

## Risk factors for the treatment outcome of retreated pulmonary tuberculosis patients in China: an optimized prediction model

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### SUMMARY

Retreatment of tuberculosis (TB) often fails in China, yet the risk factors associated with the failure remain unclear. To identify risk factors for the treatment failure of retreated pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) patients, we analyzed the data of 395 retreated PTB patients who received retreatment between July 2009 and July 2011 in China. PTB patients were categorized into ‘success’ and ‘failure’ groups by their treatment outcome. Univariable and multivariable logistic regression were used to evaluate the association between treatment outcome and socio-demographic as well as clinical factors. We also created an optimized risk score model to evaluate the predictive values of these risk factors on treatment failure. Of 395 patients, 99 (25.1%) were diagnosed as retreatment failure. Our results showed that risk factors associated with treatment failure included drug resistance, low education level, low body mass index (<18.5), long duration of previous treatment (>6 months), standard treatment regimen, retreatment type, positive culture result after 2 months of treatment, and the place where the first medicine was taken. An Optimized Framingham risk model was then used to calculate the risk scores of these factors. Place where first medicine was taken (temporary living places) received a score of 6, which was highest among all the factors. The predicted probability of treatment failure increases as risk score increases. Ten out of 359 patients had a risk score >9, which corresponded to an estimated probability of treatment failure >70%. In conclusion, we have identified multiple clinical and socio-demographic factors that are associated with treatment failure of retreated PTB patients. We also created an optimized risk score model that was effective in predicting the retreatment failure. These results provide novel insights for the prognosis and improvement of treatment for retreated PTB patients.

**Key words:** Pulmonary tuberculosis, retreatment, risk factors, risk score.

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## INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a critical health issue worldwide, particularly in developing countries. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) [1], 6.31 million TB cases were reported in 2014, including 6.05 million new cases and 260 000 retreated patients. Moreover, TB is also one of the top 10 causes of death in the world, with 1.5 million deaths from the disease in 2014. Despite great efforts in prevention and treatment, China still has the third largest population of TB patients in the world. In 2014, 94 000 new TB cases and 40 000–50 000 retreated TB cases were reported in China [1]. Meanwhile, there are several new challenges in the battle against TB, including the spread of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) and co-infection of HIV and TB. WHO is making great efforts to control TB, as exemplified by the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals), Stop TB Strategy, SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), and the End TB Strategy [2–4]. The most recent five TB epidemiological surveys in China showed that, among total TB cases, the frequency of retreated cases were 45.6%, 48.5%, 38.9%, 26.1%, and 11.8%, respectively [5]. Although the frequency of retreated TB cases is decreasing, there are still a big number of retreated TB cases. TB patients with retreatment failure are usually considered as MDR-TB, and thus receive complicated and expensive treatment [6]. Many factors have been reported to be associated with the treatment failure of retreated TB patients, including biological factors, susceptibility test and socio-economic factors, such as bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination, drug susceptibility test, occupation, education level, and compliance [7–11]. However, their exact roles and values in predicting the treatment failure remain unclear. As pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) patients account for about 95% of the TB cases, in this study, we aimed to identify the risk factors for treatment failure in retreated PTB patients, using an optimized model to assess their values in predicting treatment failure.

## METHODS

### Study participants and definition of index

#### *Study participants*

Participants of this study included PTB patients who received retreatment between July 2009 and July 2011 from one of the 24 hospitals or TB prevention and

control institution in Beijing, Harbin, Inner Mongolia, Guangdong, Zhejiang, and other provinces in China.

#### *Inclusion criteria.*

- (1) Retreated TB patients with clear treatment outcome in prior treatment,
- (2) Sputum smear positive,
- (3) No serious complication,
- (4) Voluntarily participated in the study and signed the informed consent form.

#### *Exclusion criteria.*

- (1) Nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) lung disease,
- (2) Negative in smear test,
- (3) MDR-TB or extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB) as suggested by drug susceptibility test,
- (4) Allergic to any kind of anti-TB drugs.

#### *Definition of index*

*Retreatment type.* According to National TB control program implementation guide in China (version 2009), retreated patients was categorized into three types:

- (1) *Relapse:* A PTB patient was declared cured or treatment completed by a physician at the end of their most recent course of treatment, but is now found to be sputum smear positive;
- (2) *Initial treatment failure:* A PTB patient is found to be sputum smear positive at month 5 or later during treatment;
- (3) *Others:* when a PTB patient cannot be defined as 'relapse' or 'initial treatment failure', including the one who returns, immigrates, or irregularly and irrationally uses anti-TB drugs over 1 month.

