

DNDi 5 Years On: Achievements and Challenges to Meet Patient Needs



Bernard Pécoul, MD/MPH
Executive Director, DNDi

Outline of Presentation

- Pre-2003: Background & Objectives
- 2003-2008: Building DNDi and First Achievements
- 2008 and beyond: Assets for the Future
 - Partners
 - People
 - Finance

DNDi's Background

- **1999**
 - First meeting in Paris to describe the lack of R&D for neglected diseases (the day MSF received the Nobel Peace Prize)
 - MSF commits the Nobel Peace Prize money to the Drugs for Neglected Diseases Working Group
 - Jama's article (01/27/99), "Access to essential drugs in poor countries - A Lost Battle?", B. Pécoul and all.
- **2001**
 - DND WG recommends the creation of DNDi
- **July 2003**
 - Creation of DNDi (7 founding members)



A Solid and Global Foundation

7 Founding Partners

Indian Council for
Medical Research (ICMR)

Kenya Medical Research
Institute (KEMRI)

Malaysian MOH

Oswaldo Cruz Foundation
Brazil

Medecins Sans Frontieres
(MSF)

Institut Pasteur France

WHO/TDR (permanent
observer)



Vision

A collaborative, patients' needs-driven, virtual, non-profit drug R&D organisation to develop new treatments against the most neglected communicable diseases



Objectives

- Primary:
 - **Deliver 6 - 8 new treatments by 2014** for leishmaniasis, sleeping sickness, Chagas disease, & malaria
 - **Establish a robust portfolio** for new generation of treatments
- Secondary:
 - **Use and strengthen existing capacity in Disease Endemic countries**
 - **Raise awareness and advocate for increased public responsibility**

2003-2008 Building DNDi and First Achievements

Scope of Activities for DNDi

**Major focus on kinetoplastids
(HAT / VL / Chagas)**



3 Core Diseases

3 Core Diseases

- + malaria: complete the 2 FDC
- + cutaneous leishmaniasis

DNDi Portfolio-Building Model

- New lead compounds
- Existing compounds

Long-term projects

- New formulations (fixed dose combinations)
- New indications of existing drugs

Medium-term projects

- Completing registration dossier
- Geographical extension

Short-term projects

Challenge 1

Discovery

S

LS

LO

Preclinical

Challenge 2

Clinical

Challenge 3

Access to Patients

A Robust and Dynamic Portfolio 2004-2008



- Nitroimidazoles (All)
- Microtubule Inhibitors (HAT)
- GSK (All)
- Kitasato Natural Substances (HAT)
- CDRI (HAT)
- Eskitis Natural Products (HAT)
- IPK (VL)
- DHFR Inhibitors (ALL)
- TR Inhibitors (ALL)
- Nitroheterocycles (HAT)
- Benzofuroxans (Chagas)
- Ascofuranone (HAT)
- Genzyme Screening (HAT)
- Whole Trypanosome inhibitors (HAT)

HAT Consortium:
Scynexis, Pace Univ

VL Consortium:
Advinus, CDRI

Chagas Consortium:
CDCO, Epichem, Murdoch Univ

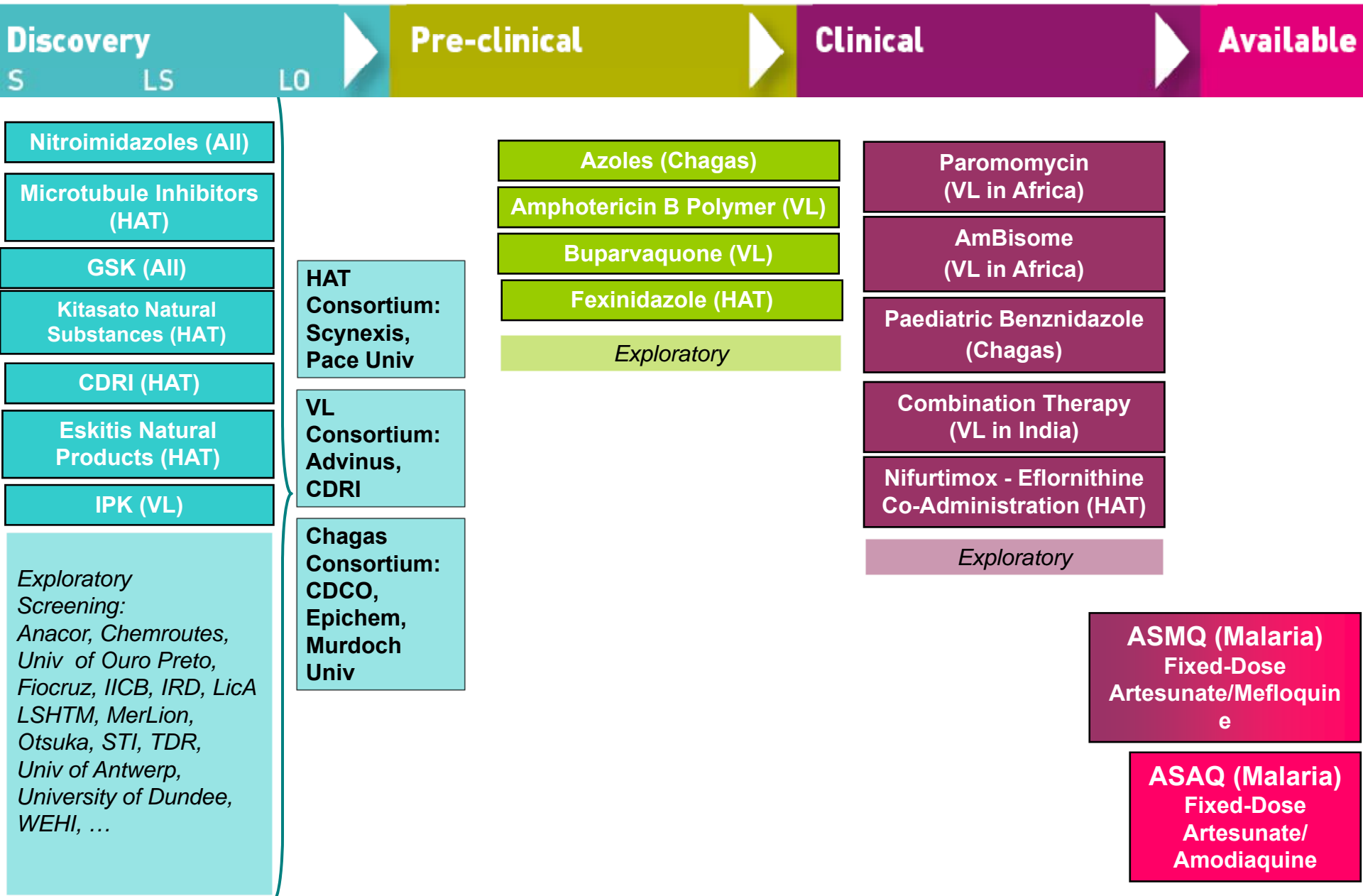
- Azoles (Chagas)
- Amphotericin B Polymer (VL)
- Buparvaquone (VL)
- Fexinidazole (HAT)
- 8-aminoquinoline (VL)
- K777 (Chagas)

- Paromomycin (VL in Africa)
- AmBisome (VL in Africa)
- Paediatric Benznidazole (Chagas)
- Combination Therapy (VL in India)
- Nifurtimox - Eflornithine Co-Administration (HAT)
- Imiquimod (CL)

