Patient Name/DOB	OOB					_ Tx Start Date					Tx Regimen					Cult Conv											
Activity	Week 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Date																											
Clinical Monitoring																											
Sputa per Schedule																											
Weight																											
Symptom Review																											
CXR (PA and																											
Lateral)																											
DSTs Molecular and																											
Conventional																											
Lab Monitoring	1	1	1		1	1	1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1		1		1	1	
CBC with Diff and																											
PLT & CMP																											<u> </u>
HIV																											<u> </u>
Viral Hepatitis																											
Serology																											I
HbA1c																											
Pregnancy																											<u> </u>
TDM																											
Neuropathic Monito		1	1			1	1					1	1		1	1	1			1	1		1		1		
Sensory																											
Assessment*																											
Depression/anxiety																											
screening*																											<u> </u>
Cardiac Monitoring				1		1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1				
EKG																											
Cardiac Symptoms											I																<u> </u>
Treatment Regimen	*Regime	n an	d dos	ages I		3 Med	lical C	onsul	tant r	ecom	mend	ations		1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1			1	_
Review treatment																											
tolerance and																											
adherence																											
BDQ for intermittent																											l
dosing, per TB MD																											l
Drug Abbrovistio		l			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L	(22.4)	L	L	L		<u> </u>									I					i

Drug Abbreviations: Bedaquiline (BDQ) Pretomanid (PMD) Linezolid (LZD)

Medication and Dosages (for patients > 40 kg):

Bedaquiline (100 mg tablet)	400 mg once daily* for 2 weeks, then 200 mg 3 times per week afterwards
Pretomanid (200 mg tablet)	200 mg once daily*
Linezolid (600 mg tablet)	600 mg once daily* (adjustable based on drug levels)

*5 days per week of treatment is considered sufficient for "daily" treatment.

Clinical Monitoring: Monitor for symptoms, medication tolerance and adherence during DOT visits, and at monthly clinical visits over the continuum of care.

- Follow sputa collection schedule, until culture conversion, then monthly. Considered infectious until Culture Negative x 3.
- Molecular and Conventional Drug Susceptibility Testing at baseline. Repeat if cultures are still positive after 3 months treatment or revert after 4 months of treatment.
- Baseline CXR (PA and Lateral) and as clinically indicated. Repeat at end of treatment for new baseline.
- Weight every week for the first month, then monthly

Laboratory Monitoring:

- CBC with PLT and Diff to monitor for effects of linezolid on blood counts.
- CMP (includes LFTS [Pretomanid and Bedaquiline], electrolytes [calcium, potassium, and magnesium appropriate for QT prolongation], creatinine [monitor renal function while on linezolid]
- HIV
- Viral Hepatitis Serology

Therapeutic Drug Monitoring

• TDM should be routinely obtained 2 weeks after initiating the regimen, and repeated if dosage adjustments were made or the patient reports signs or symptoms of drug toxicity.

*Drug levels: Administer the medication. Draw Linezolid level immediately before the next dose (trough), and then 2h after the dose, 5-6h after the dose. Draw Bedaquiline and Pretomanid levels immediately before the dose, and 5 hours and 24 hours after administering the dose.

Neuropathic Monitoring:

- Sensory Assessment:
 - Peripheral Neuropathy (i.e., numbness, tingling, pain in hands, feet, mouth, tongue, other)
 - Decrease taste
 - Changes in vision
 - Changes in hearing
- Monitor for depression/anxiety, agitation, or mental changes
- Use caution if the patient is taking linezolid with Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs), serotonergic antidepressants, or any drug known to induce myelosuppression.

Cardiac Monitoring

- EKG (or Kardia QTc measurement) at baseline, 2 weeks then monthly. Stop Bedaquiline if QTc > 500 and monitor EKGs frequently until QTc returns to normal.
- Monitor for cardiac symptoms such as change in heartbeat, dizziness, or palpitations while on BDQ
- Risk for cardiac complications is in increased in patients taking other drugs known to prolong QTc interval (including, but not limited to, Amiodarone, bepridil, chloroquine, chlorpromazine, cisapride, cyclobenzaprine, clarithromycin, disopyramide, dofetilide, domperidone, droperidol, erythromycin, , halofantrine, haloperidol, ibutilide, levomethadyl, mesoridazine, methadone, pentamidine, pimozide, procainamide, quinidine, sotalol, sparfloxacin, thioridazine).

Post treatment Monitoring

• Complete a symptom review, medical evaluation, sputa for AFB smear and cultures, and chest x-ray every 6 months for at least two years.