



Pharmacology Considerations for Combination Malaria Treatment

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FDA Malaria Workshop, Silver Spring, 30 June 2016

MMV 
Medicines for Malaria Venture



What are our challenges?

Case Study OZ439 and DSM265

Contribution for selection of doses

Impact

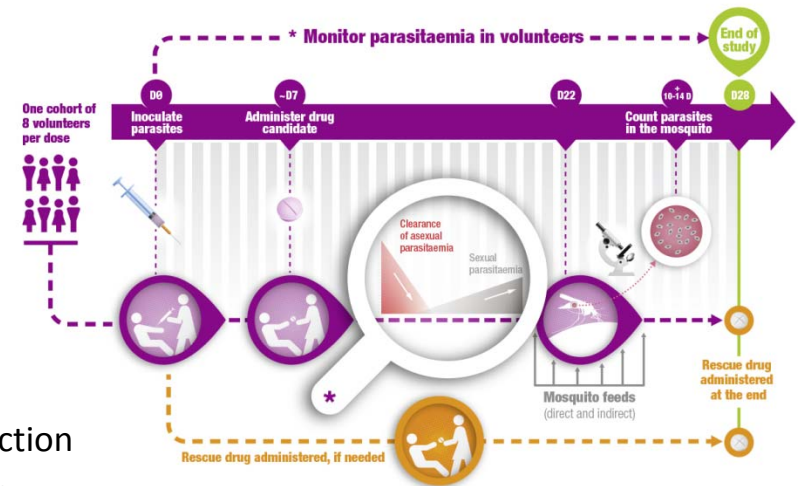
Challenges

- Combinations required
- How to get the right dose of both compounds
- Operational and ethical obstacles to conduct full factorial design studies
- Large monotherapy study in clinically infected patients are not advisable
- MIC studies are necessary but very difficult to implement in the field
- How to utilise the challenge studies
- Extrapolate to doses in patients with higher baseline parasitemia

Recently published CHMI studies in antimalarial drug development

- McCarthy et al.
Linking murine and human *Plasmodium* challenge models (AAC (2016) doi:10.1128/AAC.02883-15)
- McCarthy et al.
Efficacy of OZ439 (artefenomel) against early *Plasmodium falciparum* blood-stage malaria infection in healthy volunteers (J Antimicrob Chemother (2016) doi:10.1093/jac/dkw174)
- Pasay et al.
Piperaquine monotherapy of drug sensitive *P. falciparum* infection results in rapid clearance of parasitemia but is followed by the appearance of gametocytemia (J Infect Dis. (2016) doi: 10.1093/infdis/jiw128)
- Krause et al.
Pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic modelling of the antimalarial effect of Actelion-4 51840 in an induced blood stage malaria study in healthy subjects (Br J Clin Pharmacol (2016))

Controlled human malaria infection (CHMI) model



Case Study OZ439 and DSM265

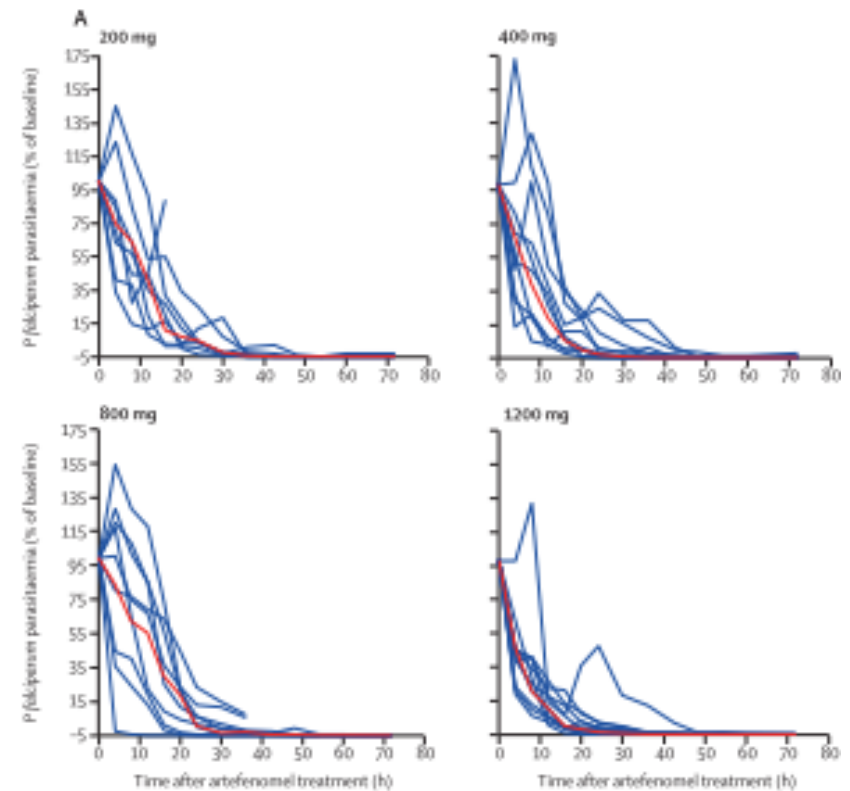
- **OZ439**
 - PoC study in the field
 - Challenge Study
- **DSM265**
 - Phase I and Challenge Study
- **OZ439/DSM265**
 - Combination Challenge Study

