

**HKAPI**

香港科研製藥聯會

# The Future of Antimicrobials – Industrial Perspective

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# The Role of the Industry

## Research and science

Invest in R&D to meet public health needs with new innovative medicine, diagnostics and vaccines

**Effective access** of medicine, diagnostics and vaccine

Combating AMR by addressing the continuum of care  
(from prevention, surveillance, screening, to treatment)”

Promoting **appropriate use**

**Reduce environmental impact** when produce medicine

# The Davos Declaration (Jan 2016)

100+ signatories (including pharma companies)

 <p>1. Work to reduce the development of antimicrobial resistance</p>	 <p>2. Invest in R&amp;D that meets global public health needs with new innovative diagnostics and treatments</p>	 <p>3. Improve access to high-quality antibiotics and ensuring that new ones are available to all</p>
 <p>Support appropriate use and improved stewardship</p>	 <p>Invest in innovative antibiotics, vaccines, alternative technologies, and diagnostics</p>	 <p>Ensure affordable access to new and existing antibiotics</p>
 <p>Encourage infection control</p>	 <p>Support research in academia and Small and Medium Enterprises on new and re-purposed antibiotics</p>	 <p>Support programs to improve global access</p>
 <p>Support the one health approach and responsible use</p>	 <p>Support open collaboration between industry and public researchers</p>	
	 <p>Develop new valuation mechanisms and commercial models with payers and policy makers</p>	<p>5</p>

# The Roadmap (Sep 2016)

- Signed by 13 leading pharma companies at the UN General Assembly high-level meeting on AMR

## COMMITMENT 1

Reduce the environmental impact from the production of antibiotics

## COMMITMENT 2

Help ensure antibiotics are used only by patients who need them

## COMMITMENT 3

Improve access to current and future antibiotics, vaccines, and diagnostics

## COMMITMENT 4

Explore new opportunities for open collaborations between industry and the public sector to address challenges in R&D

**To be delivered by 2020**

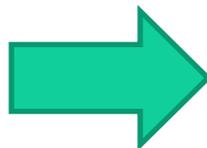
- Lays out key commitments the pharmaceutical companies pledge to deliver by 2020 to reduce AMR

# The AMR Industry Alliance

(May 2017)

## Davos Declaration

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## Industry Roadmap

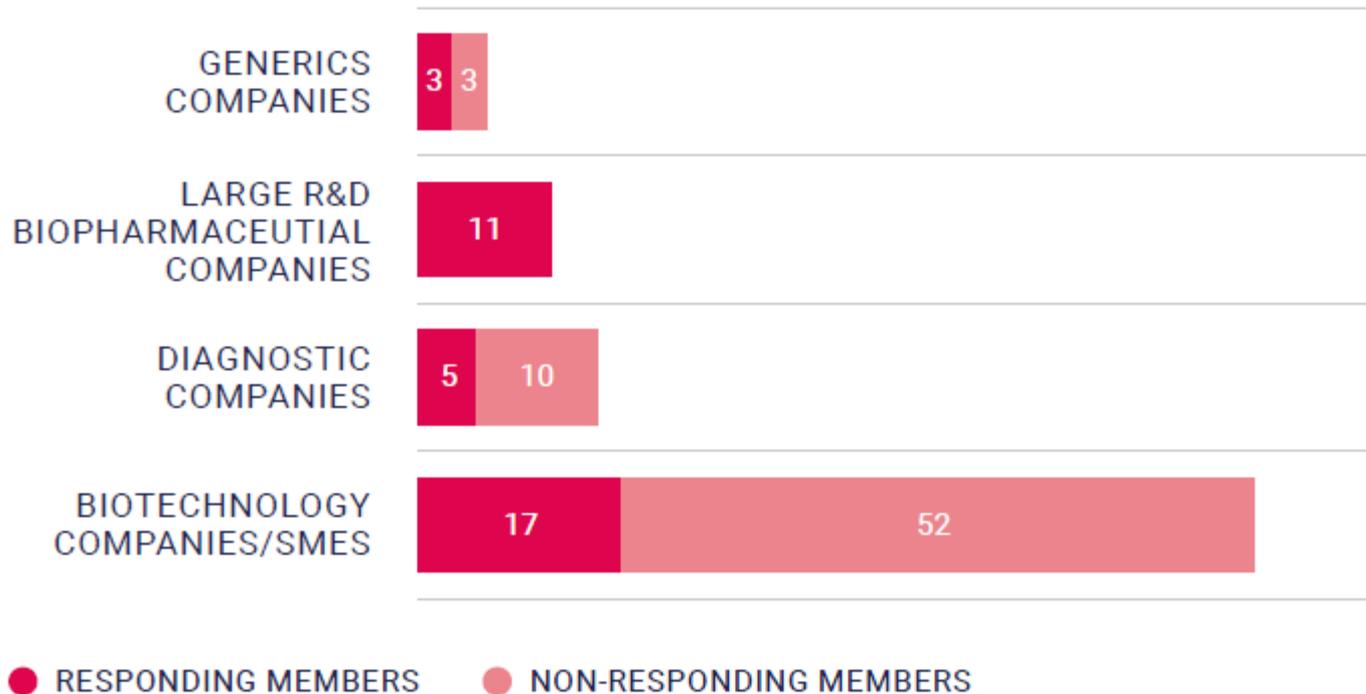


## AMR Industry Alliance

- The largest private sector coalition to provide sustainable solutions to curb AMR with **100+ biotech, diagnostics, generics and research-based pharma companies** joining forces to drive and measure the industry's progress in the fight against AMR;
- Hosted and supported by IFPMA;
- **To contribute & report on progress in four key areas: (1) Research & Science (2) Appropriate Use (3) Access (4) Manufacturing & Environment**
- The **first progress report** was launched **on 18 Jan 2018**.