*Treatment outcome.* The treatment outcome was categorized according to National TB control program implementation guide in China (version 2008). These categories include:

- (1) *Cure:* A smear-positive PTB patient who completes prescribed medication and has two consecutive negative smear results in the last month of the treatment;
- (2) *Treatment completion:* A smear-positive PTB patient who completes prescribed medication with negative smear result at the most recent

check-up, but no result available at the end of treatment;

- (3) *Treatment success*: A PTB patient who completes the treatment and is cured;
  - (4) *Treatment failure*: A PTB patient whose sputum smear is positive at month 5 or later during treatment, or a smear-negative PTB patient who becomes smear positive during treatment;
  - (5) *Death*: includes TB-specific death and non-TB-specific death.
    - *TB-specific death*: A PTB patient who dies from disease progression or complications, including hemoptysis, pneumothorax, pulmonary heart disease, systemic failure, extra-PTB etc.
    - *Non-TB-specific death*: A PTB patient who dies
  - (6) from other causes rather than TB;
- Lost to follow-up*: A PTB patient who did not start treatment or whose treatment was interrupted for two consecutive months or more.

#### *Treatment regimen.*

- (1) *Standard retreatment regimen*: defined as WHO recommended standard regimen for retreatment of PTB (2HREZS/6HRE and 3HRZE/6HRE);
- (2) *Optimal regimen*: includes high-dose regimen (2HL<sub>2</sub>ZS/2HL<sub>2</sub>EZS/4HL<sub>2</sub>E), long-treatment-duration regimen (2HL<sub>2</sub>EZS/2HL<sub>2</sub>EZS<sub>3</sub>/8HL<sub>2</sub>E) and individual regimen.

*High-dose regimen*: when the duration of intensive treatment is prolonged to 4 months. The dose will be given to a patient according to his/her weight, at H(0.3)/d for weight <50 kg, and H (0.4–0.5)/d, L<sub>2</sub> (0.6) 2 times/week for weight ≥50 kg. Regular dose will be used for ethambutol and pyrazinamide, and the course of treatment will last 8 months.

*Long-treatment-duration regimen*: when the duration of intensive treatment is prolonged to 4 months. The dose will be given at H (0.3)/d, L<sub>2</sub> (0.45–0.6) 2 times/week. Regular dose will be used for ethambutol and pyrazinamide, and the course of treatment will last 12 months;

*Individual regimen*: Drug replacement based on standard retreatment regimen according to drug resistance result of each patient.

#### **Ethics statement**

Ethical approval was obtained from Inner Mongolia Medical University and IRB of the Beijing

Tuberculosis and Thoracic Tumor Institution, Capital Medical University affiliated Beijing Chest Hospital, and the other collaboration institutions. All patients had signed informed consent prior to enrollment into the study.

#### **Statistical analysis**

All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 19.0; significance tests were two-sided with  $P \leq 0.05$  considered statistically significant. Univariable logistic regression was used to compare socio-demographic characteristics, health-related behavior, previous treatment information, clinical features of diagnosis between treatment success and failure groups in retreated PTB patients, with treatment outcome as the independent variable (treatment success was assigned as 0, treatment failure as 1). Dummy variables and variable assignment could be seen in [Table 1](#). The variables with  $P$ -values  $\leq 0.10$  in the univariable analysis were then included in the multivariable logistic regression model and further filtered at  $P$ -value  $\leq 0.05$ . The selected variables in the final multivariable prediction model were considered as the risk factors for treatment failure. Odds ratio (OR) and the 95% confidence interval (CI) for each variable were calculated. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was then used to assess the predicted ability of the final multivariable model, determine the cut-off value of predicted probability, obtain the area under curve (AUC), and calculate sensitivity and specificity for predicted probability of retreatment failure. The diagnostic accuracy of the multivariable model was considered as non-significant when  $AUC < 0.5$ , poor when  $AUC$  between 0.5 and 0.7, good when  $AUC$  between 0.7 and 0.9, and high when  $AUC > 0.9$ . The larger the AUC, the better the predicted ability. Optimized Framingham risk model was then used to calculate risk scores based on the selected risk factors and the corresponding coefficients from the multivariable prediction model [12] (Method 1, Table S1). Risk scores were then categorized into three groups according to estimated probability of treatment failure: low (<19%), moderate (19% to 70%), and high (>70%).

