

Clinical trial for uniform multidrug therapy for leprosy patients in Brazil (U-MDT/CT-BR): adverse effects approach*

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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/abd1806-4841.20186709>

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The Clinical Trial for Uniform Multidrug Therapy for Leprosy Patients in Brazil (U-MDT/CT-BR), designed to evaluate the effectiveness of a six-months regimen, assessed the adverse effects caused by the drugs.

OBJECTIVE: Describe adverse effects due to MDT in U-MDT/CT-BR, comparing the uniform regimen (U-MDT) to the current WHO regimen (R-MDT). Patients and methods: After operational classification, patients were randomly allocated to the study groups. U-MDT PB and U-MDT MB groups, received the U-MDT regimen, six doses of MB-MDT (rifampicin, dapsone and clofazimine). R-MDT PB and R-MDT MB groups, received the WHO regimens: six doses (rifampicin and dapsone) for PB and 12 doses (rifampicin, dapsone and clofazimine) for MB. During treatment, patients returned monthly for clinical and laboratorial evaluation. Patients with single lesion were not included in this trial.

RESULTS: Skin pigmentation (21.7%) and xerosis (16.9%) were the most frequent complaints among 753 patients. Laboratory exams showed hemoglobin concentration lower than 10g/dL in 23.3% of the patients, glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (GOT) above 40U/L in 29.5% and glutamic pyruvic transaminase (GPT) above 40U/L in 28.5%. Twenty-four patients (3.2%) stopped dapsone intake due to adverse effects, of whom 16.6% due to severe anemia. One case of sulfone syndrome was reported.

STUDY LIMITATIONS: Loss of some monthly laboratory sample collection.

CONCLUSIONS: There was no statistical difference regarding adverse effects in the R-MDT and U-MDT groups but anemia was greater in patients from R-MDT/MB group, therefore adverse effects do not represent a constraint to recommend the six-month uniform regimen of treatment for all leprosy patients.

Keywords: Abnormalities, drug-induced; Drug monitoring; Leprosy; Therapeutics

INTRODUCTION

Leprosy is a neglected tropical disease, and remains a public health problem in many countries, including Brazil. The diagnosis is mainly clinical. The current treatment, multidrug therapy (MDT), recommended by WHO in 1981, is based on the combination of drugs: dapsone and rifampin for patients classified as

paucibacillary (PB), and dapsone, rifampicin and clofazimine for multibacillary patients (MB).¹ Since 1982, millions of patients were treated and cured with MDT and report of adverse effects (AE) is considerably low when compared to the benefit for patients and Leprosy Control Programs.²

Received 17 November 2016.

Accepted 15 May 2017.

* Work conducted at Centro de Dermatologia Dona Libânia and Fundação de Dermatologia Tropical e Venereologia, "Alfredo da Matta" (FUAM), Manaus (AM), Brazil.

Financial support: Departamento de Ciência e Tecnologia (DECTI), Ministério da Saúde CNPq, Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico. Conflict of interest: None.

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However, AE caused by these drugs can be severe and discontinuation of treatment should be necessary in some patients. Dapsone alone can cause methemoglobinemia, hemolytic anemia and other haematological disorders. Hepatitis, pancreatitis, and renal involvement may occur.

Although severe AE are rare, there are reports of several different AE.¹ A retrospective study in India, with 10,426 MB patients and 35,013 PB patients, reported 24 cases of severe AE, resulting in treatment discontinuation.³ A prospective study, including 176 patients, reported 45% AE.⁴ Retrospective studies with MDT in Brazil, reported 15% and 45% of AE.^{5,6} Dermatological problems, toxic hepatitis, hemolytic anemia, renal failure, and thrombocytopenia were the main cause of MDT discontinuation in other Brazilian studies.^{7,8} Another retrospective study found 19% of AE; 49% was related to hematological causes, and 50% to liver function.⁹

