# Challenges in Chagas Disease R&D

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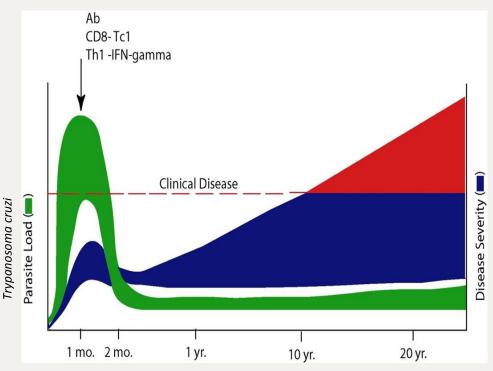
Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative



ISNTD d<sup>3</sup>, 25th May 2016, London

### What is Chagas Disease?

 Poor understanding of the disease, its pathology, factors related to its progression



Reproduced from Tarleton, R. L. *Trypanosoma cruzi* and Chagas Disease: Cause and Effect. In *American Trypanosomiasis*; Tyler, K. M., Miles, M. A., Eds.; Springer: New York, **2003**, pp 107–116



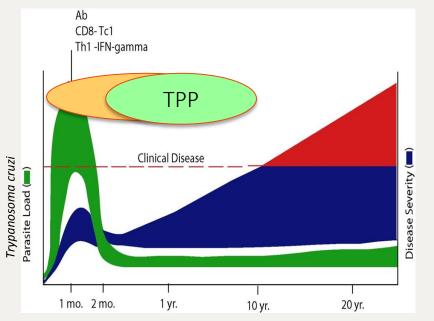
What Type of Drug/Treatment is Needed?



#### Still Unanswered Questions

- Is killing *T. cruzi* parasite enough? Does absence of parasites means cure?
- Are we sure that removal of parasites will prevent development/progression of the disease?
- What is our understanding of the host/parasite interactions?
- Why will some infected people develop the disease (up to 30-40%) and others not?
- Is the progression of the disease due to an accumulation of the damages? Are there genetic factors playing a role? Markers?

### **Target Patient Population**



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- Important for designing the Target Product Profile (TPP) and Target Candidate Profile (TCP)
- Risk / Benefit Ratio: Asymptomatic «healthy» people carriers of *T. cruzi*



Get rid of the parasite (parasitological cure)

# How do We Assess Clinically the Efficacy (Parasitological Cure) of a Chagas Drug?

- Parasitemia by PCR: Current State of the Art
  - Selected primary endpoint for Phase 2 PoC clinical trials
  - Standardized technique; multicenter validation
- But...
  - Give an idea of treatment failure NOT efficacy
  - Fluctuating parasitemia 

     Limit of detection
  - Is Parasitemia representative of tissue parasitism?
  - 20-60% of Chagas infected people are PCR-negative
- What about Phase 3 clinical trials? Regulatory requirement to show efficacy? How?

Need to identify a surrogate marker that is quicker and more sensitive than seroconversion



Discovery
Pre-clinical Research

Hypothesis Testing
Data Generation
Clinical Validation

CHAGASAZOL: NCT01162967

STOPCHAGAS: NCT01377480

E1224: NCT01489228

BENEFIT: NCT00123916

Clinical Research



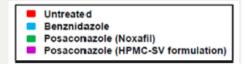
## Implications for Delivery of Future Chagas Candidates

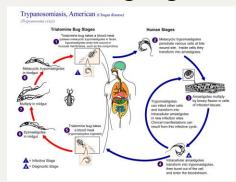
- Highlighted Major Translational Challenges with the failure of Azoles (Posaconazole, Ravuconazole)
  - Need for better translation in vitro/in vivo models and the clinic
  - Need to translate research data to assays compatible with Drug Discovery & Development process
  - Address the right questions in models but also consider the Critical Path
  - Better understanding of PK/PD relationships
- Break dogma and test hypothesis

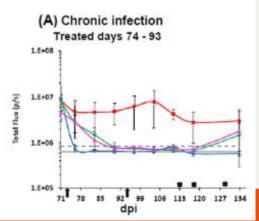


### Chagas Disease Drug Discovery A Very Dynamic Landscape

- New technologies (Imaging, BLI, -omics, WGS,...)
- New HTS assays for T. cruzi (High content)
- New secondary screening assays for compound triaging
  - T. cruzi strains specific assays, Time-kill/Reversibility/ Cidal assays, Parasite stage-specific assays
  - Functional *T. cruzi* CYP51 inhibition assay
- Moving towards assay standardization
- In vivo models reproducing clinical trials outcomes (GNF, LSHTM)









### Priorities / Needs: Next Steps

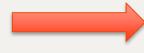
- Assess optimal benznidazole regimen in chronic indeterminate patients
- Follow-up cohort of indeterminate patients to assess/understand the impact of treatment on progression of the disease
- Move new drug(s) in clinical trials PoC; Fill the pipeline for new drug candidates
- Need for surrogate markers of cure / treatment efficacy
- Need for more research

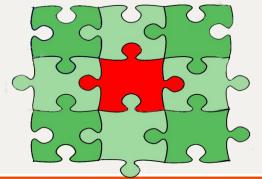


#### Conclusions

- Drug discovery & development process is already a challenge per se
- Still a lot of challenges and unanswered questions in the Chagas disease arena
- Major changes have shaken the Chagas drug discovery landscape during the last 5 years
- Still a lot to achieve but more confidence today
- With a broader collaborative approach







### Acknowledgments





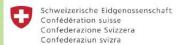
















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