# AMR Industry Alliance First Progress Report (Jan 2018)

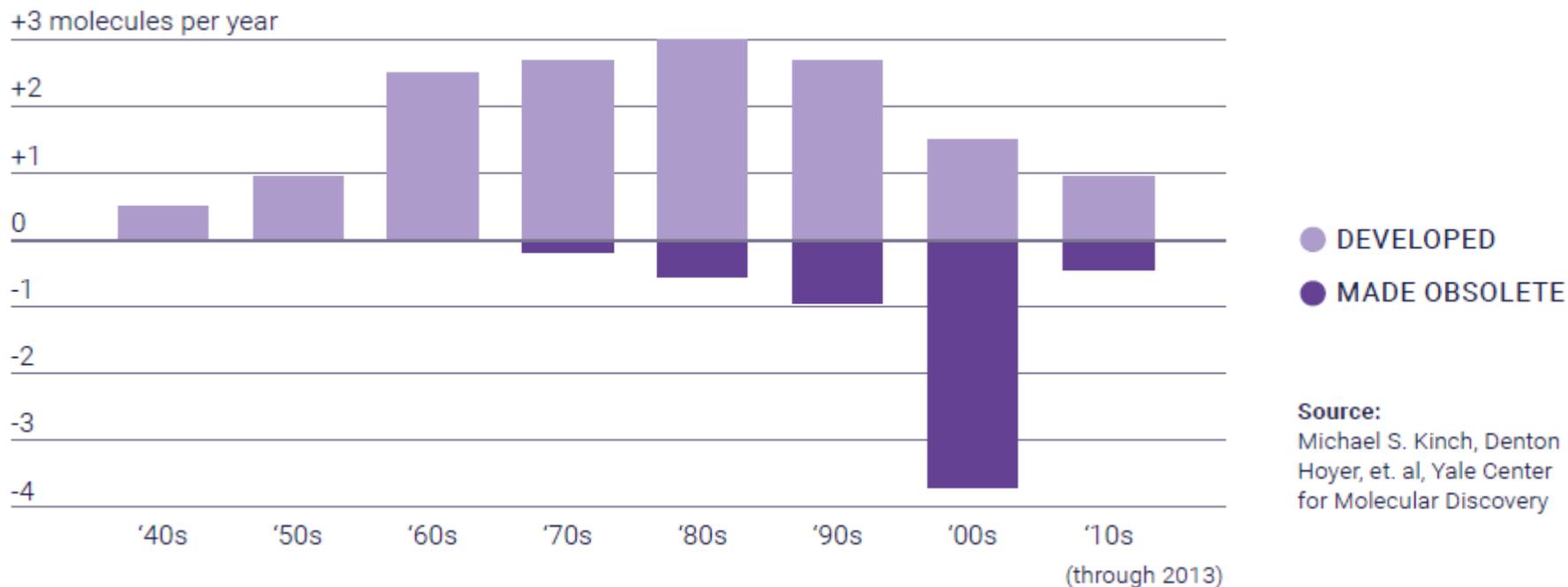
**36% of Alliance member companies (36 of 101) responded to the survey on their AMR-relevant products.**



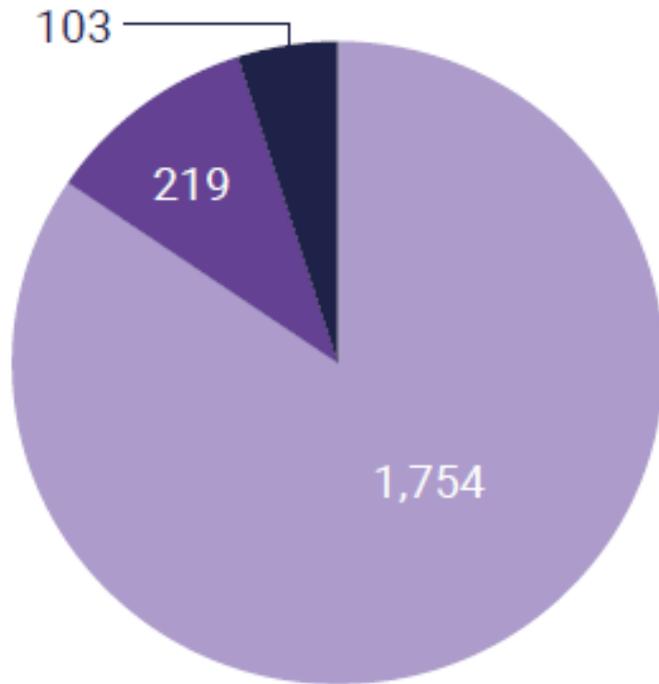
**BREAKDOWN OF ALLIANCE MEMBERS COMPANIES THAT RESPONDED TO THE AMR ALLIANCE INDUSTRY SURVEY BY SECTOR.**



