

Providing Products after Trials: Learning from our Stakeholders

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Presentation outline

- Dapivirine Ring Licensure program
- Open label Extension Studies (OLE)
- Civil society engagement in MTN-025 and IPM 032 development
- What did we learn?
- Country context and Research
- Conclusion

Dapivirine Ring Licensure Program

IPM 027

The Ring Study

Long-term safety and efficacy study

- 1950 participants, ongoing (2012-2016) in Africa

MTN-020

ASPIRE

Safety and efficacy study

- 2629 participants, ongoing (2012-2015) in Africa

Additional safety studies

- Drug-drug interaction (completed)
- Male condom functionality (data analysis)
- Female condom functionality (data analysis)
- Extended use PK (data analysis)
- Safety in women >45 (ongoing)
- Safety in adolescents (ongoing)

Open Label Extension Studies



- Although it may be 12-18 months until we know whether or not the ring is effective, we need to plan for possible success now
- If the ring is effective, our goal will be to provide former participants access to the ring as soon as possible
- The proposed open-label trials that would follow ASPIRE and the Ring study if the ring is found to be effective are:

- MTN-025 or **HOPE** for **ASPIRE** participants

HOPE
Out of ASPIRE, there is HOPE

ASPIRE

Study to Prevent Infection
with a Ring for Extended Use

- IPM 032 for participants in



MTN-025 and IPM 032

Results of ASPIRE and The Ring Study are expected late 2015/2016

- Women will be contacted about MTN-025 or IPM 032 after trial sites receive necessary approvals
- All women who are eligible to enroll will be able to use the dapivirine ring – there is no placebo ring
- MTN-025 and IPM 032 are both designed to learn more about the safety and adherence of the ring
 - Women will be randomly assigned to either monthly or quarterly follow-up visits for the year they are in the study
 - Women enrolling later in the study will be able to use the ring for the length of time that the study remains open

Why two different schedules?

Consider the “real world”

- Monthly visits may be too burdensome for both women and health care providers
- Less frequent visits would be optimal but it's important to know that this schedule would not compromise a woman's safety or her ability to adhere to monthly use of the ring

