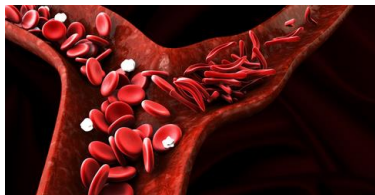


# Challenges in treatment/drug development from a clinicians' perspective with regards to study design and endpoints used in clinical trials for management of paediatric sickle cell disease

Raffaella Colombatti, Mariane De Montalembert

*European Haematology Association*



July 1 st 2024, EMA Workshop



# EPIDEMIOLOGY

## Rare Disease

UK 0.47:1000 births

Belgium 0.43:1000 births

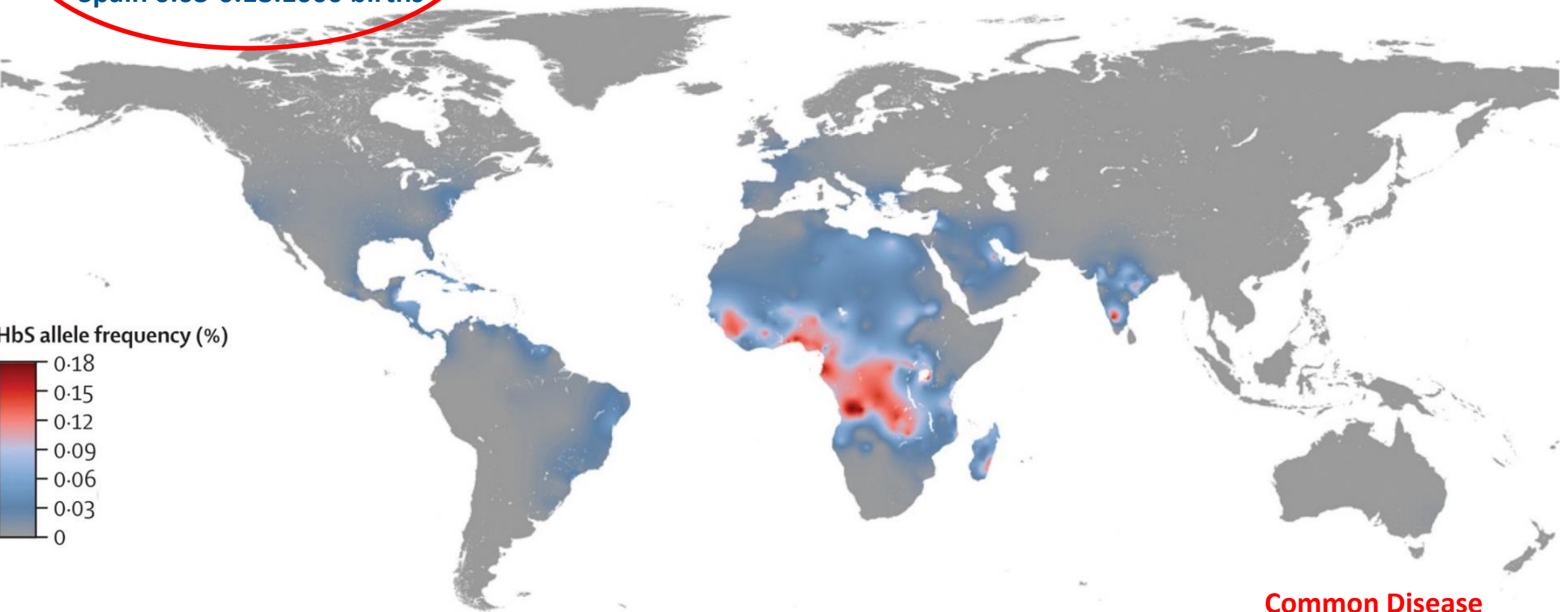
Spain 0.03-0.18:1000 births

## Overall

100000 in the US

>60000 in Europe

60000-100000 Brazil

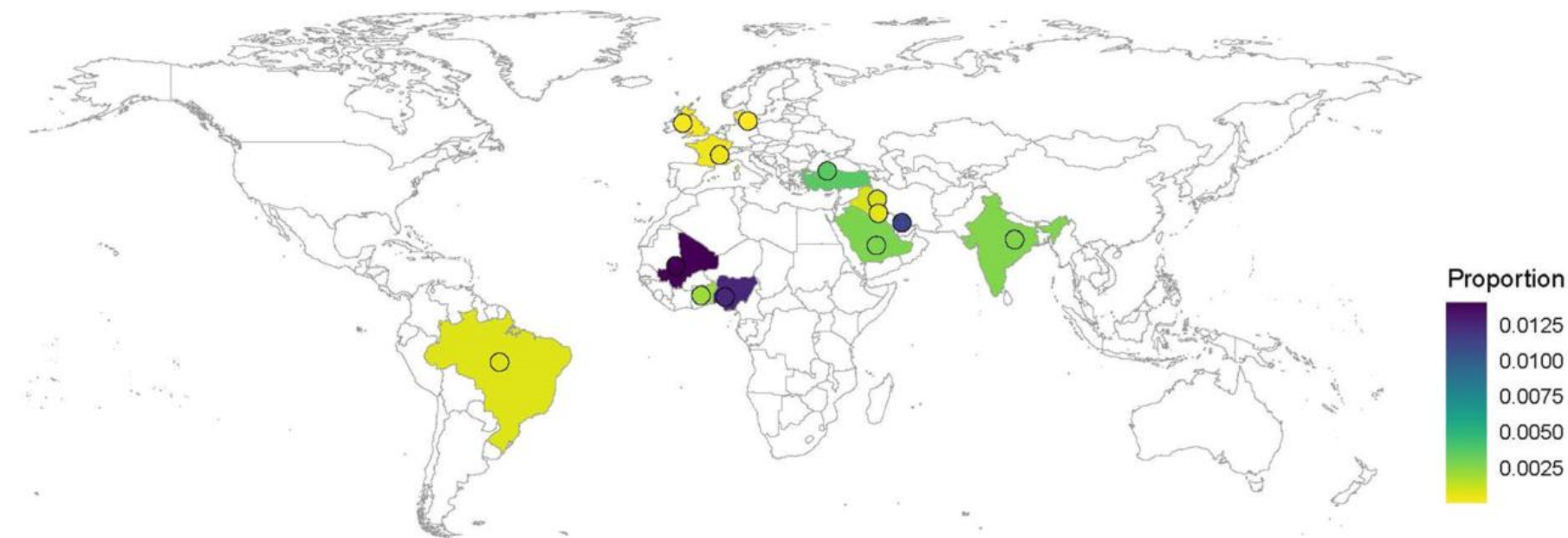


## Common Disease

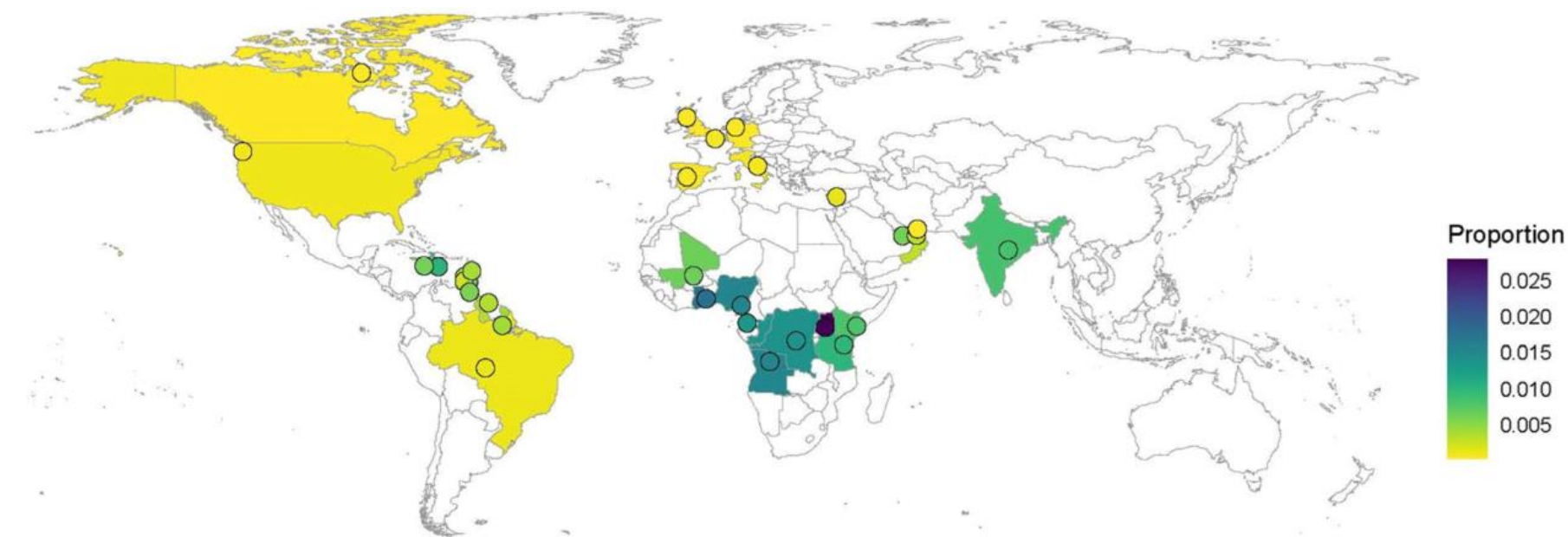
