



*Partnerships for performance
of a demonstration phase study
to assess the performance and utility
of the BACTEC™ MGIT™ 960 Mycobacterial Detection System
in a setting of high TB and HIV prevalence*



Impact and Cost-Effectiveness of Mycobacteria Growth Indicator Tube(MGIT) for Detection of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in HIV-Infected Adults in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This sub-study of the main THRIO study is a partnership of CREATE, FIND, Johns Hopkins Center for TB Research, THRIO and Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (FioCruz). Maria Cristina Silva Lourenço, is the director of the Instituto de Pesquisa Clínica Evandro Chagas lab at FioCruz which performs all of the related sputum tests.

MGIT Study Objectives

To estimate the incremental cost-effectiveness of MGIT (when used in HIV-infected Brazilian adults suspected of having TB)

To model the 10-year impact on TB incidence, prevalence, and mortality of MGIT (when used in HIV-infected Brazilian adults suspected of having TB)

Impact and Cost-Effectiveness of Mycobacteria Growth Indicator Tube(MGIT) for Detection of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in HIV-Infected Adults in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

MGIT outcome measures:

- Observed TB prevalence
- Incremental cost effectiveness ratio (\$/QALY) comparing MGIT diagnosis for all HIV-positive TB suspects against current practice
- Projected 10-year impact on TB incidence, prevalence, & mortality of MGIT diagnosis in HIV-positive patients (mathematical model)

3 Components:

Cross-sectional survey of TB prevalence

Longitudinal cohort study over THRio study period

Estimate TB incidence

Estimate MGIT laboratory performance characteristics

Cost-effectiveness and modeling analyses