

Where are we going after effectiveness studies?

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Introduction

- 30 years into the HIV/AIDS epidemic, significant progress in prevention/treatment
- Number on ART in RLS increased over 10-fold, but
 - 2 new infections for every 1 person starting treatment
- Need for effective HIV prevention remains urgent!
- RCTs gold standard for informing HIV prevention and policies
- What has been happening in the HIV prevention research arena in the past 3 decades?

From questions to our 1st answers

- 39 RCTs between 1987 and 2010
- Only 7 with significant protective benefit
 - **Male circumcision (3)** – *Orange Farm, Kisumu, Rakai*
 - **STI treatment (1)** – *Mwanza STI treatment*
 - **Vaccine (1)** – *RV144/Thai vaccine*
 - **Microbicides (1)** – *CAPRISA 004*
 - **PrEP (1)** - *iPrEx*
- 2010 - first proof of concept

PrEP Timeline

Cambodia
PrEP trial
proposed with
sex workers
2003

West Africa
phase II trial
of tenofovir
in sex
workers
2005

Phase IIB &
III trials start
in IDUs,
MSM &
heterosexuals
2007-2009

2011-2013:
2012: Possible FDA
approval for Truvada as
PrEP for HR MSM
2013 – VOICE, Partners
and FEM-PrEP results

PrEP
Concept
2001

Protests at
Bangkok
AIDS
conference
2004

Safety of
tenofovir
reported at
Toronto AIDS
conference
2006

CAP 004
& iPrEx
results
2010

Next steps:
FACTS 001,
CAP 008
iPrEx OLE,
MTN-018
Partners Open
Label

Completed Trials

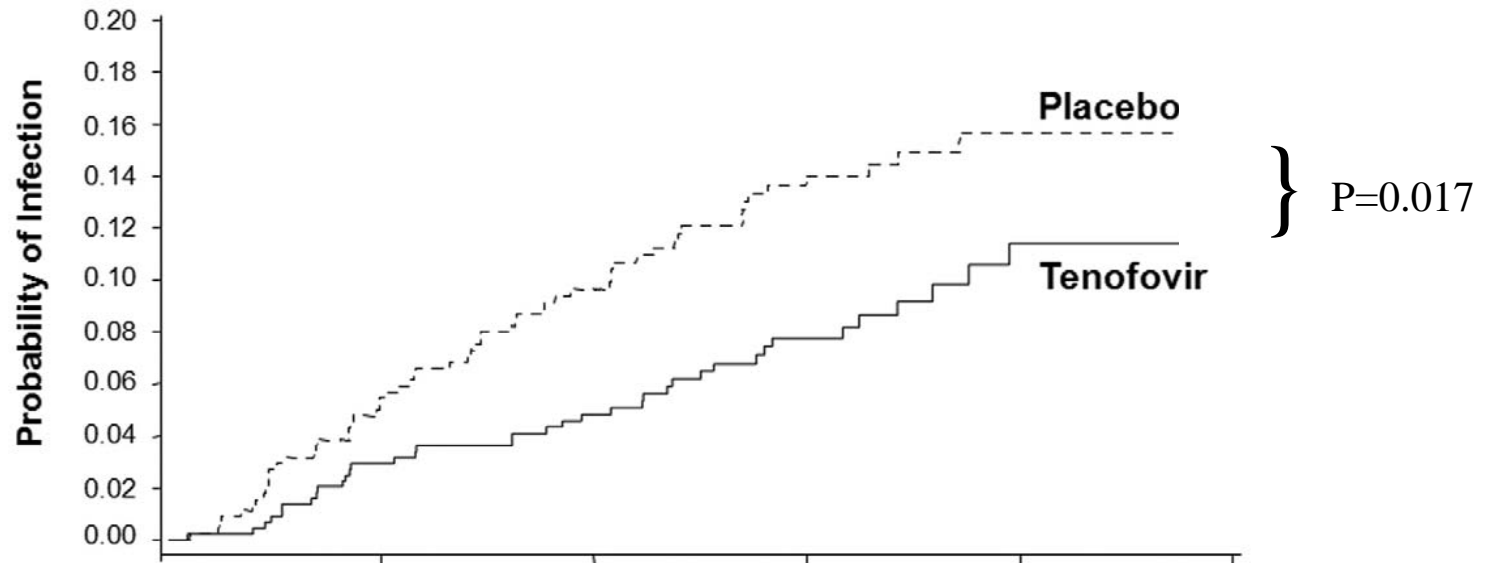


CAPRISA 004



- **Phase 2B trial:** safety and effectiveness of TFV gel for preventing HIV in women
- **889 women:** ≥ 18 years (mean age 23; mostly unmarried) from rural (69%) or urban (31%) communities in KwaZulu-Natal
- **Randomization:** to tenofovir gel (445) or placebo gel (444)
- **Coitally dependent:** gel within 12 hrs before & 12 hrs after sex, max. 2 applications/24 hrs (BAT-24)
- **Good safety profile:** \uparrow mild, self-limiting diarrhea