In order to implement leprosy control in the field, WHO has made changes in the treatment duration. The number of doses for MB patients has been the main concern: the first guideline, in 1981, recommended 24 doses of MDT or, if possible, to treat until slit skin smears negativity.¹ Subsequently, 24 doses was recommended as a fixed duration treatment, and in 1998, WHO recommended 12 doses for MB patients.¹⁰ Despite the MDT success, the long treatment duration, the difficulty to implement treatment, and the low adherence for treatment, reinforces the need for shorter treatment regimen.^{11,12} In 2002, the WHO Leprosy Expert Committee recommended pilot trials to evaluate the possibility of a uniform MDT regimen (U-MDT) with 6 doses of MDT-MB for all leprosy patients, independently of any classification.¹³

A multicenter clinical trial to assess the effectiveness of a U-MDT regimen was initiated in India and China in 2004.¹⁴ Up to now, clinical improvement of PB patients, and good acceptability of MB patients are the main aspects observed. Moreover, the regimen was easier to implement in general health services. Another study conducted in India, concluded that the U-MDT was effective for treatment of PB patients but the follow up was not adequate to evaluate the efficacy for MB patients and it was not compared with MDT/WHO.¹⁵ No increase of relapses among MB patients treated with U-MDT was observed in a recent study conducted in Bangladesh.¹⁶

To evaluate the effectiveness of the new treatment regimen (U-MDT) for leprosy patients, an open-label, randomized and controlled clinical trial - (*Clinical Trial for Uniform Multidrug Therapy for Leprosy Patients in Brazil (U-MDT/CT-BR)*) - was conducted in two Brazilian national referral centers of the National Leprosy Control Programme: Alfredo da Matta Foundation (FUAM) in Manaus, state of Amazonas, and Dona Libânia Dermatology Centre (CDERM), in Fortaleza, state of Ceará. The efficacy of the treatment regimens, decrease of bacteriological index, frequency of reactions, and acceptability of U-MDT for PB patients due to clofazimine, were the main objectives of the study.

Here, we compare the main adverse effects observed in the different groups and treatment regimens.

METHODS

A total of 753 patients were recruited from March 2007 to February 2012, at two National Brazilian referral leprosy centers:

Dona Libânia (Fortaleza, Ceará) and Alfredo da Matta (Manaus, Amazonas). Patients were classified as PB and MB according to the number of skin lesions and randomly assigned to U-MDT or R-MDT sub-groups. Further protocol details may be found in "Clinical Trial for Uniform Multidrug Therapy for Leprosy Patients in Brazil (U-MDT/CT-BR): Rationale and Design" with open-access at the site.¹⁷

The patients returned monthly for medical evaluation and to receive blister packs. Full blood count (RBC - red blood cells, Hb - hemoglobin, HT- hematocrit, MCHC - mean concentration hemoglobin corpuscular, MCH - mean corpuscular hemoglobin, MCV - mean corpuscular volume, and liver function tests - GOT and GPT (glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase and glutamic pyruvic transaminase) were done before MDT, and monthly, during treatment. Biochemical urea, creatinine, alkaline phosphatase, and bilirubin were performed before treatment, and whenever necessary.

During monthly visits, patients were examined and asked about leprosy reactions and adverse effects; this information was registered on the Clinical Registration Forms (CRF). Patients were encouraged to return at any time in case of any abnormality. The main adverse effects were characterized as follows: Anemia - decrease of hemoglobin from baseline (less than 10g/dL), and the possibility of association with fatigue, dyspnea, dizziness and jaundice; methemoglobinemia - presence of cyanosis, dyspnea, dizziness, headache and/or fatigue; psychiatric disorders - depression, psychotic or anxiety behavior; xerosis - dryness of the skin, with or without pruritus and scaling; skin pigmentation: darkness of the skin; erythroderma - erythematous eruption extending to over 90% of the body surface; urticaria - edematous itchy plaques, with or without angioedema; dapsone syndrome - exfoliative dermatitis, accompanied by fever, hepatosplenomegaly and liver functions abnormalities; flu-like syndrome - fever, runny nose, sore throat, cough, nausea, vomiting, poor appetite, headache, muscle/joint aches, and malaise; hepatotoxicity, *mild* - serum aminotransferases levels from 40 IU/l to 100 IU/l; *moderate to severe* - aminotransferases over 100 IU/l, with or without clinical evidence of jaundice, malaise and other symptom. The criteria for mild, moderate or severe for each side-effect were based on the *U.S. National Cancer Institute - Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program, Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, version 3.0*, see. *Protocolo MDTU- Rationale and Design - Supplementary data 1*, with open-access at the site <http://memorias.ioc.fiocruz.br> or at <http://www.scielo/mioc>.^{17,18}