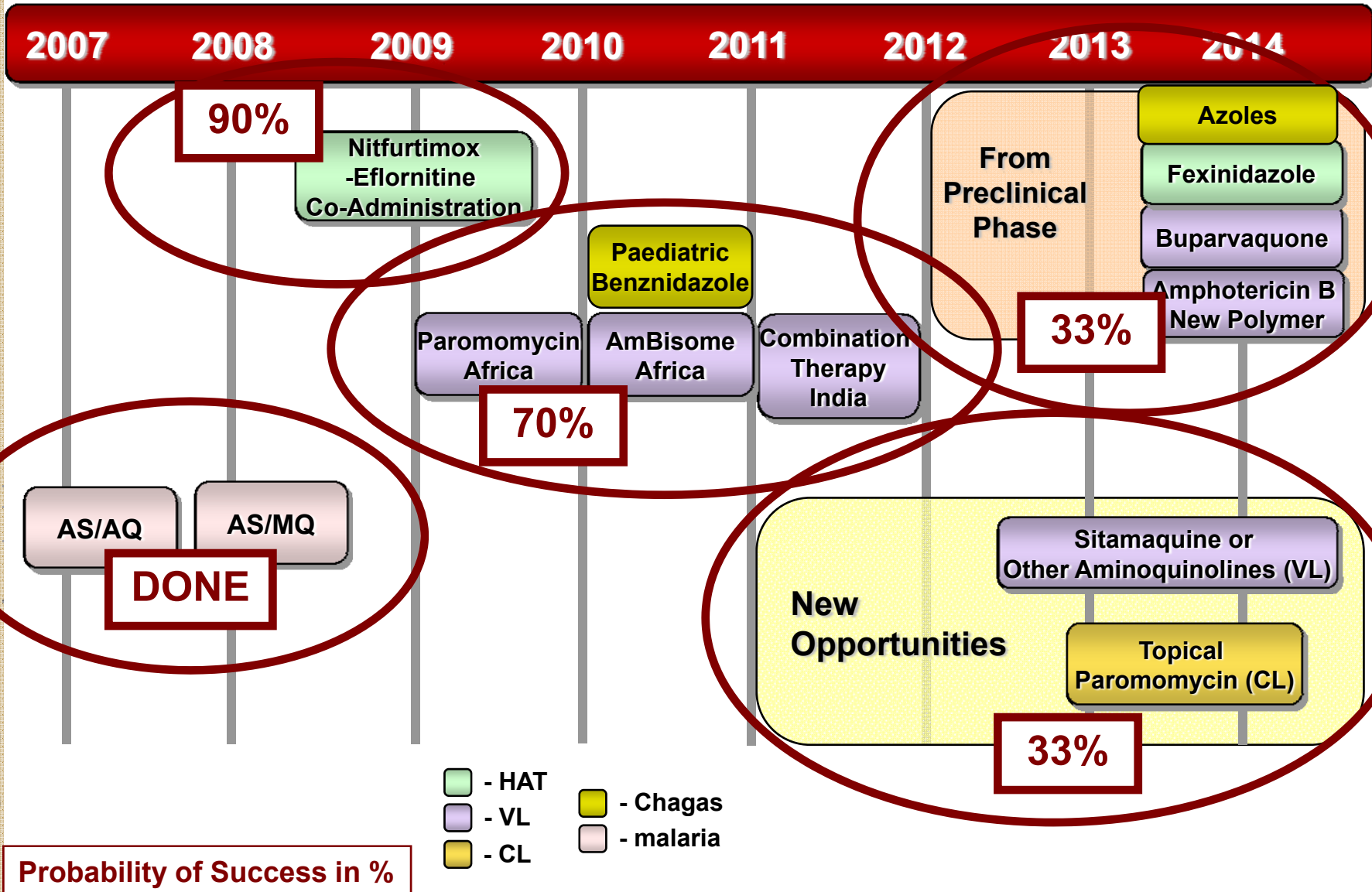
ASMQ (Malaria)
Fixed-Dose Artesunate/Mefloquine

