Cost-Effectiveness of Treating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis

Citation
Resch, Stephen C., Joshua A. Salomon, Megan Murray, and Milton C. Weinstein. 2006. Cost-effectiveness of treating multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. PLoS Medicine 3(7): e241.

Published Version
doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241

Permanent link
http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:8160714

Terms of Use
This article was downloaded from Harvard University’s DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Other Posted Material, as set forth at http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA

Share Your Story
The Harvard community has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Submit a story.

Accessibility
Cost-Effectiveness of Treating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis

Stephen C. Resch, Joshua A. Salomon, Megan Murray, Milton C. Weinstein

1 Department of Health Policy and Management, Harvard School of Public Health, Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, 2 Department of Population and International Health, Harvard School of Public Health, Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, 3 Harvard Initiative for Global Health, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America, 4 Department of Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, 5 Division of Social Medicine and Health Inequalities, Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America

ABSTRACT

Background

Despite the existence of effective drug treatments, tuberculosis (TB) causes 2 million deaths annually worldwide. Effective treatment is complicated by multidrug-resistant TB (MDR TB) strains that respond only to second-line drugs. We projected the health benefits and cost-effectiveness of using drug susceptibility testing and second-line drugs in a lower-middle-income setting with high levels of MDR TB.

Methods and Findings

We developed a dynamic state-transition model of TB. In a base case analysis, the model was calibrated to approximate the TB epidemic in Peru, a setting with a smear-positive TB incidence of 120 per 100,000 and 4.5% MDR TB among prevalent cases. Secondary analyses considered other settings. The following strategies were evaluated: first-line drugs administered under directly observed therapy (DOTS), locally standardized second-line drugs for previously treated cases (STR1), locally standardized second-line drugs for previously treated cases with test-confirmed MDR TB (STR2), comprehensive drug susceptibility testing and individualized treatment for previously treated cases (ITR1), and comprehensive drug susceptibility testing and individualized treatment for all cases (ITR2). Outcomes were costs per TB death averted and costs per quality-adjusted life year (QALY) gained. We found that strategies incorporating the use of second-line drug regimens following first-line treatment failure were highly cost-effective compared to strategies using first-line drugs only. In our base case, standardized second-line treatment for confirmed MDR TB cases (STR2) had an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of $720 per QALY ($8,700 per averted death) compared to DOTS. Individualized second-line drug treatment for MDR TB following first-line failure (ITR1) provided more benefit at an incremental cost of $990 per QALY ($12,000 per averted death) compared to STR2. A more aggressive version of the individualized treatment strategy (ITR2), in which both new and previously treated cases are tested for MDR TB, had an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of $11,000 per QALY ($160,000 per averted death) compared to ITR1. The STR2 and ITR1 strategies remained cost-effective under a wide range of alternative assumptions about treatment costs, effectiveness, MDR TB prevalence, and transmission.

Conclusions

Treatment of MDR TB using second-line drugs is highly cost-effective in Peru. In other settings, the attractiveness of strategies using second-line drugs will depend on TB incidence, MDR burden, and the available budget, but simulation results suggest that individualized regimens would be cost-effective in a wide range of situations.

The Editors’ Summary of this article follows the references.
Introduction

*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infects nearly one-third of the world’s population, and 8 to 10 million infected persons progress to active tuberculosis (TB) each year [1]. Despite the existence of effective drug treatment, TB causes approximately 2 million deaths annually [1]. Efforts to treat patients with active disease and to control the spread of TB are complicated by resource constraints, co-infection with HIV, and the emergence of drug-resistant TB strains.

Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR TB), defined by resistance to the two most potent first-line anti-TB agents (isoniazid and rifampicin), arises initially as a result of poorly implemented treatment. Subsequent transmission of MDR TB strains gives rise to cases of “primary” resistance. Among 77 settings surveyed by the World Health Organization (WHO), the estimated fraction of prevalent TB cases that are MDR ranged from 0% to 27% (median 1.7%) [2].

The optimal strategy for detecting and treating MDR TB in resource-poor countries is unclear. Directly observed therapy using a standard short course of first-line antibiotics (DOTS), as developed and promoted by WHO, is widely endorsed by national TB programs. Several studies report high cure rates using DOTS for drug-sensitive TB [1,3–6]. However, DOTS has been shown to be much less effective against MDR TB, with cure rates in six countries ranging from 6% to 59% [6].

Treatment strategies that include the use of second-line drugs in the directly observed treatment of MDR TB (DOTS-Plus) can achieve cure rates nearly as high as those for drug-sensitive TB treated with first-line drugs [7,8]. Strategies for using second-line drugs fall into two broad categories: those using standardized regimens formulated for particular geographic areas based on drug resistance profiles of a sample of cases, and those using individualized regimens selected on the basis of individual drug susceptibility testing (DST).

Although second-line therapy yields higher cure rates for MDR TB, it is more expensive than first-line therapy and requires longer treatment durations. Policy-makers have questioned the wisdom of allocating resources to second-line therapy, particularly where DOTS programs are not fully implemented [9].

Our objective was to assess the health benefits and cost-effectiveness of identifying and treating patients with MDR TB in lower-middle-income settings using the example of Peru, where an estimated 4.5% of all TB cases are MDR TB [10,11]. Our analysis differs from previously published cost-effectiveness analyses [12,13] in that it uses more recent data on the efficacy of DOTS-Plus and uses a dynamic model to simulate the reduction of TB transmission in the community as a benefit of treatment.

Methods

We used a state-transition model to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of five alternative treatment strategies for TB. Strategies were evaluated in terms of incremental costs per averted TB death and incremental costs per quality-adjusted life year (QALY) saved. The model is similar to a Markov cohort model, but allows the incidence of drug-susceptible TB and MDR TB infection to depend on the current prevalence of infectious cases in the population. Model parameters were calibrated to represent the current TB epidemic in Peru. Co-infection with HIV was not explicitly considered because only 2% of TB cases in Peru have HIV co-infection [10]. The time horizon for the analysis was 30 y, and the perspective was that of a public health-care system.

Treatment Strategies

The following strategies were considered.

**DOTS.** New cases are treated with a 6-mo course of first-line drugs, and previously treated patients who are not cured are retreated with a second course of first-line drugs.