Patients randomized to the groups PB/U-MDT and PB/R-MDT, receiving 6 MDT doses, returned 30 days after the last dose for the first evaluation after MDT completion. Patients randomized to MB/U-MDT group, receiving 6 MDT doses, were closely monitored and evaluated twelve times as the MB/R-MDT patients that received 12 MDT doses. Therefore, the 13th blood collection corresponds to 210 days after the last MDT dose for MB/U-MDT patients and 30 days for MB/R-MDT patients.

Ethical considerations

The study was performed under the International (Helsinki) and Brazilian research regulations involving humans and was approved on the 17th February 2006, (protocol 001/06) by the ethical

committees of the two institutions involved in the research and the National Ethics Commission. Written informed consent was obtained from all the patients. Written parental consent was obtained for patients with 6 to 17 years old. Data confidentiality was guaranteed and the patients were free to leave the study at any time during the trial (ClinicalTrials.gov identifier - NCT00669643).

Statistical analysis

The following hematological values were used as normal parameters: red blood cells – minimum of 4.4 million cells for male and 4.2 million for female; hemoglobin – 13g/dL for male and 12g/dL for female; hematocrit – 43% for male and 37% for female; leukocytes: 3,600 uL, MCHC: 30 - 35g/dL (%), MCV: 80 - 95 fL and MCH: 27 - 34 pg.^{18,19}

Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA test was used for testing the significance of parametric data using SPSS, KAPLAN-MEIER test was used for analytical risk of anaemia, taken as the cut off value for significance as the limit for anemia was considered less or equal 10 for hemoglobin.

RESULTS

A total of 753 patients were enrolled in the study. In table 1 are presented the main baseline characteristics: 59.5% (448) were male; 80.3% (605) were 20 to 59 years old. The gender distribution was different in the two WHO operational classification groups, females were 67.3% (105/159) in the PB group, and MB were 33.6% (200/594). Regarding the classification of the patients, 78.9% (594) were multibacillary, and 47.4% (282/594) had bacterial index (BI) equal or higher than 3.

A total of 10,600 adverse effects (AE) were registered. The most frequent AE were skin pigmentation and xerosis: 2301 (21.7%) and 1787 (16.9%) patients, respectively. For all the other symptoms

and signs there was less than 5% of AE. Concerning skin pigmentation, it varied from mild, in 1715 (16.2%), to moderate in 297 (5.4%), and severe in 14 (0.1%) patients. Mild, moderate or severe xerosis was observed in 1444 (13.6%), 297 (2.8%) and 46 (0.4%), respectively. The main AE are presented in table 2.

During treatment, 253 (29.5%) and 244 (28.5%) patients had changes (>40) in GOT and GPT values, without statistical significance. GTP and GOT were above 100 at any time during the treatment, in 18 and 36 patients, respectively. However, even in these patients, it was not necessary to interrupt the treatment.

There was no statistical significant difference among the study groups for GOT and GPT variation during treatment (Figure 1).

Severe AE were observed in 0.1% of all patients. The main hematological variation was anemia (Hb <10 g/dl); it was observed in 201(26.7%) patients but there was no significant difference between the U-MDT and the R-MDT groups ($p = 0.2242$). With the exception of leukocytes and MCV hematological parameters, all others presented lower average for the PB/U-MDT compared to other groups. The hematological averages were higher for MB/U-MDT group, receiving 6 doses, than the MB/R-MDT, receiving 12 doses of treatment regimen.