## **RESULTS**

### **Baseline characteristics of retreated PTB patients**

Among 395 retreated smear-positive PTB patients, 99 (25.1%) of them were in the treatment failure group

Table 1. *Variable assignment*

Variable	Variable assignment
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0 = BMI $\geq$ 18.5, 1 = BMI < 18.5
Level of education	0 = Low (illiteracy, elementary school, or middle school), 1 = high (college, university, or above)
Institution where the first diagnosis was made	0 = TB prevention and control institution, specialized hospital, 1 = general hospital, 2 = private hospital or others
Place where first medicine was taken	0 = Home, 1 = medical institutions (TB prevention and control institution, TB specialized hospital, or general hospital), 2 = temporary living places (short-term living place, hotel or the places where homeless people stay)
Number of treatment	0 = 1, 1 = 2 or more
History of BCG vaccination	0 = No, 1 = yes
Previous treatment duration	0 = $\leq$ 6 months, 1 = > 6 months
Type of retreatment	0 = Relapse, 1 = initial treatment failure, 2 = others (patients with returning, immigration, or irregular and irrational use of anti-TB drugs over 1 month)
Treatment regimen	0 = Standard retreatment regimen, 1 = optimal regimen
Medication supervision	0 = No, 1 = yes
Culture result after 2 months of treatment	0 = Negative, 1 = positive
Drug resistance	0 = No, 1 = yes

and 296 (74.9%) were treatment success group. The median age of all the patients was 43 (Q1–Q3: 31.75–53.00 years, minimum–maximum: 12–79 years). The majority of patients were male, Han, low educated, married, and local residence, which accounted for 75.9%, 94.7%, 88.4%, 76.2%, and 69.6%, respectively. The 63.5% of them were relapsed PTB. Patients in the failure group were younger than those in success group. Patients with drug resistance had a higher treatment failure rate than those sensitive with drug. The univariable logistic regression identified 15 variables statistically associated with higher treatment failure rate. Those variables included low body mass index (BMI < 18.5), low education level, first diagnosed at private hospital, living alone, no history of BCG vaccination, long duration of previous treatment (>6 months), other retreatment type rather than relapse or initial treatment failure, receiving more than two episodes of treatment, high symptom scores before treatment ( $\geq$  5), having medical supervision this time, receiving standard treatment regimen, having positive culture result after 2 months of treatment. Patients who took first medicine at home had the lowest treatment failure rate, compared with those at medical institutions (TB prevention and control institution, TB specialized hospital, or general hospital), or temporary living places, other retreatment type rather than relapse or initial treatment failure (defined as patients who return, immigrate, or irregularly and irrationally use of anti-TB drugs over 1 month), (Tables 2 and 3 could be seen in the final document).

#### **Risk factors associated with treatment failure among retreated PTB patients**

A multivariable logistic regression model was conducted, including the 15 variables significantly associated with treatment outcome in the univariable logistic regression. The results indicated that patients were at a higher risk of treatment failure when they were having drug resistance, receiving standard retreatment regimen or positive culture result after 2 months. Moreover, patients were more likely to experience treatment failure if they had low education level, low BMI (<18.5), or long duration of previous treatment duration (>6 months). Patients who took first medicine at home had a lower risk of failure, compared with those at temporary living places other than home or medical institutions. Moreover, retreatment type was also a risk factor for treatment failure (Table 3). The sensitivity, specificity, and positive predictive value of the multivariable prediction model were 75.0%, 65.0%, and 38.4%, respectively (Table 4). The predictive ability (as assessed by AUC) of the multivariable prediction model was 0.774 (95% CI 0.715–0.883) (Fig. 1).

