

An Integrated Approach to Medical Countermeasure Development

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Responding to the threat

- Understand the threat
- Anticipate the threat
- Develop countermeasures
 - Prophylactic
 - Therapeutic
- Establish logistics
- Detect the threat
- Mitigate the threat

Biological threats

- Naturally-occurring organisms used offensively
 - Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)
 - Plague (*Yersinia pestis*)
- Acquisition of enhanced pathology by organisms
 - Naturally-occurring
 - “Assisted”
- Zoonoses
- Recurring pandemics (influenza)
- Accidental/intentional release of engineered or synthetic organisms
- Bioregulators and immunological weapons

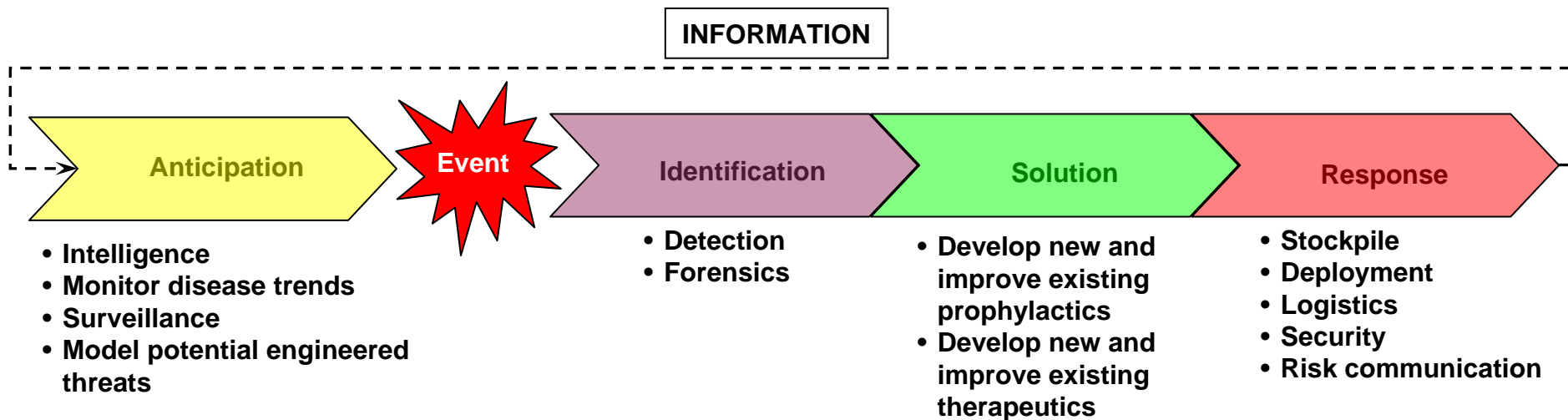
TRADITIONAL

ENHANCED

EMERGING

ADVANCED

Continuum of biodefense



- **Assumptions:**

- The term “biodefense” is not strictly limited to manmade events (warfare or terrorism)
- Many (most?) of the approaches are applicable to chemical, nuclear and radiological countermeasures as well

It all starts with the requirements...

