

# World Leish 4

*DNDi symposia at the 4<sup>th</sup> congress on Leishmaniasis 2009  
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***DNDI's R&D strategy to  
improve treatment for VL:  
A needs-driven approach***

**DNDi**

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*

# DNDi's vision

- Patients' needs-driven agenda
- Collaborative partnerships
- Not-for-profit
- Robust science to develop new treatments for the most neglected diseases

## ...and mission

- Deliver 6–8 new treatments by 2014
- Use and strengthen existing capacity in disease endemic countries
- Raise awareness and advocate for increased public responsibility

# DNDi was created in 2003

## 7 Founding Partners

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)

Institut Pasteur  
France

Oswaldo Cruz  
Foundation  
Brazil

Kenya Medical  
Research Institute  
(KEMRI)

USA

Brazil

Headquarters  
Geneva

Kenya

RDC

India

## 7 Support Offices & Affiliates

Tropical Diseases Research  
Programme (TDR)  
*permanent observer*

Japan

Ministry of Health  
Malaysia

Malaysia

Indian Council  
for Medical  
Research (ICMR)

# Current Treatments

Drugs	Pentavalent Antimonials	Amphotericin B	AmBisome® Liposomal Amphotericin B	Miltefosine	Paromomycin sulphate
Regimen	20 mg/kg daily for 20-30 days (depends on geographic area)	1 mg/kg e.o.d. for up to 30 Days (15mg/Kg total dose)	5-20 mg/kg total dose in 4-10 doses over 10-20 days	1.5-2.5 mg daily over 28 days (India only)	15mg/kg/ for 21 days (India only)
Marketing authorisation holder	Albert David (SSG) GSK (Pentostam) Sanofi Aventis (Glucantime)	Bristol Meyers Squibb (Fungizone) Generic companies	Gilead (AmBisome)	Paladin (Impavido)	Gland Pharma / IOWH
Administration	iv or im	iv	lv	Oral	im
Clinical efficacy Asia Africa South America	35-95% (depending on geographic area)	> 97% all regions	> 97%; single dose: 91% Not fully established Not fully established	94-97% (India); Not established Not established	94% (India) In evaluation Assumed to be limited
Resistance	As high as 60% (Bihar, India)	Not documented	Not documented	Lab isolates	Lab isolates
Toxicity	+++ Cardiac toxicity, pancreatitis, nephrotoxicity hepatotoxicity	+++ Nephrotoxicity (in patient care needed)	+ Some nephrotoxicity	+ Gastro-intestinal (20-55% of patients, usually mild), nephrotoxicity hepatotoxicity Possible teratogenicity	+ Nephrotoxicity ototoxicity hepatotoxicity (all relatively rare)
Approximate cost of drugs per course* USD (Euros)	SSG (AD) ~\$50 (37€) Glucantime (SA)~ \$70 (52€) (Based on 30 day course)	Generic price: ~ \$117 (87€)	Preferential price: \$280 (207€) (for 20mg/kg total dose) Commercial price: ~10x above costs	Preferential price: ~ \$74 ( 54€) (can be obtained at 46€ if buying >75 000 packs) Commercial price: ~ \$150	~ \$10 (7.3 €)
Issues	Quality control Availability Length of treatment Painful injection Toxicity Resistance in India	Need for slow iv infusion Dose-limiting nephrotoxicity Heat stability	Price Need for slow iv infusion Heat stability (Stored <25° C)	Price Possible teratogenicity Potential for resistance Patient compliance	Efficacy variable Between and within regions

# Target Profile for Developing Combinations from Existing Visceral Leishmaniasis Treatments

	Target	Minimum Acceptable
<b>Spp</b>	All species	<i>L. donavani</i> (Covers most endemic areas)
<b>Distribution</b>	All areas	One region (India or Africa or Latin America)
<b>Target Population</b>	Immunocompetent and immunosuppressed, Adults and children	Immunocompetent Primary VL Children
<b>Treatment Regimen</b>	10 day treatment regimen	14 day treatment regimen
<b>Feasibility</b>	Most of treatment given as outpatient (e.g. oral treatment)	Daily ambulatory care possible (e.g. daily im injections)
<b>Clinical Efficacy</b>	> 95% (phase 3)	> 90% (phase 3)
<b>Resistance</b>	Active against resistant strains	Active against resistant strains
<b>Safety and Tolerability</b>	No AEs requiring in patient monitoring	CFR during treatment < 1% (phase 3)
<b>Contraindications</b>	None	Pregnancy/lactating
<b>Cost per treatment (2008 prices)</b>	< \$75 / course	< \$175 / course (only if other cost saving possible through reduction in opportunity costs to patient & hospital care)

# Combination Strategy and Geographical Extension

## VL Combo Asia

- Combination trials and recommendation in India, Bangladesh & Nepal

## VL Combo Africa

- Register Paromomycin, AmBisome®, Miltefosine
- Combination trials and recommendation of optimal treatment using PM, AmB, Milt and SSG

## VL Combo Latin America

- Set up in 2009 and execute in early 2010

# VL Combination Therapy Asia Phase III Trial in India

**Objective:** To identify a safe and short-course combination therapy using existing drugs already registered in region.

