



# What's new in azithromycin?



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## Antibiotics in trachoma control

Trachoma is caused by repeated ocular infection with the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*. It is, therefore, logical that anti-chlamydial antibiotics have become a key component of the SAFE strategy. Tetracycline is an effective anti-chlamydial agent. However, because of its effect on growing teeth, oral tetracycline is not recommended for children less than 12 years of age, or for pregnant or breast-feeding women. Tetracycline eye ointment is safer than oral tetracycline, but is difficult and unpleasant to apply: if treatment is unsupervised, compliance for a full six-week course is thought to be poor. Fortunately, during the 1990s, it was shown that ocular *C. trachomatis* infections can successfully be cleared with a single oral dose of the antibiotic azithromycin,<sup>1</sup> and that treatment of whole communities is practical, acceptable to the community, effective,<sup>2</sup> and results in a low incidence of adverse reactions.<sup>3</sup> An operational comparison suggested that directly-observed single-dose azithromycin is more effective at achieving clinical cure of active trachoma than six weeks' unsupervised tetracycline ointment.<sup>4</sup> The main limitation to the use of azithromycin for trachoma control is its cost, which is high if the drug is not donated.

In 1999, when this journal last published a full issue on trachoma, azithromycin's manufacturer (Pfizer Inc.) was establishing donation programmes in five trachoma-endemic countries.<sup>5</sup> The scheme has now been expanded to include a number of additional countries. Several other developments in the last five years have had an impact on the way in which recipient programmes use donated azithromycin to control trachoma.



A child receiving oral azithromycin. NEPAL

Anthony Solomon

## Who should be given azithromycin?

Trachoma is a community-level problem, and must be managed at the community level: treatment of individuals presenting to health facilities will have little impact on transmission. Previously, therefore, the World Health Organization (WHO)

recommended community-level assessment of the prevalence of TF and TI (signs of active disease) to determine whether or not community-based distribution of antibiotics was warranted.<sup>6</sup> Mass distribution of antibiotics (treatment of all members of all families in the community) was recommended if (a) the prevalence of TF in children was 20 per cent or greater, or (b) the prevalence of TI in children was 5 per cent or greater. Targeted distribution (treatment of all members of any family in which one or more family members had TF or TI) was recommended where the prevalence of TF in children was 5 per cent or greater, but less than 20 per cent.<sup>6</sup>

Three important changes have recently been made to these guidelines.

- 1 Recognising that, to achieve global elimination of trachoma, large populations will need to be given antibiotics, WHO suggest that initial assessment of the prevalence of disease (and determination of the need for antibiotic distribution) be made at the district

**Table 1. Current WHO recommendations for antibiotic treatment of trachoma**

<b>1 Determine the district-level prevalence of TF in 1 to 9 year-old children.</b>
If this is 10 per cent or more, conduct mass treatment with antibiotic throughout the district.
If this is less than 10 per cent, conduct assessment at the community level in areas of known disease.
<b>2 If assessment at the community level is undertaken:</b>
In communities in which the prevalence of TF in 1 to 9 year-old children is 10 per cent or more, conduct mass treatment with antibiotic.
In communities in which the prevalence of TF in 1 to 9 year-old children is 5 per cent or more, but less than 10 per cent, targeted treatment should be considered.
In communities in which the prevalence of TF in 1 to 9 year-old children is less than 5 per cent, antibiotic distribution is not recommended.

# 'In Ghana, trained community health volunteers have managed and dispensed azithromycin'

level, rather than the community level. Treatment of whole districts should help to minimise re-infection through contact between people from treated communities and those from untreated communities.

- 2 Because TF is a more reliable sign of trachoma than TI, determination of the need for antibiotic distribution should be based only on the prevalence of TF.
- 3 The prevalence of TF in children at or above which mass antibiotic treatment is recommended has been lowered from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. Targeted treatment is therefore only considered when the prevalence of TF in children is less than 10 per cent. This is good for programmes, since screening communities for cases of active trachoma is very labour-intensive. In hypoendemic areas, family treatment (identification and treatment of families in which there are one or more members with TF or TI) is an effective way to maximise the proportion of *C. trachomatis* – infected people given antibiotics.<sup>7</sup>

## Pregnant women and infants

At first, azithromycin being distributed for trachoma control was withheld from pregnant women because there were no data demonstrating that it was safe in this group.<sup>5</sup> A randomised controlled trial of the effect (on pregnancy outcome) of presumptive treatment of mothers for sexually transmitted diseases has recently provided useful data. The study compared babies born to mothers given three or four different STD treatments, including 1g azithromycin, during pregnancy, with those not given any of these drugs; neonatal death, low birth weight, pre-term delivery and infant ophthalmia were all significantly less common in the treated group.<sup>8</sup> National programmes should consider this evidence, which seems to support the use of azithromycin in pregnancy.

Recent research has highlighted the importance of young children as reservoirs of infection, particularly in areas with a lower prevalence of trachoma.<sup>7,9</sup> Antibiotic distribution teams should offer azithromycin to all individuals over the age of six months in eligible communities, and pay particular attention to ensuring they achieve high coverage in children below ten years of age. Tetracycline eye ointment should be given to children below six months of age, and offered to older individuals who refuse or cannot receive azithromycin. Overall coverage should be as high as possible, but treatment of 80% of the resident population should be the minimum target.<sup>10</sup>

## Who should distribute azithromycin?

In most trachoma-endemic areas, there are insufficient trained medical and nursing personnel. A pilot study in Ghana showed that trained community health volunteers could safely manage and dispense azithromycin to both children and adults.<sup>11</sup> This cadre now routinely assists in antibiotic distribution throughout National Trachoma Control Programme intervention areas in Ghana. Literate volunteers from trachoma-endemic populations also give useful assistance in a few other countries: cooperation with other community-based disease control programs should be considered.