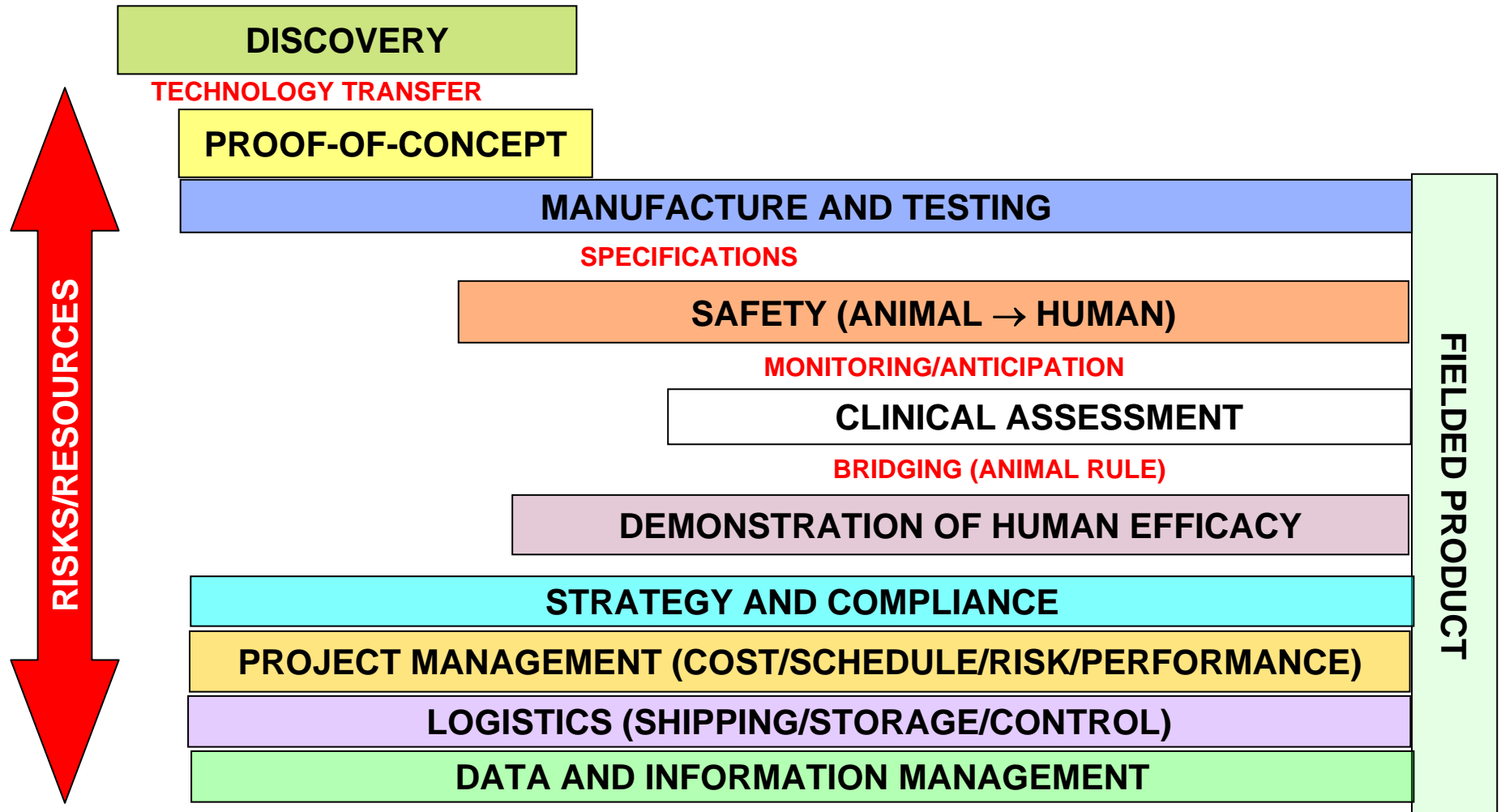
- We need to know:
 - Nature and identity of threat
 - Level of protection required
 - Onset vs duration of protection
 - Administration strategy
 - Storage conditions
 - Initial delivery amount
 - Ongoing requirements
 - Regulatory strategy
- Because:
 - Specificity of the response
 - Preclinical and clinical study design
 - Administration and testing paradigm
 - Clinical strategy
 - Formulation, stability and format
 - Manufacturing strategy
 - Manufacturing strategy
 - Overall program design (licensed vs. unlicensed)

Deviations from the plan always result in significant cost and schedule ramifications. A clear plan for development of the product is necessary in advance, and modifications should be made only when absolutely necessary.

The integrator concept

- Expert core team supported by functional area experts
- Primary focus is information creation and management
- Model is product-agnostic
 - Independent of intellectual property
 - Service-based model
- Physical activities (manufacture, testing, etc.) are outsourced
 - Allows maximal optimization of available resources
 - Promotes flexibility in subsystem management
- Addresses high-risk enterprise of countermeasure development by project manager and risk mitigation