**STR1.** New cases are treated with first-line drugs, and previously treated patients who are not cured receive an 18-mo standardized regimen of three second-line drugs and two first-line drugs.

**STR2.** New cases are treated with first-line drugs, and previously treated patients are tested for MDR TB. Confirmed cases receive an 18-mo standardized regimen of three second-line drugs and two first-line drugs.

**ITR1.** New cases are treated with first-line drugs, and previously treated patients who are not cured receive comprehensive DST; those with confirmed MDR TB receive an individualized regimen of second-line drugs.

**ITR2.** New and previously treated patients receive DST, and those with MDR TB receive an individualized regimen; those not cured are given a repeat DST and another individualized treatment regimen.

In all strategies, patients who are not cured by two courses of treatment continue to receive treatment, which is assumed to reduce their mortality risk but confer no added probability of cure.

Model Structure and Simulation

The model (Figure 1) begins with a population of 100,000 people, distributed across health states to distinguish uninfected from infected persons, latent infection from active disease, non-MDR from MDR infection, and various treatment histories (see Text S1 and Tables S1–S3 for technical details). In each monthly cycle persons may transition from one state to another, reflecting the processes of infection, progression, treatment initiation and completion, and mortality. Active disease is limited to smear-positive pulmonary cases, since they are the primary target of DOTS-based TB control strategies.

Natural History

Transmission of TB infection from persons with active disease to those who are uninfected or latently infected increases proportionally with the number of infectious persons in the population at any specific time. In the base case we assumed that MDR TB is as transmissible as drug-susceptible TB [14–16]. In the model, a proportion of new infections progress directly to the active disease state, and the remainder enter a latent state and are subject to subsequent activation at a constant rate [17,18]. Without treatment, patients may cure spontaneously, remain actively infected, or die. Natural history assumptions (Table 1) were derived from epidemiologic studies [14,17–24] and by calibrating the model to produce estimates consistent with epidemiologic data from Peru (see Text S1 and Table S4). Since more than one combination of model parameters could generate an epidemic consistent with available data, several sets of parameter combinations were considered in sensitivity analysis.
Diagnosis and Treatment

New TB cases are detected when patients present with pulmonary symptoms and are diagnosed by sputum smear microscopy. Consistent with the high rates of case detection achieved in Peru, we assumed that a new TB case had an 80% annual probability of being detected and entering treatment [3]. However, WHO estimates that, on average, in settings with fully implemented DOTS programs, only about half of incident TB cases are detected annually using passive case detection [25]. Therefore, in sensitivity analysis we examined the impact of the case-finding rate on outcomes.

Probabilities of cure, default (dropout), and death in each treatment strategy listed in Table 2 are based on published studies of treatment cohorts [3–7,13,26–33]. First-line DOTS regimens cure approximately 90% of new drug-susceptible cases, and reduce mortality to less than 5% [3–6]. Default rates vary, but usually fall below 10% in well-administered programs [3–6]. In contrast to the high cure rates among new cases, between 57% and 88% of non-MDR cases are cured by retreatment regimens [6,31,32]; we assumed a cure probability of 68% in our base case. First-line drugs are even less effective against MDR TB [6,31]; for our base case, we assumed a cure probability of 58% for new MDR TB cases treated with a first-line regimen and 35% for retreatment.

Studies of standardized second-line drug regimens have reported cure probabilities ranging from 44% to 72% [13,26–28]. For our base case, we assumed a 63% probability of cure, based on an average of these results. Studies of individualized treatment have reported success rates of 75% in the United States [30], 77% in Turkey [29], and 73%–79% in Peru [7,33]. We assumed 75%, 70%, and 60% probabilities of cure for previously untreated patients, patients for whom a first-line regimen had failed, and patients for whom a second-line regimen had failed, respectively.

Poor adherence and other factors introduce a risk of acquired MDR TB for patients in treatment; thus, the model allows for 40% of treatment failures and uncured defaulters to acquire MDR TB. In the model, cured patients remain latently infected, and can reactivate or be reinfectected.

Costs

Regimen costs include the cost of drugs, laboratory tests, and personnel (Table 3) [13,34]. Patient time and transportation costs are excluded. Base case drug costs for second-line regimens and DST are based on unpublished information obtained from Partners In Health, a Boston-based non-governmental organization delivering TB treatment in Peru (see Text S1 and Table S5 for details). Non-drug costs for second-line regimens are based on a previously published cost-effectiveness analysis [13]. Published estimates of first-line regimen costs are available for several settings. [4,13,34–36]. For consistency, we used the estimates of Suarez et al. [13] in our base case. We assumed that patients who default or die during treatment incur half the costs of those completing treatment [13]. All costs are reported in 2004 US dollars.

Health State Utilities

For calculation of QALYs, we use a utility weight of 0.58 for active TB, based on a WHO study [37]. Other health states are assigned a weight of 0.85, based on age-specific health state values of Peruvian adults weighted by the current age distribution [38,39].

Cost-Effectiveness Analysis

Future costs and health outcomes are discounted to present value at an annual rate of 3% [40,41]. Strategies are ranked in order of increasing cost, and any strategy that is more costly and less beneficial than another strategy is considered dominated. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio for each remaining strategy is calculated by dividing the
Table 1. Natural History Assumptions

| Description                                      | Value  | Source |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Contacts per infectious case per year leading to infection | 6.5    | [19]   |
| Relative fitness of MDR strain for transmission  | 1      | [14]   |
| Proportion developing TB soon after infection     | 8%     | [17–20]|
| Annual rate of progression from latent infection to active TB | 0.0009 | [20,21]|
| Partial immunity to reinfection if latent or cured | 61%    | [20,22]|
| Annual mortality rate for untreated TB            | 0.3    | [21]   |
| Annual mortality rate from non-TB causes          | 0.015  | [24]   |
| Spontaneous cure rate                             | 0.2    | [23]   |
| Probability of acquiring MDR given dropout or failure from a single round of treatment | 0.4    | Text S1 |

*All annual rates were assumed to be constant and were converted to monthly transition probabilities using the exponential model.

*Persons with active disease were considered infectious. Persons in treatment who died or defaulted uncured were also considered infectious for the time they were in treatment. Only infections capable of leading to smear-positive disease are reflected in this parameter.

*Currently, life expectancy at birth is approximately 70 y in Peru [24]. The mortality rate was calculated to be approximately one divided by life expectancy.