HIV incidence in CAPRISA 004



Months of follow-up	6	12	18	24	30
Cumulative HIV endpoints	37	65	88	97	98
Cumulative women-years	432	833	1143	1305	1341
HIV incidence rates (Tenofovir vs Placebo)	6.0 vs 11.2	5.2 vs 10.5	5.3 vs 10.2	5.6 vs 10.2	5.6 vs 9.1
Effectiveness (P-value)	47% (0.064)	50% (0.007)	47% (0.004)	40% (0.013)	39% (0.017)

The iPrEx Study



- ❑ **2499 MSM** randomized 1:1, daily oral FTC/TDF vs. placebo
- ❑ **Young high risk population**
 - 50% <25 yrs
 - Median 18 partners in 12 wks prior to enrollment
- ❑ **11 sites** (Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, South Africa, Thailand, US)
- ❑ Comprehensive HIV prevention package
- ❑ **Completed 2010; excellent safety profile**
 - ↑ nausea 1st month
 - Small decrease in bone mineral density

Updated iPrEx Efficacy

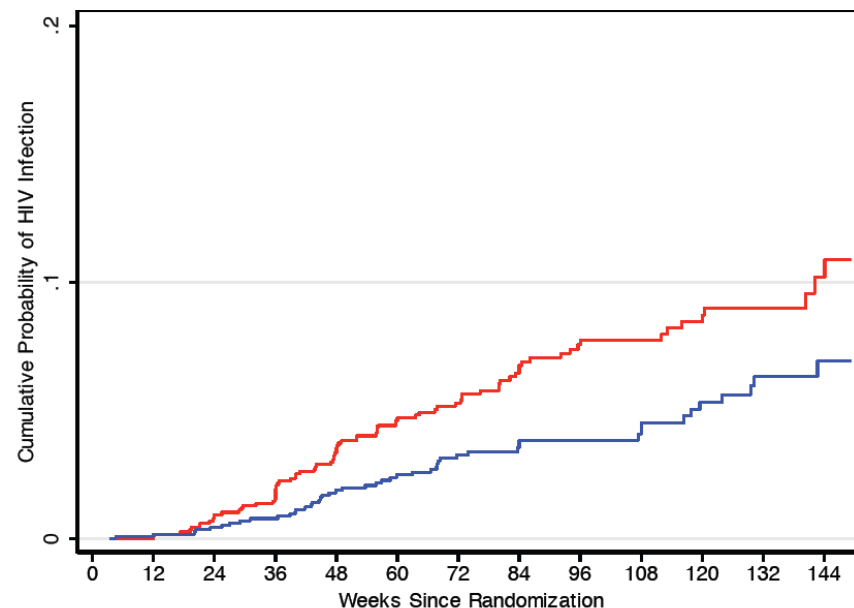


131 infections after randomization

48 on
FTC/TDF

83 on
placebo

Updated efficacy estimate (mITT):
42% reduction in HIV acquisition
(95% CI 18%-60%)



Data as of Nov 21 2010,
Grant *et al*, CROI 2011

Prevention in Pictures: 2010



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Preexposure Chemoprophylaxis for HIV Prevention in Men Who Have Sex with Men

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Science

Science 329, 1168 (2010)

Effectiveness and Safety of Tenofovir Gel, an Antiretroviral Microbicide, for the Prevention of HIV Infection in Women

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Trials in the Field



VOICE (MTN-003)



- Phase 2B safety and effectiveness
 - daily use of oral tenofovir, oral Truvada and TFV gel vs. placebo tablet or placebo gel
- Endpoint-driven trial powered to detect 25-55% effectiveness
- 5,000 women at sites in Uganda, South Africa and Zimbabwe
 - 1800 w-y of safety data on tenofovir gel
- Able to assess which route women prefer
- Results expected Q1 2013

