Access to New Antibacterials to Address Global Public Health Needs

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Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership

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All infections are treatable for everyone, everywhere

We work with partners to accelerate the development and access to treatments for drug-resistant infections

Targeting WHO priority pathogens

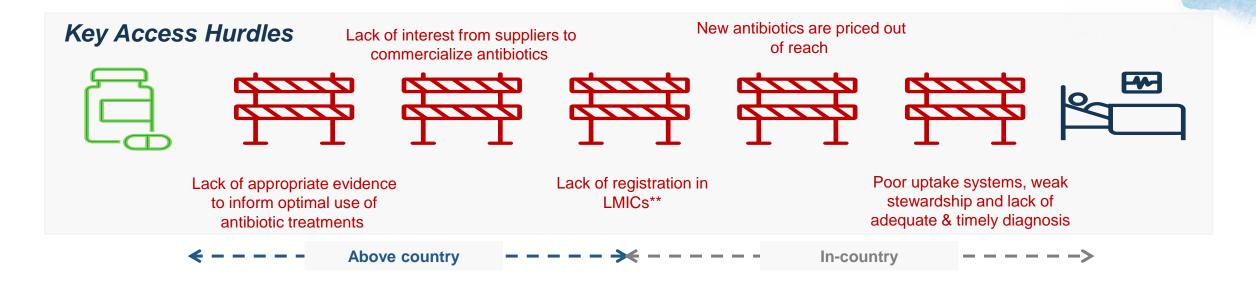


DISEASE AREA	DISEASES/ INFECTIONS	WHO PRIORITY PATHOGENS	POTENTIAL TREATMENTS
SEPSIS	Hospital and community- acquired serious bacterial infections in: Adults Children Neonates	CRE	cefepime-taniborbactam / cefiderocol
		ESBL-PE	fosfomycin-amikacin / flomoxef-amikacin / fosfomycin-flomoxef
		CRPA	cefepime-taniborbactam / cefiderocol
		CRAB	New chemical entity
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS	Gonorrhoea	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	zoliflodacin
			New chemical entity

At GARDP, we prioritize public health needs and target priority pathogens.

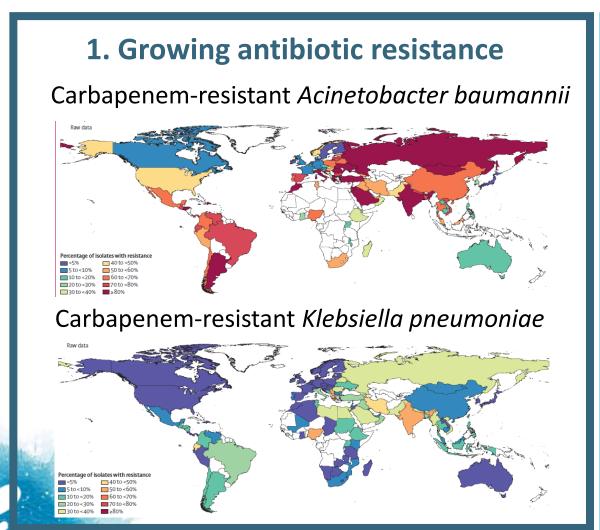
CRE: carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*; ESBL: extended spectrum beta-lactamases – producing Enterobacteriales; CRPA: carbapenem-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; CRAB: carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*.

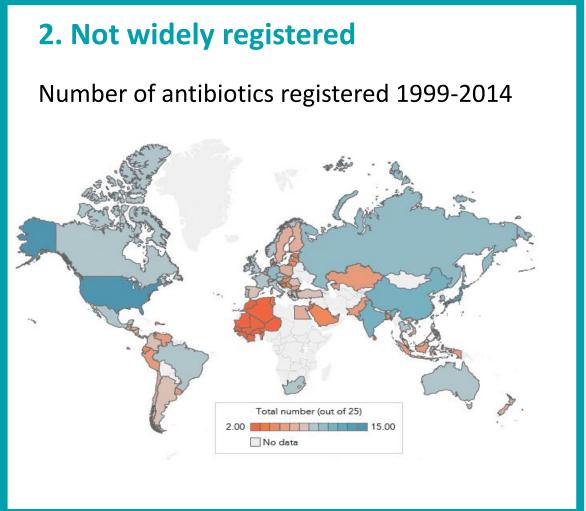
Challenges prevent sustainable access to life saving antibiotics