*This parameter value was selected so that, in combination with other parameter values, the model yielded outputs consistent with observed epidemiological data from Peru (see Text S1).

Table 2. TB Treatment Outcome Parameters

| Type of Case     | Strategy | Non-MDR | MDR | MDR |
|------------------|----------|---------|-----|-----|
|                  |          | Percent |     |     |
|                   |          | Dead | Default | Cure | Fail | Dead | Default | Cure | Fail |
| New cases        | DOT5     | 3    | 6      | 88   | 3    | 10   | 8      | 58   | 24   |
|                  | STR1     | 3    | 6      | 88   | 3    | 10   | 8      | 58   | 24   |
|                  | STR2     | 3    | 6      | 88   | 3    | 10   | 8      | 58   | 24   |
|                  | ITR1     | 3    | 6      | 88   | 3    | 10   | 8      | 58   | 24   |
|                  | ITR2     | 3    | 6      | 88   | 3    | 10   | 8      | 58   | 24   |
| Previously treated cases | DOT5 | 5    | 6      | 68   | 21   | 13   | 11     | 35   | 41   |
|                  | STR1     | 5    | 6      | 68   | 21   | 10   | 12     | 63   | 15   |
|                  | STR2     | 5    | 6      | 68   | 21   | 10   | 12     | 63   | 15   |
|                  | ITR1     | 5    | 6      | 68   | 21   | 8    | 9      | 70   | 11   |
|                  | ITR2     | 5    | 6      | 68   | 21   | 12   | 10     | 60   | 18   |

Derived from [3–7,13,26–33] (see text). Regimen outcome probabilities were converted to corresponding rates adjusting for treatment regimen duration (6 mo for first-line drug regimens, 18 mo for standardized second-line drug regimens, and 24 mo for individualized second-line drug regimens). These rates were then converted to monthly transition probabilities.

*In one sensitivity analysis, the cure probabilities of first-line drugs against MDR were reduced by 20%. In another sensitivity analysis, the cure probabilities of second-line drugs against MDR were reduced by 20%.

*Of new cases, none entered treatment with acquired MDR TB (by definition). NA, not applicable.

DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241.t002

Sensitivity Analyses

Because there is variation in and uncertainty about the effectiveness and cost of MDR TB treatment, we performed several sensitivity analyses to determine the stability of our base case findings. Parameter values for these analyses are reported in Table S4. The MDR TB cure probabilities associated with each regimen were varied, with probabilities of other treatment outcomes adjusted proportionately. We also explored the sensitivity of our results to uncertainty in regimen cost. To characterize the tradeoffs between STR2 and ITR1, we simultaneously varied the differential MDR TB cure probability and the differential cost between standardized and individualized regimens.

The underlying biology and epidemiological characteristics of MDR TB are also uncertain. In sensitivity analyses we considered alternative assumptions about TB transmission and progression, including an assumption that MDR TB strains are only half as transmissible as non-MDR strains. We also considered alternative settings that differ from Peru in terms of the magnitude of the overall TB epidemic in the population, the fraction of prevalent TB cases that are MDR, and the efficacy of case-finding.

We performed another sensitivity analysis that excluded reductions in transmission associated with successful treatment of TB or MDR TB in order to distinguish the direct benefit of treatment to patients from the indirect benefit to the community through transmission reduction. In this analysis, both the incidence of infection and the fraction of (DALY) averted may be considered good value [42]. (One DALY averted is analogous to one QALY gained.) This benchmark is endorsed by WHO [43]. In our evaluation, we considered an incremental cost per QALY that was less than the per capita GDP to be highly cost-effective, and we considered three times the per capita GDP to be a threshold beyond which an intervention would be considered too expensive. The per capita GDP in Peru is $2,360 [24].
primary MDR TB among new cases were held constant during the intervention period.

Lastly, we considered a multivariable “worst-case scenario” in which several parameter values were biased against second-line treatment strategies: the cost of first-line regimens were reduced to $60 for new cases and $100 for retreatment, the effectiveness of second-line regimens against MDR TB was 20% lower, the relative transmissibility (fitness) of MDR TB was 50%, and the time horizon was only 10 y.

Results

Base Case

The discounted costs, discounted benefits, and incremental cost-effectiveness ratios for the alternative strategies are shown in Table 4. Incidence trends are reported in Figure S1. Over the 30-y time horizon, both standardized treatment strategies (STR1 and STR2) averted 4.8 deaths and gained 59 QALYs per 100,000 persons compared to the DOTS strategy. STR2, which utilized a test for MDR TB to screen out false positives, provided this incremental benefit at lower cost than STR1, and had an incremental cost-effectiveness of $720 per QALY ($8,700 per averted death) compared to the DOTS strategy. The strategy incorporating comprehensive DST for previously treated cases and individualized second-line treatment for MDR TB (ITR1) saved an additional 12 QALYs (0.9 deaths) per 100,000 persons compared to STR2, at an incremental cost of $990 per QALY gained ($12,000 per averted death). A more aggressive strategy that extended DST to new TB cases as well (ITR2) saved an additional 16 QALYs (1.2 deaths) compared to ITR1, for an incremental cost-effectiveness of $11,000 per QALY ($160,000 per averted death). Figure S2 shows the efficiency frontier for the base case strategies.

In Peru, with a population of 27 million, DOTS-Plus with standardized regimens (STR2) would avert 2,010 (undiscounted) deaths and individualized regimens (ITR1) would avert 2,400 deaths as compared to DOTS alone over a 30-y period at an (undiscounted) cost of $17 million and $21 million dollars, respectively.