## Average new antibiotic molecules per year decreasing in the recent decades



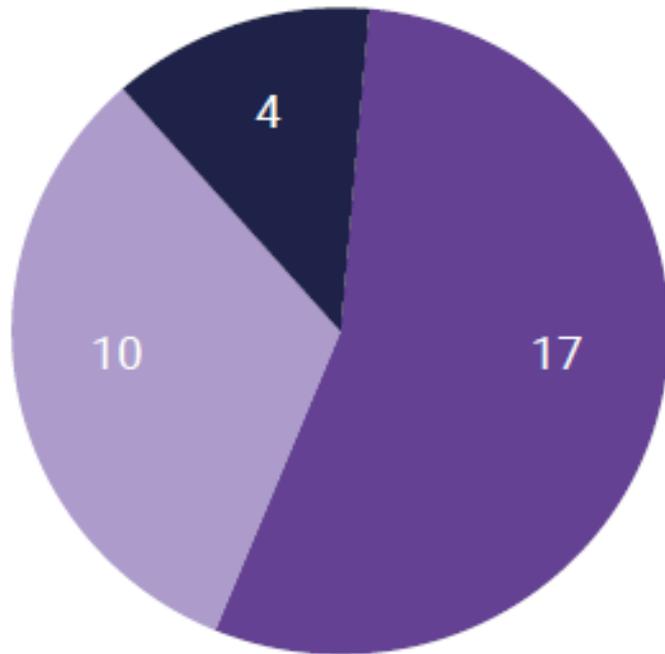
## Progress: (1) Research & Science



**In 2016, 22 Alliance companies invested at least USD 2 billion in R&D dedicated to AMR-related products.**

- BIOTECHNOLOGY COMPANIES/SMES
- LARGE R&D BIOPHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES
- DIAGNOSTIC COMPANIES

## Progress: (1) Research & Science



Of the 36 companies that responded to the AMR Industry Alliance survey, 31 are active in early-stage research and development to address AMR.

- BIOTECHNOLOGY COMPANIES/SMES
- LARGE R&D BIOPHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES
- DIAGNOSTIC COMPANIES



## 2 novel antibiotics brought to market since 2016.

COMPANY	ANTIBIOTIC	ACTIVITY AGAINST PRIORITY PATHOGENS	WHO PPL PRIORITY	CDC URGENT THREAT LIST
The Medicines Company	Vabomere™ (vaborbactam + meropenem)	Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE)	Critical	Urgent
Melinta Therapeutics Inc.	Baxdela™ (delafloxacin)	Acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections	High and medium	Serious



## 9 antibiotics in Phase II or later development reported by responding companies.

COMPANY	ANTIBIOTIC (DEVELOPMENT PHASE)	EXPECTED ACTIVITY AGAINST PRIORITY PATHOGENS	WHO PPL PRIORITY	CDC URGENT THREAT LIST
Achaogen	Plazomicin (PIII)	CRE	Critical	Urgent
Actelion	Cadazolid (PIII)	<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	Not included in WHO PPL	Urgent
Entasis Therapeutics	Zoliflodacin (PII)	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	High	Urgent
GSK	Gepotidacin (PII)	<i>Escherichia coli</i> and <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i>	Critical and high	Urgent
Merck & Co., Inc.	Imipenem/cilastatin + relebactam (PIII)	CRE and carbapenem-resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> (CRAB)	Critical	Urgent and serious
Nabriva	Lefamulin (PIII)	Acute bacterial skin and skin-structure infections	High and medium	Serious
Pfizer, Allergan	Aztreonam + avibactam (PII)	CRE	Critical	Urgent
Shionogi	Cefiderocol (PIII)	CRE, CRAB, carbapenem-resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (CRPA)	Critical	Urgent and serious
Tetraphase Pharmaceuticals	Eravacycline (PIII)	CRE, CRAB, carbapenem-resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (CRPA)	Critical	Urgent and serious



