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Azithromycin to prevent post-discharge morbidity and mortality in Kenyan children: A protocol for a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

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Azithromycin to prevent post-discharge morbidity and mortality in Kenyan as children: A protocol for a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

AZM to prevent post-discharge morbidity and mortality

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Child mortality due to infectious diseases remains unacceptably high in much of sub-Saharana Africa. Children who are bearied iron apprinted to prevent a portion leady with a post-discharge and following and fol Africa. Children who are hospitalized represent a particularly vulnerable population, both during and following & hospitalization. Children being discharged from hospital represent an accessible high-risk population in which

months discharged from 2 hospitals in western Kenya, in Kisii and Homa Bay, will be randomized to either 25-3 day course of azithromycin or placebo to determine whether a short-course of azithromycin reduces rates of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ re-hospitalization and/or death in the subsequent 6-month period. The primary analysis will be modified intention-to-treat and will compare the rates of re-hospitalization or death in children treated with azithromkin or placebo using Cox proportional hazard regression. The trial will also explore mechanistic questions including the effect of a short course of azithromycin on enteric and nasopharyngeal infections and cause-specific zehospitalizations. We will also identify clinical and host risk determinants of post-discharge morbidity and mortality. The emergence of antibiotic resistance among treated individuals and in a random subset of their primary caregivers will also be assessed and cost-effectiveness analyses performed to inform policy decisions.

Ethics and dissemination: Study procedures were reviewed and approved by the institutional review boat of the Kenya Medical Research Institute, the University of Washington, and the Kenyan Pharmacy and Pois Board. The study is being externally monitored by Westat[®] and a data safety and monitoring committee been assembled to monitor patient safety and evaluate the efficacy of the intervention. The results of this #ial will be published in peer-reviewed scientific journals and presented at relevant academic conferences an € € key stakeholders.

Trial registration number: NCT02414399

Key words: child mortality, antibiotic prophylaxis, post-discharge interventions

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

- Randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blinded design and intention-to-treat analysis plan will ensure unbiased treatment effect measure
- Comprehensive data are collected, including biological specimens for all child participants and a subset of adult caregivers, for analyses of mechanisms of post-discharge morbidity and mortality, as well as assessments of antibiotic resistance and cost-effectiveness
- Results will likely be generalizable due to the limited exclusion criteria, large sample size, and multiple study sites
- Causes of death and re-hospitalization may not be accurate due to limited availability of medical records and recall bias in caregiver report
- The primary endpoint of this study is a combined outcome of re-hospitalization and death, which, white improving statistical power, may present challenges for interpretation

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BACKGROUND

An estimated 3.5 million deaths occur annually in children less than 5 years of age in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), approximately 70% of which are due to infectious causes.[1] One-year mortality rates as high as \overline{z} 15% have been documented following hospital discharge in SSA, a rate that is 8-fold higher than similarly-\$\bar{2}\$. aged children in the community.[2-4] Children being discharged from hospital in SSA may represent an ? accessible high-risk population in which to target interventions to reduce mortality.

A single dose of azithromycin halved mortality rates in among Ethiopian children living in communites ± randomized to receive the antibiotic as part of a mass drug administration program.[5, 6] However, concerns a about the potential for the emergence of antimicrobial resistance, possible toxicity, and feasibility of delivery are barriers to community-wide distribution of antibiotics. Targeted antimicrobial interventions, including the use of cotrimoxazole among HIV-infected children and the use of amoxicillin or cefdinir among malnouris Red 9 children, have been shown to reduce mortality in these specific vulnerable populations.[7-10] Children who is have been recently hospitalized are a high-risk population in which targeted azithromycin distribution ready optimize benefit while reducing both individual and population level risks.

Among high-risk pediatric populations with history of recent illness, azithromycin may treat resideral and population level risks.

Among high-risk pediatric populations with history of recent illness, azithromycin may treat resideral and provide prophylaxis against infectious exposures during a provide prophylaxis against infectious exposures and many reduces against infectious exposures and many reduces against infectious exposures and many reduces against infectious exposures against a provide prophylaxis against infectious exposures against a provide prophylaxis against a provide prophylaxis against against a provide prophylaxis disease not eliminated during inpatient therapy, may provide prophylaxis against infectious exposures during a time of immune vulnerability following illness, and may reduce carriage of pathogenic organisms, incluming those associated with mucosal surface disruption, inflammation, and immune activation.

OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the primary objective of the primary objective objective objective of the primary objective objective objecti determine whether a 5-day course of azithromycin in children age 1 to 59 months discharged from hospitation western Kenya reduces rates of re-hospitalizations and/or death in the subsequent six months. The second western Kenya reduces rates of re-hospitalizations and/or death in the subsequent six months. objectives are (1) to evaluate possible mechanism(s) by which azithromycin may affect morbidity and mortaft \mathbb{R} by comparing reasons for re-hospitalization and prevalence of enteric and nasopharyngeal infections between the randomization arms; (2) to determine whether empiric administration of azithromycin at hospital dischaus 5 increases risk of antimicrobial resistance in commensal Escherichia coli (E. coli) and Streptocock pneumoniae (S. pneumoniae) isolates from treated children and their primary caregiver; (3) to ider correlates and intermediate markers of post-discharge mortality and hospital readmission; (4) to determine cost-effectiveness of post-discharge administration of a 5-day course of azithromycin in settings of varage antibiotic use, re-hospitalization rates, and mortality rates; and (5) to create a repository of steol, nasopharyngeal, and blood specimens from highly characterized, recently discharged children to be used to be address future research questions.

METHODS

Reporting of this study protocol has been verified in accordance with the SPIRIT (Standard Protogol Items for Randomized Trials) recommendations.

Eliaibility

Children age 1 to 59 months old weighing at least 2 kg and have been hospitalized and subseque at least 2 kg and have been hospitalized and subseque discharged and who are willing to participate will be eligible for inclusion. Children will be excluded if: of azithromycin is contraindicated (children taking or prescribed other macrolide antibiotics, such as erythromycin. or clarithromycin, or the protease inhibitor, lopinavir); they were admitted to hospital for a trauma, injury, birth defect; they do not plan to remain in the study site catchment area for at least 6 months; the legal by guardian does not provide consent; or if a sibling was enrolled in the Toto Bora Trial on the same day of discharge. Caregivers of potentially eligible children must be at least 18 years of age or classified as an emancipated minor and be willing to participate in the Adult Contact Cohort if randomly selected.

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Children will be recruited from the inpatient wards of Kisii Teaching & Referral and Homa Bay County Hospitals where study staff will accompany hospital staff on ward rounds to identify children being discharged মু each day. All discharged children, as determined by the onsite hospital clinicians, will be screened by study staff during working hours. If the caregiver is interested in participating and indicates consent for screening, the study staff will screen the child for eligibility, and if eligible, will obtain informed consent for study participation. Pavlinac et al_AZM to prevent post-discharge morbidity and mortality_BMJ Open_17Aug2017

Informed consent includes an explanation of the potential risks and benefits of the study and additional provision for use of participant data and samples for future studies, and will be conducted in the language of the respondent's choosing (English, Kiswahili, Kisii, or Luo). The parent or guardian (primary caregiver) must sign written informed consent (or provide a witnessed thumbprint if not literate) prior to enrollment.

Enrollment

Children will be enrolled at the time of discharge by the clinical staff. At enrollment, primary caregivers will be interviewed to assess demographic information, medical history, and detailed contact information for the child. Medical records will also be used to abstract information from the hospitalization (including presenting) diagnosis, medical management, length of stay, procedures performed, relevant medical history, physical examination, and laboratory data). All enrolled participants will undergo a physical examination performed by the study clinician, including measurement of height/length, weight, and mid-upper arm circumference (MU/NE), and of which will be measured three times. The height, weight, and MUAC of the caregiver will also be collected. HIV status will be obtained from medical records or from performed testing if records are available. Detailed home location and contact information will be collected to enable patient tracing.

Specimen collection

Specimens will be collected at enrollment (prior to study medication administration, as well as at 3 and 6-month follow-up visits). All children will also be asked to provide a whole stool for enteric pathogen identification and storage. Stool samples/swabs will be divided within one hour of collection for the following purposes: 1) placed in Cary-Blair for eventual bacterial culture (FecalSwab Cary-Blair Collection Transport SystemtTM, Copan Diagnostics), 2) immediately tested for *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium* using immunoassay (Quik ChekTM, Alere) and 3) placed in -80°C storage for future molecular determination pathogen or commensal flora and markers of gut function (whole stool for these purposes will be divided in two separate vials). If a child cannot produce whole stool, two flocked rectal swabs (Pedatric FLOQswab Copan Diagnostics) will be collected and one placed in Cary-Blair and the other stored in -80°C for future analyses.

One flocked swab (Nylon Flocked Dry Swabs, Copan Diagnostics) nasopharyngeal swab will also be collected from all enrolled children at each time point, immediately placed in skim milk, tryptone, glucose, glycerine (STGG) media, and frozen (-80°C) within 1 hour of collection for future S. pneumoniae culture. Primary caregivers in the Contact Cohort will also be asked to provide a stool sample (or 2 rectal swabs) and nasopharyngeal sample at each visit for testing and storage as described above.

Venous blood (up to 1 teaspoon [5mL]) will be collected from all enrolled children and caregivers enrolled in the Contact Cohort at each at each time point into EDTA tube and separated for the following purposes: 1) 0.5mL for immediate HIV-testing (if indicated according to Kenyan Ministry of Health guidelines), 2) 0.4mL for a thin malaria smear which will be stored at room temperature, 3) 0.4mL for a dried blood spot whole blood -80°C storage and eventual sickle cell testing and 4) 2-4mL for plasma and buffy coat isolation and -80°C storage.

Randomization

Block randomization (1:1) in random sized blocks of no more than 10, stratified by site, will be used. Frimary randomization will include allocation to the Contact Cohorts at a ratio of 1:5 (resulting in 150 per treatment arm). Each subject will be assigned a Patient Identification Number (PID), and the randomization code linking each PID to the allocated treatment will be maintained by the University of Washington Research Pharmacy. Study participants, investigators, the study staff, hospital clinicians, and persons involved in data management or analysis will remain blinded to the allocation group during all data collection phases of the study.

Intervention

Caregivers of enrolled children will be provided a 5-day course of oral suspension formulation azithromycin (Zithromax® from Pfizer, 10 mg/kg on day 1, followed by 5mg/kg/day on days 2-5) or identically appearing and tasting placebo at discharge. Dosing ranges were determined such that a given child would never be under-dosed and not over-dosed by more than 20% that the weight-specific intended dose (Table 1). The day 1 dose will be split in half and the first half administered first by study clinician (to be observed by the

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caregiver) followed by the second half administered by the caregiver under careful observation of the study staff. Caregivers will be provided with visual instructions in the language of their choosing (English, Kiswahili, Luo, Kisii).

Automated daily text message reminders will be sent for the four days following discharge and caregivers asked to respond with whether or not the child took the daily dose. The response text message will be free of charge to caregivers and caregivers will be reimbursed for each response at the final study visit. Caregivers are also asked to record each administered dose on the bottle and to return bottles at the 3 month follow-up visit.

Follow-up Procedures

All enrolled children and primary caregivers will be scheduled to return to the health facility at 3 and 6 months following collect clinical information samples. enrollment to and Anthropometric measurements will be obtained from all children and caregivers at both follow up visits (height/length, weight, MUAC) and caregivers will be asked about any hospitalizations occurring since the last time the child was seen by study staff. A flowchart of follow-up and sample collection is shown in Figure 5. Caregivers will be provided with 400KSH (approximately \$4USD) to cover the cost of their round-trip transportation.

Transportation cost will be reimbursed at each follow-up visit. If the participant does not return at their scheduled time, study

staff will attempt to make contact with the primary caregiver via cell phone; if no telephone number is provided in or if the participant cannot be reached, study staff will trace the child to the household within 2 weeks of the

scheduled follow-up time. During scheduled follow-up visits, study staff will use a standardized questionnaire to ascertain histage of recent illness/morbidity, post-discharge medication use including antibiotic treatment, and current condition of the child (any hospitalizations, admission and discharge date of any hospitalization, alive or dead, date of

death if applicable). If caregivers report a hospitalization, causes of admission, medication administration, and length of stay will be ascertained from both caregivers and medical records, when available.

Caregivers will be encouraged, at enrollment and at each subsequent contact, to bring the child to $\frac{1}{2}$ he $\frac{1}{2}$ study health facility at any time the child is sick. Study staff will triage children to the appropriate health facility staff and will conduct a brief unscheduled visit questionnaire to ascertain adverse event information. If #he3 unscheduled visit leads to a hospitalization, this will trigger the completion of a hospital admission form.

If at any point during follow-up a child dies, a verbal autopsy using the shortened Population Health Metrics Research Consortium questionnaire will be performed[13] If the death occurred in a hospital, data from 9 the hospital records, including cause of death, if available, will be abstracted. If a death certificate is available, cause(s) and timing of death will be abstracted.

Final causes of re-hospitalization and death will be determined after data collection is complete by an 3 independent adjudication committee comprised of clinicians specializing in pediatrics and infectious disease. Sources of cause of re-hospitalization (medical records and caregiver report) and causes of death (causes of cause of death (causes of death causes) automatically assigned from the verbal autopsy using SmartVA-Analyze [Tariff 2.0 Method][14], hospital records, or death certificates) will be presented to the adjudication committee for final cause assignment.

Laboratory procedures and specimen collection and storage

Stool (rectal swabs), nasopharyngeal swabs and blood will be collected as described above and undergo either immediate or future laboratory testing as described in Table 2. All biological samples will be collected by staff trained in biosafety and Good Clinical Laboratory Practice (GCLP). Samples will be ই processed in Kenya when technology is available at one of the following laboratories: Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) (Wellcome Trust or Centre for Microbiology Research [CMR]) or at the University of Nairobi (Microbiology Department). Metagenomic analyses and/or analyses that require technology not available in §

Weight (kg)	ycin dosing cha Day 1 dose (mL)	Day 2-5 dos (mL)
2.0	0.25 x 2	0.25
2.1-2.4	0.30 x 2	0.30
2.5-2.8	0.35 x 2	0.35
2.9-3.2	0.40 x 2	0.40 o
3.3-3.6	0.45 x 2	0.45 c
3.7-4.0	0.50 x 2	0.50 by
4.1-4.8	0.60 x 2	0.6 8
4.9-5.6	0.70 x 2	0.7 y ri
5.7-6.8	0.85 x 2	0.85 ع
6.9-8.0	1.0 x 2	1.0 inc l
8.1-9.6	1.2 x 2	1.2 u
9.7-11.2	1.4 x 2	1.4 fo
11.3-13.6	1.6 x 2	1.6 u
13.7-16.0	2.0 x 2	2.0 %
16.1-19.2	2.4 x 2	2.4 e
19.3-23.2	2.9 x 2	2.9
23.3-25.0	3.2 x 2	3.2

infection, the s for an evaluation	study staff will col on and treatment	University of Washington. If stool culture results report <i>Shigella</i> or Salmonella ntact the child's caregiver and encourage the caregiver to bring the child bac if the child is symptomatic.
Specimen	processing description Purpose	n. Tests Performed
Collected		P
Stool/ flocked rectal swabs	Bacterial ID and storage for AST	Fresh samples/rectal swabs will be cultured to identify Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacter, and Escherichia coli using standard microbiologic methods and biochemically confirmed using bioMérieux's API® strips. All Shigella, Salmonella, and Campylobacter isolates, as well as a random subset of E.coli isolates will undergo antimicrobial resistance testing using disc diffusion for the following antibiotics: amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (augmentin), ampicillin, azithromycin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, cefoxitin, gentamican, imipenem, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, ceftazidime/clavulanate (ESBE), cefotaxime/clavulanate (ESBL). Categorizations of susceptible, intermediate, and resistent will be determined using zone-size cut-offs outlined in CLSI interpretive standards (M100-S24 2014).
	Parasite detection	Fresh stool and rectal swabs will be tested for Giardia and Cryptosporidium using He
	Storage	immunoassay Giardia/ Cryptosporidium QUIK CHEK TM . Stool/ flocked swabs and colonies of <i>E.coli</i> , <i>Shigella</i> spp., <i>Salmonella</i> spp., <i>Campylobacte</i> r spp. will be stored at -80°C.
Nasopharyngeal Swabs	Bacterial isolation, storage, and resistance testing	Campylobacter spp. will be stored at -80°C. Streptococcus pneumoniae (S. pneumoniae) colonies will be isolated using standard microbiologic or molecular diagnostic protocols and susceptibility testing performed using standard microbiologic or molecular techniques. A random subset of S. pneumoniae isolates will undergo antimicrobial resistance testing using disc diffusion for the following antibiotism amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (Augmentin), ampicillin, azithromycin, chloramphenical ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, cefoxitin, gentamicin, imipenem, and trimethopring sulfamethoxazole. Categorizations of susceptible, intermediate, and resistant will determined using zone-size cut-offs outlined in CLSI interpretive standards M100-S24 2014 Back-up sample and S.pneumoniae colonies will be will be stored at -80°C. HIV testing will be performed per Kenyan National Guidelines and malaria microscopy performed using standard methods. Plasma and buffy coat will be stored at -80°C. Dried blood spots will be stored at room temperature.
	Storage	Back-up sample and S.pneumoniae colonies will be will be stored at -80°C.
	HIV and malaria	HIV testing will be performed per Kenyan National Guidelines and malaria microscopy
Blood	testing	0, -

caregiver interview, will be securely stored in files in the study offices at the study sites. Only pre-designated study staff will have access to the files. Data will be entered into an electronic database (Dacima® Electronic Data Capture) regularly by study staff. Access to the electronic database will be secured using passwerd protected accounts for study staff. Data reports of screening, enrollment, and exclusion totals will \(\frac{1}{2} \) be \(\frac{1}{2} \) disseminated to the study team on a weekly basis; reports including baseline demographic characteristics. laboratory results, adherence data, and serious adverse event summaries will be distributed to study ₹oinvestigators and data monitors quarterly. Data will be regularly queried to facilitate ongoing data cleaning.

