

Clinical trials for anti-trypanosomal drug development: *impact on efforts towards disease elimination*

*4th Scientific meeting
HAT Platform-EANETT
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Fexinidazole

3 clinical trials ongoing

FEX-04:	Pivotal phase II/III Stage 2 HAT in adults (n=394)
FEX-05:	Adult patients stage 1 and early stage 2 HAT (n=230)
FEX-06:	Children 6-14 years old, all stages (n=125)

2 clinical trials starting

OXA-02:	Pivotal phase II/III Stage 2 HAT + stage 1 in adults (n=350)
FEX-09:	Adult + Children in & outpatients, all stages (n=174)

Plan of the presentation

- SITE SELECTION
- SITE PREPARATION
- CASE DETECTION

SITE SELECTION

Site selection process

- Epidemiology: Check the highest case report rate
 - *through available documents,*
 - *refined in the field, to estimate feasible inclusion rate.*
- Needs assessment for:
 - *infrastructure,*
 - *equipment,*
 - *human resources*
- Accessibility: Air, river, road.
- Telecommunications: Internet, telephone.

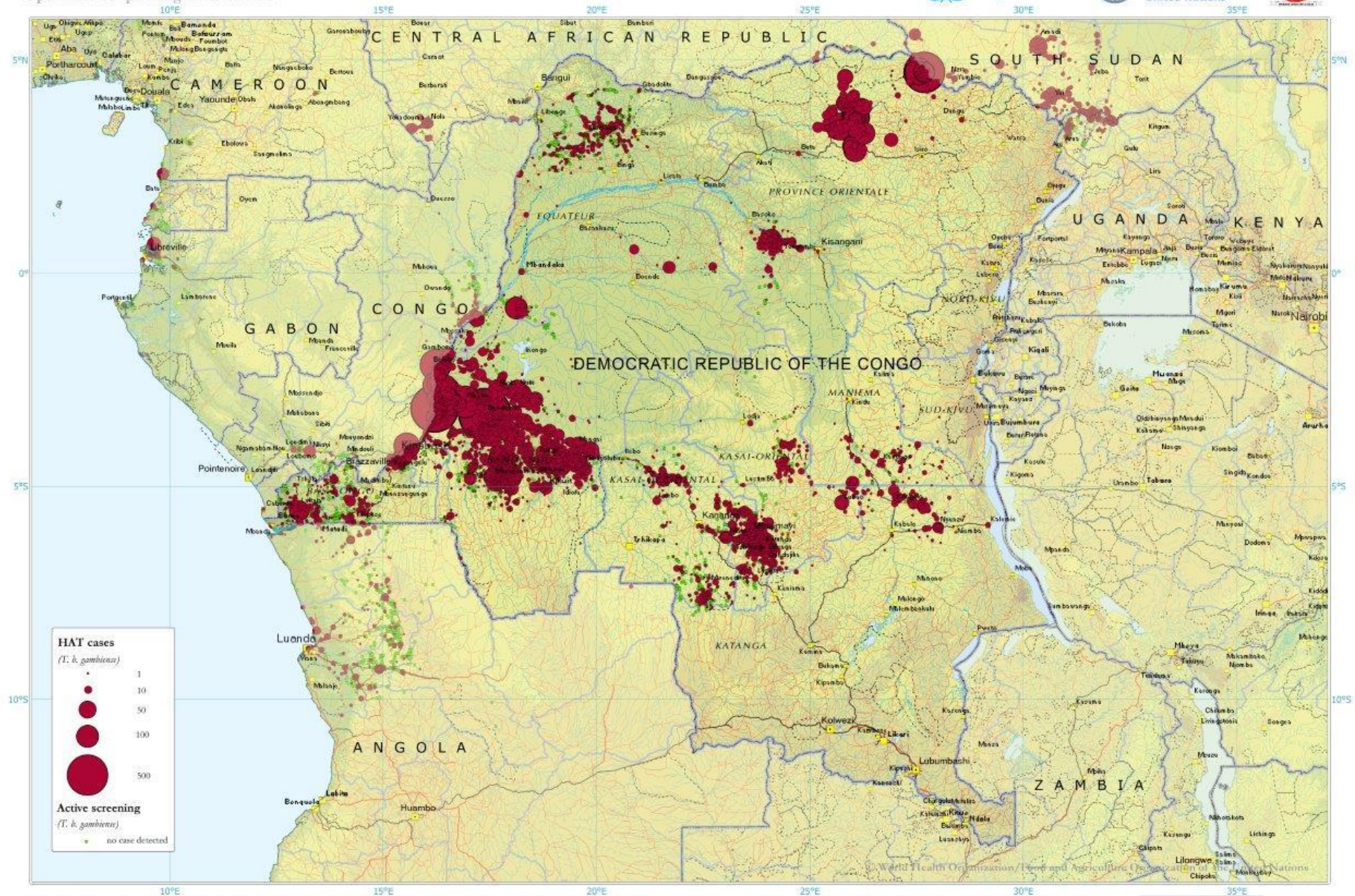
HAT foci in DRC : Geographic distribution