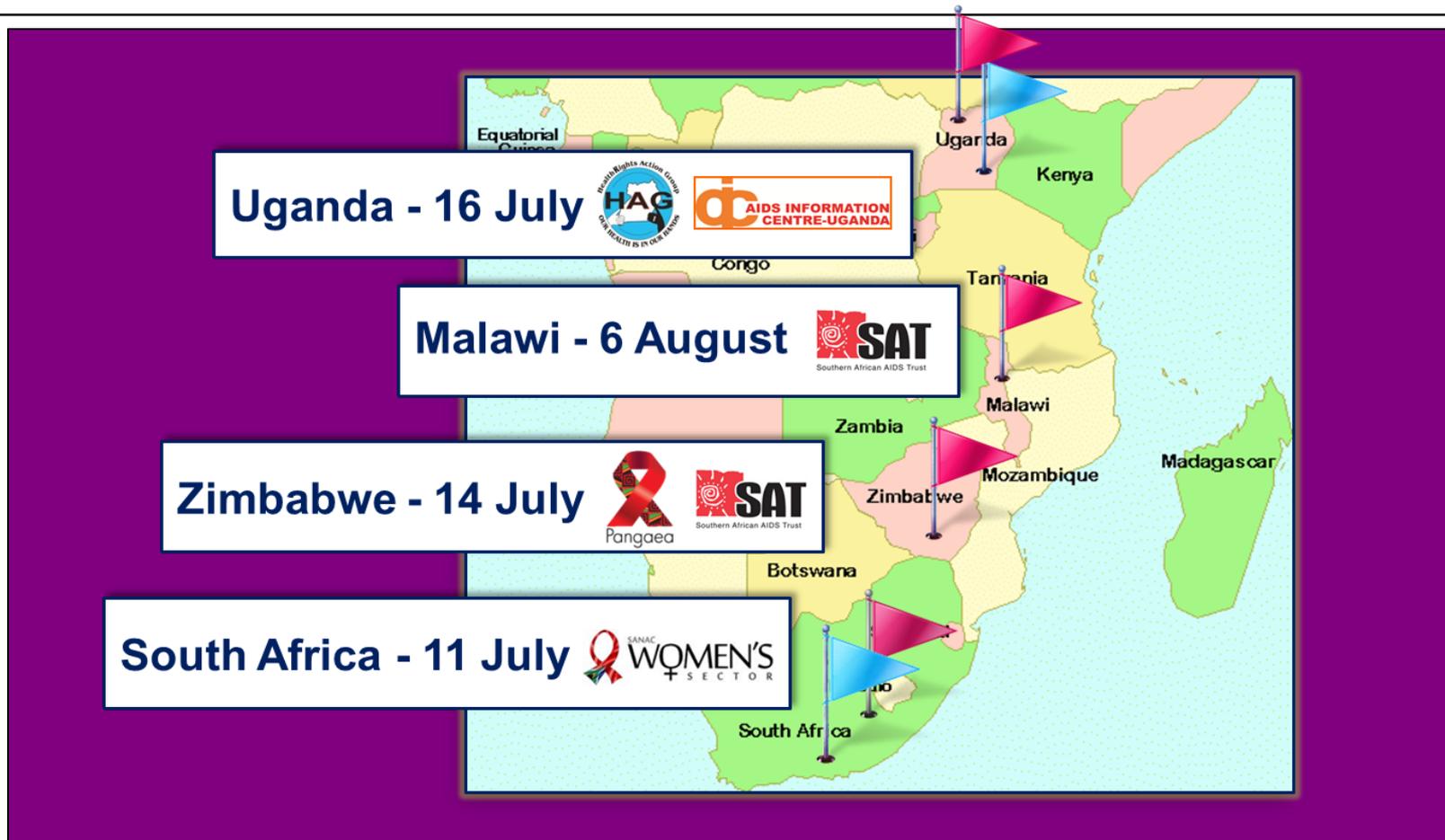
Civil society engagement in MTN-025 and IPM 032

- Consultations held in each trial site country July/August 14
- Collaboration of MTN, IPM and AVAC
- In-country planning teams with Civil Society partners
- Good Participatory Practices (GPP)

Beyond Phase III: Seeking Civil Society perspectives into next steps with the dapivirine ring for HIV prevention in women



“The 2014 Civil Society Road Show”



 Where ASPIRE is being conducted

 Where The Ring Study is being conducted

Rationale for four consultations?

- More targeted and meaningful discussion of issues most relevant to and in each country
- Broader representation from civil society
- Trial sites representatives in Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe able to participate
 - Establish a foundation for sites' continued engagement as ASPIRE (and The Ring Study) move toward completion, results dissemination and possibility of MTN-025 and IPM 032



Consultation attendee trying ring insertion using a pelvic model

Objectives of the Consultations

- Provide overview of dapivirine ring and trial updates
- Obtain stakeholder feedback on MTN-025 and IPM-032 designs and issues around implementation
- Build understanding of what an OLE is and is not, and the process to get there
 - Why we are planning ahead – i.e., if ring is effective, hope to shorten the gap between parent trial and respective OLE
- Build understanding of regulatory process and IPM's licensure strategy
- Provide platform for discussion of country-specific challenges and opportunities

Beyond Phase III:

Seeking Civil Society perspectives on next steps with the dapivirine ring for HIV prevention in women

AGENDA

Session 1: Welcome and introductions

Session 2: **What is the dapivirine ring?**

- Rationale of a ring for HIV prevention
- Overview of research leading up to ASPIRE and The Ring Study