John Buchan



Height-based azithromycin dosing. ETHIOPIA

## How should the dose of azithromycin be determined?

For trachoma control purposes, the recommended dose of azithromycin is one dose of 20mg of medicine per kilogram body weight, to a maximum of 1g. However, weighing scales are expensive to buy, bulky and heavy to transport, and are sometimes unreliable in the field. Height-based azithromycin dosing<sup>11,12,13</sup> is now accepted as an economical, safe, effective and convenient alternative. Since the relationship between height and weight varies from one population to the next, programme managers should not use generic height-based dosing scales, but rather ensure that the scale used is appropriate for the specific recipient population.



Anthony Salomon

Azithromycin tablets in the hand of a child. TANZANIA

## How often and how many times should azithromycin be given?

At present, there are no good data demonstrating the relative effect of different frequencies of antibiotic distribution. Computer simulations of the effect of antibiotics suggest that in areas where trachoma is moderately endemic, annual treatment should be undertaken, but that in hyperendemic areas (prevalence of TF in children >50 per cent), treatment every six months may be required.<sup>10,14</sup> Trials to test this hypothesis are currently in progress. In the meantime, antibiotics should be distributed every 12 months.

Revised WHO guidelines suggest that, once a decision has been made to treat a district or a community with antibiotics, three annual distributions should be undertaken before reassessing the area as to the need to stop or continue.

## What impact will distribution of azithromycin have on trachoma?

In a study village in Northern Tanzania, 94 per cent of 978 residents were given a single-dose of azithromycin, and a further 4 per cent given tetracycline eye ointment. The prevalence of ocular *C. trachomatis* infection fell from 9.5 per cent before treatment to 2.1 per cent two months afterwards, and 0.1 per cent (only one resident infected) at two years.<sup>15</sup> If these results could be replicated at national level by achieving high coverage with azithromycin throughout entire endemic districts, very rapid progress could be made towards global trachoma elimination.

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A mother treating her child with 1% tetracycline eye ointment. KENYA

## Will mass distribution of azithromycin for trachoma control promote antibiotic resistance?

There is concern that annual mass distribution of single-dose azithromycin will encourage the development of resistant strains of *C. trachomatis* or other pathogens. There are as yet no published data showing the effect of azithromycin on antibiotic resistance in ocular *C. trachomatis* isolates. Selection of antibiotic-resistant conjunctival *S. pneumoniae* strains following azithromycin distribution has been identified, but the clinical significance of this is unclear.<sup>16</sup> Three published studies have examined the impact of azithromycin given for trachoma on nasopharyngeal *S. pneumoniae*. The first, in Australia, showed an increase in the prevalence of azithromycin resistance in *S. pneumoniae* from baseline to two weeks after treatment; the prevalence of resistance fell between two weeks and two months, and again between two months and six months.<sup>17</sup> However, follow-up was incomplete, there was no control group, and background antibiotic use is likely to be higher in Australia than in most other trachoma-endemic areas. The second study, in Nepal, found resistant *S. pneumoniae* strains in only a very small proportion of children, all of whom had been given azithromycin on two separate

occasions. This suggests that multiple rounds of azithromycin may be necessary to select for resistance in nasopharyngeal pneumococci.<sup>18</sup> The third and largest study published to date was conducted in Tanzania. More than 1,200 children were swabbed at baseline, two months after treatment and six months after treatment; only one macrolide (azithromycin-like drug)-resistant isolate was identified, six months after azithromycin distribution.<sup>19</sup> Perhaps if background macrolide resistance is rare, mass distribution of azithromycin will have little impact on *S. pneumoniae* antibiotic sensitivities.

## What if azithromycin is not available?

If azithromycin is not available to the programme in your district, the World Health Organization recommends community-based distribution of tetracycline eye ointment using the same guidelines detailed above. However, the ease of use of azithromycin and the likelihood that recipients are more compliant with treatment, make it the first-line antibiotic for trachoma control: endemic countries are encouraged to consult the International Trachoma Initiative to find out whether donated azithromycin can be accessed by their national control programme.

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## Glossary of terms

**Hyperendemic area** – an area in which the particular disease or condition has a high prevalence

**Hypoendemic area** – an area in which the particular disease or condition has a low (but not zero) prevalence.

**Mass distribution** (of antibiotics) - treatment of all members of all families in the community or district.

**Operational comparison** – a comparison between different treatments made under operational conditions, such as in the context of a disease control programme. In the case of a comparison between the effectiveness of azithromycin and that of tetracycline, azithromycin would be directly-observed, and tetracycline would be applied at home, unsupervised, by the patient or their parent.

**Prevalence** – the number of cases of a disease or condition that are present in a defined population at a particular point in time.

**Targeted distribution** – treatment only of subsets of the community, as opposed to ‘mass distribution’. In trachoma, targeted distribution often refers to identification and treatment of families in which there are one or more members with TF or TI, but other targeted distribution strategies have also been used.

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