The Atlas of human African trypanosomiasis (2010-2014): Democratic Republic of the Congo

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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO and FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Citation: Lumbala et al. (2015). Human African trypanosomiasis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: disease distribution and risk. *Int J Health Geogr*, Jun 6, 14(2). doi: 10.1186/s12942-015-0013-9.

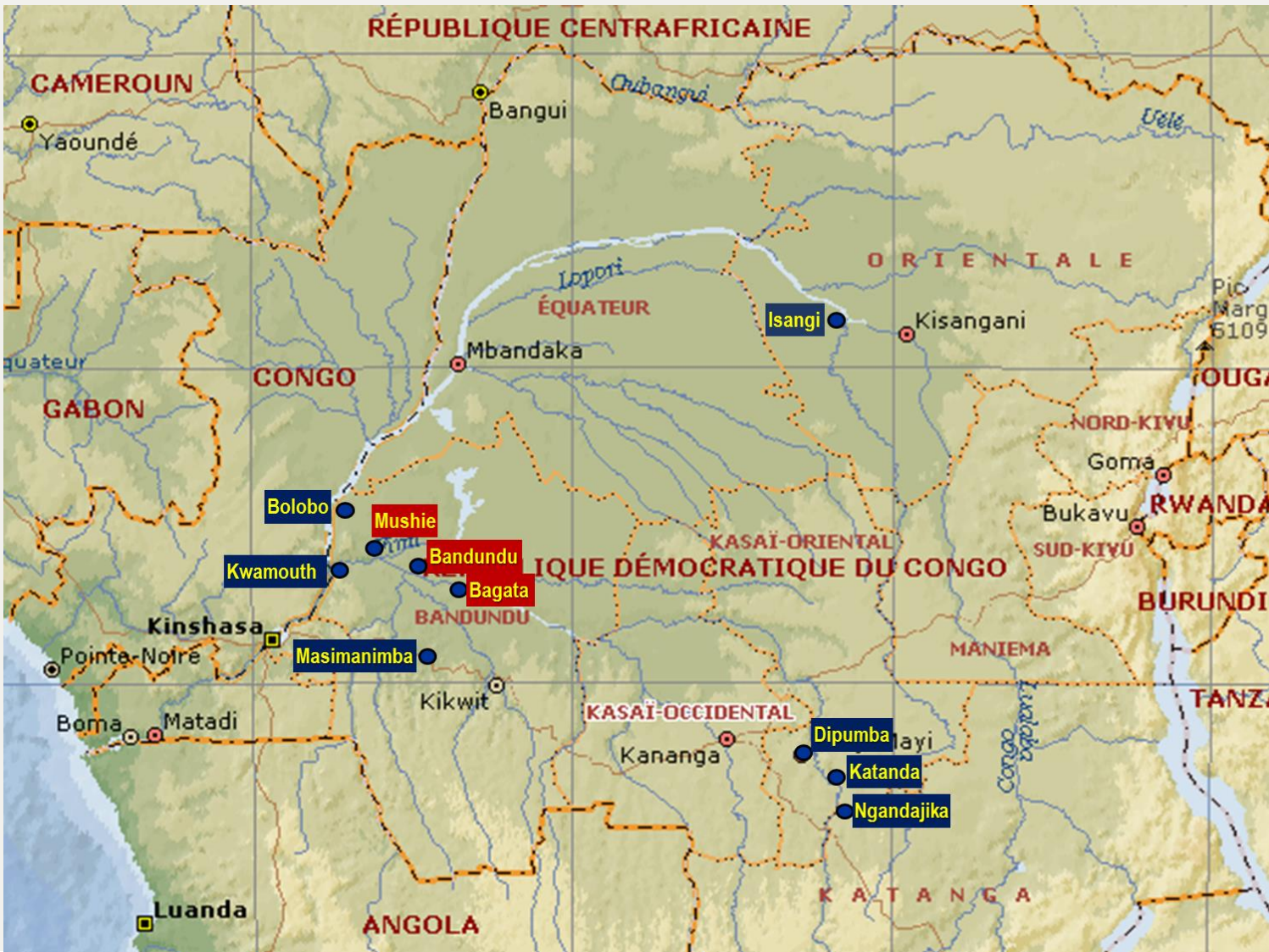
0 160 320 Kilometres

HAT Clinical trial sites in DRC

Colour Codes

Bolobo OXA-02

Mushie FEX-09



SITE PREPARATION

Achieving the required international standards for clinical trials

IMPACT IN:

- General environment of care in health structures
- Build capacity in staff concerned by clinical trials
- Passive and active screening activities



Hospitalisation

MUSHIE

Gestion des déchets





Bagata (before)

Laboratory rehabilitation

Masi Manimba (after)



Training for clinical trials

- Good Clinical Practice for researchers, monitors, and practitioners.
- Trial protocol and procedures for all involved staff at Investigator's meeting and site initiation visits.
- Laboratory HAT diagnosis and specific trial procedures
- HAT patient examination techniques, including those specific to the trials
- Standard Precautions and waste management
- Pharmacovigilance both during trials and after registration
- Continuous quality assurance