Session 3: **Where we are today: ASPIRE and The Ring Study**

- Why two studies?
- Overview and current status of each
-

Session 4: **Research to Reality**

The big picture: The current and evolving HIV prevention landscape

- The basics: Terms, processes and more
- The regulatory pathway for the Ring
- What matters in each country : Country perspectives
 - A researchers perspective
 - An advocates perspective

Session 5: **What happens if the ring is found effective in ASPIRE and The Ring Study?**

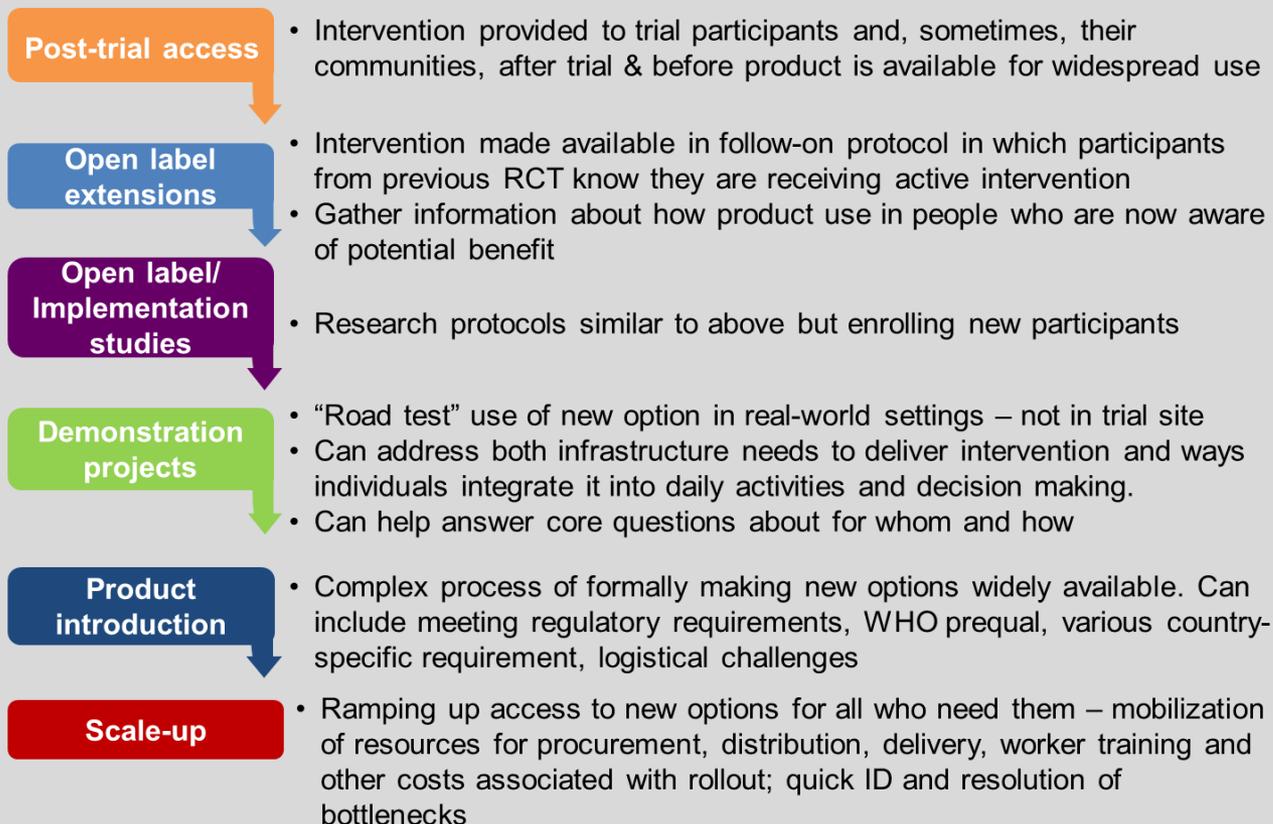
- The open-label trial – other studies, past and present
- MTN-025 – open label follow-on trial to ASPIRE
- IPM-032 – open label follow-on trial to The Ring Study
- Your opinion matters: “What do you think about...?”