Data Analysis

The primary study endpoint is a combined outcome of mortality and hospital readmission, as re-hospitalization is highly associated with risk of subsequent poor outcome. Do hospital readmission, as re-hospitalization is is highly associated with risk of subsequent poor outcome. Re-hospitalizations that are a continuation of # management from the previous hospitalization (such as elective blood transfusion) or that occur during enrollment procedures, due to a clinical deterioration post-discharge, will be excluded from the analysis. Loss to follow-up will be defined as non-attendance at both follow-up visits despite up to one month of active tracing

and no clear evidence of death.

Secondary endpoints include:

1. <u>Cause-specific re-hospitalizations</u> assessed by questionnaire (maternal recall of diagnosis) at day 90 and an analysis. day 180 follow-up visits and medical record review (discharge diagnosis). In cases when both sources are

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available, information from the medical record will be considered superior. Separate analyses will be performed for each diagnosis: diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, malnutrition, or malaria.

- performed for each diagnosis: diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, malnutrition, or malaria.

 2. Enteric pathogen carriage, operationalized as presence of a bacterial pathogen-Shigella species (spp.), according to the control of the control of
- 3. <u>Streptococcus pneumoniae (S. pneumoniae)</u> isolated from nasopharyngeal swab cultures at 90 and 180-6 day follow-up visits.
- 4. <u>Antimicrobial resistance</u>, specifically resistance to azithromycin, ampicillin, augmentin, trimethoprent sulfamethoxazole, in *E.coli* and *S. pneumoniae* isolates, and presence of ESBL in *E.coli* isolates, from easy 90 and day 180 samples.

<u>To compare rates of re-hospitalization and mortality in the 6 months following hospital discharge amæng 🕏 </u> Kenyan children receiving 5-day azithromycin vs. placebo. Primary analyses will be modified intent-to-telat 7 (mITT) based on randomization allocation to the 5-day course of azithromycin versus placebo. Cumulative incidence of death or first re-hospitalization will be compared between treatment groups using Cox proportional at the date of their first re-hospitalization, or at the date of hazards regression. Participants will be censored at the date of their first re-hospitalization, or at the date of death. Median time to hospitalization-free survival will be compared between randomization groups using Kaplan-Meier (K-M) survival analysis and associated log-rank test. If the baseline assessment of randomization reveals an imbalance in characteristics between the treatment groups, we will evaluate the variables as potential confounders in a sub-analysis secondary to the mITT. Potential baseline confounders be added stepwise in a multivariable Cox model and maintained in the model if adjustment changes the haz ratio by more than 10%. In per protocol analyses also secondary to the mITT, we will compare treatments effects in groups defined by self-reported adherence to the 5-day course of azithromycin (5 doses vs. 4) doses; ≥3 doses vs. <3 doses; >1 dose vs. 1 dose only). In addition, we will conduct Cox regression and 投廊♀ survival analyses for time to mortality and time to re-hospitalization as separate endpoints to understand intervention effects on these outcomes individually. The assumption of proportional hazards will be checked of all models using graphical methods including plotting a ln(-ln(S(t))) plot for each treatment group and assess the parallelism of the two lines and by plotting Schoenfeld residuals over time. If there is substantial missing covariate data, multiple imputation using the Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method will be used to impute covariate information. Missing outcome data (death or re-hospitalization) will not be imputed, but participate will be censored at the last follow-up visit therefore contributing some person-time to the analysis.

To evaluate possible mechanism(s) by which azithromycin may affect morbidity and mortality. By comparing reasons for re-hospitalization and change in prevalence of pathogen carriage between the randomization arms. To evaluate the association between azithromycin and the rates of cause-specific hospitalizations (hospitalization due to diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, malnutrition, or malaria) we will use Anderson-Gill proportional hazards modeling with previous re-hospitalizations included as time-dependent covariates in the model to capture the dependent structure of recurrence times. Because we will not have granularity in the time points other than 90-days and 6-months for assessment of pathogen carriage, we will not have compare the prevalence of a bacterial and parasitic pathogens (Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacter, Cryptosporidium, Giardia) at 90-days and 6 months by randomization arm using generalized estimating equations (GEE) with a Poisson link, exchangeable correlation structure, and will adjust for baseline presence of a bacterial pathogen. To determine whether an observed association between the intervention and pathogen carriage wanes over time, we will test the hypothesis that the prevalence ratios comparing carriage intervention arms are the same at the two follow-up time points using a chi-squared test.

To determine whether empiric administration of azithromycin at hospital discharge increases risk of antimicrobial resistance in commensal E. coli and pneumococcal isolates from treated children and their household contacts. Among children and adult household contacts in whom commensal E. coli and/or S. pneumoniae are isolated, we will compare the proportion of isolates resistant to azithromycin, ampicillin, augmentin, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, between randomization arms and Contact Cohorts for each arm, at 90-days and 6 months using GEE with a Poisson link and exchangeable correlation structure. A chi-gray and the structure is a poisson link and exchangeable correlation structure. A chi-gray squared test will be used to determine whether the association between intervention arm and antimicrobial resistance wanes over time. Because the likelihood of having a bacterial pathogen isolated may depend on baseline factors, including intervention arm, we will conduct secondary analyses utilizing propensity scores to be a secondary analyses utilizing propensity scores to be a secondary analyses utilizing propensity scores to be a secondary analyses.

account for the potential differential likelihood of having antimicrobial susceptibility testing performed, which will allow us to make inference to the entire study population and their contacts.

To identify correlates and intermediate markers of post-discharge mortality and hospital-readmission 🖫 among hospitalized children. Enrollment hospital admission diagnosis, indicators of malnutrition, age, HIV-\$\overline{\gamma}\$ exposure and HIV-infection status, sickle cell anemia, and randomization arm will be assessed in a multivariable Cox regression model to identify correlates of the primary endpoint of death and/or hospitalreadmission independent of the treatment effect. In addition, Cox regression models will also be built for \(\frac{1}{2}\) correlates of mortality and correlates of re-admission individually to understand distinct cofactors for each of of the correlates of mortality and correlates of re-admission individually to understand distinct cofactors for each of the correlates of re-admission individually to understand distinct cofactors for each of the correlates of re-admission individually to understand distinct cofactors for each of the correlates of re-admission individually to understand distinct cofactors for each of the correlates these outcomes.

To determine the cost-effectiveness of post-discharge administration of a 5-day course of azithromyইটো ই in settings of varying antibiotic use, re-hospitalization rates, and mortality rates. Costs analysis: We will assess the costs of all supplies, services and equipment necessary to implement the intervention (direct medical's costs). The perspective will be that of the healthcare provider, i.e. Kenya's Ministry of Health. Using W믦Oㅋ guidelines and its ingredients approach, we will quantify the resources and associated unit costs required to 2 deliver a 5-day course of azithromycin, organized in standard expenditure categories: personnel (salaries), 3 supplies including drugs, equipment, services, space and overhead. We will also measure the costs of severe child hospitalizations, the costs for the different types of personnel employed (e.g. nurses/doctors) and the time demanded from them for conducting the intervention.[15] When data are missing, they will be complemented by data extracted from the literature and other available sources. Full incremental costs will be derived, with a estimation of the potential healthcare cost-offset realized in avoiding severe hospitalizations. Costs will be derived, with a sextimation of the potential healthcare cost-offset realized in avoiding severe hospitalizations. measured in local currency (Kenyan Shilling) and converted into US\$. Our main metric will be cost per chief treated. Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA): we will develop a CEA mathematical model, and estimate incremental costs and cost-effectiveness for implementation of the intervention. The model will include ### \$\frac{1}{2} components: costs (described immediately above) and health benefits. The study will provide clinical outcor (mortality/morbidity) over a 6-month follow-up period. Subsequently, deaths averted, life-years saved disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be estimated. We will estimate: incremental costs and b) incremental cost-effectiveness of the intervention vs. status quo. Incremental costs are the net sum of the costs to implement the intervention compared with status quo, and the costs average due to the decrease in severe child hospitalizations. *Incremental cost-effectiveness* ratios (ICERs) will estimated as cost per death averted, cost per life-year saved, and cost per DALY averted. We will use received estimates of disability weights for estimation of DALYs.[16, 17] Short-term (over study follow-up i.e. 6 mons s) and longer-term time horizons (extrapolated to 1, 5, and 10 years) will be used. DALYs and costs will be discounted at 3% per year, consistent with CEA guidelines (undiscounted results will also be presented). Sources of uncertainty in the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivity analysis. [18, \frac{3}{2}9] Finally, we will compare our findings to CEA estimates for other health interventions in sub-Saharan Africa. 20, 21]

Data and Safety Monitoring

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A Data Safety and Monitoring Committee (DSMC) was established at study initiation to monitor severe adverse events (SAEs) and to evaluate the statistical analysis plan and associated stopping rules. The DS酚C는 includes expertise in clinical trials, statistics, child mortality assessment, ethics, and pediatric care in resource of limited settings. Adverse events will be monitored by the DSMC. Monthly adverse event summaries will be sent = to the DSMC safety officer and individual-child SAE forms, which include detailed medication history to be evaluate possible drug interactions, will be sent to the safety officer per request. Each SAE will be assigned the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the SAE will be assigned the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the safety of the SAE will be assigned to the safety of the saf plausibility of relatedness to study drug by study Pls. The data will not be presented by intervention group a unless requested by DSMB safety officer. These reports will be descriptive (no statistical analyses). The DSMC will make recommendations regarding any imbalances in safety outcomes.

ke recommendations regarding any impalances in safety outcomes. A single interim analysis for re-hospitalization-free survival will be prepared by the study statistician ຫຼື using O'Brien-Fleming boundaries for benefit and harm when 50% of expected person time (350 child-years) has been accrued. Assuming 157 events will be available at half of the person-time accrual, a z-score critical. value of 2.797, or p-value < 0.005, from a Kaplan Meier log-rank test will determine the cut-off of statistical significance. A symmetric boundary will be used for benefit and harm. The DSMC will review this analysis and \$\frac{1}{5}\$. make a determination about study continuation. Futility will not be a basis for stopping rules because of the trials' value in understanding mechanisms of post-discharge worsening and antibiotic resistance. Assuming the se

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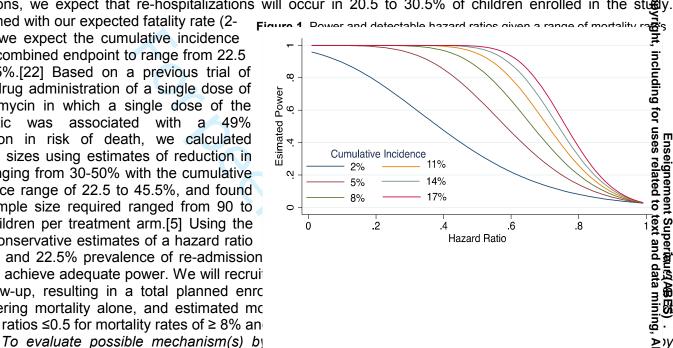
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DSMC decides to continue the trial after the interim analysis, an alpha of 0.045 will be used as the statistica significance boundary at the final analysis.

Statistical Power

To compare rates of re-hospitalization and mortality in the 6 months following hospital discharge among Kenyan children receiving 5-day azithromycin vs. placebo. The total sample size required was calculated for the primary endpoint of time to death or hospital re-admission within the 6 month post-discharge per 3d, assuming an alpha level of 0.05, power of 0.80, and a ratio of treatment to placebo random assignment of \$1.8 In SSA, it is estimated that 2-15% of children aged less than 5 years died within 6 months of hospital discha and 15.5% of children who survived discharge from the district mospital
diagnosis within 6-months[2, 4, 22] Assuming that an additional 5-10% of children are re-admitted for other sconditions, we expect that re-hospitalizations will occur in 20.5 to 30.5% of children enrolled in the study. Combined with our expected fatality rate (2-15%), we expect the cumulative incidence of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[22] Based on a previous trial of to 45.5%.[22] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[22] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[22] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[22] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[22] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[22] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[22] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[22] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[22] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[22] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[22] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[23] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[24] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[25] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.[25] Based on a previous trial of the combined endpoint to range from 25.5% to 45.5% to

antibiotic was associated with a 49% reduction in risk of death, we calculated sample sizes using estimates of reduction in risk ranging from 30-50% with the cumulative incidence range of 22.5 to 45.5%, and found the sample size required ranged from 90 to 550 children per treatment arm.[5] Using the most conservative estimates of a hazard ratio of 0.70 and 22.5% prevalence of re-admission arm) to achieve adequate power. We will recruit to follow-up, resulting in a total planned enro considering mortality alone, and estimated mc hazard ratios ≤0.5 for mortality rates of ≥ 8% an



comparing reasons for re-hospitalization and prevalence of pathogen carriage between the randomization arms. We calculated the minimum detectable association between treatment arm and cause-specific $\bar{\pm}$ ehospitalizations (hospitalization due to diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, malnutrition, or malaria vs. diny other) among enrolled children, assuming an alpha level of 0.05, power of 0.80, and a ratio of treatment to ₹ placebo of 1:1. Based on data from Kenya, re-hospitalization rates due to specific causes ranged fights approximately 0.5% to 5.7% in the 6 month post-discharge period.[4] By not conditioning on the child having the same diagnosis as the initial hospitalization, we expect the cumulative incidence of cause-specific \(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} e - \frac{2}{3} \) hospitalizations to range from 2.5% to 10%. With this range of outcome rates, we will be able to detect haz in the range of outcome rates, we will be able to detect haz in the range of outcome rates, we will be able to detect haz in the range of outcome rates, we will be able to detect haz in the range of outcome rates. ratios of 0.48 to 0.70 for the effect of azithromycin on specific severe morbidities.

We expect 56% of children in the placebo group to have S. pneumoniae isolated from nasopharynce al each time point.[23-25] Based on prevalences of Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacter, Cryptosporidiem, Giardia among asymptomatic children in Western Kenya, we expect 10% of children in the placebo group to expect 10% of c have a bacterial pathogen isolated at each time point, resulting in ≥80% power to detect differences in enterice pathogen prevalences of 0.67 (1.49) at each time point.[26]

To determine whether empiric administration of azithromycin at hospital discharge increases risk of antimicrobial resistance in commensal E. coli and pneumococcal isolates from treated children and their household contacts. We will select a random selection of 400 E. coli and 400 S. pneumoniae isolates (200 per S arm) for β-lactam and macrolide resistance testing at each timepoint. We will also store all S. pneumoniae, E. a coli isolates and other isolated bacteria from stool for potential future testing in the event that resistance prevalence is lower than expected. As shown in Table 3, we will have > 80% power to detect prevalence ratios \(\overline{5} \)

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> 1.1, with an ability to detect the smallest effect sizes when the prevalence of resistance in the placebo group is highest.

We will enroll 300 adults in the Contact Cohort for E. coli and S. pneumoniae isolation. We expect E.coli to be isolated from all adults and S.pnuemoniae isolated from between 5-55%.[23, 27, 28] Assuming an alpha of .05, a 1:1 ratio of testable isolates, and a prevalence of resistance of 50% in the placebo arm, we will have 80% power to detect a 1.4-fold higher prevalence to 1.9-fold higher resistance prevalence in the contacts of azithromycin-treated children.

To identify correlates and intermediate markers of post-discharge mortality and hospital-readmission

eumoniae isc	olates r					and	200 S.
Table 3. Power (%) to detect prevalence ratios of macrolide and β-lactamase resistance in 200 <i>E.coli</i> and 200 <i>S. pneumoniae</i> isolates per treatment group Resistance prevalence (%) in placebo group							
Resistance Prevalence (%) 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 atting a 20%	10	20	30	40	50	60	70 P
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70	>99	>99	>99	>99	98	55	rig
	. 00	>00	>00	>00	\00	00	64 3

among hospitalized Kenyan children. Conservatively estimating a 20% loss-to-follow-up rate in the RCT and cumulative incidence of death or re-hospitalization of 22.5%, we will have >80% power to detect hazard rates ≥1.3 between correlates and the outcome with exposure prevalences of ≥20% or more and hazard ratios ≥ for exposure prevalences <20%.