OZ439 PoC

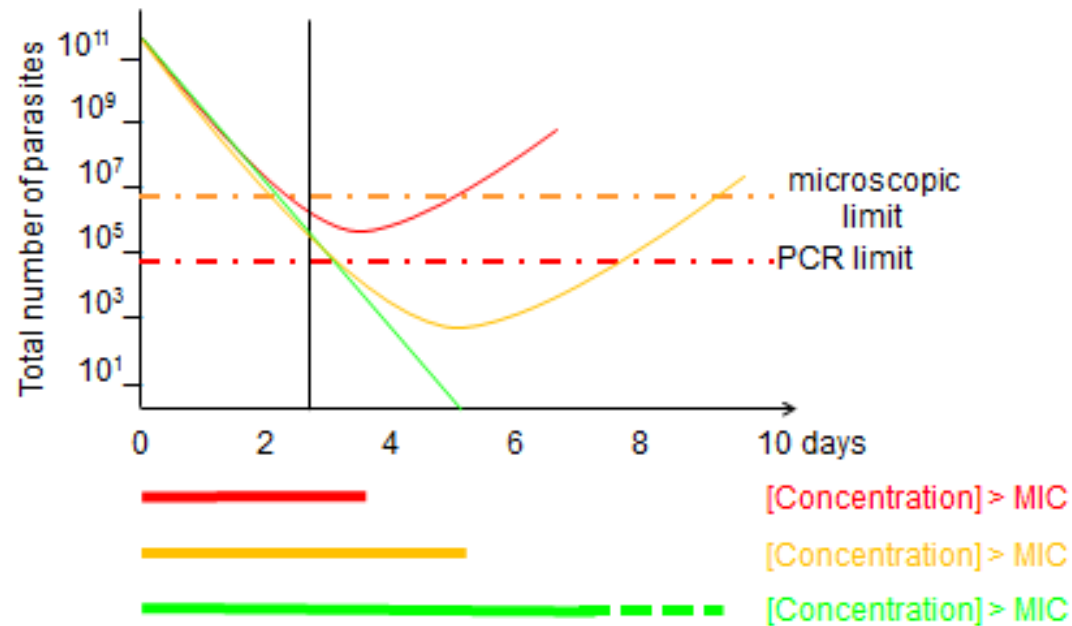
- PoC in patients after SAD/MAD/
Food Effect Study
- Phase II a study in patients
- 4 cohorts (200, 400, 800, 1200 mg)
- Standard of care at 36h post OZ439
- Output: PRR, parasite
clearance $t_{1/2}$, PCT, FCT
- Oct 2010 – May 2012

