN, WK02): Midazolam 2 mg (oral) on empty stomach, 1 hour before breakfast/STZ administration; administered only to arm 5 (U_{800BD}) participants.*

K) *Intensive PK sampling – STZ (WK02): In all participants, blood samples of 8ml will be taken for measurements of STZ and other study drugs' concentrations over time. STZ is dosed together with food. Time of intake of food, drugs and of blood sampling will be recorded. Participants will be hospitalized and receive standard meals at days of intensive PK sampling. STZ intensive PK time points (7 samples in total): WK 02: 0 (within 30 minutes pre-dose), 1, 2, 4, 8, 12 (± 10 min each), and 24 (± 30 mins) hours after STZ dose*

L) *Intensive PK sampling - Midazolam (Day -1 and WK02; arm 5/ U_{800BD} participants only): blood samples of 8ml will be taken for measurements of midazolam concentrations over time. Midazolam will be dosed 1h before STZ. Time of intake of drugs and of blood sampling will be recorded. Participants will be hospitalized and receive standard meals at days of intensive PK sampling (Visit EN, day -1, will only apply for arm 5 participants, including hospitalization).*

*Midazolam intensive PK time points (18 samples in total): Day -1 and WK02: 0 (within 30 minutes pre-dose), 0.5 (± 5 min),, **1**, 2, **3**, **5**, **9**, **13** (± 10 min each), and **25** (± 30 mins) hours after midazolam dose. Sample points in bold will be the same as for STZ on the WK02 occasion (as midazolam is dosed 1 hour earlier than STZ) and concentrations can be analyzed from the same 8 ml sample.*

M) *PK sampling - BDQ (WK01, WK02, WK 04, WK 08,WK 12): blood samples of 8ml will be taken for measurements of BDQ concentrations over time with safety blood draw. Time of intake of drugs and of blood sampling will be recorded. PK time points: WK 01, 02 at approximately 24 h after BDQ dose, WK04, 08 and 12 at approximately 48-72 h after BDQ dose, depending on last intake of BDQ as dosed only 3 x per week from day 15 onwards.*

N) *Host biomarker/pharmacogenomics (PG) sample storage: One 5ml blood sample will be taken for plasma storage (store cells for PG at SCR), one 2.5ml blood sample will be collected in PAXgene bottles for transcriptomic analysis, one 10ml sample will be collected for immunological analyses (not all sites) with BDQ PK and safety blood draw. Plasma and PAXgene whole blood samples should be stored at -70°C.*

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3 ABBREVIATIONS

ACTG	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Clinical Trials Group
ADL	Activities of Daily Life
ADR	Adverse Drug Reactions
AE	Adverse Event
ALT	Alanine Aminotransferase
AP	Alkaline Phosphatase
aPTT	Activated prolonged Thrombin Time
ARV	Antiretroviral
AST	Aspartate Aminotransferase
AUC	Area Under the Plasma Concentration Curve
AUC(0-t)	Area under the Plasma Concentration Curve from zero to t
BDMU	Bedaquiline, Delamanid, Moxifloxacin and Sutezolid
BDQ	Bedaquiline
BID	Bis in die (twice daily)
BMI	Body Mass Index
BP	Blood Pressure
C_{max}	Maximum Observed Plasma Concentration
CD4	Cluster of Differentiation 4 (T Helper Cell)
CIOMS	Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
CoA	Certificates of Analyses
CRF	Case Report Form
CRO	Contract Research Organisation
Ct	Cycle threshold in GeneXpert MTB/RIF® test
CTCAE 4.0	Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events 4.0
DLM	Delamanid
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse
DSMB	Data Safety Monitoring Board
DS	Drug sensitive
eCrCl	estimated creatinine clearance
EDTA	Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid
EBA	Early Bactericidal Activity
eCRF	electronic Case Report Form
EMB	Ethambutol
FDA	Food and Drug Administration (USA)
GCP	Good Clinical Practice
HED	Human Equivalent Dose
hERG	Human ether-a-go-go-related gene
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRZE	Isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol
IB	Investigator's Brochure
ICH	International Conference on Harmonization

IDMC	Independent Data Monitoring Committee
IMP	Investigational Medicinal Product
INH	Isoniazid
INR	International Normalized Ratio
IRB	Institutional Review Board
IWRS	Interactive Web Randomisation System
kg	kilogram
LAM	Lipoarabinomannan
LZD	Linezolid
m	meter
MBLA	Molecular Bacterial Load Assay
MDR	Multidrug-Resistant
MGIT	Mycobacterium Growth Indicator Tube
MIC	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration
MXF	Moxifloxacin
MTB	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
nhp	Non-Human Primate
NIMR-MMRC	National Institute for Medical Research - Mbeya Medical Research Centre
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Events Level
OVX	Ovariectomy
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PG	Pharmacogenomics
PK	Pharmacokinetics
PT	Prothrombin Time
PTM	Pretomanid
PZA	Pyrazinamide
QD	quaque die (once per day)
QRS	Electrocardiographic QRS Interval
QTcB	QT-Interval corrected by Bazett's formula
QTcF	QT-Interval corrected by Fridericia's formula
RIF	Rifampicin
SA	South Africa
SAE	Serious Adverse Event
SA GCP	South African Good Clinical Practice
SAR	Serious Adverse Reaction
SAP	Statistical Analyses Plan
SSCC	Serial Sputum Colony Count
SUSAR	Suspected Unexpected Serious Adverse Reaction
STEP	Selection Trial with extended Post-treatment follow up
SZD	Sutezolid
TEAE	Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event
TB	Tuberculosis
T_{max}	Time to Reach C_{max}
TSC	Trial Steering Committee

TTP	Time to Positivity in Liquid Media
ULN	Upper limit of normal
VZ/F	Apparent Volume of Distribution
WHO	World Health Organization
XDR	Extensively drug-resistant

4 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4.1 The need for new TB drugs

Whilst progress has been made in recent years in controlling tuberculosis (TB) globally, TB has remained a persistent problem in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. TB is the ninth leading cause of death worldwide and the leading cause from a single infectious agent, ranking above HIV/AIDS [1]. The current first-line anti-tubercular agents have been in use for over 20 years and are relatively ineffective in controlling TB as a public health problem. The long treatment duration and treatment-related toxicity result in poor compliance. As a result of poor treatment compliance, drug resistance is becoming more common. Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) is a public health emergency, especially in sub-Saharan Africa where human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection is endemic. Prevailing challenges such as lack of universal MDR-TB diagnosis, lengthy and toxic treatments that cure only 52% of patients, complicated with development of extensively drug-resistant (XDR) TB, are major impediments in MDR-TB control. Models predict that if the current status is kept up, MDR-TB incidence and associated death trend will increase dramatically and will overturn and become the dominant form of TB by 2050 [2]. Novel approaches to counter-attack the threat are highly needed.

A step in the right direction is a new TB regimen composed of bedaquiline (BDQ), pretomanid (PTM) and linezolid (LZD), which was superior to the current first-line regimen of HRZE in mouse studies. In the TB Alliance's NiX-TB trial, the regimen was given to patients with extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) for six months, and has achieved lasting cure in 19 out of 20 patients that have completed the follow-up period to date [3, 4]. However, safety of this regimen is an important concern. Toxicity attributed to LZD, specifically, led to treatment interruptions in 71% of patients, which can be considered acceptable only in the XDR patient population with an otherwise dire prognosis.

PanACEA has taken the opportunity to build on knowledge derived from NiX-TB, and aims to take steps to test a similar regimen to be used in a larger population of TB patients. We have access to drugs of similar class and effectiveness (e.g. delamanid (DLM), a nitroimidazole and sutezolid (STZ), an oxazolidinone), and safety data available up to now suggests that these drugs may have a more favourable safety profile compared to their counterparts (LZD and PTM). DLM is approved for use in Europe, Japan, and several other countries. STZ is a new, investigational oxazolidinone that will most likely have similar or better efficacy as LZD, however is much less toxic as indicated by in vitro and early human data [5, 6].

PanACEA proposes to investigate the combination of BDMU: BDQ, DLM, MXF and STZ. A more in depth discussion of the advantages and potential of STZ will be continued in the section below.

4.2 Sutezolid previous experience

STZ was originally discovered in 1996 by Pharmacia & Upjohn, and Pfizer acquired this drug when it purchased Pharmacia. Pfizer began development of sutezolid in the late- 2000's and subsequently licensed it to Sequella, Inc., with whom PanACEA had collaborated in its first funding

period from 2008 to 2015. STZ had superior activity compared to LZD in mouse studies [7], unlike other oxazolidinones in clinical use that were less active.

STZ demonstrated good safety in Phase I studies up to 28 days, and good activity in a Phase 2a 14-day EBA study in drug-sensitive TB patients [5]. The early bactericidal activity (EBA) study conducted by Pfizer tested a daily dose of 1,200 mg - either in a single dose, or split into two doses of 600 mg, thus this study did not fulfil the purpose of a classical dose-selection Phase 2a study. No further clinical trials have been conducted with STZ.

Preclinical studies suggest that STZ has low potential for metabolic interactions with other medications, although its use in the proposed combination with BDQ and DLM will require clinical confirmation of any drug-drug interactions to ensure that the drug and the regimen can be safely made available to patients.

Sequella has animal toxicity data available for 3 and 6 months of STZ dosing in rats, and 3 months of dosing in dogs; according to regulatory guidance, these data would permit at least 3 months of dosing in a clinical trial.

A further detailed description of all investigational products will be continued in section 6.

4.3 The TB Burden in Tanzania and South Africa

Tanzania, an East African country with a population of 56 million inhabitants and a 2016 per capita GDP of $879 US, is a country with a high burden of drug sensitive (DS) TB. In 2016 the incidence for all forms of TB was 287 per 100.000. Thirty-four percent of tested TB patients are HIV positive. The incidence of TB in Tanzania is slowly declining. The rate of MDR-TB among new cases of TB is still low (1.3%, 95% CI 0.47-2.1), but higher for retreatment cases (6.2%, 95% CI 5.1-7.4). Overall, treatment success is high, with 90% success-rate amongst new and relapsed cases in 2015, and 80% treatment success for previously treated cases. The MDR/RR-TB cases that started on second-line treatment in 2014 have had treatment-success in 76% of all cases (143 total) [8].

South Africa has a population of 56 million persons and a per capita GDP of $5.273 (US) in 2016. The country has one of the highest TB burdens globally, with a 2016 incidence of 781 per 100.000. 59% of tested patients are HIV positive, which is, as a major risk factor for TB one of the biggest contributors to the TB epidemic in SA. MDR-TB is more frequent than in Tanzania, at 3.4% (95% CI 2.5-4.3) of all newly diagnosed cases, and 7.1% (95% CI 4.8-9.5) of retreatment cases. Unfortunately, MDR-TB and XDR-TB have been on the rise in SA in recent years. In 2016 there were 967 cases of XDR-TB, with 628 cases starting on treatment. So far, the treatment-success in XDR-TB has been approximately 27% [9].

5 RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY

New TB treatment regimens are vital to combat the TB epidemic, and most importantly, the drug-resistant TB epidemic.

In MDR-TB, only 52% of MDR cases achieve cure [1]. A model of MDR-TB in Vietnam showed that under current diagnostic and treatment practices, MDR-TB incidence will increase by 17%, and deaths by 22%, within ten years [10]. In a similar model in China, MDR-TB will become the dominant form of TB by 2050 [2].

To effectively combat this epidemic, more potent drug combinations with regard to sterilizing capacity are necessary. These can be created through introduction of novel drugs with a low pre-existing resistance.

As evidenced by the success of the Nix-TB regimen composed of BDQ, a nitroimidazole, and LZD in patients with high levels of drug resistance, this drug combination is effective in curing TB within 6 months of treatment.

Sutezolid (STZ) in combination with BDM, is key in advancing a TB regimen with low pre-existing resistance and improved tolerability compared to LZD – containing regimens.

STZ has a good safety profile, as has been assessed both pre-clinically and clinically for up to 28 days in healthy volunteers.

Previously STZ has been studied in patients in an EBA monotherapy study, comparing 600 mg BID to 1200 mg QD dosing. STZ showed good activity in this study [11], but the question of selecting the best possible dose is not answered yet.

Further, a 14-day EBA will not be long enough to assess the safety of different doses of STZ, since oxazolidinone class toxicity usually becomes apparent at a later stage in treatment.

Based on this argumentation, we believe it is more valuable to evaluate STZ in a time-period which will generate the most accurate data on efficacy and safety for linking exposure to safety observations, and thus a time-period of dosing 2-3 months is optimal.

A U.S. FDA guidance recently described an incompletely understood dose-toxicity and dose-response relationship as the cause for failure of many drug development programmes. It suggested testing several doses in Phase IIb, and then continuing one or two selected doses [12].

PanACEA developed the concept this of this STZ dose selection study to establish an exposure-response model and an exposure–toxicity model if specific toxicity is observed. Based on data from this study, a STZ dose will be selected for further assessment in the following STEP IIb/c study, a four-arm clinical trial comparing multiple experimental regimens including BDMU over the duration of four months to standard of care HRZE.

6 INVESTIGATIONAL PRODUCT

6.1 Sutezolid

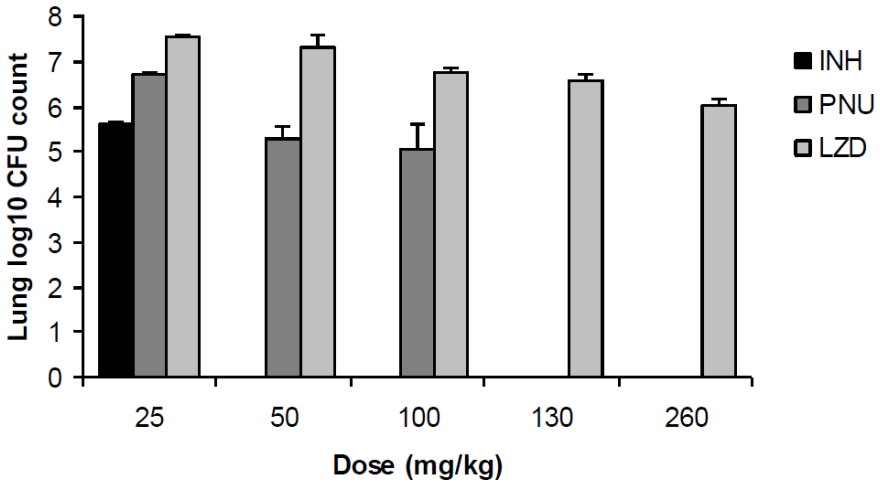
STZ (U, STZ, PNU-100480, PF-02341272) belongs to the oxazolidinone class of antibiotics and is currently under development for the indication treatment of TB.

Oxazolidinones are a class of antimicrobial drugs that act by blocking protein translation, preventing the formation of the protein initiation complex. STZ is an analogue of LZD, an oxazolidinone which has broad-spectrum activity against gram-positive bacteria and that is approved for use in adults and children with complicated skin and skin structure infections and nosocomial and community acquired pneumonia [13]. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of STZ against MTB is 2- 4-fold lower than LZD, and its 2 active metabolites may also contribute to overall efficacy of STZ [6].

6.1.1 Sutezolid: Efficacy in animal models

The reduction in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB)* colony forming units (CFU) and lung lesions as well as the prevention of relapse following dosing of STZ alone and in combination with antibiotics approved for treatment of TB in a murine infection model suggests a promising treatment for patients infected with drug-susceptible and multidrug-resistant *MTB.* Moreover, these studies show the potential to shorten TB treatment when STZ is administered together with other TB drugs. When STZ was administered in an established TB mouse-model, STZ-containing regimens resulted in a significant reduction in mean CFU count from baseline ($p<0.01$), starting with a 0.78 log10 reduction with 25 mg/kg. At 50 mg/kg, STZ exhibited bactericidal activity by reducing the mean CFU count to 5.28 log10, for a log kill of 2.21, greater than that observed with isoniazid (INH). STZ was significantly more active than LZD at each dose tested (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Lung CFU Counts after 4 Weeks of Treatment with Isoniazid (INH), Sutezolid (PNU) or Linezolid (LZD) in the TB mouse model. Baseline mean log10 CFU count was 7.5



6.1.2 Sutezolid: preclinical animal toxicity studies

Overall, preclinical toxicology studies were performed up to a duration of three months in dogs, and up to six months in rats.

In the six-week and three-month general toxicology studies, the primary effects of STZ were observed in the rat. In dogs, gastrointestinal and hematologic targets were only identified in the three-month study, and at higher doses than in rats.

Target organs identified in these repeat-dose toxicity studies were bone marrow (myeloid and erythroid depletion), hematopoietic system (decreases in red cell mass parameters, reproductive organs (atrophy and spermatid retention), the lung (foamy macrophages), gastrointestinal tract (atrophy and stomach erosion, emesis and fecal alterations), and the liver (bile duct hyperplasia) and skeletal muscle (vacuolation).

In the six-week rat study, a dose reduction from 500 mg/kg to 300 mg/kg was required due to body weight loss in females and decreased weight gain in males. Despite the reduction in dose, four animals were euthanized at 300 mg/kg due to significant weight loss, decreased food consumption, and adverse clinical signs. Most of the toxicity in these target tissues may be attributed to the poor condition of the animals at the high dose; however, minimal focal erosion of the stomach and spermatid retention was present in one animal at the mid-dose of 100 mg/kg, which may be attributed in part to decreased feed intake. The low dose of 30 mg/kg in the rat was considered to be the no-observed adverse effect level (NOAEL).

In the three-month rat study, decreased body weight and liver findings of bile duct hyperplasia with pigment deposition in females, and pigment laden macrophages with prominent Kupffer cells were seen at 20 (10 BID) mg/kg. Skeletal muscle vacuolation was observed at a dose of 60 (30 BID) mg/kg which was reduced to 50 mg/kg once daily (QD) due to adverse body weight losses and reduced body weight gains in these rats. Due to the body weight loss, decreased weight gain, and adverse bile duct hyperplasia observed in female rats at 20 (10 BID) mg/kg, a NOAEL was not determined.

A 6-month, repeat-dose toxicology study conducted in Sprague-Dawley rats included intact male and female rats and in ovariectomized female (OVXfemale) rats.

Again, failure to gain weight (referred to as weight loss in the study report) was considered drug-induced, resulting in a “no observed adverse event level” (NOAEL) finding”: the NOAEL was considered to be <7.5 mg. Organ-to-body weight ratio changes and decreases in creatinine in drug-treated animals were deemed directly related to weight loss and loss of muscle mass.

Minimal biliary hyperplasia with oval cell proliferation, and minimal gold pigment deposits in portal macrophages, were again observed in female rats. Minimal biliary hyperplasia (also a marker for aging in rats, see National Toxicology Program, DHHS), was also seen in a male and an OVXfemale rat in control populations and a male rat exposed to 7.5 mg/kg STZ, without accompanying oval cell proliferation. Similar to the Pfizer study, biliary hyperplasia was seen in a smaller number of female rats at the end of the 1-month recovery period, the 210-day necropsy cohort in the 6-month study, and oval cell proliferation was not present in these rats.

A limited number of convulsions occurred in 5 of 390 rats in the 6-month study, starting as early as day 80. These convulsions were described as rapid muscle contractions and relaxations, resulting in uncontrolled shaking observed only when the rats were handled. Convulsions were not observed in the rats while they were in their cages prior to handling or at other times where they were caged. Only non-ovariectomized females exposed to STZ experienced convulsions; neither male rats nor OVXfemale rats experienced these handling-induced events. Convulsion events were not related to STZ dose, did not occur in all rats at any dose, and did not correlate with weight loss/failure to gain weight at any dose. They were observed in the 1-month drug-free observation period in one female rat exposed to 100 mg/kg STZ (3 such episodes), but had stopped in the other 4 rats. The cause of handling-induced convulsions could not be explained by anatomic, clinical chemistry, or histology findings in female rats compared to male or OVXfemale rats. In particular, convulsions did not correlate with histologic changes (biliary hyperplasia, oval cell proliferation) observed primarily in female rats exposed to STZ.

In the 3-month dog study, body weight loss prompted a decrease in dose level for the high dose dogs from 400 (200 BID) to 250 (125 BID) mg/kg. In addition, hematologic effects (adverse decreases in red cell mass parameters), emesis, and faecal alterations were noted at this dose. Due to adverse body weight loss and adverse decreases in red cell mass parameters at 400 (200 BID) and at 250 (125 BID) mg/kg in dogs, the NOAEL was 100 (50 BID) mg/kg. Systemic STZ sum exposure (of PNU-100480, PF-02341272) exposure (C_{max} and AUC(0-t)) was 17.5 µg/mL and 91.8 µg•h/mL with exposure margins of 1-fold and 0.8-fold the clinical exposure threshold.