Regardless of gender there was a decrease in the mean hemoglobin level during treatment in all arms of the study, particularly a month after the first MDT dose, with a gradual recover, $p < 0.0000$. The decrease was statistically significant among the study groups (Figure 2). A recover is observed for all groups but is more evident for males. MB/RMDT patients receiving longer treatment, the basal hemoglobin value was not achieved 30 days after treatment completion. Similarly, erythrocytes and hematocrit showed a decrease throughout the period of treatment, particularly a month after first dose in all groups. The difference among experimental and regular treatment groups was statistically significant.

TABLE 1: Baseline characteristics of 753 leprosy patients, according to treatment groups

Characteristics	Paucibacillary				Multibacillary				TOTAL
	U-MDT 41.44		R-MDT 36.08		U-MDT 42.16		R-MDT 41.44		
Mean age / Age group									
0 - 9	1	1.3%	2	2.4%	5	1.6%	6	2.2%	14 (1.9%)
10 - 19	9	11.7%	17	20.7%	25	7.8%	24	8.8%	75 (10.0%)
20 - 29	12	15.6%	13	15.9%	65	20.2%	45	16.5%	135 (17.9%)
30 - 39	21	27.3%	18	22.0%	59	18.4%	52	19.0%	150 (19.9%)
40 - 49	11	14.3%	19	23.2%	68	21.2%	63	23.1%	161 (21.4%)
50 - 59	18	23.4%	10	12.2%	68	21.2%	63	23.1%	159 (21.1%)
60 - 69	5	6.5%	3	3.7%	31	9.7%	20	7.3%	59 (7.8%)
Sex									
Male	25	32.5%	29	35.4%	215	67.0%	179	65.6%	448 (59.5%)
Female	52	67.5%	53	64.6%	106	33.0%	94	34.4%	305 (40.5%)
IB									
0	71	92.2%	80	97.6%	96	29.9%	80	29.3%	327 (43.4%)
0.1 - 2.99	6*	7.8%	2*	2.4%	75	23.4%	61	22.3%	144 (19.1%)
> 3	0	0%	0	0%	150	46.7%	132	48.4%	282 (37.5%)
Total	77	10.2%	82	10.9%	321	42.6%	273	36.3%	753

*For treatment purpose, recruited patients were classified based on number of skin lesions, up to five lesions as PB and or mores lesions as MB.

TABLE 2: Frequency, and intensity of adverse effects observed on 753 patients treated with MDT

Signs and Symptoms	Absent		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Skin pigmentation	8298	78.3%	1715	16.2%	572	5.4%	14	0.1%	10599	100%
Xerosis	8813	83.1%	1444	13.6%	297	2.8%	46	0.4%	10600	100%
Itch	10252	96.7%	280	2.6%	56	0.5%	10	0.1%	10598	100%
Headache	10278	97.0%	287	2.7%	34	0.3%	1	0.0%	10600	100%
Paleness	10286	97.0%	284	2.7%	27	0.3%	3	0.0%	10600	100%
Fatigue	10363	97.8%	214	2.0%	20	0.2%	2	0.0%	10599	100%
Myalgia	10389	98.0%	184	1.7%	24	0.2%	3	0.0%	10600	100%
Anorexia	10458	98.7%	118	1.1%	24	0.2%	0	0.0%	10600	100%
Dyspnea	10475	98.8%	109	1.0%	16	0.2%	0	0.0%	10600	100%
Nausea	10484	98.9%	97	0.9%	17	0.2%	2	0.0%	10600	100%
Abdominal pain	10485	98.9%	97	0.9%	13	0.1%	5	0.0%	10600	100%
Weight loss	10496	99.0%	92	0.9%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%	10600	100%
Fever	10499	99.1%	80	0.8%	20	0.2%	0	0.0%	10599	100%
Diarrhea	10524	99.3%	61	0.6%	15	0.1%	0	0.0%	10600	100%
Skin rash	10538	99.4%	41	0.4%	18	0.2%	1	0.0%	10598	100%
Constipation	10545	99.5%	47	0.4%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%	10600	100%
Erythroderma	10548	99.5%	26	0.2%	21	0.2%	5	0.0%	10600	100%
Photodermatosis	10552	99.5%	23	0.2%	24	0.2%	1	0.0%	10600	100%
Depression	10553	99.6%	37	0.3%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%	10598	100%
Bleeding	10562	99.6%	27	0.3%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%	10600	100%
Vomiting	10563	99.7%	26	0.2%	10	0.1%	1	0.0%	10600	100%
Cyanosis	10575	99.8%	17	0.2%	7	0.1%	1	0.0%	10600	100%
Jaundice	10579	99.8%	14	0.1%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	10600	100%

