#### Capacity Strengthening to Deliver a New FirstlineTreatment for Kala Azar in Eastern Africa: The Leading Role of the LEAP Platform

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EDCTP – Berlin, Germany – 30 June 2014

### **Presentation Outline**

- Introduction: Neglected VL patients in Eastern Africa
- DNDi and the Idea of the Platform
- The LEAP Platform
- Responding to patient needs the case of LEAP 0104
- LEAP Achievements & Challenges
- Conclusion



### Bridging The R&D Gap: The Reality for Neglected Patients...

- Poorest of the poor
- Living in remote areas
- Socioeconomic burden on family and community
- Marginalized & voiceless patients



### **VL In Eastern Africa**

- VL is a poverty-related disease
- In Africa primarily affects children (over 60%)
- If untreated, VL is fatal
- Population displacements have exacerbated the spread of the disease
- Field-relevant treatments are scarce



(Photo courtesy of Prof. A Hailu)



#### DNDi – The Idea of The Platforms Started in 2003

#### 1<sup>st</sup> DNDi Africa meeting

- 7-9 May 2003, Nairobi: 18 African countries, 71 participants
- Neglected, marginalized, forgotten, invisible diseases
- Consensus conclusion: more action, fewer words
- Desire to collaborate to solve many health crises plaguing Africa
- For diseases urgently needing improvement of treatments: VL, HAT
- DNDi officially created the LEAP Platform in August 2003 in Khartoum, Sudan



# LEISHMANIASIS EAST AFRICA PLATFORM

60 members. 4 countries. VL experts. Physicians with expertise to run clinical trials. Researchers. Health professionals. Representatives from drug registration authorities in disease endemic areas. NGOs.

#### Leishmaniasis East Africa Platform (LEAP)



LEAP collaborates with

DNDi, MSF, IOWH – India, IDA, TDR and industry partners in Visceral Leishmaniansis (VL) R&D work in East Africa

#### **LEAP Members**



### **LEAP Objectives**

- Evaluate, validate and register improved treatment options for VL in the Eastern African region (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda)
- Provide capacity strengthening for treatment, evaluation and clinical studies in the region



### **Advantages of LEAP**

#### LEAP at inception was envisaged to:

- Be a true example of South-South collaboration
- Join efforts with regional health and regulatory authorities, in addressing the high burden of disease through research and community engagement
- Give priority to address the *needs of patients*
- Develop joint proposals
- Seek joint funding for its activities



### Advantages of LEAP Cont'd

#### Such collaboration allows LEAP to:

- Strengthen existing capacities for conducting trials in Eastern Africa
- □ Eliminate duplication of effort time taken to get meaningful results minimized.
- Accelerate registration of much needed new VL drugs in all member countries
- To be a *trusted reference group* by the community and governments
- Efficiently translate research results into policy





# Responding to patient needs – the case of LEAP 0104 clinical trial

#### **LEAP 0104**

A multi-centre comparative trial of efficacy and safety of sodium stibogluconate (SSG) versus paromomycin (PM) versus combination of SSG and PM as the first line treatment for visceral leishmaniasis in *Ethiopia*, *Kenya* and *Sudan* 



### **LEAP 0104 Clinical Trial Sites**



- 1 Kassab Hospital, University of Khartoum, Sudan
- 2 Um el Kehr centre, MSF-Holland, Sudan
- 3 Gonder Hospital, Gonder University, *Ethiopia*
- 4 Arba Minch Hospital, Addis Ababa University, *Ethiopia*
- 5 Amudat Hospital, Makerere University, Uganda
- 6 Kimalel Hospital, KEMRI, *Kenya*
- 7 Centre for clinical Research, KEMRI, Nairobi



### LEAP 0104: Objectives of the trial

- To assess the efficacy and safety of SSG
  30 days alone in the treatment of patients with VL.
- To assess the efficacy and safety of PM
  21 days alone in the treatment of patients with VL.
- To assess the efficacy and safety of SSG and PM as a combination course of 17 days in the treatment of patients with VL.





#### SSG&PM: Sodium Stibogluconate & Paromomycin

#### Results

#### Analysis of SSG&PM: Efficacy outcomes

	ITT		PP	
	SSG (N = 359)	Combination (N = 359)	SSG (N = 357)	Combination (N = 347)
Efficacy at 6 months follow-up, n (%)	337 (93.9)	328 (91.4)	336 (94.1)	317 (91.4)
Unadjusted difference between SSG and Combination (95% CI)	2.51% (-1.31 to 6.33%)		2.76% (-1.07 to 6.60%)	
Test of difference between treatment efficacy: p value*	0.198		0.157	
Test of difference across centres, after adjustment for treatment: p value*	0.337		0.286	
Test of difference between adults and children after adjustment for treatment: p Value*	0.122		0.080	

 Reasons for exclusions from PP analysis include: Low HB, Low WCC, incorrect treatment given, expired medication given

\*p-value from likelihood ratio test, comparing models with and without variable being tested