Ghana 18:1000 births

Tanzania 8:1000 births

Prevalence of sickle cell disease (SCD)



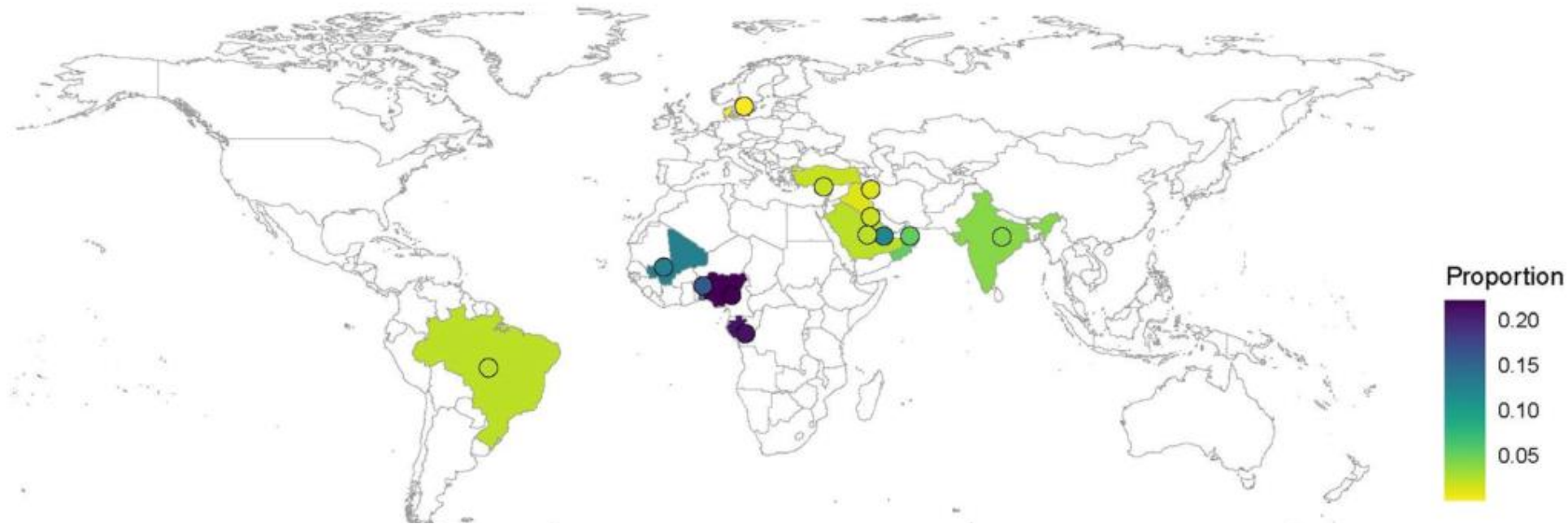
Birth prevalence of sickle cell disease (SCD)



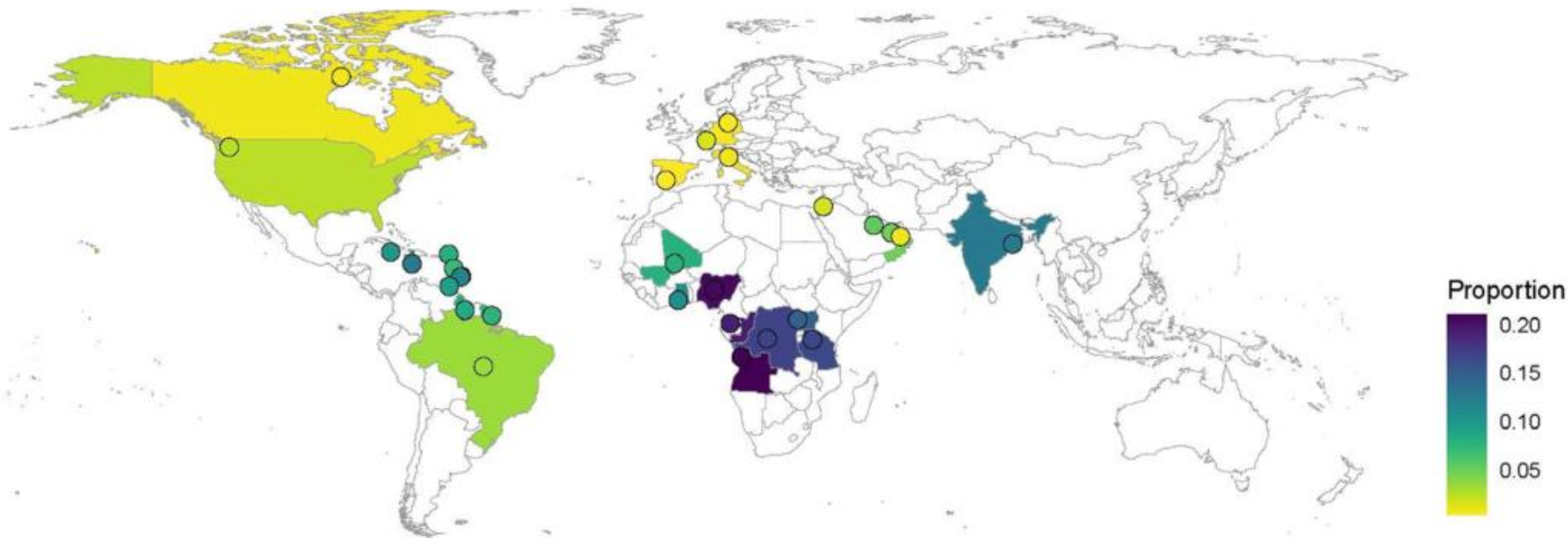
LACK OF DATA → EU-ERN-EHA initiatives ongoing and scaling up on standardized data collection

*Colombatti R, et al. Systematic Literature Review Shows Gaps in Data on Global Prevalence and Birth Prevalence of Sickle Cell Disease and Sickle Cell Trait: Call for Action to Scale Up and Harmonize Data Collection. J Clin Med. 2023 Aug 25;12(17):5538.*

Prevalence of sickle cell trait (SCT)



Birth prevalence of sickle cell trait (SCT)