Sensitivity Analyses

Table 5 reports the results of several sensitivity analyses. Additional sensitivity analysis results are presented in Table

Table 3. Treatment Costs

| Description                                      | Base Case | Sensitivity Analysis | Peru Ministry of Health [34]a | Partners In Health (Peru) | Suarez et al. [13] |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| One round of first-line treatment                | $350      | $60                  | $58                            | —                         | $350              |
| One round of first-line retreatment              | $530      | $100                 | $98                            | —                         | $530              |
| One drug susceptibility test                     | $150      | —                    | —                              | $50–$150b                 | —                 |
| One round of standardized second-line treatment (18 mo) | $4,400c   | $1,000–$4,400        | $1,200                         | $2,700d                   | $2,600            |
| One round of individualized second-line treatment (18–24 mo) | $6,100c   | $2,000–$10,000       | —                              | $3,200–$4,000c            | —                 |

Reported in 2004 US dollars.

aIncludes drugs, supplies, laboratory costs, and personnel.
bLow estimate assumes local laboratory and staff; high estimate assumes testing performed remotely (e.g., supranational laboratory).
cBase case regimen costs calculated by combining the averaged drug cost estimates from Partners In Health with the non-drug costs reported for the cohort in Suarez et al. [13]. Non-drug costs for the Suarez et al. [13] cohort averaged approximately $1,700. In the base case, the non-drug non-DST costs for individualized regimens were assumed to be 25% higher than for standardized regimens (i.e., $2,100), because individualized regimens are administered for approximately 6 mo longer than standardized regimens [7].
dIncludes drug costs only. Itemization shown in Table S5.
eLow value represents an 18-mo individualized regimen; high value represents a 24-mo regimen.

DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241.t003

Table 4. Incremental Cost-Effectiveness of Second-Line Treatment Strategies for MDR TB: Base Case Results for Peru

| Strategy  | Costb  | QALYsc  | TB Deathsd | Incremental Cost per QALYe | Incremental Cost per Averted Deathf |
|-----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| DOTS      | $185,970 | 2,019,813 | 307.3       | —                           | —                                   |
| STR1      | $272,340 | 2,019,872 | 302.5       | Dominated                    | Dominated                           |
| STR2      | $228,123 | 2,019,872 | 302.5       | $720                         | $8,700                              |
| ITR1      | $239,755 | 2,019,884 | 301.6       | $990                         | $12,000                             |
| ITR2      | $423,554 | 2,019,900 | 300.4       | $11,000                      | $160,000                            |

DOST is directly observed therapy with first-line drugs, followed by retreatment of failures with first-line drugs; STR1 is locally standardized second-line drug regimen for previously treated cases; STR2 is locally standardized second-line drug regimen for previously treated cases test-confirmed to have MDR TB; ITR1 is comprehensive DST and individualized treatment for previously treated cases; and ITR2 is immediate DST and individualized treatment.

aUS dollars, discounted at 3% annually over a 30-y horizon in a population of 100,000.
bLow estimate assumes local laboratory and staff; high estimate assumes testing performed remotely (e.g., supranational laboratory).
cQALYs, discounted at 3% annually over a 30-y horizon in a population of 100,000.
dTB deaths, discounted at 3% annually over a 30-y horizon in a population of 100,000.
eIncremental cost-effectiveness ratios are computed relative to the next best non-dominated strategy. (Thus, STR2 is compared to DOTS, ITR1 is compared to STR2, and ITR2 is compared to ITR1).
fThe STR1 strategy is dominated because it is more costly and confers less benefit than STR2. It has an incremental cost of $1,500 per QALY and $18,000 per averted death as compared to DOTS.

DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241.t004
S6. When outcomes are measured over a 30-y time horizon, the incremental cost-effectiveness of both STR2 and ITR1 remains under $1,900 in all one-way sensitivity analyses. In the worst-case scenario, STR2 is dominated and the cost-effectiveness of ITR1 is $6,400 per QALY compared to DOTS.

Among the non-dominated strategies (DOTS, STR2, ITR1, and ITR2), ITR1 would be selected for Peru using three times the per capita GDP as a threshold for cost-effectiveness. Although the relative performance of ITR1 compared to STR2 was sensitive to assumptions about the MDR TB cure probability and cost of each regimen, the ITR1 remained the optimal choice within plausible ranges for these parameters. If cure probabilities are 7% lower in standardized compared to individualized regimens (as in our base case), the difference in cost between standardized and individualized regimens would have to exceed $9,500 in order for STR2 to be the preferred strategy. If cure probabilities for standardized regimens are just 2% lower than those for individualized regimens, STR2 would be preferred to ITR1 if the difference in regimen costs exceeded $3,200.

The incremental cost-effectiveness of the ITR2 strategy compared to ITR1 improves significantly when first-line drugs are less effective against MDR TB and when the fraction of MDR TB cases among all cases is increased to 10%.

Discussion

Our cost-effectiveness analysis of treatment strategies provides evidence that DOTS-Plus strategies are likely to be cost-effective in lower-middle-income settings with at least 1% MDR TB. Over a wide range of assumptions, a strategy of testing previously treated patients for MDR TB and then treating them with second-line regimens was found to be cost-effective compared to first-line DOTS alone. In our base case for Peru, we estimate that STR2 would avert 4.8 deaths per 100,000 persons over 30 y, at an incremental cost of $720 per QALY compared to DOTS. A policy of comprehensive DST and individualized treatment for first-line failures (ITR1), the best performing strategy under the cost-effectiveness threshold of the per capita GDP, averted 0.9 additional deaths per 100,000 at an incremental cost of $990 per QALY compared to STR2. A clinical strategy that begins with comprehensive DST for all cases upon diagnosis of TB may be cost-effective in settings with high levels of MDR or where first-line drugs perform especially poorly against MDR TB. The base case incremental cost per QALY gained with this strategy (ITR2 compared to ITR1) was $11,000, but when the prevalence of MDR TB among prevalent TB cases was 10%, the cost per QALY gained for ITR2 dropped to $6,400. Poorer performance of first-line drugs against MDR TB increases the potential gains from immediate diagnosis and treatment of MDR TB. When the effectiveness of a first-line regimen was dropped 20% from the base case assumptions, the ITR2 strategy had a cost per QALY of $5,500.

In our analysis, DOTS-Plus based on standardized second-line regimens administered to previously treated patients presumed to have MDR TB (STR1) was consistently dominated because it provided the same benefit as STR2 at a higher overall cost. This result is largely due to the costs of treating non-MDR cases unnecessarily with second-line therapy. In the base case calibration of our model, on average 54% of cases entering a second round of treatment had MDR TB. This figure is consistent with the outcome of a large retrospective study of laboratory results in Peru that found that 57% of previously treated patients reentering treatment had MDR TB [44].