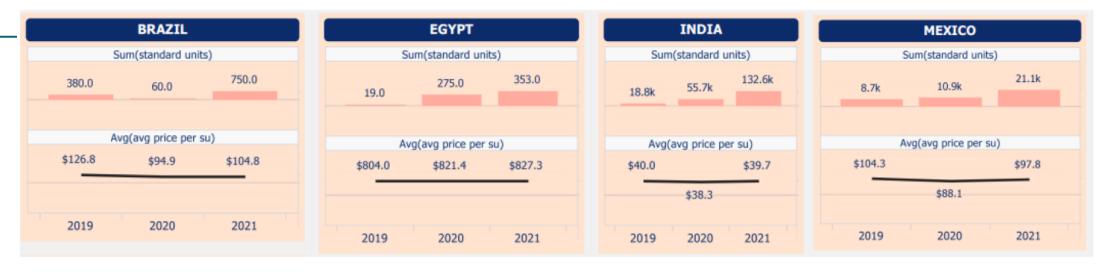
"... Where is the disease? The disease is where the drugs are not."

Peter Mugyeni, Ugandan HIV/AIDS researcher 13th Int. AIDS Conference Durban, 2000





High and variable prices for on-patent Reserve antibiotics (price in USD per vial)



Ceftazadime-avibactam



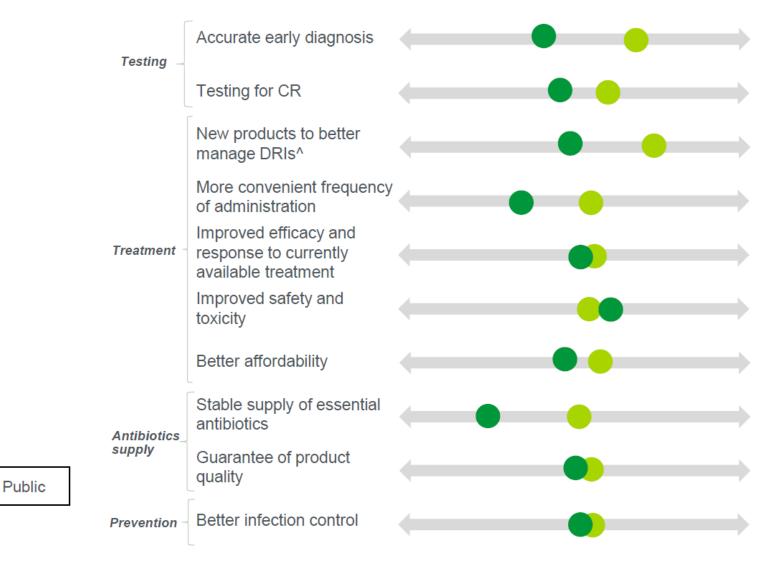
Ceftolozane-tazobactam

Top unmet AMR needs in South Africa

*The survey responses are drawn from qualitative interviews that were conducted in South Africa in 2022 with 16 physicians and public health experts, as well as quantitative research with 20 physicians who deal with AMR.

Key:

Private



Top unmet needs highlighted by HCPs and PHEs*

Not important

(N = 29)