ASAQ (Malaria)
Fixed-Dose Artesunate/Amodiaquine

A Robust and Dynamic Portfolio 2004-2008

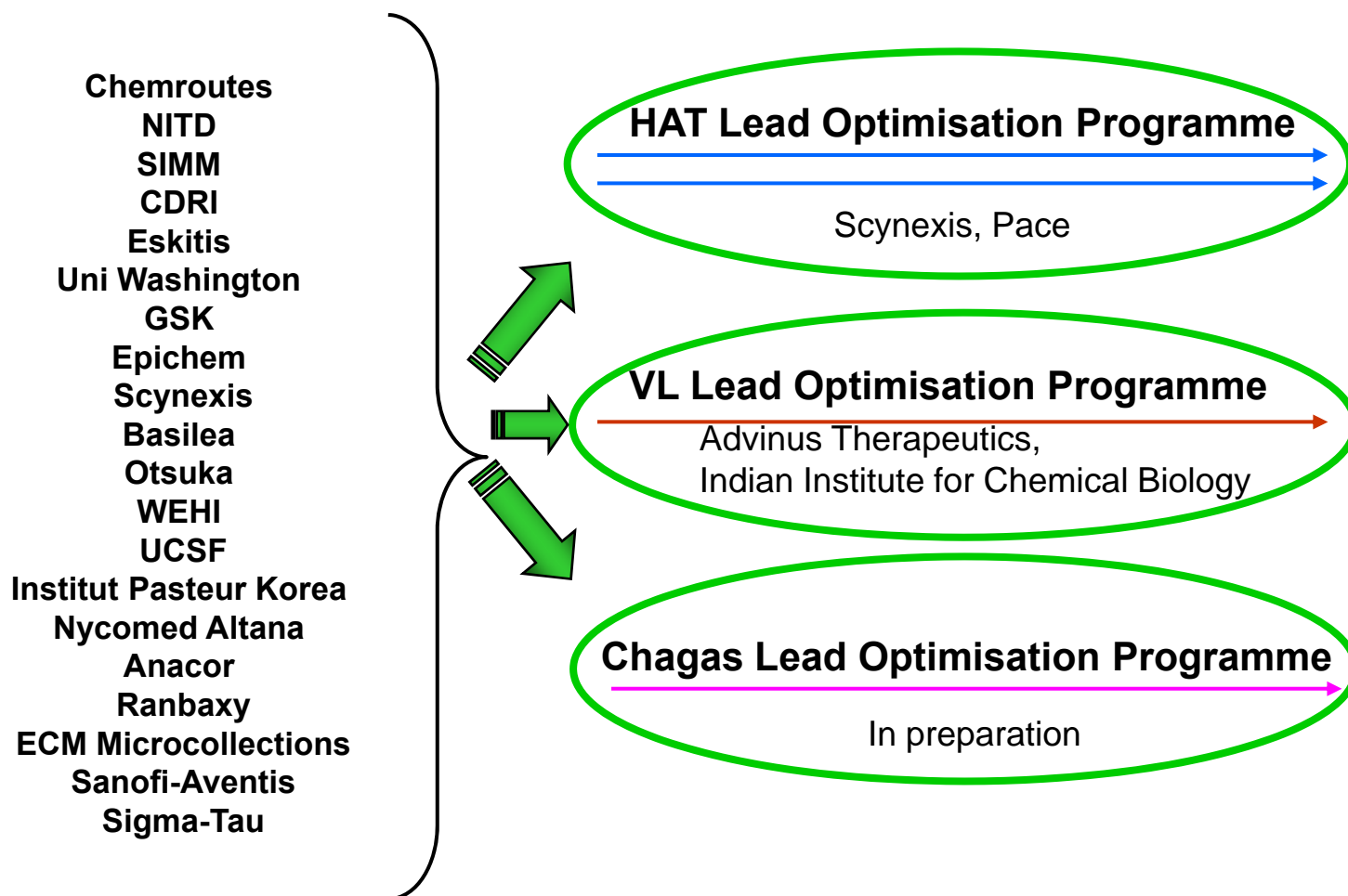


On the Way to Deliver 6 to 8 New Treatments by 2014



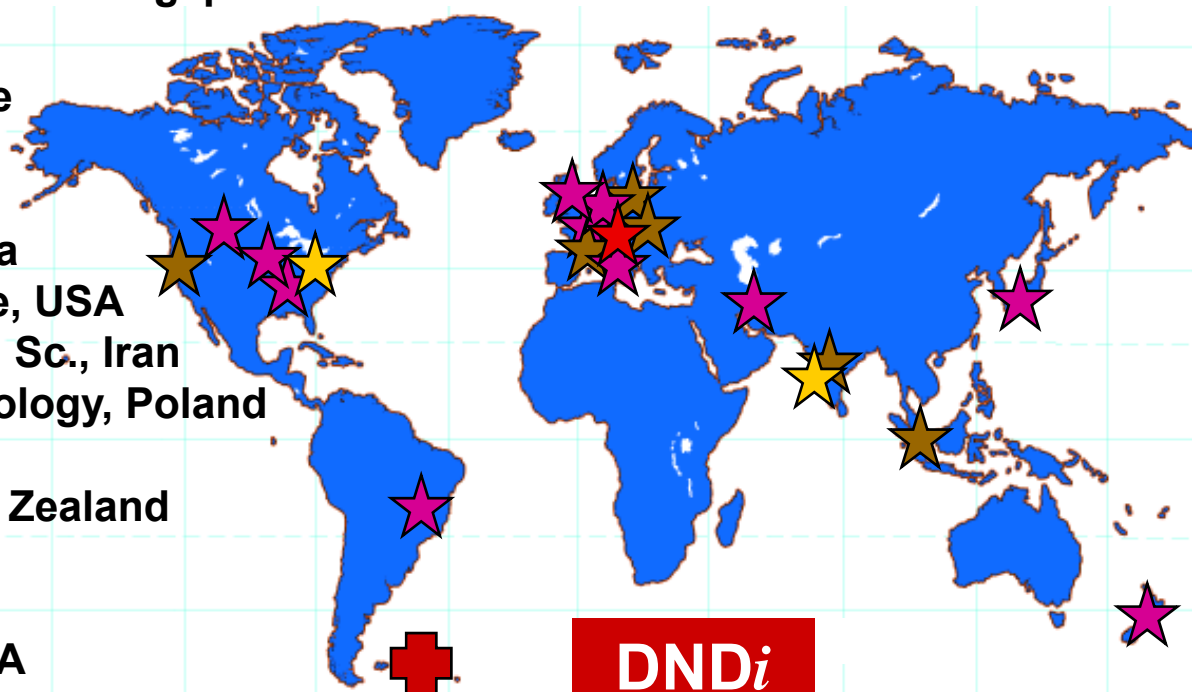
Selection of New Compounds

Access to Chemical Diversity and Capacity to Optimize Leads



From more than 500 Nitroimidazoles compounds → **Fexinidazole** First-in Human Phase I Beginning of 2009

- **Pharma**
 - sanofi-aventis, France - Germany
 - Roche, CH
 - Novartis (NITD), USA - CH -Singapore
 - Alkem, India
- **Academics**
 - Swiss Tropical Institute
 - Fiocruz, Brazil
 - Glasgow Univ, UK
 - Univ of Alberta, Canada
 - ENH Research Institute, USA
 - Tehran Univ of Medical Sc., Iran
 - Silesian Univ of Technology, Poland
 - LaSapienza Univ, Italy
 - Univ of Auckland, New Zealand
 - Univ of Dundee, UK
 - Univ of Parma, Italy
 - Univ of Tennessee, USA
 - Tokushima Univ, Japan
- **other**
 - TB Alliance
 - retired pharma chemist , India



DNDi

2 New antimalarial Treatments

Delivering: 2 new fixed-dose ACTs

- **Response** to public health need
- **Easy** to use:
 - fewer tablets in regimen
 - paediatric strengths
 - ensure drugs are taken together and in correct proportions
- **Affordable**
- **Available** as public good

ASAQ (S-A)



ASMQ (Farmanguinhos)



Two models to develop Two « Public Goods »

ASAQ with sanofi-aventis

- Public-private consortium for the development
- Registered and produced in Africa
- Non exclusive licensing to ensure access to millions of patients



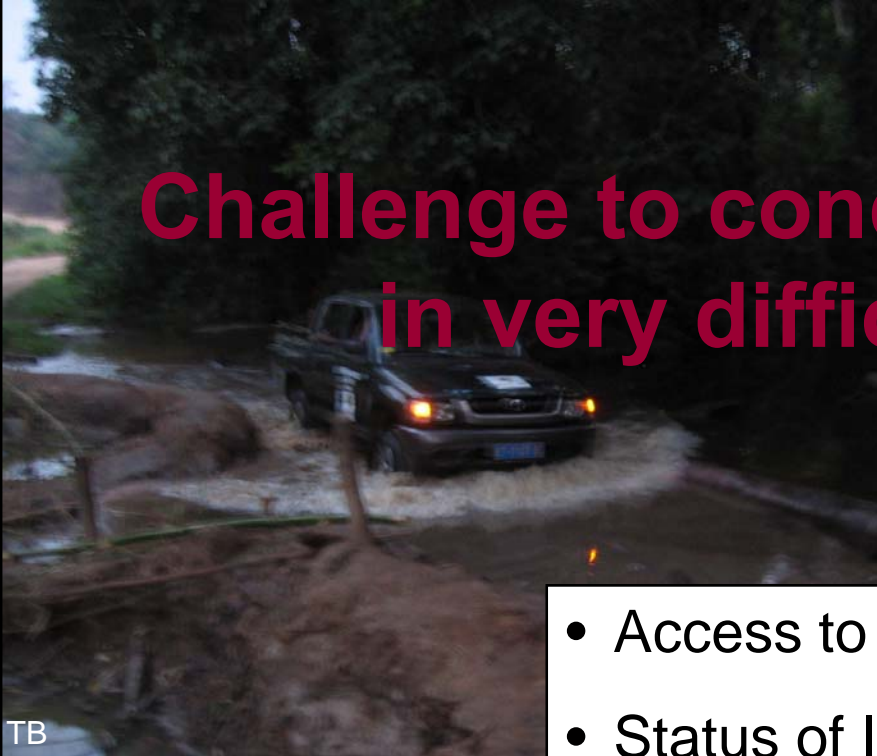
ASMQ with Farmanguinhos

- Development driven by public partners
- First new product registered for neglected diseases in Brazil
- Non exclusive allowing south/south transfer of technology from Brazil to India (Cipla)