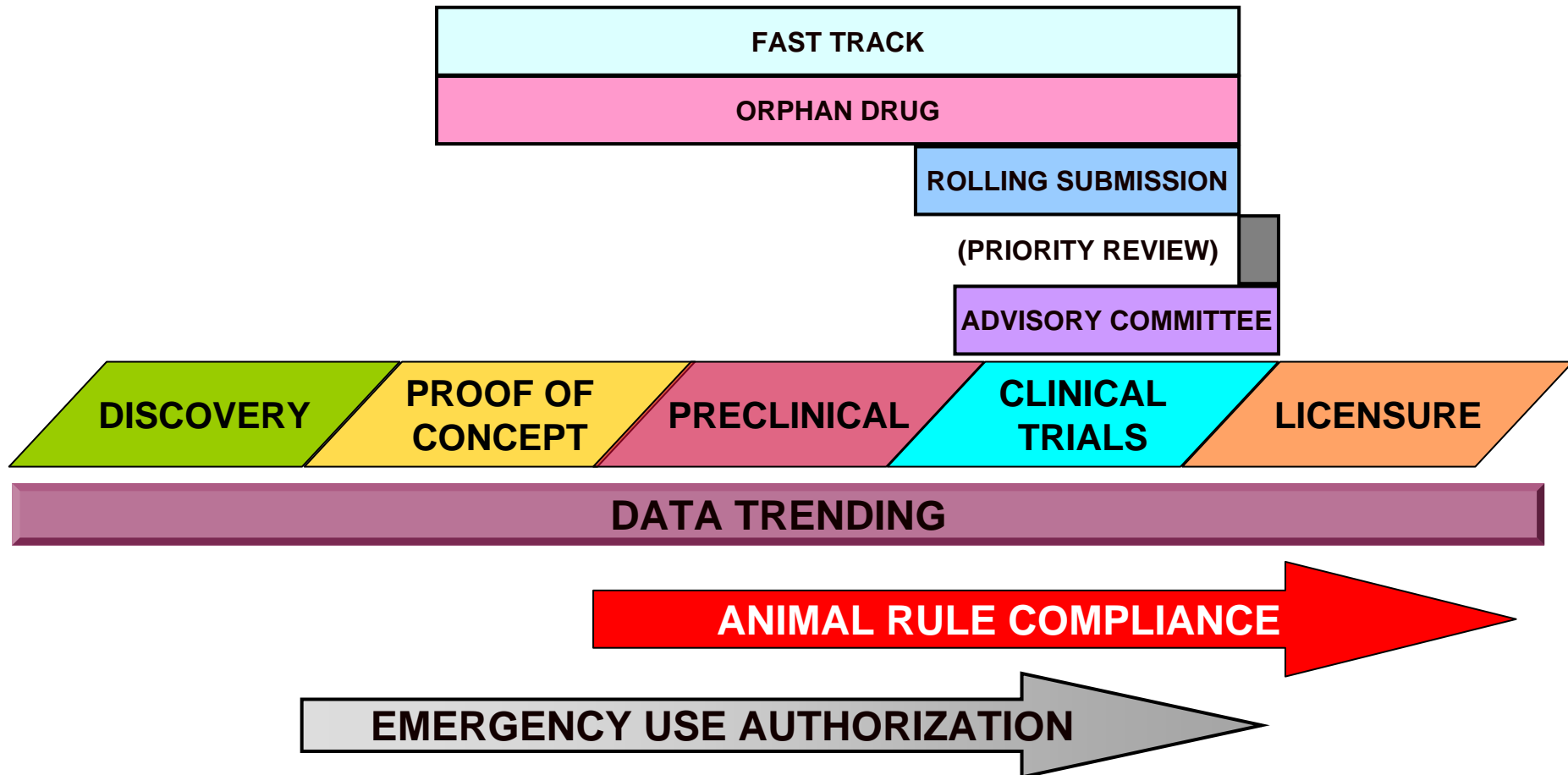
“Subsystems” to be integrated



Responsibilities of an integrator

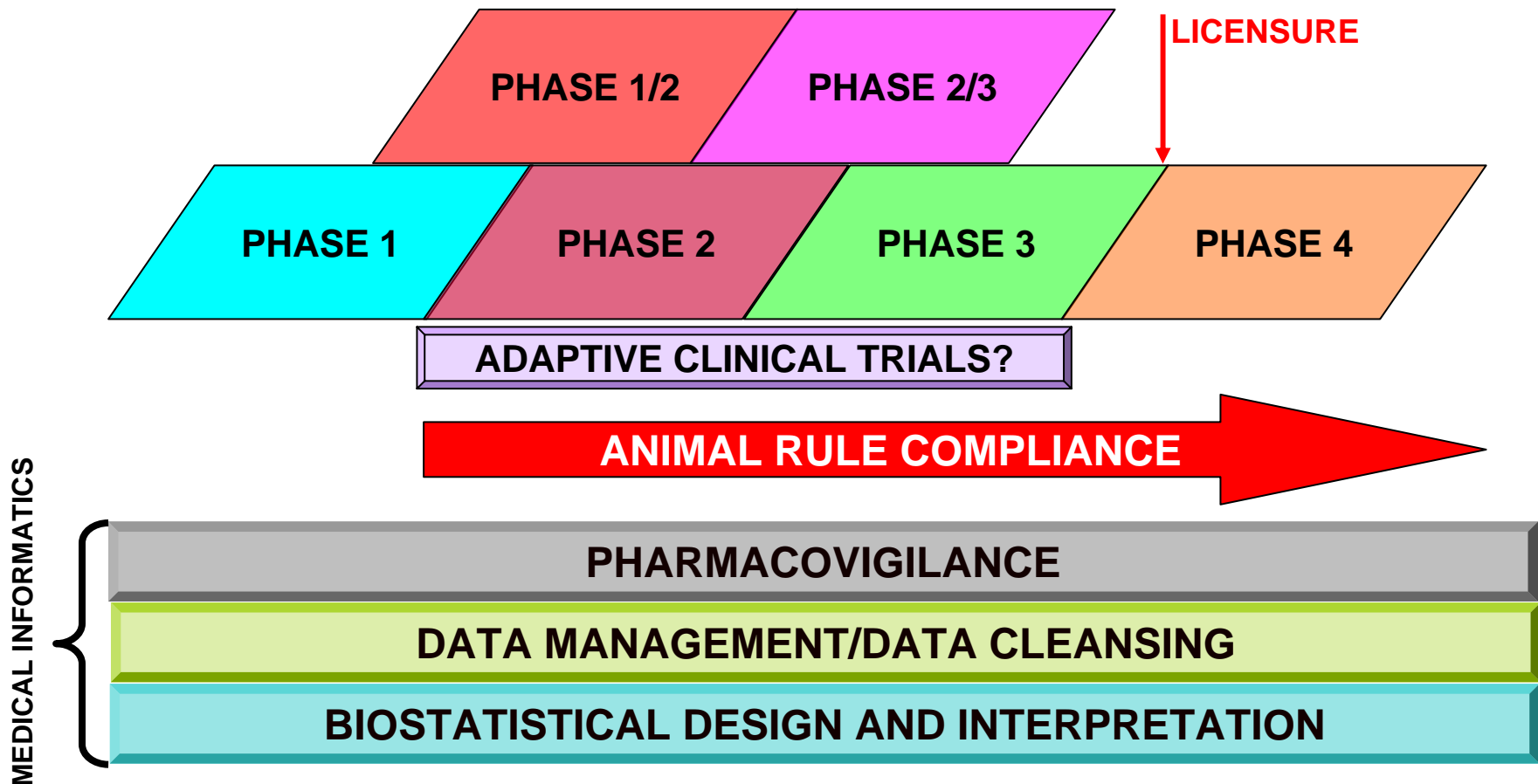
- Develop and implement strategies for the advanced development and production of medical countermeasures
- Manage cost, schedule, risk and technical performance of countermeasure development
- Ensure governmental regulatory compliance
- Serve as the interface with regulatory authorities
- Maintain due diligence
 - Secure and maintain best-of-class resources
 - Monitor, adopt and adapt new technologies as appropriate
 - Apply best practices and lessons-learned

Regulatory strategy for countermeasure development



This strategy is intended to make the process more efficient, not necessarily faster.

Clinical trial strategy for countermeasure development



Long-range regulatory implications of the Animal Rule are unknown at present.

Risk management

- Identify all conceivable risks and their interconnections and dependencies
- Assess likelihood and impact
- Establish risk severity index
- Determine potential mitigation(s)
- Establish contingency plans
- Review and re-evaluate constantly
- Maintain recovery planning
- Communicate risk to stakeholders

Probability of occurrence

X Impact on:

Performance

Schedule

Cost

= Risk Severity Index

**Risk Severity Index guides
resource allocation to retire
risks early and often.**

Risks inherent in countermeasure development

- Time- and finance-intensive nature of biopharmaceutical development
 - Even radical improvements in efficiency only slightly mitigate this
 - Current paradigm not conducive to quick start-up or switching
- Uncertainty of the potential threat
 - Effective countermeasures may drive “second-string” threats
 - Synthetic biology opens the way for nearly limitless threats
- Rapid advances in countermeasure identification not necessarily matched by advanced development paradigm
 - Danger of a loss of focus from too many new ideas
 - Advantage of multiple candidates as risk mitigation for product failure
- Ongoing interest in participation by the commercial sector

