TARGET PRODUCT PROFILE FOR NEXT-GENERATION DRUG-SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTING AT PERIPHERAL CENTRES





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Abbreviations and acronyms

AMK amikacin **BDQ** bedaquiline

BPaL bedaquiline-, pretomanid- and linezolid-based regimen

CFZ clofazimineDLM delamanidDCS D-cycloserine

DR-TB drug-resistant tuberculosisDST drug-susceptibility testing

EMB ethambutol

FQ fluoroquinolones **GDF** Global Drug Facility

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

Hr-TB isoniazid-resistant TB

INH isoniazidKAN kanamycinLFX levofloxacin

LMIC low- and middle-income countries

LPA line probe assay

LZD linezolid

MDR/RR-TB multidrug-resistant or rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis

MDR-TB multidrug-resistant tuberculosis

MXF moxifloxacin

NDWG New Diagnostics Working Group
NGS next-generation sequencing

Pa pretomanid

PPV positive predictive value

pre-XDR TB pre-extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis

PZA pyrazinamide **RIF** rifampicin

RR-TB rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis **R&D** research and development

TB tuberculosis

TPP target product profile

WHO World Health Organization

XDR-TB extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis



Definitions

Drug-susceptibility testing (DST)¹ refers to in vitro testing using either phenotypic methods to determine susceptibility, or molecular techniques to detect resistance-conferring mutations to a particular medicine.

Rifampicin-susceptible, isoniazid-resistant tuberculosis (Hr-TB)² refers to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains with resistance to isoniazid (INH) and susceptibility to rifampicin (RIF) confirmed in vitro.

Rifampicin-resistant tuberculosis (RR-TB)² is caused by *M. tuberculosis* strains that are resistant to RIF. These strains may be susceptible or resistant to INH (i.e. multidrug-resistant TB [MDR-TB]), or resistant to other first-line or second-line TB medicines. In these guidelines and elsewhere, MDR-TB and RR-TB cases are often grouped together as MDR/RR-TB and are eligible for treatment with MDR-TB regimens.

Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)² is caused by *M. tuberculosis* strains that are resistant to at least RIF and INH.

Pre-extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (pre-XDR-TB)³ is caused by *M. tuberculosis* strains that fulfil the definition of MDR/RR-TB and that are also resistant to any fluoroquinolone (FQ).

Extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB)³ is caused by *M. tuberculosis* strains that fulfil the definition of MDR/RR-TB and are also resistant to any FQ and at least one additional Group A drug.



¹ Implementing tuberculosis diagnostics: policy framework. (WHO/HTM/TB/2015.11). Geneva: World Health Organization. 2015 (https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162712/9789241508612_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y).

² WHO consolidated guidelines on drug-resistant tuberculosis: Module 4: treatment: drug-resistant tuberculosis treatment. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2020 (https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240007048).

Meeting report of the WHO expert consultation on the definition of extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis, 27–29 October 2020. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2021 (https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/meeting-report-of-the-who-expert-consultation-on-the-definition-of-extensively-drug-resistant-tuberculosis).

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