Training

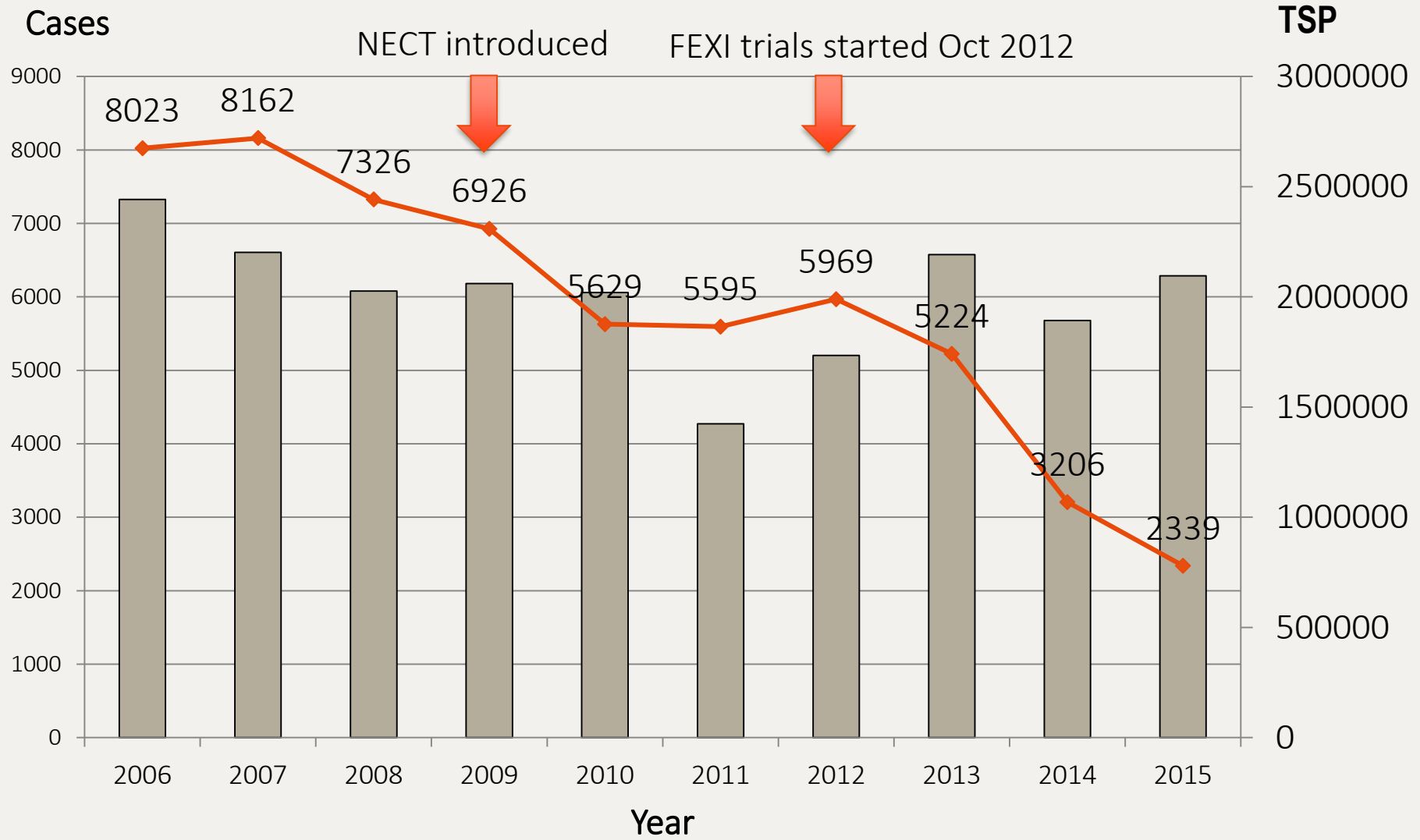


CASE DETECTION

Increase case detection and surveillance

- DNDi supports an increasing number of PNLTHA mobile teams in active case-finding (10 teams from July 2016)
- This will be complemented in 2017 by support to strengthen passive surveillance: upgrading and monitoring the current network of passive screening set up by NSSCP in areas of ongoing clinical trials.
- That is expected not only to contribute to identifying more candidates for inclusion in clinical trials, but also to establish a passive surveillance system for sustainable elimination.

Total Screened Population and HAT cases in DRC



Screening efforts in 2014

N	Screened Total DRC	Cases detected (Total DRC)	Screened in FEX CTs area	Cases detected in FEX CTs area
Active	1585539	1781	409730	385
%		0.11% (of screened)	25.8% (of DRC)	0.09% (of screened in fex area)
Passive	271435	1425	62047	301
%		0.52% (of screened)	22.9% (of DRC)	0.49% (of screened in fex area)
Total	1856974	3216	471777	686
%		0.17% (of screened)	25.4% (of DRC)	0.15% (of screened in fex area)

- 25.4% of the total examined population in DRC was screened in FEX CTs areas
- 8.4% of all worldwide declared cases (319/3796) were included in one of the three FEX clinical trials (52% of all cases detected by the direct screening efforts)
- DNDi-FEX-HAT-04: 153; DNDi-FEX-HAT-05: 110; DNDi-FEX-HAT-06: 56

Conclusions

- Due to the low prevalence of HAT, **epidemiology is the main factor** to select a clinical trial site
- **Sites** do not need to be ready for clinical trials beforehand, but they **need to be prepared up to international standards** regarding infrastructure, equipment and human resources
- Highest prevalence areas still need **enhanced case detection activities** to achieve expected sample sizes for clinical trials

Thanks to our partners and our donors

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THANK YOU

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