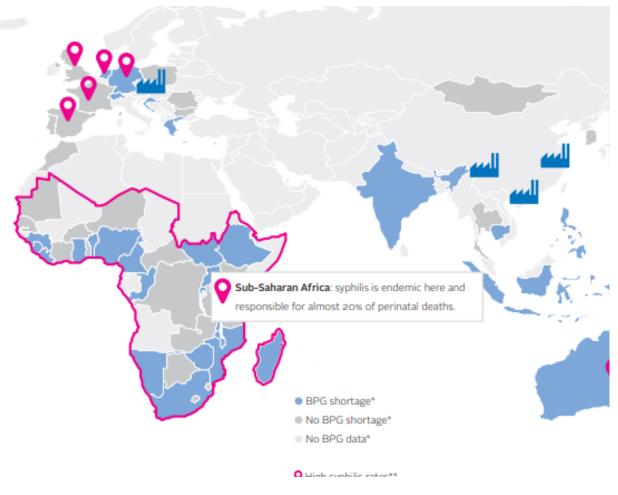
Survey and

interviews

Very important

Not just new drugs: Drug shortages also have global impact on antibiotic access





Access to Medicines Foundation: Shortages stockouts and scarcity report, 2018

A multi-faceted problem

Unattractive

market

Manufacturing complexity

Regulatory costs

Poor forecasting fragmented demand

Low margins

Lack of access:
Availability, affordability, shortages

Narrow registration Supply bottlenecks MAH exit

Decreased control & responsiveness

Weak pipeline

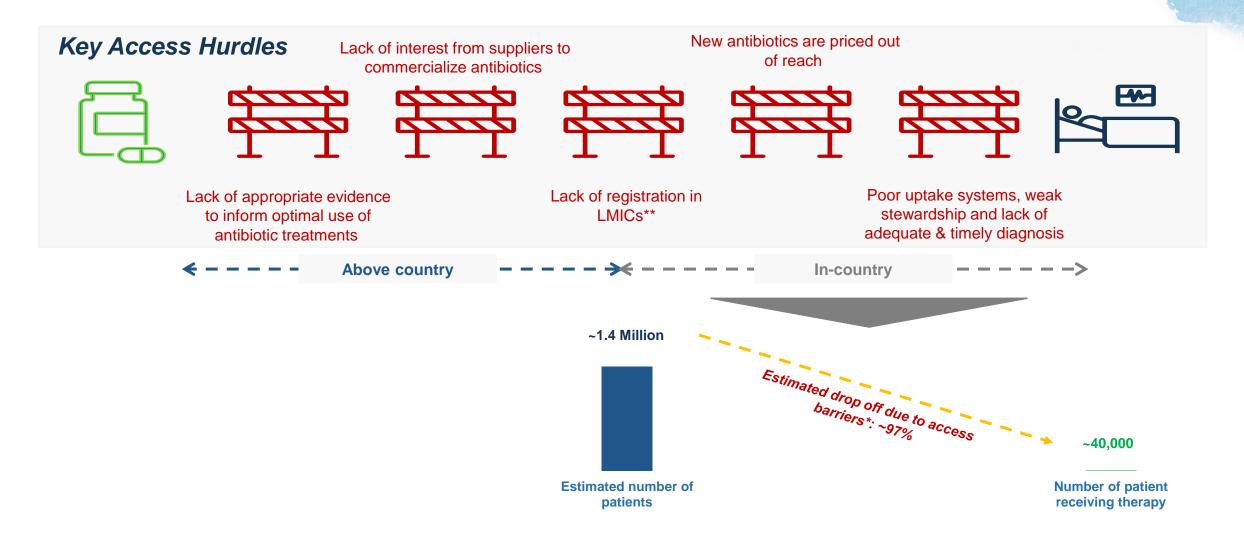
Procurement and pricing inflexibility

Lack of information & coordination

Demand volatility

Poor forecasting

Challenges prevent sustainable access to life saving antibiotics

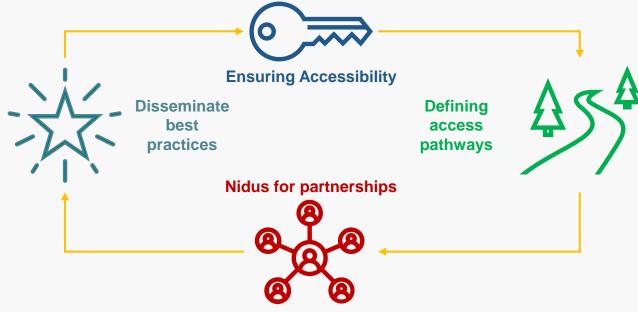


Can we work to accelerate access to antibiotics for appropriate use around the world?

Our vision for Access

To serve as incubator and catalyst by developing and disseminating best practices on antibiotic access

To ensure that GARDP's portfolio of products are **available**, **affordable**, **and appropriately used** across populations that need them



To develop and demonstrate diverse access models, using portfolio products as "pathfinders"

To serve as a nidus for the global AMR access ecosystem, enabling partnerships to drive drug optimization, pooled procurement and scale stewardship etc.