**Highlight of vaccines in Phase I or later development reported by responding companies:**

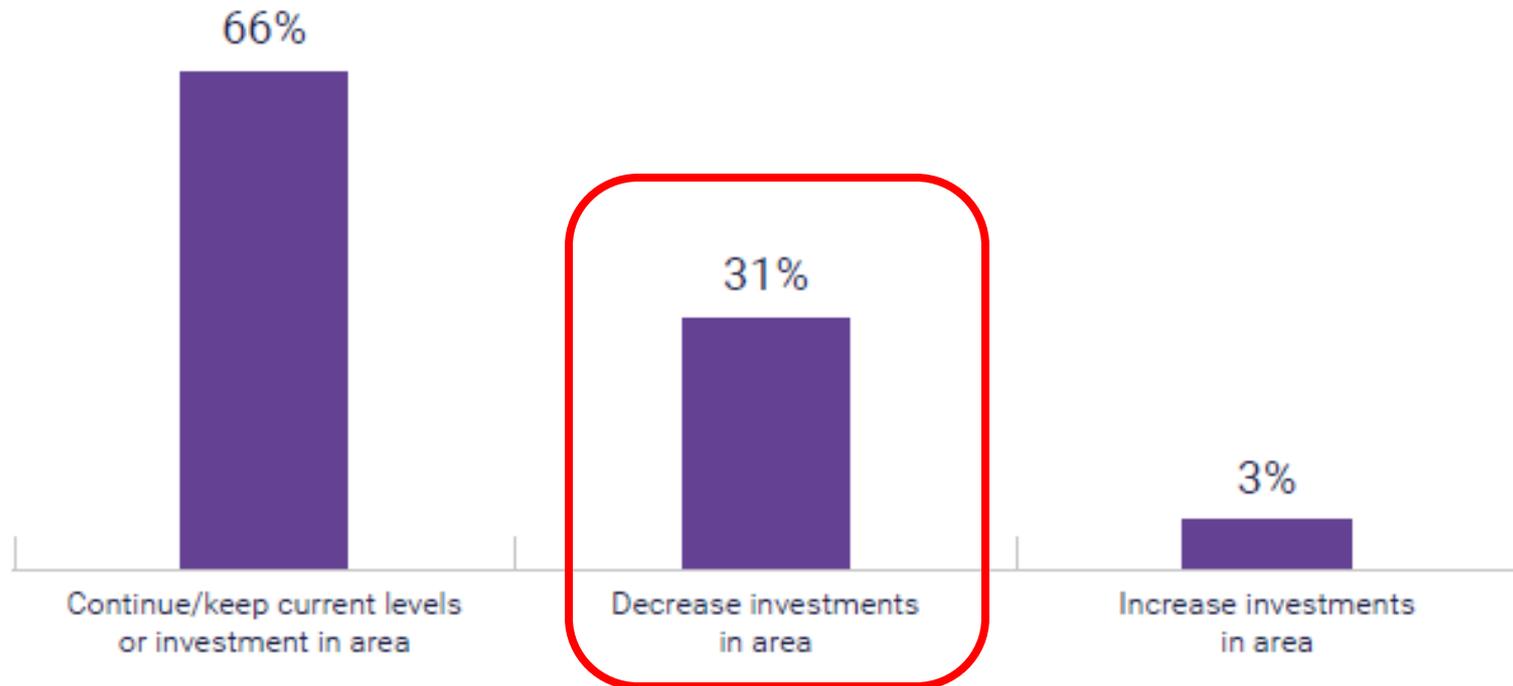
COMPANY	PHASE OF VACCINE CANDIDATE	EXPECTED PROTECTION AGAINST PRIORITY PATHOGENS	WHO PPL PRIORITY	CDC URGENT THREAT LIST
GSK	PII	Tuberculosis	Global priority	Serious threat
Merck & Co., Inc.	PII	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Medium	Serious
NovaDigm Therapeutics, Inc.	PI	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	High	Serious
Pfizer	PI	<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	Medium	Serious
Pfizer	PII	<i>S. aureus</i>	High	Serious
Pfizer	PIII	<i>C. difficile</i>	Not included in WHO PPL	Urgent
Sanofi	PII	Tuberculosis	Global priority	Serious threat



- **In summary, responding companies reported:**
  - **10 antibiotics with activity against WHO priority 1 or 2 pathogens/CDC Urgent or Serious threats**
  - **13 AMR-relevant vaccine candidates**
  - **18 AMR-relevant diagnostic products**



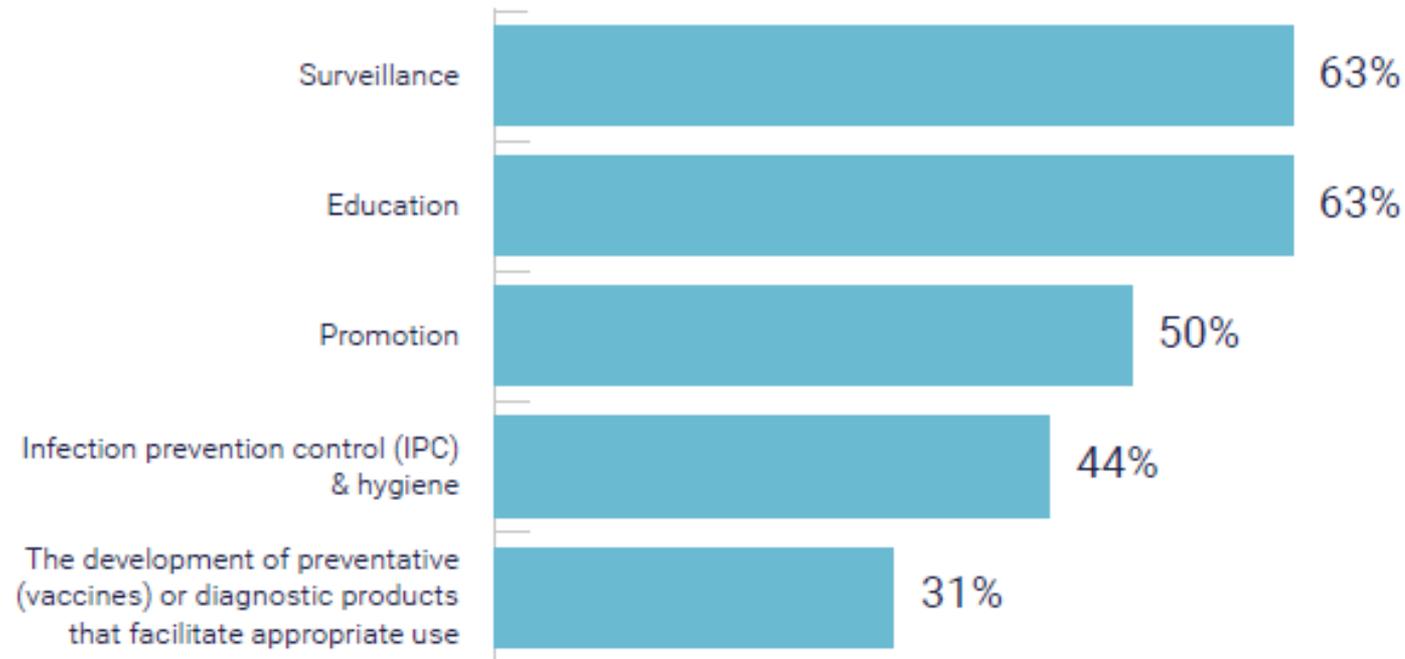
How proportions of responding companies with AMR-relevant R&D will respond if valuation mechanisms and commercial models remain as they are (total: 29):