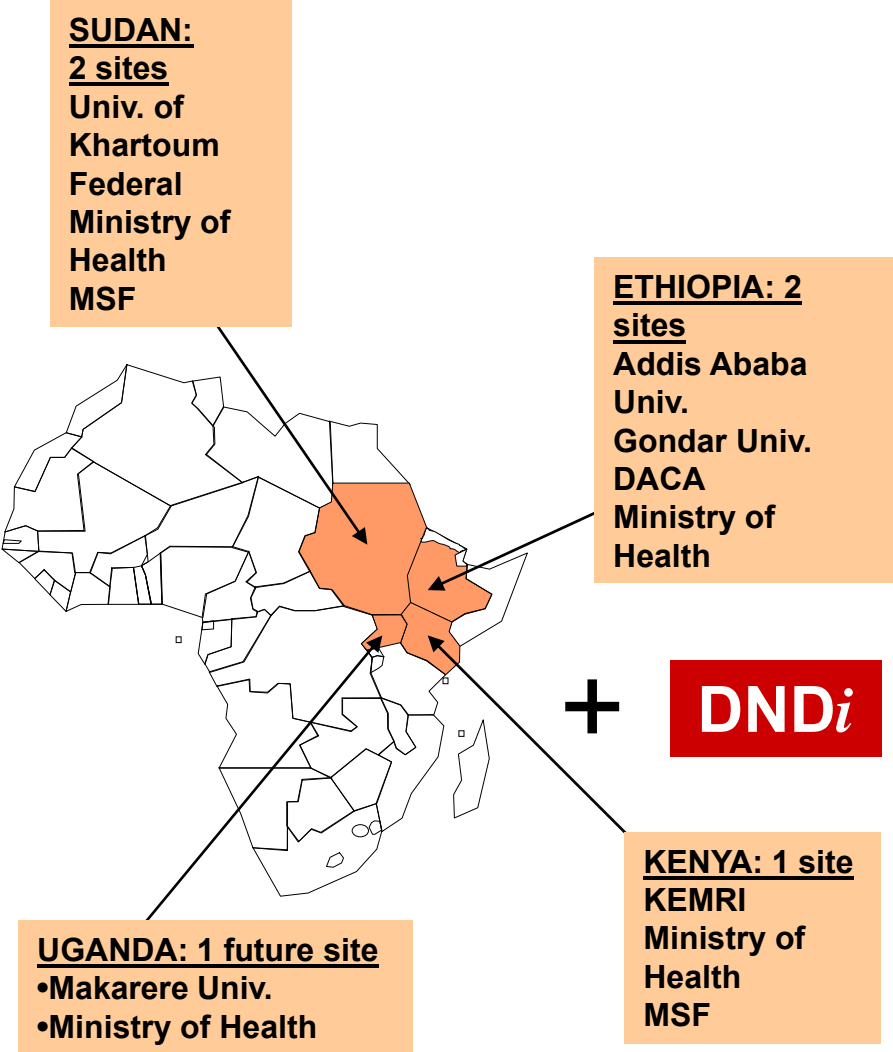


Challenge to conduct clinical trials in very difficult settings

- Access to Sites
- Status of Infrastructure
- Staff Limitations



Leishmaniasis East Africa Platform (LEAP) Strengthening Clinical Trial Capacity



Achievements

- 1000 patients recruited for the Paromomycin Clinical Trial
- Training: GCP, GLP, ethics committees, DSMB
- Health Facility Upgrade
- 59 Staff working within this Platform

IOWH -India
IDA
TDR



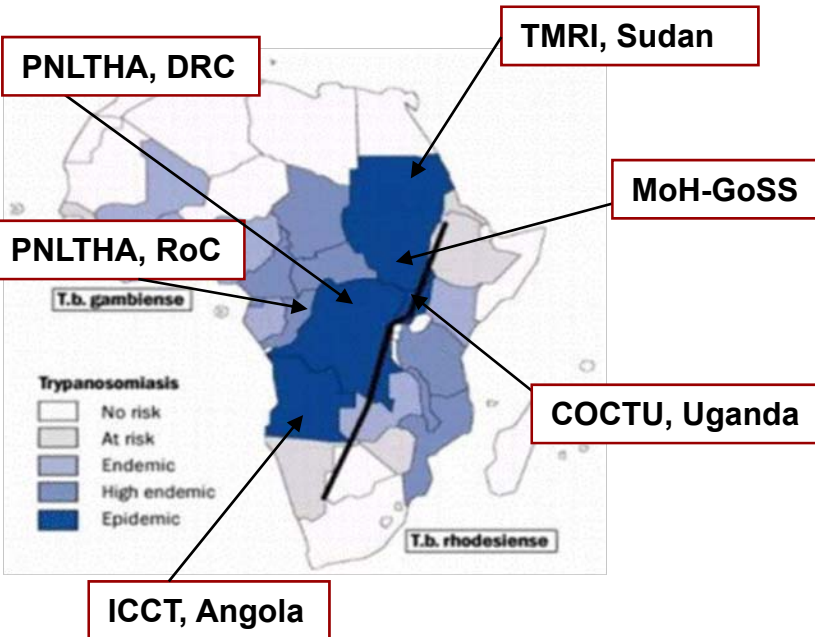
HAT Clinical Trials Platform

Support HAT Clinical Trials by DNDi and Partners



Achievements

- Supported the recruitment and follow up of 287 patients in NECT clinical trial
- Training: GCP, ethics committees, clinical monitors and investigators
- Health Facility Upgrade



Partners:

- DNDi
- Swiss Tropical Institute
- National and international HAT research groups - ITMA, INRB, CDC, Epicentre, TRC-KARI, etc.
- MSF
- FIND
- WHO
- EANETT, PABIN, AMANET...

ETHIOPIA

Gondar, Clinical Trial Center before rehabilitation



Achievements

DR of CONGO

Katanda HAT Center, Lab before rehabilitation



Gondar New Site, May08



Katanda HAT Center, New lab, Feb06



Advocacy: Ensure Public Leadership Waking Up to “Essential Health R&D”



World Health Assembly, towards a new Global R&D Framework:

- R&D priorities
- Sustainable funding
- Intellectual Property
- Regulatory Environment
- Research Capacity and Technology Transfer