DOTS-Plus programs that use standardized regimens typically do not use DST to determine each patient’s resistance profile [26,27,45], but in a South African DOTS-Plus program, patients suspected of having MDR TB are tested for first-line drug resistance before standardized second-line regimens are administered [46]. Although the STR2 strategy, which mimics the South African program, is an efficient strategy, we found that ITR1 conferred additional benefit at an incremental cost of $990 per QALY, which is still well below the per capita GDP of Peru. In Peru, the difference in MDR TB cure probability between individualized and standardized regimens must be less than 2%, and standardized regimens must be $3,200 less expensive, in order for the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of ITR1 to be considered beyond the threshold of three times the GDP ($7,080).

The finding that individualized second-line treatment of previously treated cases (ITR1) is highly cost-effective was stable over a wide range of assumptions. The incremental cost per QALY gained for ITR1 remained under $1,900 in all one-way sensitivity analyses. When considering a situation in which several one-way sensitivity analyses were combined into a “worst-case scenario” over a 10-y time horizon with several parameter values simultaneously biased against second-line treatment strategies, STR2 is dominated, but ITR1 still appears quite favorable at $6,400 per QALY as compared to DOTS alone. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of the more aggressive individualized treatment strategy (ITR2) compared to ITR1 exceeded the threshold of three times the per capita GDP in the base case, but appeared more favorable when the fraction of MDR TB among prevalent TB cases was higher, and also under the plausible assumption that the cure probability for first-line therapy against MDR TB is 20% lower than assumed in the base case.

Interrupting transmission is a critical component of the overall benefit of treatment. When these community-level benefits were excluded, costs per QALY or per averted death by STR2 and ITR1 approximately doubled. Nonetheless, individualized treatment with second-line drugs remained cost-effective by international standards even without accounting for transmission benefits.

A key uncertainty in our model is the relative fitness of MDR TB strains for transmission. Recent models [15,16] indicate that over very long time horizons, heterogeneous fitness among MDR strains will lead to the eventual dominance of MDR TB as long as some fraction of MDR strains are as fit as drug-susceptible strains. We assumed that MDR TB was equally transmissible as drug-susceptible TB in our base case, but considered the possibility that it is up to 50% less transmissible. When MDR TB fitness was reduced, DOTS-Plus strategies became somewhat less cost-effective, but remained attractive.

We assumed that second-line therapies were no more effective than DOTS in TB patients without MDR TB. This assumption may underestimate the benefits of DOTS-Plus strategies if second-line drugs confer additional benefits in patients with non-MDR drug resistance.

The analysis reflects the perspective of a public health-care
Table 5. Sensitivity Analyses

| Scenario                                      | Strategy | Total Cost  | Total QALYs | Total TB Deaths | Incremental Cost per QALY$^{a}$ | Incremental Cost per Averted Death$^{a}$ |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Base case                                     | DOTS     | $185,970    | 2,019,813   | 307.3           | —                               | —                                        |
|                                              | STR1     | $272,340    | 2,019,872   | 302.5           | $1,467                           | $17,871                                  |
|                                              | STR2     | $228,124    | 2,019,872   | 302.5           | $716                             | $8,722                                   |
|                                              | ITR1     | $239,755    | 2,019,884   | 301.6           | $987                             | $12,441                                  |
|                                              | ITR2     | $423,554    | 2,019,900   | 300.4           | $11,439                          | $160,100                                 |
| Treatment does not reduce transmission       | DOTS     | $388,907    | 2,017,400   | 528.3           | —                               | —                                        |
| (constant exogenous TB incidence rate)       | STR1     | $582,805    | 2,017,461   | 522.6           | $2,122                           | $33,027                                  |
|                                              | STR2     | $493,658    | 2,017,461   | 522.6           | $1,714                           | $18,334                                  |
|                                              | ITR1     | $523,386    | 2,017,477   | 521.2           | $1,934                           | $20,703                                  |
|                                              | ITR2     | $988,490    | 2,017,520   | 517.3           | $10,837                          | $118,855                                 |
| First-line regimen costs reduced to $60 for  | DOTS     | $31,876     | 2,019,813   | 307.3           | —                               | —                                        |
| new cases, $100 for retreatment              | STR1     | $129,343    | 2,019,872   | 302.5           | $3,172                           | $33,937                                  |
|                                              | STR2     | $80,127     | 2,019,872   | 302.5           | $1,714                           | $9,961                                   |
|                                              | ITR1     | $92,005     | 2,019,884   | 301.6           | $987                             | $12,441                                  |
|                                              | ITR2     | $239,755    | 2,019,900   | 300.4           | $11,439                          | $160,100                                 |
| Effectiveness of second-line regimen against | DOTS     | $185,970    | 2,019,813   | 307.3           | —                               | —                                        |
| MDR TB reduced by 20%$^{b}$                  | STR1     | $275,974    | 2,019,848   | 304.6           | $2,580                           | $32,445                                  |
|                                              | STR2     | $237,040    | 2,019,847   | 304.6           | $1,521                           | $18,815                                  |
|                                              | ITR1     | $252,614    | 2,019,857   | 303.8           | $1,934                           | $20,703                                  |
|                                              | ITR2     | $464,757    | 2,019,863   | 303.4           | $33,576                          | $506,135                                 |
| Effectiveness of first-line regimen against M| DOTS     | $189,926    | 2,019,756   | 312.4           | —                               | —                                        |
| DR TB reduced by 20%                          | STR1     | $280,753    | 2,019,854   | 303.9           | $2,580                           | $32,445                                  |
|                                              | STR2     | $236,567    | 2,019,854   | 303.9           | $1,521                           | $18,815                                  |
|                                              | ITR1     | $249,202    | 2,019,868   | 302.7           | $1,008                           | $12,704                                  |
|                                              | ITR2     | $423,554    | 2,019,900   | 300.4           | $11,696                          | $163,707                                 |
| Relative fitness (transmissibility) of MDR    | DOTS     | $182,292    | 2,019,880   | 302.3           | —                               | —                                        |
| TB reduced to 50%                            | STR1     | $267,203    | 2,019,919   | 299.3           | $2,122                           | $28,199                                  |
|                                              | STR2     | $221,610    | 2,019,919   | 299.3           | $1,000                           | $13,058                                  |
|                                              | ITR1     | $249,020    | 2,019,868   | 302.7           | $880                             | $10,883                                  |
|                                              | ITR2     | $423,554    | 2,019,900   | 300.4           | $5,541                           | $75,603                                  |
| Time horizon reduced to 10 y (QALYs from     | DOTS     | $95,483     | 788,537     | 218.5           | —                               | —                                        |
| averted deaths that accrue beyond 10 y are   | STR1     | $140,209    | 788,546     | 216.5           | $5,513                           | $21,969                                  |
| ignored)                                      | STR2     | $177,629    | 788,546     | 216.5           | $2,730                           | $10,878                                  |
|                                              | ITR1     | $123,528    | 788,547     | 216             | $3,422                           | $13,762                                  |
|                                              | ITR2     | $391,215    | 2,019,936   | 298.1           | $19,602                          | $295,373                                 |
| MDR TB represents 1% of all TB cases (           | DOTS     | $181,830    | 2,018,546   | 400              | —                               | —                                        |
| probability of acquiring MDR TB reduced)     | STR1     | $253,467    | 788,546     | 216.5           | $5,513                           | $21,969                                  |
|                                              | STR2     | $221,610    | 788,546     | 216.5           | $2,730                           | $10,878                                  |
|                                              | ITR1     | $249,020    | 788,551     | 216             | $3,422                           | $13,762                                  |
|                                              | ITR2     | $391,215    | 2,019,936   | 298.1           | $19,602                          | $295,373                                 |
| MDR TB represents 10% of all TB cases (       | DOTS     | $192,575    | 2,018,604   | 392              | —                               | —                                        |
| probability of acquiring MDR TB increased)   | STR1     | $253,467    | 788,546     | 216.5           | $5,513                           | $21,969                                  |
|                                              | STR2     | $221,610    | 788,546     | 216.5           | $2,730                           | $10,878                                  |
|                                              | ITR1     | $249,020    | 788,551     | 216             | $3,422                           | $13,762                                  |
|                                              | ITR2     | $391,215    | 2,019,936   | 298.1           | $19,602                          | $295,373                                 |
| Overall burden of smear-positive TB doubled  | DOTS     | $360,272    | 2,019,790   | 307.6           | —                               | —                                        |
| to 238 per 100,000                            | STR1     | $288,131    | 2,019,790   | 307.6           | $742                             | $9,103                                   |
|                                              | STR2     | $283,499    | 2,019,790   | 307.6           | $703                             | $8,609                                   |
|                                              | ITR1     | $307,707    | 2,019,816   | 305.6           | $934                             | $11,838                                  |
|                                              | ITR2     | $545,062    | 2,019,850   | 303.2           | $6,937                           | $98,924                                  |

