

WHY DO WE NEED NEW TB TREATMENTS?

14,600 PILLS. DAILY PAINFUL INJECTION.
VOMITING. DIARRHOEA. HALLUCINATIONS
SUICIDAL FEELINGS. DEAFNESS.

THIS IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

#COUGHUPTHETBMONEY

TRIAL DESIGN AND REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS TO GET TO BETTER TREATMENT

OVERARCHING QUESTIONS

- What is enough information to go into phase III?
- When, if ever, is it appropriate to forego a control?
 Randomization?
- How can trials be ethically conducted to gain information about a drug or regimen amidst changing standards of care, and how can adopting new treatments avoid inhibiting important data collection?
- How can we avoid perpetuating the current state of insufficient evidence for the drugs/regimens recommended for use?
- How to balance urgency of immediate access needs with importance of knowing safety/efficacy profile of drug/regimen?
- How can FDA be empowered to hold sponsors accountable for following through on conditions of approval?

TRIAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Seamless designs

Maximizing efficiency

Phase IIC trials

- Gathering more data about regimen(s) before exposing many patients/utilizing resources
- Validating endpoints

Endpoints

 E.g. adverse event-free, relapse-free cure as a primary endpoint in a superiority trial to improve safety profile while maintaining efficacy

Non-inferiority trials and margins

Setting the bar high enough, avoiding a slippery slope

Controls

INCLUSION OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

- We must end systematic exclusion of:
 - Pregnant women
 - "In the absence of research, each pregnant woman treated for TB becomes an individual experiment" (McKenna et al, CID, 2017)
 - Adolescents and children
 - Orphan Drug Act condones neglect of pediatric research (http://www.treatmentactiongroup.org/tagline/2015/fall/fdas-concession-conundrum)
 - Default must be to include, and provide a rationale for opting out
 - also need pregnancy registry
- Also need additional research in special populations
 - People of advanced age
 - People with low CD4 counts
 - People who use drugs/alcohol/opioid substitution therapy

WE ARE HERE TO HELP

Vast experience reviewing protocols / study concepts

- all late-stage MDR-TB trials except Otsuka's
- most late-stage prevention and DS-TB trials

What's routinely missing

- Plans for results dissemination
- Plans for post-trial access
- Adequate composition (or even presence) of control arm
- Use of non-stigmatizing language in study documents
- Appropriate inclusion of key affected groups

McKenna, et al. Community Advisory Boards on Repeat: What's missing from TB clinical trials protocols? Abstract session 5, TB 2016, Durban, South Africa; 17 July 2016.

REPURPOSING DRUGS: WHAT TO DO IN ABSENCE OF A TB INDICATION?

clofazimine

 How to ethically gather important safety/efficacy/dosing data, when now part of standard of care, and urgent access needs?

linezolid

No clear regulatory pathway for pediatric formulation

ACCESS

PREAPPROVAL ACCESS

- Important option for patients; allows for more experience with product
- Existing expanded access functional in U.S.
- Right to Try could do harm without addressing barriers
- Could a unified platform streamline process?



Published in final edited form as:

Ther Innov Regul Sci. 2016 November; 50(6): 705-709. doi:10.1177/2168479016656030.

Expanded Access of Investigational Drugs: The Experience of the Center of Drug Evaluation and Research Over a 10-Year Period

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Results—CDER receives over 1000 applications for expanded access each year. The majority are for single patients, roughly evenly split between emergency and nonemergency use. The vast majority, 99.7%, are allowed to proceed. The incidence of clinical holds for all commercial investigational drug development programs is 7.9%, as compared to only 0.2% related to adverse events observed in patients receiving drug treatments under expanded access.

PRICE HIKES AND SHORTAGES

TB Product	Suppliers	Reason(s) for Shortage (2011–2013)
Isoniazid	Teva, West-Ward (VersaPharm), Sandoz	Lack of raw materials; manufacturing discontinuation; other
Ethambutol	Teva, West-Ward (VersaPharm), Lupin	Manufacturing discontinuation
Injectable rifampin	Bedford, Pfizer, West-Ward (VersaPharm)	Increased demand outpacing supply; other
Capreomycin	Akorn	Manufacturing problems; lack of raw materials; sole-source U.S. manufacturer
Amikacin	Teva, Bedford (discontinuing production)	Manufacturing problems; lack of raw materials; increased demand outpacing supply
Streptomycin	X-GEN	Increased demand outpacing supply
Kanamycin	APP Pharmaceuticals	No longer produced in the United States
Since 2005, the CDC h	as also received reports of difficulty obtaining i	isonarif, rifamate, rufabutin, ethionamide, and cycloserine.

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Nonprofit Reacquires Rights to Tuberculosis Drug After Hefty Price Hike

Under new ownership, Cycloserine had gone from about \$480 for 30-day supply to \$10,800

PRICE HIKES AND SHORTAGES

The New York Times

The Opinion Pages | LETTERS

What to Do About Drug Shortages

FEB. 17, 2014

- U.S. product supply vulnerable
 - 16% of drug shortages for anti-infective drugs (GAO)
- "low incidence paradox" (CDC); underlying causes unaddressed
- FDA needs support/authorization to:
 - facilitate importation of global, quality-assured medicines to harmonize domestic and global markets
 - enforce shortages reporting
 - create formulary/ list of essential medicines

"BE BOLD. MAKE HISTORY. BUT DO IT STRINGENTLY."

-MARK HARRINGTON

JOIN THE MOVEMENT

Researchers, clinicians, and policymakers can also be powerful advocates

Sign up to take action!

http://bit.ly/2rJGKO1

OR

www.treatmentactiongroup.org/tb -- click on the TB Research Action Network link

Email: <u>Erica.lessem@treatmentactiongroup.org</u>