Phyo et al. LID, 2015 Volume 16, No. 1,

6



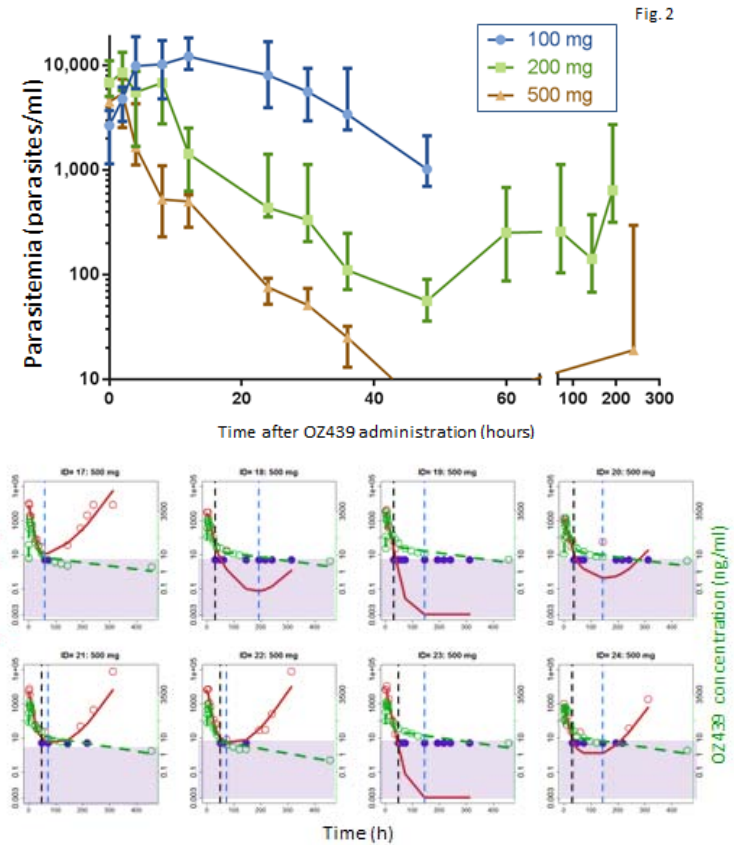
Measuring the MIC clinically



$$P_t = \int_0^t P \cdot [G - D_0 \cdot (C_t^H / (C_t^H + IC_{50}^H))] \cdot dt$$

OZ439 Challenge Study

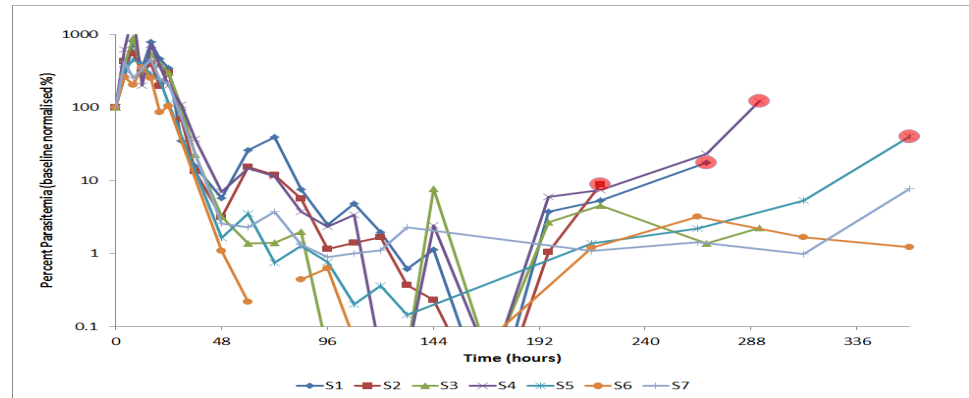
- Single dose 100, 200 and 500 mg
- Follow up to SD16
- At 500 mg,
 - PRR48 >4
 - parasite t_{1/2} 3.6h
 - MIC: 4.1 ng/ml
- Sep 2012 – Feb 2013



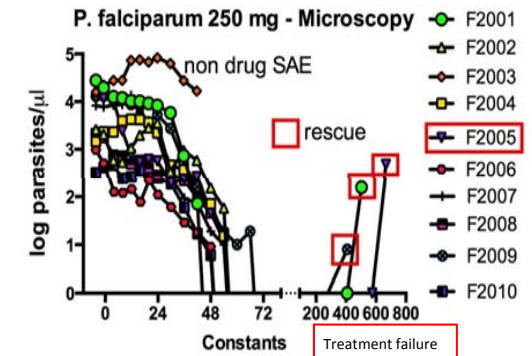
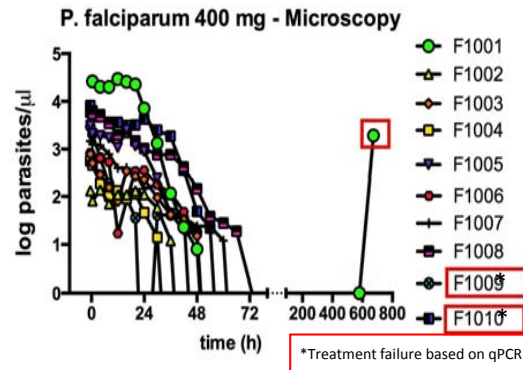
McCarthy et al 2016