Study timeline

The trial began on June 28, 2016 and participant recruitment and follow-up will continue over a

month period, with anticipated final follow-up visit(s) occurring in June 2019. Primary analyses will be completely by February 2020.

Potential Challenges and Limitations

In order to ensure adequate power to detect a discernable clinically relevant difference between strong groups in the primary outcome, we have combined hospital readmission with death. Preliminary studies as suggest that sufficient numbers of children will reach this combined outcome. However, we have incorporated an interim analysis by the DSMP to review the account data and the primary analysis by the DSMP to review the account data and the primary analysis by the DSMP to review the account data and the primary analysis by the DSMP to review the account data and the primary analysis by the DSMP to review the account data and the primary analysis by the DSMP to review the account data and the primary analysis by the DSMP to review the account data and the primary analysis by the pr an interim analysis by the DSMB to review the accrued data and an adapted sample size could be considered as if the combined event frequency is less than predicted. It is possible that since most children receive antibio ₫₫ 3 if during hospitalization, the benefit anticipated with the use of azithromycin based on previous trials of mass drug administration will not be observed. However, most hospitalized children are treated with penicilliss, cephalosporins, gentamicin, or cotrimoxazole while in hospital and the broad spectrum of activity (including malaria prevention) and long half-life of azithromycin suggest that there may be additive treatment and or ? prophylactic benefit. Interim analysis will allow us to determine whether children receiving specific ages to during inpatient treatment are less likely to benefit and will allow us to adapt our study design, sample size or $\frac{1}{2}$ approach if necessary. After discharge, it is difficult to ensure adherence with the full 5-day treatment course. We will measure adherence using three different measures (text message responses, bottle check boxes, and caregiver-report at follow-up visits). In addition, the mortality benefit of azithromycin observed in Ethiopia was o from a single dose and in this study the first dose will be directly observed [5] While relying on caregiver report of mortality and morbidity may lead to bias due to outcome misclassification, this misclassification should \(\frac{1}{2} \) of \(\frac{1}{2} \) differ between randomization arms and therefore will be non-differential. Further hospital records will be used → when available to determine diagnoses. Finally, resistance prevalence may be lower than predicted, limiting is power to detect clinically relevant differences in resistance prevalence between the intervention arms. We will s store all isolates in the event that a greater number of isolates are needed for antimicrobial resistance testing.

Regulatory Authorities
This study has received IRB approval by the University of Washington Human Subjects Division (HSD), KEMRI Scientific and Ethics Review Unit (SERU), and the Kenya Pharmacy and Poisons Board. The clinical trial is also registered with clinicaltrials.gov (NCT02414399). Any modifications to the study protocol or consent materials will be submitted for approval all regulatory authorities before implementation. Westat® will provide external clinical, pharmacy, and laboratory monitoring.

Dissemination

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Results of this study will be disseminated by publication in a peer-reviewed scientific journal, presented a relevant academic conferences, and amongst participating partners and health facilities in Kenya.

Author's contributions

JLW, PBP, GJS, BAR, BOS, and RN conceived of this trial and developed of this study protocol. JLW and BOS are study co-Principal Investigators and PBP is the Project Director; BAR oversaw the statistical analyses a plans; JBB developed the CEA plan; KDT developed procedures for ascertaining and reporting SAEs; C∄M ≥ developed procedures related to blood specimen procedures and drug adherence measurement. GJS, CAM, E RN, and PBP provide scientific expertise. RLB and MA are involved in collection and management of the data and the scientific expertise. MA and PBP coordinate and oversee implementation of all clinical study procedures and SK with assista from DR oversees all laboratory procedures. All authors contributed to the development of this manusogipt and/or study procedures, and to reading and approving the final version for publication.

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data mining, Al training, and similar technologies

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Competing interests statement

None of the authors or study co-investigators have any competing interests to declare.

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SPIRIT 2013 Checklist: Recommended items to address in a clinical trial protocol and related documents*

Section/item	Item No	Description Description	Addressed on page number
Administrative inf	formatio	paded fr prieur (A nd data	
Title	1	Descriptive title identifying the study design, population, interventions, and, if a because able, trial acronym	
Trial registration	2a	Trial identifier and registry name. If not yet registered, name of intended registry	
	2b	All items from the World Health Organization Trial Registration Data Set	
Protocol version	3	Date and version identifier	
Funding	4	Sources and types of financial, material, and other support	
Roles and	5a	Names, affiliations, and roles of protocol contributors	
responsibilities	5b	Name and contact information for the trial sponsor	
	5c	Role of study sponsor and funders, if any, in study design; collection, management, analysis, and interpretation of data; writing of the report; and the decision to submit the report for publication, including whether they will have ultimate authority over any of these activities	
	5d	Composition, roles, and responsibilities of the coordinating centre, steering commentee, endpoint adjudication committee, data management team, and other individuals or groups were seeing the trial, if applicable (see Item 21a for data monitoring committee)	

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Introduction

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	Introduction		9170 or	
	Background and rationale	6a	Description of research question and justification for undertaking the trial, including summary of relevant studies (published and unpublished) examining benefits and harms for each intervention	
		6b	Explanation for choice of comparators Explanation for choice of comparators	
	Objectives	7	Specific objectives or hypotheses	
) 2	Trial design	8	Description of trial design including type of trial (eg, parallel group, crossover, parallel group), allocation ratio, and framework (eg, superiority, equivalence, noninferiority, example group)	
1 5	Methods: Participa	ants, inte	erventions, and outcomes	
5 7 3	Study setting	9	Description of study settings (eg, community clinic, academic hospital) and list countries where data will be collected. Reference to where list of study sites can be obtained	
)]	Eligibility criteria	10	Inclusion and exclusion criteria for participants. If applicable, eligibility criteria for study centres and individuals who will perform the interventions (eg, surgeons, psychotherapists)	
<u>2</u> 3 4	Interventions	11a	Interventions for each group with sufficient detail to allow replication, including and when they will be administered	
5 7 8		11b	Criteria for discontinuing or modifying allocated interventions for a given trial participant (eg, drug dose	
)) 		11c	Strategies to improve adherence to intervention protocols, and any procedure for monitoring adherence (eg, drug tablet return, laboratory tests)	
<u>2</u> 3		11d	Relevant concomitant care and interventions that are permitted or prohibited during the trial	

Outcomes

Primary, secondary, and other outcomes, including the specific measurement variable (eg, systolic blood pressure), analysis metric (eg, change from baseline, final value, time to event), nthoo of aggregation (eg, median, proportion), and time point for each outcome. Explanation of the clinical relevance of chosen efficacy and harm outcomes is strongly recommended

Participant timeline

Time schedule of enrolment, interventions (including any run-ins and washouts), ﷺ sessments, and visits for ______ participants. A schematic diagram is highly recommended (see Figure)

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collected for participants who discontinue or deviate from intervention protocols

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Consent or assent

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Who will obtain informed consent or assent from potential trial participants or authorised surrogates, and

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Azithromycin to prevent post-discharge morbidity and mortality in Kenyan children: A protocol for a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial (the Toto Bora trial)

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children: A protocol for a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial (the

Toto Bora trial)

Running head:

AZM to prevent post-discharge morbidity and mortality

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Child mortality due to infectious diseases remains unacceptably high in much of sub-Saharan and Africa. Children who are homitalized represent an acceptably high in much of sub-Saharan and Africa. Children who are homitalized represent an acceptably high in much of sub-Saharan and Africa. Children who are homitalized represent an acceptably high in much of sub-Saharan and Africa. Children who are homitalized represent an acceptably high in much of sub-Saharan and Africa. Africa. Children who are hospitalized represent an accessible population at particularly high-risk of death, both & during and following hospitalization. Hospital discharge may be a critical time point at which targeted use of antibiotics could reduce morbidity and mortality in high-risk children.

Methods and analysis: In this randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial (Toto Bora), 1400 childen aged 1 to 59 months discharged from 2 hospitals in western Kenya, in Kisii and Homa Bay, will be randomized to either a 5-day course of azithromycin or placebo to determine whether a short-course of azithromycin \(\frac{9}{2} \) reduces rates of re-hospitalization and/or death in the subsequent 6-month period. The primary analysis wiltoe modified intention-to-treat and will compare the rates of re-hospitalization or death in children treated with 7 azithromycin or placebo using Cox proportional hazard regression. The trial will also evaluate the effect of a ? short course of azithromycin on enteric and nasopharyngeal infections and cause-specific morbidities. We will also identify risk factors for post-discharge morbidity and mortality and subpopulations most likely to be from post discharge aptibiotic use. Antibiotic resistance in Escherichia celi and Strentoscous programmers. from post-discharge antibiotic use. Antibiotic resistance in Escherichia coli and Streptococcus pneumor among enrolled children and their primary caregivers will also be assessed and cost-effectiveness analyses performed to inform policy decisions.

Ethics and dissemination: Study procedures were reviewed and approved by the institutional review boards of the Kenya Medical Research Institute, the University of Washington, and the Kenyan Pharmacy and Pois Board. The study is being externally monitored and a data safety and monitoring committee has been 3 assembled to monitor patient safety and to evaluate the efficacy of the intervention. The results of this trial published in peer-reviewed scientific journals and presented at relevant academic conferences and to stakeholders.

Trial registration number: NCT02414399

Trial registration number: NCT02414399

Key words: child mortality, Toto Bora, targeted empiric antibiotic therapy, post-discharge interventions

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

Strengths

- Randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blinded design and modified intention-to-treat analysis will ensure unbiased treatment effect measure
- Comprehensive data are collected, including biological specimens for all child participants and a subset of adult caregivers, for analyses of mechanisms of post-discharge morbidity and mortality, subsets of children most likely to benefit from the antibiotic, as well as assessments of antibiotic resistance and ∃ cost-effectiveness
- Results will likely be generalizable due to the limited exclusion criteria, large sample size, and multip study sites

Limitations

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- Causes of death and re-hospitalization may be misclassified due to limited availability of medical records and recall bias in caregiver report
- The primary endpoint of this study is a combined outcome of re-hospitalization and death, which, while improving statistical power, may present challenges for interpretation
- Children in both intervention arms may receive other antibiotics over the course of follow-up

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BACKGROUND

An estimated 3.5 million deaths occur annually in children less than 5 years of age in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), approximately 70% of which are due to infectious causes. Children who were recently লু hospitalized have mortality rates 6 to 8-fold higher than similarly-aged children from the same community.¹ Post-discharge mortality rates as high as 15% have been documented in the 12 months following discharge, % with mortality risk remaining elevated up to two years post-discharge. 4-8 Children who are very young, 3 malnourished, or HIV-infected are at particularly high risk of post-discharge mortality within the 3 months : following discharge. 1-4 6-8 Children being discharged from hospital in SSA may represent an accessible highrisk population in which to target interventions to reduce mortality and morbidity.

Targeted antibiotic interventions, including the use of cotrimoxazole among HIV-infected children and the use of amoxicillin or cefdinir among children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), have been shown to \$\frac{9}{2}\$ reduce morbidity and mortality in these specific vulnerable populations. 9-12 Other trials of targeted antibiotic Ese 8 in vulnerable populations, including cotrimoxazole in HIV-exposed uninfected (HEU) children and in children 7 with SAM, have failed to demonstrate a mortality benefit. 13 14 In contrast, non-targeted mass day 3 administration of a single dose of azithromycin halved mortality rates among Ethiopian children living in 3 communities randomized to receive the antibiotic. 15 16 Concerns about the potential emergence of antibiotic resistance, possible toxicity, and feasibility of delivery are barriers to the non-targeted antibiotic distribution strategies.

A short-course of azithromycin given to children with recent severe illness being discharged from a hospital may optimize benefit while reducing both individual and population level risks. Azithromycin reduce post-discharge morbidity and mortality through infection related mechanisms such as treating a reduce post-discharge morbidity and mortality through intection related mechanisms cost.

undiagnosed, incompletely treated or nosocomial infections or by protecting against new or recrudes cost. by anti-inflammatory and/or immunomodulatory effects.

OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT) is determine whether a 5-day course of azithromycin in children age 1 to 59 months discharged from hospita western Kenya reduces rates of re-hospitalizations and/or death in the subsequent six months. The secondary objectives are (1) to evaluate possible mechanism(s) by which azithromycin may affect morbidity and morta by comparing reasons for re-hospitalization and prevalence of enteric and nasopharyngeal infections between the randomization arms; (2) to determine whether empiric administration of azithromycin at hospital dischatge increases risk of antibiotic resistance in commensal Escherichia coli (E. coli) and Streptococcus pneumonae (S. pneumoniae) isolates from treated children and their primary caregiver; (3) to identify correlates and their primary caregiver; (4) to identify correlates and their primary caregiver; (5) to identify correlates and their primary caregiver; (6) to identify caregiver (6) intermediate markers of post-discharge mortality and hospital readmission; (4) to determine the continuous effectiveness of post-discharge administration of a 5-day course of azithromycin in settings of varying antibietic. use, re-hospitalization rates, and mortality rates; and (5) to create a repository of stool, nasopharyngeal, and blood specimens from highly characterized, recently discharged children, half of whom are treated with azithromycin, to be used to address future research questions.

METHODS

Reporting of this study protocol has been verified in accordance with the SPIRIT (Standard Protogol. Items for Randomized Trials) recommendations.

Eligibility

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Children age 1 to 59 months old weighing at least 2 kg who have been hospitalized, and subsequently discharged, will be eligible for inclusion. Caregivers of potentially eligible children must be at least 18 years of age or classified as an emancipated minor and be willing to participate in the Contact Cohort if randomly m selected. Children will be excluded if: azithromycin is contraindicated (children taking or prescribed other. macrolide antibiotics, such as erythromycin or clarithromycin, or the protease inhibitor, lopinavir); they were admitted to hospital for a trauma, injury, or a birth defect; they do not plan to remain in the study site catchment area for at least 6 months; the legal guardian does not provide consent; or if a sibling was enrolled in the trial is on the same day of discharge.

Children will be recruited from the inpatient wards of Kisii Teaching & Referral and Homa Bay County Hospitals where study staff will accompany hospital staff on ward rounds to identify children being discharged \overline{z} each day. All discharged children, as determined by the onsite hospital clinicians, will be screened by study \$\frac{\pi}{8}\$ staff during working hours. If the caregiver is interested in participating and indicates consent for screening, the study staff will screen the child for eligibility, and if eligible, will obtain informed consent for study participation. Informed consent includes an explanation of the potential risks and benefits of the study and additional is provision for use of participant data and samples for future studies, and will be conducted in the language of € the respondent's choosing (English, Kiswahili, Kisii, or Luo). The parent or guardian (primary caregiver) mast

sign written informed consent (or provide a witnessed thumbprint if not literate) prior to enrollment.

Enrollment

Children will be enrolled at the time of discharge by the clinical staff. At enrollment, primary caregivers will be interviewed to assess demographic information, medical history, and detailed contact information for the child (Table 1). Medical records will also be used to abstract information from the hospitalization (including 1) presenting diagnosis medical management length of stay, procedures performed relevant medical history. presenting diagnosis, medical management, length of stay, procedures performed, relevant medical histery physical examination, and laboratory data). All enrolled participants will undergo a physical examination performed by the study clinician, including measurement of height (in children ≥ 24 months), length (in children <24 months), weight, and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), each of which will be measured three times HIV status will be obtained from medical records or from performed testing if records are not availa Detailed home location and contact information will be collected to enable patient tracing.

Enrollment visit (hospital discharge)
Questionnaire of sociodemographic, clinical history, treatments prescribed in hospital and at discharge, hospitalization costs, dietary factors, household factors, and environmental exposures Physical exam Anthropometry Abstraction of medical records (if re-hospitalized) Verbal autopsy (or abstracted medical records) Heel/finger prick (HIV and malaria) Stool collection (Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacter, Escherichia coli, Cryptosporidium, and Giardia) Nasopharyngeal swab collection (Streptococcus

Specimen collection

nen collection
Specimens will be collected at enrollment (prior to study medication administration, as well as at 3 and 5 6-month follow-up visits). All children will also be asked to provide a whole stool for enteric pathogen identification and storage. Stool samples will be divided within one hour of collection for the following purposes: 로 1) placed in Cary-Blair for eventual bacterial culture (FecalSwab Cary-Blair Collection and Transport SystemtTM, Copan Diagnostics), 2) immediately tested for Giardia and Cryptosporidium using the immunoassay (Quik Chek[™], Alere) and 3) placed in -80°C storage for future molecular determination of ₹ pathogen or commensal flora and markers of gut function (whole stool for these purposes will be divided into 5 two separate vials). If a child cannot produce whole stool, two flocked rectal swabs (Pedatric FLOQswab™,

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Copan Diagnostics) will be collected and one placed in Cary-Blair and the other stored in -80°C for future analyses.

