

DNDi Research & Development progress to tackle Sleeping Sickness

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DNDi

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*

- 33rd ISCTRC Conference N'Djamena, Tchad
15 September 2015

DNDi Portfolio-Building Model:

Address Immediate Patient Needs & Deliver Innovative Medicines

- New chemical entities (NCEs)

Long-term projects

- New formulations (fixed-dose combinations)
- New indications of existing drugs

Medium-term projects

- Completing registration dossier
- Geographical extension

Short-term projects



R

Discovery

LS

LO

Pre-clinical

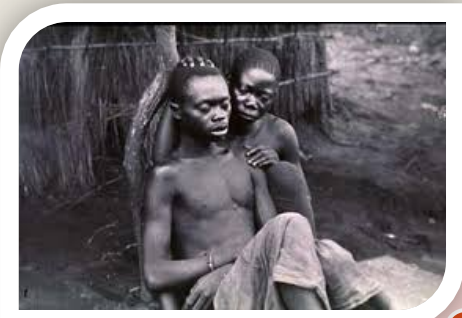
Clinical

Implementation

DNDi

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*

Sleeping Sickness: From Unacceptable to Better, Simple Treatment for Elimination



15 years ago:
Eflornithine
Melarsoprol



Since 2009:
NECT



2017 & Beyond
Oral treatment

15 Years Ago: A Dire Situation

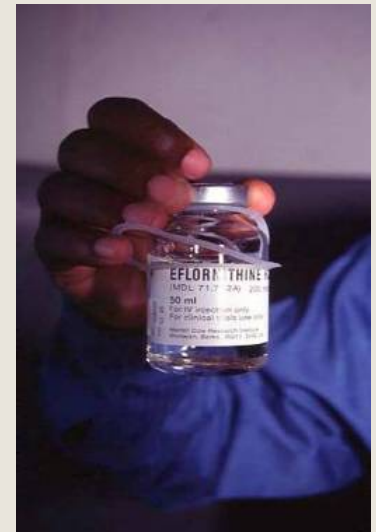
Melarsoprol

- ❑ Toxic (~5% mortality)
- ❑ Ineffective (resistance)
- ❑ Painful when delivered



Eflornithine

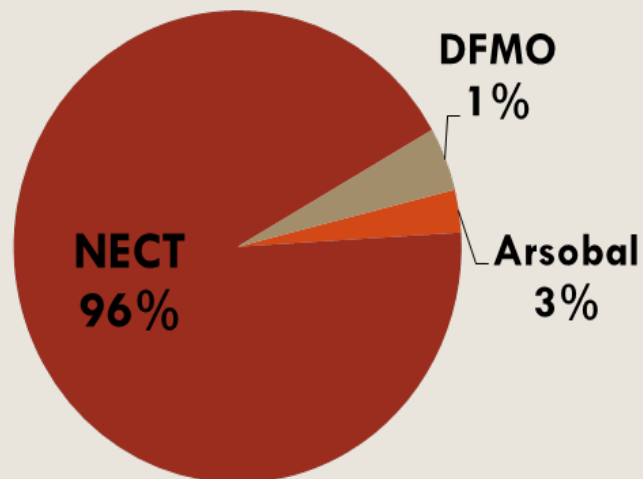
- ❑ Expensive
- ❑ Difficult to use
- ❑ Not registered in endemic regions