#### **Risk score for predicting treatment failure in retreated PTB patients with complete data**

In total, 359 patients (91%) had complete data for all selected predictors from the multivariable prediction model. There were no significant differences between all the patients and those with complete data in all

Table 2. Baseline characteristics in retreatment PTB patients with different treatment outcomes

Characteristics	Study population (n = 395)	Treatment failure (n = 99)	Treatment success (n = 296)
Age (years)	43 (31.75–53.00)	41 (31.00–52.00)	46 (37.00–54.00)
Gender			
Male	300 (75.9)	76 (25.3)	224 (74.7)
Female	95 (24.1)	23 (24.2)	72 (75.8)
Drug susceptibility			
Drug resistance	185 (48.8)	58 (31.4)	127 (68.6)
Drug sensitivity	194 (51.2)	35 (18.0)	159 (82.0)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )			
<18.5	105 (26.9)	34 (32.4)	71 (67.6)
≥18.5	286 (73.1)	64 (22.4)	222 (77.6)
Household register			
Local residence	275 (69.6)	66 (24.0)	209 (76.0)
Non-local residence	120 (30.4)	33 (27.5)	87 (72.5)
Ethnicity			
Han	374 (94.7)	94 (25.1)	280 (74.9)
Minorities	21 (5.3)	5 (23.8)	16 (76.2)
Level of education			
Low	349 (88.4)	96 (27.5)	253 (72.5)
High	46 (11.6)	3 (6.5)	43 (93.5)
Marital status			
Single	77 (19.5)	16 (20.8)	61 (79.2)
Married	301 (76.2)	79 (26.2)	222 (73.8)
Others	17 (4.3)	4 (23.5)	13 (76.5)
Smoking status			
No smoking	168 (42.9)	37 (22.0)	131 (78.0)
Former smoking	167 (42.6)	44 (26.3)	123 (73.7)
Current smoking	57 (14.5)	17 (29.8)	40 (70.2)
Alcohol use			
No drinking	216 (55.2)	48 (22.2)	168 (77.8)
Former drinking	154 (39.4)	41 (26.6)	113 (73.4)
Current drinking	21 (5.4)	9 (42.9)	12 (57.1)
History of BCG vaccination			
Yes	196 (49.7)	40 (20.4)	156 (79.6)
No	198 (50.3)	59 (29.8)	139 (70.2)
Previous treatment duration			
≤6 months	232 (59.2)	51 (22.0)	181 (78.0)
>6 months	160 (40.8)	48 (30.0)	112 (70.0)
Number of treatment			
1	349 (88.4)	82 (23.5)	267 (76.5)
≥2	46 (11.6)	17 (37.0)	29 (63.0)
Retreatment type			
Relapse	251 (63.5)	58 (23.1)	193 (76.9)
Initial treatment failure	67 (17.0)	13 (19.4)	54 (80.6)
Others	77 (19.5)	28 (36.4)	49 (63.6)
Complications			
Yes	93 (24.0)	26 (28.0)	67 (72.0)
No	294 (76.0)	72 (24.5)	222 (75.5)
Adverse reaction this time			
Yes	95 (24.1)	29 (30.5)	66 (69.5)
No	300 (75.9)	70 (23.3)	230 (76.7)
Treatment regimen			
Standard regimen	110 (27.8)	42 (38.2)	68 (61.8)
Optimal regimen	285 (72.2)	57 (20.0)	228 (80.0)
Culture result after 2 months of treatment			
Negative	302 (79.7)	56 (18.5)	246 (81.5)
Positive	77 (20.3)	32 (41.6)	45 (58.4)

Table 3. Univariable and multivariable analysis of clinical predictors for retreatment PTB patients with treatment failure