$^{a}$Costs are in 2005 US$. $^{b}$Effectiveness of first-line regimen against MDR TB reduced by 20%.
incorporate costs for patient time, transportation, and analysis from the societal perspective would need to system and includes the costs of medical care only. An line drugs only, suggesting that it would be relatively per averted death compared to a DOTS strategy using first-line therapy) should not be perceived as a barrier to aggressive strategies to control MDR TB and found that the implementation of DOTS-Plus programs. We did not account for multiple drug resistance is prevalent. We found that standardized regimens could be cost-effective when a test for MDR TB is used before enrolling previously treated patients into second-line therapy, suggesting the possible utility of an inexpensive rapid test for MDR such as the Greiss method [48]. We also found that comprehensive DST for previously treated patients followed by individualized treatment for MDR TB cases will likely be cost-effective in a variety of settings, even in countries with severely constrained resources. Furthermore, immediate DST for all detected TB cases and individualized second-line treatment for MDR TB may be cost-effective in middle-income countries with high levels of MDR TB.

The feasibility of delivering effective individualized TB care has been demonstrated in Peru and other countries. Our study finds that the strategy of testing previously treated cases with DST and treating MDR TB with individualized regimens would be cost-effective in Peru under a wide range of alternative assumptions about treatment costs, effectiveness, MDR TB prevalence, and transmission, including a range of assumptions regarding the relative performance of a similar strategy based on standardized regimens. Our study contributes to a growing body of evidence that indicates that national TB programs and nongovernmental organizations should move quickly to implement DOTS-Plus in settings where multiple drug resistance is prevalent.

Supporting Information

Figure S1. Incidence Trends

Annual non-MDR and MDR TB incidence per 100,000 persons under the four non-dominated TB control strategies in the base case. MDR TB is initially generated during the substandard treatment era that precedes the 30-y intervention era. MDR TB incidence initially declines under all four control strategies, but when only first-line treatment is available, the decline reverses after a few years.

Found at DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241.sg001 (10.1 MB TIF).

Figure S2. Efficiency Frontier for MDR TB Control Strategies

In the base case, in order of increasing effectiveness and cost, DOTS, STR2, ITR1, and ITR2 lie along the efficiency frontier. STR1 is dominated because it costs more than STR2 and provides no more benefit.

Found at DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241.sg002 (460 KB JPG).

Table S1. Treatment Outcome Parameters for Substandard Treatment Era

Found at DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241.st001 (32 KB DOC).
Table S2. Description of Model States
Found at DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241.s002 (63 KB DOC).

Table S3. Description of Model Parameters
Found at DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241.s003 (139 KB DOC).

Table S4. Calibration to Peru and Parameters Used in Sensitivity Analysis
Found at DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241.s004 (57 KB DOC).

Table S5. Itemized Cost Calculations for Regimens Using Second-Line Drugs
Found at DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241.s005 (91 KB DOC).

Table S6. Sensitivity Analyses (Extended Version of Table 5)
Found at DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241.s006 (191 KB DOC).

Text S1. Appendix
Found at DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030241.sd001 (1.2 MB DOC).

Acknowledgments
We gratefully acknowledge guidance, encouragement, and helpful comments from Drs. Mercedes Becerra, Carole Mitnick, Howard Hiatt, Edward Nardell, and Sonya Shin.

Author contributions. SCR, JAS, MM, and MCW designed the study. JAS, MM, and MCW provided study supervision. SCR and MM acquired data. SCR, JAS, MM, and MCW analyzed the data and provided statistical expertise. MCW provided administrative, technical, and material support. SCR and MCW drafted the manuscript. SCR, JAS, MM, and MCW critically revised the manuscript for important intellectual content.

