



# Tuberculosis diagnostics: which target product profiles should be prioritised?

*To the Editor:*

Globally, a third of all tuberculosis (TB) cases are not notified and many patients do not receive drug susceptibility testing (DST) [1]. New diagnostics can contribute to increased case detection, shorter diagnostic delay and reduced TB transmission. While the Xpert MTB/RIF assay (Cepheid Inc., Sunnyvale, CA, USA) is a much needed breakthrough [2], it may not reach lower tiers of the healthcare system [3] and doesn't meet all needs (*e.g.* cannot detect resistance against multiple drugs).

Several promising diagnostics are under development and companies are showing interest in TB products, inspired by the success of Xpert MTB/RIF [4]. But which new TB diagnostics should they invest in, and what is the potential market size for these products? Stakeholders have expressed a need for different products, including a test for childhood TB [5], a simple point-of-care-test for active pulmonary TB [6], a molecular smear replacement test [7], DST for expected new drug regimens [8], predictive biomarkers for latent TB infection (LTBI) [9], and treatment monitoring [10].

Given the variety of these needs, it is important for product developers to have access to: 1) a clearly identified list of diagnostics that are considered high priority by the TB community; 2) well developed, detailed target product profiles (TPPs) for priority diagnostics; and 3) up-to-date market size estimates for the priority TPPs. These issues are being addressed by ongoing activities, supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (Seattle, WA, USA) and other partners [3, 7, 11].

TPPs are useful to align the end-users needs with the targets and specifications that product developers should meet. TPPs should state the clinical purpose of a test, goal to be met (*e.g.* start treatment), target population, implementation level in the healthcare system, and likely end-users (unpublished observations).

In 2013, participants at a TB Modelling and Analysis Consortium (TB MAC) meeting on diagnostics identified a list of diagnostic needs that could be developed into TPPs (unpublished observations). Using this list of nine potential TPPs (fig. 1), we conducted a priority-setting exercise to identify the highest priority tests for TPP development and investment in research and development. For each of the potential TPPs, hereafter called TPPs, 10 criteria were used to set priorities, including prioritisation by key stakeholders, potential impact of the test on TB transmission, morbidity and mortality, market potential and implementation and scalability of the test.

Five different predefined expert groups ( $\geq 10$  individuals each) were asked to rate one or two criteria in their field of expertise. 10 patient and community advocates, which included members of civil society groups such as the Treatment Action Group and Global TB Community Advisory Board, and 11 field practitioners/clinicians, primarily surveyed by Médecins Sans Frontières, rated the prioritisation for their respective stakeholders group. 10 experts from national TB programmes in 10 countries rated the prioritisation from a programmatic perspective and the potential for scale up. 11 TB modellers, mostly members of TB MAC, rated the potential impact of tests on reducing TB incidence and TB morbidity and mortality in the medium term (5 years). 11 market and technical experts, including donor agency representatives, rated the potential global market size for products when fully scaled-up and their potential to reach the market in the next 5 years.

Experts were asked to rate each relevant criterion as high, medium or low priority and maximally rate five TPPs as high per criterion. The answer most often given in each group was taken as their consensus. When two answers were mentioned equally, both were reported. Priorities according to researchers and the test's potential to be used as a point-of-care-test, according to the definition proposed by the TB MAC meeting participants (unpublished observations) and PAI *et al.* [12], were rated by our team, in conjunction with recent publications that addressed research priorities [13, 14]. The final priority rank of the TPPs was determined by the sum score for all 10 criteria, where 3, 2, 1, 2.5 and 1.5 points were attributed for consensus answers that were high, medium, low, medium-high or low-medium, respectively.