Since 2009, NECT: Improved Treatment But Still Not Ideal in Remote Areas

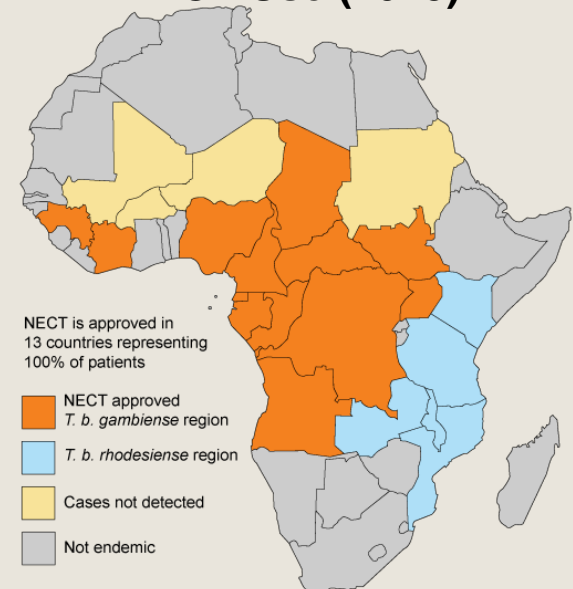
Nifurtimox-eflornithine combination therapy

- ❑ MSF & Epicentre initiated trial
- ❑ A simplified, safe & effective treatment for stage 2 HAT
- ❑ WHO Essential Medicines List (2009); Children (2013)
- ❑ Implemented in 13 countries, representing 100% of reported *T.b. gambiense* cases
- ❑ Drastic decrease in melarsoprol use



Treatments for stage 2 HAT in DRC (2012)

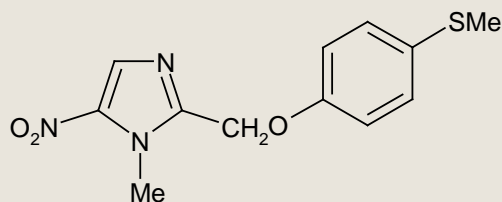
NECT Use (2013)



New Oral Treatment at Village Level

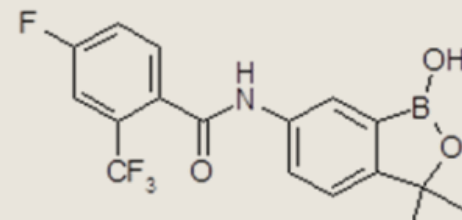
Fexinidazole

- ❑ A 'rediscovered' new chemical entity through compound mining
- ❑ Potential oral treatment 10 days one daily dose with food
- ❑ Phase II/III in DRC and CAR



Oxaborole SCYX-7158

- ❑ New chemical entity from the Lead Optimization programme
- ❑ Potential oral treatment with a single dose
- ❑ Entering Phase II/III in 2016



In partnership with Sanofi



Fexinidazole: 3 clinical trials ongoing

- FEX004: Pivotal phase II/III Stage 2 HAT in adults (n=390)
- FEX005: Adult patients stage 1 and early stage 2 HAT (n=196)
- FEX006: Children 6-14 years old, all stages (n=125)

Pivotal randomized control trial comparative with NECT. Blinded to sponsor.
PRIMARY END point at 18 months

CRITERIA OF SUCCESS

- CURE: Patient alive, no Tryps, < 20 WBC
- Probable CURE: if no LP but no signs and symptoms of HAT
- FAILURE: Other cases

Plugged in cohort open studies 005 and 006 endpoint at 12 months

Fexinidazole: 2 new clinical trials in preparation

- FEX007: Phase II Stage 2 r-HAT in adults (n=111)
- FEX009: Cohort study all stages, all patients, field conditions

r-HAT 007: study shall be comparative with site matched historical cohort of melarsoprol treated patients.

Two sites identified: Lwala (Uganda); Rumphi (Malawi)

Primary end point survival at end of treatment (safety)

Secondary endpoint cure at 12 months

Implementation trial 009: To start in existing sites in DRC and to be extended afterwards to new sites in other countries (Guinea, Tchad)