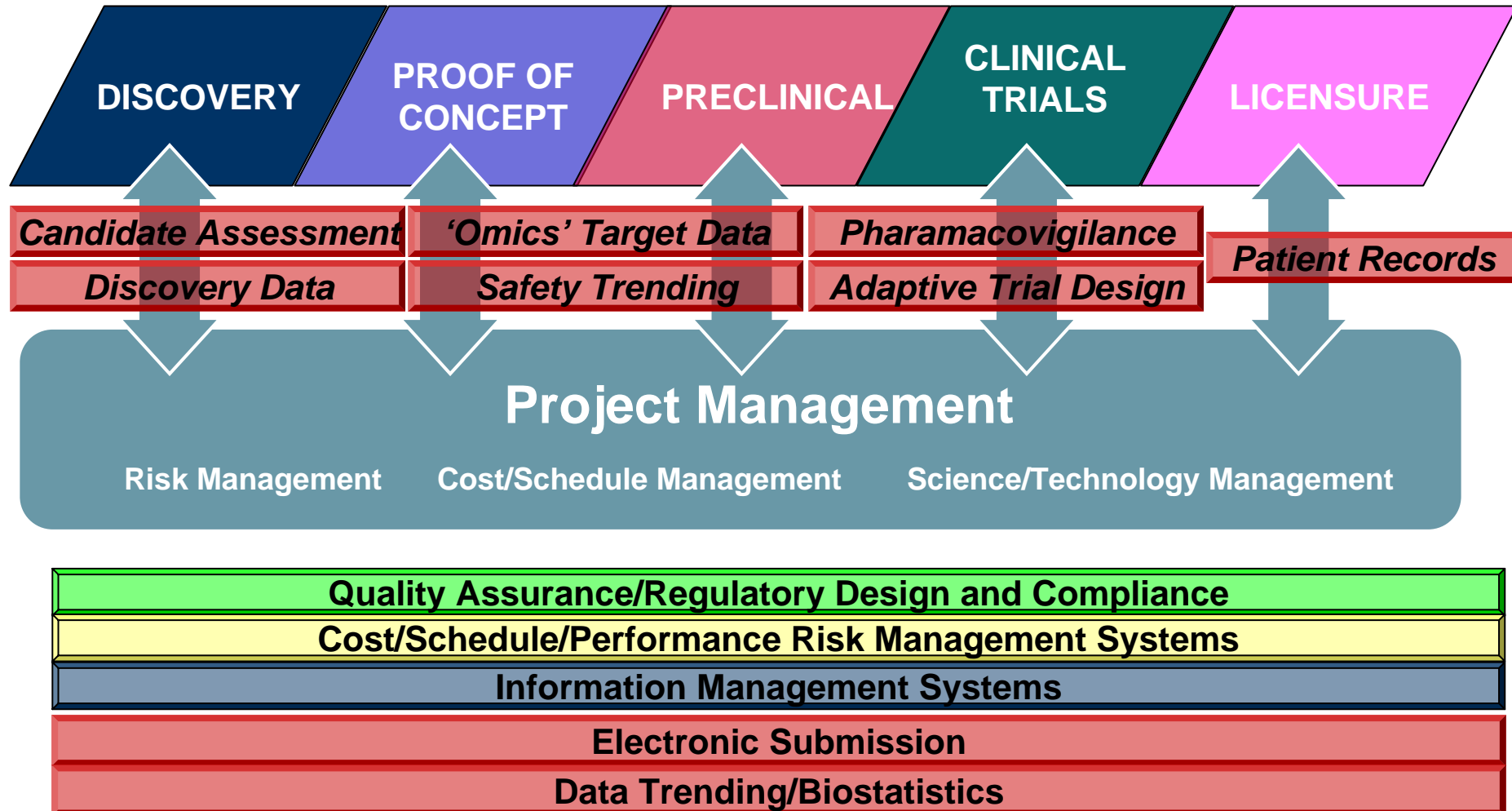
Risk assessment and management

- Products may fail at any stage during development
 - Early involvement of integration in the product life cycle
 - Multiple solutions developed with logical down-select
 - Development of complementary countermeasures and approaches
- Subsystem (subcontractor) management
 - Careful selection of subcontractors at the outset, and maintenance of the relationships
 - Incentives and disincentives
 - Develop redundancy in all key systems (nonclinical, clinical, manufacturing) and all suppliers (when practical)
 - Robust technology transfer capability to facilitate quick turnaround of facilities
 - Consortium development and management
 - Communications strategy

Risks inherent in integration of subsystems

- Communication breakdown
 - Expectations are never made clear enough
 - An active process
- Loss of crucial resources
 - No longer doing business
 - Change of business focus or business model
 - Mergers and acquisitions
 - Expense
 - Loss of confidence (technical/regulatory)
- Loss of access to technology
 - Intellectual property restrictions
 - Technology failure
- Technical setbacks and unintended consequences

Putting it together



Future integration concepts

- Prophylaxis still a prime option for those at known risk of exposure:
 - Prevents the window of opportunity for pathogenesis
 - Prevention always better than treatment
- Both prophylaxis and therapeutics will need to be agile, and the technology must evolve quickly
 - “Bundled” solutions of vaccine and therapeutics: seamless protection ideal opportunity for integration
 - Novel mechanisms for bridging innate and adaptive immune responses: the intersection between prophylaxis and treatment
 - Systems integration of detection, protection and treatment
- Movement of countermeasure development toward parallel rather than sequential process.