## **Status:**

- 4-arm study began enrolment at 2 sites (Patna, Muzaffarpur) in June 2008, with 240 adult patients enrolled as of Dec. 08.
- Enrolment (including children) to continue through June 2009, and results expected by early 2010.
- Nepal, Bangladesh

**Partners:** ICMR, Kala-azar Medical Research Centre, Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, GVK BIO, Gilead



# VL Combination Therapy Africa

## Paromomycin

### Objectives:

- Registration of Paromomycin (PM) as new alternative treatment for VL in East Africa (Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda)
- Evaluation of shorter course PM+SSG co-administration as alternative treatment for VL

### Status:

- Over 1000 patients recruited. Study to be completed in 2009

### Partners:

- LEAP Group

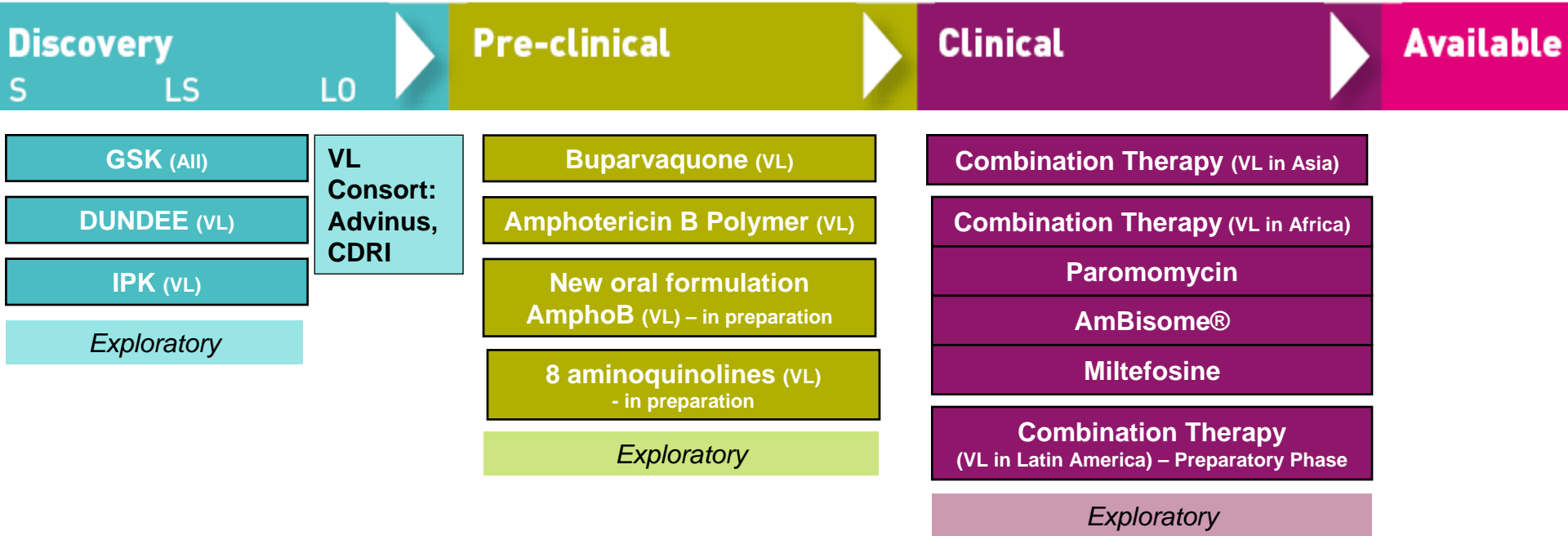




# Planned DNDi/ LEAP studies in Africa

1. **Open-Label, Sequential Step, Safety and Efficacy Study to Determine the Optimal Single Dose of Ambisome for VL**
  - **“A Phase II randomized, 3 arm parallel group, open-labeled clinical trial to assess the safety and efficacy of the combination of SSG plus single dose AmBisome®, Miltefosine plus single dose AmBisome® and Miltefosine alone for the treatment of visceral leishmaniasis in Eastern Africa”**

# DNDi R&D VL Projects – 2009 Outlook



**Objectives: 1 New Drug + 4 New Treatments  
(combination and/or geographical extension)  
by 2014 + A Robust Pipeline**