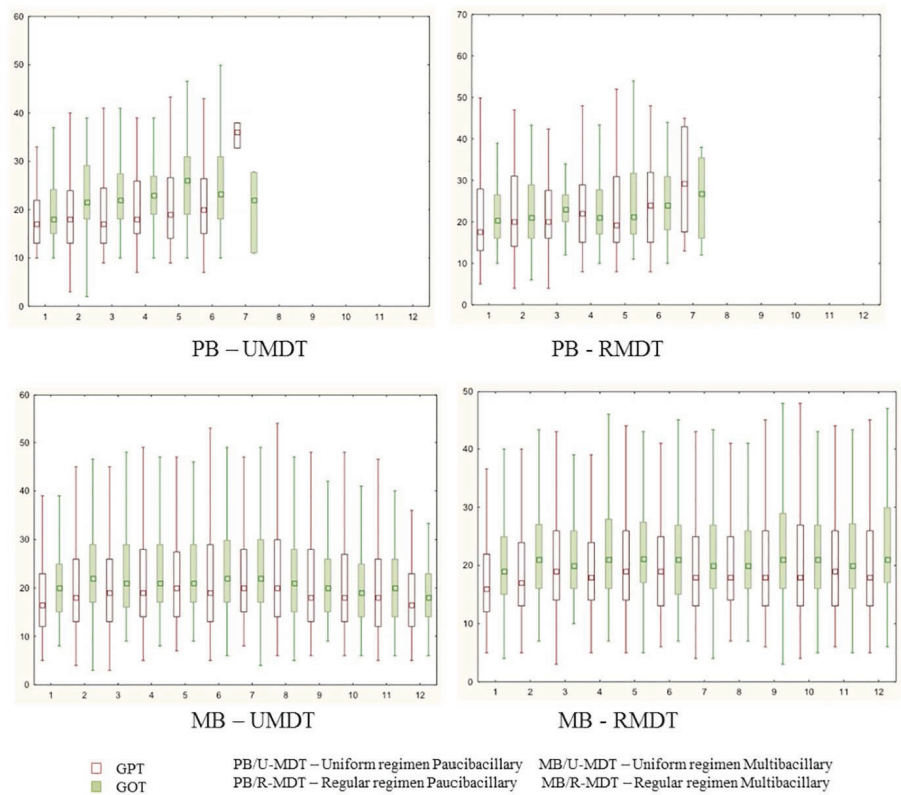