DSM265

- Phase I: SAD & challenge cohort (150 mg)
 - 4/7 recrudescence
 - PRR approx. 2
 - MPC 954 – 1400 ng/ml
 - HED~320 mg
 - 6 month after FiH

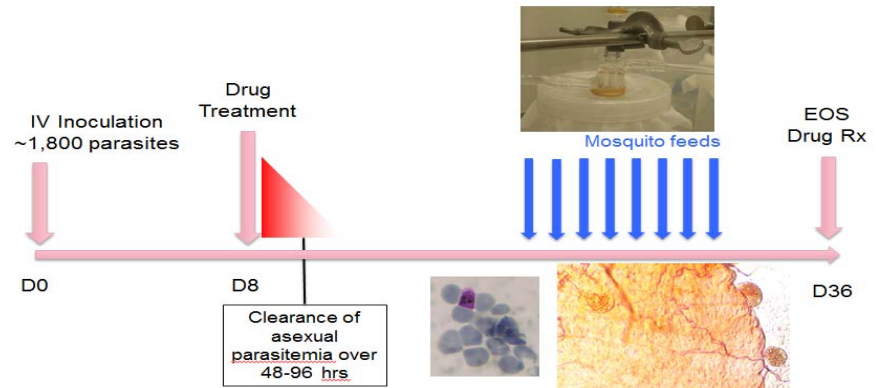


- PoC study*
 - P. falciparum* 2 cohorts (400, 250 mg)
 - Follow up 28 days
 - PRR, lag, MIC,
 - Feb 2015 – Oct 2015