Case Study 1

Cefiderocol: A pathfinder project to ensure sustainable, stewardship driven access

Through the Cefiderocol access project, GARDP and its partners are looking to address these hurdles

A "first-of-its kind" licensing agreement signed between Shionogi & GARDP* in June 2022 to improve access to cefiderocol in <u>135 countries</u>, mostly low- and middle-income, can pave the way for sustained, stewardship driven access to this and establish a pathway for other novel antibiotics.



Manufacturing

Affordable and quality-assured products from a licensed manufacturer



Registration

Support for commercialization in high-burden countries



Implementation

Partnerships to co-develop and introduce robust implementation plans



Guidelines

Evidence-based guidance to steward appropriate use

^{*}In addition to the licensing agreement signed between Shionogi & GARDP, we also signed a 3-way collaboration agreement with Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI) to drive the execution against the above-mentioned objectives

Partnering to Build an Ecosystem for Antibiotic Access

Key Barriers

Solutions

Partners

(Indicative, not exhaustive)







Lack of interest from suppliers to commercialize antibiotics

Support for product **demand forecasting** and market intelligence, improved economic models to incentivize supplier market entry, maintenance and financial market entry incentives







Lack of registration in **LMICs**

Support suppliers to use regional **regulatory** harmonization schemes, and WHO Pregualification (PQ), including through technical support for dossier preparation as well as support special importation waivers where relevant













Lack of appropriate evidence to inform optimal use of antibiotic treatments

New antibiotics are priced

out of reach

Support evidence generation, including providing technical and implementation support for real-world and cost-effectiveness to inform guidelines and optimal use

Increase appropriate demand through **pooled procurement**. Identify and **create**

packaging, optimizing process chemistry and manufacturing in LMICs)

efficiencies in manufacturing to optimize CoGS (e.g., through standardizing product















Poor uptake systems, weak stewardship and lack of adequate & timely diagnosis

Work with local partners to develop access implementation networks for rapid introduction of antibiotics in the hospital and community setting. To support a responsible and robust access strategy, a network of early adopters can help build evidence of effectiveness in implementation and stewardship models











Since the launch of the project, we have achieved key important milestones and are on track to deliver on our objectives

Key milestones in our journey so-far and in the immediate future

June 2022: "First of its kind" licensing agreement signed between Shionogi & GARDP for Cefiderocol access in LIMCs

October 2022: Global RFP issued to invite proposals from potential manufacturers for manufacturing sub-licensing of Cefiderocol

March 2023: Deep dive discussions and cGMP, EHS and financial due diligence initiated for potential sublicensee(s); WHO-led Paediatric Antiretroviral Drug Optimization (PADO) group includes cefiderocol in the priority list April - May 2023: Audits completed; reports assessed, and decision made on the top choice for manufacturing sub-license (leading pharma manufacturer in India)

June-July 2023: Sign manufacturing sub-license with sub-licensee including stewardship, EHS, commitment for rapid registration, COGs-plus pricing



2 3

4 5

Late May 2023: Initial draft of manufacturing sub-license shared with the potential sub-licensee; Received estimates for CAPEX requirements and CoGS; Negotiations stated; Made announcement of collaboration with GDF

July 2023: Finalize collaboration agreement with Global Drug Facility (GDF) for pooled procurement for GARDP portfolio including Cefiderocol

June 2022: Collaboration agreement signed between GARDP, CHAI and Shionogi to enable access for Cefiderocol in LMICs

Jan-Feb 2023: Multiple responses to RFP received; responses evaluated and top 2 potential sub-licenses identified

April 2023: After months of engagement and advocacy by GARDP, WHO issues "expression of interest" inviting applications for filing PQ for Cefiderocol

Note: We have developed detailed activity-based project plans with SMART milestones that articulate our expected progress for the next few years including completion of tech transfer to manufacturing sub-licensee, identification and on-boarding of commercial sub-licensees in different markets/regions, regulatory registrations in key markets leading to actual launch of the product in prioritized markets in 2026; These plans can be shared upon request



Barriers addressed



New antibiotics are priced out of reach



Lack of interest from suppliers to commercialize antibiotics

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Barrier addressed



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LICENSE AND MANUFACTURE

- Adhere to marketing guidelines / no marketing
- Quality assurance
- No incentives for volume sales
- Waste management
- Report on forecasts versus volume sales

- Guidance development
- Identification of local evidence needs
- Align EML and regulatory prioritization to guidelines