Session 6: **Food for Thought: Addressing all you questions**

Close

What happens after Phase III?

From Research to Rollout



“What do you think about...?”

- A key feature of agenda – discussion followed by polling
- Automated Response System (ARS) used in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Uganda; In Malawi, voting was done by show of hands
- Themes of questions:
 - HIV testing and safety monitoring
 - Adherence counseling and support
 - Reimbursement of participants
 - Level of effectiveness needed
 - Pregnant and breastfeeding women



Participants poll using an ARS

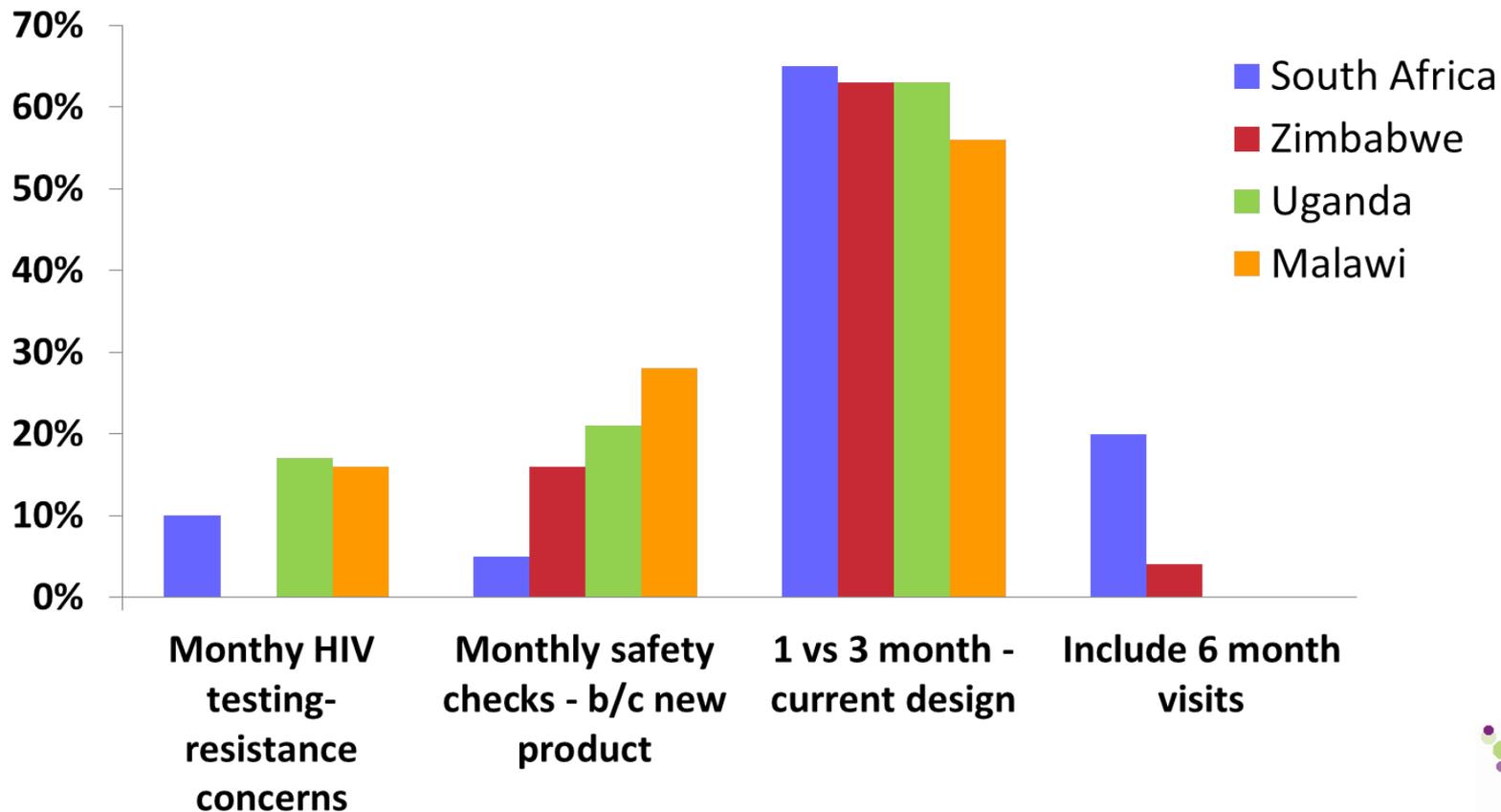
HIV testing and safety monitoring