6.1.3 Sutezolid: interpretation of preclinical animal findings

Comparing effects of STZ in rats and in humans at the longest application period in humans of up to 28 days, STZ clearly had a detrimental effect on weight gain in rats already within the first month, while no critical effects were seen in human volunteers dosed up to 28 days. We therefore hypothesize that STZ causes species-specific toxicity in rats.

It is possible that the episodes of handling-induced convulsions observed in intact female rats was a consequence of induced serotonin syndrome by combining high exposure to STZ and consequent inhibition of MAO-A in the presence of estrogen (which regulates serotonin production) and 17-β estradiol (which increases density and binding of a serotonin (5HT2A) receptors) [14]. Symptoms of drug-induced serotonin syndrome in rats are quite similar to humans [15]. In this case, serotonin syndrome in intact, non-OVXfemale rats in the presence of estrogen hormones could have been caused by a class effect of monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibition, which is a documented side effect of oxazolidinone antibiotics [16].

MAO inhibition is directly related to an increased blockage of neurotransmitter (serotonin, norepinephrine and dopamine) breakdown, leading to build-up of neurotransmitters in the synapse and downregulation of post-synaptic receptors. This leads to increased serotonin. It is known that the isoenzyme MAO-A has a higher affinity to block the breakdown of both serotonin and noradrenalin [17]. As such, MAO-A is highly relevant in the occurrence of the above described serotonin syndrome. Moreover, as rats have more MAO-A than MAO-B expression in their brains, as opposed to humans, it is plausible to speculate that synaptic increase of serotonin, and thus

the central nervous system effects seen, will thus occur faster and more often in rats than humans [18].

As MAO inhibition is already a known risk for oxazolidinones, clinical experience with LZD may help in interpreting these findings. Rare cases of serotonin syndrome in humans have been described for LZD when given with other drugs affecting serotonin metabolism [16]. However, long-term preclinical studies of LZD in rats are not available.

STZ may not pose any additional risk to patients than existing products on the market. Furthermore, the discussion about MAO inhibition above also suggests that rats may be differentially affected because of the preponderance of MAO-A in rat brain, while MAO-B is more abundant in primate and human brains. Thus, neither of the toxic events seen in female rats may occur in humans.

6.1.4 Sutezolid: Efficacy and safety in clinical studies

STZ has been clinically tested up to Phase 2A, and has been given to a total of 110 subjects.

In the single ascending dose study B1171001 and the multiple ascending dose study B1171002 the safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics of STZ were examined. STZ was dosed up to 1500 mg/day as a single dose and up to 1200 mg/day in multiple doses for 14-28 days in 19 patients [19]. STZ was safe and well-tolerated in the single dose study. One subject receiving 600 mg BID developed a potentially treatment-related serious adverse event (SAE), colitis. Adenovirus was identified as potential causative agent from stool, *Clostridum difficile* was not detected. A second patient withdrew consent for non-safety reasons. A food-effect sub-study conducted as part of the single dose study did not reveal any food effect on administration of STZ.

Study B1171003 examined the safety, tolerability and bactericidal activity in sputum and blood of STZ 600 mg BID and 1200 mg QD in patients with treatment naïve, drug sensitive, sputum acid fast smear positive, pulmonary TB. Fifty patients in total were treated for 14 days. There were no SAE´s. Both dosing schedules produced statistically significant reductions in sputum *MTB* log CFU counts during 14 days of treatment [5].

No further clinical trials have been conducted with STZ. It is not known whether STZ can cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. Thus, enrolment of women of childbearing potential in clinical trials will be subject to the restrictions mentioned under section 10.3.

6.1.5 Sutezolid: Discussion of risk for tyramine pressor syndrome in this study

Oxazolidinones, like LZD, are known to have a weak reversible monoaminooxidase (MAO) inhibitory effect in vitro due to their structural similarity to the reversible MAO inhibitor toloxatone [20]. Therefore, oxazolidinones can block the metabolization of dietary tyramine and thus act as pressor-enhancers, as documented for LZD in rats [21] and in rare cases in humans [22, 23].

Tyramine is a naturally occurring trace amine, which acts as catecholamine releasing agent. When intestinal MAO-A is inhibited, higher levels of tyramine can be absorbed in the intestines, leading

to indirect release of norepinephrine from the nerve endings, which might cause arterial hypertension and hypertensive crisis.

The potential interaction of foods with a high tyramine content and irreversible MAO-inhibitors is well documented. The interaction with drugs, having reversible MAO-inhibitory effects, like Linezolid, and STZ in studies to date, and oral tyramine doses within the range of normal dietary intake (up to 100mg per meal) showed no significant changes in blood pressure [22, 24, 25]. Reversible MAO-A inhibitors, e.g. moclobemide have been extensively studied and their PK, clinical PK and toxicological profiles have been thoroughly defined. Here, just minimal interaction with exogenous amines, like tyramine have been found [22, 26, 27].

A specific tyramine pressor test study was conducted for linezolid in humans, to examine the quantity of oral tyramine intake required to produce a blood pressure increase by 30mmHg. It was found that very high doses of tyramine, of above 100 mg, were required to produce such a blood pressure increase, similar to the specific MAO-A inhibitor, moclobemide which was used as a control [22]. Based on these findings, the actual recommendations for tyramine quantities for patients receiving LZD are <100mg per meal [24, 28, 29] and moclobemide is prescribed without dietary tyramine restrictions in the UK, but with a general precaution in the product label to avoid excessive amounts of tyramine-rich foods [30].

Previous studies with sutezolid were conducted with inpatients, and the sole dietary restrictions concerned cheeses and alcoholic beverages in these studies. No effect of food on blood pressure were seen in these studies [11, 19].

In this study, we have decided to approach the issue with some more caution and restrict the use of certain foods with the highest tyramine content: certain cheeses, certain meats, beers and wine, and soy sauce (see Appendix 20.2 for restricted foods).

In addition, we have added scheduled post-IMP blood pressure measurements at the visit WK00 and WK02 to detect eventual increases in blood pressure.

6.1.6 Sutezolid: Pharmacokinetics

Preclinical *in vitro* and *in vivo* data in rats and dogs indicate that STZ is rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Plasma clearance of STZ in rats and dogs was high following intravenous administration. The steady-state volume of distribution was greater than total body water in the corresponding species. Based on the exposure profiles of the parent and metabolites combined, pharmacokinetics of STZ in rat and dog are characterized by moderate clearance, moderate volume of distribution, moderate half-life, and high oral bioavailability. Studies on the secondary pharmacology evaluated *in vitro* binding activity of STZ and its metabolites against a broad panel of receptors, transporters, ion channels, and enzyme assays, and the results indicated no significant inhibition (>50%) of binding or enzyme activity, with the exception of monoamine oxidase-A (MAO-A) and -B.

Especially, there was no significant inhibition of the hepatic isoenzymes CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, or CYP3A activity by STZ, or its two main metabolites. Based on enzymatic activity in a human hepatocyte assay, both mRNA and enzymatic activity indicate weak induction at the relevant human *in vivo* plasma concentration and therefore represent a low risk for DDI with concomitant drugs via STZ-mediated CYP3A4 induction – at the 100 µM concentration, induction of enzymatic activity was ≤ 22% of the positive control, rifampicin (RIF).

Hepatocyte assays indicate that STZ itself is metabolized by CYP3A4 (33%), while other isozymes had little to no effect. It is therefore possible that medications or foods that induce CYP enzymes have an effect on STZ clearance.

Flavin-containing monooxygenases contributed ~20% to the clearance of STZ.

Further details about STZ absorption, metabolization and distribution can be found in the Investigator's Brochure.

7 NON - IMP DRUGS USED IN THE STUDY

For clarity, all licenced drugs in this study (all drugs other than STZ), are referred to as ´non IMP study drugs´. BDQ, DLM, MXF, and the probe-drug midazolam are meant by this term. When reference is made to ´study drugs´ all drugs including STZ are meant.

7.1 Bedaquiline

BDQ, developed by Janssen Therapeutics, is a diarylquinoline compound with a novel mechanism of action against *MTB* . The inhibition of mycobacterial adenosine triphosphate synthase. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), on 28 December 2012, granted accelerated approval to SIRTURO® (BDQ) tablets as a part of combination therapy in adults with MDR-TB. It is the first new anti-TB drug to be approved after 40 years. It is also the first to be introduced specifically for the treatment of MDR-TB in combination with other drugs. Since 2018, SIRTURO® is approved and part of the national standard recommended treatment regimen for Rifampicin-resistant and MDR-TB in South Africa [31], and is approved in Tanzania.

Very recently, WHO have recommended BDQ to be part of therapy of MDR-TB [32].

7.1.1 Bedaquiline: Efficacy in clinical studies

In vitro, BDQ has potent activity against drug-susceptible and drug-resistant *MTB* isolates and is also bactericidal against dormant (non-replicating) *MTB* in the murine TB model, BDQ is as active as the triple combinations of INH, RIF, and pyrazinamide (PZA), with BDQ accelerating clearance of bacilli and displaying synergy with PZA. Drug regimens that include BDQ are considered the most effective experimental combinations for treatment of DS-TB in the presence of PZA, or in regimens without PZA that include a nitroimidazole where there is a higher likelihood of PZA resistance (Dawson et al., 2017, Diacon et al., 2012). BDQ has been evaluated in DS-TB patients in a Phase 2a study and in MDR-TB patients in Phase IIb studies, and there is now a large post-

registration database containing data mostly from use of the drug in South Africa. A Phase III study is currently recruiting (STREAM stage 2), but results are not expected until 2020.

7.1.2 Bedaquiline: Pharmacokinetics

BDQ is well absorbed with a T_{max} of 4-6 hours irrespective of the dose [33]. Dose-proportionality of C_{max} and AUC is seen up to 700 mg with single doses and 400 mg with multiple doses. The average $t_{1/2}$ of BDQ is 132 days and is 112 days for its M2 metabolite. Administration with food increases the bioavailability by 95%. In individuals of black race, concentrations of BDQ are appreciably lower (52%) compared to individuals of non-black race [34]. BDQ is metabolized by oxidative metabolism via the CYP3A4 isoenzyme to its N-desmethyl metabolite, M2. BDQ has an extensive $t_{1/2}$, therefore it accumulates over time. In adults, drug accumulation is mitigated by using the current loading dose of 400 mg once daily for two weeks followed by a reduction in dose and dosing frequency to 200 mg three times weekly for six additional weeks.

7.1.3 Bedaquiline: Safety and tolerability

The primary safety concerns about BDQ included an increase in late mortality in the Phase IIb trial, which also identified QT interval prolongation. At 24 weeks, the mean change in QTcF in the BDQ arm was a 15.4 ms increase, with 3.3 ms increase in the placebo arm [35]. Despite the fact that most of the Phase IIb deaths were attributed to TB by the investigators, the Phase IIb deaths led to a black box warning on the package insert. More recently, however, results using BDQ in 2,093 patients in France, Georgia, Armenia, and South Africa were presented in a review by the WHO BDQ guideline development group, published in 2017 [36]. MDR-TB patients who received BDQ for a mean of 6.37 months were significantly more likely to survive (adjusted odds ratio for death (OR) 0.39; 95% CI 0.31-0.59; p<0.001; adjusted hazard ratio (HR) 0.48; 95% CI 0.39-0.59) compared to those who did not. This effect was present across resistance profile categories and history of previous TB disease and may alleviate some concerns stemming from the unclear safety situation after the Phase IIb study.

7.2 Delamanid

DLM is a nitroimidazole that inhibits the synthesis of mycolic acids, a crucial component of the cell wall of *MTB*. It represents a promising new weapon in the arsenal for treatment of MDR-TB and was developed by Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan). DLM has received regulatory approvals in several countries. In 2014, the WHO issued interim guidance on the use of DLM for the treatment of MDR-TB [37] *("World Health Organization. WHO interim guidance on the use of delamanid in the treatment of MDR-TB. 2014"*) [37, 38].

7.2.1 Delamanid: Efficacy in clinical studies

Delamanid was licensed by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) based on results from a phase 2b study, with a primary endpoint of 2 months culture conversion [38]. DLM was added to an optimized background regimen for the patients' MDR-TB, compared with placebo.

In liquid media, 45.4% of 141 patients had negative sputum samples at month 2, compared with 29.6% of 125 patients who received placebo.

In the phase 3 study which was presented at the 2017 Union meeting, DLM shortened the time to culture conversion by 6 days (median: OBR + delamanid: 51 days; OBR + placebo: 57 days)[39]. The standard of care arm performed much better than in past studies, with 53.5% of patients achieving two month culture conversion; vs 58.4 % when delamanid was added. In the DLM arm, 81.4% of patients achieved cure or treatment completion compared to 81.2% in the placebo arm. Additional drug resistance was acquired during treatment by 6.5% of patients on the placebo arm, and by 1.9% of patients on the DLM arm. The conclusion was that Dlm showed modest improvement of treatment outcomes, but due to the unexpected high efficacy of the standard treatment did not show similar improved activity as in the earlier phase 2b study.

7.2.2 Delamanid: Safety in clinical studies

Twelve Phase I trials of DLM in healthy adults have shown a favourable side effect profile, with the most commonly reported side effects emerging while on treatment being dizziness, nausea and headache. The total number of adult individuals exposed to DLM in these safety trials has been 949, and overall the side effects were similar in the groups receiving DLM plus optimized background regimen and the groups receiving placebo plus optimized background regimen.

DLM has been studied in a Phase 2a study in DS-TB patients and placebo-controlled Phase IIb and Phase III trials in MDR-TB. Both in the Phase IIb and in the Phase III studies, the safety profile of DLM in MDR-TB patients was favourable [39]. Serious treatment emergent AEs were similar in patients treated with DLM or placebo on a background regimen in the Phase III trial that was recently reported [40]. Eight (2.3%) patients in that trial discontinued due to AEs on DLM, compared to three (1.8%) on placebo. The proportion of patients experiencing hepatotoxicity was 6.5% in the DLM arm and 7.1% in the placebo arm, suggesting that DLM did not add to hepatotoxicity of the background regimen. In the DLM arm, 18 (5.3%) patients experienced a prolongation of their QT interval, as opposed to 5 (2.9%) on placebo.

The QTc prolongation seen in patients treated with DLM is characterized by a slow increase over the first 6-10 weeks of treatment followed by stability thereafter, appearing to correlate with plasma concentrations of the major metabolite, DM-6705. Both hypoalbuminemia (<2.8 g/dl; <28 g/l)) and hypokalaemia have been found to be risk factors for DLM associated QTc prolongation.

In the phase 3 study, the mean placebo-corrected QTcF change was 5.3 ms (90% CI: 2.8 - 7.9) at week 8, and 2.5 ms (-0.3 - 5.3) at week 26. Low albumin concentration (DLM is metabolized by albumin) was not associated with higher QTcF prolongation.

DLM, like BDQ, can prolong the QTc interval.

7.2.3 Delamanid: Pharmacokinetics

In adults, DLM reaches a peak concentration (T_{max}) four hours post-dose, and the apparent terminal elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) is 30-38 hours. DLMs bioavailability is increased 2- to 4-fold when it is taken with food. The $t_{1/2}$ of its main metabolites is approximately 150-600 hours. The PK profile of DLM is similar for healthy volunteers and for patients with TB. Among adult patients with MDR-TB, a dose of 100 mg twice daily achieves an $AUC_{0\text{-}24h}$ of 7234 h*ng/mL (CV% 32) at two weeks and an $AUC_{0\text{-}24h}$ of 7925 h*ng/mL (CV% 38) at two months [38]. Once daily dosing of 200

mg of DLM (four 50-mg tablets), previously resulted in a mean ± SD AUC_{τ} of 5,950 ± 1,440 ng·h/mL and a C_{max} of 476 ± 119 ng/mL (Day 15) in healthy subjects [41].

DLM is metabolized to M1, a unique metabolite formed by cleavage of the 6-nitro-2,3-dihydroimidazo[2,1-b] oxazole moiety, in plasma albumin in vitro. The metabolic activities in dogs and humans are higher than those in rodents. In animals and humans eight metabolites (M1-M8) produced by cleavage of the imidazooxazole moiety of DLM were identified in the plasma after repeated oral administration [42]. DLM was initially catalyzed to M1 and subsequently metabolized by three separate pathways, which suggested that M1 is a crucial starting point. The major pathway in humans was hydroxylation of the oxazole moiety of M1 to form M2 and then successive oxidation to the ketone form (M3) mainly by CYP3A4. M1 had the highest exposure among the eight metabolites after repeated oral dosing in humans, which indicated that M1 was the major metabolite. Non-hepatic formation of M1 and multiple separate pathways for metabolism of M1 suggest that clinically significant drug-drug interactions with DLM and M1 are limited [42].

Albumin in serum primarily regulates the metabolism of DLM, with the cytochrome P450 3A4 enzyme also contributing modestly, so concurrent administration with medications known to inhibit or induce this enzyme may modestly alter drug levels [42, 43]. In addition, administration of DLM to patients with albumin levels <2.8 g/dL(< 28 g/l) is not recommended. DLM and its major metabolites do not show meaningful inhibition of CYP isoenzyme activity, including CYP1A1/2, CYP2A6, CYP2B6, CYP2C8/9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP2E1 and CYP3A4. DLM is not an inducer of CYP1A2, CYP2C9 nor CYP3A4/5. In DDI studies of DLM used in healthy volunteers in combination with tenofovir, efavirenz and/or lopinavir-ritonavir, no significant DDIs were seen; when given with lopinavir/ritonavir, a modest increase in DLM area under the concentration-time curve of 25% was observed [41]. Co-administration of DLM with first-line TB drugs resulted in lower DLM exposures (47 and 42% for the AUC and C_{max} values, respectively) as well as decreased exposure of the three primary metabolites. DLM did not affect RIF, pyrazinamide nor INH exposure while the ethambutol (EMB) AUC0-τ and Cmax values were about 25% higher with DLM co-administration. Although there was a decrease in the DLM concentrations when co-administered with TB drugs, this was posed to be likely related to decreased DLM absorption (because of ingestion of many tablets in a short time frame) and not to CYP induction. Overall, the drug-drug interactions between DLM and selected antiretroviral agents (including the strong CYP inhibitor ritonavir) and a combination of anti-TB drugs was judged as not clinically significant [41].

7.3 Moxifloxacin

MXF belongs to the group of fluoroquinolones (FQ). FQs are a mainstay of MDR-TB treatment, and MXF is considered the most potent drug in second line MDR-TB therapy, recently reviewed by WHO [44] with only moderate pre-existing resistance in the community. MXF is a potent QTc prolongation agent and is frequently used as a positive control in QTc studies of new drugs.

7.3.1 Moxifloxacin: Efficacy in clinical studies

Efficacy studies looking at the added value of MXF included the Rifaquin study by Jindani et al, which showed that a 6-month regimen including rifapentine and MXF (in which INH was replaced by daily MXF for 2 months followed by one weekly dose of both MXF and 1200 mg of rifapentine for 4 months) was as effective as standard of care [45]. In the REMox study, a 4-month regimen containing MXF was further investigated. Although the 4-month regimen (replacing either INH or EMB with MXF in two different arms) did not show non-inferiority in comparison to standard of care, the potential of MXF itself was shown, with more rapid decline in bacterial load compared to standard of care in both MXF-containing arms [46].

7.3.2 Moxifloxacin: Pharmacokinetics

MXF is easily and rapidly absorbed after oral administration. The bioavailability of MXF following oral dosing exceeds 90% (52). MXF is widely distributed, with some tissue concentrations reported in excess of plasma levels. MXF is metabolized in the liver via glucuronide and sulfate conjugation by cytosolic enzymes glucuronosyltransferase and sulfotransferase [47]. The major human uridine diphosphate (UDP)-glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs) responsible for formation of the glucuronide metabolite are UGT1A1, UGT1A3, and UGT1A9 (UGT1A1 being the main isoform). MXF is a substrate of p-glycoprotein, and the drug transporter protein plays an important role in its absorption, distribution and elimination [48]. The cytochrome P450 (CYP450) enzyme system is not involved in the metabolism of MXF nor is it affected by the drug (58). Neither MXF nor its metabolites inhibit the CYP450 enzymes. Similarly, MXF was shown not to be an inhibitor of any of the major human UDP-glucuronosyltransferases. The sulphate conjugate accounts for 38% of the oral dose and is excreted in faeces; about 14% of an oral dose is converted to the glucuronide conjugate and is excreted in urine [49]. Peak plasma levels of the sulphate and glucuronide metabolites are <10% and about 40% those of the parent drug, respectively. Overall, about 45% of an oral dose is excreted unchanged as parent drug, and about 51% as known sulphate and glucuronide metabolites, which are biologically inactive. Co-administration with food may slightly prolong time to maximum concentration and may reduce the maximum serum concentration (C max) by 16%; these effects are thought to be insignificant, and MXF may therefore be administered with or without food [50].

