

Challenges associated with the pre-approval of clinical study protocols for pandemic preparedness

The clinician perspective

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Declaration of interests – past 36 months (associated with pandemic preparedness)

- Advisory boards : Moderna, Atea, Shionogi

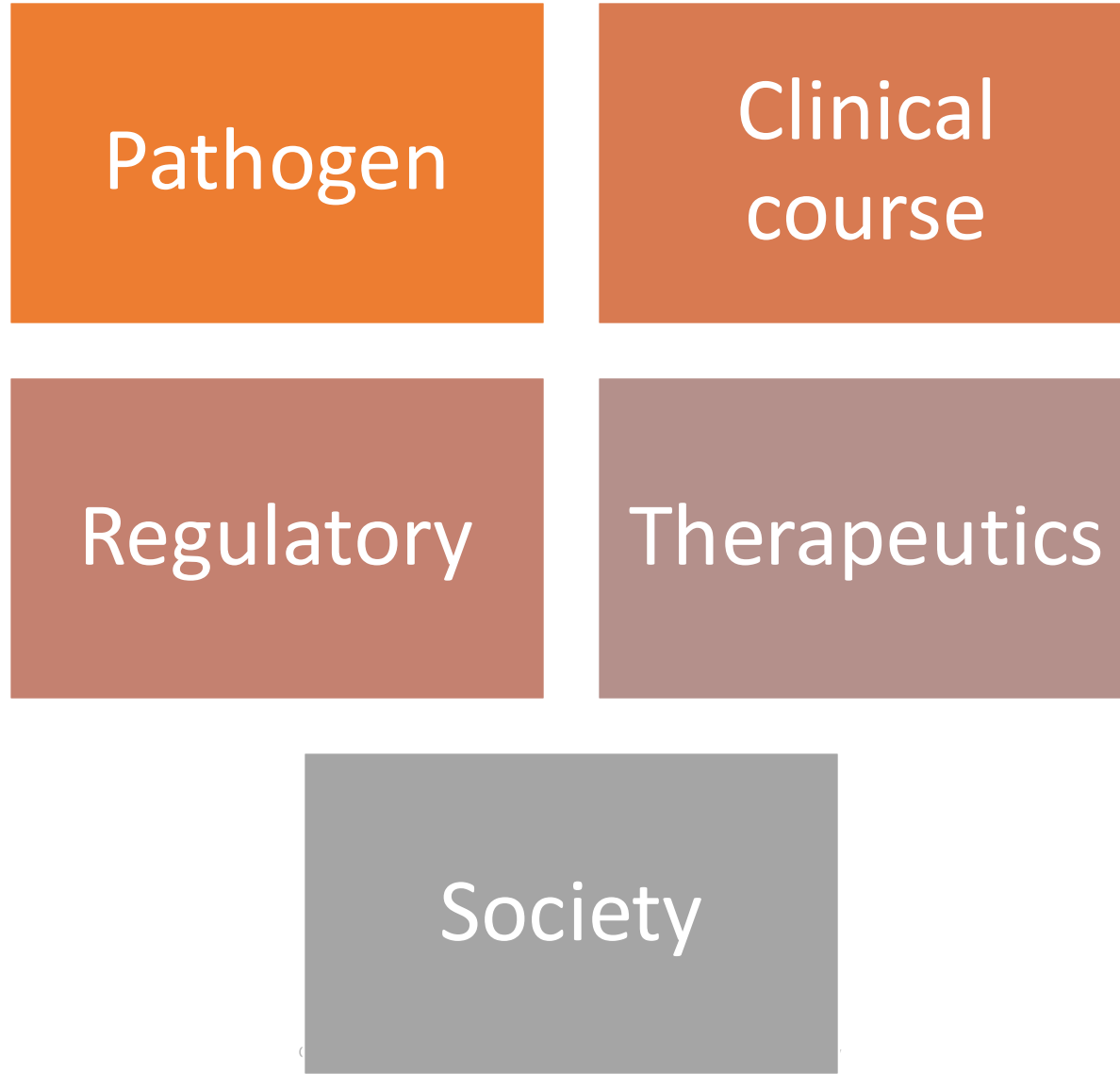
Pandemic = moving environment with a lot of constraints that put pressure on all components of society,

and implementing research during a pandemic means facing that pressure

and trying to find appropriate measures that will allow reaching the objectives of the research initiative

**All that applies to designing study
protocols for clinical research**

Known & unknown challenges



The pathogen

- Totally unknown pathogen (SARS-CoV2)
- Known pathogen but rare and no formal research prior 1st epidemic (Ebola)
- Known pathogen but rapid mutations leading to treatment and prevention failures (Influenza)

→ Pathogen poorly characterized keeping clinicians and drug developers in the fog during the 1st weeks/months

WHO Pathogen X conference

The annual WHO Pathogen X conference was held on August 29-30 in Geneva, Switzerland.
Daniel Skyle reports.

REVIEW

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Updated WHO list of emerging pathogens for a potential future pandemic: Implications for public health and global preparedness

The clinical course

- Unknown symptoms and clinical course + no predictive markers of severe evolution of disease
- Multiple consequences :
 - How to define patients at highest risk of severe disease and mortality (priority target for drugs in the early course of an epidemic)?
 - How to choose relevant clinical endpoints except for mortality ?
 - How to accommodate endpoints and interventions in a rapidly evolving field of knowledge, and not appear outdated even before the protocol is implemented?

The regulatory environment

- Logarithmic scale of deaths in an epidemic within days and weeks... Whereas getting a protocol approved by regulatory bodies takes months
 - *Can regulatory bodies be agile and responsive AND protective of science integrity and participants safety at the same time ?*
- Pre-approved protocols utility may be undermined by requirements for amendments from the authorities
- Evolving standards of care alongside increase in new evidence
 - *potentially rendering a trial arm obsolete or requiring (multiple) protocol amendments.*
- Emerging evidence from other trials leading to discussions around discontinuation of other trials (ex. Mpox trials)

The therapeutics

- How to identify specific compounds in a record time ?
 - ➔ Necessity of getting data on efficacy of repurposed drugs on a range of pathogens before an epidemic emerges
- Lots of in vitro data most of the time but lack of proper testing for efficacy in phase 2 at least*
- Real life experience: pre-approved protocols may rely on drugs or testing devices or components that are not available during a pandemic (as experienced in Belgium with tocilizumab or in France with PCR, swabs, etc.)

* « our old friend hydroxychloroquine which will pop up EVERY time there is pH-dependant steps in viral replication! » - S. Baghani

The society

« ***Clinician hesitancy:*** Physicians may hesitate to enroll patients in protocols that seem inflexible or detached from the clinical realities of the specific outbreak... or because they think there is a "magic bullet" available outside of the clinical trial you propose. »

« ***Patient hesitancy:*** Patients may also have heard that a certain treatment works... and you are not offering it in your clinical trial... or they only have 50% chance (or less) of getting it.... while maybe some clinicians are giving it to everyone (without being enrolled in a trial) »

- Maya Hites -

The hard job of integrating equipoise in your thoughts when you are not a trial specialist

Thanks to the great PROACT EU-Response team



Sanjay Baghani
Maya Hites
Alexandra Calmy