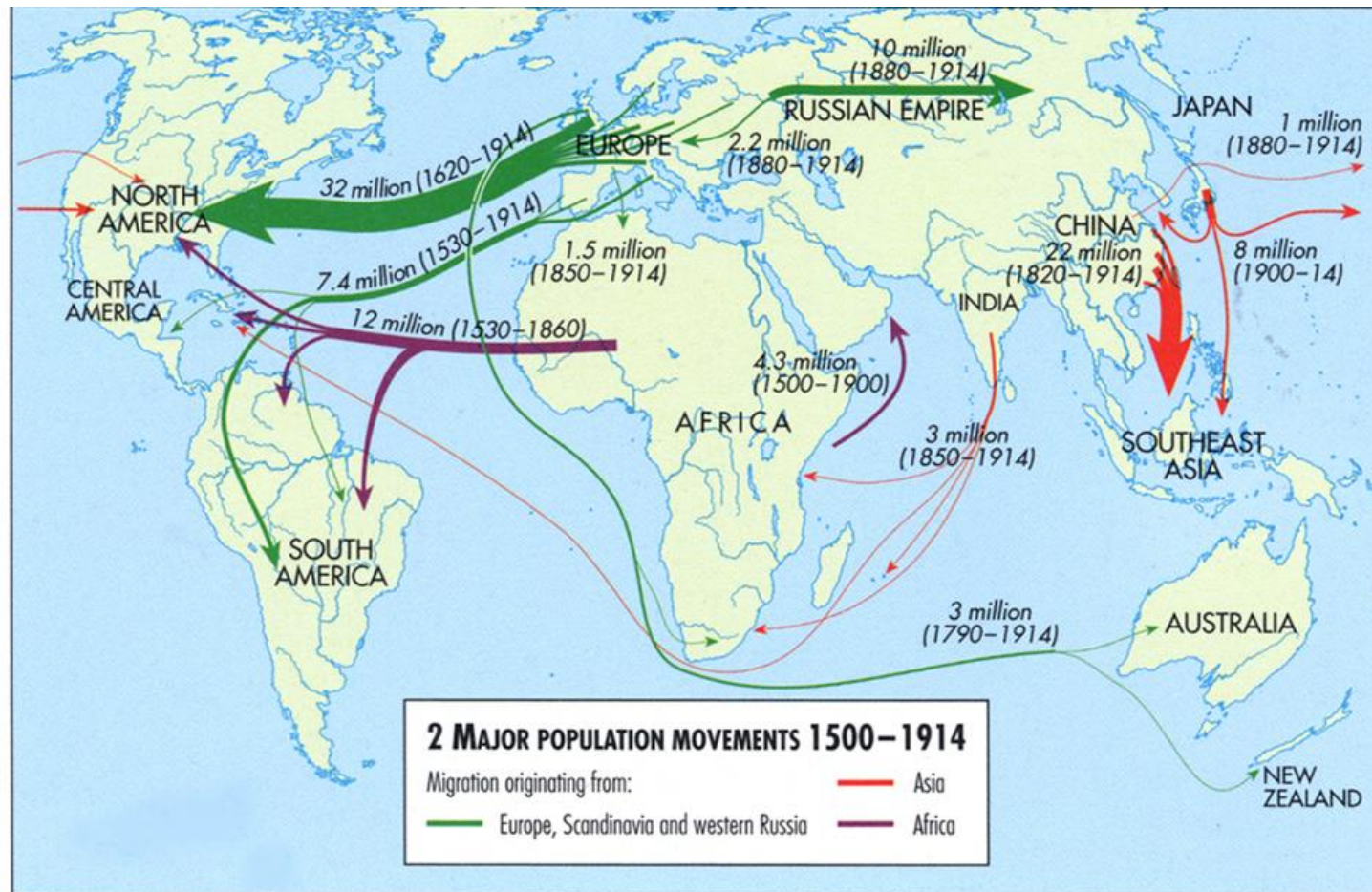


LACK OF DATA → EU-ERN-EHA initiatives ongoing and scaling up on standardized data collection

*Colombatti R, et al. Systematic Literature Review Shows Gaps in Data on Global Prevalence and Birth Prevalence of Sickle Cell Disease and Sickle Cell Trait: Call for Action to Scale Up and Harmonize Data Collection. J Clin Med. 2023 Aug 25;12(17):5538.*

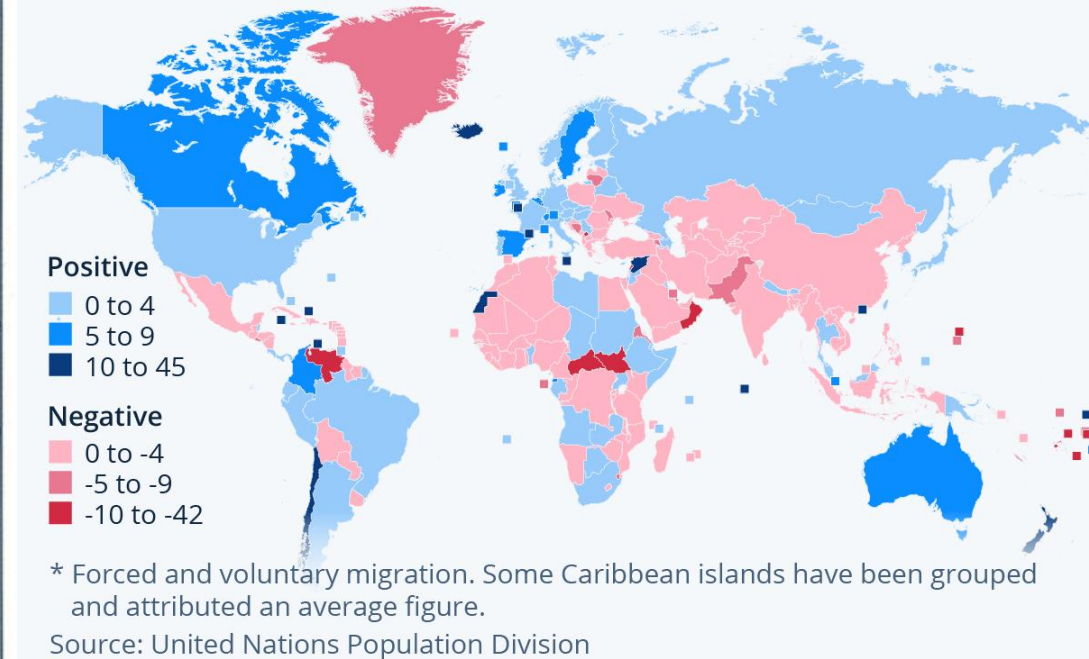


# Global Population Movements



# A Global Overview of Human Migration

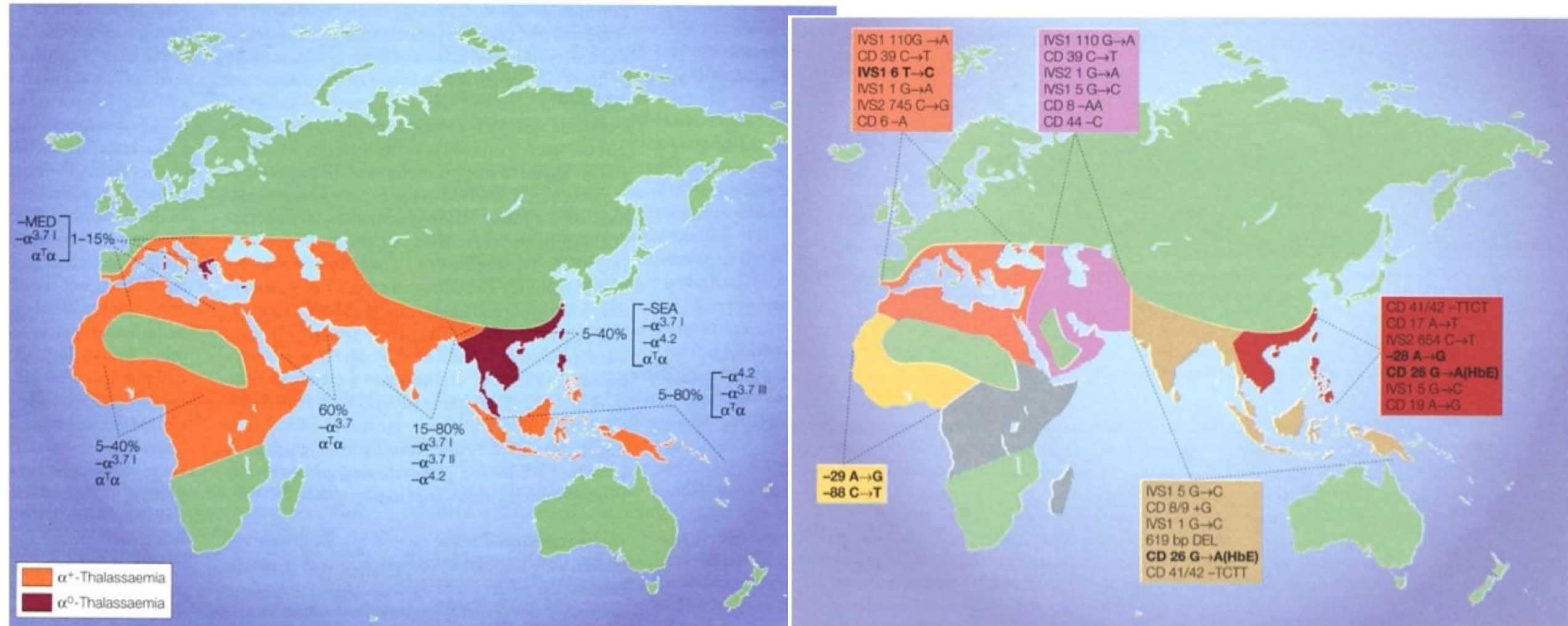
Net annual migration per 1,000 population  
(average 2017-2021), by country/territory