GUIDELINES

IMPLEMENTATION

- Strengthen local antibiograms
- Diagnostic network map and strengthening
- Training, site monitoring and mentorship
- Incentives

- Real world data on optimal use
- Operational research on stewardship models

POST-APPROVAL RESEARCH

Demonstrate Uptake Models: An Introduction Pathway for New Antibiotics

Evidence-based guidance Optimized formularies

Specific drug labellingto support appropriate use

Public-private partnerships to support use guidance and monitoring

Decision making Stewardship Antibiotic distribution

Limited sales to certain health facility types

Preauthorization or prospective audit for antibiotic release

Hub-and-spoke networks supported by digital communication for antibiotic release

Case Study 2

SECURE: Improving visibility, predictability and risk in the antibiotic market while supporting appropriate use

SECURE | An initiative to assist countries to treat drugresistant bacterial infections

"The antibiotic facility"

SECURE's mission is to expand access to essential antibiotics to treat drug-resistant bacterial infections.

SECURE is a collaborative initiative from GARDP & WHO

SECURE will work with countries to understand their needs for

- Sustainable, equitable and appropriate access to:
 - quality-assured antibiotic portfolio driven by public health and clinical needs

To a portfolio of

- new antibiotics especially reserve to address drug-resistant infections
- existing antibiotics that are not widely available or that suffer from frequent supply chain interruptions and/or shortages

^{*} New = SRA approved but not available in country potentially or available with access issues.

SECURE Antibiotic Portfolio

SECURE's portfolio includes antibiotics where there is an "access" issue AND where countries are unable to solve that access problem on their own,

PLUS the antibiotic must be critical to address a public health need based on emergence of resistance (AMR) and priority pathogen treatment.



- EML
- Registered or not registered

1. Challenges with Access expressed in Antibiotic Archetypes

Archetype 1

Antibiotic category

Sarriers to access

High volume products, typically off-patent, low cost

Access category

Frequent shortages, poor forecasting, manufacturer bottlenecks or supplier exit (low margins)

Archetype 2

Medium volume products which may be off-patent, medium cost

Watch category

Affordability (health budgets, moderate prices), non-inclusion in procurement process/EML and shortages

Archetype 3

On-patent, often newer, low volume products, high cost

Reserve category

Affordability, fragmented, erratic demand,

lack of wide registration, controlled access & introduction mechanism

Existing antibiotics prone to shortages

New (Reserve) antibiotics

Coordinated pooled procurement & forecasting

Access interventions

- Regional stockpile of critical Antibiotics with shortage risk
- Strengthen regulatory requirements for supplier mitigation plans

- Product Introduction strategy to accelerate entry
- Facilitate registration, product indications & quality assurance
- Supplier guarantees, subsidy or bridge financing to improve affordability

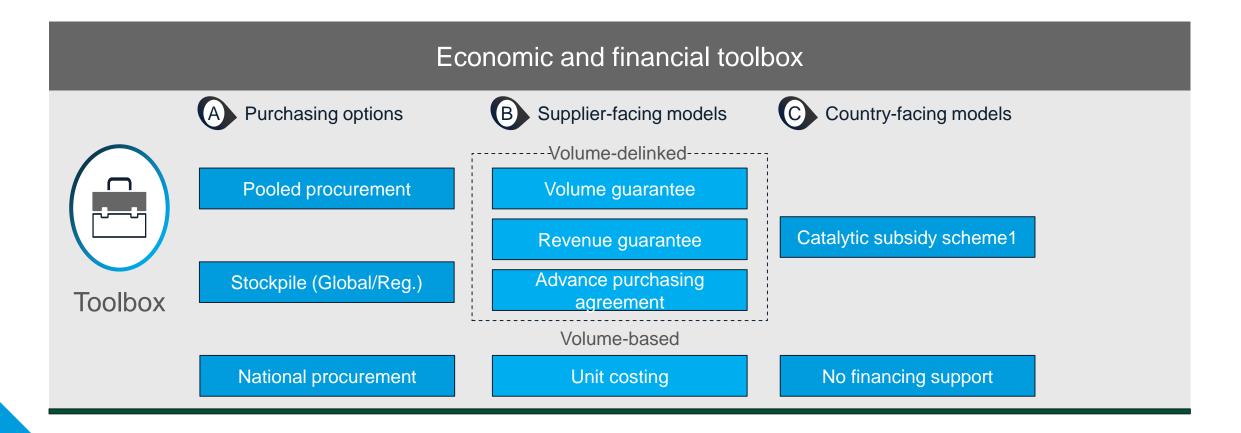
Stewardship interventions

- Optimized EML
- Monitoring surveillance of resistance & consumption (via WHO/partners)
- Prescriber–level training & stewardship (via WHO/partners)