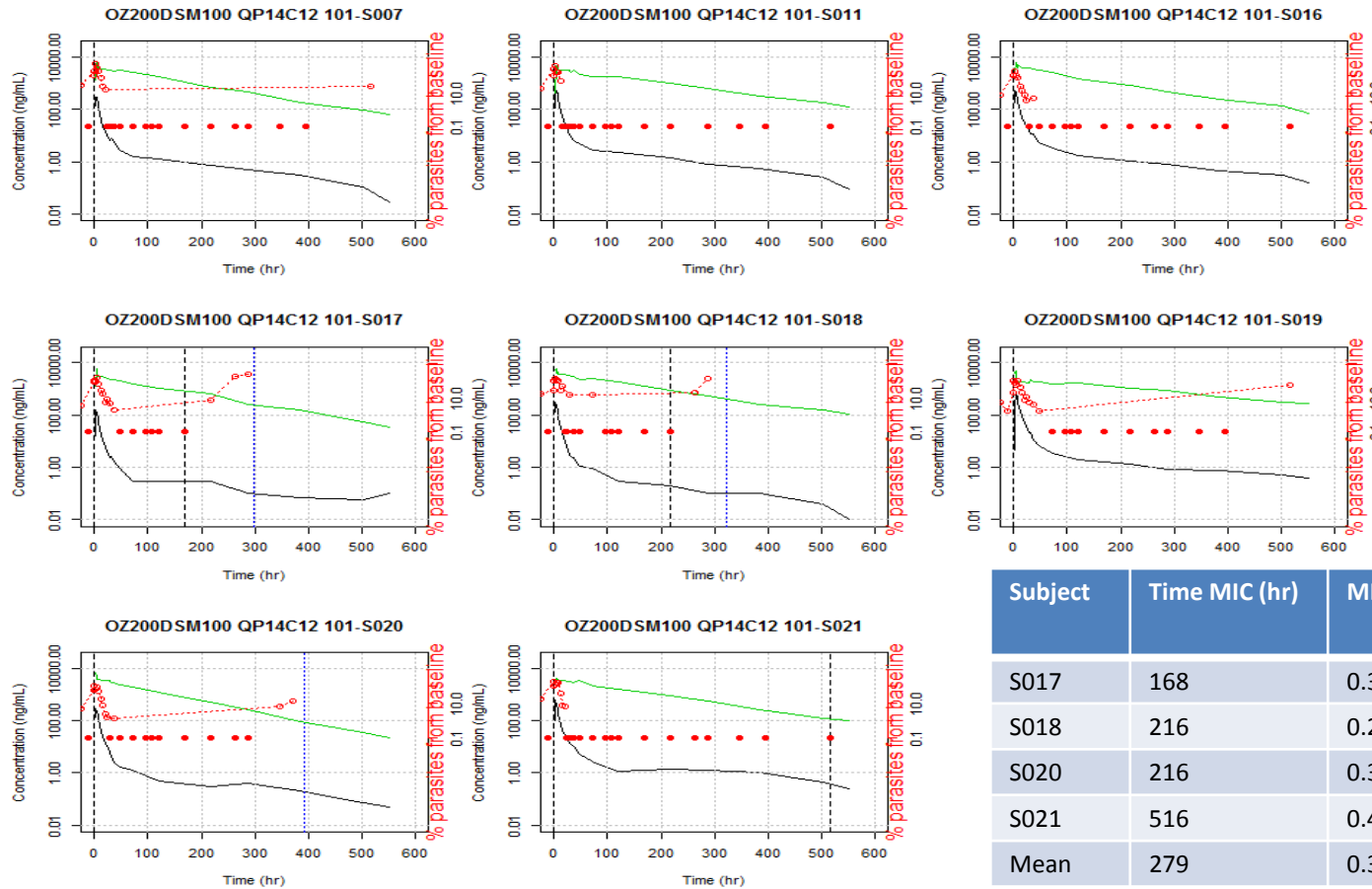


OZ439 – DSM265 combination Challenge study: design

- Selected single dose of each drug which will not eliminate all parasites
 - DSM265: 150 mg 4/7 recrudescence
 - OZ439: 200 mg, 8/8 recrudescence
- Following preliminary modelling work dose:
 - 200 mg OZ439 & 100 mg DSM265: 40% success
 - 200 mg OZ439 & 50 mg DSM265: < 5% success