One flocked dry nasopharyngeal swab (Copan Diagnostics) will also be collected from all enrolled 5 children at each time point, immediately placed in skim milk, tryptone, glucose, and glycerine (STGG) media, a and frozen (-80°C) within 1 hour of collection for future S. pnuemoniae culture. 17 18 Primary caregivers in the Contact Cohort will also be asked to provide a stool sample (or 2 rectal swabs) and nasopharyngeal sample at 3 each visit for testing and storage as described above.

Venous blood (up to 1 teaspoon [5mL]) will be collected from all enrolled children and caregivers enrolled in the Contact Cohort at each at each time point into EDTA tube and separated for the following purposes: 1) 0.5mL for immediate HIV-testing (if indicated according to Kenyan Ministry of Health guidelines), 3 2) 0.4mL for a thin malaria smear which will be stored at room temperature, 3) 0.4mL for a dried blood spot, and 4) 2-4mL for plasma and buffy coat isolation and -80°C storage.

Randomization

mization

Block randomization (1:1) in random sized blocks of no more than 10, stratified by site, will be used. 97 y randomization will include allocation to the Contact Cohorts at a ratio of 1:5 (2001). Primary randomization will include allocation to the Contact Cohorts at a ratio of 1.5 (resulting in 150 per 2 treatment arm). Each subject will be assigned a Patient Identification Number (PID), and the randomization code linking each PID to the allocated treatment will be generated by a designated statistician and maintained by the University of Washington Research Pharmacy. Study participants, investigators (other than the statistician), the study staff, hospital clinicians, and persons involved in data management or analysis with a statistic content of the statisti remain blinded to the allocation group during all data collection phases of the study.

atistician), the study staff, hospital clinicians, and persons involuding all data collection phase tervention Caregivers of enrolled children will be provided a 5-day			ated.
cithromycin (Zithromax® from Pfizer, 10 mg/kg on day 1, followed opearing and tasting placebo at discharge. Identically appearing	d by 5mg/kg/da	y on days 2-	5) or identical
ppearing and tasting placebo at discharge. Identically appearing	g bottles will be	e pre-labelle	d with the निर्देश
osing ranges were determined such that a given child would never an 20% of the weight-specific intended dose (Table 2). The day			
Iministered by the study clinician (to be observed by the	i dose will be	Spiit iii iiaii a	ווט נווכ ווואנושמו (בים
regiver) followed by the second half administered by the	Table 2. Azithrom	ycin dosing cha	rt by child weight
regiver under careful observation of the study staff. Caregivers	Weight (kg)	(mL)	(mL)
Il be provided with visual instructions in the language of their	2.0	0.25 x 2	0.25
oosing (English, Kiswahili, Luo, Kisii). Automated daily text message drug administration	2.1-2.4	0.30 x 2	0.30 <u>a</u>
minders will be sent for the four days following discharge and	1 dose will be Table 2. Azithrom Weight (kg) 2.0 2.1-2.4 2.5-2.8 2.9-3.2 3.3-3.6 3.7-4.0 4.1-4.8 4.9-5.6 5.7-6.8 6.9-8.0 8 1-9 6	0.35 x 2	0.35
regivers asked to respond with whether or not the child took	2.9-3.2	0.40 x 2	0.40
e daily dose. The response text message will be free of charge	3.3-3.6	0.45 x 2	0.45 <u>a</u>
caregivers and caregivers will be reimbursed for each sponse at the final study visit. Caregivers are also asked to	3.7-4.0	0.50 x 2	0.50
cord each administered dose on the bottle and to return bottles	4.1-4.8	0.60 x 2	0.6 g
the 3 month follow-up visit.	4.9-5.6	0.70 x 2	0.7
ollow-up Procedures	5.7-6.8	0.85 x 2	0.85
All enrolled children and primary caregivers will be	6.9-8.0	1.0 x 2	1.0
,	8.1-9.6	1.2 x 2	1.2
llowing enrollment to collect clinical information and samples. Inthropometric measurements will be obtained from all children	9.7-11.2	1.4 x 2	1.4
d caregivers at both follow up visits (height/length, weight,	11.3-13.6	1.6 x 2	1.6
UAC) and caregivers will be asked about any hospitalizations	13.7-16.0	2.0 x 2	2.0
ccurring since the last time the child was seen by study staff. aregivers will be provided with 400KSH (approximately \$4USD)	16.1-19.2	2.4 x 2	2.4
cover the cost of their round-trip transportation.	19.3-23.2	2.9 x 2	2.9
Transportation cost will be reimbursed at each follow-up	23.3-25.0	3.2 x 2	3.2
sit. If the participant does not return at their scheduled time,			

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study staff will attempt to make contact with the primary caregiver via cell phone; if no telephone number is provided, or if the participant cannot be reached, study staff will trace the child to the household within 2 weeks of the scheduled follow-up time.

During scheduled follow-up visits, study staff will use a standardized questionnaire to ascertain history a of recent illness/morbidity, post-discharge medication use including antibiotic treatment, and current condition of the child (any hospitalizations, admission and discharge date of any hospitalization, vital status, date of death if applicable). If caregivers report a hospitalization, causes of admission, medication administration, cost of admission, and length of stay will be ascertained from both caregivers and medical records, when available.

Caregivers will be encouraged, at enrollment and at each subsequent contact, to bring the child to the subsequent contact, and the subsequent contact, the subsequent contact contac study health facility at any time the child is sick. Study staff will triage children to the appropriate health facility staff and will conduct a brief unscheduled visit questionnaire to ascertain adverse event information. If he unscheduled visit leads to a hospitalization, this will trigger the completion of a hospital admission form.

If at any point during follow-up a child dies, a verbal autopsy using the Population Health Metacs 7 Research Consortium Shortened Verbal Autopsy Questionnaire. 19 If the death occurred in a hospital, data from \$2.000. the hospital records, including cause of death, if available, will be abstracted. If a death certificate is availage, cause(s) and timing of death will be abstracted.

Final causes of re-hospitalization and death will be determined after data collection is complete by independent adjudication committee comprised of clinicians specializing in pediatrics and infectious disease. Sources of cause of re-hospitalization (medical records and caregiver report) and causes of death (causes automatically assigned from the verbal autopsy using SmartVA-Analyze [Tariff 2.0 Method]²⁰, hospital reco or death certificates) will be presented to the adjudication committee for final cause assignment.

Laboratory Procedures

Stool (rectal swabs), nasopharyngeal swabs and blood will be collected as described above कि 🛱 undergo either immediate or future laboratory testing as described in Table 3. All biological samples will \$€€ collected by staff trained in biosafety and Good Clinical Laboratory Practice (GCLP). Samples will 30% processed in Kenya when technology is available at the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) Wellcon Trust or Centre for Microbiology Research [CMR]. Metagenomic analyses and/or analyses that reque technology not available in Kenya will be performed at the University of Washington. If stool culture results report Shigella or Salmonella infection, the study staff will contact the child's caregiver and encourage caregiver to bring the child back for an evaluation and potential treatment if the child is symptomatic.

- Cnaoiman	Durness	Tooks Boyformed	<u>≅.</u>
Collected	ruipose	rests renormed	ning
Stool/ flocked rectal swabs	Bacterial ID and storage for AST	rests Performed Fresh samples/rectal swabs will be cultured to identify Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobac and Escherichia coli (E.coli) using standard microbiologic methods and biochemically confirmed using bioMérieux's API® strips. All Shigella, Salmonella, and Campylobacter isolates, as well as a random subset of E.coli isolates will undergo antibiotic resistance testing using disc diffusion for the following antibiotics: amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (augmentin), ampicillin, azithromycin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, cefoxitin, gentamicin, imipenem, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, ceftazidime/clavulanate (ESBL), cefotaxime/clavulanate (ESBL). Categorizations of susceptible, intermediate, and resistant will be determined using zone-size cut-offs outline Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) interpretive standards.	l and similar technofogies
	Parasite detection	Fresh stool and rectal swabs will be tested for <i>Giardia</i> and <i>Cryptosporidium</i> using the immunoassay Giardia/ Cryptosporidium QUIK CHEK TM .	es.
	Storage	Stool/ flocked swabs and colonies of <i>E.coli</i> , <i>Shigella</i> spp., <i>Salmonella</i> spp., and <i>Campylobacte</i> r spp. will be stored at -80°C.	
Nasopharyngeal Swabs	Bacterial isolation, storage, and resistance testing	Streptococcus pneumoniae (S. pneumoniae) colonies will be isolated using standard microbiologic or molecular diagnostic protocols and susceptibility testing performed using standard microbiologic or molecular techniques. A random subset of S. pneumoniae isola will undergo antimicrobial resistance testing using disc diffusion for the following antibiotic amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (Augmentin), ampicillin, azithromycin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, cefoxitin, gentamicin, imipenem, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. Categorizations of susceptible, intermediate, and resistant will be determined using zone-size cut-offs outlined in CLSI interpretive standards.	ates s:
	Storage	Back-up sample and S.pneumoniae colonies will be will be stored at -80°C.	

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Blood	HIV and malaria testing	HIV testing will be performed per Kenyan National Guidelines and malaria microscopy performed using standard methods.
	Storage	Plasma and buffy coat will be stored at -80°C. Dried blood spots will be stored at room temperature.

Data Management and Confidentiality

Personal information about the participants, including medical records and data ascertained per ? caregiver interview, will be securely stored in files in the study offices at the study sites. Only pre-designated $\frac{1}{2}$ study staff will have access to the files. Data will be entered into an electronic database (Dacima® Electronic Data Capture) regularly by study staff. Access to the electronic database will be secured using passward. protected accounts for study staff. Data reports of screening, enrollment, and exclusion totals will \$500.000 disseminated to the study team on a weekly basis; reports including baseline demographic characterist&s, laboratory results, adherence data, and serious adverse event summaries will be distributed to study soinvestigators and data monitors quarterly. Data will be regularly queried to facilitate ongoing data cleaning.

Data Analysis

Primary endpoints:

The primary study endpoint is a combined outcome of mortality and hospital readmission, as re-hospitalization is highly associated with risk of subsequent poor outcome. Re-hospitalizations that are a continuation of the management from the previous hospitalization (such as elective blood transfusion) or that occur during enrollment procedures, due to a clinical deterioration post-discharge, will be excluded from the analysis. Last to follow-up will be defined as non-attendance at both follow-up visits despite one month of active tracing no clear evidence of death.

Secondary endpoints include:

- collow-up will be defined as non-attendance at both follow-up visits despite one month of active tracing and the clear evidence of death.

 condary endpoints include:

 Cause-specific re-hospitalizations assessed by questionnaire (maternal recall of diagnosis) at month 3 and accordance of the condition of the con 1. Cause-specific re-hospitalizations assessed by questionnaire (maternal recall of diagnosis) at month 3 available, information from the medical record will be considered as the primary source. Separate analy will be performed for each diagnosis: diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, malnutrition, or malaria.
- 2. Mild, moderate, and severe events that did not result in re-hospitalization, including diarrhea, vomiting, 家術 rash, lip swelling, difficulty breathing/wheeze, and seizure will be ascertained by caregivers identified by the study clinicians during clinical exams at scheduled follow-up visits or during unscheduled visits. Seventy (grade 1-3) will be defined according to 2014 Division of AIDS (DAIDS) Table for Grading the Severite of Adult and Pediatric Adverse Events.
- 3. Enteric pathogen carriage, operationalized as presence of a bacterial pathogen-Shigella species (spp.), Campylobacter spp., or Salmonella spp., or parasite- Giardia or Cryptosporidium in stool or rectal swaters assessed at month 3 and month 6 follow-up visits.
- 4. Streptococcus pneumoniae (S. pneumoniae) isolated from nasopharyngeal swab cultures at month 3 and month 6 follow-up visits.
- 5. Antibiotic resistance, specifically resistance to azithromycin, ampicillin, augmentin, ciprfrofloxadin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, in E.coli and S. pneumoniae isolates, and presence of ESBL in E.goli isolates, from month 3 and month 6 follow-up visits.

To compare rates of re-hospitalization and mortality in the 6 months following hospital discharge among Kenyan children receiving 5-day azithromycin vs. placebo. Primary analyses will be modified intent-to-treat (mITT) based on randomization allocation to the 5-day course of azithromycin versus placebo. Cumulative ৰ incidence of death or first re-hospitalization will be compared between treatment groups using Cox proportional & hazards regression. Participants will be censored at the date of their first re-hospitalization, or at the date of ... death. Median time to hospitalization-free survival will be compared between randomization groups using Kaplan-Meier (K-M) survival analysis and associated log-rank test. If the baseline assessment of 9 randomization reveals an imbalance in characteristics between the treatment groups, we will evaluate these variables as potential confounders in a sub-analysis secondary to the mITT. Potential baseline confounders will be added stepwise in a multivariable Cox model and maintained in the model if adjustment changes the hazard

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ratio by more than 10%. In per protocol analyses also secondary to the mITT, we will compare treatment effects in groups defined by self-reported adherence to the 5-day course of azithromycin (5 doses vs. < 5 doses; ≥3 doses vs. <3 doses; >1 dose vs. 1 dose only). In addition, we will conduct Cox regression and K-Missurvival analyses for time to mortality and time to re-hospitalization as separate endpoints to understanded intervention effects on these outcomes individually. The assumption of proportional hazards will be checked in all models using graphical methods including plotting a ln(-ln(S(t))) plot for each treatment group and assessing the parallelism of the two lines and by plotting Schoenfeld residuals over time. If there is substantial missing covariate data, multiple imputation using the Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method will be used to impute the covariate information. Missing outcome data (death or re-hospitalization) will not be imputed, but participates will be censored at the last follow-up visit therefore contributing some person-time to the analysis. In sensitivity analyses, we will compare treatment effects in children whose caregivers report no additional antibiotic lose over follow-up and separately, who report no additional azithromycin use specifically, and in subsets of children by age, site, and discharge diagnosis.

To evaluate possible mechanism(s) by which azithromycin may affect morbidity and mortality, by comparing reasons for re-hospitalization and change in prevalence of pathogen carriage between the randomization arms. To evaluate the association between azithromycin and the rates of cause-specific te-hospitalizations (hospitalization due to diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, malnutrition, or malaria) we will be a covariates in the model to capture the dependent structure of recurrence times. Because we will not have compare the prevalence of a bacterial and parasitic pathogens (Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacterial and parasitic pathogens (Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacterial and parasition arm using generalized estimating equations between the intervention and pathogen. To determine whether an observed association between the intervention and pathogenintervention arms are the same at the two follow-up time points using a chi-squared test.

To determine whether empiric administration of azithromycin at hospital discharge increases risk antibiotic resistance in commensal E. coli and pneumococcal isolates from treated children and their household contacts. Among children and adult household contacts in whom commensal E. coli and/or S. pneumoniae isolated, we will compare the proportion of isolates resistant to azithromycin, ampicillin, augmentic ciprofloxacin, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, between randomization arms and Contact Cohorts for each arm, at 3 and 6 months using GEE with a Poisson link and exchangeable correlation structure. A chi-squared test will be used to determine whether the association between intervention arm and antibiotic resistance wanes over time. Because the likelihood of having a bacterial pathogen isolated may depend on base factors, including intervention arm, we will conduct secondary analyses utilizing propensity scores to account for the potential differential likelihood of having antibiotic susceptibility testing performed, which will allow us to make inference to the entire study population and their contacts. Also we will compare resistance proportions among children (as opposed to among isolates) where absence of an isolated bacteria is considered among resistant.

To identify correlates and intermediate markers of post-discharge mortality and hospital-readmission among hospitalized children. Enrollment hospital admission diagnosis, indicators of malnutrition, age, Help exposure and HIV-infection status, sickle cell anemia, and randomization arm will be assessed in an multivariable Cox regression model to identify correlates of the primary endpoint of death and/or hospital-readmission independent of the treatment effect. In addition, Cox regression models will also be built for a correlates of mortality and correlates of re-admission individually to understand distinct cofactors for each of these outcomes.

