

ICH WORKSHOP: Viral Shedding
Review of experience of shedding data for in
vivo gene therapy

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Viral Shedding

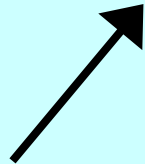


Gene Therapy Products

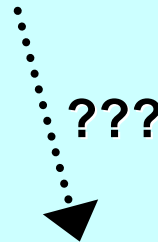
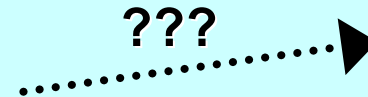


patients

**Viral Shedding
into Patients'
Blood, Urine,
Feces, Sputum...**



<in hospital>



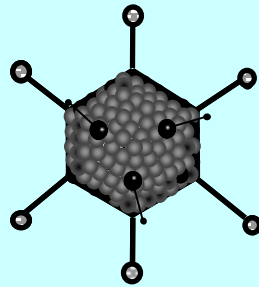
<into the environment >

Impact of Viral Shedding

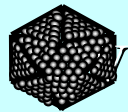
- Viral shedding risk
 - Depends on biodistribution and the biological activity of each vector
 - Depends on the route of administration, dose and so on
- How to test for viral shedding
- Risk of vector/virus from patients to 3rd-party should be dependent on:
 - biological activity of virus shed
 - viability of virus in the environment
- Measures to minimize the risk of viral shedding

Should all Viral Vectors be treated in the same way in relation to shedding?

Review of experience of shedding data for *in vivo* gene therapy



Adenovirus



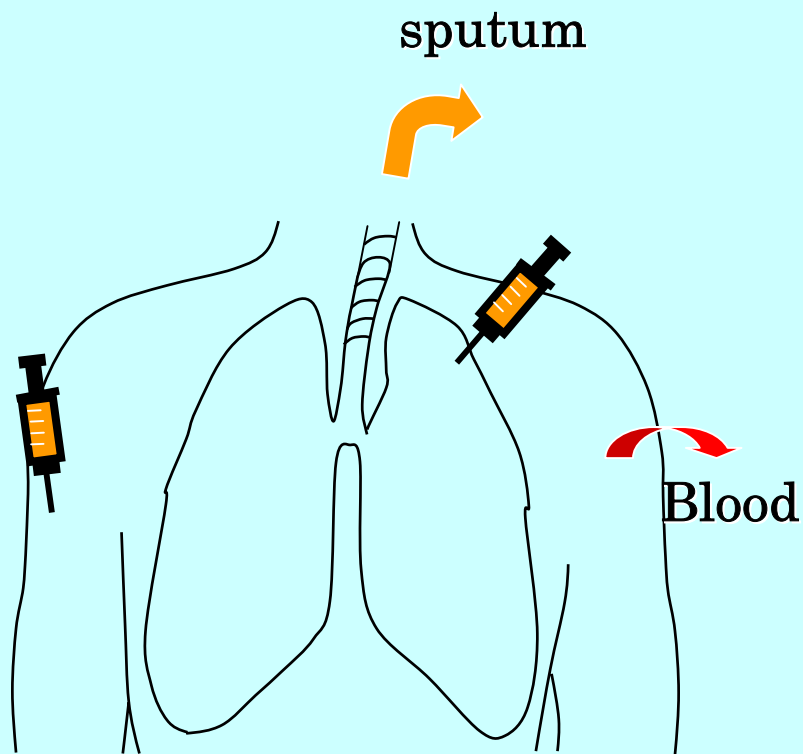
Adeno-Associated
virus

Impact of viral shedding is dependent on:

- Property of virus
 - Biodistribution
- Route of administration
 - Systemic or local administration
 - *Ex vivo* or not
- Dose
 - High or low
 - Single dose or repeat doses

Seneca Valley virus (Picornavirus)

How to detect viral shedding



- Detection of viral shedding
 - PCR
 - sensitive and accurate
 - no correlation of infectivity
 - Infectivity assay
 - less sensitive
 - New method
 - Infectivity PCR

Measures to minimize the risk of viral shedding



- Patients in quarantine
- Study design of viral shedding
 - How long viral shedding is detected
 - Follow-up