Other Effectiveness Trials

□ Partners PrEP

- 4,700 HIV-serodiscordant couples
- Phase 3, TDF or FTC/TDF use in HIV- partner
- Fully enrolled, Kenya and Uganda



PARTNERS PrEP STUDY

□ FEM-PrEP

- 3,900 high risk women, Phase 3, FTC/TDF use
- Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe



□ CDC 4370

- Phase 2/3 of daily TDF in IDU, Thailand



□ IPM 009A and 009B

- Planned Phase 3 DPV ring, sub-Saharan Africa



Planning for What's Next



Efficacy vs. Effectiveness



WHO/UNAIDS Consultation



□ Purpose

- Consensus plan to map next steps for regulatory approval of TFV gel following CAPRISA 004

□ Next steps defined

- Confirmatory Phase 2B/3 studies - BAT 24 strategy
- Phase 3B/4, implementation science studies - assessing models for health service implementation
- Phase 1 and 2 safety studies in adolescents, pregnancy, HBV



FACTS 001



- South African consortium of researchers formed following CAPRISA 004 results
- Planned Phase 3 study of BAT 24 regimen
- 3,150 HIV-negative, sexually active women, **16-30** years old
- 7 sites in South Africa
- Safety and effectiveness of TFV gel for protection against both HIV and HSV-2
- 2000 w-y of safety data on TFV gel in a 24-month trial

CONRAD/FDA Meeting

CONRAD
Leaders in Reproductive Health and HIV Prevention



- Normally, two well-controlled Phase 3 studies for standard regulatory approval
 - using drug formulation and dosing schedule requested for approval
- 3000 w-y safety needed for TFV gel NDA
- FDA to review TFV gel dossier under “fast-track”
- Pregnancy, adolescence, post-menopausal data a priority
- Both CAPRISA 004 and VOICE as pivotal trials despite different dosing strategies

Civil Society Consultation



- ***Next Steps for ARV-Based Prevention:
A Civil Society Consultation on
Follow-up Research***
- January 17-18, 2011, Johannesburg
- Forum to discuss challenges and opportunities
- Consultation to inform follow-up protocol to VOICE

CAPRISA 008



- Planned Phase 3B, two-arm, open-label randomized trial
 - **Control Arm:** CAPRISA clinics, monthly provision & monitoring, former CAPRISA 004 participants
 - **Intervention Arm:** Public sector family planning services, 2-3 monthly provision & monitoring, research naïve
- Feasibility and effectiveness of providing TFV gel in clinical setting
- 700 women (urban and rural)
- Study duration up to 30 months

Partners Follow-up Study



PARTNERS PrEP STUDY

- Observational, open-label, prospective cohort
- Partners PrEP + additional naïve couples
- TDF or FTC/TDF decision pending results
- Uptake, adherence, retention, risk perception/ behaviors, monthly vs. quarterly HIV testing
- Ancillary: safety in pregnancy and BF
- Demonstrate deliverability in a non-clinical trial setting