## Progress: (2) Appropriate Use



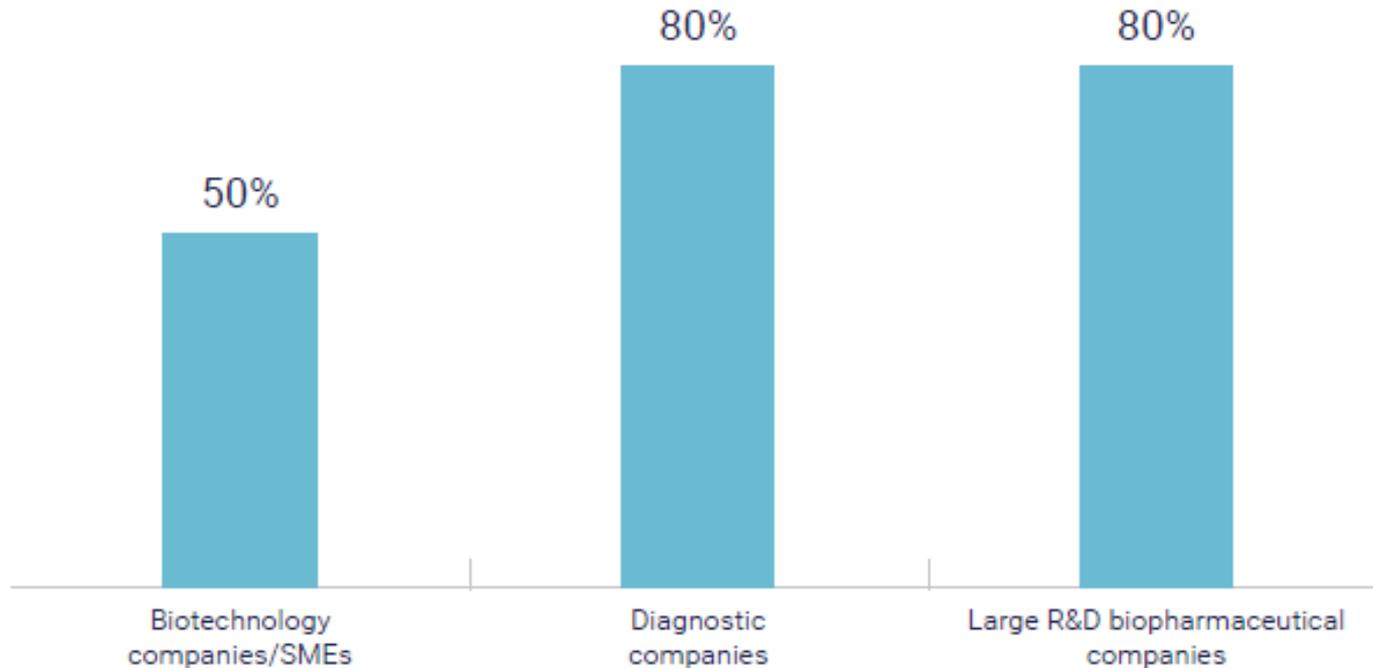
The appropriate use strategies companies have in place or in development take a multifaceted approach and cover many aspects of appropriate use (total: 16):



## Progress: (2) Appropriate Use



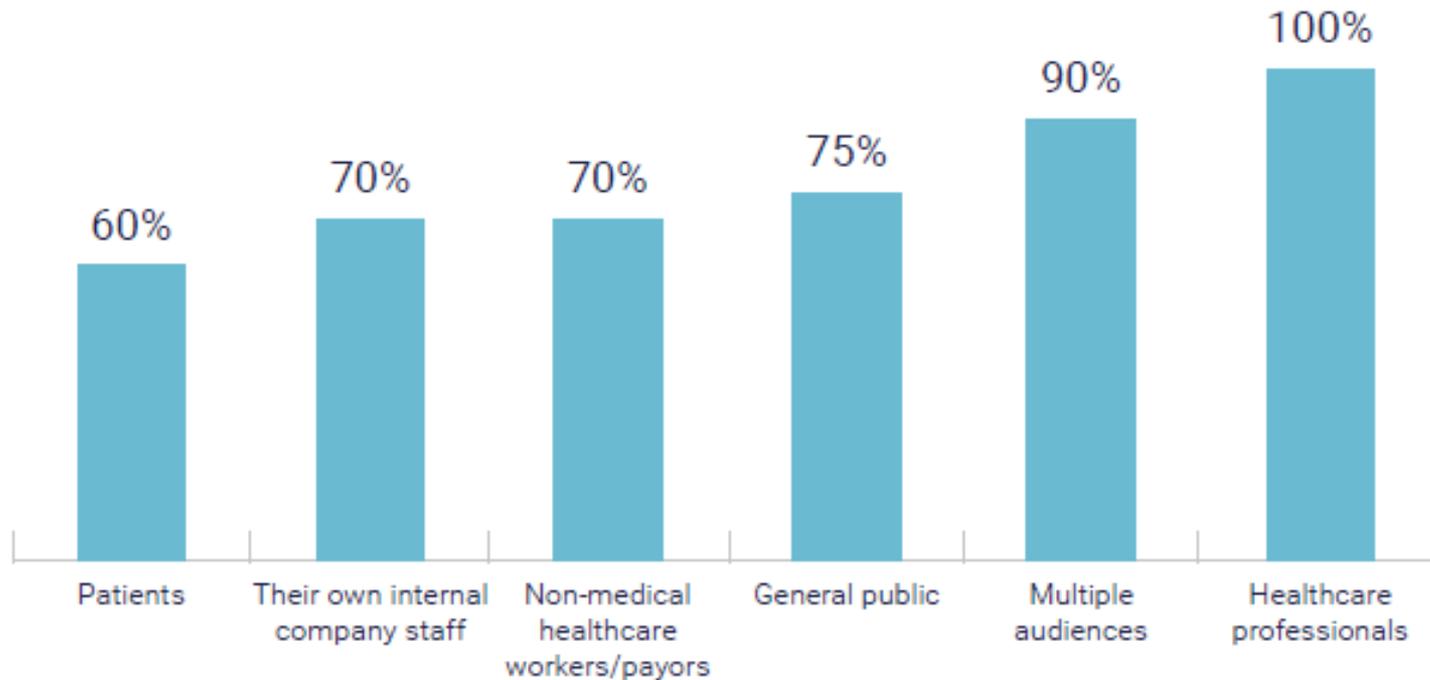
**Proportion of companies, by sector, currently collecting or supporting the collection of surveillance data (total: 35):**