## From a Global Perspective:

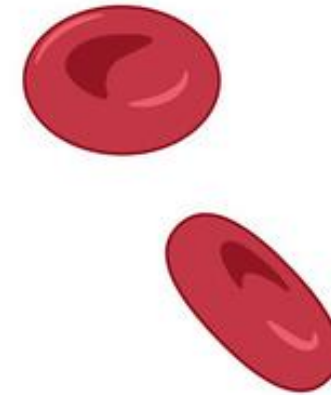
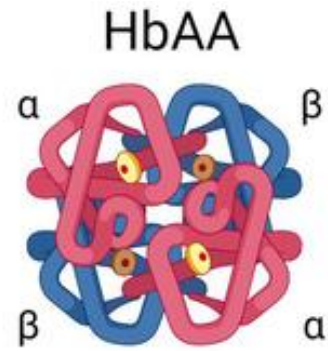
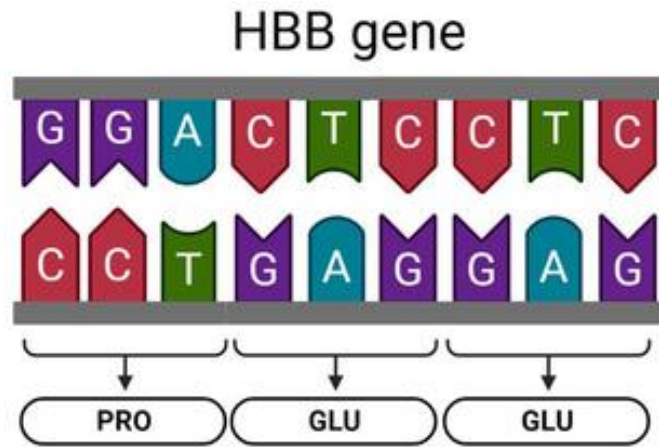
Thalassemia distribution is different in the various areas of the world—>impact on SCD



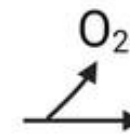
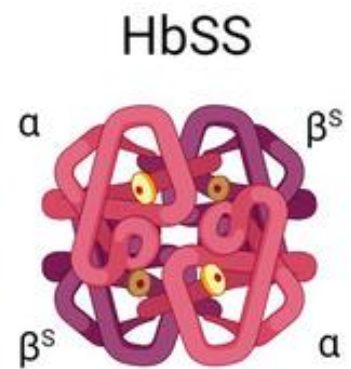
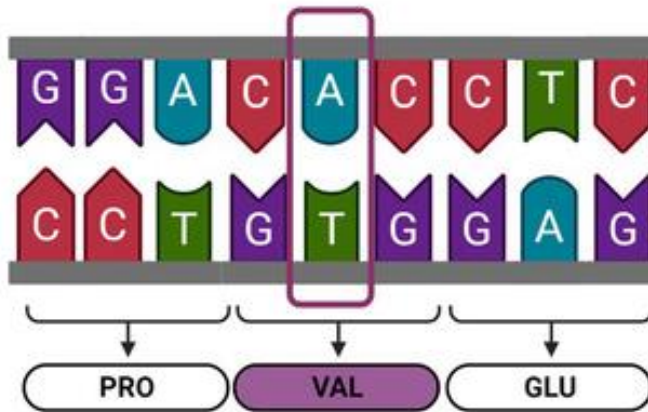
Approximate distribution of  $\alpha$  (left) and  $\beta$  (right) Thalassemias

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY  
and  
PHENOTYPIC VARIABILITY