- New guidelines and inclusion on national EML
- Evidence generation, monitoring surveillance of resistance & consumption (via WHO/partners)
- Prescriber–level training & stewardship (via WHO/partners)



2. Procurement and financial levers



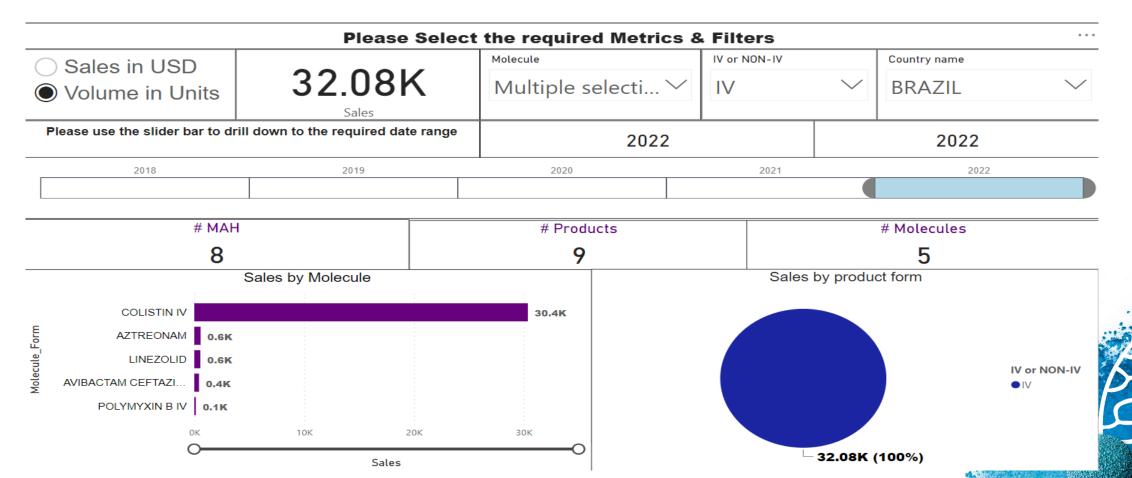
^{1.} Scheme based on countries economic level

3. Testing against scenarios toolbox applied to antibiotic archetypes

	arch						
		Archetype 1	Archetype 2	Archetype 3			
Antibiotic example		Access category	Watch category	Reserve category			
Barriers to access		High volume, off-patent, low cost Frequent shortages	Medium cost products Affordability, non- inclusion in procurement process	On-patent, low volume Affordability, no controlled introduction mechanism			
xoq	Purchasing options	Pooled procurement					
tool b	,	Regional stockpile					
Economic t	Supplier-facing models	Unit costing	Unit costing	Volume/revenue guarantee			
Ecor	Country-facing models	No financing support	Minimal catalytic financing support	Catalytic financing support			

Strengthen Supply-Demand Match: Example of Market Intelligence Dashboard

GARDP Analysis on Reserve Antibiotics



Strengthen Supply-Demand Match: Example of RESERVE+ Antibiotic Market Working Group

Goal: To share intelligence about and intervene in the market to ensure consistent access to RESERVE antibiotics or other products during market transition or threat

Objectives

- Coordinate efforts to ensure timely and consistent access to RESERVE antibiotics
- · Align supply availability with demand
- Collect, analyze and share market intelligence
- Improving efficiencies of market
 - Pool demand/forecasts
 - Support order alignment
 - Understand procurement pathways and market segmentation in major markets
- Develop procurement and supply chain tools
- Convenes key stakeholders including governments, suppliers, major procurers or early adopters
- Serve as a platform to share key threats (e.g. product shortages, demand/supply mismatch) and build responses



Access challenges...absolutely

Testing creative solutions
Building an ecosystem
Documenting and scaling
success