What kind of schedule of visits for safety monitoring and HIV testing should MTN-025 and IPM 032 evaluate?

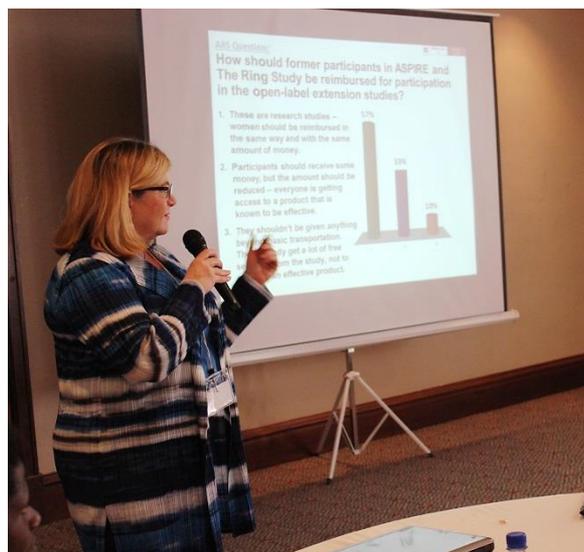
1. I am worried about resistance - women should be HIV-tested monthly even if they are in the group making quarterly clinic visits.
2. This is a new product – that’s why all women should have monthly safety checks.
3. Stick to the current design – 1 vs 3 month – because that makes the most scientific sense. We shouldn’t go too far too fast. We can look at other schedules in demonstration projects.
4. You should look at 6-month intervals because that is more likely to be what happens when rings are made available.

What kind of schedule of visits for safety monitoring and HIV testing?