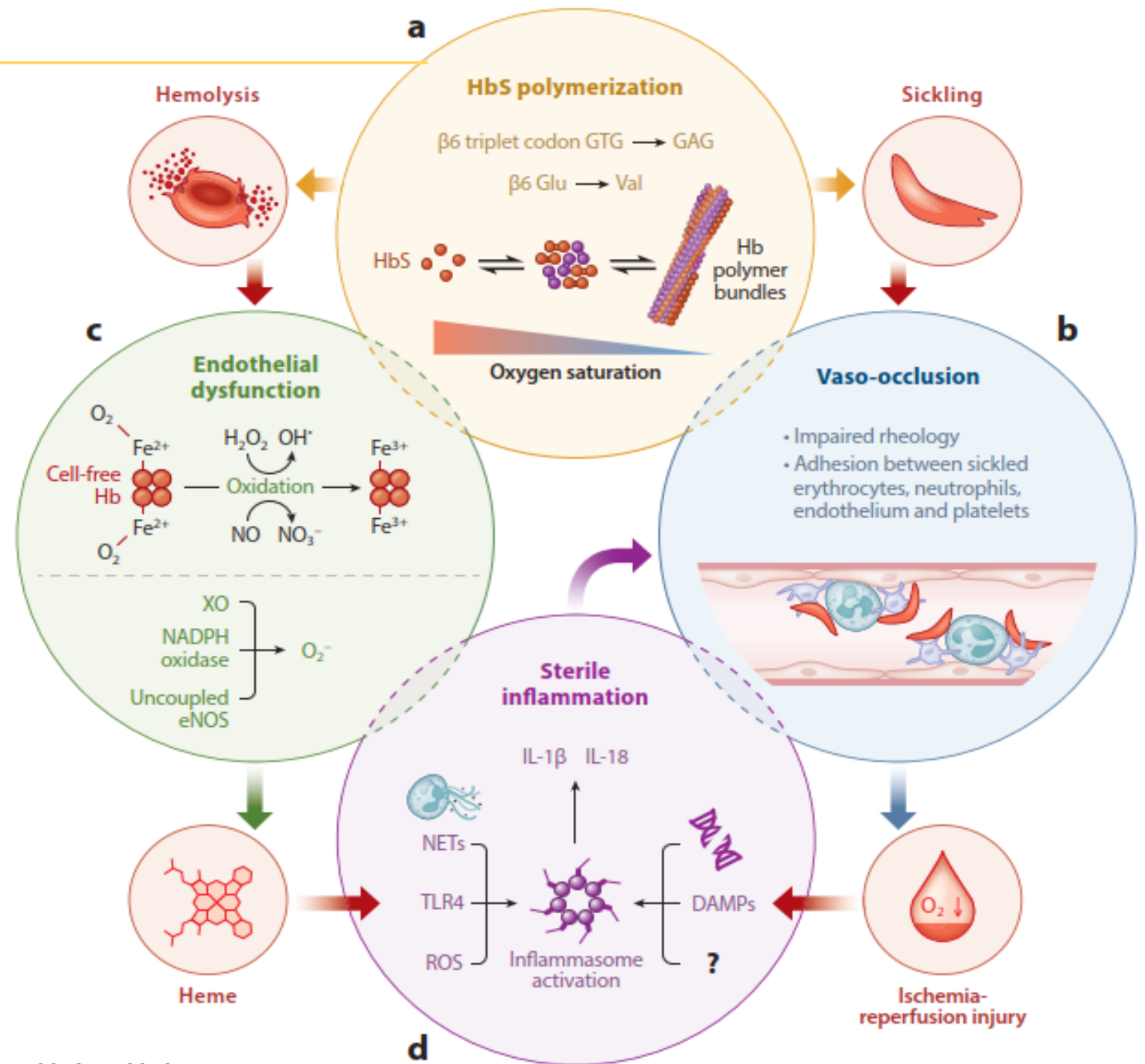




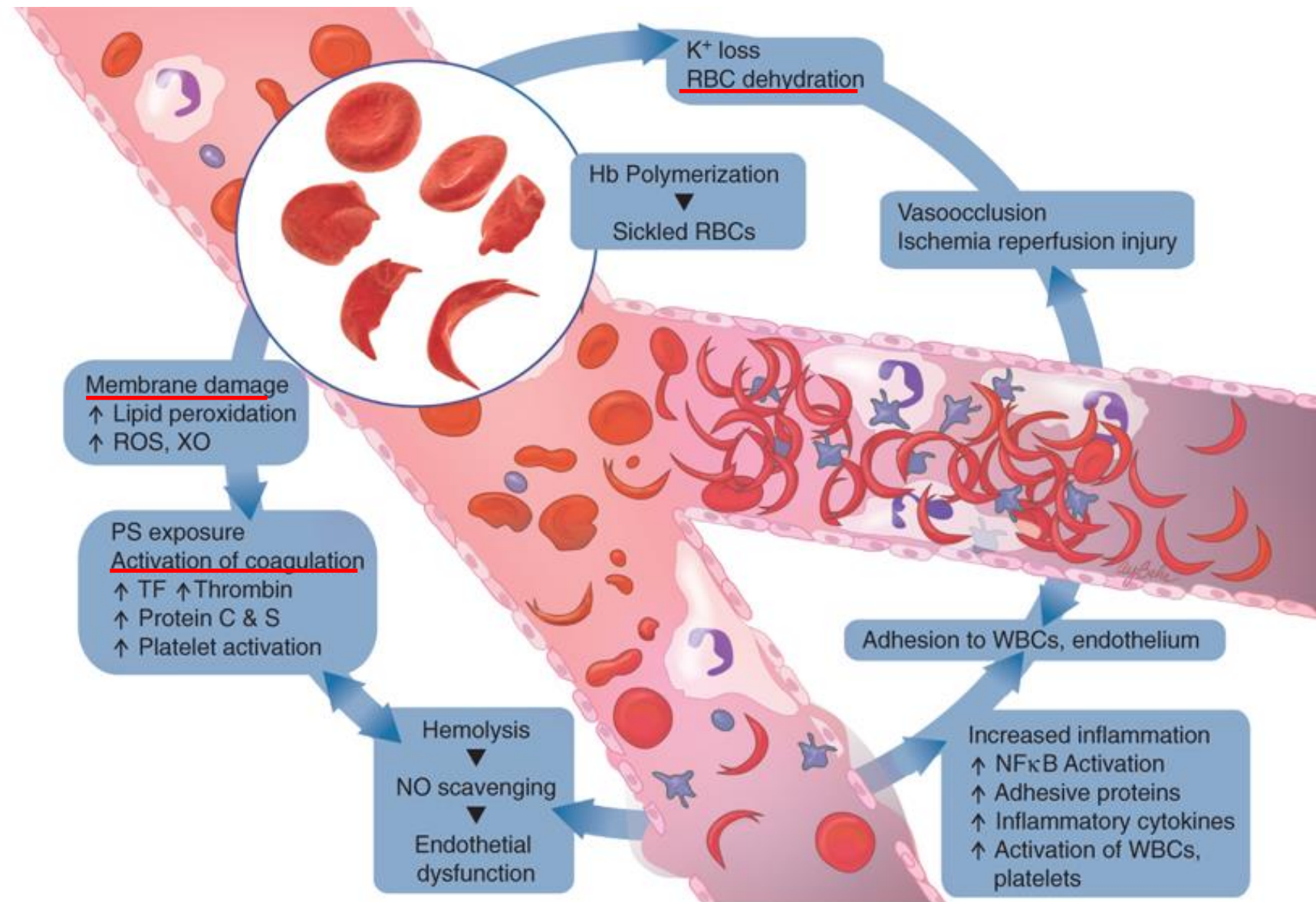
Point Mutation - HBB<sup>S</sup>



HbSS, HbS $\beta^o$   
HbSC, HbS $\beta^+$   
HbSD, HbSE, HbSOArab

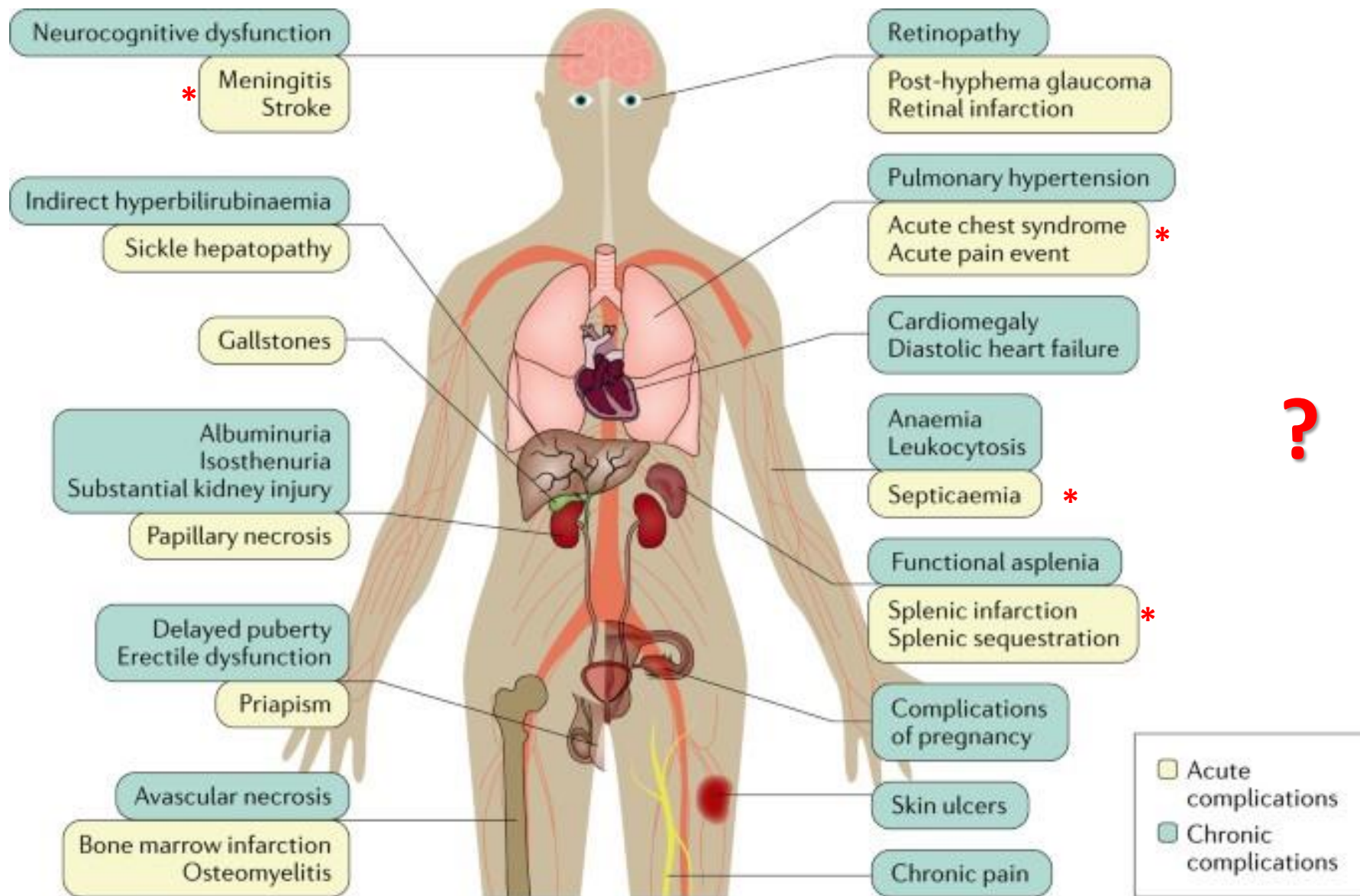


- Hemoglobinopathy
- **Complex pathophysiology:**
  - Vaso-occlusion
  - Chronic hemolytic anemia
  - Vasculopathy micro-macro circulation
  - Hypercoagulation
  - Inflammation
- **Extreme Phenotypic variability**
- **Each patient has a steady state**