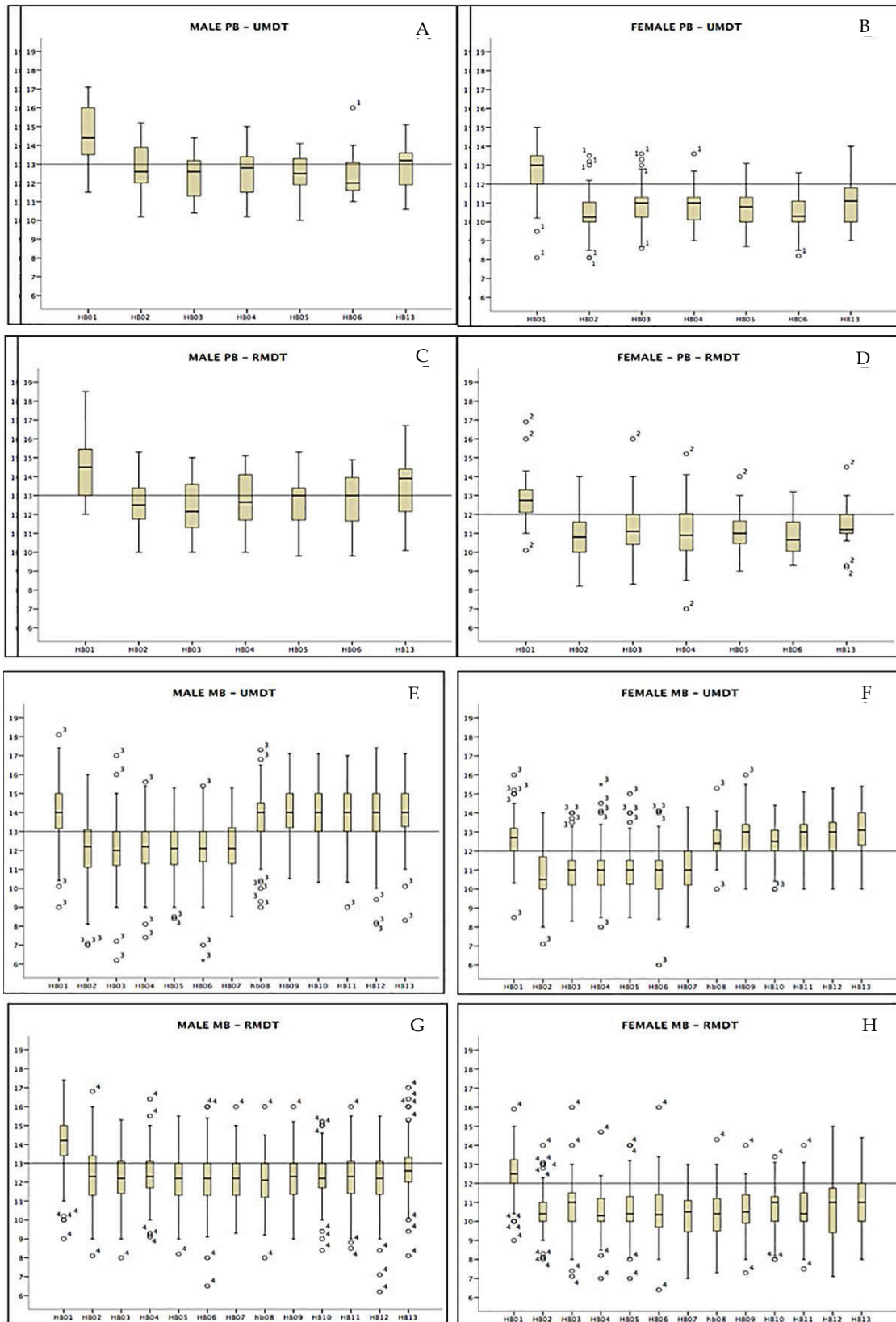