7.3.3 Moxifloxacin: Safety and tolerability

Data on the long-term use of MXF show that it has an excellent safety profile [51]. Comprehensive safety data is available from Phase II to Phase IV studies performed by Bayer Healthcare, comparing MXF to a comparator group of patients receiving various other antibiotics. 23.9% of patients suffered adverse drug reactions (ADRs) due to oral application of MXF, while 22.0 % of patients in the comparator group suffered such reactions [52]. Nausea (7.5%) and diarrhoea (5.8%) are the most frequent individual AEs reported for MXF, but also for the comparator group. Nausea is more common in the MXF group. All other AEs differ by less than 1% between the treatment groups. Headache (4.4%) and dizziness (3.6%) were third and fourth most frequently encountered AEs in patients with oral MXF. Among 13.368 patients who received the drug via oral route, 3 fatal ADRs were registered. Among 1.144 patients who received the drug via intravenous route, no fatal

ADRs were registered. In PO active-controlled studies, 38 of the 10,613 MOX-treated patients (0.4%) and 51 of the 10,685 comparator recipients (0.5%) had at least 1 AE with fatal outcome. Myocardial infarction and septic shock (reported in 5 patients each) are the most frequent AEs leading to death. Serious adverse drug reactions (SADRs) were reported in 59 (0.6%) and 53 (0.5%) of MXF and comparator-treated patients, respectively. The most common SADRs are abdominal pain and vomiting, reported with an incidence <0.1%.

7.4 Midazolam

Midazolam is a benzodiazepine that is approved in many countries. It is mainly used as a hypnotic drug, to be administered in a dose of 7.5-15 mg orally before the night.
In the current clinical trial, midazolam is used as a 'probe drug' in the context of 'phenotyping' of drug metabolizing enzymes or transporters. Phenotyping is defined as measuring the *in vivo* activity of an enzyme or transporter in an individual [53]. It is performed by single administration of a selective substrate for the enzyme or transporter *(*a 'probe' drug) followed by determination of a phenotyping 'metric'. The metrics used are pharmacokinetic measures such as exposure of the probe drug, its clearance, or ratios of metabolites over parent probe drug concentrations in plasma, saliva or urine. Midazolam is a preferred and validated probe drug for CYP3A4. After oral administration of midazolam, its exposure reflects the combination of intestinal and hepatic CYP3A4 activity [53].

Phenotyping is used primarily to evaluate the effect of a new drug on the activity of an enzyme or transporter. To this end, crossover studies are typically carried out with administration of one or more probe drugs *without* the new drug as well as together *with* the new drug, in either a fixed-order or crossover design. This within-subject design eliminates other factors that determine the pharmacokinetics of a probe drug (e.g. gender, weight).

In the current study, midazolam is used in a single, low oral dose of 2 mg, both before and after two weeks of administration STZ. By comparing the total exposure (area under the concentration-time curve from 0 to 24h, $AUC_{0\text{-}24h24h}$) of midazolam under both conditions, it can be determined whether STZ affects CYP3A4 *in vivo.* The single low dose of 2 mg orally is not expected to cause any adverse effects including sedation [54, 55].

7.5 Combination of drugs used in the study

Three of the drugs used in this study have the potential to increase cardiac QT intervals, which has in the past discouraged large-scale use of these drugs together in a regimen. We provide recent data below to suggest that these drugs have actually been combined safely:

A recently published meta-analysis by the group of Migliori et al analysed combined treatment of drug-resistant TB with BDQ and DLM in Armenia, France, India, Latvia, Russian Federation, South Africa, South Korea, and The Netherlands. This review is the largest up to date, and included 87 cases of 7 different studies, of which 54.5% of patients suffered from XDR-TB and 27.3% were HIV co-infected. The study concluded the following: Most M/XDR patients were concomitantly treated with BDQ and DLM, and in the majority of cases for a duration > 6 months. The sputum culture conversion rate after 6 months of treatment was considerably higher (81.4%) than historical

M/XDR-TB patient cohorts. Out of 87 patients, 23 (26.4%) showed >1 episode of QT prolongation >450 ms in men or 470 ms in women, or a QT increase >60 ms from baseline values, however only 2.3% of treatments were interrupted for the occurrence of life-threatening cardiac adverse events [56].

Médecins Sans Frontières published data on 28 patients receiving BDQ and DLM in combination from South Africa, India and Armenia [57]: 25 of 28 patients received at least one additional QT-prolonging agent, clofazimine or MFX, and 2 patients received both. The key finding from this cohort was that no patient exceeded a QTcF interval of 500 ms, which is the cut-off point best supported as a safety issue by clinical data. Only 4 patients had a change of QTcF >60 ms over their baseline QT interval, and all of them had received clofazimine as QT prolonging agent. In no patient, study drug was permanently discontinued. Of 16 SAEs in 7 patients, 6 were considered possibly related to DLM, BDQ or to both drugs. Eleven SAEs were considered possibly related to other TB drugs. The only fatal event in this cohort was associated with immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome (IRIS), characterized by acute renal failure and hypoglycaemia. The most common SAE in the cohort was gastrointestinal (4/16, 25%), a common side effect of a number of MDR-TB drugs that may have been part of the regimen (thioamides or para-aminosalicylic acid, PAS). Nervous system disorders accounted for 4/16 SAEs (25%) and psychiatric disorders 2/16, (12%). Both SAEs are commonly associated with cycloserine, another drug commonly used in MDR-TB regimens. Of note, 23 (82%) patients in this report received LZD as part of their regimen.

Further published case reports include 7 patients: 2 single XDR patients were summarized in a review of case series [58] and 5 more XDR patients' outcomes were published as a separate case series, with patients living in Russia (2), India (2), or the Netherlands (1) [59]. One of 2 in the first case review and 2 of 5 patients in the second case review experienced QTcF >500 ms; in one case prolongation reverted on repeat examination; the second patient was started on concomitant verapamil and had an unspecified dose adjustment. All 3 of the patients exceeding an absolute QTcF prolongation of 500ms had received CFZ as additional QT-prolonging agent in their regimen.

In addition, BDQ and DLM in combination are also being assessed in a prospectively randomized trial by the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Clinical Trials Group (ACTG). The ACTG 5343 (DELIBERATE) study is comparing MDR-TB treatments containing either BDQ or DLM alone, or both drugs in combination, over a treatment period of 24 weeks. This study is fully enrolled, and an interim analysis was conducted to formally assess QTc changes.

The DSMB observed that no participants experienced a grade 3 or worse QTcF prolongation (>500ms absolute or >60ms increase from baseline). Furthermore, the combined effects on the QT interval of co-administration of BDQ and DLM with optimized background therapy for MDR-TB were not more than additive (Prof Kelly Dooley, personal communication).

Recent safety data summarized below shows that MXF can also be safely combined with a BDQ-nitroimidazole combination without exacerbating QT prolongation:

The TB Alliance NC005 study assessed regimens containing BDQ, PTM and PZA, with and without MXF [60]. Published data of QT prolonging effects of PTM 200mg given alone in a 14-day EBA study

[61] and DLM in its Phase III study [39] suggests that DLM would not cause more QT prolongation than PTM.

In the regimen containing BDQ+PTM+PZA, the mean QTcF change from baseline was 21.9 ms (95% confidence interval 18.2-25.7). In patients receiving MXF in addition to BDQ+PTM+PZA, QTcF prolongation was unchanged at 21.9 (95% CI 18.7-25.0); so, in this study, there was no difference in QTcF due to the addition of MXF. In the control arm (INH + RIF + PZA + EMB) the mean increase from baseline was 10.2 ms (95% CI 7.0-13.4)[62].

Serious treatment-emergent AEs were equally distributed in the BDQ+PTM+MOX+ PZA group (60 patients) and the BDQ+PTM+PZA group without MXF (59 patients), with 4 events occurring in each arm. The INH+RIF+PZA+EMB arm also had 4 events in 61 patients. In all arms, most patients experienced at least one treatment-emergent AE: 57 of 60 in the MXF-containing arm, 50 of 59 in the arm without MXF, and 44 of 61 in the control arm.

8 STUDY OBJECTIVES

8.1 Primary Objectives

Overall, the primary objective is to identify the optimal dose of STZ to be used in subsequent studies (PanACEA 2´s stage 2 STEP Phase 2B/C study; and Phase 3 studies in MDR-TB patients), that provides the best **efficacy at acceptable safety**.

8.1.1 Safety and Tolerability Objective

To describe the safety, tolerability and exposure/toxicity-relationship of STZ (and its main metabolite, PNU-101603) given over three months in combination with standard-dose BDQ, DLM and MXF, compared to standard-dose BDQ, DLM and MXF alone.

8.1.2 Efficacy Objectives

Primary Efficacy Objective:

- To establish an exposure-response model for sutezolid and its main metabolite, given over three months in combination with standard-dose bedaquiline, delamanid and moxifloxacin, on the change in liquid culture MGIT time to positivity (TTP)

Secondary Efficacy Objective:

- To assess dose- and exposure-response relationships for STZ, based on secondary efficacy endpoints, including month-2 culture status in liquid media and on solid media and time to culture conversion in liquid and on solid media
- To assess the relative efficacy of increasing STZ doses compared to the background regimen without STZ

Pharmacokinetics Objectives

Primary Pharmacokinetics Objectives:

- To describe the pharmacokinetics (PK) of STZ and its main metabolite (PNU-101603) through development of a population PK model
- To assess the potential of STZ to influence BDQ trough concentrations over time during treatment by comparing patients, who do not receive STZ, to those receiving the highest dose of STZ.
- To assess the potential of STZ for CYP 450 3A4 enzyme induction, as measured by its influence on the ratio of AUCs of the CYP 3A4 probe drug midazolam at day -1 before start of STZ, and at day 14 of STZ dosing (in 15 participants who receive the highest STZ dose); and to assess its influence on BDQ trough concentrations over time on treatment (comparing patients without STZ to those with the highest STZ dose).

Secondary Pharmacokinetics Objective:

- To describe the PK of BDQ, DLM and MXF including their main metabolites

8.2 Mycobacteriology Identification and Characterization Objectives

- To assess the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of BDQ, DLM, MOX, STZ of the infecting strain.
- To investigate the frequency of acquired mutations in the infecting strain over treatment

9 TRIAL ENDPOINTS

9.1.1 Safety endpoints

Participants will be regularly assessed for adverse events including vital signs, physical examination, weight, detailed neurological examination, colour vision and visual acuity tests, 12-lead ECGs, routine clinical laboratory tests (including chemistry, haematology and urinanalysis data).

- Proportion of adverse events of Grade 3 severity or higher
- Proportion of adverse events possibly, probably or definitely related to study drugs
- Proportion of treatment discontinuations or interruptions related to adverse events/serious adverse events
- Specific ECG endpoints:
  1) Frequency, severity and type of ECG alterations
  2) Changes to PR, RR, QRS, QT, Fridericia-corrected QT [QTcF]
  3) Proportion of participants with QTcF > 500ms on treatment
  4) Proportion of participants with a prolongation of QTcF of grade 3 and above as defined under 14.6.

9.1.2 Primary Efficacy Endpoint

- Change in mycobacterial load over time on treatment as quantified by time to positivity in BD MGIT 960® liquid culture described by nonlinear mixed-effects methodology.

9.1.3 Secondary Efficacy Endpoints

- Time to stable sputum culture conversion to negative in liquid and on (defined as two negative cultures without an intervening positive culture)
- Proportion of participants converting to negative sputum culture in liquid media (defined as two negative cultures without an intervening positive culture) at each time point during treatment
- Proportion of participants converting to negative sputum culture on solid media at WK08
- Time to stable culture conversion to negative on solid media (defined as two negative cultures without an intervening positive culture)
- Proportion of participants not converting to negative sputum culture, and participants developing drug resistance by WK14

9.1.4 Pharmacokinetic Endpoints

A population PK model will be developed for STZ and its main metabolite. The following secondary parameters will be derived for STZ and its main metabolite, for BDQ, DLM and their main metabolites, and for MXF:

- Area under the plasma concentration curve from morning dosing to 24 hours (AUC 0-24) on day 14 (WK2)
- The observed maximum concentration (C_{max}) on day 14
- Time to reach C_{max} (T_{max}) on day 14
- The minimum observed plasma concentration (C_{min}) at day 14 (24 hours following the last dose for QD and 12 hours following the last dose for BID)
- Apparent oral clearance (Cl/F)
- Apparent volume of distribution (Vd/F)
- Terminal half-life ($t_{1/2}$)

The following will be reported for midazolam:

- PK probe drug/CYP 3A4 enzyme induction endpoint: ratio of midazolam AUC0-24 (RAUC) at days -1, and day 14 (in arm 5 only).

The following will be reported for BDQ.

- BDQ C_{min} at 5 time points during treatment, comparing arms 1 and 5.

Analyses may be limited by available budget, which may lead to parameters for certain drugs not being reported.

9.2 Exploratory Endpoints

Exploratory Endpoints will be analysed if laboratory capacity and budgets permit, and may not be tested in all trial sites.

- Rate of change in molecular bacterial assay (MBLA) during treatment
- Rate of change in bacterial load measured by quantification of sputum lipoarabinomannan (LAM) during treatment
- Time to stable conversion to negative MBLA (defined as two negative MBLAs without an intervening positive)

9.3 Mycobacteriology Identification and Characterization Endpoint

Sputum cultures grown from the screening period, and the last sputum sample with mycobacteriological growth will be assessed as follows:

- Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of BDQ, DLM, MOX, STZ.

- Frequency of acquired mutations in the infecting strain over treatment assessed by whole genome sequencing

10 TRIAL DESIGN

10.1 Summary

This will be an open label Phase IIb, randomized, controlled dose-finding multi-center study in participants with newly diagnosed, smear positive, uncomplicated DS pulmonary TB.

10.2 Trial population

Participants will be randomized to one of five arms containing a BDQ, DLM, and MXF (BDM) backbone with different doses of STZ, ranging from 0mg STZ (no STZ present in the regimen) up to 800mg STZ BD. A sub-study will assess CYP P450 3A4 enzyme induction potential, using the probe drug midazolam in the arm with the highest dose STZ (arm 5, 800BD). 75 participants will be randomized into this study, with 15 participants per arm.

In the case of unforeseen delays or a rate of dropouts or non-evaluable participants that is higher than anticipated, it may be necessary to recruit more participants than planned into the entire study (see sample size considerations, chap. 15.1).

Participants will be randomised by centralized allocation, using a probabilistic minimisation algorithm, which will stratify participants by site and HIV status, and possibly other factors such as sex.

Participants will visit the study clinic on a weekly basis for sputum collection, safety monitoring and receipt of study medication.

After the completion of three months of experimental treatment participants in the experimental arms will be handed over to government TB programmes to complete their course of anti-TB treatment.

10.3 Inclusion Criteria

Participants are required to meet **all** of the following criteria in order to be randomized:

1. Provide written, informed consent prior to all trial-related procedures including HIV testing.
2. Male or female, aged between 18 and 65 years, inclusive.
3. Body weight (in light clothing and with no shoes) between 40 and 90 kg, inclusive.
4. Newly diagnosed, previously untreated, drug susceptible pulmonary TB: presence of MTB complex and rapid molecular tests result confirming susceptibility to RIF and INH such as GeneXpert and/or HAIN MTBDR *plus*.
5. A chest X-ray (no older than 2 weeks) which, in the opinion of the Investigator, is consistent with TB.

6. Sputum positive on microscopy from concentrated sputum for acid-fast bacilli on at least one sputum sample (at least 1+ on the IUATLD/WHO scale).

7. The participant is willing to forgo consumption of foods high in tyramine for the period of taking study medication (See Appendix, section 20.2, page 94).

8. The participant is either unable to conceive/father children AND/OR his/her partner is unable to conceive/father children AND/OR they will be using effective methods of contraception, as defined below:

    a. Non-childbearing potential:

        i. Female participant/sexual partner of male participant - bilateral oophorectomy, and/or hysterectomy or bilateral tubal ligation more than 12 months ago and/or has been postmenopausal with a history of no menses for at least 12 consecutive months

        ii. Male participant/sexual partner of female participant - vasectomised or has had a bilateral orchidectomy minimally three months prior to screening

    b. Effective contraception methods:

        i. Female participants: two methods, including methods that the patient's sexual partner(s) use. At least one must be a barrier method. Contraception must be practised for at least until 12 weeks after the last dose of STZ. (Note: hormone-based contraception alone may not be reliable when taking RIF during continuation Phase; therefore, hormone-based contraceptives alone cannot be used by female participants/female partners of male participants to prevent pregnancy).
        ii. Male participants must ensure effective contraception for at least 12 weeks after the last dose of STZ that includes at least one barrier method.

10.4 Exclusion Criteria

Participants for whom **one of the following** criteria is met will be excluded from trial:

1. Circumstances that raise doubt about free, unconstrained consent to study participation (e.g. in a prisoner or mentally handicapped person)

2. Poor general condition where delay in treatment cannot be tolerated or death within three months is likely.

3. Poor social condition which would make it unlikely that the patient would be able to complete follow-up

4. The patient is pregnant or breast-feeding.

5. The patient is infected with HIV with a CD4 count <220 cells/mm^3. If >220 cells/mm^3, patients will be included only if **any** of the following is applicable:

- The patient is antiretroviral (ARV) naïve and able to postpone commencing HIV treatment for 2 months after the trial has started and then restrict regimens to those containing dolutegravir (see section 12.6.2 on ARVs)
  or
  The patient is ARV experienced (has been on ARV´s a minimum of 5 months) and able to switch to a dolutegravir-based regimen.

- Nucleosidic reverse transcriptase inhibitors are permitted as concomitant medication.

- Protease inhibitors as part of antiretroviral treatment regimens: need to be stopped at least 3 days before the start of study treatment (WK00, d1) for a patient to be eligible.

- Efavirenz as part of antiretroviral treatment regimens: may not be taken during 14 days before the start of study treatment (WK00, d1) for a patient to be eligible.

6. The patient has a known intolerance to any of the study drugs or concomitant disorders or conditions for which study drugs or standard TB treatment are contraindicated.

7. The patient has a history of, or current evidence of clinically relevant cardiovascular metabolic, gastrointestinal, neurological, psychiatric or endocrine diseases, malignancy, or any other condition that will influence treatment response, study adherence or survival in the judgement of the investigator, especially:

   a. Conditions or history that predispose to epileptic seizures: personal or first-degree family history of epileptic seizures, personal history of stroke or of transient ischemic attack, or of severe traumatic head or brain injury, or meningitis/encephalitis, or others

   b. Neuropathy, or significant psychiatric disorder like depression or schizophrenia; especially if treatment for those has ever been required or is anticipated to be required

   c. Clinically significant evidence of severe TB (e.g. miliary TB, TB meningitis, but not limited lymph node involvement)

   d. Serious lung conditions other than TB, or significant respiratory impairment in the discretion of the investigator

   e. Any diabetes mellitus

   f. Cardiovascular disease such as myocardial infarction, heart failure, coronary heart disease, arrhythmia, tachyarrhythmia, or pulmonary hypertension

   g. Arterial hypertension (systolic blood pressure ≥140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure of ≥90 mmHg on two occasions during screening).

h. Long QT syndrome or family history of long QT syndrome or sudden death of unknown or cardiac-related cause

i. Alcohol or other drug abuse that is sufficient to significantly compromise the safety or cooperation of the patient, that includes substances prohibited by the protocol or has led to significant organ damage at the discretion of the investigator.