## Progress: (2) Appropriate Use

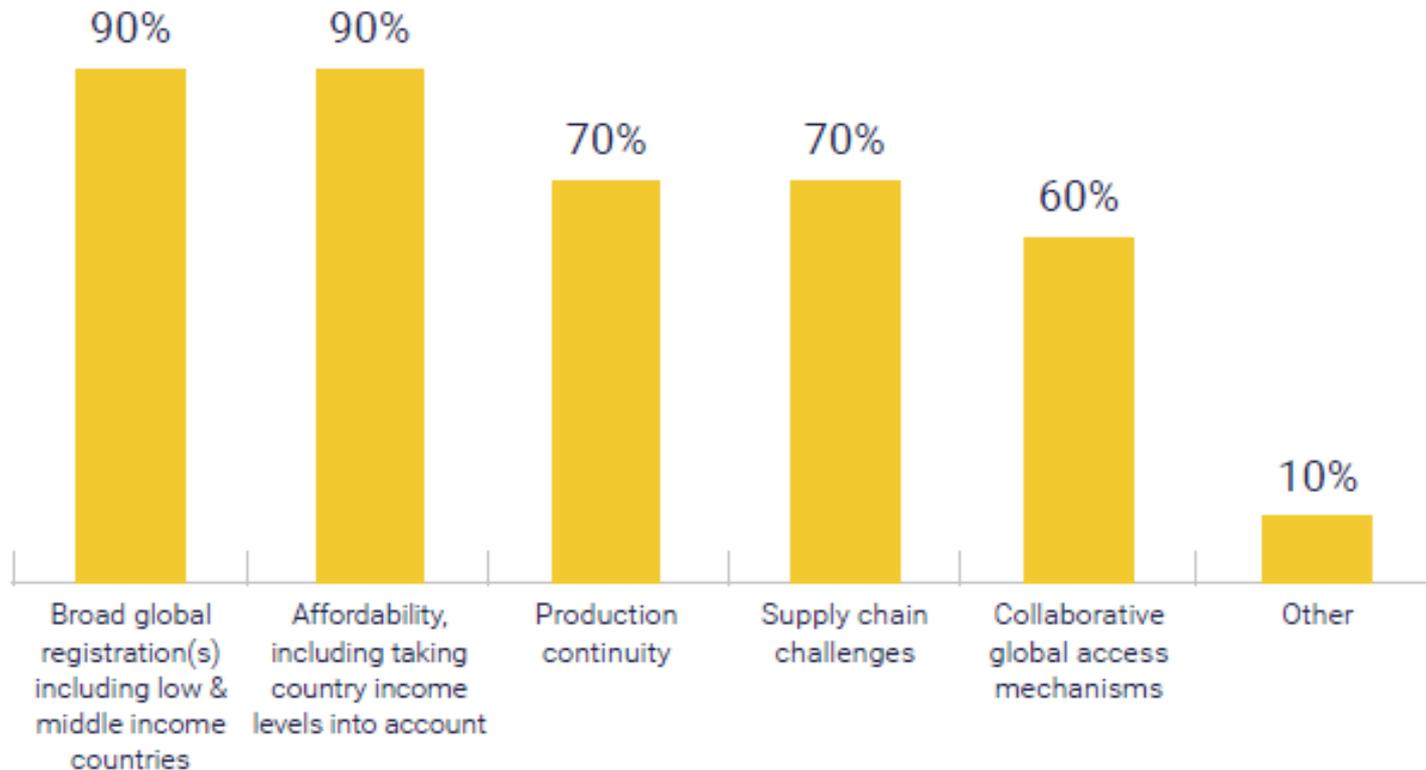


**Proportion of responding companies engaging in education with external stakeholders (total: 20):**





**Proportion of responding companies' access plans, strategies or policies for patented antibiotics featuring these aspects (total: 10):**