► Based on these results, no changes to the protocol were made



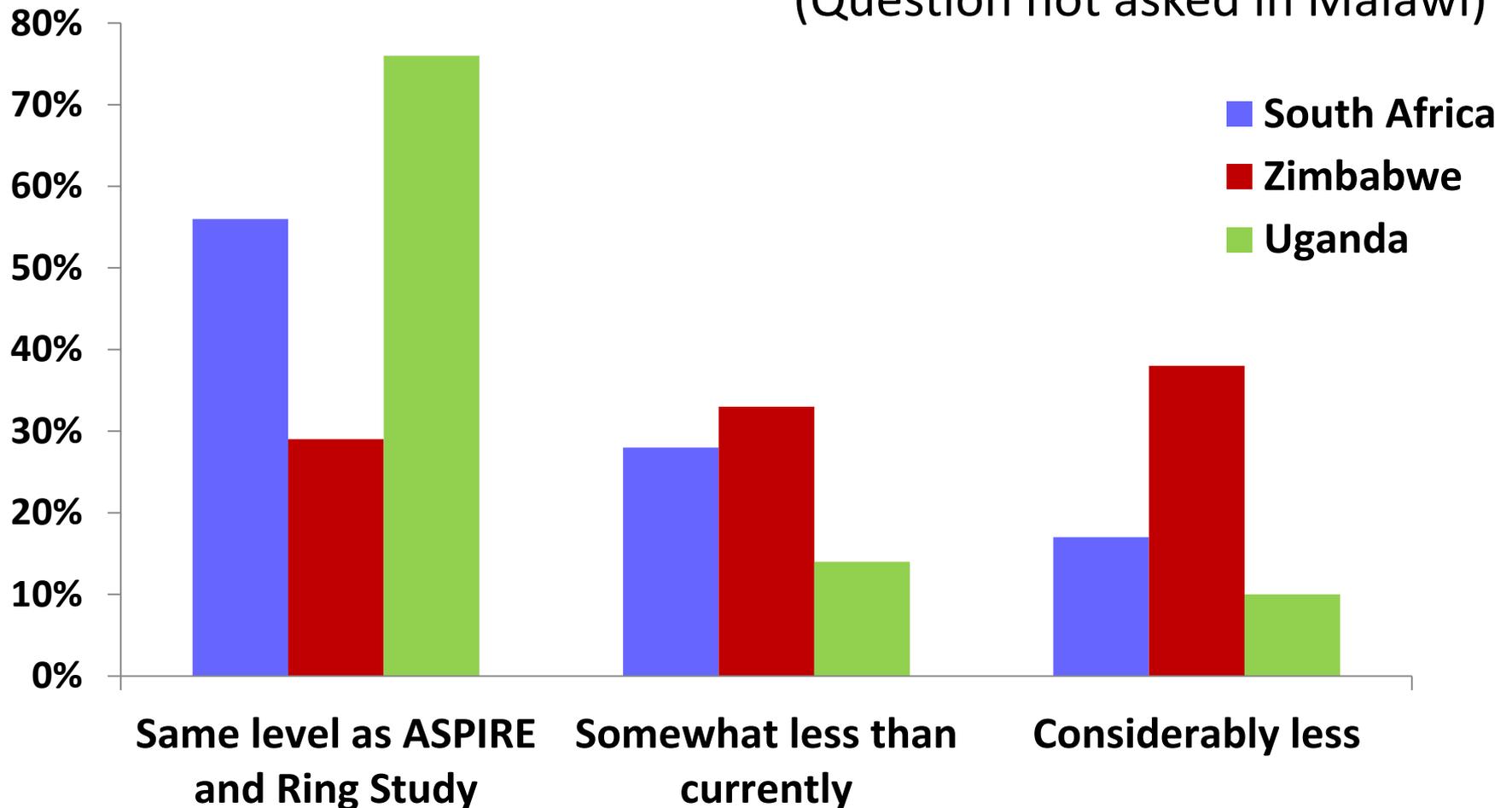
“What do you think about...?”