To determine the cost-effectiveness of post-discharge administration of a 5-day course of azithromycin in settings of varying antibiotic use, re-hospitalization rates, and mortality rates. Costs analysis: We will assess the costs of all supplies, services and equipment necessary to implement the intervention (direct medical bid costs). The perspective will be that of the healthcare provider, i.e. Kenya's Ministry of Health. Using WHO guidelines and its ingredients approach, we will quantify the resources and associated unit costs required to guideliver a 5-day course of azithromycin, organized in standard expenditure categories: personnel (salaries), supplies including drugs, equipment, services, space and overhead. We will also measure the costs of severe child hospitalizations, the costs for the different types of personnel employed (e.g. nurses/doctors) and the time of the different types of personnel employed (e.g. nurses/doctors) and the time of the different types of personnel employed (e.g. nurses/doctors) and the time of the different types of personnel employed (e.g. nurses/doctors) and the time of the different types of personnel employed (e.g. nurses/doctors) and the time of the different types of personnel employed (e.g. nurses/doctors) and the time of the different types of personnel employed (e.g. nurses/doctors) and the time of the different types of personnel employed (e.g. nurses/doctors) and the time of the different types of the

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demanded from them for conducting the intervention.²¹ When data are missing, they will be complemented by data extracted from the literature and other available sources. Full incremental costs will be derived, with estimation of the potential healthcare cost-offset realized in avoiding severe hospitalizations. Costs will be \overline{z} measured in local currency (Kenyan Shilling) and converted into US\$. Our main metric will be cost per child? treated. Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA): we will develop a CEA mathematical model, and estimate incremental costs and cost-effectiveness for implementation of the intervention. The model will include two components: costs (described immediately above) and health benefits. The study will provide clinical outcomes 🕏 (mortality/morbidity) over a 6-month follow-up period. Subsequently, deaths averted, life-years saved and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be estimated. We will estimate: ∰a) ₹ incremental costs and b) incremental cost-effectiveness of the intervention vs. status quo. Incremental costs are the net sum of the costs to implement the intervention compared with status quo, and the costs averded \(\frac{1}{2} \) due to the decrease in severe child hospitalizations. Incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs) will be be estimated as cost per death averted, cost per life-year saved, and cost per DALY averted. We will use recent? estimates of disability weights for estimation of DALYs. 22 23 Short-term (over study follow-up i.e. 6 months) and 3 longer-term time horizons (extrapolated to 1, 5, and 10 years) will be used. DALYs and costs will be discounted at 3% per year, consistent with CEA guidelines (undiscounted results will also be presented). Sources of o uncertainty in the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivity analysis. 24 25 Finally, we will compare our findings to CEA estimates for other health interventions in sub-Saharan Africa. 26 27

Data and Safety Monitoring

nd Safety Monitoring

A Data Safety and Monitoring Committee (DSMC) will be established at study initiation to monitoring severe adverse events (SAEs) and to evaluate the statistical analysis plan and associated stopping rules. DSMC includes expertise in clinical trials, statistics, child mortality assessment, ethics, and pediatric care resource limited settings. Adverse events will be monitored by the DSMC. Monthly adverse event summares or will be sent to the DSMC safety officer and individual-child SAE forms, which include detailed medica history to evaluate possible drug interactions, will be sent to the safety officer per request. Each SAE will be sent to the safety officer per request. assigned the plausibility of relatedness to study drug by study Pls. The data will not be presented and intervention group unless requested by DSMB safety officer. These reports will be descriptive (no statist ball and statist ball ball and statist ball and stati analyses). The DSMC will make recommendations regarding any imbalances in safety outcomes.

A single interim analysis for re-hospitalization-free survival will be prepared by the study statisticated using O'Brien-Fleming boundaries for benefit and harm when 50% of expected person time (350 child-years) has been accrued. Assuming 157 events will be available at half of the person-time accrual, a z-score critical value of 2.797, or p-value < 0.005, from a Kaplan Meier log-rank test will determine the cut-off of statist teal ≥ significance. A symmetric boundary will be used for benefit and harm. The DSMC will review this analysis \bar{a} ind make a determination about study continuation. Futility will not be a basis for stopping rules because of the state of the trials' value in understanding mechanisms of post-discharge worsening and antibiotic resistance. Assuming the DSMC decides to continue the trial after the interim analysis, an alpha of 0.045 will be used as the statistical significance boundary at the final analysis.

Statistical Power

To compare rates of re-hospitalization and mortality in the 6 months following hospital discharge am langer and the following hospital discharge am langer are langer and the following hospital discharge am langer are langer and the following hospital discharge are langer are langer and the following hospital discharge are langer and the following hospital dischar Kenyan children receiving 5-day azithromycin vs. placebo. The total sample size required was calculated for \pm the primary endpoint of time to death or hospital re-admission within the 6 month post-discharge pered, by assuming an alpha level of 0.05, power of 0.80, and a ratio of treatment to placebo random assignment of \$1.8 In SSA, it is estimated that 2-15% of children aged less than 5 years died within 6 months of hospital discharge a and 15.5% of children who survived discharge from the district hospital were re-admitted with the same ≥ diagnosis within 6-months.^{1 3 8} Assuming that an additional 5-10% of children are re-admitted for other conditions, we expect that re-hospitalizations will occur in 20.5 to 30.5% of children enrolled in the study. Combined with our expected fatality rate (2-15%), we expect the cumulative incidence of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%.8 Based on a previous trial of mass drug administration of a single dose 5 of azithromycin in which a single dose of the antibiotic was associated with a 49% reduction in risk of death, we a calculated sample sizes using estimates of reduction in risk ranging from 30-50% with the cumulative incidence range of 22.5 to 45.5% in the placebo-treated group, and found the sample size required ranged from 90 to 550 children per treatment arm. 15 Using the most conservative estimates of a hazard ratio of 0.70 and 22.5% 2

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prevalence of re-admission/death, we need to enroll 1100 children in the study (550 per arm) to achieve adequate power. We will recruit an additional 300 children (≈20%) to account for possible loss to follow-up, 5 resulting in a total planned enrollment of 1400 children, or 700 per treatment group. When considering mortality alone, and estimated mortality ranges of 2-17% among place-treated children, we will have >80% power to \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ detect hazard ratios ≤0.5 for mortality rates of ≥ 8% and hazard ratios ≤0.6 for mortality rates ≥11% (Figure 1).

To evaluate possible mechanism(s) by which azithromycin may affect morbidity and mortality, by ⇒ comparing reasons for re-hospitalization and prevalence of pathogen carriage between the randomization arms. We calculated the minimum detectable association between treatment arm and cause-specific \$\frac{1}{2}\text{e}e-\frac{1}{2}\text{e} hospitalizations (hospitalization due to diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, malnutrition, or malaria vs. any other) among enrolled children, assuming an alpha level of 0.05, power of 0.80, and a ratio of treatment to a placebo of 1:1. Based on data from Kenya, re-hospitalization rates due to specific causes ranged from § approximately 0.5% to 5.7% in the 6 month post-discharge period.3 By not conditioning on the child having the b same diagnosis as the initial hospitalization, we expect the cumulative incidence of cause-specific de-7 hospitalizations to range from 2.5% to 10%. With this range of outcome rates, we will be able to detect hazard ratios of 0.48 to 0.70 for the effect of azithromycin on specific severe morbidities.

We expect 56% of children in the placebo group to have S. pneumoniae isolated from nasopharyno a swabs, providing ≥80% power to detect a prevalence ratio of 0.85 (or 1.15) between the two treatment arm \$\overline{\sigma}\$ at each time point. 28-30 Based on prevalences of Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacter, Cryptosporidium, Giarglia among asymptomatic children in Western Kenya, we expect 10% of children in the placebo group to have a pacterial pathogen isolated at each time point, resulting in ≥80% power to detect differences in entering bacterial pathogen isolated at each time point, resulting in ≥80% power to detect differences in ent pathogen prevalences of 0.67 (1.49) at each time point.³¹

To determine whether empiric administration of azithromycin at hospital discharge increases risk្តិទី antibiotic resistance in commensal E. coli and S. pneumoniae isolates from treated children and the

household contacts. We will select a random selection of 400 E. coli and 400 S. pneumoniae isolates (200 per arm) for β-lactam and macrolide resistance testing at each timepoint. We will also store all S. pneumoniae, E. coli isolates and other isolated bacteria from stool for potential future testing in the event that resistance prevalence is lower than expected. As shown in Table 4, we will have > 80% power to detect prevalence ratios > 1.1, with an ability to detect the smallest effect sizes when the prevalence of resistance in the placebo group is highest. We will enroll 300 adults in the Contact Cohort for E. coli and S. pneumoniae isolation. We expect E.coli to be isolated from all adults and S.pnuemoniae isolated from between 5-55%. 28 32 33 Assuming an alpha of .05, a 1:1 ratio of testable isolates, and a prevalence of

Table 4. Power (%) to detect prevalence ratios of macrolide and β-lactamase resistance in 200 E.coli and 200 S.pneumoniae isolates per treatment group

		Res	Resistance prevalence (%) in placeb							
(9)		10	20	30	40	50	60	200≥		
Resistance prevalence (%) in azithromycin group	10							BES mini		
	20	80						6) . ուռը		
	30	>99	64					J, A		
	40	>99	99	55				l tra		
	50	>99	>99	98	48			trainir		
	60	>99	>99	>99	>99	52		ing,		
esi	70	>99	>99	>99	>99	98	55	anc		
8	80	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99	99	19 <u>4</u>		

resistance of 50% in the placebo arm, we will have 80% power to detect a 1.4-fold higher prevalence to \$9. fold higher resistance prevalence in the contacts of azithromycin-treated children.

To identify correlates and intermediate markers of post-discharge mortality and hospital-readmisson of among hospitalized Kenyan children. Conservatively estimating a 20% loss-to-follow-up rate in the RCT and a 3 among hospitalized Kenyan children. Conservatively estimating a 20 /0 1035-10 10110W ap 1.3.5 cumulative incidence of death or re-hospitalization of 22.5%, we will have >80% power to detect hazard ratios ≥ 1.5% ≥1.3 between correlates and the outcome with exposure prevalences of ≥20% or more and hazard ratios ≥1.5 for exposure prevalences <20%.

Study timeline

The trial began on June 28, 2016 and participant recruitment and follow-up will continue over a 36-month period, with anticipated final follow-up visit(s) occurring in June 2019. Primary analyses will be complete by February 2020.

Potential Challenges and Limitations

In order to ensure adequate power to detect a discernable clinically relevant difference between study groups in the primary outcome, we have combined hospital readmission with death. Preliminary studies

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suggest that sufficient numbers of children will reach this combined outcome. However, we have incorporated an interim analysis by the DSMB to review the accrued data and an adapted sample size could be considered by if the combined event frequency is less than predicted. It is possible that since most children receive antibiotics during hospitalization, the benefit anticipated with the use of azithromycin based on previous trials of mass ? drug administration will not be observed. However, most hospitalized children are treated with penicillins, % cephalosporins, gentamicin, or cotrimoxazole while in hospital and the broad spectrum of activity (including a malaria prevention) and long half-life of azithromycin suggest that there may be additive treatment and prophylactic benefit. Similarly, children may receive azithromycin during follow up - either as treatment forgan illness or because the caregiver sought out azithromycin upon learning of the hypothesis – and this azithromycin use may lead to contamination in the placebo-arm. After discharge, it is difficult to ensure adherence with the full 5-day treatment course. We will measure adherence using three different measures \(\frac{1}{2} \) (text message responses, bottle check boxes, and caregiver-report at follow-up visits) although all are limed 2 by caregiver-report. In addition, the mortality benefit of azithromycin observed in Ethiopia was from a single 7 dose and in this study the first dose will be directly observed. 15 While relying on caregiver report of mortality dose and in this study the first dose will be directly observed. While relying on caregiver report of mortality and morbidity may lead to bias due to outcome misclassification, this misclassification should not differ between randomization arms and therefore will be non-differential. Further hospital records will be used when available to determine diagnoses. Finally, resistance prevalence may be lower than predicted, limiting power to available to determine diagnoses. Finally, resistance prevalence may be lower than predicted, limiting power to detect clinically relevant differences in resistance prevalence between the intervention arms. We will store all isolates in the event that a greater number of isolates are needed for antibiotic resistance testing.

Regulatory Authorities

This study has received IRB approval by the University of Washington Human Subjects Division (HSD), KENTRO Scientific and Ethics Review Unit (SERU), and the Kenya Pharmacy and Poisons Board. The clinical triangles, Scientific and Ethics Review Unit (SERU), and the Kenya Pharmacy and Poisons Board. The children was also registered with clinicaltrials.gov (NCT02414399). Any modifications to the study protocol or consensus materials will be submitted for approval all regulatory authorities before implementation. Westat® will prove external clinical, pharmacy, and laboratory monitoring.

Dissemination

Results of this study will be disseminated by publication in a peer-reviewed scientific journal, presented relevant academic conferences, and amongst participating partners and health facilities in Kenya.

Author's contributions

JLW, PBP, GJS, BAR, BOS, and RN conceived of this trial and developed of this study protocol. JLW and Bas are study co-Principal Investigators and PBP is the Project Director; BAR oversaw the statistical analyses: plans; JBB developed the CEA plan; KDT developed procedures for ascertaining and reporting SAEs; AM developed procedures related to blood specimen procedures and drug adherence measurement. GJS, C\(\frac{1}{2}\)M,\(\frac{2}{3}\) RN, and PBP provide scientific expertise. RLB and MA are involved in collection and management of the data 3 MA and PBP coordinate and oversee implementation of all clinical study procedures and SK, with assistarce from DR, oversees all laboratory procedures. All authors contributed to the development of this manuscript and/or study procedures, and to reading and approving the final version for publication.

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Pfizer donated the Zithromax® to be used in this clinical trial, and Copan Diagnostics donated all rectal swabs and Copan Diagnostics donated all rectal swabs are considered. and Cary-Blair media. Investigators from KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Kilifi, Jay Berkley, Anthony Scott, Joseph m Waichungo, Angela Karani, Donald Akech, and Horace Gumba provided microbiology expertise and training in □ nasopharyngeal swab collection, STGG media preparation, and laboratory quality assurance and control. Lirus Meshack Wekesa and George Bogonko provide clinical expertise and facilitate the study's integration into₩ pediatric wards at the two hospitals. Alex Awuor and Caleb Okonii, with the support of Richard Omore, and Caleb Okonii, with the support of Richard Okonii (Support of Richard Okonii (Support of Richard Okonii (Sup provided training in anthropometric measurement. We are extremely thankful to Dr. Philip Walson who developed azithromycin dosing regimens. Hannah Atlas and Stephanie Belanger contributed to the standard թ

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first published as 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-019170 on 29 operating procedure and case report form development and implementation. Gillian Levine played at invaluable role in the proposal development.

Competing interests statement

None of the authors or study co-investigators have any competing interests to declare.

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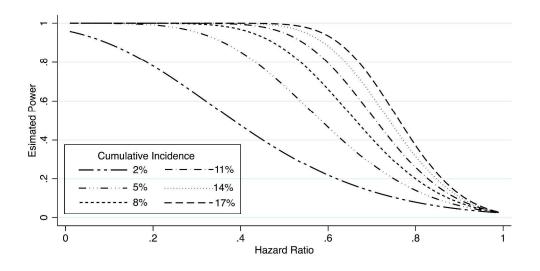


Figure 1. Power and detectable hazard ratios assuming a range of mortality rates from 2-17% $644 \times 332 \text{mm}$ (300 x 300 DPI)



SPIRIT 2013 Checklist: Recommended items to address in a clinical trial protocol and related documents*

Section/item	Item No	Description The country of the coun	Addressed on page number
Administrative information			
Title	1	Descriptive title identifying the study design, population, interventions, and, if a because able, trial acronym	
Trial registration	2a	Trial identifier and registry name. If not yet registered, name of intended registry	
	2b	Trial identifier and registry name. If not yet registered, name of intended registry All items from the World Health Organization Trial Registration Data Set Date and version identifier Sources and types of financial, material, and other support	
Protocol version	3	Date and version identifier	
Funding	4	Sources and types of financial, material, and other support	
Roles and responsibilities	5a	Names, affiliations, and roles of protocol contributors	
	5b	Name and contact information for the trial sponsor	
	5c	Role of study sponsor and funders, if any, in study design; collection, manage analysis, and interpretation of data; writing of the report; and the decision to submit the report for publication, including whether they will have ultimate authority over any of these activities	
	5d	Composition, roles, and responsibilities of the coordinating centre, steering commented, endpoint adjudication committee, data management team, and other individuals or groups werseeing the trial, if applicable (see Item 21a for data monitoring committee)	

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Sample size	14	Estimated number of participants needed to achieve study objectives and howard was determined, includingclinical and statistical assumptions supporting any sample size calculations = 9
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Recruitment	15	Strategies for achieving adequate participant enrolment to reach target sample size
		US E TO TO THE TOTAL THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL THE TOTAL TO
Methods: Assignm	ent of i	interventions (for controlled trials)
Allocation:		ate
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Sequence	16a	Method of generating the allocation sequence (eg, computer-generated rando@pepeembers), and list of any
generation		factors for stratification. To reduce predictability of a random sequence, details 📆 👼 ny planned restriction
		(eg, blocking) should be provided in a separate document that is unavailable tট্র ট্রাট্রse who enrol participants
		or assign interventions
Allocation	16b	Mechanism of implementing the allocation sequence (eg, central telephone; se្លាំ entially numbered,
concealment	.00	opaque, sealed envelopes), describing any steps to conceal the sequence until interventions are assigned
mechanism		A Section 1. Section 1
		rain in the second of the seco
Implementation	16c	Who will generate the allocation sequence, who will enrol participants, and where a sign participants to
		interventions
Blinding (masking)	17a	Who will be blinded after assignment to interventions (eg, trial participants, ca providers, outcome
		assessors, data analysts), and how
	17b	If blinded, circumstances under which unblinding is permissible, and procedure for the frevealing a participant's
	176	allocated intervention during the trial
		allocated intervention during the trial
Mothods: Data coll	loction	management, and analysis
Wethous. Data con	ection,	at b
Data collection	18a	Plans for assessment and collection of outcome, baseline, and other trial data, in duding any related
methods		processes to promote data quality (eg, duplicate measurements, training of asses ors) and a description of
		study instruments (eg, questionnaires, laboratory tests) along with their reliability and validity, if known.
		Reference to where data collection forms can be found, if not in the protocol
	18b	Plans to promote participant retention and complete follow-up, including list of any outcome data to be
		collected for participants who discontinue or deviate from intervention protocols
		e e e