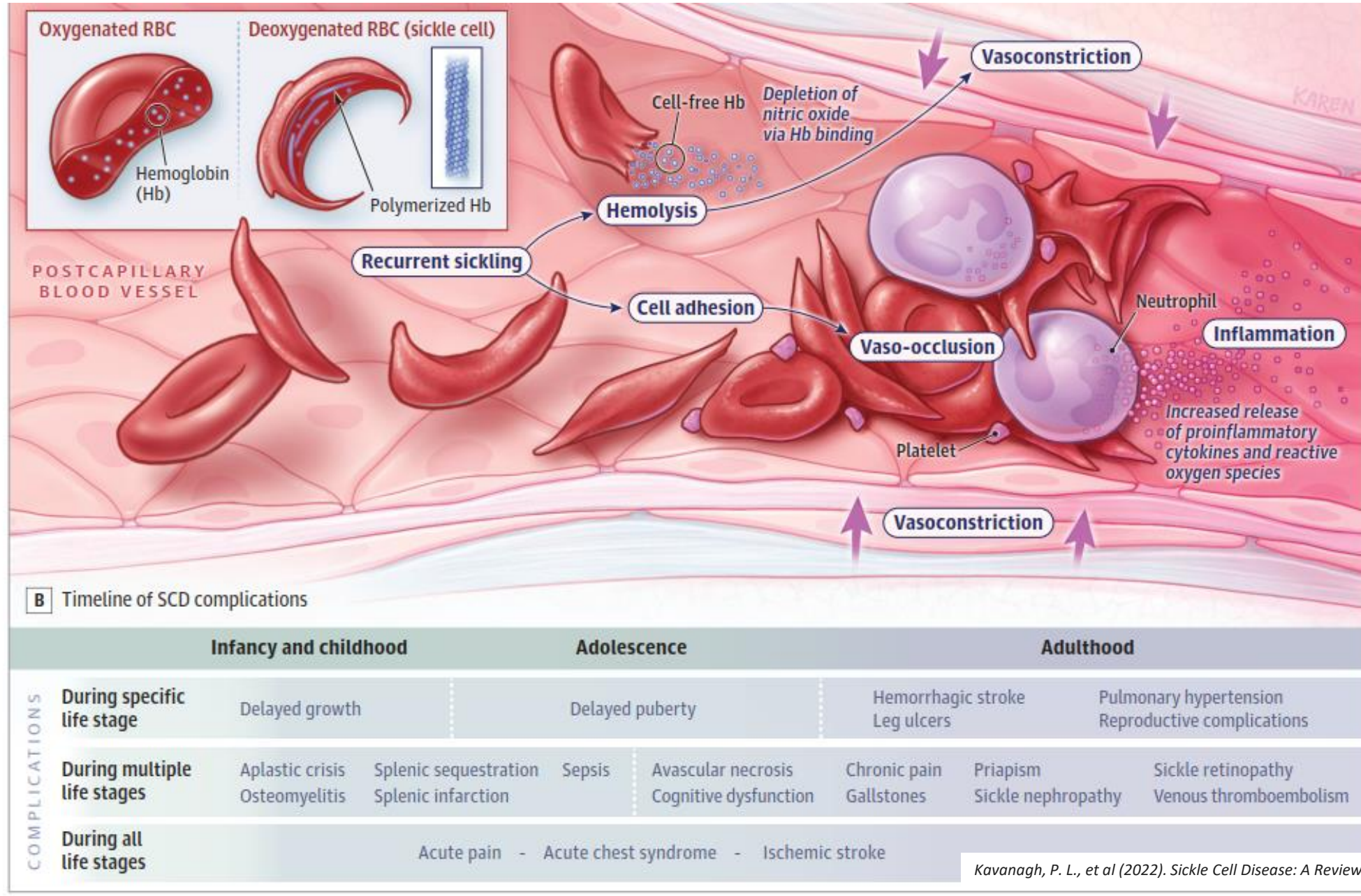




# CLINICAL CARE and CLINICAL CARE ORGANIZATION



# Clinical Manifestations Change Throughout the Lifespan





# Standards of care

- **Newborn screening** → not available to all children
- **Health care plan for preventive** measures (antibiotic prophylaxis, vaccinations) → compliance not assessed everywhere
- **Transcranial doppler** for stroke prevention starting at age 2 years → low coverage; SCD protocol not always applied
- **Hydroxyurea** offered at 9 months of age SS/SB° → uneven access
- **Health care plan with acute complications'** management → Can be different in different countries
- **Health care plan with chronic complications'** management and organ damage monitoring (kidney, retina, brain, heart-lung)
- **Transition program** and plan → scarce
- **Reproductive and pregnancy counselling**

# STANDARD OF CARE

## AVAILABLE TREATMENTS in the EU

HYDROXYUREA  
(formulations and  
indications; long term  
toxicity)

BONE MARROW  
TRANSPLANTATION  
(indications; different  
sources; different  
regimens)

NEW DRUGS AND  
TREATMENTS  
(approved >12  
Voxelotor; Exacel)

Combination:  
HYDROXYUREA  
RED BLOOD CELL  
TRANSFUSION

RED BLOOD CELL  
TRANSFUSION  
(alloimmunization;  
technique)

**Increasing access-indications and safety**

# CHALLENGES in SICKLE CELL DISEASE

## Unmet Needs and Gaps in Europe

Rare disease with complex pathophysiology and extremely variable phenotype

Data fragmentation and difficulty to respond to open questions due to small subgroups of patients

Inequity of minimal standards of care availability → of early diagnosis and monitoring of complications

Only 30% of children are estimated to receive TCD screening and stroke prevention

Inequity of access to treatment procedures and new drugs

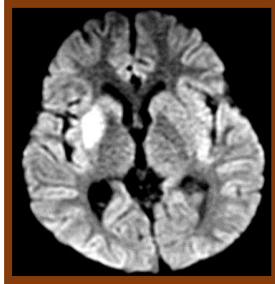
Less drugs/treatments approved by EMA compared to FDA (3 vs 6)

Approval for children is more long in EU compared to USA

Some endpoints are never considered (brain)



# Morbidity and mortality of sickle cell disease in adults with SCD are still high



1

**Death:**  
PHT  
Stroke  
Renal failure

10 yrs

20 yrs

30 yrs

41 yrs <sup>2</sup>

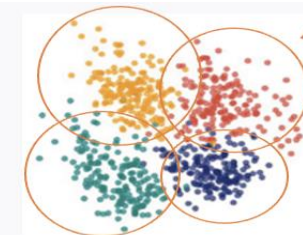
1.  $2.9 \pm 2.2$  painful days/ patient/per week (Osunkwo I, AJH 2021)