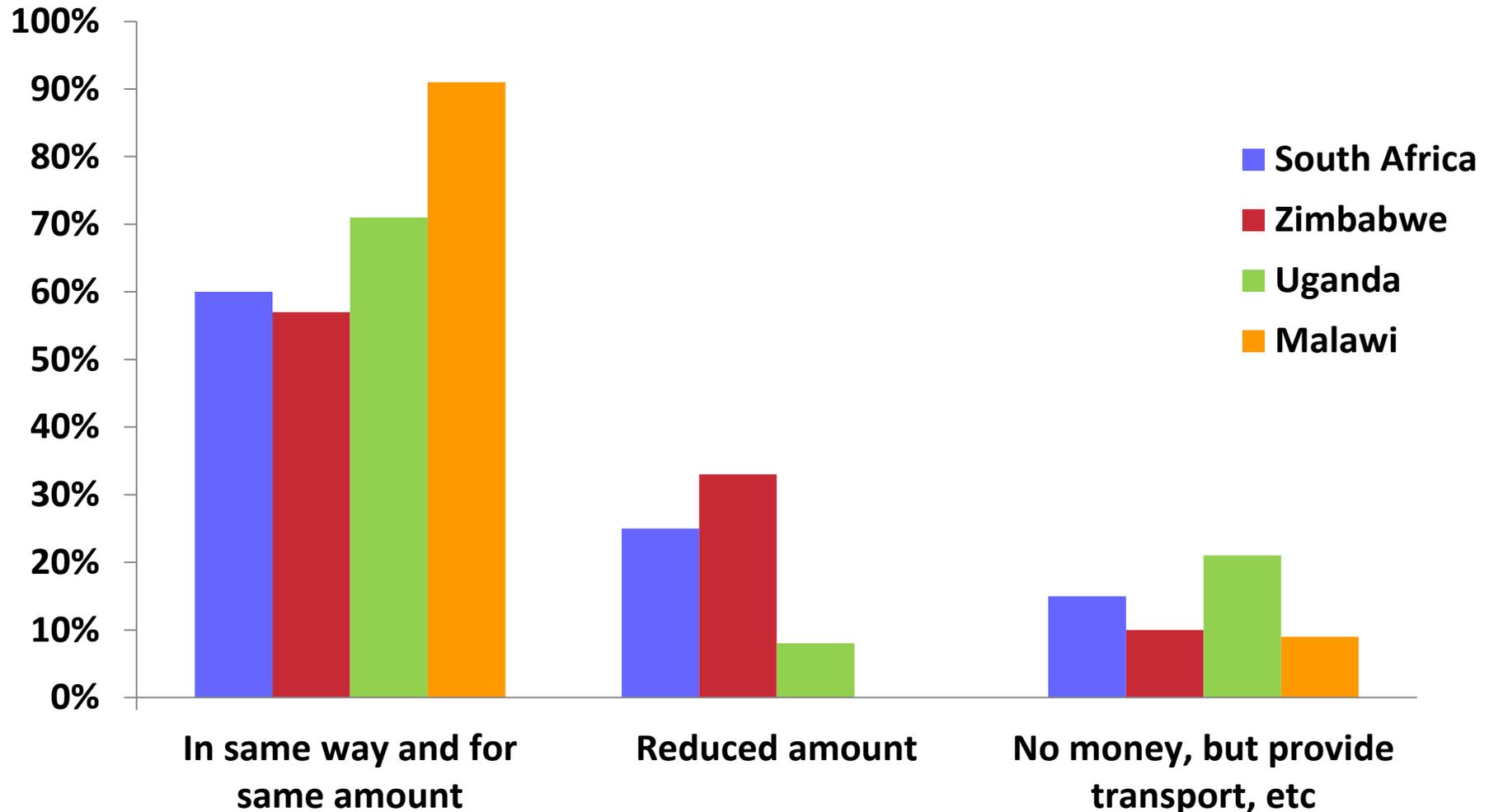
- Most participants felt that current level of adherence counseling and support should continue in MTN-025
- Majority of participants were in favor of current reimbursement structure for study participation
- Clear support for studies in pregnant and breastfeeding women and strong belief that African women would want a dual purpose HIV prevention/contraceptive ring

To what extent should site staff focus on ensuring women use and keep the ring in place each month?

(Question not asked in Malawi)



How should former participants in ASPIRE and The Ring Study be reimbursed for participation in the open-label extension studies?



What else did we learn?



- Concerns about:
 - storing rings for 3-months follow-up visits
 - stigma impacting ring use
 - risk compensation

- Interest in different populations:
 - younger women
 - women with disabilities
 - sex workers



Country context and Research

- Civil society wants to help and support the finding of a solution
- Understanding of research differs greatly by country
- Increasing rates of sexual transmission of HIV among young women
- Crowded clinical research environment
- Changing social factors that drive the HIV epidemic
- Challenging legal environments in some countries
- Competing public health needs: policy makers concerned about budgets and cost issues

But we have HOPE!



“This is a very good process that the study team has embarked on because post trial access is very critical to the study participants as they await policy regulations and roll out of the product to the rest of the population.”

-Uganda meeting participant

Summary and conclusions

- In-country civil society consultations were true collaborations
- Enthusiasm about ring and Phase III trials progress
- MTN-025 and IPM 032 primary objectives and design validated
- Support studies in pregnant and breastfeeding women
- Conversations continue in each country

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Thank you