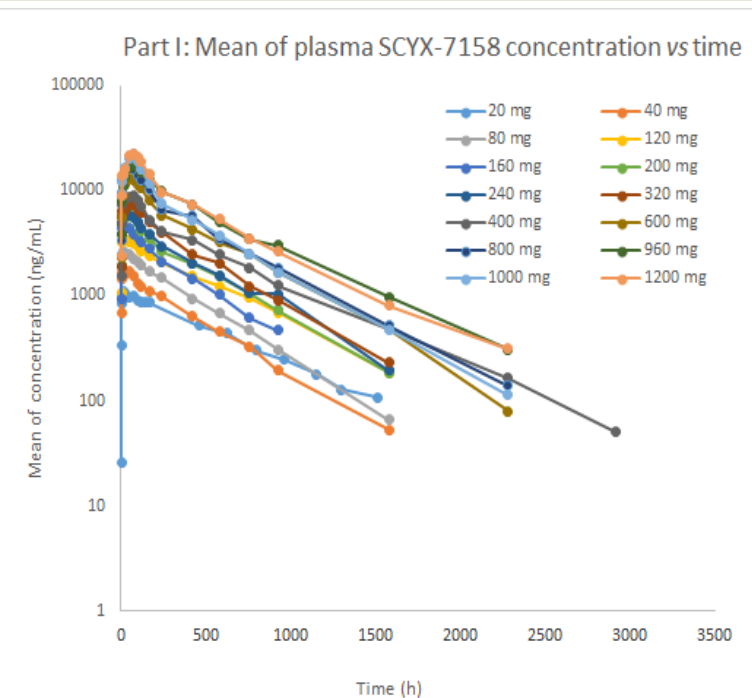
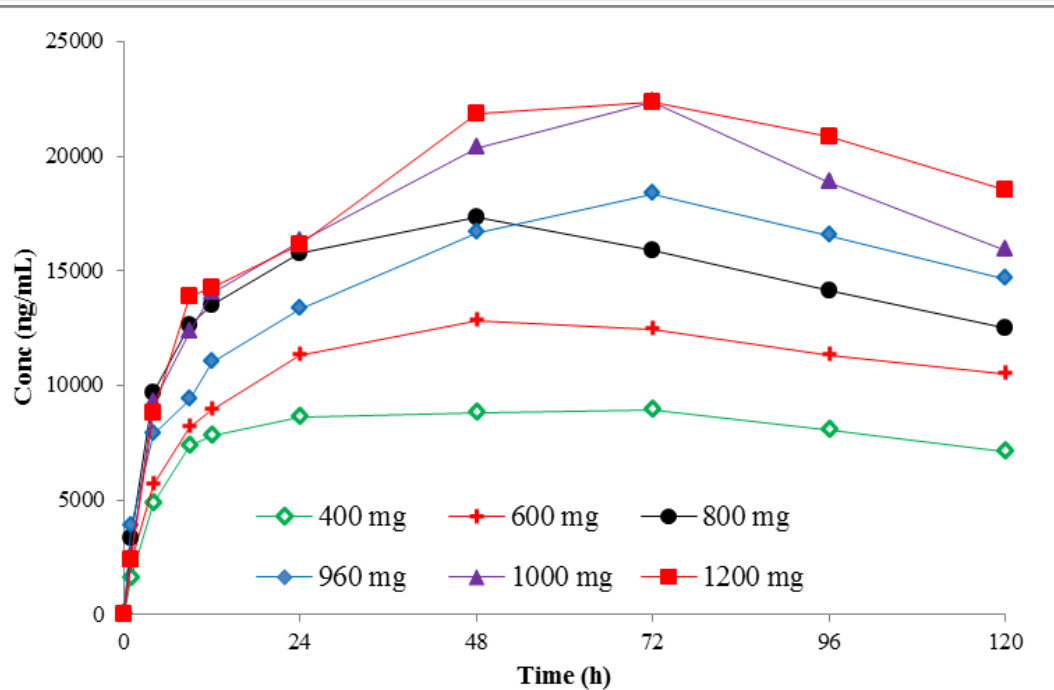
Protocol in preparation

Both trials to start in 2016

SCYX 7158: Phase 1 trial

- Randomized, double blind, placebo controlled
- Safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics
- Single oral ascending doses in healthy male volunteers from 20 to 1200 mg
- 3 years, 14 cohorts, 128 included (102 active)
- Few mild/moderate adverse events with similar percentage placebo & active
- Phase II/III to start in 2016