8. Any of the following laboratory findings at screening:

   a. Serum amino aspartate transferase (AST) and/or alanine aminotransferase (ALT) activity >3x the upper limit of normal (ULN),

   b. serum alkaline phosphatase or y-glutamyl transferase > 2.5x the ULN,

   c. serum total bilirubin level >1.5x the ULN

   d. estimated creatinine clearance (eCrCl; using the Cockroft and Gault formula [63] lower than 30 ml/min

   e. serum albumin < 2.8 g/dl (< 28 g/l)

   f. haemoglobin level <7.0 g/dl

   g. platelet count <50,000/mm^3,

   h. serum potassium below the lower level of normal for the laboratory

   i. serum creatine phosphokinase > 5x ULN

   j. blood glucose at screening of less than 70mg/dL (3.9mmol/L)

9. ECG findings in the screening ECG: (one or more):

   a. QTcF of >0.450 s

   b. Atrioventricular (AV) block with PR interval > 0.20 s,

   c. QRS complex > 120 milliseconds

   d. any other changes in the ECG that are clinically relevant as per discretion of the investigator

10. Restricted medication:

    a. Treatment with any other investigational drug within 1 month prior to enrolment or enrolment into other clinical (intervention) trials during participation.

    b. Previous anti-TB treatment with drugs active against *MTB* within the last 3 months.

    c. Unable or unwilling to abide by the requirements regarding restricted medication or have taken restricted medication as described under section 12.6, page 57. Restricted medication includes the following drug classes:

- anti-TB drugs
- medication that lowers the threshold for epileptic seizures
- medication that prolongs the QTc interval
- drugs that affect monoaminooxidase or serotonin metabolism
- CYP 450 inhibitors or inducers

10.5 Schedule of events

The trial consists of the following periods:

- Screening period: Visit SCR1 (Day -8 to -2)
- Enrolment: Visit EN, day -1
- Experimental Treatment Period: Weekly visits from Visit WK00 (day 1) to WK12 (day 84 ± 2 days).
- Follow-up period: Visit WK14 (day 98± 7 days)

A tabular overview of the individual timing and details of the respective procedures and laboratory samples to be done at each visit can be found in the Schedule of Events, Chap. 2, p. 12.

Should this be required for practical reasons by a site, assessments related to screening and enrolment visit can be performed additionally at more than these visits.

10.5.1 Screening Period

Visit SCR1 (day -8 to -2)	
Administrative & regulatory	• Written informed consent • Assign participant number
Clinical	• Demographic data: Date of birth, ethnic group, sex • Medical history, incl. treatment history and current concomitant medication • Physical examination, including respiratory, cardiovascular, other organ systems • vital signs (temperature, blood pressure, pulse, respiratory rate and pulse oximetry) after 10 mins supine rest • Weight (kg)/height (m) • Neurological examination, vision testing

Laboratory	Blood	• Serum pregnancy test (blood sample of 7.5mL), if female of childbearing potential • HIV test and CD4 count (blood sample of 7.5mL) • Host biomarker blood sample, if consent for this sub study is given • Screening laboratory (blood sample of 12.5mL)
	Urine	• Urine drug screening • Urinalysis
Sputum		• Spot sputum (Ziehl-Neelsen smear from concentrated sample). Sampling and smear may be repeated once, if the patient's result is not 1+ or higher. • Susceptibility testing for RIF and INH by rapid test
Other		• Inclusion and exclusion criteria • Chest X-ray (if no chest X-ray is available no older than 2 weeks) • ECG (12 lead, single) after 10 mins supine rest
Study drugs		• N/A

Assessments may be performed on several days during the screening period if more practical, such that results will be available in time for eligibility assessment, to allow timely randomization.

10.5.2 Enrolment Visit

Visit EN (day -1)*: this visit will only be conducted for arm 5 participants		
Administrative & regulatory		• Complete final check of in-/exclusion criteria • Randomization (must be peformed before this visit to determine whether the visit applies and the patient needs to be hospitalized for PK sampling) • Hospitalization *
Clinical		• Concomitant medication* • Adverse events*
Laboratory	**Blood**	• Intensive PK sampling midazolam*
	Urine	• N/A

Microbiology	• N/A
Other	• PK probe drug (midazolam) administration*
Study drugs	• N/A

**Applies to arm 5 (U1600) only*

10.5.3 Treatment Period

Visits WK 00 – WK 12 (day 01 - day 84)		
Administrative & regulatory		• Hospitalization* (WK 02 only)
Clinical		• Physical examination, vital signs including pulse oximetry, weight. Additional blood pressure and heart rate measurements at WK00: 1h, 2h and 3h after intake of IMP with meal, at WK02: 1h, 2h, 3h, 4h, 6h after intake of IMP • Neurological examination/vision testing (not WK 00) • Concomitant medication • Adverse events
Laboratory	**Blood**	• Safety Lab (not WK 00); (blood sample of 9.5mL) *(Coagulation only at WK 02 with an additional blood sample of 3mL, and if clinically indicated); to be sampled before study treatment administration* • Serum pregnancy test (blood sample of 7.5mL), if female of childbearing potential (WK 07) • Host biomarker blood sampling (WK 02, 04, 08, 12), if consent for this sub study is given • Intensive PK sampling STZ and Midazolam (WK 02) • PK sampling BDQ (WK 01, 02, 04, 08, 12), to be sampled before study treatment administration
	Urine	• Urinalysis
Microbiology		• Sputum (3 samples per visit, one of which may be an early morning sample – to be specified in the microbiology laboratory manual)

		• Culture in BD MGIT liquid media from 2 samples • Culture on LJ solid media from 2 samples (WK 00 and WK 08 only) • Susceptibility testing (on one MTB isolate if growth after WK12: minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for drugs the patient is receiving • Storage of the 3rd sputum sample
Other		• ECG (12 lead, triplicate at WK00, singly at WK01- WK12): pre-dose, after 10 minutes lying down, before any other assessment. Note: triplicate ECG only at visit WK00 per schedule. • PK probe drug (midazolam) administration at WK02*
Study drugs		• drug dispensing, intake of day's dose • Compliance assessment

**Applies to arm 5 (U1600) only*

10.5.4 Follow-up Period

Visit WK 14 (day 99 +/- 7 days)		
Administrative & regulatory		• N/A
Clinical		• Physical examination, vital signs including pulse oximetry, weight • Concomitant medication • Adverse events
Laboratory	**Blood**	• Safety laboratory (blood sample of 9.5mL) • Serum pregnancy test (blood sample of 7.5mL), if female of childbearing potential
	Urine	• Urinalysis
Microbiology		• Spot sputum (1 sample) • Culture in BD MGIT liquid media • Culture on LJ solid media
Other		• Blood (plasma and Pax gene) sample collection (WK 2, 4, 8 and 12

	• ECG (12-lead, singly): before any other assessment, after 10 minutes lying down
Study drugs	• Standard of care TB treatment

11 TRIAL ASSESSMENTS

The following trial assessments will be performed at the timing indicated in the Schedule of Events table in section 10.5. Below is a detailed description of what each assessment entails.

11.1 Demographic and background assessments

- Written informed consent
- Demographic data: Date of birth, ethnic group, sex
- Medical history, incl. treatment history and current medication
- Chest X-ray (X-ray images performed at non-study facilities may be accepted if there is reasonable certainty that the patient' s ID is correct, and if they are not older than 2 weeks)
- Method of birth control, both for male and female subjects.

11.2 Efficacy assessments

- Sputum Sampling
    - Method: Participants will be shown images of what good quality sputum samples should look like, which reportedly has led to better sample quality and higher detection rates of MTB.
    - Before producing a sample, participants should first rinse their mouth with clean water. Then, they should deeply inhale three times and cough deeply to produce a good quality sample, trying to avoid saliva and nasal secretions. 1 spot sputum sample is collected at screening visit SCR1 and at Follow-up WK14, 3 sputum samples are collected per experimental treatment phase visit (one of which may be an early morning sample – to be specified in the microbiology laboratory manual).
    - From two spot sputum samples at visits EN to WK12, cultures will be done in MGIT liquid media. At WK00, WK08 and WK12, LJ solid media cultures will be performed from two samples also. Should there not be sufficient spot sputum sample collected, cultures may be performed from the early morning sample. This is to be specified in the TB lab manual.
    - Additionally, the MBLA, a novel assay to measure mycobacterial load by quantifying 16S rRNA from sputum samples, will be performed on stored aliquots

of sputum samples collected at all study visits; and evaluation of LAM concentration will be performed as experimental determination of bacterial load.

- If the volume of sputum sampled is too small for all tests to be done, culture in MGIT liquid media will be prioritised as these data are required for evaluation of the primary study end-point.
- The infecting isolate will be stored from a positive culture of a sample obtained prior to treatment start, visits during experimental treatment, and from every positive culture obtained at or after visit WK 14, for assessments of MICs and typing by molecular bacteriology
- The methodology will be described in detail in the Laboratory Manual, which will be supplied to the trial sites before study start.

11.3 Safety assessments

Electrocardiography

ECGs are to be performed after a period of at least 10 minutes of recumbent (lying down) rest; and before any other procedures are done.

At visit WK00, 12-lead ECGs will be performed in triplicate. At all other visits, a single ECG will suffice, unless the following is observed:

- If during WK01 – WK14 visits, a QTcF of >480ms, or a prolongation over baseline of >50ms is seen in a single ECG, two more ECGs should be registered, to obtain an average QTcF measurement that will be more precise than from a single ECG.

12 lead ECG analysis will be performed. The following ECG variables will be assessed for safety endpoint: Heart rate, PQ interval, QRS, QT, and QT corrected for heart rate using Fridericia correction (QTcF), morphological abnormalities.

- Method: Single ECGs will be recorded for at least 10 seconds pre-dose at 50mm/second or greater. Timing and registration technique for ECGs will be standardized for all participants. Patients should be lying down (recumbent) for at least 10 minutes prior to each 12-lead ECG evaluation. For each participant, the ECG should be collected at around the same time of day, within 2 hours before dosing.
- ECGs will be analysed immediately by site investigators to ascertain patient safety. Analysis for later evaluation of the study data will be performed centrally by sponsor-appointed specialist physician(s).

Screening/Safety laboratory tests

Samples for laboratory tests are to be taken before the day's dose of study treatment is administered.

- Urine:

- Urine drug screening by a test for opiates, amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine, benzodiazepines and barbiturates.
- Urinalysis*: Dipstick for pH, protein, glucose, ketones, urobilinogen, blood and leukocytes.
- Urine microscopy on abnormal dipstick results as per the investigator's decision.

- Blood:
  - Serum pregnancy test, if female of childbearing potential (SCR, WK 07 and 14)
  - HIV test (CD4 count if HIV positive) (SCR)
  - Hematology*: Complete blood count with differential and platelets
  - Biochemistry*: ALT, AST, gamma-glutamyl transferase (yGT), Alkaline Phosphatase (AP), creatine phosphokinase, Lipase, direct and total bilirubin, albumin, serum creatinine, electrolytes (Na+, K+, Serum Calcium, Magnesium, Cl-, PO43-), random glucose
  - Coagulation: aPTT, PT, INR

*performed during safety laboratory assessment, complete package done during screening only

Physical examination

- Weight (kg)/height (m)
- Physical examination
- Additionally, the Hunter criteria for early detection of serotonin syndrome will be assessed:
  - Spontaneous clonus
  - Inducible clonus
  - Ocular clonus
  - Tremor
  - Hyperreflexia
  - Agitation
  - Diaphoresis
  - Hyperthermia above 38ºC

Serotonin syndrome is diagnosed according to the following decision rule (from [64]), which will prompt stopping a subject from receiving study drug if fulfilled. The Hunter Serotonin Toxicity Criteria are fulfilled if any of the following is fulfilled:

- Spontaneous clonus
- Inducible clonus PLUS agitation or diaphoresis

- Ocular clonus PLUS agitation or diaphoresis
- Tremor PLUS hyperreflexia
- Hypertonia PLUS temperature above 38ºC PLUS ocular clonus or inducible clonus

In the case of presence of newly appearing symptoms “inducible clonus” or “tremor”, which would not fulfil Hunter criteria on their own, close observation of the participant (ideally daily) is warranted while continuing on medication, and the sponsor medical expert should be notified.

- Vital signs (temperature (degrees celcius), blood pressure (systolic and diastolic, in mmHg), pulse (bpm) and respiratory rate (breaths/minute), pulse oximetry (peripheral oxygen saturation in %). Measurements for blood pressure and pulse rate will be performed in the supine position after at least 10 minutes rest using an oscillometric method. As far as possible, measurement will always be performed on the same arm.
- On visits WK00 and WK02, additional blood pressure measurements will be performed:
  WK00:after 1h, 2h and 3h after IMP is taken;
  WK02: 1h, 2h, 3h, 4h, 6h after intake of IMP

Detailed neurological examination

- Neurological examination including the following assessments:
  - Cranial nerves
    - Test both pupillary responses to light
    - Eye movements in all directions
    - Palatal movement
    - Tongue movement
  - Reflexes: Biceps, Achilles’ and patellar tendon reflexes bilaterally
  - Sensory: Vibration sensitivity, pin prick, light touch

Vision testing

- Vision testing according to Snellen
- Vision testing according to Ishihara

Compliance assessment for food and beverage restrictions (At screening and during experimental treatment)

The investigator will assess the risk to the participant by questioning about their usual diet and drinking habits, and about their understanding of which beverages they usually take are not permitted in the study.

Based on this, it may be decided that participants will be asked to note down the foods and beverages they take.

In any case, the investigator will have to come to the conclusion that the participant will likely comply, for a participant to be eligible to study participation.

11.4 Pharmacokinetic assessments

The exact time of drug administration will be recorded on the day of PK sampling and will be defined as 0h for the following PK sampling procedures.

Sutezolid

All patients will undergo intensive PK sampling at day 14 (WK 02) visit. A sample will be drawn within 30 minutes before administration of the STZ morning dose (0 h).

The STZ morning dose will be administered with a standardized meal. Blood draws thereafter will be performed at 1, 2, 4, 8, 12 (± 10 min) and 24 (± 30 min) h after STZ morning dose. The exact time of meal and STZ administration at the day of PK sampling will be recorded. Standardized food and fluid intake will be monitored and noted throughout the PK days.

Procedures for sample connection, storage and transportation will be described in the Laboratory Manual. Assaying will be conducted centrally at the Department of Pharmacy, Radboudumc, the Netherlands, with validated LC-MS/MS methods.

Pharmacokinetic parameters will be assessed using non-compartmental techniques and non-linear mixed effects methodology. The latter will be utilized to develop a joint population PK model describing STZ and its main metabolite simultaneously, which will be linked to safety and efficacy parameters. Secondary PK parameters to be reported are listed in section 9.1.4.

Bedaquiline, Delamanid, Moxifloxacin

Pharmacokinetic parameters for DLM, the main metabolite of DLM, and MXF will be investigated within the samples collected during intensive PK sampling for STZ. Assaying will be conducted centrally at the Department of Pharmacy, Radboudumc, the Netherlands, with validated LC-MS/MS methods. Pharmacokinetic parameters will be assessed using non-compartmental techniques and/or non-linear mixed effects modelling.

In addition, for BDQ and its main metabolite only, single PK samples will be drawn from patients at WK 01 (pre-dose), WK 02 (approximately 24 h after dose), WK 04 (pre-dose), WK 08 (pre-dose), and WK 12 (approximately 48-72 h after dose), when BDQ is administered only thrice weekly.

Midazolam

Patients in arm 5 will undergo intensive PK sampling at day -1 (EN) and day 14 (WK 02). Pre-dose samples will be drawn just before fasted administration of the probe drug midazolam (0 h) and further samples will be drawn at 0.5 (± 5 min), , 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 13 (± 10 min each) and 25 h (± 30 mins) after dose. The exact time of probe drug administration will be recorded and breakfast will be served 1 hour after intake of probe drug (at WK02, BDMU will also be administered together with breakfast). The sampling time points 1, 3, 9, 13 and 25 h coincide with the sampling time points for STZ, DLM, and MXF assessment at WK02. The participants will receive standardized

meals and drinks while hospitalized for PK sampling, and the timing of the meals and drinks will be recorded.

Procedures for sample connection, storage and transport will be described in the Laboratory Manual. Assaying will be conducted centrally at the Department of Pharmacy, Radboudumc, the Netherlands, with a validated LC-MS method, or at a subcontracted laboratory.

Non-compartmental analysis (NCA) will be utilized to determine $AUC_{0\text{-}24h}$, the phenotyping metric of choice. Individual ratios comparing $AUC_{0\text{-}24h}$ at day -1 and day 14 will be calculated.

11.5 Additional biomarker assessments

The main evaluation of treatment response biomarkers in this study focus on sputum microbiology (via serial MGIT and LJ cultures; and the experimental assessments for LAM, and the MBLA). Collection and appropriate storage of plasma and whole blood samples will permit exploratory evaluation of host immunological and transcriptomic biomarkers as sub-studies if the participant provides separate consent for those (see section 20.3.3).

12 STUDY TREATMENT

12.1 Study drug regimens

The study will recruit into the following arms:

Arm 1 (U_0): BDM	Bedaquiline, delamanid, moxifloxacin
Arm 2 (U_{600}): BDMU	Bedaquiline, delamanid, moxifloxacin, sutezolid 600 mg OD
Arm 3 (U_{1200}): BDMU	Bedaquiline, delamanid, moxifloxacin, sutezolid 1200 mg OD
Arm 4 (U_{600BD}): BDMU	Bedaquiline, delamanid, moxifloxacin, sutezolid 600 mg BD
Arm 5 (U_{800BD}): BDMU	Bedaquiline, delamanid, moxifloxacin, sutezolid 800 mg BD

Midazolam is another study drug to be taken at day -1 and day 14, by participants of arm 5 only.

BDQ, DLM, MXF and midazolam are approved drugs. Product Information Leaflets for the TB drug fixed-dose combinations with these drugs will be provided to investigators.

STZ is not an approved drug. It will be manufactured and tested according to Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) requirements. The Sponsor will provide Ethical Review Boards and site investigators with a GMP certificate of the manufacturer of the STZ tablets; a set of documents, as required by the local regulatory authority, that provides information on the manufacture and quality control of the raw substance and the medicinal product; Certificates of Analysis (CoA) of the batches to be used; and an Investigational Brochure (IB) that summarizes preclinical and clinical data with respect to STZ.

12.2 Study drug dosage and administration

The experimental and control treatment as described above will be administered daily for 12 weeks (see Table 2. Daily Dosing of Study Medication).

- Bedaquiline: will be dosed as per the licensed dose: 400 mg orally once daily for the first 14 days, then 200 mg three times a week.
- Delamanid: will be dosed as per the licensed dose: 200 mg orally in two daily doses of 100 mg.
- Moxifloxacin: will be dosed as per the licensed dose: 400 mg orally once daily
- Sutezolid - not licensed:
    - Dose: will be according to randomization to dosing arm:
        - 15 participants will receive 0 mg of STZ
        - 15 participants will receive 600 mg STZ orally once daily;
        - 15 participants will receive 1200 mg STZ orally once daily;

- 15 participants will receive 600 mg STZ orally twice daily;
- 15 participants will receive 800 mg STZ orally twice daily

- Midazolam: will be administered in a single dose of 2 mg, i.e. below the approved clinical dose of 7.5-15 mg daily, at day-1 and day 14, by participants of arm 5 only.

The daily dose of study drug for participants will be dependent on the subjects' experimental arm as shown in the following Table 2.

Table 2. Daily Dosing of Study Medication

	Bedaquiline (Sirturo®) 100 mg tablet	**Delamanid 50 mg tablet**	**Moxifloxacin 400 mg tablet**	**Sutezolid 200 mg tablet**	**Midazolam 2 mg solution**
Arm 1 (U_0): BDM	*Day 01-14:* 4 tablets to be taken orally once per day in the mornings *Day 15-84:* 2 tablets to be taken orally 3 times per week in the mornings	*Day 01-84:* 2 tablets to be taken orally 2 times per day (mornings and evenings)	*Day 01-84:* 1 tablet to be taken orally once per day in the mornings		
Arm 2 (U_{600}): BDMU	*Day 01-14:* 4 tablets to be taken orally once per day in the mornings *Day 15-84:* 2 tablets to be taken orally 3 times per week in the mornings	*Day 01-84:* 2 tablets to be taken orally 2 times per day (mornings and evenings)	*Day 01-84:* 1 tablet to be taken orally once per day in the mornings	*Day 01-84:* 3 tablets to be taken orally once per day in the mornings	
Arm 3 (U_{1200}): BDMU	*Day 01-14:* 4 tablets to be taken orally once per day in the mornings *Day 15-84:* 2 tablets to be taken orally 3 times per	*Day 01-84:* 2 tablets to be taken orally 2 times per day (mornings and evenings)	*Day 01-84:* 1 tablet to be taken orally once per day in the mornings	*Day 01-84:* 6 tablets to be taken orally once per day in the mornings	

	week in the mornings				
Arm 4 (U_{600BD}): BDMU	*Day 01-14:* 4 tablets to be taken orally once per day in the mornings *Day 15-84:* 2 tablets to be taken orally 3 times per week in the mornings	*Day 01-84:* 2 tablets to be taken orally 2 times per day (mornings and evenings)	*Day 01-84:* 1 tablet to be taken orally once per day in the mornings	*Day 01-84:* 3 tablets to be taken orally 2 times per day (mornings and evenings)	
Arm 5 (U_{800BD}): BDMU	*Day 01-14:* 4 tablets to be taken orally once per day in the mornings *Day 15-84:* 2 tablet to be taken orally 3 times per week in the mornings	*Day 01-84:* 2 tablets to be taken orally 2 times per day (mornings and evenings)	*Day 01-84:* 1 tablet to be taken orally once per day in the mornings	*Day 01-84:* 4 tablets to be taken orally 2 times per day (mornings and evenings)	2 mg/ml injectable solution to be taken orally once a day on day -1 and 14 in the mornings

STZ can be taken with or without food. The bio-availability of BDQ and DLM strongly increases when taken with food. MXF can be taken with or without food. As a result, all anti-TB drugs have to be taken with food and a glass of water in the mornings and evenings.