## Progress: (4) Manufacturing & Environment



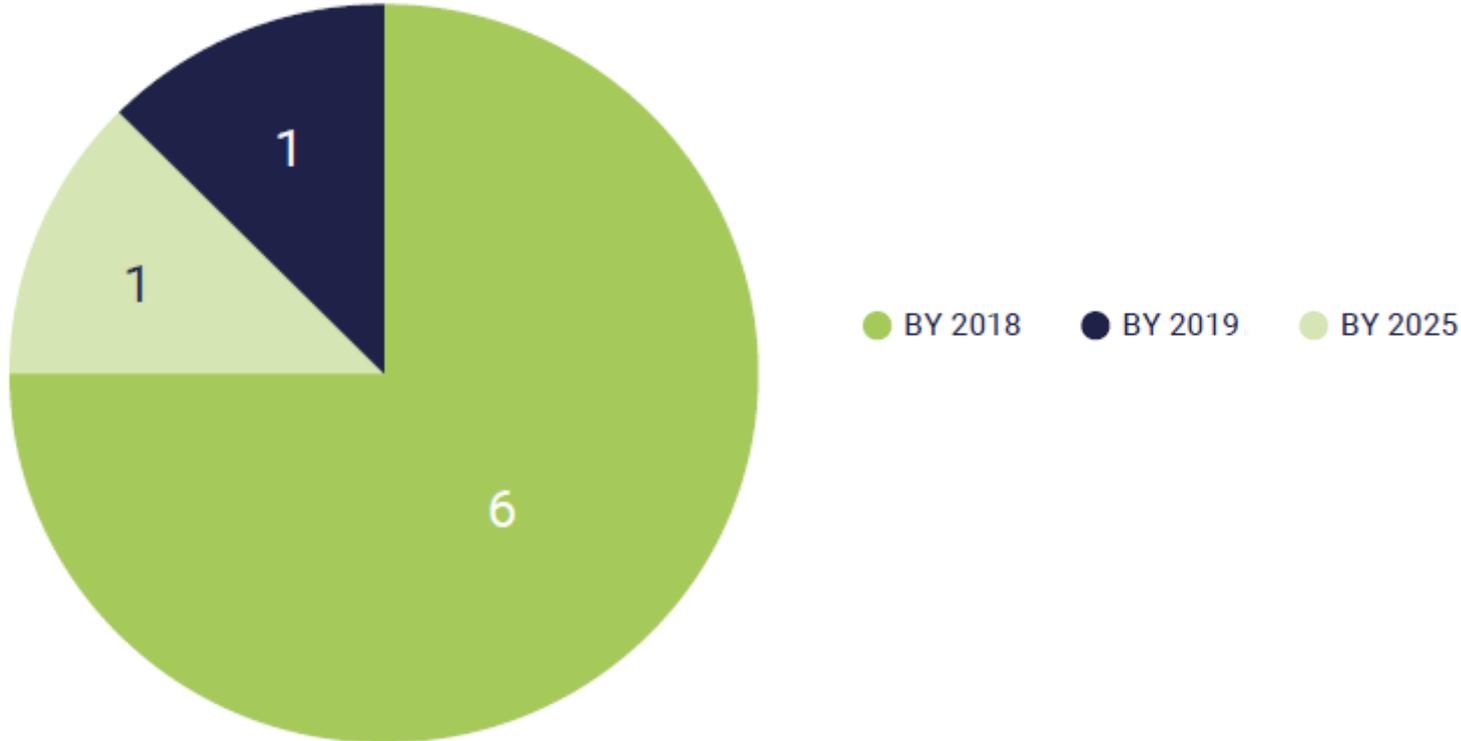
**Proportion of responding companies (total: 8) implementing specific activities relating to reducing the environmental impact from production of antibiotics:**



## Progress: (4) Manufacturing & Environment



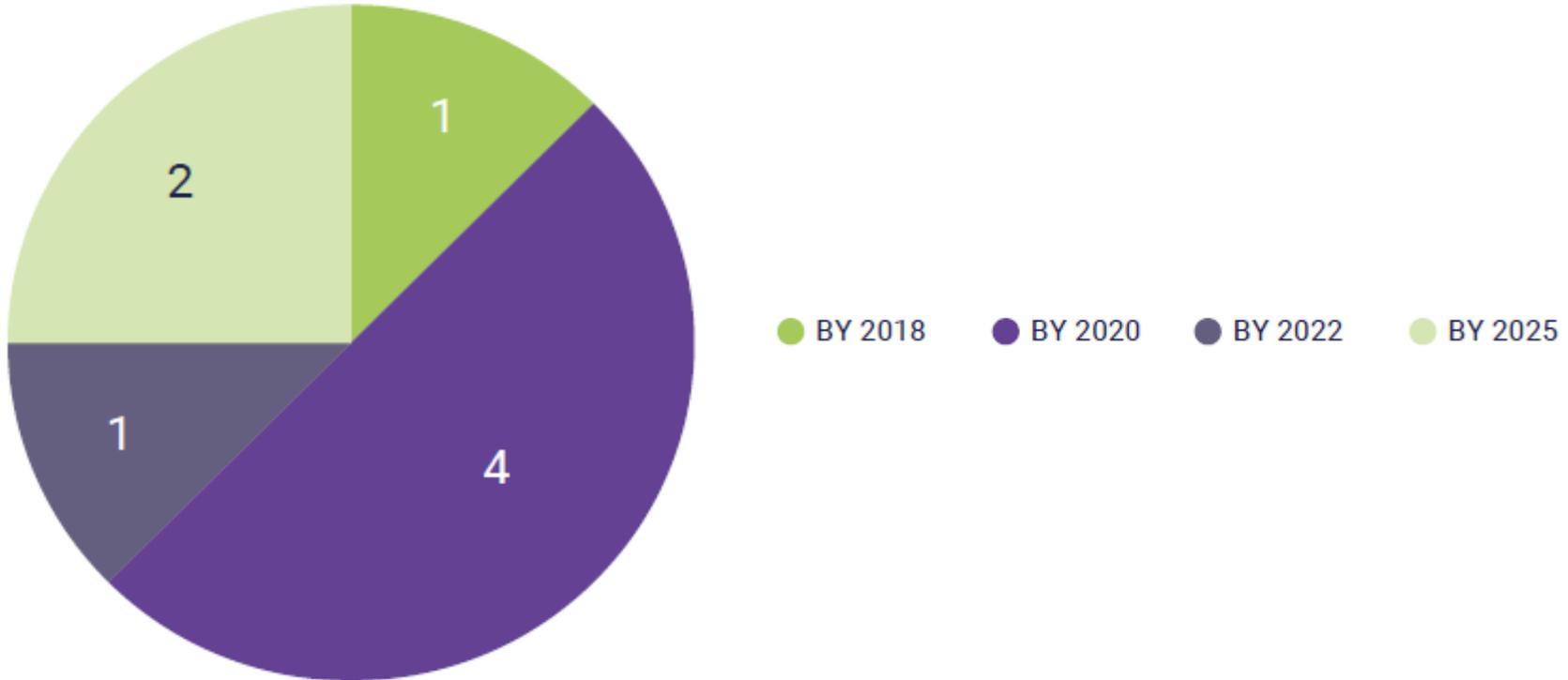
**Proportion of responding companies (total: 8) that plan to implement good practice methods to reduce the environmental impact of manufacturing discharge by 2018, 2019 and 2025:**



