









Sympo BioTuesdays DisCoVeRy: enseignements, actualités et perspectives

Florence Ader Infectiologue – CHU de Lyon Pression zoonotique

épidémie pandémie

Différences socio-anthropologiques intercontinentales

Globalisation

Interdépendances économiques (dominance/subordination)

Niveaux hétérogènes d'accès à la santé, "couverture" sanitaire universelle (?)

Niveau de développement et structuration de la recherche, connexion au réseau de santé ("plug in"), autorités réglementaires compétentes

Concept 1

World Health Organization Methodology to Prioritize Emerging Infectious Diseases in Need of Research and Development

Massinissa Si Mehand, Piers Millett, Farah Al-Shorbaji, Cathy Roth, Marie Paule Kieny, Bernadette Murque

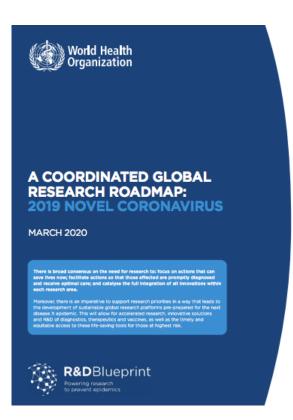
Fm Infect Dis 2017



A global strategy and **preparedness plan** that allows the rapid activation of R&D activities during epidemics.

Its aim is to <u>fast-track the availability of effective tests</u>, <u>vaccines</u> and <u>medicines</u>

https://www.who.int/teams/blueprint



First generation WHO therapeutic candidates against SARS-CoV-2

Novel therapeutics

Remdesivir 100 mg IV

Repurposing drugs

Lopinavir/ritonavir 400/100 mg (Marketing authorization HAART) Interferon (IFN)- β 1a 44 μg SC (Marketing authorization MS) Hydroxychloroquine cp 200 mg

Concept 2

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

REVIEW ARTICLE

THE CHANGING FACE OF CLINICAL TRIALS

Jeffrey M. Drazen, M.D., David P. Harrington, Ph.D., John J.V. McMurray, M.D., James H. Ware, Ph.D., and Janet Woodcock, M.D., Editors

Master Protocols to Study Multiple Therapies, Multiple Diseases, or Both

Janet Woodcock, M.D., and Lisa M. LaVange, Ph.D.

N Engl J Med 2017;377:62-70. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMra1510062

Master protocol: a methodologic innovation responsive to this need involves coordinated efforts to evaluate more than one or two treatments in more than one patient type or disease within the same overall trial structure.



The Platform Trial

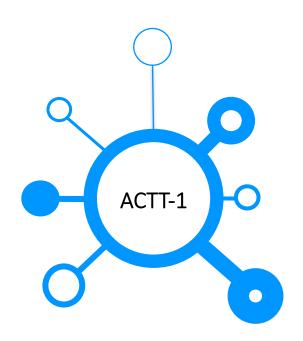
An Efficient Strategy for Evaluating Multiple Treatments

Table. General Characteristics of Traditional and Platform Trials^a

Characteristic	Traditional Trial	Platform Trial	
Scope	Efficacy of a single agent in a homogeneous population	Evaluating efficacy of multiple agents in a heterogeneous population; explicitly assumes treatment effects may be heterogeneous	Stratification
Duration	Finite, based on time required to answer the single primary question	Potentially long-term, as long as there are suitable treatments requiring evaluation	─ Expensive
No. of treatment groups	Prespecified and generally limited	Multiple treatment groups; the number of treatment groups and the specific treatments may change over time	1
Stopping rules	The entire trial may be stopped early for success or futility or harm, based on the apparent efficacy of the single experimental treatment	Individual treatment groups may be removed from the trial, based on demonstrated efficacy or futility or harm, but the trial continues, perhaps with the addition of new experimental treatment(s)	Flexibility
Allocation strategy	Fixed randomization	Response-adaptive randomization	
Sponsor support	Supported by a single federal or industrial sponsor	The trial infrastructure may be supported by multiple federal or industrial sponsors or a combination	→ International

^a Platform trials and similar trials may also be called basket, bucket, umbrella, or standing trials.

Adaptive Covid-19 Treatment Trial (ACTT-1)



Adaptive platform to rapidly conduct a series of phase III, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials

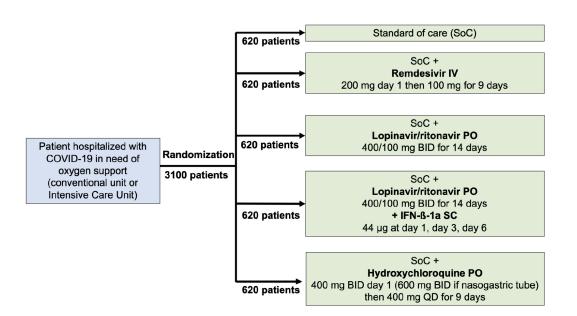


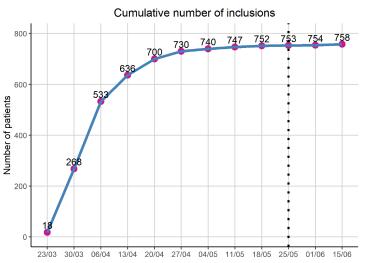
Stage 1
Remdesivir (GS-5734) *vs.* placebo
T0 February 21, 2020