A response was received from 53 (78%) out of 68 contacted stakeholders. Figure 1 shows the consensus answers for all TPPs. A rapid, sputum-based, molecular test for microscopy centres (with the option of add-on DST cartridge) ranked highest (score 29.5), followed by a rapid biomarker-based, instrument-free test

Target product profiles for potential new TB diagnostic tests		Prioritisation by key stakeholders				Impact		Market		Implementation and scalability		Score	Priority rank
		Patients and community advocates	National TB programmes	Field practitioners	Research	Potential to reduce TB incidence	Potential to reduce TB morbidity and mortality	Potential [global] market size	Potential to reach the market in the next 5 years	Potential use as a point-of-care test	Potential to get scaled-up		
Triage, rule out and systematic screening test													
A	Triage test for those seeking care	High	High	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	Low	High	High	26	3
B	A HIV/ART clinic-based test to rule out active TB	High	High	High	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	26	3
C	Systematic screening test for active case finding	High	High	Medium-high	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low	High	High	24.5	5
Rapid TB diagnosis test (with optional drug susceptibility testing)													
D	Rapid, sputum-based, cartridge-based, molecular test for microscopy centers (with the option of add-on drug susceptibility testing cartridge)	Medium-high	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	29.5	1
E	Rapid biomarker-based instrument-free test for non-sputum samples (which can also detect childhood and extrapulmonary TB)	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	Low	High	High	28	2
F	Multiplexed test for TB and other infectious diseases	High	Medium-high	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-high	Medium-high	Low	High	Medium	19	8
Next-generation drug susceptibility test													
G	Centralised, high-throughput, drug susceptibility test (incorporating new drugs to support the roll out of new TB treatment regimens post 2014)	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	18	9
Treatment monitoring test													
H	Treatment monitoring test (test for cure)	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low-medium	Low	Low	High	19.5	7
Predictive test for latent TB infection													
I	Predictive test for latent TB infection at high risk of active TB	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	23	6

FIGURE 1 Prioritisation of target product profiles for new diagnostics according to 10 criteria. Colours reflect the number of points attributed for each answer option, where a darker colour corresponds to more points. TB: tuberculosis; ART: antiretroviral therapy.

for non-sputum samples (that also detects childhood and extrapulmonary TB) (score 28). The low likelihood of the latter test to reach the market in the next 5 years resulted in its slightly lower overall score compared to the former. In particular, for the biomarker-based test, there was a high degree of agreement within each group; 60% (national TB programmes) and 91% (patient and community advocates and field practitioners) of responders in these groups rated it highly.

TPPs that ranked 3 through to 5 in priority were tests that would not directly confirm TB, but would be used as rule-in (systematic screening test) or rule-out tests (triage test or rule-out TB test for HIV-infected individuals). These TPPs ranked lower on their ability to reduce TB morbidity and mortality or TB incidence, and their market potential was thought to be less than that of some other TPPs. In addition, there was more heterogeneity in rates given by stakeholders.

The lowest ranked TPPs included a predictive LTBI test (ranked sixth), a test for TB treatment response (seventh), a multiplexed test that simultaneously detects active TB and other infectious diseases (eighth), and a centralised and high-throughput DST for current and new treatment regimens (ninth).

Overall, our results show a high degree of consensus for the top two priority TPPs, judged by 10 criteria. Based on these results, efforts are underway to develop detailed TPPs for the rapid sputum-based molecular test and a biomarker-based assay (ranked first and second), as well as for a triage test (third). In parallel, a TPP for a rapid DST for new drug regimens is being developed under the aegis of the Foundation of Innovative New Diagnostics and the Critical Path to TB drug Regimen Initiative. All these TPPs will be reviewed at a consensus meeting on High Priority Target Product Profiles for TB diagnostics, organised by the World Health Organization, in conjunction with the Global Laboratory Initiative and New Diagnostics Working Groups of the Stop TB Partnership in order to reach consensus on their specifications.

Our priority-setting exercise had strengths and limitations. Strengths included the wide variety of stakeholders from different institutions and countries that participated. Despite this, results may have been influenced by our stakeholder selection. A probabilistic sample would have been desirable, but difficult to execute. Moreover, the criteria chosen for our ranking received equal weights in our final score, and we did not ask stakeholders to make any trade-offs across criteria, although some may arguably be more important than others. Lastly, we acknowledge that priorities may differ across various epidemiological settings (e.g. TB, HIV and MDR prevalence, and access to care).

Despite these limitations, for the first time we have identified the TPPs that should be prioritised for investment and research and development. This should be of value to product developers, investors and end-users. Efforts are now underway to quantify the potential market value around the various priority TPPs. For the highest ranked TPP, the market value estimate was recently published [11].