# Progress: (4) Manufacturing & Environment



**Proportion of responding companies (total: 8) that anticipate committing to discharge concentration targets 2018, 2019, 2022 and 2025:**





- In September 2018, the Alliance generic and research-based pharma companies took a further step by publishing **the first list of discharge targets** to guide environmental risk assessments for the manufacture of antibiotics.

# Antibiotic Development Presents Significant Challenges



## SCIENTIFIC

Bacteria are resilient and constantly evolving

Narrow “therapeutic window”



## DEVELOPMENT & REGULATORY

Complex regulatory pathways

“Non-inferiority” clinical trials



## ECONOMIC

Limited returns relative to other therapeutic areas

# A suite of incentives is urgently needed to support sustainable investment in R&D

## 1. PUSH MECHANISMS:

- Reduce the risk of early investment in antibiotic research.
- In addition, regulatory reform can help bring novel antimicrobials to market faster.

**Examples:** grants, R&D tax credits, regulatory reform (harmonization of regulatory requirements, abbreviated/facilitated pathways)

## 2. NOVEL PULL MECHANISMS:

- Overall higher reward for successful innovation, particularly earlier in product life cycle when use is low and improves predictability.

**Examples:** transferable exclusivity extension, market entry rewards

## 3. REIMBURSEMENT AND HTA REFORM:

- Enable appropriate access and reflect the full range of societal value of novel antibiotics.

PRECLINICAL  
+  
EARLY CLINICAL PHASES



AT LAUNCH: PHASES  
IMPACTED DEPEND ON THE  
VALUE OF THE PULL INCENTIVE



DURING THE LIFE CYCLE  
OF THE PRODUCT



## Case Study – SIRTURO® (bedaquiline)

- To address the threat posed by drug-resistant tuberculosis, SIRTURO of Johnson & Johnson (through its Janssen Pharma Companies) received accelerated approval by the US FDA at the end of 2012 for the treatment of multi-drug resistant TB. Conditional approval in the EU came in 2014.
- R&D spanned nearly two decades and involved 15 clinical trials, SIRTURO® represented the first new mechanism of action for TB treatment in more than 40 years
- Lesson learnt:
  - Regulatory mechanisms like the accelerated approval process
  - Collaboration: regulators and key stakeholders in high incidence countries created new paradigms to allow the country's participation in studies with an investigational TB agent
  - Required partnership, from development all the way through launch and roll-out, SIRTURO was aided by a range of partners across sectors, including USAID, the STOP TB partnership, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Pharmstandard, the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, the TB Alliance and more

# Call to Action



Within the last two years, several large pharmaceutical and many biotechnology companies have exited this space due to the scientific, regulatory, and economic challenges.



Current economic incentives focus on push and regulatory; pull incentives have been discussed but never implemented.



Governments need to implement new and alternative market structures that provide more dependable and sustainable market models for antibacterials. Given the fragility of the market, there is an immediate need to act.

## Alliance's next steps

- **Actively support member companies in filling in the gaps ahead of the next update, including:**
  - greater outreach to non-responding companies
  - greater efforts to share best practices and supporting materials
- **Work with stakeholders to better understand what steps industry needs to take to impact the most critical areas**
- **Next progress report will be published in 2020 (every 2 years)**

# Local Support from industry

Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Encourage widespread implementation of vaccination programmes</li><li>• <b>medical diagnostics</b></li></ul>
Promote appropriate use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Provide funding for doctors and patient in education and training</b></li></ul>
Encourage R&D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Providing funding for local universities in relevant clinical research projects</b></li></ul>
Effective access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Accelerated pathways for regulatory approval for new antibiotics, vaccines and diagnostics to the market</b></li></ul>

**THANK YOU**

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