Characteristics	Univariable analysis (OR 95% CI)	<i>P</i>	Multivariable analysis (OR 95% CI)	<i>P</i>
Age (years)	1.023 (1.005–1.041)	0.013*		
Gender (female)	1.062 (0.621–1.817)	0.826		
Drug susceptibility (no)	2.075 (1.284–3.353)	0.003*	2.060 (1.165–3.643)	0.013*
BMI ( $\geq 18.5$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1.661 (1.013–2.723)	0.044*	2.150 (1.138–4.061)	0.018*
Household register (local residence)	1.201 (0.738–1.955)	0.461		
Ethnicity (Han)	0.931 (0.332–2.610)	0.892		
Level of education (high)	5.439 (1.648–17.945)	0.005*	3.732 (1.043–13.356)	0.043*
Marital status (single)				
Married	1.357 (0.739–2.491)	0.325		
Others	1.173 (0.337–4.089)	0.802		
Marital status (no smoking)				
Former smoking	1.267 (0.767–2.092)	0.356		
Current smoking	1.505 (0.766–2.954)	0.235		
Alcohol use (no drinking)				
Former drinking	1.270 (0.786–2.053)	0.329		
Current drinking	2.625 (1.044–6.599)	0.040		
Paid by themselves (yes)	0.860 (0.531–1.391)	0.538		
Institution where the first diagnosis was made (TB-specialized hospital)				
General hospital	0.814 (0.469–1.414)	0.466		
Private hospital	4.479 (1.229–16.321)	0.023		
Living alone (no)	2.307 (0.899–5.919)	0.082		
History of BCG vaccination (yes)	1.655 (1.043–2.627)	0.032*		
Previous treatment duration ( $\leq 6$ months)	1.521 (0.961–2.407)	0.073	1.984 (1.109–3.551)	0.021*
Number of treatment (1)	1.909 (0.999–3.648)	0.050*		
History of allergies (no)				
Yes	0.589 (0.167–2.081)	0.411		
Unknown	1.263 (0.320–4.983)	0.739		
Previous adverse reaction (no)	1.166 (0.623–2.182)	0.631		
Initial diagnosed type (invasive)				
Fibrocavitary	1.147 (0.589–2.235)	0.686		
Others	0.562 (0.187–1.686)	0.304		
Regularly taking medicine at first diagnosis (yes)	1.210 (0.740–1.981)	0.447		
Medication supervision at first diagnosis (yes)	1.279 (0.779–2.100)	0.330		
Place where first medicine was taken (home)				
Medical institutions	1.615 (0.912–2.859)	0.100	2.011 (0.950–4.257)	0.068
Temporary living places	5.176 (1.421–18.849)	0.013	9.329 (1.716–50.722)	0.010*
Retreatment type (relapse)				
Initial treatment failure	0.801 (0.409–1.570)	0.518	0.695 (0.305–1.584)	0.387
Others	1.901 (1.098–3.293)	0.022	2.081 (1.057–4.096)	0.034*
Symptom scores before treatment ( $< 5$ )	1.634 (1.031–2.589)	0.037*		
Fibrocavitary	1.478 (0.911–2.398)	0.113		
Others	0.719 (0.200–2.587)	0.614		
Complications (no)	1.197 (0.708–2.023)	0.503		
Adverse reaction this time (no)	1.444 (0.865–2.409)	0.160		
Hospitalization (no)	0.854 (0.538–1.356)	0.503		
DOT distance ( $< 1$ km)				
1~5 km	0.643 (0.257–1.612)	0.347		
6~10 km	1.117 (0.421–2.964)	0.823		
$> 10$ km	0.826 (0.357–1.909)	0.654		
Medical supervision this time (yes)	3.143 (1.147–8.612)	0.026*		
Treatment regimen (optimal regimen)	2.471 (1.526–4.000)	$< 0.001^*$	3.329 (1.778–6.234)	$< 0.001^*$
Culture result after 2 months of treatment month (negative)	3.124 (1.824–5.351)	$< 0.001^*$	3.498 (1.811–6.754)	$< 0.001^*$

Note: \* $P < 0.05$ .

Variables in brackets represent control groups.

Table 4. Performance characteristics for diagnosing retreatment failure using multivariable prediction model

Value	TPR	TNR	PPV	NPV
Predicted probability	75.0%	65.0%	38.4%	90.4%

TPR, true-positive rate (sensitivity); TNR, true-negative rate (specificity); PPV, positive predictive value; NPV, negative predictive value.

the selected predictors ( $P > 0.05$ ) (Table S2). Thus, those predictors were used to calculate the risk scores in the patients with complete data. The predicted probability of treatment failure increased with increasing risk score (Fig. 2). The risk score of each risk factor was also calculated. Patients whose first medicines were taken at the temporary living places other than home or medical institutions had the highest score of 6 (Table 5). Ten out of 359 patients had a risk score  $>9$ , which corresponded to a probability of treatment failure higher than 70% (Table S3).

## DISCUSSION

In China, the emergence of large number of retreated cases may be due to irrational drug use, mismanagement, irregular treatment, and many other reasons [13–15]. Retreated TB patients usually have severe adverse reactions and tend to have mood disorders such as depression. The failure of retreatment not only affects treatment compliance and confidence, but also influences the burden on families and caregivers. Therefore, in order to enhance the prevention and improvement of retreatment regimens, it is of great importance to identify risk factors and assess their predictive value. Here, we analyzed the data from a larger survey in China to identify predictors of treatment failure for retreated PTB patients. We used an optimized risk score model to assess the value of these factors in predicting treatment failure. Our findings add novel insights for the prognosis and treatment of retreated PTB patients in China and throughout the world.