During pharmacokinetic sampling days, the anti-TB drugs are taken with standardized meals.

Midazolam as a probe drug for phenotyping has to be taken on an empty stomach, and will therefore be taken 1 hour before the anti-TB drugs.

As specified under sections 10.4 and 12.6.2, HIV patients in need of ART will be treated with a dolutegravir-based ART regimen during the study. Dolutegravir in a fixed-dose combination, containing Dolutegravir (50 mg), Lamivudine (300mg) and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate (300mg), will be provided following local clinical practice/procedures and specific recommendations on initiating these drugs. Therefore, this is considered as concomitant medication and not study medication (see also section 12.6).

12.3 Study drug management

A Study Drug Management Plan will describe all aspects of drug management in this study, including details on packaging, labelling, distribution, drug-dispensing, drug accountability and other drug-related procedures. A team of pharmacists, including a pharmacist at each study site, will be responsible for study drug management.

The Sponsor will supply sufficient quantities of the study drugs to allow completion of this study, including spare drugs.

The overall intent of the labelling of the study drugs is to ensure the protection of the trial participants, to ensure traceability and identification of the drugs and trial at all times, to facilitate the proper use of the drugs, and to comply with national and international regulations on investigational drugs. The study drugs will be labelled for the study according to *The Rules Governing Medicinal Products in the European Union,* Annex 13 of GMP, and to national labelling requirements of the study sites.

All study medication must be kept in secure cabinets or rooms with access restricted to designated study personnel. Medication will be stored at appropriate conditions at designated temperatures, protected from light and moisture. A temperature monitoring system will be in place to monitor appropriate storage conditions and record possible deviations.

The dispensing of study drugs for individual patients will be performed and recorded as described in the Drug Management Plan. Dispensing at each site will be supervised by a pharmacist. Dispensing will only be performed by licensed and trained study personnel.

12.3.1 Quality check and product release

STZ tablets will be released for the study by a designated qualified person. At the study sites, trial pharmacists will verify once more the identity and quantities of all drugs supplied. This will be an administrative check.

12.3.2 Study Drug Accountability

The study pharmacists will be responsible for maintaining accurate records of receipt and destruction of study medication in the “Study Drug Inventory Log”. The records should reflect the overall quantity of study drugs at site. Furthermore, the pharmacist will maintain individual records of study drug dispensing and return for each patient (Study Drug Dispensing and Accountability Forms).

Upon completion of the study, all unused STZ will be returned to the sponsor or a CRO designated by the sponsor or is destroyed, once drug accountability is completed and checked by the monitor.

All other unused study medication may be used by the sites in routine patient care, if the brand of the drug is approved by host country’s regulatory authority and after approval of the sponsor. If this is not the case, the same provisions for return and destruction as described for STZ will take place.

12.3.3 Retention of Testing Samples

Sufficient quantities of each study medication will need to be kept to reconfirm specifications should the need arise. These samples should be retained until the analysis of trial data is complete or as required by applicable regulations, whichever is longer. After this period, retention samples will be destroyed following national regulations.

12.4 Post-study Access to Treatment

The strategy recommended for participants to continue their TB treatment within the government health system is informed by two previous Phase IIb TB trials with a 2-month experimental treatment, and the solution found for patients in Tanzania in collaboration with the national TB program in those past trials [65, 66].

After participants have completed 12 weeks of study treatment, they will continue standard of care treatment for 3 months at a government health facility with INH-RIF (continuation Phase), if they convert to negative sputum smear by the WK12 visit/last dose of study treatment.

Should their smear remain positive by that time point, or a clinical indication suggests a failure to respond to experimental treatment, it is advised that participants complete a full six-month course of first line treatment. This is to be laid down in a site-specific procedure following local guidance.

12.5 Measurement of Adherence to Study Treatment

Study treatment intake will be observed by study staff during the study visits in the mornings, and will be administered at home on the other days. Facility-based directly observed treatment (DOT) or community-based DOT (i.e. a friend or relative of the participant will act as a treatment supervisor) will be in place in order to maximize adherence. The method and person chosen will be noted in the participant's source documents. Furthermore, treatment adherence will be assessed by pill counting at every visit.

12.6 Concomitant and Prohibited Medication

12.6.1 Drug-Drug-Interactions

STZ, BDQ and, to a lesser extent, DLM are metabolized by CYP3A4. MXF is metabolized by UGT.

A change in activity of these hepatic enzymes can change the drug concentrations in blood and tissue and thereby influence safety and efficacy readouts. All drugs that would lead to a substantial change in activity of these enzymes are prohibited; and participants may not be included into the study if receiving such drugs at screening or if it is likely that these drugs will be needed during study treatment. Patients who are enrolled and on study medication, and a need arises to treat with any of those drugs during the treatment phase of the trial need to be discussed with the sponsor medical expert. Their experimental treatment may be stopped, and they may be continued on standard TB treatment according to national guidelines. An overview of drugs allowed as concomitant medication and prohibited medication can be found in the following description:

12.6.2 Antiretroviral treatment (ART)

Drug-drug interactions:

Nucleosidic reverse transcriptase inhibitors are permitted as concomitant medications. Most patients will have 2 drugs of this category in their regimen. The third drug of choice during study treatment is dolutegravir due to its limited potential for drug-drug-interactions with the TB drug regimen under study; and participants who are on ART or starting on ART will receive this drug as part of their ART regimens.

Protease inhibitors as part of antiretroviral treatment regimens: because of the unfavourable interaction potential [67], protease inhibitors need to be stopped at least 3 days before the start of study treatment (d1) for a patient to be eligible. Patients will be switched to dolutegravir-based ART regimens.

Efavirenz as part of antiretroviral treatment regimens: will have to be stopped at least 14 days before the start of study treatment (d1) for a patient to be eligible; so that the CYP3A4 enzyme induction caused by efavirenz can wear off before starting study drugs [68].

If a patient has taken efavirenz within 14 days of the planned d1, they will not be eligible for participation in the study, unless three or fewer daily doses have been taken and there is approval from the sponsor medical expert that the patient may be enrolled.

Patients will be switched to dolutegravir-based ART regimens during the study. Dolutegravir will be provided as part of the local available fixed-dose combination, containing also Lamivudine (300mg) and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate (300mg). Dolutegravir is an HIV-integrase inhibitor recommended as first-line treatment together with an nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) backbone in many international guidelines [69]. The main route by which dolutegravir is metabolized is by phase II metabolism in the liver involving glucuronidation by uridine diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) 1A1. Minor contributions in glucuronidation come from UGT1A3 and UGT1A9. A small portion (<10%) is metabolised by the cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A4 through oxidation (phase I metabolism). In theory, drugs that induce or inhibit UGT1A1 or CYP3A4 can lead to drug interactions, but clinically significant interactions via CYP3A4 have not been reported. Dolutegravir itself has no clinically relevant inhibition or induction effects on main CYP-enzymes, and can therefore be applied together with our study medication.

ART experienced patients:

The occurrence of TB in a patient on ARVs may be a symptom of an ARV treatment failure; which could be due to resistance of the HIV strain, or to suboptimal compliance.

The study related switch of ARV regimen to dolutegravir would be beneficial to such patients; as dolutegravir is very likely a new drug for them with no viral resistance. However, in case of treatment failure, it needs to be ensured that they will not be switched back to their previous, failing ARV regimen after end of study participation.

Thus, ART experienced patients will have HIV viral load testing during screening. Should the viral load exceed 1,000/µl, this will be rated insufficient virologic control, and a genotypic HIV resistance screening against the ART regimen taken at screening is to be performed.

The patient's ART regimen after end of study is to be designed based on the results of resistance testing and on local availability of drugs.

ART naïve patients:

Patients who, at the time of screening for this study, are not on ARVs may enter the study if they have a CD4+ count of ≥220 \µl, and the enrolling physician feels that ARVs can be safely withheld for two months. After two months of study TB treatment, patients may start on ARVs.

Based on a review of available studies, we conclude that withholding ARVs in patients with >50 CD4 cells/µl is safe – based mainly on the NIMR/WHO TDR study from Tanzania, that was the largest and most rigorous (double blinded, placebo controlled) study. This study found no difference in survival or IRIS in patients with >220 CD4 cells/µl, whether ARVs were started after 2 weeks or after 6 months of anti-TB treatment [70].

The SAPiT study in South Africa randomized 642 South African HIV+TB patients with CD4 counts <500/µl to 1 of 3 times to initiate ART at either, 1) <4 wks, 2) 8-12 wks, or 3) 6 months. The median CD4 count was 145; 231 subjects had >200 CD4 cells (relevant to this proposed study). SAPiT was terminated early due to reduced mortality in combined groups 1&2 vs group 3 (HR= 0.44) [71]. However, 12.4% of patients in groups 1&2 had IRIS, vs 3.8% in group 3 (P<.001). A second report from SAPiT found reduced mortality in group 1 vs 2 only in patients with CD4 counts <50 (HR= 0.32), whereas there was no effect on mortality in patients with ≥50 CD4 cells [72]. However, patients with ≥50 CD4 cells in group 1 had a 2-fold increased risk of IRIS vs group 2 (P= .02). In many of these cases TB-IRIS was severe and required hospitalization. Thus, for the patients we propose to recruit in this trial (CD4 >220/µl) SAPiT found 8-12 wks to be the optimal time point to start ART.

12.6.3 Prohibited medication: anti-tuberculosis agents

Use of drugs with an action on MTB complex, in addition to study treatment, is prohibited while participants are receiving study treatment in both groups, intervention and control arm. This includes, but is not limited to amikacin and other aminoglycosides, cycloserine, EMB, INH, LZD, para-aminosalicylic acid, RIF, rifabutin, rifapentine pyrazinamide, streptomycin, kanamycin, thioacetazone, capreomycin, fluoroquinolones, thioamides. Significant concomitant use of one or more of these agents will be evaluated by the sponsor medical expert and may lead to exclusion of the patient from treatment. Excluded patients will be taken off-IP and will be follow-up according to protocol. These patients' data will be analysed in an ITT-analysis.

12.6.4 Prohibited medication: drugs that can induce epileptic seizures

Around 4-10% of all persons experience an epileptic seizure during their lifetime [73, 74]; therefore unprovoked seizures are not a rare event.

Since epileptic seizures in a participant might thus either be independent of study treatment, but could also constitute a safety signal of sutezolid.

Drugs that lower the threshold for epileptic seizures and provoke such an event could generate a false safety signal and are thus prohibited in study participants.

These include, but are not limited to atomoxetine, aminophylline, theophylline, tramadol, penicillins, tricyclic antidepressants, selective serotonine reuptake inhibitors, monoamino oxidase inhibitors.

12.6.5 Prohibited medication: QT prolonging medication

Concurrent treatment with QTc-prolonging agents (other than the study drugs) is prohibited for participants in all treatment arms in this study until visit WK 12, as this could influence the safety assessments of novel treatment combinations and put participants at risk. QTc- prolonging agents include but are not limited to amiodarone, bepridil chloroquine, chlorpromazine, cisapride, clarithromycin, disopyramide dofetilide, domperidone, droperidol, erythromycin, halofantrine, haloperidol, ibutilide, levomethadyl, lumefantrine, mefloquine, mesoridazine, methadone, pentamidine, pimozide, procainamide, quinidine, quinine, sotalol, sparfloxacin, terfenadine, thioridazine, voriconazole during study participation.

Participants having received such drugs within 30 days prior to dosing, are not eligible for this study. Exceptions may be made for individuals who have received 3 daily doses or less, and at least 5 elimination half-lives of the drug have passed before first dose of study treatment. Such exceptions should be discussed with the sponsor medical expert.

Due to the extended half-life of BDQ and DLM metabolites, QTc-prolonging drugs which are administered after end of study treatment should be given with caution and with ECG controls. We advise the sponsor medical expert be contacted about this prior to such administration.

Significant concomitant use of one or more of these agents will be evaluated by the sponsor medical expert and may lead to exclusion of the patient from treatment. Excluded patients will be taken off-IP and will be follow-up according to protocol.

12.6.6 Prohibited medication: drugs affecting monoaminooxidase (MAO)

Drugs affecting monoaminooxidase (MAO), or are metabolized by MAO: If participants require treatment, or have had treatment within 30 days before start of study treatment, with drugs which are mainly metabolized by, or affecting activity of MAO - A or - B; such as α-methyldopa, or MAO inhibitors, then these participants are excluded from treatment. These include, but are not limited to rasagiline, safinamide, selegiline, moclobemide, tranylcypromine, phenelzine and isocarboxazid.

Significant concomitant use of one or more of these agents will be evaluated by the sponsor medical expert and may lead to exclusion of the patient from treatment.

Exceptions may be made for individuals who have received 3 daily doses or less, and at least 5 elimination half-lives of the drug have passed before first dose of study treatment. Such exceptions should be discussed with the sponsor medical expert.

12.6.7 Prohibited medication: Serotonin agonists

Participants may not be included into the study or will be excluded from treatment if they are taking drugs that have agonistic effects to serotonin action. These include, but are not limited to, serotonin reuptake inhibitors such as fluoxetine, citalopram, or serotinine agonists such as sumatriptane, dextromethorphan, or opiate analgesics (mainly fentanyl).

Significant concomitant use of one or more of these agents will be evaluated by the sponsor medical expert and may lead to exclusion of the patient from treatment. Excluded patients will be taken off-IP and will be follow-up according to protocol. These patients' data will be analysed in an ITT-analysis.

12.6.8 Prohibited medication: CYP450 inhibitors/inducers

Patients requiring treatment with any drug(s) or substance(s) known to be strong inhibitors or inducers of cytochrome P450 enzymes, or specific inhibitors/inducers of CYP3A4 may not be included in the study. This also applies to patients who having received such medications in the 30 days prior to starting study treatment. This may be subject to exceptions after consultation with the sponsor medical expert for participants who have received 3 days or less of one of these drugs or substances, if there has been a wash-out period equivalent to at least 5 half-lives of that drug or substance.

Also, such drugs may not be given to participants while they are on study treatment.

HIV protease inhibitors or efavirenz are drugs that influence CYP 450 activity; and provisions on how to deal with those drugs is made above under 12.6.2.

12.6.9 Antimalarials

If a patient is diagnosed with uncomplicated malaria (microscopic confirmation) Atovaquone/Proguanil is an option for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria that is compatible with study treatment.

Severe malaria is a life-threatening emergency, treatment of which has priority over continuation of participants in the trial. The currently recommended first choice of intravenous artesunate is compatible with study treatment.

The following antimalarials are incompatible with BDQ, DLM and MXF due to their inherent QT prolonging effect:

- Primaquine (recommendation: to delay primaquine admission until after end of study treatment, in case of a plasmodium vivax or ovale infection).
- Artemether/lumefantrin (ALU)
- Quinine

- Chloroquine

12.6.10 Dosing precautions

Iron supplements: orally administered iron supplements decrease the absorption of many drugs, therefore should be administered 4h before or 2h after study treatment.

12.6.11 Antinausea and antipeptic drugs

The antinausea drug of choice in patients on study treatment is metoclopramide due to a low potential for interaction (for background, see Appendix, chapter 21). However, since metoclopramide shows potential to affect the QT interval, if given i.v. in higher doses, and may cause akathisia and seizures, it should therefore be used very restrictively only by low dose oral administration.

The antipeptic drugs of choice for participants in SUDOCU are ranitidine (1st choice) or omeprazole (2nd choice; see Appendix, chapter 21.2)

Orally administered aluminium or magnesium containing antacids interfere with bioavailability of many drugs and are therefore prohibited in this study.

12.6.12 Substance abuse

Patients who are regular abusers of opiates are not eligible for this study. Other substance abuse is covered by exclusion criterion 7, and special caution is to be taken to exclude persons whose abuse can lead to seizures during withdrawal, including but not limited to alcohol, met-/amphetamines or tramadol.

12.6.13 Food restrictions

Dietary tyramine can, in the presence of substantial inhibition of enteric monoaminooxidase A, cause an increase in blood pressure. Study participants need to agree to forgo the consumption of certain foods while taking study medication. A list of those foods is provided in Appendix 20.2, page 94.

13 PARTICIPANT ENROLMENT

Patients will be invited to be screened for inclusion in the trial if they are suspected to have pulmonary TB or have an established diagnosis by smear microscopy, GeneXpert or chest X-ray, done within the government or private health sector.

Participants will be enrolled and assigned to randomized study treatment only if they meet all of the inclusion criteria and none of the exclusion criteria.

13.1 Recruitment procedures

Recruitment can be enhanced by individual and community awareness of the study and/or TB in general, through the following materials, but not limited to these:

- Public announcements through advertisements, posters and radio announcements
- Information leaflets distributed to healthcare providers, to be handed to newly diagnosed TB patients

Recruitment materials will be used only upon approval of the ethics committees relevant for this trial.

13.2 Informed consent

Patients will be given a patient information sheet about the trial and the anticipated benefits, where, among other information, the potential risks associated with the protocol procedures will be explained. The investigator or a person designated by the investigator will inform the patient or the patient's legally acceptable representative. The language used will be as non-technical as possible, and the patient will not unduly be influenced to participate in the trial.

Written informed consent must be obtained from every patient prior to any procedures being done specifically for the study. For illiterate patients, study information is given in the presence of an impartial, literate witness, who will read the information sheet to the patient or will witness the complete reading of the information sheet to the patient. The patient will give consent by thumb printing the ICF. The witness states that free, informed consent has been given by his/her signature on the ICF. An original or a photocopy of the signed informed consent form will be provided to the patient or to the patient's legally acceptable representative, depending on locally applicable regulations. A signed original will be kept with the patient's medical records at the site.

Participants will be informed that screening includes collecting sputum samples for smear and culture, chest X-ray and ECG registration, blood and urine samples, pregnancy testing, if applicable, and testing for HIV. Patient will be encouraged to receive their HIV results, but may choose not to be informed. HIV seropositive individuals will be referred to the local HIV services. Participants will be informed that agreeing to be screened does not mean that they have to join the trial, however that participation in the trial will require good adherence. Patients will be informed that they will be free to withdraw from the study at any time, and that withdrawal will have no negative effects on them receiving standard care afterwards.

The site will document the name and position of those persons at the site who have received appropriate Good Clinical Practice (GCP) training in advance are responsible for obtaining informed consent. No other staff will perform the informed consent process.

The informed consent template will be provided to the investigator by the sponsor. If any modifications to the informed consent form are proposed by the site, the consent form must be submitted to the Sponsor for approval prior to submission to the ethics committee. The informed consent form will be revised whenever new important information becomes available. Each consent form revised during the course of the study will need to be reviewed by an ethics committee. The ICF can only be used after approval of the ethics committee. After approval of a revised informed consent, all active participants must sign the revised informed consent form.

13.3 Exclusion of particular groups

Minors below 18 years are excluded from the study. TB in children is different in diagnosis and disease course from adult disease. Therefore, this age group will not participate in this trial.

13.4 Vulnerable participants

Patients who are unable to give free, informed consent (e.g. mentally impaired persons, prisoners) will be excluded from the trial, as their uncoerced agreement to study participation and procedures cannot be ascertained, and compliance may be suboptimal.

13.5 Procedures to assign participants to treatment groups

Patients who have given informed consent and who have been found eligible for participation (meeting all inclusion criteria and no exclusion criterion) based on results from screening visit, will be randomly assigned to one out of five treatment arms with a 1:1:1:1:1 allocation. Randomization must be performed when all screening results are available, and in time to determine whether a participant will need to be hospitalized during EN visit but not before eligibility for study participation is proven.

Randomization will be performed through centralized assignment of patients by means of an Interactive Web Response System (IWRS), a web-based randomization system. Patient characteristics will be used to balance the composition of the treatment arms with regards to prognostic factors.