2. Median age at death in France in 2019. Habibi A et al, ASH, Abstract 1031

Biological markers (hemolysis and inflammation)  
Classical genetic tests

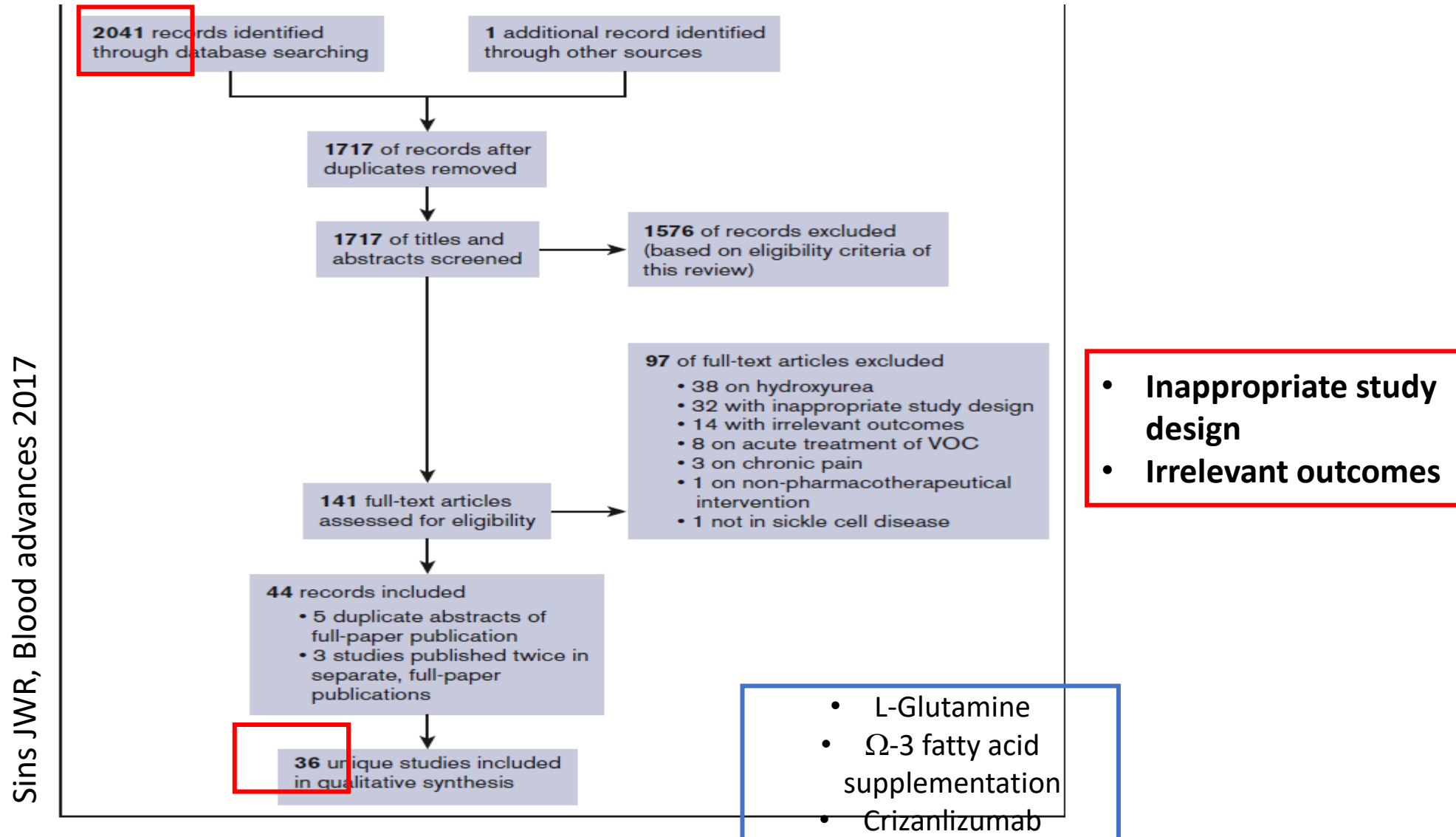
Are weak predictors of individual prognosis

Contribution of AI?

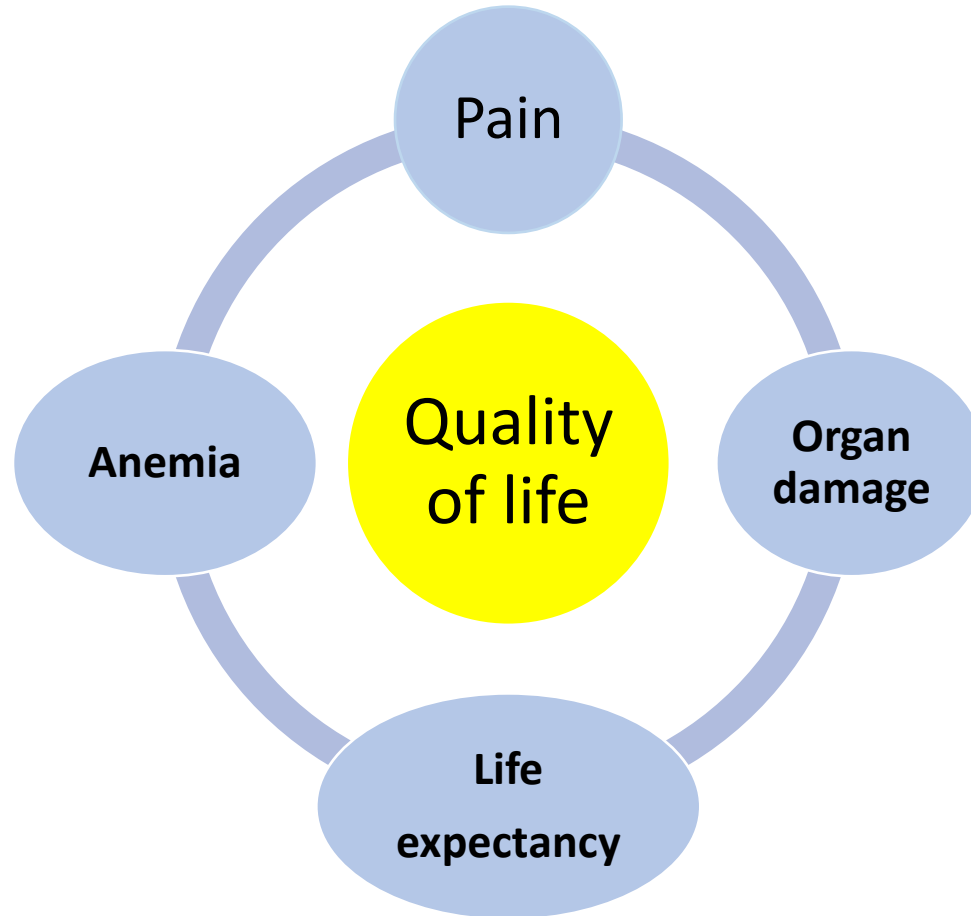


**NEW  
LABELS!**

# Scarcity of high-quality papers on pharmacotherapeutic strategies for SCD



# Choice of endpoints in clinical trials for management of sickle cell disease





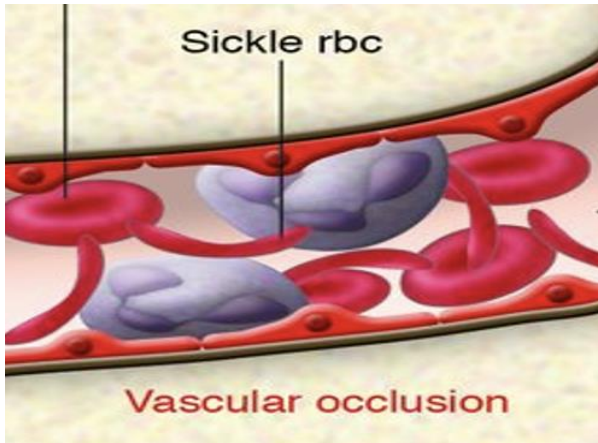
# Pain

stress

## Inhibition of HbS polymerization

- ↑ HbF synthesis: **hydroxyurea**
- ↑ O<sub>2</sub> affinity: voxelotor?
- ↓ concentration of 2,3 DPG? mitapivat, etavopivat

All preventive drugs



## Anti-selectins?

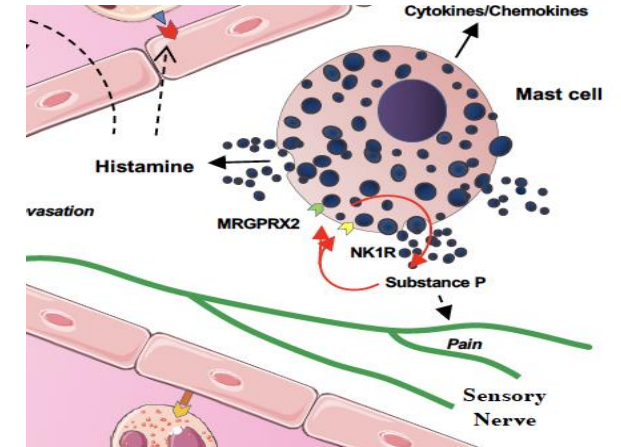
- in prevention
- in acute pain, could be effective if given very early

## Anti-oxidants?

L-glutamine

Complement Pathway?