The Optimized Framingham Heart Profile (FHP) is widely used in various fields [16], including stroke, coronary heart disease, metabolic syndrome, hypertension, TB, and other diseases [17–22]. In addition, optimized FHP was also used to predict the risk of bacteremia for TB patients with HIV, which showed that predicted probability of bacteremia for TB patients with HIV increased with increasing risk

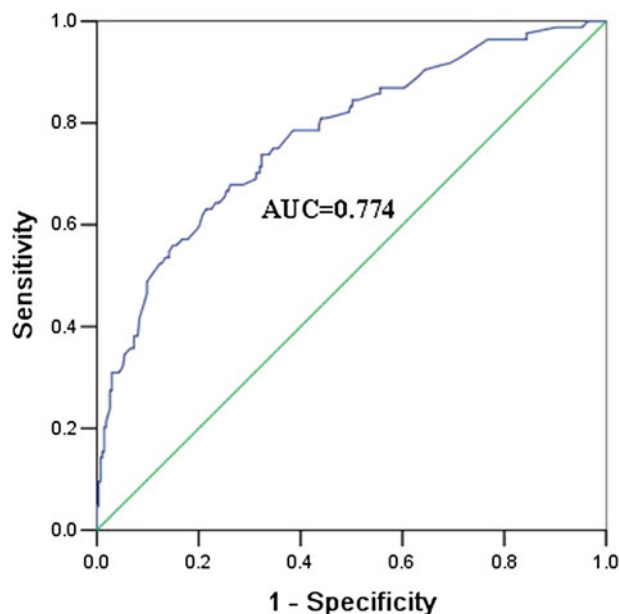


Fig. 1. ROC curves of final multivariable prediction model for retreated PTB patients with treatment failure.

score. Our results indicated that, with certain adjustments, the model could be effective in evaluating risk factors for PTB patients in China.

In this study, we found that place where first medicine was taken was an independent risk factor for the treatment failure of retreated PTB patients. Compared with patients who took medicine at home, risk score of patients who took medicine at temporary living places was much higher (6 points), which corresponded to the highest risk of treatment failure (OR 9.3293, 95% CI 1.716–50.722). These patients may be part of migrating populations who cannot take medicine at home, and lack the supervision of TB prevention and control institutions or community stations. In addition, our study found that patients with previous treatment duration  $>6$  months had higher risk of treatment failure (OR 1.984, 95% CI 1.109–3.551). Inappropriate treatment regimen, poor compliance and migrating may prolong treatment period. Previous study [23] had shown that prolonged initial treatment duration was a risk factor for drug resistance (OR 2.18), which could result in retreatment failure. Therefore, for these patients who take first medicine at temporary living places or have previous treatment duration  $>6$  months, we should take proper interventions during their retreatment to decrease the failure rate.

The standard WHO recommended retreatment regimen (category II) for PTB is an economic and



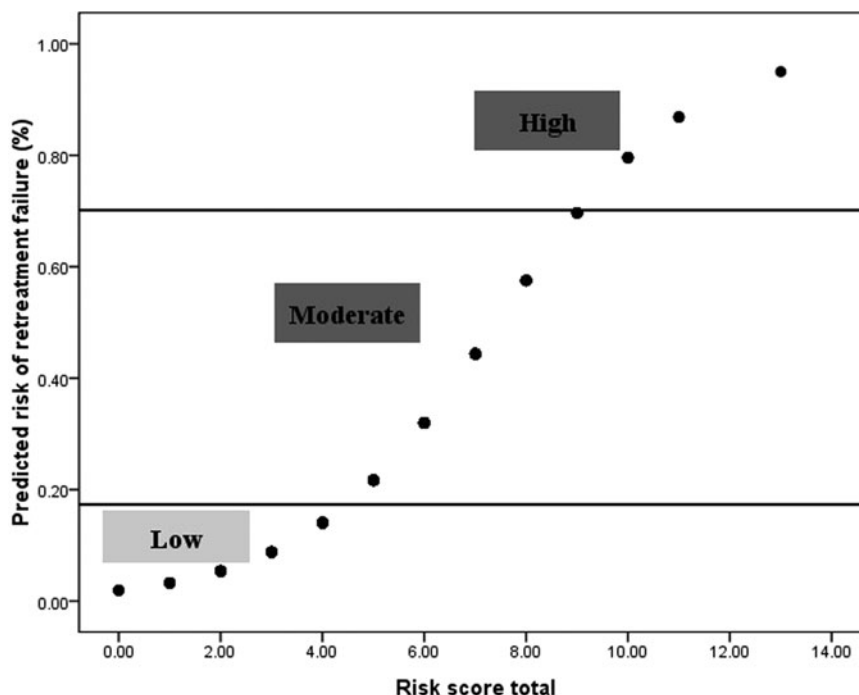


Fig. 2. Risk of retreated PTB patients with treatment failure corresponding to treatment failure risk score.