@ERSpublications

**A sputum-based molecular TB test and a biomarker-based, non-sputum assay are high-priority target product profiles** <http://ow.ly/uAaMx>

Sandra V. Kik<sup>1,2</sup>, Claudia M. Denking<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Martina Casenghi<sup>4</sup>, Caroline Vadnais<sup>1,2</sup> and Madhukar Pai<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>McGill International TB Centre, McGill University, Montreal, Canada. <sup>2</sup>Dept of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, McGill University, Montreal, Canada. <sup>3</sup>Division of Infectious Disease, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA, USA. <sup>4</sup>Médecins Sans Frontières Access Campaign, Geneva, Switzerland.

Correspondence: Madhukar Pai, Dept of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, McGill University, 1020 Pine Ave West, Montreal, QC H3A 1A2, Canada. E-mail: [Madhukar.pai@mcgill.ca](mailto:Madhukar.pai@mcgill.ca)

Received: Feb 10 2014 | Accepted after revision: March 06 2014

Support statement: This work was supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (grant OPP1061487). Madhukar Pai is supported by the Fonds de recherche du Québec - Santé (FRQS). Claudia M. Denking is supported by a Richard Tomlinson Fellowship at McGill University (Montreal, Canada) and a fellowship of the Burroughs-Wellcome Fund from the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Deerfield, IL, USA). The funders had no role in the analysis of data and decision to publish.

Conflict of interest: Disclosures can be found alongside the online version of this article at [erj.ersjournals.com](http://erj.ersjournals.com)

Acknowledgements: We are grateful to all the survey respondents for their time and support.

## References

- 1 World Health Organization. Global Tuberculosis Report 2013. Geneva, WHO, 2013.
- 2 Weyer K, Mirzayev F, Migliori GB, *et al*. Rapid molecular TB diagnosis: evidence, policy making and global implementation of Xpert MTB/RIF. *Eur Respir J* 2013; 42: 252–271.
- 3 Denking CM, Nicolau I, Ramsay A, *et al*. Are peripheral microscopy centres ready for next generation molecular tuberculosis diagnostics? *Eur Respir J* 2013; 42: 544–547.
- 4 UNITAID. Tuberculosis: Diagnostics Technology and Market Landscape 2013. 2nd Edn. Geneva, WHO, 2013.
- 5 Graham SM, Ahmed T, Amanullah F, *et al*. Evaluation of tuberculosis diagnostics in children: 1. Proposed clinical case definitions for classification of intrathoracic tuberculosis disease. Consensus from an expert panel. *J Infect Dis* 2012; 205: Suppl. 2, S199–S208.
- 6 Batz H-G, Cooke GS, Reid SD. Towards lab-free tuberculosis diagnosis. Lausanne, Médecins Sans Frontières, 2011.
- 7 Denking CM, Kik SV, Pai M. Robust, reliable and resilient: designing molecular tuberculosis tests for microscopy centers in developing countries. *Expert Rev Mol Diagn* 2013; 13: 763–767.
- 8 Wells WA, Boehme CC, Cobelens FG, *et al*. Alignment of new tuberculosis drug regimens and drug susceptibility testing: a framework for action. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2013; 13: 449–458.
- 9 Pai M, Denking CM, Kik SV, *et al*. Gamma Interferon release assays for detection of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Infection. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2014; 27: 3–20.
- 10 Wallis RS, Kim P, Cole S, *et al*. Tuberculosis biomarkers discovery: developments, needs, and challenges. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2013; 13: 362–372.

- 11 Kik SV, Denkinger CM, Chedore P, *et al.* Replacing smear microscopy for the diagnosis of tuberculosis: what is the market potential? *Eur Respir J* 2014 (In press DOI: 10.1183/09031936.00217313).
- 12 Pai NP, Vadnais C, Denkinger C, *et al.* Point-of-care testing for infectious diseases: diversity, complexity, and barriers in low- and middle-income countries. *PLoS Med* 2012; 9: e1001306.
- 13 World Health Organization. An international roadmap for tuberculosis research: towards a world free of tuberculosis. Geneva, WHO, 2011.
- 14 World Health Organization. Priorities for tuberculosis research. A report of the disease reference group on TB, leprosy and Buruli ulcer. Geneva, WHO, 2013.

Eur Respir J 2014; In Press | DOI: 10.1183/09031936.00027714 | Copyright ©ERS 2014