FIGURE 1: Changes in transaminases during treatment in 753 leprosy patients, according to study groups



PB/U-MDT – Uniform regimen Paucibacillary MB/U-MDT – Uniform regimen Multibacillary
 PB/R-MDT – Regular regimen Paucibacillary MB/R-MDT – Regular regimen Multibacillary
 Male reference line 13g/dl; Female reference line 12g/dl

FIGURE 2: Mean hemoglobin level variation during treatment of 753 patients by group and sex, MDT CT/BR

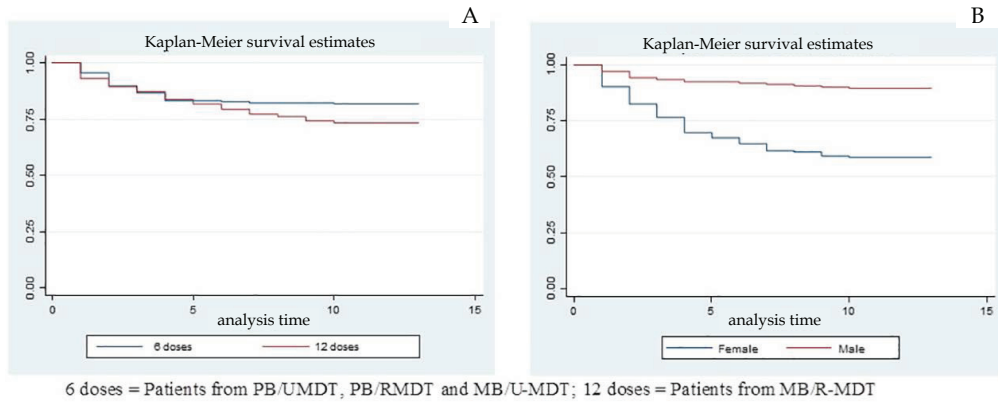


FIGURE 3: Patient's risk for anemia according to treatment duration and gender

TABLE 3: Causes of MDT discontinuation

Cause	N	%
Anemia	16	66.7%
Erythroderma	3	12.5%
Methemoglobinemia	1	4.2%
Urticaria	1	4.2%
Headache	1	4.2%
Psychiatric disorders	1	4.2%
Sulfone syndrome	1	4.2%

Comparing the hemoglobin results between PB groups, no statistical difference was observed. However, a significant statistical difference was observed between MB groups ($p < 0.0000$). In all groups, female patients presented reduced levels of red blood cells, hematocrit and hemoglobin more pronounced than in males, with statistical significance - ($p < 0.0000$).

Considering the other red blood cell results, it was observed that only MCHC did not show statistically significant parameters when the mean average between the different groups during treatment was compared. Although more evident in the PB/U-MDT group, MCV and MCH presented high basal mean increase after the first dose in all groups and remained high during treatment. In MB/U-MDT group, a decrease was observed only after completion of treatment, almost reaching baseline levels; the MB/R-MDT group remained high during all treatment.

Kaplan-Meier test was employed for the analysis of anemia risk related to treatment duration and gender. Comparing groups, according to treatment duration, it was observed that patients treated with 12 doses (MB/R-MDT) presented a statistically significant risk for anemia when compared to patients treated with six doses (PB/U-MDT + PB/R-MDT + MB/U-MDT) (p value 0.005) (Figure 3A). Figure 3B shows that females had an increased risk for developing anemia ($p < 0.0000$).

Twenty-four patients (3.2%) stopped dapsone because of AE and received an alternative treatment; 16 (66.7%) had anemia, three patients of this group had leukopenia and two developed mild increase in the aminotransferases levels. Three patients (12.5%) developed erythroderma secondary to dapsone, and all these patients had mild anemia. Methemoglobinemia was diagnosed in one pa-

tient. Other reasons for MDT interruption were urticaria, headache and psychiatric disorder (Table 3).

A ten-year-old boy was diagnosed with dapsone syndrome (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms - DRESS Syndrome). He developed exfoliative dermatitis, hepatosplenomegaly, fever, malaise and dyspnea. The blood tests revealed anemia (Hb = 7.2g/dL), leukocytosis (10900), increased levels of GOT (672) and GPT (919). Dapsone was stopped, and the patient was hospitalized. Thereafter, alternative MDT was introduced.

DISCUSSION

Adverse effects are among the main problems related to leprosy treatment, and most studies are retrospective.^{5,8} Singh⁴ *et al*, did one of the few prospective studies to investigate AE; 176 patients under MDT treatment were followed during two years. A total number of 79 AE was observed. The most important AE were: gastrointestinal manifestations - 76 (96.2%), hepatic abnormalities - 15 (10.98%), Anemia -13 (16.5%) patients. A total of 9 (11.8%) of patients that had to stop treatment.