These characteristics will be:

- site
- HIV status
- Other characteristics may be added

13.6 Methods of avoiding bias

This study will be open-label, patients and physicians will be aware of treatment allocation. To ensure unbiased assessment of efficacy endpoints, the personnel assessing patients' outcomes, like the microbiology laboratory staff will remain blinded to treatment assignment throughout the whole study. Also, sponsor staff assessing AEs shall remain blinded to treatment allocation, unless the event(s) in question may alter the risk-benefit balance of the study and knowledge of treatment allocation is required for this assessment, and the DSMB with their access to unblinded information is not able to assess this question sufficiently. Every effort will be made to maintain this blinding. Should sponsor staff be unblinded on treatment allocation on request or by accident, this will be documented in the trial master file.

Further, there will not be any cumulative summary of study data by randomized treatment arms generated, with the exception of data to be provided to the independent data safety monitoring board (DSMB) by the unblinded statistician. Such analysis may not be distributed outside of the DSMB.

Determination of MICs for the experimental treatment allocated to the patients will only be made after all other assessments of patient samples have been completed in the respective laboratory or will be done at a different specialised laboratory.

13.7 Participant withdrawal

A patient may decide to withdraw consent and therefore withdraw from the trial at any time and for any reason. The investigator may also withdraw a patient from experimental treatment or the entire trial for any of the following reasons:

- A major protocol violation
- If, for any reason, the investigator concludes that continued participation in the trial would not be in the participant's best interest.
- Requires medication that is prohibited by the protocol

The investigator will also withdraw a patient upon request of the Sponsor or if the study is terminated as a whole. If a serious adverse event occurs, the Principal Investigator will discuss it with the sponsor. A patient who is discontinued due to an AE, will be followed up as described under "Adverse Events".

In general, patients who withdraw or are withdrawn from treatment (but still maintain consent to continue in the study) shall continue to follow study assessments as laid down in the schedule of events, in order to make them evaluable in the ITT population.

When a patient is withdrawn from the study, the reason(s) for withdrawal shall be recorded by the investigator on the relevant page of the case report form (CRF). When a patient withdraws from the study on his/her own decision, it is up to the patient to provide a reason thereof. The investigator shall at least ask for the reason and point out that the collection of all withdrawal reasons is of great importance for the sponsor from a medical and scientific point of view.

For patients who withdraw from the study, every attempt should be made to perform all or as many as possible of the follow-up assessments. .

Patients who do not return for final assessments will be contacted by site personnel in an attempt to complete the follow-up assessments.

13.8 Adjustment of sample size during the study

The number of patients, who withdraw or are withdrawn from the study for any reason after intake of at least one dose of study medication will be monitored by the sponsor. If dropouts due to withdrawal are higher than expected, the sample size will be reviewed and might be revised by the responsible biometrician. Due to these revisions, adjustments to recruitment numbers might be necessary, which could lead to recruitment of more participants than currently planned.

13.9 Safety stopping guidelines: expedited safety data review

An independent data safety monitoring board (DSMB) will be convened for the trial. The DSMB will review safety data at regular intervals as defined in the DSMB Charter, but will also perform expedited review if the following conditions are met:

- Three or more patients experience a grade 3 or higher AE (CTCAE 5.0) in the same organ system that are at least possibly related to one of the study drugs, and qualify as "unexpected" by being more severe than in previous experience with the drug in question.
- Two or more patients experience a grade 4 or higher AE (CTCAE 5.0) in the same organ system that are at least possibly related to one of the study drugs, and qualify as "unexpected" by being more severe than in previous experience with the drug in question.
- One patient experiences a grade 5 AE (death) that is at least possibly related to one of the study drugs

13.10 Additional safety considerations: individual patient stopping criteria for safety

- Hepatotoxicity stopping criteria: these follow the FDA guidance on evaluation of drug-induced liver injury [75]. More detail on patient management in case of liver toxicity including intensifying the assessment schedule, is provided under 20.1, page 92.

  A patient should discontinue study drug if:

  - ALT or AST >8xULN
  - ALT or AST >5xULN for more than 2 weeks
  - ALT or AST >3xULN and (total bilirubin (TBL) >2xULN or INR >1.5
  - ALT or AST >3xULN with the appearance of fatigue, nausea, vomiting, right upper quadrant pain or tenderness, fever, rash, and/or eosinophilia (>5%)

- ECG stopping criterion: Participants will stop treatment if their on-treatment ECG shows a prolongation of the Fridericia - corrected QT interval (QTcF) on average in triplicate ECGs to grade 3 as defined under 14.6.

In this case, the patient will be hospitalized and monitored closely with at least daily ECGs until the abnormality abates. Study drugs and other potentially offending drugs will be withheld. Blood electrolytes (mainly Mg^{+}, Ca^{++}, K^{+}) will be measured and abnormalities corrected, after discussion with the sponsor medical expert.

As soon as the AE improves to grade 2 or less, study drugs might be restarted in close discussion with the sponsor medical expert, unless QTcF prolongation resulted in dangerous arrhythmias (grade 4 QTcF prolongation as defined under 14.6.) – in this case, the patient will be discontinued from study treatment.

- Neuropathy stopping criterion: Participants will stop treatment with STZ in case they develop clinically significant signs of motor or sensory neuropathy; i.e. loss of muscle strength, loss of sensation, loss of vibration sensitivity, or loss of visual acuity or colour vision.

  In this case, treatment with BDQ, DLM and MXF may continue as scheduled. Since neuropathy may be associated to MXF in rare events, a discontinuation of MXF may be advised in severe cases of neuropathy or if neuropathy does not improve after STZ is discontinued.

- Hypertension (tyramine pressor effect) stopping criterion:

  BP systolic >160 mmHg, or diastolic >100 mmHg:

  - **Re-assessment:** Participants who develop significant hypertension with systolic blood pressure (BP) averages of three measurements of ≥ 160 mm Hg, and/or diastolic BP of ≥ 100 mm Hg, but less than 180/110 mmHg, will be re-assessed on 2 separate occasions.
    They should be re-counselled as to the foods and drink to be avoided with study treatment, as non-compliance to this could be an important aspect to the hypertension.
  - If this evaluation supports the conclusion of a significant increase in blood pressure, the investigator will assess potential causes. If the increase is determined to be associated with study treatment, a de-challenge/re-challenge will be performed: participants will discontinue STZ. If, after ≥ 40 h (> 5 x $t_{1/2}$ of STZ and main metabolite) after the last dose, BP has dropped significantly, a re-challenge with daily BP measurements will be considered.
  - Treatment with BDQ, DLM and MXF should continue throughout.
  - **Continued hypertension after re-assessment:** participants who develop persistent hypertension ≥ 160/100 mmHg after evaluation and adequate antihypertensive treatment, including those who have undergone a re-challenge with STZ, will discontinue all study treatment and complete TB treatment according to national TB program guidelines. These participants will receive follow-up to determine whether the condition normalizes after discontinuation of study treatment.

  BP systolic >180 mmHg, or diastolic >110 mmHg:

  Immediate stop: Participants who develop hypertension with systolic blood pressure (BP) averages of three measurements of ≥ 180 mm Hg, and/or diastolic BP of ≥ 110, will stop study treatments immediately, and receive antihypertensive treatment. During follow-up, investigators should attempt to determine whether the condition normalizes after discontinuation of study treatment; in order to better judge relatedness to IMP.

- Pregnancy stopping criterion: a female patient will stop treatment immediately, if a blood pregnancy test is positive at WK 07 and/or WK 14 during safety assessment. Further management is described under Chap. 14.11, p. 76.

- Serotonin syndrome stopping criterion: A patient will stop treatment with STZ if at least one of the following criteria are fulfilled; which are indicative of serotonin syndrome (Hunter Serotonin Toxicity Criteria):
    - Spontaneous clonus
    - Inducible clonus PLUS agitation or diaphoresis
    - Ocular clonus PLUS agitation or diaphoresis
    - Tremor PLUS hyperreflexia
    - Hypertonia PLUS temperature above 38ºC PLUS ocular clonus or inducible clonus
- Convulsions/seizures stopping criterion: A patient will stop study treatment if clinically significant convulsions are observed in the discretion of the investigator.

  In such a case, the following examinations should be done as soon as possible, after stabilisation of the participant' s condition, to assess the aetiology and contributing factors to the event in order to assess relatedness to study drugs.
    - Clinical assessment: ventilation pattern, neurological abnormalities, body temperature, blood pressure, heart rate
    - Quick bed-side test: glucose
    - ECG
    - Question on concomitant medications, including herbal or over-the-counter preparations;
    - Question on alcohol or other drug intake, regular abuse and changes in pattern of use that might have led to a withdrawal
    - Re- question on own and family history of seizures (to be done at screening, but repeated in this case)
    - Draw safety blood sample, including all safety blood tests that are done as per schedule of events; **PLUS**:

      Malaria microscopy and rapid test, if in a malaria endemic area; to exclude cerebral malaria
    - Cerebral imaging like computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are indicated; to be conducted urgently if cerebral haemorrhage is suspected as the underlying cause. It is to be noted that CT is sub-optimally sensitive to describe a stroke during the first 24h, but is highly sensitive to describe haemorrhage.
    - Electroencephalography (EEG) should be conducted when patient is stable.

In addition, a seizure can be a symptom of CNS infection such as meningitis or encephalitis. If this is suspected, a lumbar puncture may be seen to be in the patient' s best interest, after elevated intracranial pressure has been duly excluded by ophthalmoscopy or cerebral imaging.

The information obtained by these diagnostics will be transmitted to the sponsor medical expert on the immediately reportable event form within 24h, and any updates transmitted and discussed in a timely manner.

14 REPORTING ADVERSE EVENTS

14.1 Definitions

For safety monitoring and reporting purposes, a drug related AE is defined as an adverse event that is judged to be definitely, probably or possibly related to (one of) the study drug(s). Adverse events will be graded for severity according to the CTCAE 5.0 grading system.

- Proportion of adverse events of Grade 3 or Grade 4 severity
- Proportion of adverse events possibly, probably or definitely related to study drugs.
- Proportion of treatment discontinuations or interruptions related to adverse events
- Specific ECG endpoints:
    - Frequency, severity and type of ECG alterations
    - Changes to PR, RR, QRS, QT, Fridericia-corrected QT [QTcF]
    - Proportion of participants with QTcF > 500ms on treatment
    - Proportion of participants who experience a prolongation of QTcF > grade 3

Term	Definition
Adverse Event (AE)	Any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical trial subject to whom a medicinal product has been administered including occurrences which are not necessarily caused by or related to that product.
Adverse Reaction (AR)	Any untoward and unintended response to an investigational medicinal product related to any dose administered.
Unexpected Adverse Reaction (UAR)	An adverse reaction, the nature or severity of which is not consistent with the information about the medicinal product in question set out in the summary of product characteristics (or Investigator brochure) for that product.

Serious Adverse Event (SAE) or Serious Adverse Reaction (SAR) or Suspected Unexpected Serious Adverse Reaction (SUSAR)	Respectively any adverse event, adverse reaction or unexpected adverse reaction that: • results in death • is life-threatening* • requires hospitalisation or prolongation of existing hospitalisation** • results in persistent or significant disability or incapacity • consists of a congenital anomaly or birth defect • is medically significant, may jeopardize the subject and may require medical/surgical intervention to prevent one of the outcomes listed above, such as (but not limited to): ○ Allergic bronchospasm requiring intensive treatment ○ seizure/epileptic event ○ drug dependency or drug abuse

*The term 'life-threatening' in the definition of 'serious' refers to an event in which the patient was at risk of death at the time of the event; it does not refer to an event which hypothetically might have caused death if it were more severe.

**Hospitalisation is defined as an inpatient admission, regardless of length of stay, even if the hospitalisation is a precautionary measure for continued observation. Hospitalisations for a pre-existing condition (including elective procedures that have not worsened) do not constitute an SAE. Due to the seriousness of the disease in this study, some patients may be admitted to hospital for the initial Phase of their trial treatment. This would not qualify as an SAE, although if that hospitalisation had to be prolonged beyond the normal length of admission, then it would be an SAE.

14.2 Clarifications and exceptions

Occurrences will be registered as AE from administration of the first dose of study drugs. All events that occur or are elicited before administering any study drugs, e.g. screening laboratory abnormalities qualifying as Adverse Events, will be recorded as medical history. If such events meet criteria for seriousness, they will nevertheless be reported as SAEs.

Abnormalities which are not clinically significant as per the qualified judgement of the investigator do not constitute adverse events and are not recorded and reported as such. However, these abnormalities may be analysed and reported in the study report.

14.3 Additional immediately reportable events

The following events are notable events and need to be reported to the Sponsor within 24 hours of the site becoming aware of the event:

- Pregnancy while on study treatment,
- QTc prolongation meeting a stopping criterion

- any toxicity or condition that leads to a planned deviation from study medication
- any grade 4 event that is defined as probably or definitely related to study treatment by the investigator, and does not meet criteria for seriousness or other immediately reportable events

14.4 Eliciting adverse event information

Patients will be instructed during informed consent to report occurrence of adverse events to the investigator, also between study visits and if not directly asked for.

Patients will be instructed to contact the investigator outside the schedule in case of a new complaint, or worsening of an existing complaint, that they feel is severe.

At every study visit, patients will be asked to describe their complaints, and report new occurrences.

Physical examination findings, weight, vital signs, ECG and laboratory information will be gathered as described by the study schedule of events. Additional investigations will be ordered by the investigator, if they are in the subject`s best interest.

14.5 Assessment of Causality

The Investigator will review each AE and assess its relationship to study treatment based on all available information at the time of the completion of the CRF.

Each sign or symptom reported will be graded on a 5-point severity scale (see below). Additionally, the date and time of onset, relationship to the study medication, duration, action taken, and outcome (resolved, improved, unchanged, worse, fatal, or unknown (lost to follow-up)) of each event will be noted.

The following definitions for rating attribution/causality will be applied:

Relationship	**Description**	**Event Type (if Serious)**
Unrelated	There is no evidence of any causal relationship	Unrelated SAE
Unlikely	There is little evidence to suggest there is a causal relationship (e.g. the event did not occur within a reasonable time after administration of the trial medication). There is another reasonable explanation for the event (e.g. the patient's clinical condition, other concomitant treatment).	Unrelated SAE

Relationship	Description	Event Type (if Serious)
Possible	There is some evidence to suggest a causal relationship (e.g. because the event occurs within a reasonable time after administration of the trial medication). However, the influence of other factors may have contributed to the event (e.g. the patient's clinical condition, other concomitant treatments).	SAR
Probable	There is evidence to suggest a causal relationship and the influence of other factors is unlikely.	SAR
Definitely	There is clear evidence to suggest a causal relationship and other possible contributing factors can be ruled out.	SAR

Factors to be considered in judging relatedness include:

- The temporal sequence from drug administration.
- Recovery on discontinuation (de-challenge), recurrence on re-administration (re-challenge).
- Underlying, concomitant, intercurrent disease.
- Concomitant medication or treatment.
- Known response pattern for the classes of drug the participant is receiving
- Exposure to physical and/or mental stresses.
- The pharmacology and PK of the medication used.

14.6 Assessment of Severity

Severity of AEs will be classified following the U.S. National Institutes of Health Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events 5.0 (CTCAE), available online at https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocolDevelopment/electronic_applications/docs/CTCAE_v5_Quick_Reference_8.5x11.pdf , published: November 27, 2017, with the exception of QTc prolongation, which will be graded as specified below. If the specific event is not contained in this compendium, the following generic definition, which is also contained in CTCAE 5.0 for such events, will apply:

- Grade 1: Mild; asymptomatic or mild symptoms; clinical or diagnostic observations only; intervention not indicated.
- Grade 2: Moderate; minimal, local or non-invasive intervention indicated; limiting age-appropriate instrumental activities of daily life (ADL)*.
- Grade 3: Severe; significant but not immediately life-threatening; hospitalization or prolongation of hospitalization indicated; disabling; limiting self-care ADL**.
- Grade 4: Life-threatening consequences; urgent intervention indicated.

- Grade 5: Death related to AE.

**Instrumental ADL refer to preparing meals, shopping for groceries or clothes, using the telephone, work or farming, managing money, etc.*

***Self care ADL refer to bathing, dressing and undressing, feeding self, using the toilet, taking medications, and not bedridden.*

The severity of prolongations of QTcF will be defined as follows:

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
(1) Absolute QTcF >480 and ≤500 ms and QTcF change from baseline >0 ms and ≤30 ms; or	(1) Absolute QTcF >480 ms and ≤500 ms and QTcF change from baseline >30 ms and ≤ 60 ms; or	1) Absolute QTcF >500 ms; or	Life-threatening consequence, e.g., torsades de pointes or other associated serious ventricular dysrhythmia.	-
(2) absolute QTcF ≤480 ms and QTcF change from baseline >30 and ≤60 ms	(2) absolute QTcF ≤480 and QTcF change from baseline >60 ms.	(2) absolute QTcF >480 and QTcF change from baseline >60 ms.		-

Table 3: severity grading of QTcF prolongation

This deviation from the CTCAE severity grading is necessary due to the specific situation of TB patients; a population in whom a change in QTc over baseline is difficult to assess. Before treatment starts, they are sick, have elevated temperature and are distressed by their first contact with the trial team, which influences the QT interval, through elevated heart rate and possibly other mechanisms.

In a specific analysis of the Oflotub phase III study, it was confirmed that the elevated heart rates at baseline were associated with lower QTcF; and that specifically at baseline, QTcF correction undercorrects at these high heart rates of TB patients [76].

Further, QTc at baseline and late during treatment were compared. A mean increase in QTcF of 11.2 ms was found in the Gatifloxacin arm, and 9.8 ms in the control arm; despite the fact that for none of the drugs, a correlation between Cmax and QTc prolongation could be described.

Due to this limitation, there is a risk that an incorrect signal of QTcF prolongation over baseline in a patient will occur that in itself will not show a safety hazard to the patient, but will result in lifesaving drugs being withheld. Therefore, assessment of severity of QTcF prolongation and the stopping of treatment in this study as laid out in *Table 3: severity grading of QTcF prolongation*, follows the precedent of the ACTG A5343 trial mentioned above; where a combination of bedaquiline and delamanid was trialled and assessed for its potential to prolong the QT interval [77].

Here, in order to prevent a false signal that might be due to a change in heart rate between assessments, a higher grade QTcF prolongation is defined as a combination of QTcF prolongation from baseline with an elevated absolute value, not a prolongation alone.

14.7 Other AE definitions

The following definitions will be used for AE Reporting:

Action Taken with Study Drugs

- IMP unchanged
- IMP interrupted
- IMP stopped
- Non – IMP study drug unchanged
- Non – IMP study drugs interrupted
- Non – IMP study drugs stopped
- Not applicable

Other Action Taken

- None
- Medication given
- Hospitalisation or prolongation of hospitalisation
- Therapeutic or diagnostic procedure

Outcome

- Resolved
- Improved
- Unchanged
- Worse
- Fatal
- Unknown

Occurrence

- Once
- Intermittent
- Continuous

14.8 Adverse event reporting

Adverse events will be recorded by the investigator from the time a participant signs the informed consent form.

Any AE (serious or non-serious) observed by the investigator or reported by the subject will be recorded in the source data and on the Adverse Event electronic case report form (eCRF). The Investigator will review each AE and assess its relationship to the study treatment based on all

available information at the time of the visit. The following information will be recorded for each AE reported:

- Diagnosis of the AE, if possible. In the case where an overall diagnosis cannot be made, each specific sign and/or symptom will be recorded as individual AEs; where possible the wording in the CTCAE should be used.
- Date of onset;
- Stop date (duration) if applicable;
- Severity (grade);
- Action taken with IMP/non-IMP study drugs;
- Other action taken;
- Outcome;
- Relationship to IMP/non-IMP study drugs;
- Occurrence;
- Seriousness.

14.9 Serious adverse event reporting

Any AE that occurs which is serious, or which is potentially serious, but a decision cannot be taken due to a lack of information, must be reported by the investigator to the study monitor and to the sponsor medical expert within 24 hours of the site first being aware of the SAE, whether or not the serious event is deemed drug-related. Medical Review will be done by the Sponsor Medical Expert. Furthermore, any SAE will be reported to Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

In addition, the investigator will provide a detailed, signed, written, and complete SAE Form, including the investigator's estimates of the relationship with the study drug and seriousness of the AE in question to the study monitor and sponsor medical expert within 24 hours of becoming aware of the SAE. The investigator will ensure that the participant in the report is identified by an anonymous code rather than by personal details.