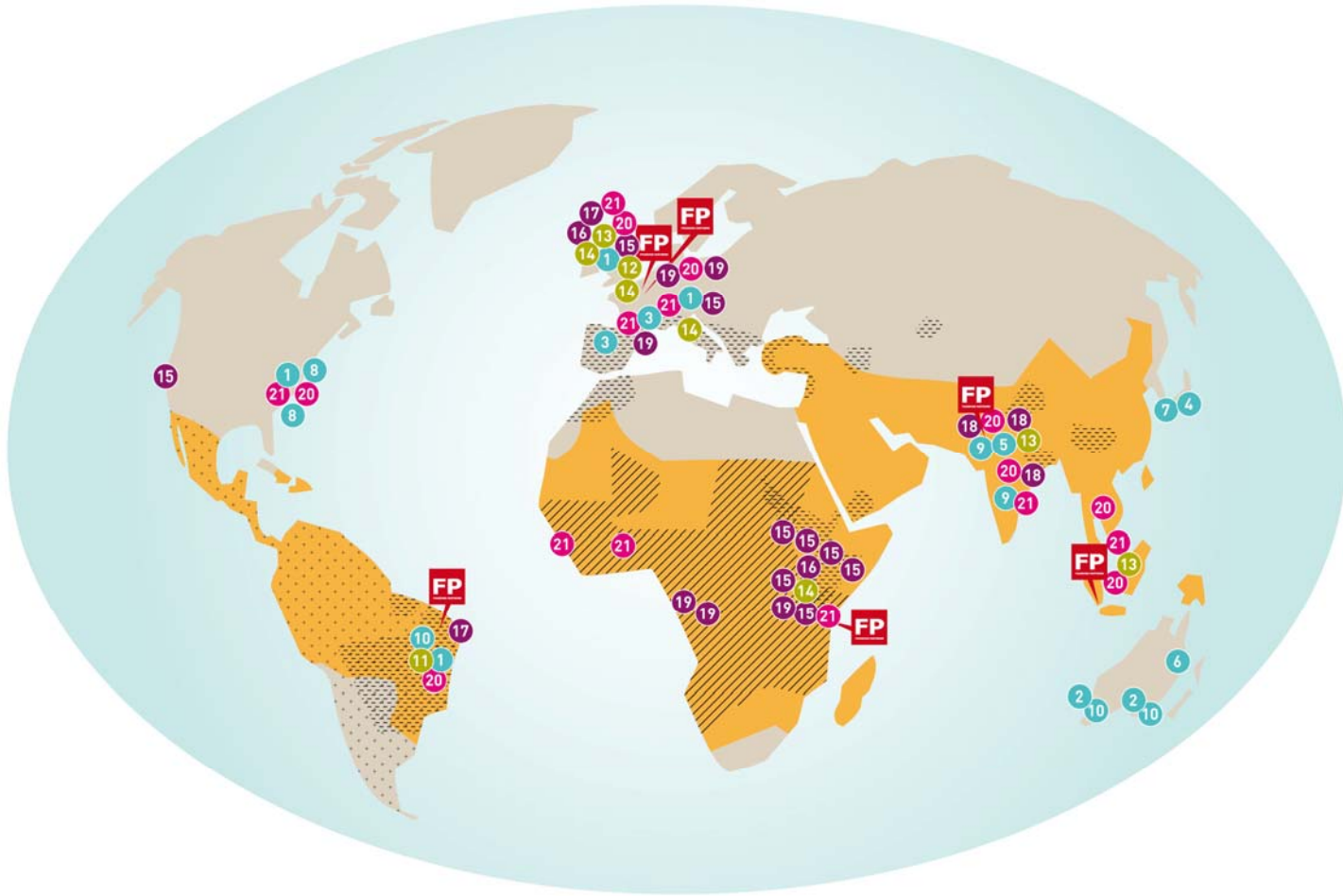


2008 and beyond

Assets for the Future

Partners, People and Finance

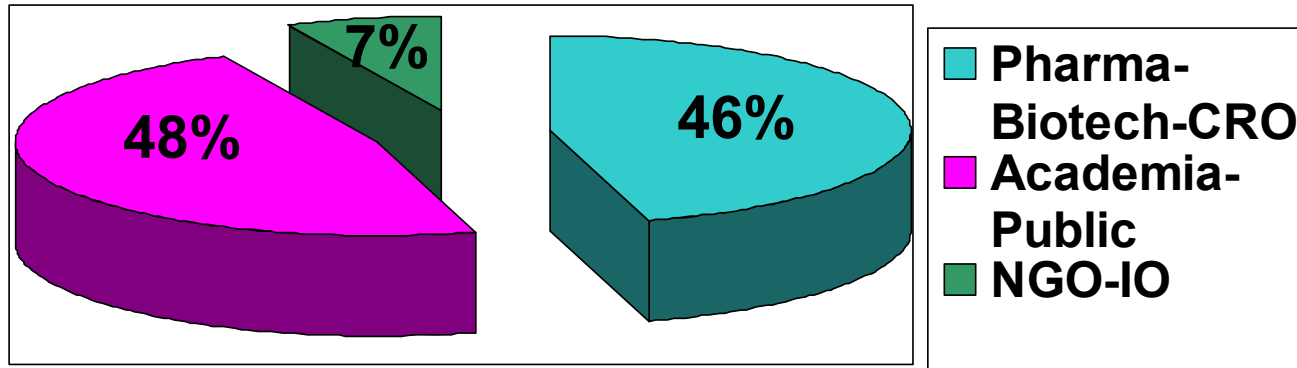
Virtual Model Attracting Partnerships



Partners All Over the World

Virtual Model Attracting Partnerships

250 Agreements Signed Since 2003



Synergies with other PDPs



DNDi's People

Diversity and Complementarity

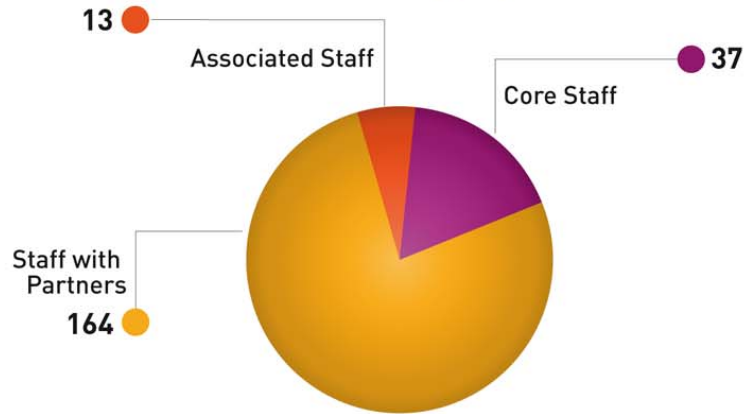
A mix of:

- North-South-East-West representatives
- Professionals from private, non profit and academic sectors
- R&D and disease experts