The main AE presented in this paper is part of the prospective Brazilian Clinical Trial for Uniform Multidrug Therapy of Leprosy (U-MDT/CT-BR).¹⁷

Skin pigmentation and xerosis were the most frequent AE in all the arms of the study; they were caused by clofazimine. These findings might explain why clofazimine intake by PB patients caused no impact in patient's satisfaction, as previously reported by our group.²⁰

Serum aminotransferases increased levels was observed in 272 (31.5%) patients. These changes could be associated with any of the different component of MDT, but rifampicin is the most frequently related drug to this AE. There was no statistical significant difference in the serum aminotransferase levels in the four arms of the study. No patient had to stop rifampicin or clofazimine.

Hematological parameters alterations occurred in all groups and statistical significance was observed between MB/U-MDT and MB/R-MDT. The faster recovery of hematological parameters observed in the MB/U-MDT group was probably because U-MDT has only six doses and there was a long period between the last MDT dose and the blood collection accomplished for all MB patients on the 13th month after the beginning of MDT.

Red blood cells, hematocrit and hemoglobin levels analysis

according to gender and groups of treatment, presented significant higher decrease on female patients. When Kaplan Meyer analysis was performed only for gender, a statistically significant greater risk for anemia was observed on females. Dupnik⁶ also observed a greater risk for anemia related to dapsone in female patients. In the present study, despite of the fact that PB groups were composed of 2/3 of female patients, and that MB groups by only 1/3 of females, a statistically significant lower hemoglobin level was found only in the MB group treated with 12 doses (MB/R-MDT). The difference observed is likely to be due to the longer treatment. It is important to emphasize that MB patients treated with 6 doses had a higher length of time to recover when compared to those that received 12 doses. Moreover, it is important to emphasize the known fact that apparently healthier females tend to present more anemia than males.²¹

The MCHC was the only parameter without significant alterations in the different arms of the study. A month after the first MDT dose, the MCV and MCH increased in all groups. This change was more evident in the PB/U-MDT group and remained higher during the whole treatment; similar results were observed in MB/R-MDT patients receiving 12 doses. Singh *et al*⁴ also reported significant increase in MCV and MCH parameters but different from our results, reported statistically significant decrease of MCHC in patients receiving MDT.

In spite of the decrease in the blood hemoglobin levels, probably caused by dapsone, only 24 (2.8%) of our patients had to stop MDT. There are retrospective studies reporting higher frequen-

cies of low blood hemoglobin levels related to dapsone: 18.7% and 24.2% in two different reports; these patients had to receive alternative treatments.^{5,9} A lower incidence - 9 (11%) patients, was reported in a prospective study with 79 patients.⁴ The intense monitoring of the patients and the immediate therapeutic action as established in our protocol, avoided the interruption of the treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

Skin pigmentation and xerosis were the most frequent adverse-effects associated with MDT. The similarities of AE in the four arms of the study points to the feasibility of a six-month uniform regimen.

Hematological changes were observed in the four arms of the study; it was detected one month after the first dose of MDT and remained changed during the whole treatment. The risk of anemia was greater in females, and MB patients treated with 12 doses were affected with a higher frequency.






The shorter duration of U-MDT treatment minimizes the AE, namely those secondary to dapsone.





Monthly monitoring enables early detection of AE, facilitating prompt interventions and unnecessary interruption or change of treatment.

Based on the present data it is possible to conclude that U-MDT is safe and might be implemented at all levels of leprosy control program. □

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How to cite this article: Cruz RCS, Bühler-Sékula S, Penna GO, Moraes MEA, Gonçalves HS, Stefani MMA, Penna MLF, Pontes MAA, Talhari S. Clinical trial for uniform multidrug therapy for leprosy patients in Brazil (U-MDT/CT-BR): adverse effects approach. An Bras Dermatol. 2018;93(3):377-84.