iPrEx OLE

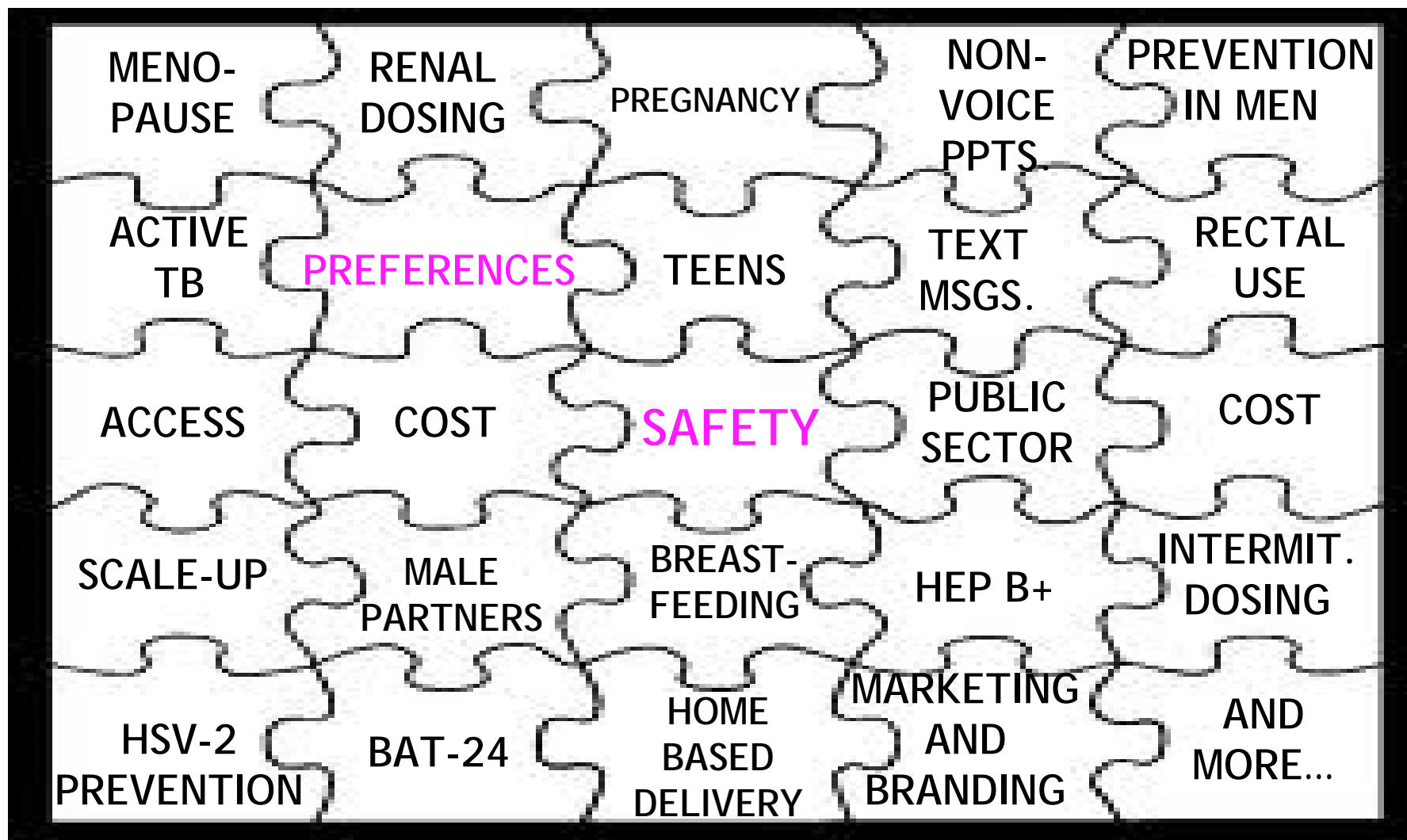
- Intracellular drug almost never detected in iPrEx seroconverters – key finding r/t adherence
- Open label extension – roll over from active arm
 - **Can PrEP education increase adherence?**
 - Additional safety data on long-term PrEP use
- Information about PrEP efficacy might decrease perception of HIV risk
- Risk compensation/increased risk behavior
 - decreased use of condoms or more partners
- Information about PrEP safety and efficacy may increase pill use, drug exposure

Next steps after VOICE



- VOICE – necessarily intense monitoring
- Public sector – research-style regimen of labs/exams not sustainable
- Can we make safety monitoring more sustainable without compromising safety?
- How might women approach decisions about product use if more than one effective method of HIV prevention is available?

It's a giant puzzle!



MTN-018 (CHOICE)

- Phase 3B, open-label, multi-site, randomized
 - Monthly f/u vs.
 - Quarterly f/u
- Potential study products (pending VOICE results)
 - Tenofovir gel, Truvada tab and/or TDF tab
- Former VOICE sites
- HIV-, healthy population
 - ~ 4000 former VOICE participants
 - ~ 300 research-naïve participants
- Protocol version 0.4, PSRC first review 15 March

Opportunities in CHOICE



- In context of monthly vs. quarterly visits
 - Understand product use, safety and risk behaviors in healthy HIV- women
 - Investigate validity of algorithm to identify acute seroconversion
- If both oral and topical products in CHOICE
 - Opportunity to let women choose
 - Product switching
- Pregnancy and BF substudies planned



CHOICE Timeline

2010

- MTN EC approved concept
- Draft circulated, community consultation

2011

- Protocol consultation w/ advocates
- Protocol development & DAIDS approval

2012

- *Prepare for possible implementation*
- *Close f/u in VOICE, analyze results*

2013

- *Final IRB approvals*
- *Open for accrual*

Food for thought

- Exciting time in HIV prevention research
- Many critical questions will remain after approval and registration of new products
- Public health impact driven more by coverage and use than by absolute level of effectiveness
- Phase 3B studies like CHOICE – key role in capacity to gain additional safety data for licensure and inform implementation

Thank you



Committed to Having Options for
Interventions to Control the Epidemic





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