Individual parasitemia profiles: Cohort 200/100



Based on daily qPCR data

OZ439 PK

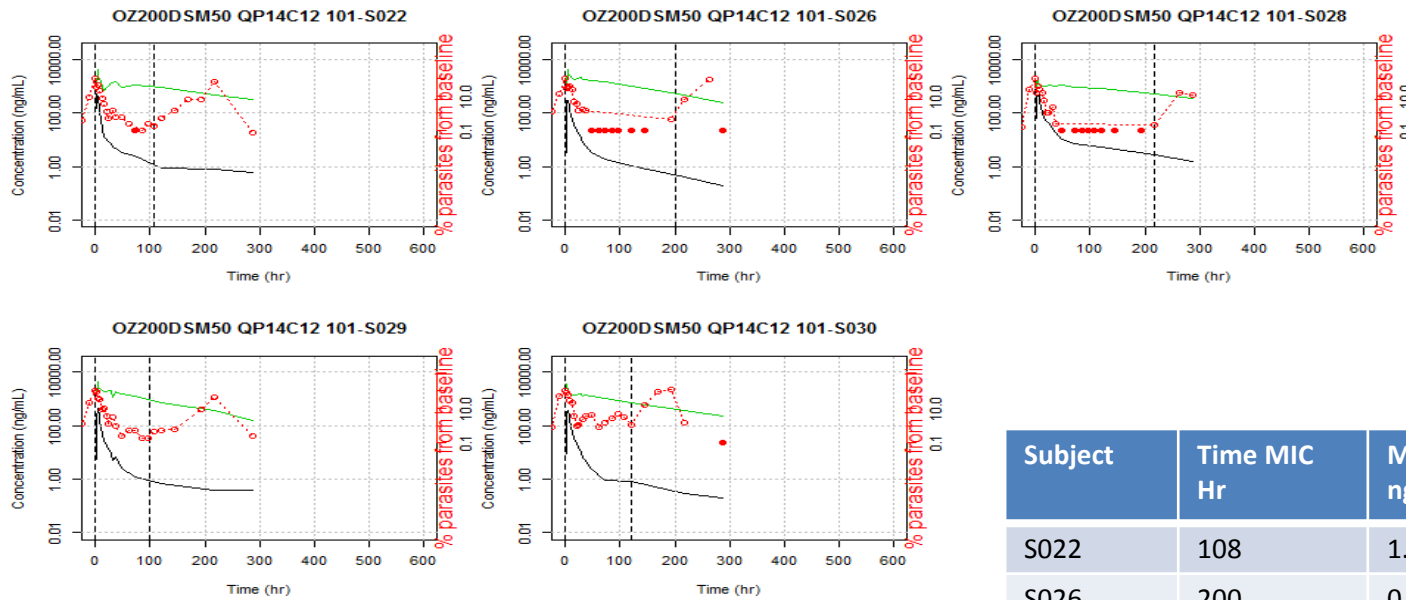
DSM265 PK

Parasites

4/8 subjects recrudescence

Subject	Time MIC (hr)	MIC OZ ng/mL	MIC DSM ng/mL
S017	168	0.3	815
S018	216	0.2	846
S020	216	0.3	521
S021	516	0.4	111
Mean	279	0.3	573

Individual parasitemia profiles: Cohort 200/50



- Below LOQ (=64 /uL)

Based on daily qPCR data

OZ439 PK

DSM265 PK

Parasites

5/5 subjects recrudescence

Subject	Time MIC Hr	MIC OZ ng/mL	MIC DSM ng/mL
S022	108	1.2	987
S026	200	0.5	520
S028	216	2.7	523
S029	100	0.9	896
S030	120	0.8	709
Mean	149	1.2	727

Parasite killing and MIC

Drug	OZ439 200mg	DSM265 150 mg	OZ/DSM Combo 200 / 100 mg	OZ/DSM Combo 200 / 50 mg
Log₁₀ PRR	2.2	1.5	2.8	2.7
95% CI	(2.1–2.3)	(1.4–1.7)	(2.6–3.0)	(2.6–2.8)
OZ439 MIC (ng/ml)	4.1		0.3	1.2
DSM265 MIC (ng/ml)		954–1400	573	709

The model shows the contribution of both drugs on Parasite Reduction Rate and apparent MIC

PD Model

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = P \left(G - D \frac{c^\gamma}{c^\gamma + IC_{50}^\gamma} \right)$$

P: parasite concentration

T: time in hour,

G: the first order parasite growth rate in absence of drug

D: the maximum drug-specific parasite reduction rate

C: the drug concentration

IC₅₀ the drug concentration required to achieve half the maximum parasite reduction rate

γ: an optional nonlinearity parameter defining the steepness of the concentration-effect curve

INT: The potential PD interaction of the two drugs. If INT is significantly greater than 0 then the two drugs are deemed to be **synergetic**, and if not, **antagonistic**.

For OZ439: (E_{max} model)

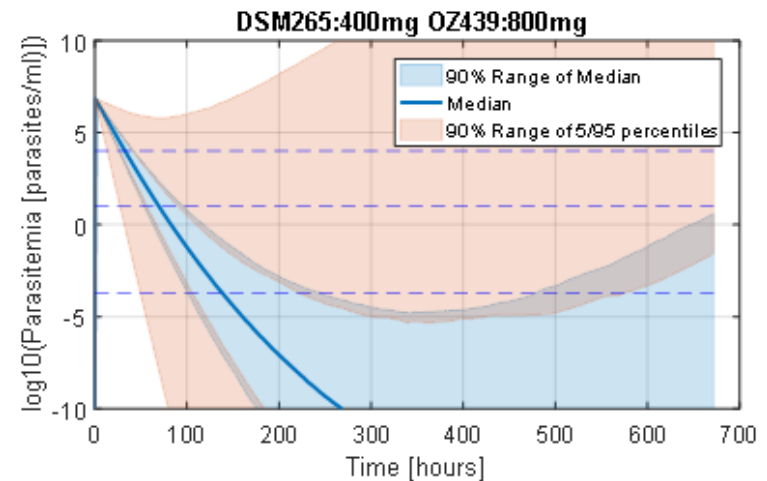
For DSM265: (E_{max} model)

For Combo:

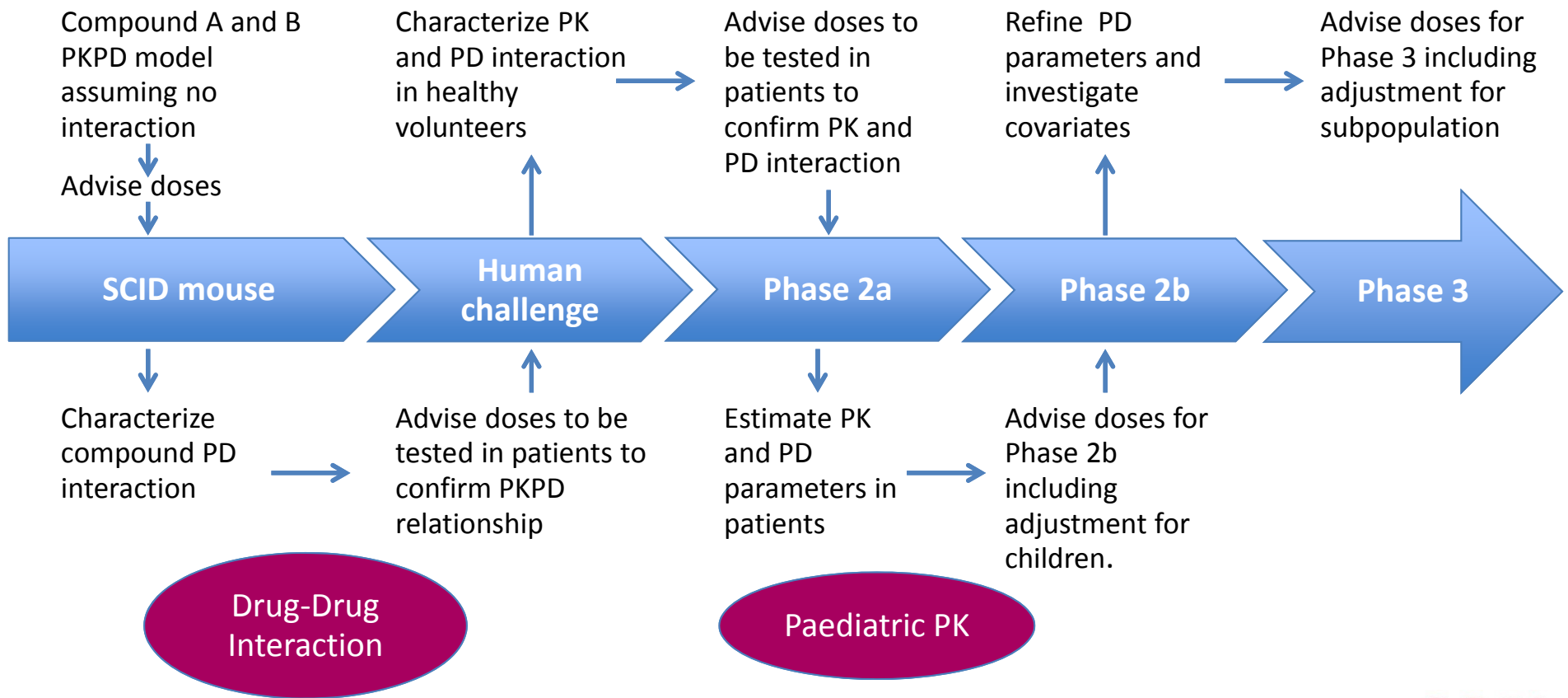
$$D \frac{OZ \frac{C_{OZ}^{\gamma_{OZ}}}{C_{OZ}^{\gamma_{OZ}} + IC_{50_{OZ}}^{\gamma_{OZ}}}}{OZ \frac{C_{OZ}^{\gamma_{OZ}}}{C_{OZ}^{\gamma_{OZ}} + IC_{50_{OZ}}^{\gamma_{OZ}}}} + D_{DSM} \frac{C_{DSM}^{\gamma_{DSM}}}{C_{DSM}^{\gamma_{DSM}} + IC_{50_{DSM}}^{\gamma_{DSM}}} + INT \times E_{max} \text{ model for OZ and DSM}$$

In Preparation: Phase IIa

- Low, non-therapeutic doses are not acceptable
- 2 cohort study in patients
- Two dose combinations will be investigated that predict treatment success based on PK/PD M&S of the CHMI study and higher parasitemia in the field



Data generation for PKPD modelling



Conclusions

CHMI, Modelling and Simulation have been successfully applied

- Generate in phase I PD Information
- Reduce size of first in patient study
- Generate more data (28 f/u)
- Reduce overall time lines
- Show the contribution of each compounds on parasite reduction rate, apparent MIC and probability of success

Acknowledgements

- Our patients, their caregivers and volunteers
- Our R&D partners from across academia and industry
- Our ESAC and colleagues
- Our funding partners without whom we couldn't do any of this work