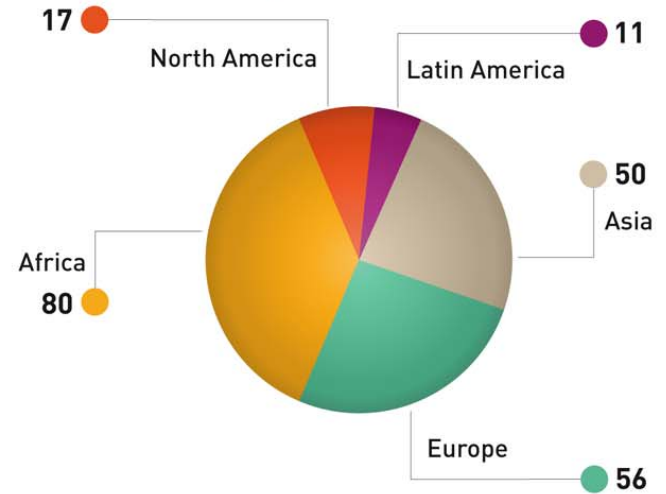
214 People Working on DNDi projects

June 2008

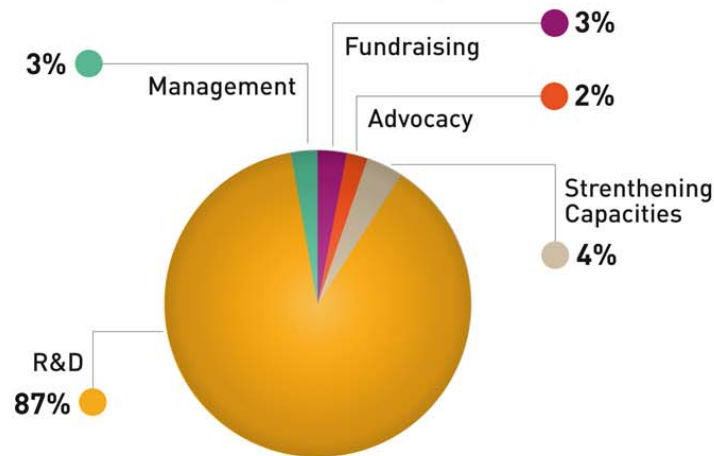
By category



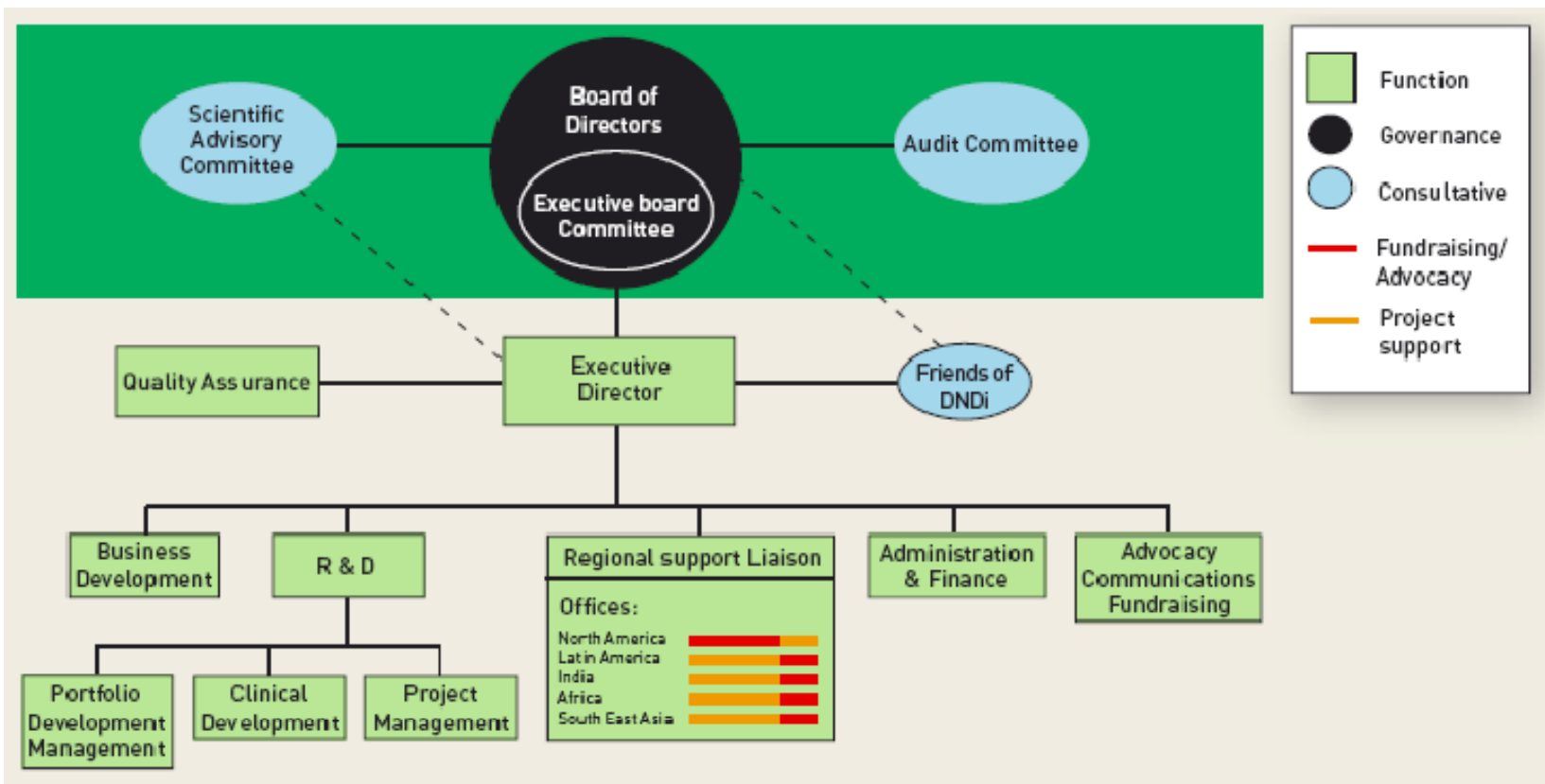
By continent



% By activity



Well-defined Responsibilities and Committed People



+ Partners

Governance

Board



SAC



DNDi Executive Team





DNDi Partners



sanofi aventis

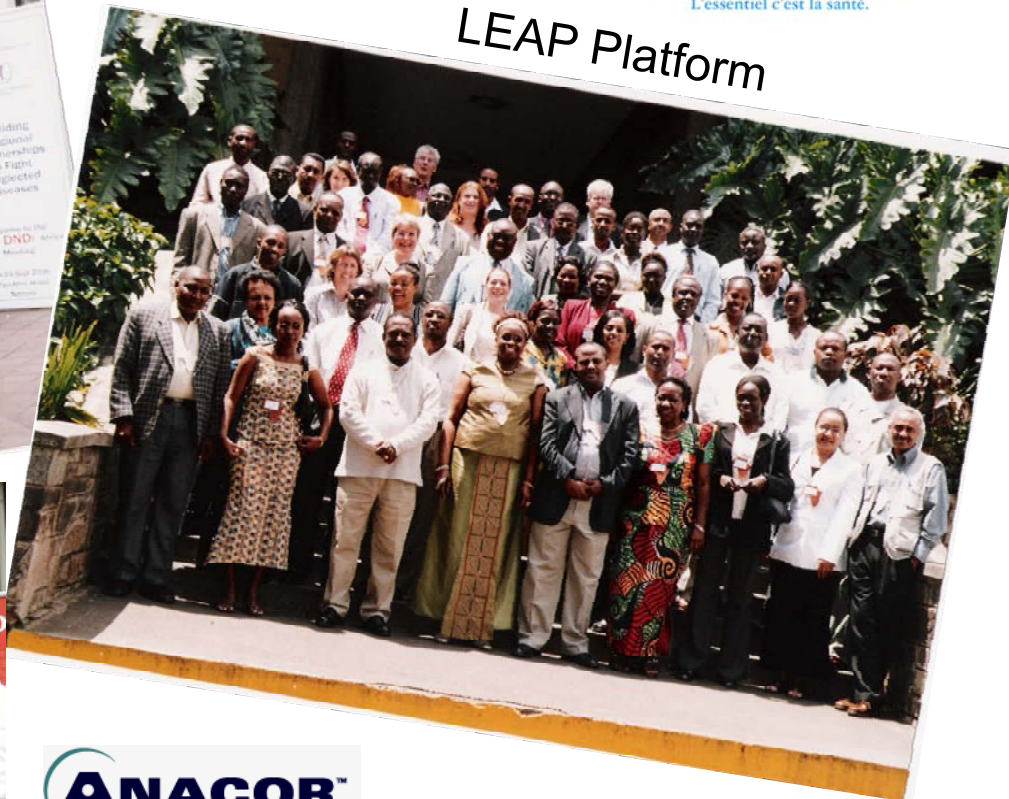
L'essentiel c'est la santé.