References
1. Dye C, Scheele S, Dolin P, Pathania V, Raviglione MC (1999) Consensus statement. Global burden of tuberculosis: Estimated incidence, prevalence, and mortality by country. WHO Global Surveillance and Monitoring Project. JAMA 282: 677–686.
2. Abdel Aziz M, Wright A, De Muynck A, Laszlo A (2003) Anti-tuberculosis drug resistance in the world: Third global report. Geneva: World Health Organization. Available: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9241562546.pdf. Accessed 23 May 2006.
3. World Health Organization (2005) Global tuberculosis control: Surveillance, planning, financing—WHO report 2005. Geneva: World Health Organization. Available: http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/2005/pdf/Full.pdf. Accessed 23 May 2006.
4. Murray CJ, Dejonghe E, Chun HJ, Nyanguel DS, Salamoa A, et al. (1991) Cost effectiveness of chemotherapy for pulmonary tuberculosis in three sub-Saharan African countries. Lancet 338: 1393–1398.
5. China Tuberculosis Control Collaboration (1996) Results of directly observed short-course chemotherapy in 112,842 Chinese patients with smear-positive tuberculosis. Lancet 347: 358–362.
6. Espinal MA, Kim SJ, Suarez PG, Kam KM, Khomenko AG, et al. (2009) Standard short-course chemotherapy for drug-resistant tuberculosis: Treatment outcomes in 6 countries. JAMA 283: 2537–2545.
7. Mitnick C, Bayona J, Palacios E, Shin S, Furin JI, et al. (2005) Community-based therapy for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in Lima, Peru. N Engl J Med 354: 119–128.
8. Farmer P, Kim JY (1998) Community based approaches to the control of multidrug resistant tuberculosis: Introducing “DOTS-plus”. BMJ 317: 671–674.
9. Gupta R, Raviglione MC, Espinal MA (2001) Should tuberculosis programmes invest in second-line treatments for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)? Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 5: 1078–1079.
10. Espinal MA, Simonsen L, Laszlo A, Boulihal F, Kim SJ, et al. (2009) Anti-tuberculosis drug resistance in the world: Report no. 2.—Prevalence and trends. Geneva: World Health Organization. Available: http://www.who.int/docstore/en/39822_drugresistance/PDF/fullversion.pdf. Accessed 23 May 2006.
11. Pablo-Mendez A, Raviglione MC, Laszlo A, Binink N, Rieder HL, et al. (1998) Global surveillance for antibiotic resistance—drug resistance 1994–1997. New Engl J Med 338: 1641–1649.
12. Sterling TR, Lehmann HP, Frieden TR (2003) Impact of DOTS compared with DOTS-plus on multidrug resistant tuberculosis and tuberculosis deaths: Decision analysis. BMJ 326: 574.
13. Suarez PG, Floyd K, Portocarrero J, Alarcon E, Rapiti E, et al. (2002) Feasibility and cost-effectiveness of standardised second-line drug treatment for chronic tuberculosis patients: A national cohort study in Peru. Lancet 359: 1380–1386.
14. Cohen T, Sommers B, Murray M (2005) The effect of drug resistance on the fitness of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Lancet Infect Dis 5: 13–21.
15. Cohen T, Murray M (2004) Modeling epidemics of multidrug-resistant M tuberculosis of heterogeneous fitness. Nat Med 10: 1117–1121.
16. Blower SM, Chou T (2004) Modeling the emergence of the ‘hot zones’: Tuberculosis and the amplification dynamics of drug resistance. Nat Med 10: 1111–1116.
17. Smith P, Moss A (1994) Epidemiology of Tuberculosis. In: Bloom B, editor. Tuberculosis: Pathogenesis, protection, and control. Washington (D. C.): ASM Press. pp. 47–59.
18. Comstock GW (1982) Epidemiology of tuberculosis. Am Rev Respir Dis 125: 8–15.
19. Styblo K (1986) Tuberculosis control and surveillance. In: Fenley DC, Petty TL, editors. Recent advances in respiratory medicine. London: Churchill. pp. 77–108.
20. Sutherland I, Svandova E, Radhakrisna S (1982) The development of clinical tuberculosis following infection with tubercle bacilli. 1. A theoretical model for the development of clinical tuberculosis following infection: linking from data on the risk of tuberculous infection and the incidence of clinical tuberculosis in the Netherlands. Tubercle 63: 253–268.
21. Styblo K (1991) Epidemiology of tuberculosis. In: Broekmans JS, editor. Selected papers. Volume 24. The Hague: Royal Netherlands Tuberculosis Association. pp. 1–136.
22. Vynnycky E, Fine PE (1997) The natural history of tuberculosis: The implications of age-dependent risks of disease and the role of re-infection. Epidemiol Infect 119: 183–201.
23. National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore (1974) Tuberculosis in a rural population of South India: A five-year epidemiological survey. Bull World Health Organ 51: 473–488.
24. World Bank (2005) Peru at a glance. Washington (D. C.): World Bank. Available: http://devdata.worldbank.org/AAG/per__aag.pdf. Accessed 23 May 2006.
25. Dye C, Watt CJ, Bleed DM, Williams BG (2003) What is the limit to case detection under the DOTS strategy for tuberculosis control? Tuberculosis 83: 55–59.
26. Van Deun A, Hannif Salim M, Kumar Das A, Bastian I, Portales F (2004) Results of a standardised regimen for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in Bangladesh. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 8: 560–567.
27. Park S, Lee W, Lee D, Mitnick C, Han L, et al. (2004) Self-administered, standardized regimens for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in South Korea. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 8: 361–368.
28. Weyer K, Van der Walt M, Levin J, Lancaster J, Brand J, et al. (2006) Standardized management of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in South Africa: Results of the DOTS cohort of patients treated under control programme conditions. N Eng J Med. In press.
29. Tahaqolu K, Torun T, Sevim T, Atac G, Kir A, et al. (2001) The treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in Turkey. N Engl J Med 345: 170–174.
30. Chan JD, Laurel V, Strand MJ, Chan FY, Fuyash ML, et al. (2004) Treatment and outcome analysis of 205 patients with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 169: 1105–1109.
31. Sevim T, Atac G, Gumgor G, Torun T, Aksoy E, et al. (2002) Treatment outcome of relapse and default multidrug pulmonary tuberculosis patients. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 6: 326–325.
32. Garcia-Garcia ML, Small PM, Garcia-Sanchez C, Mayar-Mayo ME, Ferreyre-Reyes L, et al. (1999) Tuberculosis epidemiology and control in Veracruz, Mexico. J Epidemiol Community Health 53: 480–486.
33. Savaria JC, Appleton SC, Rich ML, Sarria M, Bayona J, et al. (2005) Retreatment management strategies when first-line tuberculosis therapy fails. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 9: 421–429.
34. Ministerio de Salud (2001) Tuberculosis en el Peru´ : Informe 2000. Lima: Ministerio de Salud. 232 p.
35. Okello D, Floyd K, Adatu F, Odeke R, Gargioni G (2003) Cost and cost-effectiveness of community-based care for tuberculosis patients in rural Uganda. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 7: 572–576.
36. Jacobs B, Cloves C, Wares F, Polivakho V, Lyagoshina T, et al. (2002) Cost-effectiveness analysis of the Russian treatment scheme for tuberculosis versus short-course chemotherapy: Results from Tomsk, Siberia. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis 6: 596–595.
37. Mahapatra P, Salomon JA, Nandu L (2002) Measuring health status values in developing countries—Results from a community survey in Andhra Pradesh. In: Murray CJ, Salomon JA, Mathers CD, Lopez AD, editors. Measures of population health: Concepts, ethics, measurement and applications. Geneva: World Health Organization. pp. 473–485.
38. Central Intelligence Agency (2004) The world factbook 2004. Washington (D. C.): Central Intelligence Agency. Available: http://www.cia.gov/cia/ download/2004hm.htm. Accessed 23 May 2006.
39. Mathers CD, Murray CJ, Lopez AD (2001) Estimates of healthy life expectancy for 191 countries in the year 2000: Methods and results. Global Programme on Evidence for Health Policy Discussion Paper No. 38. Geneva: World Health Organization. Available: http://www.who.int/choice/publications/d_2000_gpe38.pdf. Accessed 23 May 2006.
40. Weinstein MC, Siegel JE, Gold MR, Kamlet MS, Russell LB (1996) Cost-Effectiveness of MDR TB Treatment
The researchers used a effective in poor countries. The researchers wanted to investigate whether standardized or are chosen for individual patients on the basis of drug susceptibility course of second-line and first-line drugs; and in ITR1, confirmed MDR TB patients were given an 18-month standardized course of second-line and first-line drugs; in STR2, only second course of the same drugs; in STR1 they were given an 18-month were then treated in different ways. In DOTS, they were retreated with a comparing the likely effects of five alternative strategies. In four, new researchers then calculated what might happen over the next 30 years, TB in Peru, where for every 100,000 people there are 120 new TB infection are said to have multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB. The develop- ment of drug-resistant strains is fostered when health-care workers do not follow treatment guidelines or fail to ensure that patients take the whole treatment course. The World Health Organization recommends an approach to TB control called “DOTS,” which has been adopted by many countries. (See the link below for an explanation of what DOTS involves.) The antibiotics that are used in DOTS are described as “first-line” treatment drugs. They are highly effective against non-resistant TB but much less so against MDR TB. There are other, more expensive, “second-line” antibiotics that perform better against MDR TB.