Page 17 of 19

]ht, i
Data management	19	Plans for data entry, coding, security, and storage, including any related processes to promote data quality (eg, double data entry; range checks for data values). Reference to where determined by data management procedures can be found, if not in the protocol
Statistical methods	20a	Statistical methods for analysing primary and secondary outcomes. Reference to the details of the statistical analysis plan can be found, if not in the protocol
	20b	Methods for any additional analyses (eg, subgroup and adjusted analyses)
	20c	Definition of analysis population relating to protocol non-adherence (eg, as rangio pised analysis), and any statistical methods to handle missing data (eg, multiple imputation)
Methods: Monitorin	ng	ar d fro
Data monitoring	21a	Composition of data monitoring committee (DMC); summary of its role and rependent from the sponsor and competing interests; and reference to where further details about its charter can be found, if not in the protocol. Alternatively, an explanation of why a DMC is not needed
	21b	Description of any interim analyses and stopping guidelines, including who will have access to these interim results and make the final decision to terminate the trial
Harms	22	Plans for collecting, assessing, reporting, and managing solicited and spontan leaves reported adverse events and other unintended effects of trial interventions or trial conduct
Auditing	23	Frequency and procedures for auditing trial conduct, if any, and whether the process will be independent from investigators and the sponsor
Ethics and dissemi	ination	at Ag
Research ethics approval	24	Plans for seeking research ethics committee/institutional review board (REC/IRB) proval
Protocol amendments	25	Plans for communicating important protocol modifications (eg, changes to eligibility criteria, outcomes, analyses) to relevant parties (eg, investigators, REC/IRBs, trial participants, trial regulators)

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			ght, -01g
	Consent or assent	26a	Who will obtain informed consent or assent from potential trial participants or authorized surrogates, and how (see Item 32)
		26b	Additional consent provisions for collection and use of participant data and biogogical specimens in ancillarystudies, if applicable
	Confidentiality	27	How personal information about potential and enrolled participants will be colleged, shared, and maintainedin order to protect confidentiality before, during, and after the trial
) <u>2</u>	Declaration of interests	28	Financial and other competing interests for principal investigators for the overall and each study site
, , , ,	Access to data	29	Statement of who will have access to the final trial dataset, and disclosure of content agreements that
7 3 9	Ancillary and post-trial care	30	Provisions, if any, for ancillary and post-trial care, and for compensation to those who suffer harm from trial participation
) 	Dissemination policy	31a	Plans for investigators and sponsor to communicate trial results to participants healthcare professionals, the public, and other relevant groups (eg, via publication, reporting in results databases, or other data sharing arrangements), including any publication restrictions
5		31b	Authorship eligibility guidelines and any intended use of professional writers
7 3 9	Appendices	31c	Plans, if any, for granting public access to the full protocol, participant-level dataset, and statistical code
<u>2</u> 3	Informed consent materials	32	Model consent form and other related documentation given to participants and authorised surrogates
))	Biological specimens	33	Plans for collection, laboratory evaluation, and storage of biological specimens for genetic or molecular analysis in the current trial and for future use in ancillary studies, if applicable
3)) >	Amendments to the p	rotocol	that this checklist be read in conjunction with the SPIRIT 2013 Explanation & Elaberation for important clarification on the items. should be tracked and dated. The SPIRIT checklist is copyrighted by the SPIRIT Group under the Creative Commons NoDerivs 3.0 Unported" license.

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Azithromycin to prevent post-discharge morbidity and mortality in Kenyan children: A protocol for a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial (the Toto Bora trial)

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Running head:

AZM to prevent post-discharge morbidity and mortality

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Child mortality due to infectious diseases remains unacceptably high in much of sub-Saharana Africa. Children who are hospitalized represent an accessible population at particularly high-risk of death, both & during and following hospitalization. Hospital discharge may be a critical time point at which targeted use of a antibiotics could reduce morbidity and mortality in high-risk children.

Methods and analysis: In this randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial (Toto Bora Trial), 1400 children aged 1 to 59 months discharged from hospitals in western Kenya, in Kisii and Homa Bay, will be 2 randomized to either a 5-day course of azithromycin or placebo to determine whether a short-course of \(\frac{1}{2} \) azithromycin reduces rates of re-hospitalization and/or death in the subsequent 6-month period. The printing ry analysis will be modified intention-to-treat and will compare the rates of re-hospitalization or death in childen 7 treated with azithromycin or placebo using Cox proportional hazard regression. The trial will also evaluate #ne ? effect of a short course of azithromycin on enteric and nasopharyngeal infections and cause-specific 3 morbidities. We will also identify risk factors for post-discharge morbidity and mortality and subpopulatiens most likely to benefit from post-discharge antibiotic use. Antibiotic resistance in Escherichia coli and Streptococcus pneumoniae among enrolled children and their primary caregivers will also be assessed and Streptococcus pneumoniae among enrolled children and their primary caregivers will also be assessed and cost-effectiveness analyses performed to inform policy decisions.

Ethics and dissemination: Study procedures were reviewed and approved by the institutional review boards of the cost-effectiveness analyses performed to inform policy decisions.

of the Kenya Medical Research Institute, the University of Washington, and the Kenyan Pharmacy and Pois Board. The study is being externally monitored and a data safety and monitoring committee has being assembled to monitor patient safety and to evaluate the efficacy of the intervention. The results of this trial published in peer-reviewed scientific journals and presented at relevant academic conferences and to stakeholders.

Trial registration number: NCT02414399

Trial registration number: NCT02414399

Key words: child mortality, Toto Bora, targeted empiric antibiotic therapy, post-discharge interventions

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

Strengths

- rords: child mortality, Toto Bora, targeted empiric antibiotic therapy, post-discharge interventions

 NGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

 Iths

 Randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blinded design and modified intention-to-treat analysis will ensure unbiased treatment effect measure

 Comprehensive data are collected, including biological specimens for all child participants and a subble of adult caregivers, for analyses of mechanisms of post-discharge morbidity and mortality, subsets of children most likely to benefit from the antibiotic, as well as assessments of antibiotic resistance and cost-effectiveness

 Results will likely be generalizable due to the limited exclusion criteria, large sample size, and multiple study sites

 Causes of death and re-hospitalization may be misclassified due to limited availability of medical records and recall bias in caregiver report

Limitations

- records and recall bias in caregiver report
- The primary endpoint of this study is a combined outcome of re-hospitalization and death, which, while improving statistical power, may present challenges for interpretation
- Children in both intervention arms may receive other antibiotics over the course of follow-up

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BACKGROUND

Close to 3 million deaths occur annually in children less than 5 years of age in sub-Saharan Africas (SSA), over half of which are attributed to infectious causes. Children who were recently hospitalized have mortality rates 6 to 8-fold higher than similarly-aged children from the same community.²⁻⁴ Post-discharge 2 mortality rates as high as 15% have been documented in the 12 months following discharge, with mortality risk % remaining elevated up to two years post-discharge. 5-9 Children who are very young, malnourished, or HIV-3 infected are at particularly high risk of post-discharge mortality within the 3 months following discharge. 2-27-9-3 Children being discharged from hospital in SSA may represent an accessible high-risk population in which to target interventions to reduce mortality and morbidity.

Targeted antibiotic interventions, including the use of cotrimoxazole among HIV-infected children and the use of amoxicillin or cefdinir among children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), have been showing to \$\frac{9}{2}\$ reduce morbidity and mortality in these specific vulnerable populations. 10-13 Other trials of targeted antibiotics use in vulnerable populations, including cotrimoxazole in HIV-exposed uninfected (HEU) children and in 7 children with SAM, have failed to demonstrate a mortality benefit. In contrast, non-targeted mass drug administration of a single dose of azithromycin halved mortality rates among Ethiopian children living in the activities and among the participation of a single dose of azithromycin halved mortality rates among Ethiopian children living in the activities and activities and activities and activities are activities as a stabilistic of the activities and activities are activities as a stabilistic of the activities and activities are activities as a stabilistic of the activities and activities are activities as a stabilistic of the activities are activities and activities are activities as a stabilistic of the activities and activities are communities randomized to receive the antibiotic. 16 17 Concerns about the potential emergence of antibiotic. 16 17 resistance, possible toxicity, and feasibility of delivery are barriers to community-wide antibiotic distribution strategies.

A short-course of azithromycin given to children with recent severe illness being discharged from a hospital may optimize benefit while reducing both individual and population level risks. Azithromycin reduce post-discharge morbidity and mortality through infection related mechanisms such as treating a A short-course of azimus, hospital may optimize benefit while reducing both individual and popular reduce post-discharge morbidity and mortality through infection related mechanisms such as treating undiagnosed, incompletely treated or nosocomial infections or by protecting against new or recrudescent infections that occur during recovery. Azithromycin may also act through non-antimicrobial pathways such by anti-inflammatory and/or immune-modulatory effects.

determine whether a 5-day course of azithromycin in children age 1 to 59 months discharged from hospita western Kenya reduces rates of re-hospitalizations and/or death in the subsequent six months. The secondary objectives are (1) to evaluate possible mechanism(s) by which azithromycin may affect morbidity and morta by comparing reasons for re-hospitalization and prevalence of enteric and nasopharyngeal infections between the randomization arms; (2) to determine whether empiric administration of azithromycin at hospital dischatge increases risk of antibiotic resistance in commensal Escherichia coli (E. coli) and Streptococcus pneumonae (S. pneumoniae) isolates from treated children and their primary caregiver; (3) to identify correlates and intermediate markers of post-discharge mortality and hospital readmission; (4) to determine the continuous effectiveness of post-discharge administration of a 5-day course of azithromycin in settings of varying antibietic3 use, re-hospitalization rates, and mortality rates; and (5) to create a repository of stool, nasopharyngeal, and 3 blood specimens from highly characterized, recently discharged children, half of whom are treated with azithromycin, to be used to address future research questions.

METHODS

Reporting of this study protocol has been verified in accordance with the SPIRIT (Standard Protocol or Randomized Trials) recommendations. Items for Randomized Trials) recommendations.

Eligibility

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Children age 1 to 59 months old weighing at least 2 kg who have been hospitalized, and subsequently discharged, will be eligible for inclusion. Caregivers of potentially eligible children must be at least 18 years of age or classified as an emancipated minor and be willing to participate in the Contact Cohort if randomly m selected. Children will be excluded if: azithromycin is contraindicated (children taking or prescribed other. macrolide antibiotics, such as erythromycin or clarithromycin, or the protease inhibitor, lopinavir); they were admitted to hospital for a trauma, injury, or a birth defect; they do not plan to remain in the study site catchment area for at least 6 months; the legal guardian does not provide consent; or if a sibling was enrolled in the trial \vec{s} . on the same day of discharge.

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Recruitment

Children will be recruited from the inpatient wards of health facilities in Kisii and Homa Bay Counties where study staff will accompany hospital staff on ward rounds to identify children being discharged each day. All discharged children, as determined by the onsite hospital clinicians, will be screened by study staff during 2 working hours. If the caregiver is interested in participating and indicates consent for screening, the study staff will screen the child for eligibility, and if eligible, will obtain informed consent for study participation. Informed consent includes an explanation of the potential risks and benefits of the study and additional provision for $4 \text{se} \pm 2$ of participant data and samples for future studies, and will be conducted in the language of the responders of choosing (English, Kiswahili, Kisii, or Luo). The parent or guardian (primary caregiver) must sign writen

informed consent (or provide a witnessed thumbprint if not literate) prior to enrollment.

Enrollment

Children will be enrolled at the time of discharge by the clinical staff. At enrollment, primary caregivers will be interviewed to assess demographic information, medical history, and detailed contact information for the child (Table 1). Medical records will also be used to abstract information from the hospitalization (including 1) presenting diagnosis medical management length of stay, procedures performed relevant medical history. presenting diagnosis, medical management, length of stay, procedures performed, relevant medical histery physical examination, and laboratory data). All enrolled participants will undergo a physical examination performed by the study clinician, including measurement of height (in children ≥ 24 months), length (in children <24 months), weight, and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), each of which will be measured three times. HIV status will be obtained from medical records or from performed testing if records are not availa Detailed home location and contact information will be collected to enable patient tracing.

			<u> </u>
Table 1. Summary of data collect	ted among enrolled children at each	n study visit	eme led t
Enrollment visit (hospital discharge)	3 month follow up visit	6 month follow up visit	Unscheduled visits
 Questionnaire of sociodemographic, clinical history, treatments prescribed in hospital and at discharge, hospitalization costs, dietary factors, household factors, and environmental exposures Physical exam Anthropometry Abstraction of medical records (if re-hospitalized) Verbal autopsy (or abstracted medical records) Heel/finger prick (HIV and malaria) Stool collection (Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacter, Escherichia coli, Cryptosporidium, and Giardia) Nasopharyngeal swab collection (Streptococcus pneumoniae) 	 Questionnaire of study drug administration, and reported illnesses, hospitalization costs, change in clinical history, and treatments since last visit Physical exam Anthropometry Abstraction of medical records (if re-hospitalized) Verbal autopsy (or abstracted medical records) Heel/finger prick (HIV and malaria) Stool collection (Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacter, Escherichia coli, Cryptosporidium, and Giardia) Nasopharyngeal swab collection (Streptococcus pneumoniae) 	 Questionnaire of reported illnesses, hospitalization costs, change in clinical history, and treatments since last visit Physical exam Anthropometry Abstraction of medical records (if re-hospitalized) Verbal autopsy (or abstracted medical records) Heel/finger prick (HIV and malaria, sickle-cell) Stool collection (Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacter, Escherichia coli, Cryptosporidium, and Giardia) Nasopharyngeal swab collection (Streptococcus pneumoniae) 	Questionnaire of reported illnesses since last schedule visit, change in a line visit, change in a line visit Abstraction of medical records and similar technologies. Verbal autopsy abstracted medical records)

Specimen collection

nen collection
Specimens will be collected at enrollment (prior to study medication administration, as well as at 3 and 3 6-month follow-up visits). All children will also be asked to provide a whole stool for enteric pathogen identification and storage. Stool samples will be divided within one hour of collection for the following purposes:로 1) placed in Cary-Blair for eventual bacterial culture (FecalSwab Cary-Blair Collection and Transport& SystemtTM, Copan Diagnostics), 2) immediately tested for Giardia and Cryptosporidium using the immunoassay (Quik Chek[™], Alere) and 3) placed in -80°C storage for future molecular determination of pathogen or commensal flora and markers of out function (whole stool for these purposes will be divided into 5 two separate vials). If a child cannot produce whole stool, two flocked rectal swabs (Pedatric FLOQswab™,

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Copan Diagnostics) will be collected and one placed in Cary-Blair and the other stored in -80℃ for future analyses.

ত্ত্বত. One flocked dry nasopharyngeal swab (Copan Diagnostics) will also be collected from all enrolled <u>ছ</u> children at each time point, immediately placed in skim milk, tryptone, glucose, and glycerine (STGG) media, \(\bar{2} \) and frozen (-80°C) within 1 hour of collection for future S. pnuemoniae culture. 18 19 Primary caregivers in the Contact Cohort will also be asked to provide a stool sample (or 2 rectal swabs) and nasopharyngeal sample at each visit for testing and storage as described above.

Venous blood (up to 1 teaspoon [5mL]) will be collected from all enrolled children at each time point of the specific state of the s EDTA tubes and separated for the following purposes: 1) 0.5mL for immediate HIV-testing (if indicased according to Kenyan Ministry of Health guidelines), 2) 0.4mL for a thin malaria smear which will be stored at a room temperature, 3) 0.4mL for a dried blood spot, and 4) 2-4mL for plasma and buffy coat isolation and -8ê℃ storage. Blood will also be collected from primary caregivers for HIV-testing if indicated.

Randomization

mization

Block randomization (1:1) in random sized blocks of no more than 10, stratified by site, will be used. 97 by randomization will include allocation to the Contact Cohorts at a ratio of 1:5 (result) Primary randomization will include allocation to the Contact Cohorts at a ratio of 1:5 (resulting in 150 per 2 treatment arm). Each subject will be assigned a Patient Identification Number (PID), and the randomization code linking each PID to the allocated treatment will be generated by a designated statistician and maintained by the University of Washington Research Pharmacy. Study participants, investigators (other than the statistician), the study staff, hospital clinicians, and persons involved in data management or analysis with a statistic content of the statisti remain blinded to the allocation group during all data collection phases of the study.