The study monitor will confirm receipt of the SAE Form with the Investigator and review the initial information on the SAE Form for diagnosis, consistency and completeness of data. To update or add information to a reported SAE, the Investigator will provide the study monitor and sponsor medical expert with a newly completed Serious Adverse Event Form, designated as a follow-up report. This will be submitted to the study monitor and Sponsor Medical Monitor within 24 hours of the Investigator receiving the information.

If additional information is needed to complete the profile of the reported SAE, the additional information will be requested from the Investigator, if necessary, to complete the profile of the SAE reported. After evaluation of the SAE Form for expectedness and possible relation to study drug, the sponsor/designee will complete a standardized form by the *Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences* (CIOMS) for unexpected treatment-emergent SAEs (SUSARs), which are forwarded to the investigator. All SAEs and SUSARs will be submitted to all IECs/IRBs and regulatory bodies in accordance with local requirements and ICH-GCP guidelines. Additionally, the sponsor /designee will notify Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., the manufacturer of Delamanid, of any adverse events, as described in the safety management plan.

14.10 Clinical Laboratory adverse events

Changes in the results of the clinical laboratory assessment, which the Investigator feels are clinically significant, will be reported as adverse events. It is the Investigators' responsibility to review the results of all laboratory tests as they become available. This review must be documented by the Investigators' dated signature on the laboratory report.

For each abnormal laboratory test result, the Investigator needs to ascertain if this is a clinically significant change from baseline for that individual patient. This determination, however, does not necessarily need to be made the first time an abnormal value is observed. The Investigator may repeat the laboratory test or request additional tests to verify the results of the original laboratory tests.

If this laboratory value is determined by the Investigator to be a negative, clinically significant change from baseline for that patient, it is considered to be an adverse event.

14.11 Pregnancy as adverse event

All women of childbearing potential will be instructed to contact the investigator immediately if they suspect they might be pregnant during the trial (for example, missed or late menses). If pregnancy is suspected while the patient is receiving experimental study treatment, this will be withheld immediately until pregnancy can be ruled out with certainty.

If pregnancy is confirmed, experimental treatment will be permanently discontinued in an appropriate manner. The patient should complete her TB treatment course following the host country's national guidelines.

The investigator must immediately notify the sponsor of any pregnancy in a study subject. The pregnancy must be recorded on the pregnancy form and forwarded to the sponsor. Expedited reporting of pregnancy to regulatory authorities is necessary in case of a pregnancy complication fulfilling the criteria for Serious Adverse Events.

Protocol-required procedures for trial discontinuation must be performed unless contraindicated by the pregnancy (e.g. X-ray is contraindicated). Other appropriate pregnancy follow-up procedures should be considered if indicated. In addition, the investigator must report to the sponsor for follow-up information regarding the course of the pregnancy, including perinatal and neonatal outcome. Infants must be followed for a minimum of 6 months. Congenital malformations are to be reported as Serious Adverse Events.

14.12 Disease under study

Symptoms of the disease under study (i.e. TB) experienced by the subject whilst on the study will be assessed by the Investigator. If the symptom has worsened whilst the subject is on the study, and the Investigator assesses it as clinically significant, it will be recorded as an adverse event.

If there is no change and the Investigator assesses the symptom as due to the subject's TB and not clinically significant, it will not be recorded as an AE, and this will be noted in the patient's source

documentation. If the Investigator is unsure as to whether the symptom is clinically significant or not, it is to be classified as significant and reported as an AE.

14.13 Follow-up of adverse events

14.13.1 General Follow-up of Adverse Events

During and following a patient's participation in a clinical trial, the Investigator must ensure that adequate medical care is provided to the patient for all AEs, including significant abnormal laboratory values. The investigator should inform the patient when medical care is needed for any AEs, he/she becomes aware of.

All non-serious AEs classified as severe or probably/possibly related to IMP must be followed until the AE has resolved, or until there is no further change likely to the participants' condition. Cases of pre-existing chronic conditions or if the patient dies from another event can be closed with an outcome of "unchanged".

All other non-serious AEs must be followed until the outcome of the event is "improved" (for chronic conditions), "resolved" or until WK 14, and all queries on these AEs have been resolved. If the patient dies from another event, the case can be closed with an outcome of "unchanged".

All SAEs must be followed until the outcome of the event is deemed "resolved", "unchanged" or "fatal" and until all queries have been resolved. Cases of chronic conditions, cancer or if the patient dies from another event can be closed with an outcome of "unchanged".

14.13.2 Follow-up of Post-Trial Adverse Events

Any new SAEs reported by the patient to the Investigator that occur after the last scheduled contact, that are determined by the Investigator to be causally related or possibly related to the use of the IMP, will be reported to the study monitor and sponsor medical Expert, IEC/IRB and regulatory authorities on an expedited basis as required.

15 STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

15.1 Sample size determination

15 participants per arm with a total of 75 participants, and a wide range of STZ doses (from 0mg to 800mg BID) has been determined as an adequate sample size for population PK modelling, and for exposure - response modelling to detect a clinically meaningful dose-dependent relationship.

Furthermore, the planned sample size of 15 subjects per treatment group is in keeping with other trials of this type and accounts for the possibility of up to 3 drop-outs per group, which based on previous studies of this type conducted at these sites, represents a conservative estimate of the expected drop-out rate.

Previous Phase IIA (EBA) studies indicate that the between patient standard deviation of logCFU can be approximately 0.2. Therefore, assuming similar variability in this trial the expected standard

errors of group mean EBA and corresponding width of 95% confidence intervals are 0.052 and 0.101 respectively for a group size of 15 and 0.063 and 0.124 respectively for a group size of 10. This level of precision with a group size of 15 is considered adequate.

15.2 Populations to be analysed

The final analysis populations will be described in the Statistical Analysis Plan (SAS), which will be signed off before database lock.

15.2.1 Intent-to treat (ITT) population

The ITT population will consist of all randomized patients in the groups to which they were randomly assigned.

15.2.2 Per-protocol (PP) population:

The PP population will be the same as the ITT population with the following patients excluded:

- Randomised patients not meeting the eligibility criteria
- Patients having missed 13 or more doses of their allocated treatment in the first 12 weeks of their treatment.

15.2.3 Safety Population

The safety population will be defined as all patients who received any dose of study medication.

15.3 Analysis of safety endpoints

15.3.1 ECG analysis

QT and QTc data will be analysed categorically based on the number and percentage of patients classified in each category by treatment group. QTc data will be presented for Fridericia's corrections.

Post-baseline QT and QTc intervals will be classified into the following categories:

- QT/QTc<450 ms
- 450 ms <QT/QTc <480 ms
- 480 ms < QT/QTc < 500 ms
- QT/QTc > 500 ms

QTc changes from baseline will be classified into the following categories:

- decrease (an increase < 0 ms)
- increase < 30 ms
- >30 ms and < 60 ms
- increase >60 ms

15.3.2 Adverse Events

The incidence of adverse events and their relatedness to experimental treatment will be summarised by treatment group.

15.3.3 Other safety variables

Binary and categorical variables will be tabulated by treatment arm. Continuous variables will be summarised with location (such as mean or median) and precision (such as standard error or inter-quartile range) summary estimates.

Patients with worsening condition from baseline on any variable will be described and tabulated. The following variables will be analysed:

- Laboratory Parameters: a list of safety laboratory parameters collected in the trial is described under 11.3.
- Ophthalmologic Variables: Visual Acuity (Snellen) and Colour Vision (Ishihara) tests
- Physical Examination incl. neurological examination; esp. presence of Hunter score criteria
- Vital signs

15.4 Analysis of primary efficacy endpoint

The primary efficacy endpoint of this study will be change in mycobacterial load over time on treatment as quantified by time to positivity in BD MGIT 960® liquid culture and described by nonlinear mixed-effects methodology.

This endpoint will be analysed by non-linear mixed effects modelling.

15.5 Analysis of CYP3A4 inducing potential

For midazolam, the main phenotyping metric is the area under the plasma concentration-time curve between administration and time of last quantifiable concentration, here presumably 24h ($AUC_{0–24h}$) after single dose midazolam [78]. Geometric means will be calculated for $AUC_{0–24h}$ before start of study treatment (day -1) and after 14 days of study treatment (i.e. 800 mg STZ orally twice daily next to BDM). The ratio of the $AUC_{0–24h}$ geometric means and accompanying 90% confidence intervals will be calculated. It will be concluded there is no clinically relevant drug-drug interaction when the 90% confidence interval for estimated ratio of geometric means does not exceed a range of 0.8-1.25 [79].

Based on intra-subject variability for midazolam of 21.1 CV% [55], a sample size of 13 participants allows to conclude bioequivalence (i.e. no clinically relevant inductive effect of STZ) with $\alpha = 0.1$ and a power of 80%. This was calculated following the two one-sided tests (TOST) procedure of Schuirmann (1987) on the log-transformed data [78]. For the power calculation, expressions derived by Diletti et al. were applied using the statistical package SAS [80].

15.6 Procedure for accounting for missing, unused and spurious data

Study data will, after being entered, be checked for consistency and completeness through programmed checks by the database, which will raise automatic queries. Further completeness and consistency checks will be performed by data management and any resulting queries will be sent through the database query system so as to leave an audit trail.

15.7 Procedure for reporting any deviations from the original statistical plan

Any deviations from the Statistical Analysis Plan will be reported and explained in the Clinical Study Report.

16 DATA HANDLING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

16.1 Data collection

The investigator agrees to maintain accurate source documentation and CRFs. For each patient screened, an electronic CRF (eCRF) will be completed, even if the patient drops out at any time point during the study. All eCRF information for the completed visits must be completed.

All applicable eCRF pages must be completed for each participant, who has received any dose of study drug and has completed the study.

For participants who are prematurely withdrawn, the visits up to withdrawal plus the withdrawal visit need to be completed.

In the case of necessary corrections, all changes will be effectuated such that the first version is still legible, and the change is initialled and dated by the correcting person. Each completed eCRF must be reviewed, signed and dated by the responsible Principal Investigator or the sub-investigator in a timely manner.

16.2 Source documents

Source data are defined as all information in original records and certified copies of original records of clinical findings, observations, or other activities in a clinical trial necessary for the reconstruction and evaluation of the trial. Source documents will include, but are not limited to, progress notes, electronic data, screening logs and recorded data from automated instruments.

Study data will be collected and entered into the eCRF. Some data may still be captured entirely or partially on paper source documents and will manually be entered into an eCRF, including but not limited to:

- Informed Consents
- Chest X-ray images and reviews
- Sample collection data (will be on Lab Forms except for HIV and malaria test results)
- Safety and microbiology laboratory results and their review by the investigator.

All paper source documents and the electronic source documents pertaining to this trial will be maintained by the investigators. The investigator will be obliged to permit trial-related monitoring, audits, Independent Ethics Committee/Institutional Review Board (IEC/IRB) review and regulatory inspections, providing authorized persons direct access to source data/documents.

16.3 Study monitoring

One or more study monitors will be assigned to the study. The monitor, as a representative of the Sponsor, has the obligation to follow the study closely. The monitor will visit the site at regular intervals and will be in contact by phone and written communication, as required.

Site investigators and designated study personnel will allow the study monitors to inspect study documents, pertinent hospital or clinic records as well as site facilities, as required. All aspects of the study will be carefully monitored in order to ensure compliance with GCP and all applicable regulatory guidelines. The monitor will be responsible for verification of:

- adequacy of study personnel's qualifications as well as facilities
- informed consent procedures and patient eligibility
- the accuracy and completeness of the (e)CRF entries, source data and other trial-related records against each other
- appropriate study drug storage, usage and accountability
- appropriate adverse event reporting
- maintenance of the essential documents
- all other aspects of the trial relating to protection of the rights and well-being of patients, accuracy of trial data and adherence to the protocol, GCP and applicable regulatory requirements

Source data verification will be carried out according to the *monitoring plan*.

The sponsor will provide a framework for maintenance of quality in performance and reporting of laboratory procedures through the *laboratory monitoring plan*.

The study database will only be locked after the data have been monitored by the sponsor and all queries issued through data cleaning activities have been completed and resolutions documented.

16.4 Inspection of records

The investigator will allow the Sponsor, the Sponsor's Representative, Regulatory Agenciesdl and Ethics Committees access to all study records, if requested. The investigator will promptly notify the sponsor of any audits scheduled by regulatory authorities or ethics committees and promptly forward copies of any audit reports received to the sponsor.

16.5 Records retention

Essential documents should be retained until at least 2 years after the last approval of a marketing application in the International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) region and until there are no pending or contemplated marketing applications in an ICH region or at least 2 years have elapsed since the formal discontinuation of clinical development of the investigational product, or for not less than 10 years after trial completion, whichever is longer.

These documents should be retained for a longer period, however, if required by the applicable regulatory requirements or by an agreement with the sponsor. It is the responsibility of the sponsor to inform the investigator/institution as to when these documents no longer need to be retained.

16.6 Confidentiality of personal data

All patient records, lab specimen etc. will be identified in appropriate manner to maintain patients' confidentiality and will be kept in a secure storage area with limited access. Clinical data will not be released without the written agreement of the patient (or their legal guardian), except as necessary for monitoring and auditing by the sponsor or its representative, regulatory authorities or ethics committees.

For those participants who gave consent to store genetic samples for future testing an analysis, their samples will be labelled using anonymous codes. Results of any genetic tests will not be disclosed to anybody not involved with the study, in particular not to immediate relatives without prior consent of the patient.

This confidentiality will be in accordance to the recently instated EU Data protection Law (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).

17 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

17.1 Basic principles

This study will be performed in accordance with the protocol, the principles laid down in the ICH harmonized tripartite guideline regarding GCP (Consolidated Guideline E6, July 2002), the Declaration of Helsinki (Sixth Revision, October 2008), as well as any other applicable national and international regulatory guidelines.

17.2 Involvement of ethical committees

The protocol and the informed consent document to be used in this study must be submitted to the Investigator's Ethics Review Committee/IRB, regulatory authority, and the sponsor IRB for approval. Written documentation of approval of both, the protocol and the informed consent, must be provided to the sponsor before starting the study.

The Investigator will ensure that the purpose of the study is explained to the patient and that written consent is obtained prior to participation in the study. The patient and the Investigator orhis/her delegate will sign the consent prior to entry into the study.

The Investigator will promptly report to the Ethics Committee/IRB of all changes in the research activity and all unanticipated problems involving risks to human participants or others and will not make changes in the research without Ethics Committee/IRB approval, except where necessary to eliminate apparent immediate hazards to human participants.

17.3 Regulatory authorities

The Regulatory Authorities will receive the protocol, amendments, reports on SAEs and Serious Unexpected Adverse Drug Reactions (SUSARs), and the Integrated Clinical Trial Report according to national regulations. Written approval will be obtained from the Regulatory Authorities prior to commencement of the trial.

17.4 Investigators view of the ethical issues and considerations

The investigator(s) participating in this trial, as listed above, have had the opportunity to review the protocol outline. Their concerns and suggestions have been included into the final protocol.

17.5 Falsification of data

Any proven evidence of falsification of data will be dealt with in accordance with the policy of the sponsor and appropriate action will be taken.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

18.1 Trial committees

18.1.1 Trial Oversight: Trial Steering Committee (TSC)

The role of the Trial Steering Committee (TSC) is to provide overall supervision of the trial and ensure that the trial is conducted in accordance with GCP and GCLP principles. The Trial Steering Committee will formally report to the Sponsor. TSC specifics will be detailed and justified in the TSC charter. The TSC will at least consist of a sponsor representative person, the sponsor medical expert, the trial statistician and a principal investigator (PI).

18.1.2 Data Safety Management Board (DSMB)

To include an element of expert advice that is independent of the PIs and the sponsor, an independent Data Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB) will be installed. The DSMB will safeguard the interests of trial participants. The DSMB will review data and will make recommendations to the TSC regarding stopping of certain arms, or the whole trial if trial participation is an undue risk to participants and will use the safety review guidelines in their consideration. The DSMB are not executive, any decision regarding early termination of arms or the whole trial will be made by the

TSC and sponsor. A DSMB charter will be established that describes the roles and responsibilities of this independent committee for the trial.

18.2 Trial registration

Before study start, the trial will be registered in clinicaltrials.gov, a WHO recognized clinical trials registry.

In addition, the trial will be registered in the South African National Clinical Trials Registry.

18.3 Financing

The study sponsor is 'Klinikum der Universitaet Muenchen' (University Hospital, LMU Munich).). The trial is conducted under the umbrella of PanACEA, the PanAfrican Consortium for the Evaluation of anti-TB Antibiotics. PanACEA is a not-for-profit consortium with the goal of shortening the treatment regimen of drug-sensitive TB.

Under the umbrella of the PanACEA consortium the University Hospital, LMU Munich has received sufficient funding by the European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) and the German Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF) to ensure the appropriate funding of this study.

Sequella will contribute sufficient Sutezolid API to ensure conduct of this study.

18.4 Patient insurance

The sponsor certifies that it has obtained or will obtain clinical trial insurance in line with the requirements in each country prior to study start. The insurance does not relieve the investigators of the obligation to maintain their own liability insurance as required by applicable law. The sponsor does not assume any obligation for the medical treatment of other injuries and illnesses.

18.5 Patient compensation for trial-related expenditures

Trial participants will receive a flat sum per trial visit (and per day spent in hospital) for out of pocket expenses, which covers loss of salary, travel to/from site and other miscellaneous cost, depending on the vote of the trial site's ethics committee. This sum will be laid down in the sites' informed consent documents to follow local practice and be approved by sites' ethics committees.

Should a trial participant have higher travelling expenses, these can be reimbursed at the discretion of the investigator. In such cases, receipts and considerations should be documented in the participant's records.

Since these payments are reimbursements of estimated cost, they do not constitute an undue incentive for trial participation.

18.6 Publication Policy

After completion of the study, the data may be considered for reporting at a scientific conference and/or publication in scientific journals. The sponsor will be responsible for these activities and

will collaborate with the investigators to determine how the manuscript is written and edited, the number and order of authors, the journal to which it will be submitted and other related issues.

The results of the study will be published independent of the outcome - positive or negative - of the study.

Under certain circumstances, i.e. when the publication of particular findings (of an epidemiological, sociological or genetics study) may present a risk to the interest of a community or population or a racially or ethnically defined group of people, it may be considered inappropriate to publish findings.

18.7 Protocol amendment policy

Any change to the protocol will be effected by means of a protocol amendment. Any changes which affect participant safety or welfare will be submitted to the IEC/IRB and regulatory authorities prior to implementation. The Investigator, IEC/IRB, and sponsor must agree on all amendments. No amendment will be implemented until approved by the relevant authorities and signed by all required parties. Exceptions to this are when the Investigator considers that the participant's safety is compromised.

Protocol amendments detailing minor administrative changes should be submitted by the Investigator to the IEC/IRB for notification purposes as appropriate.

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20 APPENDIX

20.1 Management and classification of liver toxicity

Since treatments in this study do not include standard of care for DS-TB, we decided to recommend testing for and management of drug-induced liver injury (DILI) following the FDA' s guidance that provides a synthesis of patient protection considerations, and adequate characterisation of the treatment regimen' s risk for DILI [75], rather than follow TB-specific guidelines.

20.1.1 Prevention: Participant awareness

Remind the participant to avoid substances with the potential to cause liver damage: including alcohol and other medications such as paracetamol.

The participant must be informed about signs that might indicate worsening abnormalities or evidence of drug reaction (e.g. loss of appetite, fever, nausea, vomiting, rash, jaundice) and know to present emergently should any of these be noticed.

20.1.2 Closer observation: AST/ALT > 3xULN

It is critical to initiate close observation immediately upon detection and confirmation of early signals of possible DILI, and not to wait until the next scheduled visit or monitoring interval.

A threshold of aminotransferase levels greater than 3xULN is recommended for closer observations, as lesser elevations are common and nonspecific, **if participant is asymptomatic regarding clinical signs of DILI AND bilirubin AND INR are not elevated.**

Other laboratory findings that do not meet these criteria but raise the investigator' s concern should be discussed with the sponsor medical expert.

If additional testing, beyond that specified in the trial protocol, is carried out, it is important that the subject's information be added to the CRFs and database.

Close observation includes:

- Repeating liver enzyme, serum bilirubin tests and coagulation tests two or three times weekly. Frequency of retesting can decrease to once a week or less if abnormalities stabilize or the trial drug has been discontinued and the subject is asymptomatic.
- Obtaining a more detailed history of symptoms and prior or concurrent diseases.
- Obtaining a history of concomitant drug use (including non-prescription medications and herbal and dietary supplement preparations), but **especially alcohol use, recreational drug use, and special diets**.