HAT Platform



LEAP Platform

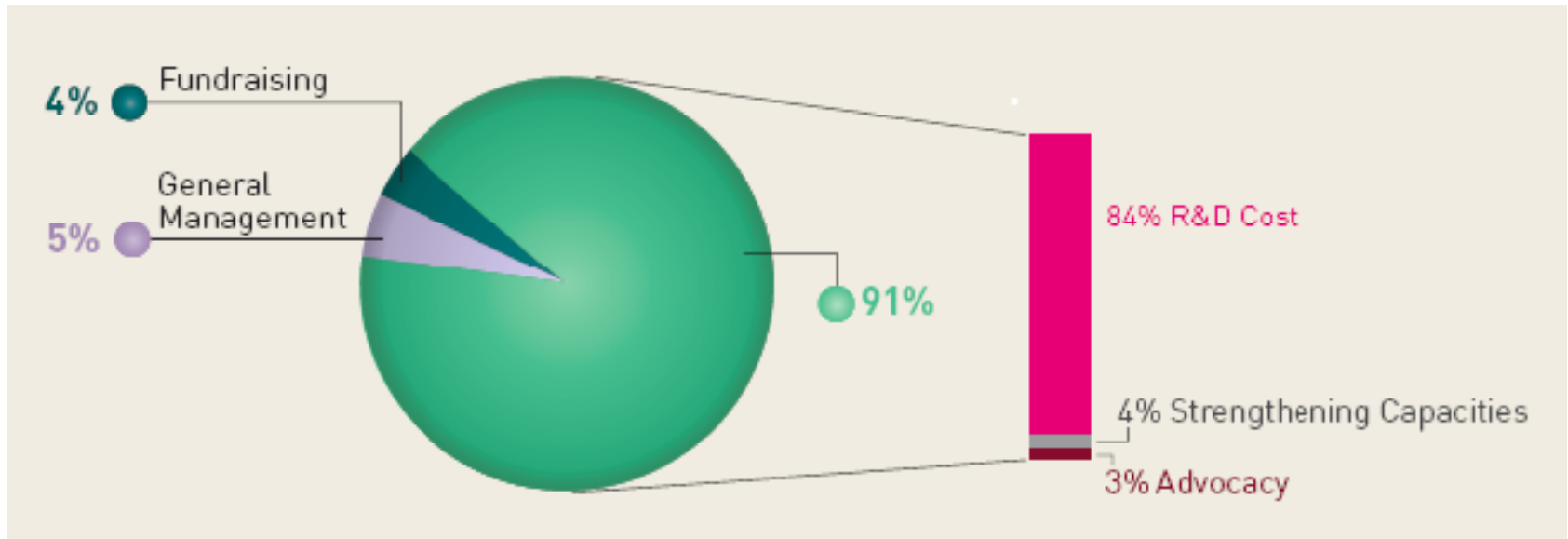


PAN4ND



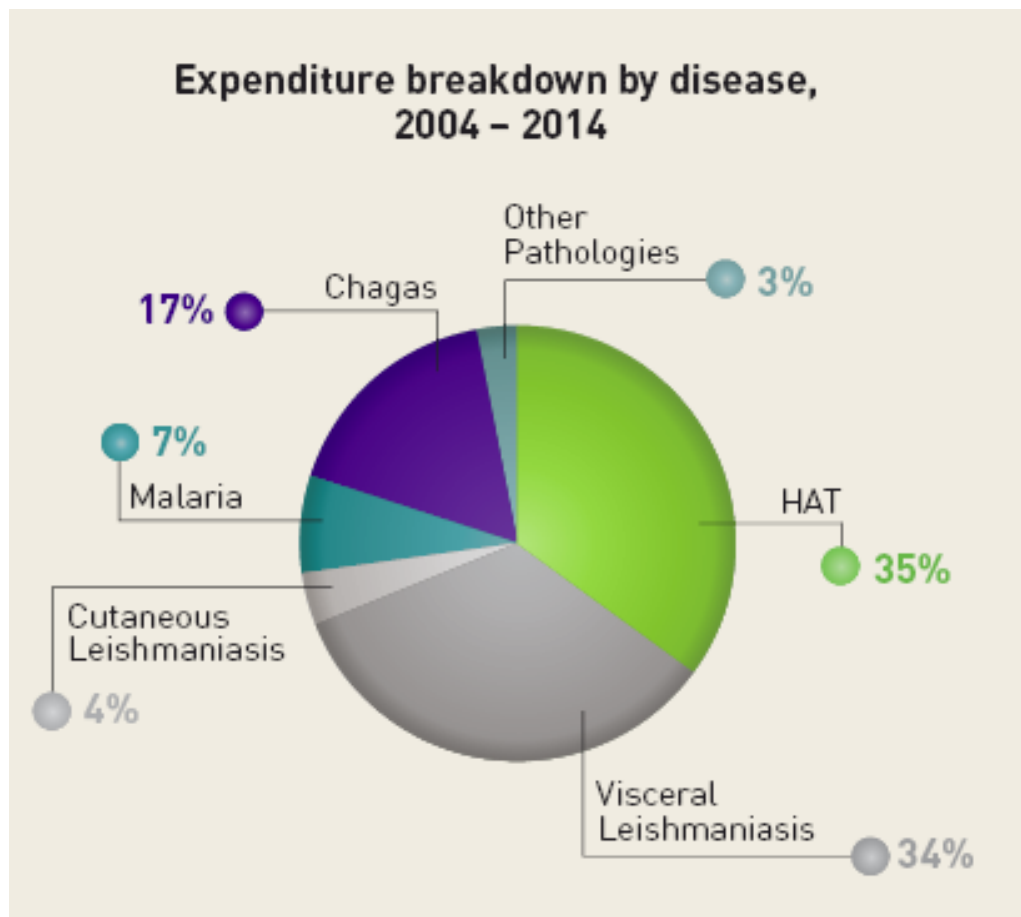
2004-2014

EUR 275 Million Estimated Expenses



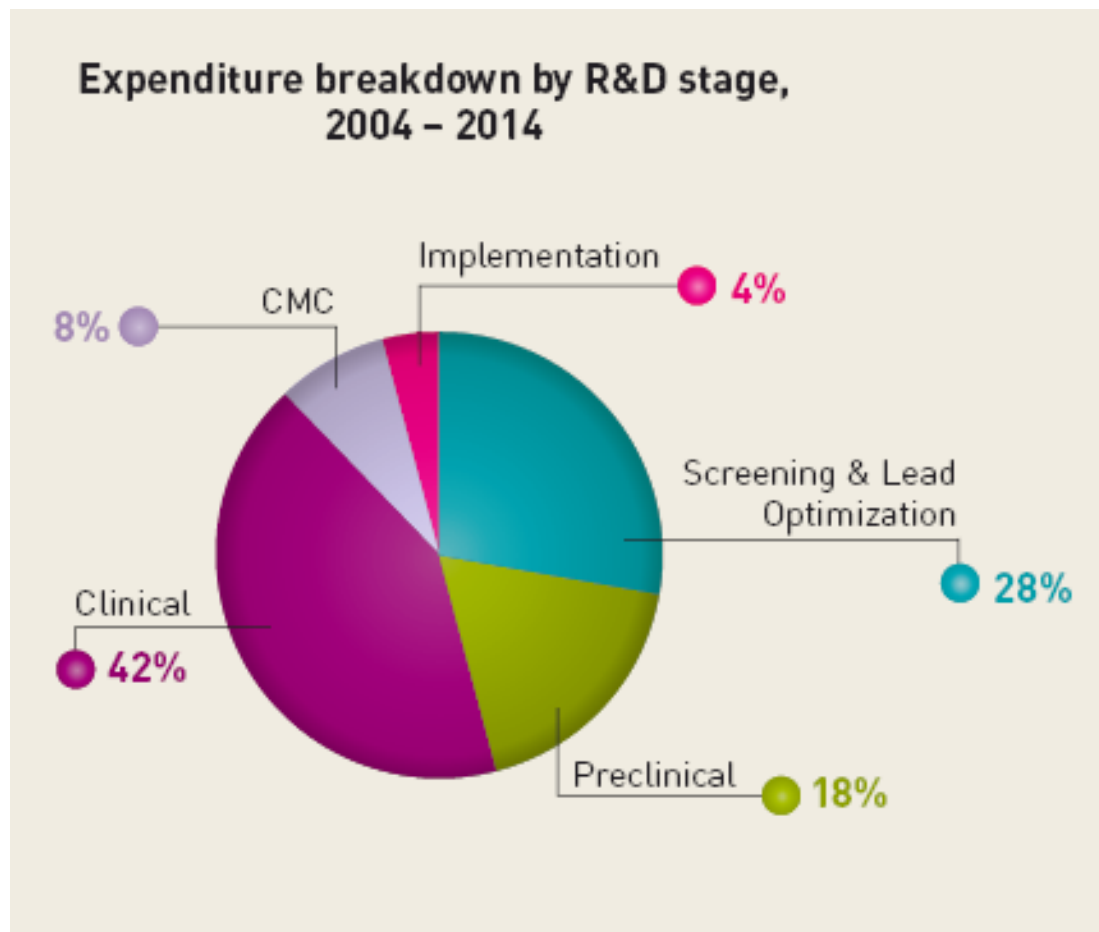
91% Social Mission

Total R&D Budget, 2004 – 2014: EUR 230M



90% on Kinetoplastid Diseases

Total R&D Budget, 2004 – 2014: EUR 230M



50% Research / 50% Development

Independence through Diversified Sources of Funding

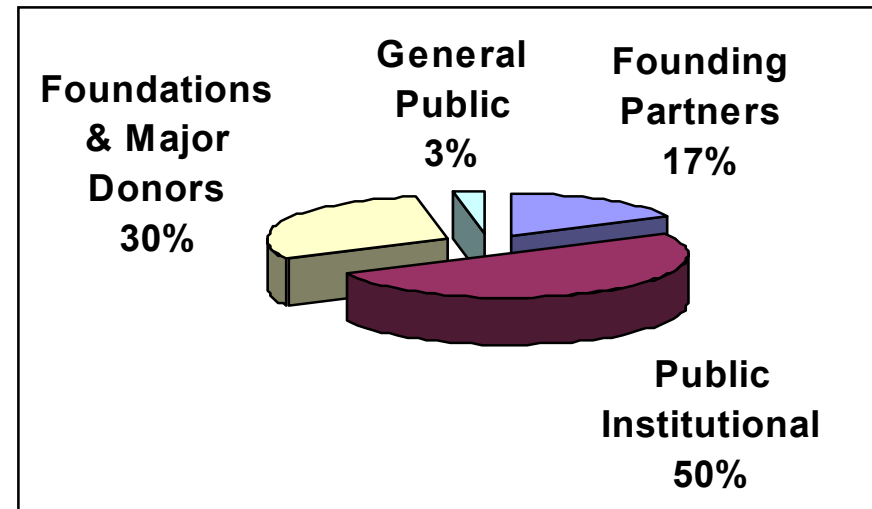
Objectives

- 50% from public institutional donors
- 50% from private donors (philanthropic foundations, major individual donors, general public)