Cannabidiol?



# Challenges of using pain as an endpoint

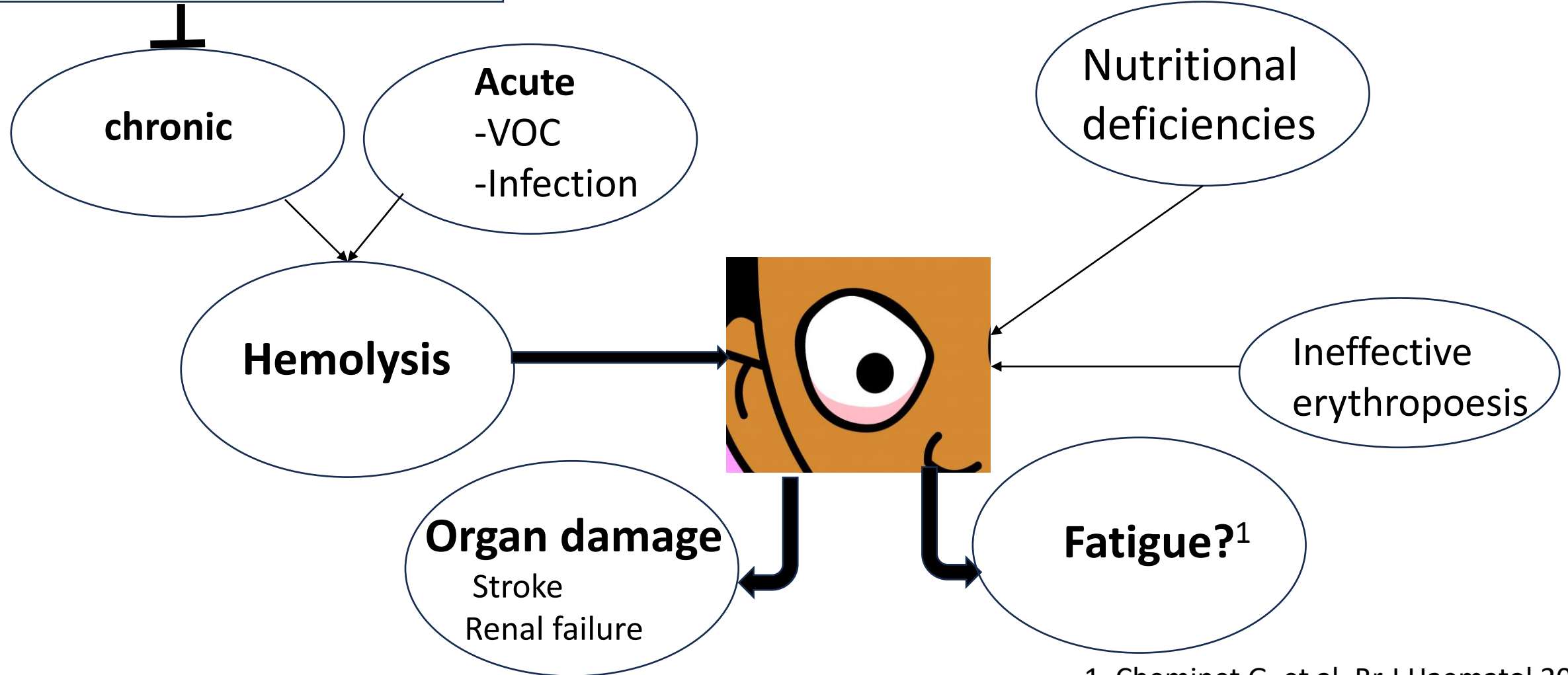


- The definition of pain is subjective
- Chronic pain may have different triggers than acute pain
- Heterogeneity of pain scorings
- Difficulties in adjudating VOC

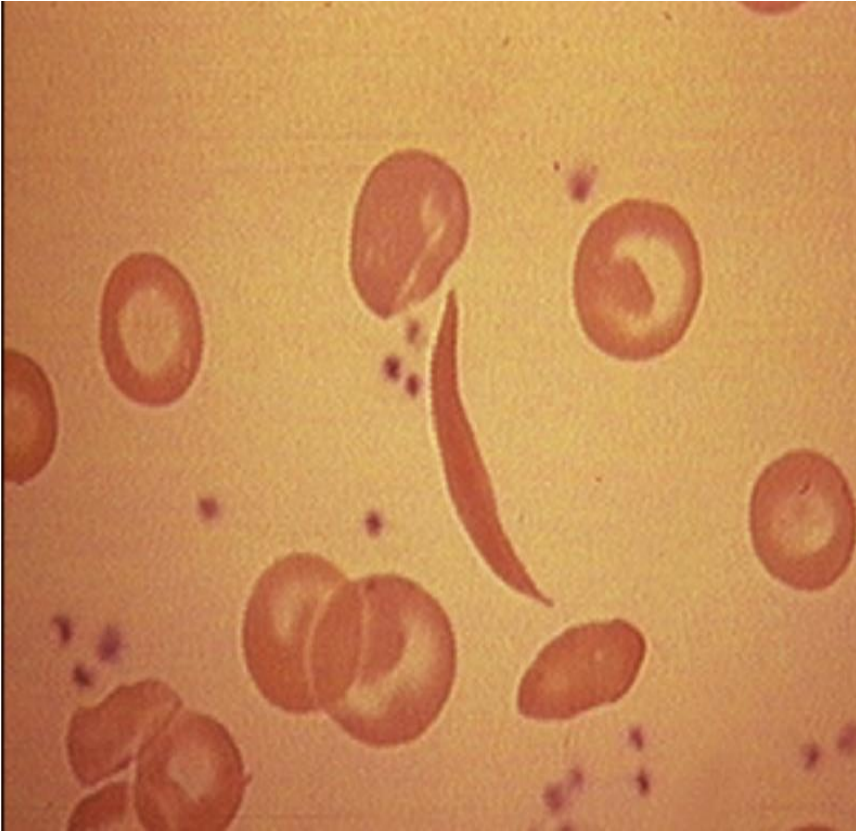
# Anemia

## Inhibition of HbS polymerization

↑ HbF synthesis: **hydroxyurea**  
↑ O<sub>2</sub> affinity: **voxelotor**  
↓ concentration of 2,3 DPG **mitapivat**,  
**etavopivat**



# Challenges of using anemia as an endpoint



- The definitions of anemia and hemolysis are **objective**
- But anemia has only been shown to be strongly associated with cerebral and renal impairments <sup>1,2</sup>

Correlations with life expectancy and QoL in SCD are unclear

1. Rees DC, et al, *Br J Haematol.* 2012

2. Cheminet G, et al. *Br J Haematol* 2024



# All patients are hoping for curative treatments

- More than 1000 allogenic bone marrow transplantations have been performed in SCD patients

OS (%)	EFS(%)	Graft rejection (%)	aGvH(%)	cGvH(%)
92.9	91.4	2.3	14.8	14.3

Gluckman E et al, Blood 2016

But  $\leq 20\%$  of patients have a suitable donor

- Haplo-identical and Non Myelo Ablative transplants are still experimental

Gene addition (Lovo-Cel)

**Gene editing (exagamglogene autotemcel)<sup>1</sup>**

- > 90% patients have no more pain
- low numbers: 44 patients
- short FU (1-48 m)
- high cost

1. Frangoul H et al. N Engl J Med 2024



In conclusion, although there are still many unmet needs, therapeutic research in SCD disease is difficult, because of the highly variable expression of the disease and the multiplicity of pathophysiological mechanisms

International collaboration involving patients is needed

Thank you!