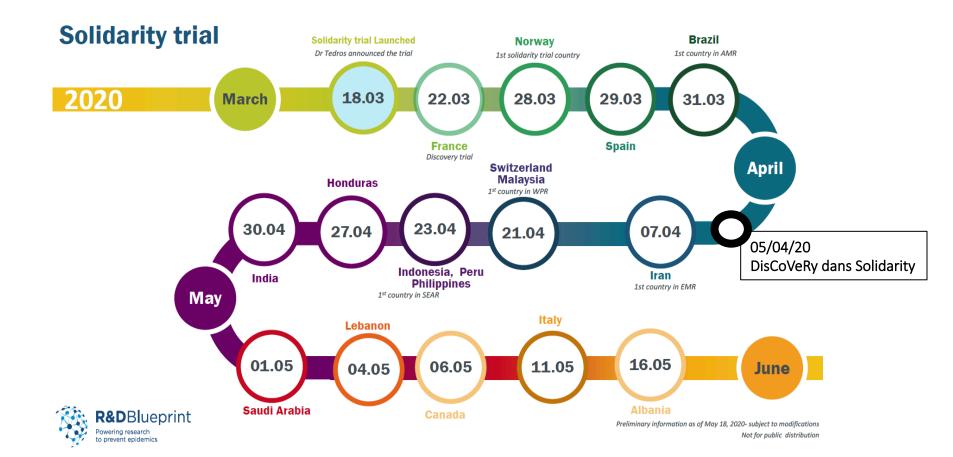
Stage 2
Remdesivir *vs.* Remdesivir + barictinib
Remdesivir *vs.* Remdesivir + tocilizumab

DisCoVeRy





Hydroxychloroquine arm suspension

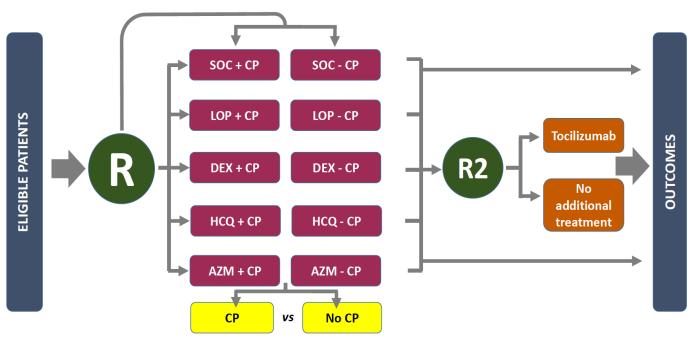


Recovery

RECEVERY

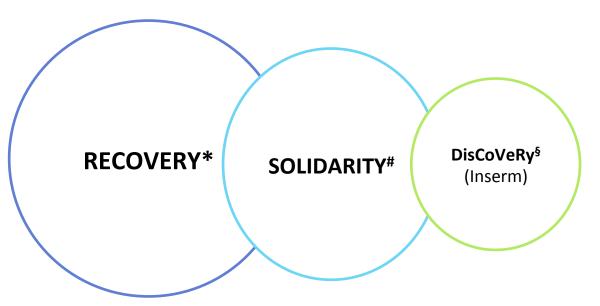
Randomised Evaluation of COVID-19 Therapy

Factorial design 176 active sites 11 539



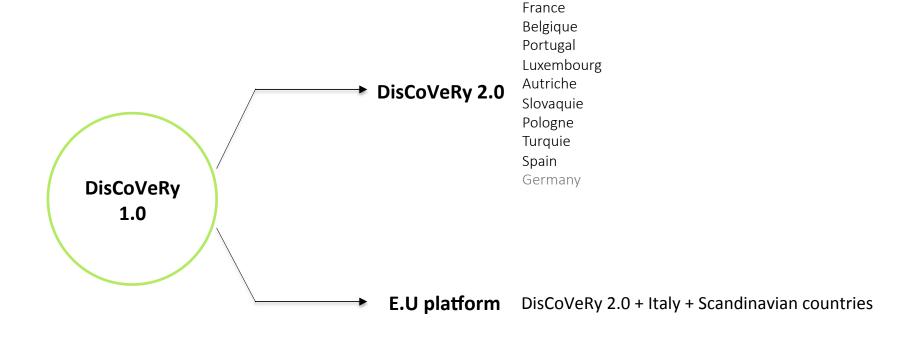
Perspectives

Court terme



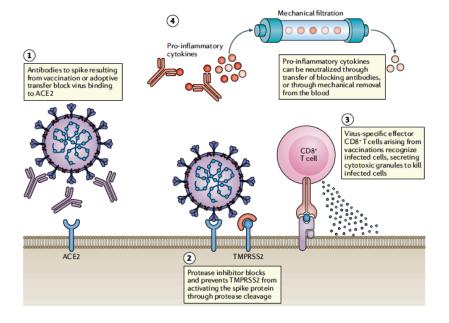
- 1. Lopinavir/rotonavir*,#,§
- 2. Lopinavir/rotonavir/ifn-β-1a^{#,§}
- 3. OHchloroquine*,#,§ (dose)
- 4. Remdesivir^{#,§}
- 5. Azithromycine*
- 6. Low dose CC*
- 7. Convalescent plasma*
- 8. Tocilizumab*

H2020 03/06/20 "E.U. RESPONSE"



Nouveaux anti-viraux?

Α Acute/controlled viral infection Early innate activation: Innate Monocytes, NK cells, cytokines Adaptive Viral load Late adaptive immunity: Cytotoxic T-cells, Helper T-cells, B-cells, antibody production Long-term protection: memory T/B-cells antibodies Time В Chronic/uncontrolled viral infection Innate Adaptive Viral load Persistent innate activation: cytokine toxicity -cell exhaustion Lymphopenia immunosuppression



Time

Nouveaux antiviraux ?

Immunothérapie

Immunomodulation mmunothérapie passive Thérapie cellulaire/ transfert adoptif Approches combinées ?

Immunoprophylaxie Vaccinale?