- Ruling out acute viral hepatitis types A, B, C, D, and E; hypoxic/ischemic hepatopathy as much as possible; and biliary tract disease. Ultrasound should be performed for the latter.
- Obtaining a history of exposure to environmental chemical agents.
- Obtaining additional tests to evaluate liver function, as appropriate (e.g., INR, direct bilirubin).

20.1.3 Pausing treatment

Pausing of study treatment should be considered if:

- ALT or AST >8xULN
- ALT or AST >5xULN for more than 2 weeks
- ALT or AST >3xULN and (TBL >2xULN or INR >1.5)
- ALT or AST >3xULN with the appearance of fatigue, nausea, vomiting, right upper quadrant pain or tenderness, fever, rash, and/or eosinophilia (>5%)

20.1.4 Re-challenge with study treatment:

- As soon as symptoms resolve and elevated ALT/AST are below 2x ULN, reintroduction of study treatment is to be discussed with the sponsor medical expert. Study treatment will be reintroduced (all drugs simultaneously). Close, biweekly monitoring of symptoms and laboratory parameters is then needed to identify repeated DILI. Should this occur, the study regimen will be permanently stopped and the participant be continued on a regimen that is considered non-toxic.
- **Inform the participant**: The participant must be informed about signs that might indicate worsening abnormalities or evidence of drug reaction (e.g. loss of appetite, fever, nausea, vomiting, rash, jaundice) and know to present emergently should any of these be noticed.
- The participant must be informed on avoiding alcohol and other liver toxic co-medications or drugs.

20.1.5 Follow-up:

- All participants who discontinue study treatment should be followed up as described for follow-up of adverse events classified as “severe” (grade 3 and above).

20.2 MAO inhibitor food restriction list

Food Classification	Foods to avoid
Cheeses	**Strong, aged cheeses** (i.e. aged cheddar, Swiss and parmesan) **Blue cheeses** (i.e. Stilton and Gorgonzola), Brie, Camembert, feta, mascarpone.
Meat, Fish or Substitute	**Beef or chicken livers** (aged), **Cured meats** (i.e. meats treated with salt and nitrate or nitrite, such as dry-type summer sausages, pepperoni and salami). **Raw meats and fish if stored outside the refrigerator**
Beverages	Especially **beer from the tap**, **red wine** All alcoholic beverages should be avoided for the reason of hepatotoxicity.
Miscellaneous	Yeast Extracts such as **Marmite, soy sauce**
Leftovers	**Do not eat after 48 hours**.

20.3 Sub-studies

This study provides the opportunity to advance the scientific understanding of TB disease and treatment, within a well-controlled clinical trial generating valuable data on treatment response in a large cohort of participants, with GCP-related quality control and assurance producing high data quality.

It is therefore ethically mandated to use this opportunity to advance the science around TB and TB treatment by making use of this resource, in order to accelerate future developments to the benefit of TB patients and persons at risk of TB diseases.

During this trial, retention samples will be collected as described below. These samples may be used in the following proposed sub-studies, including possible genetic analysis. Collection of these samples will only be done if the site's ethics committee has accepted the conduct of these sub-studies, and if a study participant provides separate consent, on forms separate from consent for the main trial. Study participants will be able to refuse retention sample collection and/or genetic testing while still participating in the main trial.

Sample(s) will be kept until they are all used up or destroyed at the Sponsor' s discretion, which may take up to fifteen years, with extension if needed. If the specimens are going to be stored for longer, we will ask permission from the local ethics committee.

The use of these samples will be decided on by the PanACEA Executive group, upon applications of individual researchers or teams for use of trial samples. Results of these analyses will not be incorporated into the trial reports, and will not be disclosed to investigators before the completion of the trial.

Retention samples will be whole blood for genetic analysis, serum, sputum and urine samples to analyze for potential correlates of treatment success and bacterial load. Storage and analysis of these samples may be performed outside of the countries hosting the trial site(s). The possibility of sample transport and analysis abroad will be included into the information provided to the patient before consenting.

All use of stored samples, which is not identical with intentions and/or methods described in this protocol, shall be submitted to the relevant IRBs before any sample is used.

20.3.1 Rationale: New Markers for Treatment Response

Background: Monitoring of TB treatment response in an individual, as well as for later-stage clinical trials of new regimens, is currently hampered by limitations in the predictive methods used. 2-month culture status is widely accepted as a surrogate marker for the efficacy of a regimen in a Phase II trial. However, on an individual basis, the sensitivity of a positive 2-month culture to predict relapse was less than 50%, thus cannot be used for identifying patients at risk who would benefit from intensified therapy [81]. In Phase II clinical trials, lengthy time to availability of culture results are problematic in terms of adaptive trial designs, which require these data for efficient decisions.

In later stage clinical trials, the gold standard for efficacy is currently the rate of treatment failure and relapse, which requires an 18-month follow up with all consequences including cost, losses to follow-up, slow progress of clinical development etc. [82].

New bacterial and host markers are therefore urgently required and need to be validated for their use in individualized therapy and clinical trials. If feasible, research on these markers will include research on coinfection of TB with other pulmonary pathogens by next generation sequencing, as coinfections may modify TB disease course, and culture is an insufficient method to identify all potential co-infecting pathogens, which was demonstrated recently by the description of *cryptomycota,* a completely new phylum of single-cell fungi [83-85].

Further, the association of pharmacokinetics of standard anti-TB drugs with treatment success is still incompletely understood [86].

In this study, a number of potential biomarkers derived from the pathogen and the host will be examined:

20.3.2 Methods to assess the infecting pathogen:

- Differential Staining methods will be performed on sputum smears to determine the frequency of e.g. mycobacterial persister phenotype as described by Garton et al [87], and to correlate phenotypes with treatment response as measured by the primary and secondary study endpoints.
- Sputum bacterial transcriptomics, proteomics and metabolism may be assessed in order to define and assess innovative endpoints linked to the diagnosis of TB or to TB treatment success.
- Bacterial antigens: novel bacterial antigens may be analyzed from the preserved materials in order to validate new tests with a potential to be used as surrogates for treatment success.
- Molecular bacteriology: assessments using molecular bacteriologic measures may be done during screening and during treatment course. This will be done to evaluate novel PCR-based diagnostics, and parameters to determine treatment success such as mycobacterial RNA, and mycobacterial antigens. Sequencing of mycobacterial DNA and RNA may be included.
- Molecular epidemiology: strain typing of the pathogen e.g. through Spoligotyping, MIRU-VNTR or sequencing of parts or the entire bacterial genome or transcriptome may be done in order to establish molecular strain epidemiology, an association of strains with treatment response, severity of infection, or of the genotype with drug resistance.

20.3.3 Methods to assess Host Markers and Coinfections:

- Serological and Immunological markers: sera, whole blood will be preserved to later allow analysis of host markers for possible surrogates for a diagnosis of active TB, and for primary and secondary endpoints of this study. Markers assessed will include mycobacterial and other antigens, immunological parameters including those assessed

by flow cytometry, and evaluation of concurrent viral and parasitic infections, among others.

- Co-infections: the role of coinfections in TB patients regarding disease symptoms and treatment response shall be investigated. These will be analyzed by standard microbiological methods including culture, staining and antigen detection, but also by molecular detection including next-generation sequencing from stored patient materials.
- Genetic Markers associated with TB treatment outcome: Patient DNA and RNA will be stored identified with a code, to allow for future analysis of host genetic/transcription markers associated with study endpoints and/or PK parameters (pharmacogenomics), among others. Novel technologies for analysis of genome and transcriptome, like next generation sequencing and nucleic acid chip analysis may be used for this purpose.

21 POSSIBLE DRUG INTERACTIONS

21.1 Anti-TB drugs in PanACEA-SUDOCU and anti-nausea / anti-emetic drugs

21.1.1 Metoclopramide

Background on metoclopramide (MCP): MCP is a phenothiazine-derived anti-emetic. Few data suggest that MCP is a substrate of CYP2D6. More specifically, studies in human liver microsomes suggest that MCP is both a substrate and an inhibitor of CYP2D6 (Desta et al. Drug Metab Dispos 2002;30:336-43). In vitro, CYPs 1A2, 2C9, 2C19, and 3A4 also metabolized metoclopramide. A pharmacokinetic interaction study between the strong CYP2D6 inhibitor fluoxetine and MCP in humans shows that MCP is a CYP2D6 substrate indeed. MCP interacts with many other CYP2D6 substrates (eg antidepressants), resulting in an increased risk of extrapyramidal symptoms and neuroleptic syndrome, and this may (partially) be a reflection of a pharmacokinetic interaction on MCP.

Metoclopramide hydrochloride promotes motility in the upper gastrointestinal tract by sensitizing tissues to the action of acetylcholine, which is independent from intact vagal innervation and does not stimulate biliary, gastric, or pancreatic secretions. It hastens gastric emptying and intestinal transit by increasing tone and amplitude of gastric contractions, relaxing the pyloric sphincter and duodenal bulb, and enhancing peristalsis of the duodenum and jejunum. It also has antiemetic property which is attributed to the central and peripheral dopamine receptor inhibition. Some interactions between MCP and other drugs are mediated by increased gastric motility.

Supraventricular tachycardia, bradycardia, and possible atrioventricular block have been reported very rarely, mostly with intravenous administration of MCP. However, there are no formal cardiological contra-indications for MCP. In Micromedex, concurrent use of metoclopramide and serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors is contra-indicated, as it may result in an increased risk of extrapyramidal reactions and neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Case reports are available describing serotonin syndrome when MCP was combined with a SSRI, possibly due to a small 5-HT3 receptor blocking effect of MCP (Harada et al., 2017).

Interaction between MCP and study drugs: a pharmacokinetic interaction between MCP and the drugs in SUDOCU is unlikely, since none of the study drugs are metabolized via CYP2D6 or interact with

CYP2D6. Furthermore, plasma protein binding of MCP is low (~30-40%), making plasma protein displacement less likely and relevant. Apart from the pharmacokinetic interaction, monitoring of the ECG may be a precaution measure, when higher than standard doses of MCP are combined with moxifloxacin/delamanid/bedaquiline or when these drugs are combined for a longer period. MCP is a phenothiazine-derivative, and some phenothiazines have been noted to enhance the QT interval prolongation effect of moxifloxacin, but QT prolongation is not seen with MCP. Concurrent use of metoclopramide and serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors is contra-indicated, and MCP may increase the risk of serotonin syndrome, but the risks for this adverse effect seems of minor clinical relevance.

Conclusion: Upon repeated use and with higher doses of metoclopamide, at least ECG should be monitored. No data are available. It is advised that MCP can be combined with the study drugs, but with caution (see arguments listed above). This means that MCP is started at a low dose (10 mg BID orally or rectally), that possible dose increases occur with small steps and with careful monitoring of adverse effects, that the standard dose of 3-4x10mg/day is not exceeded, and that MCP is used as short as possible. A next dose step would be to 10 mg twice daily.

21.1.2 Domperidone

Background on domperidone: domperidone is another phenothiazine-derived anti-emetic. It is metabolized by CYP3A4, CYP1A2 and CYP2E1. QT interval prolongation is a known adverse effect to domperidone. For this reason, domperidone may not be used in this study.

Conclusion: Domperidone is not allowed to be given in this study per protocol due to QT prolongation.

21.1.3 Cyclizine

Background on cyclizine: cyclizine is an antihistaminic anti-emetic with weakly sedating, weakly anticholinergic and strong anti-emetic properties. It is not often used as an anti-emetic. Cyclizine is metabolized in the liver mainly to the largely inactive metabolite nor-cyclizine, formed by a demethylation reaction. Its pharmacokinetics have been poorly studied, and its metabolic pathway is unknown, but it has been suggested that the CYP2D6 enzyme has a role in the metabolism of cyclizine (see Vella-Brincat Jw, et al. J Pain Symptom Manage. 2012;43:540-8). The antihistamine hydroxyzine, which is the same class of antihistamine (piperazine) as cyclizine, is metabolized by CYP2D6. Cyclizine inhibits CYP2D6 based on a human liver microsome study (He N, et al. Eur J Clin Pharmacol. 2002;57:847-51). The elimination half-life of cyclizine is long (24 h). It can cause tachycardia. Very few interactions have been described.
Interaction between cyclizine and study drugs: a pharmacokinetic interaction between cyclizine and the drugs in SUDOCU is unlikely, since none of the study drugs are metabolized via CYP2D6 or interact with CYP2D6.

Conclusion: no interaction of the study drugs and cyclizine has been described and it is not anticipated. Cyclizine would have disadvantages as a first-choice anti-emetic in PanACEA-SUDOCU: there is much less experience with the use of cyclizine as an anti-emetic compared to MCP, cyclizine

has a long elimination half-life which is a disadvantage in case of an interaction, and this old drug may not be available everywhere. For this reason, the use of cyclizine is not recommended in study patients.

21.1.4 Promethazine

Background on promethazine: promethazine is an antihistaminic / phenothiazine-derived anti-emetic. It has strongly sedating, weakly anticholinergic and strong anti-emetic properties. The sedating effect is a disadvantage for its use as an anti-emetic. Promethazine is metabolized in the liver to the main metabolites promethazine-sulphoxide en desmethylpromethazine. It is metabolized predominantly by CYP2D6 (Nakamura K et al. Pharmacogenetics. 1996;6:449–457). It also inhibits CYP2D6 based on human liver microsome studies and (eg He N, et al. Eur J Clin Pharmacol. 2002;57:847-51) and studies in humans (eg Suzuki A, Ther Drug Monit. 2003;25:192-6). The elimination half-life is 10-14 h. It can cause bradycardia, tachycardia and (when administered iv) prolonged QT interval.
Interaction between promethazine and study drugs: a pharmacokinetic interaction with the drugs in SUDOCU is unlikely, since none of the study drugs are metabolized via CYP2D6 or interact with CYP2D6. Apart from the pharmacokinetic interaction, monitoring for cardiotoxicity may be a precaution when promethazine would be used in this study (possible increased risk of QT interval prolongation). Micromedex on the combination with moxifloxacin: use with caution, eg start with lowest dose and titrate the dose.

Conclusion: the use of promethazine is not recommended in study patients due to the strong sedative effect, which may put participants at risk of accidents, and the QT-prolonging potential, which has however only been reported for iv use.

21.1.5 Dimenhydrinate

Background on dimenhydrinate: dimenhydrinate is another antihistaminic anti-emetic. It is a salt of diphenhydramine (diphenhydramine theophyllinate). Dimenhydrinate dissociates to diphenhydramine and 8-chlorotheophylline upon administration. Diphenhydramine is an active metabolite and is well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract with a bioavailability of 42 to 62%. Diphenhydramine experiences extensive first pass hepatic n-demethylation via CYP2D6; minor demethylation via CYP1A2, 2C9 and 2C19; and smaller degrees of metabolism in pulmonary and renal systems. Next to being a substrate for CYP2D6, it inhibits CYP2D6 based on human liver microsome studies and (eg Akutsu T, et al Drug Metab Dispos. 2007;35:72-8) and studies in humans (eg Hamelin B, et al. Clin Pharmacol Ther. 2000; 67:466-77). The drug is widely distributed throughout the body, including the CNS, with protein binding ranging from 78 to 98.5%. Half-life is 4-8 h. It is not commonly used for nausea and vomiting. Eg for chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, diphenhydramine may be a useful adjunct to other anti-emetics but is not recommended as a single agent.
Interaction between dimenhydrinate and study drugs: a pharmacokinetic interaction with the drugs in SUDOCU is unlikely, since none of the study drugs are metabolized via CYP2D6 or interact with CYP2D6.

Conclusion: dimenhydrinate is not recommended as anti-emetic in this study, since data on actual interactions of dimenhydrinate and licensed drugs are scarce. There is much less experience with the use of dimenhydrinate as an anti-emetic compared to MCP, it may be a weakly acting drug mainly suitable as an adjunct, and this old drug may not be available everywhere.

21.1.6 Ondansetron

Background on ondansetron: ondansetron is a 5-HT3 (serotonine) receptor antagonist. Hepatic elimination is responsible for 95% of ondansetron clearance and < 5% is recovered unchanged in urine. Ondansetron is moderately hydrophobic organic cation, and human organic cation transporter 1 (OCT1) is responsible for its hepatic cellular uptake. The primary metabolic pathway involves CYP3A (CYP3A4, CYP3A5), whereas CYP2D6, CYP1A2 and CYP2E1 constitute the secondary pathway. Arrhytmia and bradycardia may occur seldomly (<1%) and QT interval prolongation may occur after i.v. administration. Use should be avoided in patients with congenital long QT syndrome, monitoring is recommended in patients with electrolyte abnormalities, bradyarrhythmias, congestive heart failure, and those taking concomitant medications that prolong the QT interval. In Micromedex, simultaneous use with other CYP3A4 substrates and inhibitors is contra-indicated. Moreover, concurrent use with other serotonergic agents may result in increased risk of serotonin syndrome, therefore, **these drugs are prohibited from use in all trial participants**.

Interaction between ondansetron and study drugs: a pharmacokinetic interaction between ondansetron and the CYP3A4 substrates in this study (bedaquiline, delamanid and sutezolid) has not been described but may be possible, as it is the main metabolic enzyme of ondansetron. In addition, there may be an increased risk of QT interval prolongation and serotonin syndrome.

Conclusion: Ondansetron (a serotonine receptor antagonist) is not allowed to be given in this study per protocol due to increased risk of QT interval prolongation, serotonin syndrome and pharmacokinetic drug-drug interactions (via CYP3A4).

21.2 Anti-TB drugs in PanACEA-SUDOCU and antacids / H2-antagonists / proton pump inhibitors

21.2.1 Aluminium and magnesium containing antacids

Background on aluminium and magnesium containing antacids: These drugs do not interfere with metabolic enzymes. However, an elevation in the pH of the stomach and or interaction with cations may decrease the absorption to other drugs. **These drugs are prohibited from use in all trial participants.**

Interaction between aluminium and magnesium containing antacids and study drugs: No pharmacokinetic interaction through metabolic enzymes is expected. It is unknown whether lower pH in the stomach may affect the absorption of bedaquiline, delamanid or sutezolid. When combined

with moxifloxacin, a 40% decrease in exposure occurs. Moxifloxacin should be administered at least four hours before or eight hours after an aluminum or magnesium containing product.

Conclusion: no relevant interactions are expected with bedaquiline, delamanid or sutezolid, but this has not been confirmed in patients. Moxifloxacin should be separated in time from antacids. **Still these drugs are prohibited from use in all trial participants.**

21.2.2 Ranitidine

Background on ranitidine: ranitidine a histamine H2-receptor antagonist and is metabolized in the liver to at least 3 metabolites. No involvement or clinically relevant inhibition/induction of CYP enzymes is anticipated. In vitro, ranitidine did not inhibit CYP3A activity (Martinez et al., 1999), although in Micromedex CYP3A4 substrates and inhibitors are contra-indicated.

Interaction between ranitidine and study drugs: No pharmacokinetic interaction through metabolic enzymes is expected. It is unknown whether gastric acid secretion affects the absorption of bedaquiline, delamanid and sutezolid. The bioavailability of moxifloxacin is not affected by concurrent administration of ranitidine (Stass et al., 2001).

Conclusion: no pharmacokinetic interactions through metabolic enzymes are expected with ranitidine in this study. It is unknown whether gastric acid secretion affects the absorption of some of the study drugs, nevertheless, ranitidine is the drug of first choice in these patients.

21.2.3 Omeprazole

Background on omeprazole: omeprazole is metabolized by CYP2C19 and CYP3A4. Omeprazole is metabolized directly in part by CYP3A4 to omeprazole sulfone, then transformed into 5-hydroxyomeprazole sulfone by CYP2C19. The metabolism of esomeprazole and omeprazole is essentially similar, except that the rate of 5'-hydroxylation is slower in the case of esomeprazole than in the racemic mixture. It is inhibiting CYP2C19, CYP3A4 and P-gp, and induces CYP1A2 and.

Interaction between omeprazole and study drugs: a pharmacokinetic interaction between omeprazole and bedaquiline, delamanid and sutezolid may occur, as they are CYP3A4 substrates, and their exposure may be increased as a result. Moxifloxacin, is a P-gp substrate, but this interaction is probably of minor clinical relevance.

Conclusion: limited pharmacokinetic interactions through metabolic enzymes are expected with omeprazole in this study. Therefore, it is proposed to administer omeprazole as second choice in this study. Of note, it is unknown whether gastric acid secretion affects the absorption of some of the study drugs.

21.2.4 Other proton pump inhibitors – esomepromazole, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, pantoprazole

The metabolic profile of these protone pump inhibitors is similar to that of omeprazole. They are all metabolized by CYP3A4 and/or CYP2C19: interactions with study drugs via CYP3A4 therefore cannot be excluded.