Intervention

Enrolled children will be prescribed a 5-day course of oral suspension formulation azithromys (Zithromax® from Pfizer, 10 mg/kg on day 1, followed by 5mg/kg/day on days 2-5) or identically appearing and tasting placebo at discharge. Identically appearing bottles will be pre-labelled with the PID. Dosing ranges were determined such that a given child would never be under-dosed or over-dosed by more than 20% of weight-specific intended dose (Table 2). The day 1 dose will be split in half and the first half administered to the other days of the state of the st the study clinician (to be observed by the

caregiver) followed by the second half administered by the caregiver under careful observation of the study staff. Day 2-5 doses will be administered by caregivers at their home. Caregivers will be provided with visual instructions in the language of their choosing (English, Kiswahili, Luo, Kisii).

Automated daily text message drug administration reminders will be sent for the four days following discharge and caregivers asked to respond with whether or not the child took the daily dose. The response text message will be free of charge to caregivers and caregivers will be reimbursed for each response at the final study visit. Caregivers are also asked to record each administered dose on the bottle and to return bottles at the 3-month follow-up visit. The questionnaire administered during the 3-month follow up visit also includes questions about how many doses of the study drug the child received.

Follow-up Procedures

All enrolled children and primary caregivers will be scheduled to return to the health facility at 3 and 6 months following enrollment to collect clinical information and samples. Anthropometric measurements will be obtained from all children and caregivers at both follow up visits (height/length, weight, MUAC) and caregivers will be asked about any hospitalizations occurring since the last time the child was seen by study staff.

Weight (kg)	Day 1 dose (mL)	Day 2-5 dose <u>ā</u> (mL) ເ
2.0	0.25 x 2	0.25 >
2.1-2.4	0.30 x 2	0.30 ta
2.5-2.8	0.35 x 2	0.30 training
2.9-3.2	0.40 x 2	0.40 and
3.3-3.6	0.45 x 2	
3.7-4.0	0.50 x 2	0.45 v 0.50 milar 0.6 te chnolog
4.1-4.8	0.60 x 2	0.6 fe
4.9-5.6	0.70 x 2	0.7
5.7-6.8	0.85 x 2	0.85
6.9-8.0	1.0 x 2	1.0
8.1-9.6	1.2 x 2	1.2
9.7-11.2	1.4 x 2	1.4
11.3-13.6	1.6 x 2	1.6
13.7-16.0	2.0 x 2	2.0
16.1-19.2	2.4 x 2	2.4
19.3-23.2	2.9 x 2	2.9
23.3-25.0	3.2 x 2	3.2

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Caregivers will be provided with 400KSH (approximately \$4USD) to cover the cost of their round-trip transportation.

Transportation cost will be reimbursed at each follow-up visit. If the participant does not return at their a scheduled time, study staff will attempt to make contact with the primary caregiver via cell phone; if no \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ telephone number is provided, or if the participant cannot be reached, study staff will trace the child to the household within 2 weeks of the scheduled follow-up time.

During scheduled follow-up visits, study staff will use a standardized questionnaire to ascertain his for recent illness/morbidity, post-discharge medication use including antibiotic treatment, and current conditions of the child (any hospitalizations, admission and discharge date of any hospitalization, vital status, date of death if applicable). If caregivers report a hospitalization, causes of admission, medication administration, osts of admission, and length of stay will be ascertained from both caregivers and medical records, when available.

Caregivers will be encouraged, at enrollment and at each subsequent contact, to bring the child to the study health facility at any time the child is sick. Study staff will triage children to the appropriate health facility $\vec{\lambda}$ staff and will conduct a brief unscheduled visit questionnaire to ascertain adverse event information. If the unscheduled visit leads to a hospitalization, this will trigger the completion of a hospital admission form.

If at any point during follow-up a child dies, a verbal autopsy using the Population Health Metacs Research Consortium Shortened Verbal Autopsy Questionnaire. 20 If the death occurred in a hospital, data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital, data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in a hospital data from 20 If the death occurred in 20 If the death o the hospital records, including cause of death, if available, will be abstracted. If a death certificate is available cause(s) and timing of death will be abstracted.

cause(s) and timing of death will be abstracted.

Final causes of re-hospitalization and death will be determined after data collection is complete by independent adjudication committee comprised of clinicians specializing in pediatrics and infectious disease. Sources of cause of re-hospitalization (medical records and caregiver report) and causes of death (causes) automatically assigned from the verbal autopsy using SmartVA-Analyze [Tariff 2.0 Method]²¹, hospital reco or death certificates) will be presented to the adjudication committee for final cause assignment.

Stool (rectal swabs), nasopharyngeal swabs and blood will be collected as described above undergo either immediate or future laboratory testing as described in Table 3. All biological samples will processed in Kenya when technology is available of the collected by staff trained in biosafety and Good Clinical Laboratory Practice (GCLP). Trust or Centre for Microbiology Research [CMR]. Metagenomic analyses and/or analyses that requare technology not available in Kenya will be performed at the University of Washington. If stool culture results report Shigella or Salmonella infection, the study staff will contact the child's caregiver and encourage #ne3 caregiver to bring the child back for an evaluation and potential treatment if the child is symptomatic.

Table 3. Sample storage and processing descriptions

Table 3. Sample s	storage and processing	ng descriptions
Specimen Collected	Purpose	Tests Performed
Stool/ flocked rectal swabs	Bacterial ID and storage for AST	Fresh samples/rectal swabs will be cultured to identify <i>Shigella</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Campylobacte</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E.coli</i>) using standard microbiologic methods and biochemically confirmed using bioMérieux's API® strips. All <i>Shigella</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , and <i>Campylobacter</i> isolates, as well as a random subset of <i>E.coli</i> isolates will undergo antibiotic resistance testing using disc diffusion for the following antibiotics: amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (augmentin), ampicillin, azithromycin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, cefoxitin, gentamicin, imipenem, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, ceftazidime/clavulanate (ESBL), cefotaxime/clavulanate (ESBL). Categorizations of susceptible, intermediate, and resistant will be determined using zone-size cut-offs outlined in Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) interpretive standards.
	Parasite detection	Fresh stool and rectal swabs will be tested for <i>Giardia</i> and <i>Cryptosporidium</i> using the immunoassay Giardia/ Cryptosporidium QUIK CHEK TM .
	Storage	Stool/ flocked swabs and colonies of <i>E.coli</i> , <i>Shigella</i> spp., <i>Salmonella</i> spp., and <i>Campylobacte</i> r spp. will be stored at -80 °C.
Nasopharyngeal Swabs	Bacterial isolation, storage, and resistance testing	Streptococcus pneumoniae (S. pneumoniae) colonies will be isolated using standard microbiologic or molecular diagnostic protocols and susceptibility testing performed using standard microbiologic or molecular techniques. A random subset of S. pneumoniae isolates will undergo antimicrobial resistance testing using disc diffusion for the following antibiotics: amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (Augmentin), ampicillin, azithromycin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, cefoxitin, gentamicin, imipenem, and trimethoprim-

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		sulfamethoxazole. Categorizations of susceptible, intermediate, and resistant will be determined using zone-size cut-offs outlined in CLSI interpretive standards.
	Storage	Back-up sample and S.pneumoniae colonies will be will be stored at -80 ℃.
Blood	HIV and malaria testing	HIV testing will be performed per Kenyan National Guidelines and malaria microscopy performed using standard methods.
	Storage	Plasma and buffy coat will be stored at -80 °C. Dried blood spots will be stored at room temperature.

Data Management and Confidentiality

caregiver interview, will be securely stored in files in the study offices at the study sites. Only pre-designated 5 study staff will have access to the files. Data will be entered into an electronic database (Dacima® Electronic Data Capture) regularly by study staff. Access to the electronic database will be secured using password protected accounts for study staff. Data reports of screening, enrollment, and exclusion totals will abe 3 disseminated to the study team on a weekly basis; reports including baseline demographic characteristies, laboratory results, adherence data, and serious adverse event summaries will be distributed to study ₹0investigators and data monitors quarterly. Data will be regularly queried to facilitate ongoing data cleaning.

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Data Analysis

Primary endpoints

The primary study endpoint is a combined outcome of mortality and hospital readmission, as re-hospitalization is highly associated with risk of subsequent poor outcome. Re-hospitalizations that are a continuation management from the previous hospitalization (such as elective blood transfusion) or that occur du語場 enrollment procedures, due to a clinical deterioration post-discharge, will be excluded from the analysis. Las to follow-up will be defined as non-attendance at both follow-up visits despite one month of active tracing and no clear evidence of death.

Secondary endpoints

- 1. Cause-specific re-hospitalizations assessed by questionnaire (maternal recall of diagnosis) at month 3 a month 6 follow-up visits and medical record review (discharge diagnosis). In cases when both sources available, information from the medical record will be considered as the primary source. Separate analyses will be performed for each diagnosis: diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, malnutrition, or malaria.
- 2. Mild, moderate, and severe events that did not result in re-hospitalization, including diarrhea, vomiting, \$\frac{1}{8}\text{in} \frac{3}{8} rash, lip swelling, difficulty breathing/wheeze, and seizure will be ascertained by caregivers identified by zhez study clinicians during clinical exams at scheduled follow-up visits or during unscheduled visits. Severity (grade 1-3) will be defined according to 2014 Division of AIDS (DAIDS) Table for Grading the Severit defined according to 2014 Division of AIDS (DAIDS) Table for Grading the Severit defined according to 2014 Division of AIDS (DAIDS). Adult and Pediatric Adverse Events.
- 3. Enteric pathogen carriage, operationalized as presence of a bacterial pathogen-Shigella species (spa.). Campylobacter spp., or Salmonella spp. - or parasite- Giardia or Cryptosporidium-in stool or rectal swabs ? assessed at month 3 and month 6 follow-up visits.
- 4. Streptococcus pneumoniae (S. pneumoniae) isolated from nasopharyngeal swab cultures at month 3 ക്കർ month 6 follow-up visits.
- 5. Antibiotic resistance, specifically resistance to azithromycin, ampicillin, augmentin, ciprofloxa⊞n, ≥ trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, in E.coli and S. pneumoniae isolates, and presence of ESBL in E.coli isolates, from month 3 and month 6 follow-up visits.

Statistical analysis

To compare rates of re-hospitalization and mortality in the 6 months following hospital discharge among € Kenyan children receiving 5-day azithromycin vs. placebo

Primary analyses will be modified intent-to-treat (mITT) based on randomization allocation to the 5-day course of azithromycin versus placebo. Cumulative incidence of death or first re-hospitalization will be compared between treatment groups using Cox proportional hazards regression. Participants will be censored at the date 5 of their first re-hospitalization, or at the date of death. Median time to hospitalization-free survival will be &

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compared between randomization groups using Kaplan-Meier (K-M) survival analysis and associated log-rank. ared between randomization groups using Kapian-Meier (K-M) survival analysis and associated log-rank and the baseline assessment of randomization reveals an imbalance in characteristics between the baseline assessment of randomization reveals an imbalance in characteristics between the baseline assessment of randomization reveals an imbalance in characteristics between the baseline assessment of randomization reveals an imbalance in characteristics between the baseline assessment of randomization reveals an imbalance in characteristics between the baseline assessment of randomization reveals an imbalance in characteristics between the baseline assessment of randomization reveals and imbalance in characteristics between the baseline assessment of randomization reveals are imbalance in characteristics. treatment groups, we will evaluate these variables as potential confounders in a sub-analysis secondary to the mITT. Potential baseline confounders will be added stepwise in a multivariable Cox model and maintained in \$\overline{8}\$. the model if adjustment changes the hazard ratio by more than 10%. In per protocol analyses also secondary ? to the mITT, we will compare treatment effects in groups defined by self-reported adherence to the 5-day = course of azithromycin (5 doses vs. < 5 doses; ≥3 doses vs. <3 doses; >1 dose vs. 1 dose only). In addition, ±3 we will conduct Cox regression and K-M survival analyses for time to mortality and time to re-hospitalization as separate endpoints to understand intervention effects on these outcomes individually. The assumption of of statement of the separate endpoints to understand intervention effects on these outcomes individually. proportional hazards will be checked in all models using graphical methods including plotting a ln(-ln(S(t))) boto for each treatment group and assessing the parallelism of the two lines and by plotting Schoenfeld residuals over time. If there is substantial missing covariate data, multiple imputation using the Markov chain Moete's Carlo (MCMC) method will be used to impute covariate information. Missing outcome data (death or de-7 hospitalization) will not be imputed, but participants will be censored at the last follow-up visit therefare contributing some person-time to the analysis. In sensitivity analyses, we will compare treatment effects in the children whose caregivers report no additional antibiotic use over follow-up and separately, who report additional arithment of children defined by age, site, and discharge additional arithment of children defined by age, site, and discharge additional arithment of children defined by age, site, and discharge additional arithment of children defined by age, site, and discharge additional arithment of the imputed, but participants will be censored at the last follow-up visit therefore the contributions of children defined by age, site, and discharge additional arithment of the imputed, but participants will be censored at the last follow-up visit therefore the contributions of the contribution of the contributions of the contribution of the con additional azithromycin use specifically, and in subsets of children defined by age, site, and discharge diagnosis.

To evaluate possible mechanism(s) by which azithromycin may affect morbidity and mortality, by company of reasons for re-hospitalization and change in prevalence of pathogen carriage between the randomization arms of revaluate the association between azithromycin and the rates of cause-specific re-hospitalization.

To evaluate the association between azithromycin and the rates of cause-specific re-hospitalizations (hospitalization due to diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, malnutrition, or malaria) we will use Anderson-proportional hazards modeling with previous re-hospitalizations included as time-dependent covariates in model to capture the dependent structure of recurrence times. Because we will not have granularity in the typoints other than 3 months and 6 months for assessment of pathogen carriage, we will compare prevalence of a bacterial and parasitic pathogens (Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacter, Cryptosporiding Giardia) at 3 and 6 months by randomization arm using generalized estimating equations (GEE) with a Poistink, exchangeable correlation structure, and will adjust for baseline presence of a bacterial pathogen.

To determine whether empiric administration of azithromycin at hospital discharge increases risk of antibietics resistance in commensal E. coli and pneumococcal isolates from treated children and their household contacts

Among children and adult household contacts in whom commensal *E. coli* and/or *S. pneumoniae* are isolated, we will compare the proportion of isolates resistant to azithromycin, ampicillin, augmentin, ciprofloxacin, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, between randomization arms and Contact Cohorts for each arm, at 3 and 6 months using GEE with a Poisson link and exchangeable correlation structure. A chi-squared test will be used to determine whether the association between intervention arm and antibiotic resistance wanes over time. Because the likelihood of having a bacterial pathogen isolated may depend on base the factors, including intervention arm, we will conduct secondary analyses utilizing propensity scores to account of the potential differential likelihood of having antibiotic susceptibility testing performed, which will allow us to make inference to the entire study population and their contacts. Also we will compare resistance proportions among children (as opposed to among isolates) where absence of an isolated bacteria is considered not resistant.

To identify correlates and intermediate markers of post-discharge mortality and hospital-readmission among being hospitalized children

Enrollment hospital admission diagnosis, indicators of malnutrition, age, HIV-exposure and HIV-infection status, sickle cell anemia, and randomization arm will be assessed in a multivariable Cox regression model to identify correlates of the primary endpoint of death and/or hospital-readmission independent of the treatment effect. In addition, Cox regression models will also be built for correlates of mortality and correlates of re-admission individually to understand distinct cofactors for each of these outcomes.

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termine the cost-effectiveness of post-discharge administration of a 5-day course of azithromycin in soft varying antibiotic use, re-hospitalization rates, and mortality rates

Costs analysis: We will assess the costs of all supplies, services and equipment necessary to separate the intervention (direct medical posts). The perspective will be that of the healthcare provider is a second the intervention (direct medical posts). To determine the cost-effectiveness of post-discharge administration of a 5-day course of azithromycin i settings of varying antibiotic use, re-hospitalization rates, and mortality rates

implement the intervention (direct medical costs). The perspective will be that of the healthcare provider, i.e. \overline{2} Kenya's Ministry of Health. Using WHO guidelines and its ingredients approach, we will quantify the resources & and associated unit costs required to deliver a 5-day course of azithromycin, organized in standard expenditure \Rightarrow categories: personnel (salaries), supplies including drugs, equipment, services, space and overhead. We will \(\frac{1}{2}\) also measure the costs of severe child hospitalizations, the costs for the different types of personnel employed \mathfrak{S} (e.g. nurses/doctors) and the time demanded from them for conducting the intervention.²² When data are missing, they will be complemented by data extracted from the literature and other available sources. incremental costs will be derived, with estimation of the potential healthcare cost-offset realized in avoiding severe hospitalizations. Costs will be measured in local currency (Kenyan Shilling) and converted into U\$\$. \$ Our main metric will be cost per child treated. Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA): we will develop a CEA? mathematical model, and estimate incremental costs and cost-effectiveness for implementation of The intervention. The model will include two components: costs (described immediately above) and health benefits. The study will provide clinical outcomes (mortality/morbidity) over a 6-month follow-up period. Subsequerely, deaths averted, life-years saved and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) averted by the intervention will be a second and disability and estimated. We will estimate: a) incremental costs and b) incremental costs are the net sum of the costs to implement the intervention compared with status as a cover obild bospitalizations. Incremental cost-effectiven estimated. We will estimate: a) incremental costs and b) incremental cost-effectiveness of the intervention $\frac{1}{2}$ s. ratios (ICERs) will be estimated as cost per death averted, cost per life-year saved, and cost per DALYS averted. We will use recent estimates of disability weights for estimation of DALYs. 23 24 Short-term (over stands) follow-up i.e. 6 months) and longer-term time horizons (extrapolated to 1, 5, and 10 years) will be discounted at 3% per year, consistent with CEA guidelines (undiscounted results will also be a solution of the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilistic sensitivities the results will be explored in univariate and probabilities and probabilities are the results will be explored in univariate and probabilities and probabilities are the results will be explored in univariate and probabilities and probabilities are the results will be explored in univariate and probabilities are the results are the results are the results and the results are analysis. 25 26 Finally, we will compare our findings to CEA estimates for other health interventions in s Saharan Africa.^{27 28}

Data and Safety Monitoring

A Data Safety and Monitoring Committee (DSMC) will be established at study initiation to montage severe adverse events (SAEs) and to evaluate the statistical analysis plan and associated stopping rules. Ene DSMC includes expertise in clinical trials, statistics, child mortality assessment, ethics, and pediatric care in resource limited settings. Adverse events will be monitored by the DSMC. Monthly adverse event summares will be sent to the DSMC safety officer and individual-child SAE forms, which include detailed medication history to evaluate possible drug interactions, will be sent to the safety officer per request. Each SAE will be sent to the safety officer per request. assigned the plausibility of relatedness to study drug by study Pls. The data will not be presented by intervention group unless requested by DSMB safety officer. These reports will be descriptive (no statistical) analyses). The DSMC will make recommendations regarding any imbalances in safety outcomes.