# LEISHMANIASIS EAST AFRICA PLATFORM

**LEAP Achievements & Challenges** 

#### **Achievements**

#### **Clinical Trials**

- SSG+PM; a new improved combination treatment for VL
- Completion of LEAP 0104A & B SSG+PM multicentre clinical trial; including PK for SSG & PM
- Single high dose of AmBisome for the treatment of primary VL (AmBi 0106); including PK/PD for AmBisome



### Achievements Cont'd

#### **Clinical Trials**

- AmBisome combination trial in Eastern Africa (LEAP 0208 SSG+PM, SSG+AmB, MILT+AmB Including PK/PD)
- Study of *rapid diagnostic tests*
- SSG +PM (combo) PV study completed
- Safety and efficacy of *Fexinidazole Phase II* for primary VL, ongoing in Sudan



#### Achievements Cont'd

#### Capacity Strengthening

#### Research capacity strengthening in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda in the following domains: (Clinical trials, Communications, Infrastructure)



Gondar, Clinical Trial Center before rehabilitation



#### Arba Minch, before rehabilitation



**Ethiopia** 





#### Achievements Cont'd

Capacity Strengthening

Training across the LEAP (Short-term and post graduate)



### **Trainings: Short-term**



Training	No. of Participants
Good Clinical Practice (GCP)	354
Pharmacovigilance (PV) Training	104
PPD GCP/GCLP	95
Audiometry	26
VL Guideline (Kenya)	55
Urine LEISH Antigen Elisa standardization training	15
Lab Safety & Refresher Parasitology Course	14
From Molecule to Medicine	4
Human Subjects Protection (HSP/GCP) TOT Programme	5
Clinical Monitors course – "Back to Basics"	2
DSMB & Monitor's training	30

### **Trainings: Post Graduate**



Training	No. of Participants
Diploma in Medicine	1
Bachelors (Lab, Nursing, Pharmacy)	10
MSc	12
MPH	1
PhD	2





#### South-South & North-South Collaboration

- Bringing together research institutions, academia, MoH and NGO's (Key players)
- □ Influencing policy at both national and international levels

### Achievements Cont'd

#### Data Center

- Developed off-line OpenClinica
- Facilitate DM for multiple clinical trial

#### Community Benefit

- Over 7,000 VL patients treated
- Increased awareness in the community, improved access reduction in morbidity, early reporting to health facilities

#### Financial

Implementation of Good Financial Practice (GFP)

for Neglected Diseases *initiativ* 

### Achievements Cont'd

#### PUBLICATIONS

- Safety and Efficacy of Single Dose Versus Multiple Doses of AmBisome® for the Treatment of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Eastern Africa: A Randomised Trial, E.A.G. Khalil, T. Weldegebreal, et al., PLoS Negl Trop Dis., January 2014
- Validation of Two Rapid Diagnostic Tests for Visceral Leishmaniasis in Kenya, J. Mbui, M. Wasunna, et al., PLoS Negl Trop Dis., Sept., 2013
- Stibogluconate (SSG) & Paromomycin Combination Compared to SSG for Visceral Leishmaniasis in East Africa: A Randomised Controlled Trial, Ahmed Musa, Eltahir Khalil et al., PLoS NTDs, 6(6): e1674, June 2012
- Single-dose liposomal amphotericin B (AmBisome®) for the treatment of Visceral Leishmaniasis in East Africa: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial, Raymond Omollo, Neal Alexander et al., Trials 12(1):166 (2011) PMID 21718522. Licensee BioMed Central Ltd
- Geographical Variation in the Response of Visceral Leishmaniasis to Paromomycin in East Africa: A Multicentre, Open-Label, Randomized Trial, Hailu A, Musa AM, et al, PLoS Negl Trop Dis 4(10):e709.doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.000070
- Paromomycin for theTreatment of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Sudan: A Randomized, Open-Label, Dose-Finding study, Ahmed Musa, Brima Younis et al., PLoS Negl Trop Dis 4(10): e855.doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0000855, 2010



#### **Policy Change**

### **The National VL Guidelines**



September 2012

Uganda VL guidelines

#### **LEAP: Advocacy**







Promised support for our activities by committing funding for NTDs in the 2014/2015 Health Budget

Prof. Fred Segor, PS Health, Kenya









#### Challenge to Conduct Clinical Trials in Very Difficult Settings



- Access to Sites
- Status of Infrastructure
- Staff Limitations





### Conclusion

- Treatment for VL not yet optimal. Need more research
- Patient needs of efficacious, safe oral drug for VL is still unmet
- LEAP Platform's 10 years have been a success. The next 10 years will be even greater delivering oral treatment to neglected patients
- **South-South, South-North** collaboration is possible
- Equal partnerships is key to success
- VL disease endemic areas in Africa can pull resources, infrastructure, expertise for the benefit of the neglected communities
- Clinical Research at international standards is possible in remote disease endemic areas in Africa
- Early involvement of MOH in clinical trials leads to faster policy change.

#### Thank You to All Our Partners & Donors



Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative

www.connect2fightneglect.org

### THANK YOU! ASANTE SANA



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