Table 5. Risk factors and the corresponding risk score assigned by multivariable logistic regression to predict retreatment failure

Category	Risk score
Level of education	
Low	0
High	2
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	
≥ 18.5	0
< 18.5	1
Retreatment type	
Relapse	0
Initial treatment failure	1
Others	2
Treatment regimen	
Standard regimen	0
Optimal regimen	2
Drug susceptibility	
Drug resistance	0
Drug sensitivity	1
Place where first medicine was taken	
Home	0
Medical institutions	1
Temporary living places	6
Previous treatment duration	
≤ 6 months	0
> 6 months	1
Culture result after 2 months of treatment	
Negative	0
Positive	2

efficient regimen [24–26]. However, in past two decades, the collaborative researches were conducted in many countries have provided a lot of evidence that patients ultimately failed with standard retreatment regimen [27–32]. Our study showed that the risk score of standard retreatment regimen was 2 points, which indicated a relatively high risk for retreatment failure (OR 3.329, 95% CI 1.778–6.234). This was probably because the standard retreatment regimen, comprising four kinds of first-line drug combination regimen in initial treatment plus streptomycin, was mainly proposed based on the experiences of expert. Therefore, the Standard Retreatment Regimen recommended by WHO may not be appropriate for every PTB patient. More effective treatment regimen should be developed according to the characteristics and the condition of retreated PTB patients.

Our study showed that the risk score of drug resistance was 1 point, which corresponded to a higher risk of retreatment failure than drug-sensitive TB (OR 2.060, 95% CI 1.165–3.643). Consistent with these findings, a study from South Korea indicated that success rate for new patients with drug resistance (68.8%) was much higher than that of retreated TB patients (40.7%) [33]. Another study in China showed that the chance of treatment failure for MDR-TB was 4.7 times more than that in drug-sensitive patients [34].



Culture result after 2 months of treatment can be used as a comprehensive treatment effect indicator for patients after intensive treatment. Our study showed that positive culture after 2 months of treatment was an independent risk factor for treatment failure in retreated PTB patients, with a risk score of 2 points. Patients with positive culture were 2.498 times more likely to fail during treatment than those with negative results, which was consistent with the study of Zhou and co-workers [35]. Besides, our study found that the risk score of treatment failure in PTB patients with other type of retreatment was higher than patients who relapsed, with an OR of 2.081 (95% CI 1.057–4.096). This might be associated with definite microbiological diagnosis in patients with relapsed PTB, while the others who return, immigrate, or irregularly and irrationally use of anti-TB drugs over 1 month were more likely to be combined with other disease, such as HIV, lung, or heart disease, which could lead to immune function impairment and increase the risk of poor treatment outcome.

Our study also found that the risk score of low education level and low BMI (<18.5) were 2 and 1, respectively. The reason may be that lack of education and low BMI were associated with poor socioeconomic factors. Patients who had less awareness of health issues and self-care might delay in the diagnosis and treatment. Also patients with low education level will be more likely to misuse drug and discontinue drug use during treatment.

We acknowledged that this study had some limitations. First, our model may need to validate with a second cohort to strengthen our conclusions. Second, the study was performed with the data from China, thus the application of the model in other countries may require further examination. However, our study provides a good starting point for international studies on this topic, and our further study is also in progress.

## CONCLUSIONS

In summary, predictors of treatment failure for retreated PTB patients included drug susceptibility, BMI, level of education, previous treatment duration, location where first medicine was taken, retreatment type, treatment regimen, and culture result after two months of treatment. The Optimized Framingham risk model built with those risk factors was proven to be effective in predicting the treatment failure, which could improve early diagnosis of treatment failure in retreated PTB patients using risk scores,

especially when using standard treatment regimen. Our findings add novel insights for the prognosis and treatment of retreated PTB patients in China.

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The supplementary material for this article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0950268817000656>

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## DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

None.

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