A single interim analysis for re-hospitalization-free survival will be prepared by the study statistice an a using O'Brien-Fleming boundaries for benefit and harm when 50% of expected person time (350 child-years) ≥ has been accrued. Assuming 157 events will be available at half of the person-time accrual, a z-score critical value of 2.797, or p-value < 0.005, from a Kaplan Meier log-rank test will determine the cut-off of statist al significance. A symmetric boundary will be used for benefit and harm. The DSMC will review this analysis and second significance. make a determination about study continuation. Futility will not be a basis for stopping rules because of the \$\mathbb{H}\$ trials' value in understanding mechanisms of post-discharge worsening and antibiotic resistance. Assuming the DSMC decides to continue the trial after the interim analysis, an alpha of 0.045 will be used as the statistical Statistical Power

Statistical Power

To compare rates of re-hospitalization and mortality in the 6 months following hospital discharge among a few page 18 months following hospital discharge 18 months followed 18 months

Kenyan children receiving 5-day azithromycin vs. placebo

The total sample size required was calculated for the primary endpoint of time to death or hospital readmission within the 6 month post-discharge period, assuming an alpha level of 0.05, power of 0.80, and a period, assuming an alpha level of 0.05, power of 0.80, and a period, assuming an alpha level of 0.05, power of 0.80, and a period, assuming an alpha level of 0.05, power of 0.80, and a period, assuming an alpha level of 0.05, power of 0.80, and a period, assuming an alpha level of 0.05, power of 0.80, and a period, assuming an alpha level of 0.05, power of 0.80, and a period of 0.80, and 0.80

ratio of treatment to placebo random assignment of 1:1. In SSA, it is estimated that 2-15% of children aged less than 5 years died within 6 months of hospital discharge and 15.5% of children who survived discharge from the district hospital were re-admitted with the same diagnosis within 6-months. Assuming that an additional 5-10% of children are re-admitted for other conditions, we expect that re-hospitalizations will occur in a considering a constant of the cumulative incidence of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%. Based on a previous trial of the cumulative incidence of the combined endpoint to range from 22.5 to 45.5%. Based on a previous trial of the cumulative incidence of the antibiotic was associated with a 49% reduction in risk of death, we calculated sample sizes using estimates of reduction in risk ranging from 30-50% with the cumulative incidence range of 22.5 to 45.5% in the placebo-treated group, and found the sample size required ranged from 90 to 550 children per treatment arm. Using the most of conservative estimates of a hazard ratio of 0.70 and 22.5% prevalence of re-admission/death, we need to perform of 1100 children in the study (550 per arm) to achieve adequate power. We will recruit an additional 2007 children (≈20%) to account for possible loss to follow-up, resulting in a total planned enrollment of 12007 children, or 700 per treatment group. When considering mortality alone, and estimated mortality ranges of 2-1007 among place-treated children, we will have >80% power to detect hazard ratios ≤0.5 for mortality rates ≥11% (Figure 1).

To evaluate possible mechanism(s) by which azithromycin may affect morbidity and mortality, by comparing reasons for re-hospitalization and prevalence of pathogen carriage between the randomization arms

We calculated the minimum detectable association between treatment arm and cause-specific methospitalizations (hospitalization due to diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, malnutrition, or malaria vs. and other) among enrolled children, assuming an alpha level of 0.05, power of 0.80, and a ratio of treatment placebo of 1:1. Based on data from Kenya, re-hospitalization rates due to specific causes ranged from approximately 0.5% to 5.7% in the 6 month post-discharge period. By not conditioning on the child having the placebo of cause-specific same diagnosis as the initial hospitalization, we expect the cumulative incidence of cause-specific hospitalizations to range from 2.5% to 10%. With this range of outcome rates, we will be able to detect hazantics of 0.48 to 0.70 for the effect of azithromycin on specific severe morbidities.

We expect 56% of children in the placebo group to have *S. pneumoniae* isolated from nasopharyng swabs, providing ≥80% power to detect a prevalence ratio of 0.85 (or 1.15) between the two treatment arms are each time point. Based on prevalences of *Shigella*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *Cryptosporidium*, *Giazilia* among asymptomatic children in Western Kenya, we expect 10% of children in the placebo group to have a bacterial pathogen isolated at each time point, resulting in ≥80% power to detect differences in enterior pathogen prevalences of 0.67 (1.49) at each time point.³²

To determine whether empiric administration of azithromycin at hospital discharge increases risk of antibiotic resistance in commensal E. coli and S. pneumoniae isolates from treated children and their households contacts

Table 4. Power (%) to detect prevalence ratios of macroliede

We will select a random selection of 400 $E.\ coli$ and 400 $S.\ pneumoniae$ isolates (200 per arm) for β -lactam and macrolide resistance testing at each timepoint. We will also store all $S.\ pneumoniae,\ E.\ coli$ isolates and other isolated bacteria from stool for potential future testing in the event that resistance prevalence is lower than expected. As shown in Table 4, we will have > 80% power to detect prevalence ratios > 1.1, with an ability to detect the smallest effect sizes when the prevalence of resistance in the placebo group is highest. We will enroll 300 adults in the Contact Cohort for $E.\ coli$ and $S.\ pneumoniae$ isolation. We expect $E.\ coli$ to be isolated from all adults and $S.\ pnuemoniae$ isolated from between 5-55%. ^{29 33 34} Assuming an alpha of .05, a

Table 4. Power (%) to detect prevalence ratios of macroligie and β-lactamase resistance in 200 *E.coli* and 200 *S.pneumoniae* isolates per treatment group

·		Res	sistand		alence	e (%) ir	n plac	S I
(6)		10	20	30	40	50	60	3 0
e (9 up	10							log
ence (9 group	20	80						ies.
Resistance prevalence (%) in azithromycin group	30	>99	64					all
	40	>99	99	55				
	50	>99	>99	98	48			enc
star azit	60	>99	>99	>99	>99	52)
esi: in	70	>99	>99	>99	>99	98	55) II C
E	80	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99	99	64 64

1:1 ratio of testable isolates, and a prevalence of resistance of 50% in the placebo arm, we will have 80% power to detect a 1.4-fold higher prevalence to 1.9-fold higher resistance prevalence in the contacts of azithromycin-treated children.

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To identify correlates and intermediate markers of post-discharge mortality and hospital-readmission among hospitalized Kenyan children

Conservatively estimating a 20% loss-to-follow-up rate in the RCT and a cumulative incidence of death \$\overline{8}\$ or re-hospitalization of 22.5%, we will have >80% power to detect hazard ratios ≥1.3 between correlates and % the outcome with exposure prevalences of ≥20% or more and hazard ratios ≥1.5 for exposure prevalences ≥

Study timeline
The trial began on June 28, 2016 and participant recruitment and follow-up will continue over a 36-jo month period, with anticipated final follow-up visit(s) occurring in June 2019. Primary analyses will be complete by February 2020 by February 2020.

Potential Challenges and Limitations

ruary 2020. ial Challenges and Limitations In order to ensure adequate power to detect a discernable clinically relevant difference between stម្ងdy ។ groups in the primary outcome, we have combined hospital readmission with death. Preliminary stugges 3 suggest that sufficient numbers of children will reach this combined outcome. However, we have incorporated an interim analysis by the DSMB to review the accrued data and an adapted sample size could be considered & if the combined event frequency is less than predicted. It is possible that since most children receive antibio act of during hospitalization, the benefit anticipated with the use of azithromycin based on previous trials of mass drug administration will not be observed. However, most hospitalized children are treated with penicill cephalosporins, gentamicin, or cotrimoxazole while in hospital and the broad spectrum of activity (including malaria prevention) and long half-life of azithromycin suggest that there may be additive treatment another prophylactic benefit. Similarly, children may receive azithromycin during follow up - either as treatment for illness or because the caregiver sought out azithromycin upon learning of the hypothesis - and the azithromycin use may lead to contamination in the placebo-arm. After discharge, it is difficult to ensite adherence with the full 5-day treatment course. We will measure adherence using three different measures (text message responses, bottle check boxes, and caregiver-report at follow-up visits) although all are lim by caregiver-report. In addition, the mortality benefit of azithromycin observed in Ethiopia was from a sire dose and in this study the first dose will be directly observed. 16 While relying on caregiver report of mortaling 3 and morbidity may lead to bias due to outcome misclassification, this misclassification should not differ between randomization arms and therefore will be non-differential. Further hospital records will be used when available to determine diagnoses. Finally, resistance prevalence may be lower than predicted, limiting power to 3 detect clinically relevant differences in resistance prevalence between the intervention arms. We will store all a isolates in the event that a greater number of isolates are needed for antibiotic resistance testing.

Ethics and Dissemination

This study has received IRB approval by the University of Washington Human Subjects Division (HSD), KENGRI Scientific and Ethics Review Unit (SERU), and the Kenya Pharmacy and Poisons Board. The clinical triatis. also registered with clinicaltrials.gov (NCT02414399). Any modifications to the study protocol or consent materials will be submitted for approval all regulatory authorities before implementation. The study is being externally monitored and a data safety and monitoring committee has been assembled to monitor patent → safety and to evaluate the efficacy of the intervention. Results of this study will be disseminated by publication in the intervention. in a peer-reviewed scientific journal, presented at relevant academic conferences, and amongst participating partners and health facilities in Kenya.

JLW, PBP, GJS, BAR, BOS, and RN conceived of this trial and developed of this study protocol. JLW and BOS are study co-Principal Investigators and PBP is the Project Director; BAR oversaw the statistical plans; JBB developed the CFA plans KDT developed. developed procedures related to blood specimen procedures and drug adherence measurement. GJS, CJM, and PBP provide scientific expertise. RLB and MA are involved in collection and management of the data. MA and PBP coordinate and oversee implementation of all clinical study procedures and SK, with assistance

from http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on June 11, 2025 at Agence Bibliographique de l (ABES)

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from DR, oversees all laboratory procedures. All authors contributed to the development of this manuscrip and/or study procedures, and to reading and approving the final version for publication.

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Competing interests statement

None of the authors or study co-investigators have any competing interests to declare.

Figure Legend

Figure 1. Power and detectable hazard ratios assuming a range of mortality rates from 2-17%

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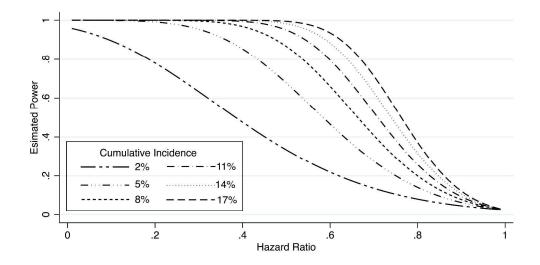


Figure 1. Power and detectable hazard ratios assuming a range of mortality rates from 2-17% $644 \times 332 \text{mm}$ (300 x 300 DPI)

 SPIRIT 2013 Checklist: Recommended items to address in a clinical trial protocol and related documents*

Section/item	Item No	Description T. Downler to text superior to te	Addressed on page number
Administrative info	ormatio	paded from the prieur (All Ind data	
Title	1	Descriptive title identifying the study design, population, interventions, and, if appearable, trial acronym	
Trial registration	2a	Trial identifier and registry name. If not yet registered, name of intended registry	
	2b	All items from the World Health Organization Trial Registration Data Set	
Protocol version	3	Date and version identifier	
Funding	4	Sources and types of financial, material, and other support	
Roles and	5a	Names, affiliations, and roles of protocol contributors	
responsibilities	5b	Name and contact information for the trial sponsor	
	5c	Role of study sponsor and funders, if any, in study design; collection, manage analysis, analysis, and interpretation of data; writing of the report; and the decision to submit the report for publication, including whether they will have ultimate authority over any of these activities	
	5d	Composition, roles, and responsibilities of the coordinating centre, steering commentate, endpoint adjudication committee, data management team, and other individuals or groups deverseeing the trial, if applicable (see Item 21a for data monitoring committee)	

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Sample size	14	Estimated number of participants needed to achieve study objectives and howelt was determined, includingclinical and statistical assumptions supporting any sample size calculations
Recruitment	15	Strategies for achieving adequate participant enrolment to reach target sample size
		uses uses
Methods: Assignm	nent of i	interventions (for controlled trials)
Allocation:		2017. I
Sequence	16a	Method of generating the allocation sequence (eg, computer-generated rando இழ் இmbers), and list of any
generation		factors for stratification. To reduce predictability of a random sequence, detailឡੰਕੋਂ ਡੂੰny planned restriction
		(eg, blocking) should be provided in a separate document that is unavailable tឨ្នី 🖺 🖁 se who enrol participants
		or assign interventions
Allocation	16b	ଞ୍ଚିଲଞ୍ଚି Mechanism of implementing the allocation sequence (eg. central telephone; sec ଥ ୁentially numbered,
concealment	100	opaque, sealed envelopes), describing any steps to conceal the sequence until interventions are assigned
mechanism		opaque, sealed envelopes), describing any steps to consecut the sequence until interventions are assigned
mediamom		rrair njop
Implementation	16c	Who will generate the allocation sequence, who will enrol participants, and what assign participants tointerventions
Blinding (masking)	17a	Who will be blinded after assignment to interventions (eg. trial participants, cate providers, outcome
3 (3)		assessors, data analysts), and how
	476	
	17b	If blinded, circumstances under which unblinding is permissible, and procedure for revealing a participant's
		allocated intervention during the trial
		2025
Methods: Data col	lection,	, management, and analysis
Data collection	18a	Plans for assessment and collection of outcome, baseline, and other trial data, induding any related
methods		processes to promote data quality (eg, duplicate measurements, training of asses
		study instruments (eg, questionnaires, laboratory tests) along with their reliability and validity, if known.
		Reference to where data collection forms can be found, if not in the protocol
	18b	Plans to promote participant retention and complete follow-up, including list of any outcome data to be
	100	collected for participants who discontinue or deviate from intervention protocols
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		ht,
Data management	19	Plans for data entry, coding, security, and storage, including any related processes to promote data quality (eg, double data entry; range checks for data values). Reference to where details of data management procedures can be found, if not in the protocol
Statistical methods	20a	Statistical methods for analysing primary and secondary outcomes. Reference to the details of the statistical analysis plan can be found, if not in the protocol
	20b	Methods for any additional analyses (eg, subgroup and adjusted analyses)
	20c	Definition of analysis population relating to protocol non-adherence (eg, as randing ised analysis), and any statistical methods to handle missing data (eg, multiple imputation)
Methods: Monitorin	g	data m
Data monitoring	21a	Composition of data monitoring committee (DMC); summary of its role and rependent from the sponsor and competing interests; and reference to where further details about its charter can be found, if not in the protocol. Alternatively, an explanation of why a DMC is not needed
	21b	Description of any interim analyses and stopping guidelines, including who will be access to these interim results and make the final decision to terminate the trial
Harms	22	Plans for collecting, assessing, reporting, and managing solicited and spontanged by reported adverse events and other unintended effects of trial interventions or trial conduct
Auditing	23	Frequency and procedures for auditing trial conduct, if any, and whether the process will be independent from investigators and the sponsor
Ethics and disseming	nation	A G
Research ethics approval	24	Plans for seeking research ethics committee/institutional review board (REC/IRB) pproval
Protocol amendments	25	Plans for communicating important protocol modifications (eg, changes to eligibility criteria, outcomes, analyses) to relevant parties (eg, investigators, REC/IRBs, trial participants, trial regulators)

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