SCYX-7158 : Pharmacokinetic results

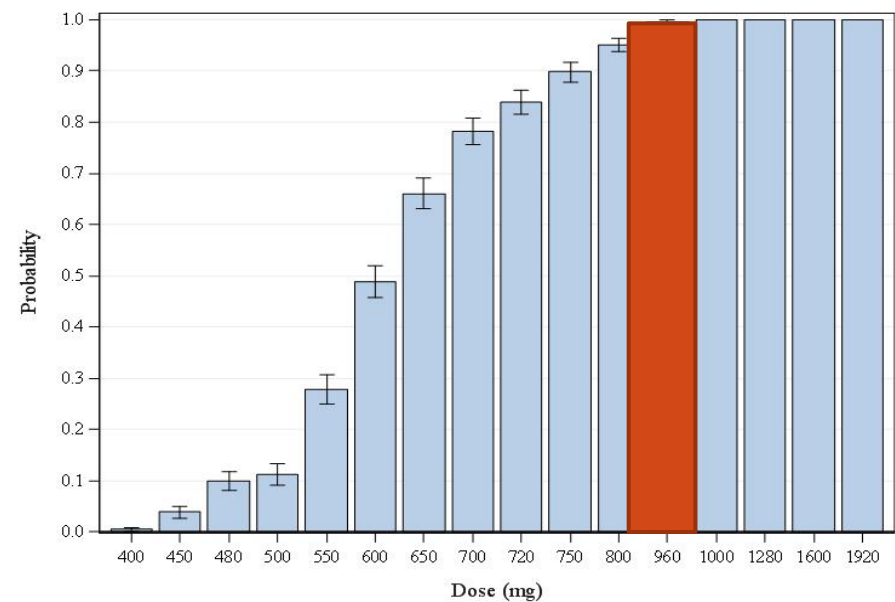
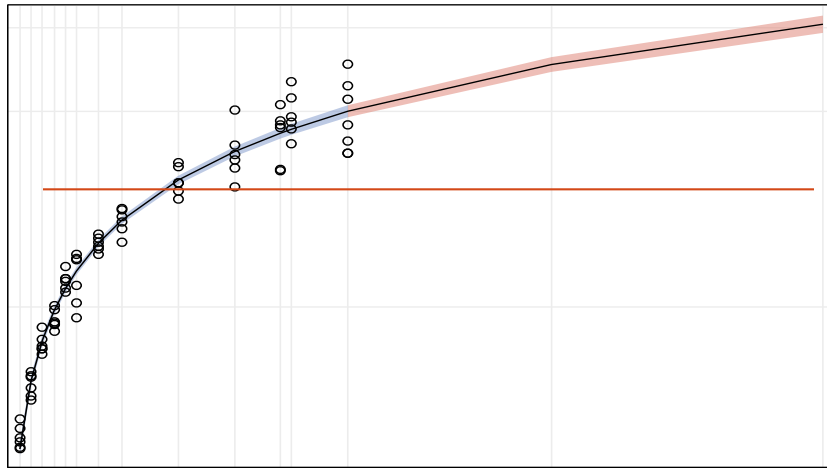


- T_{max} around 48h, stable for at least 4 days
- PK is linear but not dose proportional
- Slowly eliminated ($T_{1/2}$ of about 400h) \implies single dose
- Unbound fraction around 2.2%
- Ratio CSF/plasma ranged from 1.8% to 3.2% indicating brain penetration

SCYX-7158

Pharmacologically active exposure

Observed individual AUC_{72-96} superimposed with estimated GM (and 90% CI) Probability of reaching the target exposure



TARGET = $AUC U_{0-24}$ of $5.8 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{h}/\text{mL}$

960 mg single dose achieved an exposure of 1.5 times the target at AUC_{72-96}

To be tested in Phase II/III: 3 tablets of 320 mg given at once

HAT drugs development timeline