Why Was This Study Done? Despite the worrying rise in MDR TB cases, the much higher cost of using second-line drugs is prompting some policy-makers to question the merits of introducing them in poor countries with limited resources. However, with MDR TB accounting for nearly a third of TB cases in some countries, first-line therapies seem unlikely to be sufficient in the long term. Second-line strategies, or “DOTS-Plus” strategies, are either standardized for a particular region or are chosen for individual patients on the basis of drug susceptibility tests. The researchers wanted to investigate whether standardized or individualized second-line regimens could save lives and be cost-effective in poor countries.

What Did the Researchers Do and Find? The researchers used a method called modeling. They took information already available about TB in Peru, where for every 100,000 people there are 120 new TB infections every year, and 4.5% of existing cases are MDR TB. The researchers then calculated what might happen over the next 30 years, comparing the likely effects of five alternative strategies. In four, new cases were given first-line drugs for 6 months. Those who were not cured were then treated in different ways. In DOTS, they were retreated with a second course of the same drugs; in STR1 they were given an 18-month standardized course of second-line and first-line drugs; in STR2, only confirmed MDR TB patients were given an 18-month standardized course of second-line and first-line drugs; and in ITR1, confirmed MDR TB patients were given a personalized regimen of second-line drugs. The fifth strategy, ITR2, tested all patients for drug susceptibility at the outset of treatment, and those with MDR TB were given an individualized course: those not cured were tested again and given another individualized course.

Compared with DOTS, both the STR1 and STR2 strategies averted 4.8 deaths per 100,000 population, at a cost of $8,700 per averted death—with STR2 being a better value for money since it treated only confirmed MDR TB cases with the more expensive, second-line drugs. Of the individualized treatments, ITR1 averted an extra 0.9 deaths at a cost of $12,000 per averted death; ITR2 averted a further 1.2 deaths but at a much higher $160,000 per saved life.

What Do These Findings Mean? Despite the slightly higher cost of ITR1, the extra number of lives it would save compared with STR2 makes it a good approach for treatment in Peru. However, cost-effectiveness varies with other factors. If the difference in cost between the two strategies became higher than $9,500 per patient, STR would be preferable. And, if MDR TB were present in 10% of all TB cases, ITR2—with comprehensive drug susceptibility testing for all TB patients—would be best.

The findings are of interest not just in Peru but in other developing countries where MDR TB is a growing problem. The researchers maintain that, in areas where DOTS has not yet been fully implemented, it would be more efficient to expand DOTS than to introduce DOTS-Plus. But they add that it would be beneficial to expand DOTS as well as implement DOTS-Plus. Individualized treatment after drug susceptibility testing is likely to be cost-effective even in the poorest of countries, which should give impetus to governments and organizations in those countries where MDR TB is a growing concern to modify their approach to treatment.

Additional Information. Please access these Web sites via the online version of this summary at http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed. 0030241.

- Basic information about tuberculosis can be found on the Web site of the US National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
- The Web site of the World Health Organization’s Stop TB department outlines both the DOTS and DOTS-Plus strategies
- TB Alert, a UK-based charity that promotes TB awareness worldwide, has information on TB in several European, African, and Asian languages