



# Practices of therapeutic drug monitoring in tuberculosis: an international survey

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**Survey responses indicate that there is concern surrounding cost-effectiveness and the resources available in different settings to implement therapeutic drug monitoring in TB. Robust research is needed to better inform of the potential long-term benefits.** <https://bit.ly/34PFSfd>

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*To the Editor:*

Tuberculosis (TB) is still one of the top 10 causes of death in low and lower-middle income countries [1]. TB's long and complex treatment, side-effects, and development of resistant bacteria compromise treatment success. To improve treatment outcomes, therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) has been included in TB treatment guidelines [2–4] to be considered for specific situations in which there is documented or expected poor response to treatment, drug toxicity, or a lower drug concentration. Several strategies for implementation of TDM for programmatic use have been proposed to overcome barriers to widespread use of TDM [5, 6], including more accessible techniques such as dried blood spot analysis or saliva and urine testing [7], but uptake in programmatic care is still limited [8].