Characteristics

- Priority to Core Funding
- Key contributions from Founding Partners
- Maximum of 25% per donor

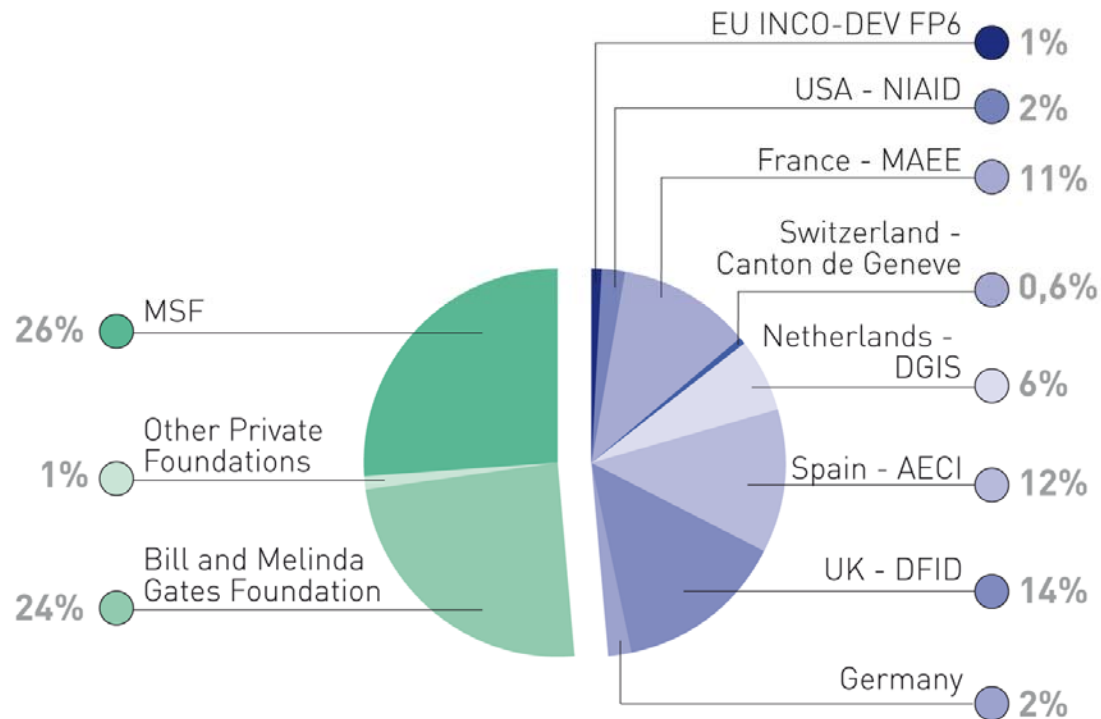
Business Plan Projection



Well balanced public/private funders

Private Funds: 51%

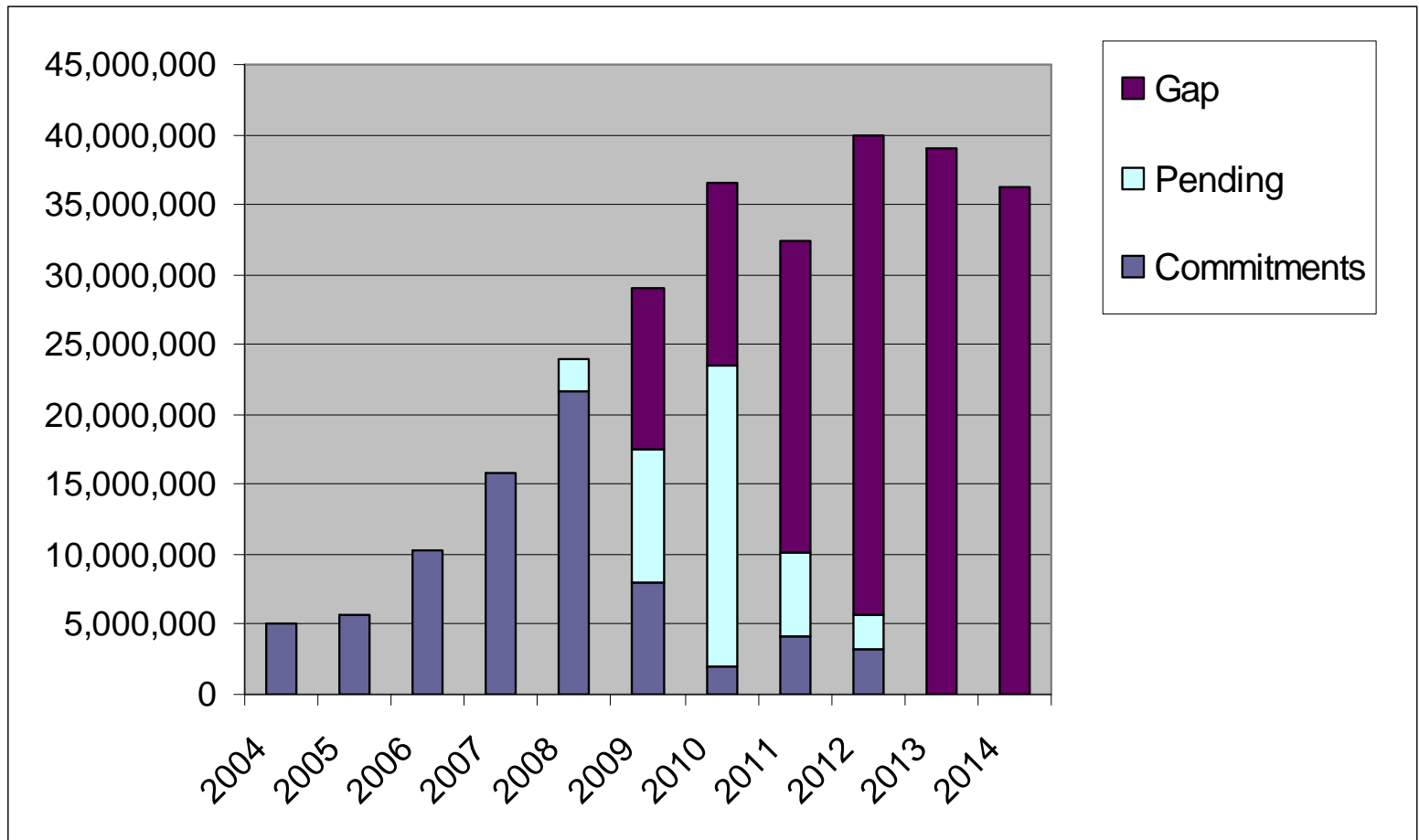
Public Funds: 49%



2008 Donor Mix: EUR 22 Million

EUR 200 Million still Needed

2004-2014 projected: €275M secured: €75M



DNDi...5 Years On

**The changing R&D landscape
raises the stakes on DNDi and its
stakeholders to deliver**

