

# **Un an d'épidémie de maladie à virus Ebola en Afrique de l'Ouest**

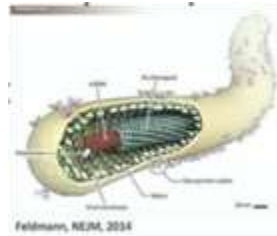
Point d'étape au 27 Mars 2015

**Denis MALVY**

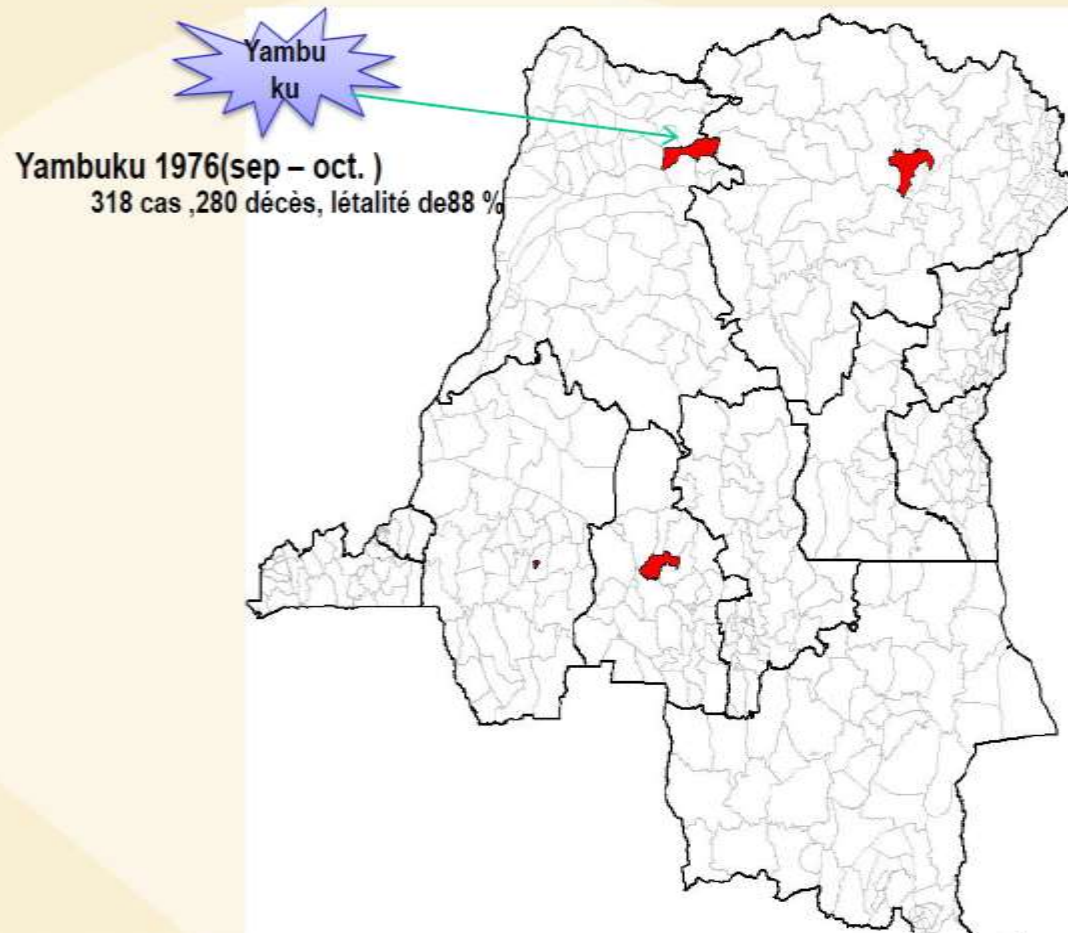
*Service des Maladies Infectieuses et Tropicales,  
CHU de Bordeaux & INSERM 897, Université de Bordeaux*

***Pas de conflits d'intérêt***





*"The feeling was overpowering. Ebola is like a sickness from a different planet. It comes with so much pain."*  
 - SALOME KARWAH, EBOLA SURVIVOR



**Ebola river**



**Africa**

Guinea

Liberia

Ivory Coast

Gabon

Congo

Angola

South Sudan

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Kenya

Uganda

Zimbabwe

Region of current outbreaks of filovirus infections

Region of past and recent outbreaks of filovirus infections

*Bundibugyo ebolavirus*

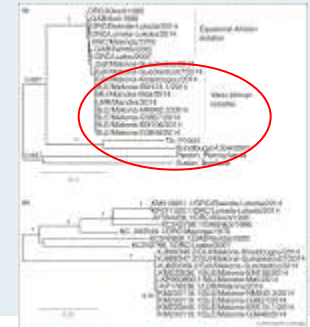
*Lake Victoria marburgvirus*

*Sudan ebolavirus*

*Tai Forest ebolavirus*

*Zaire ebolavirus*

Phylogenetic tree showing relationships between filovirus sequences. A red circle highlights a cluster of sequences.



# La transmission du virus Ebola Zaïre

**Des pathogènes très contagieux par contact**

## Transmission réservoir-homme

~ contact étroit avec sang/tissus de chauve-souris frugivore ?

## Transmission inter-humaine

~ contact étroit avec le sang, vomissures, urine, salive, sperme, larmes d'un malade ou les excréta d'un décédé

~ Nosocomiale par voie parentérale

## Transmission grand singe-homme

~ contact étroit avec sang/tissus d'un singe infecté



~ **Déforestation**, Chasse et activités forestières  
~ Manipulation et dépeçage viande de brousse

~ Soins aux malades  
~ Rites funéraires  
~ Vie quotidienne/familiale  
~ Transmission liée au soin

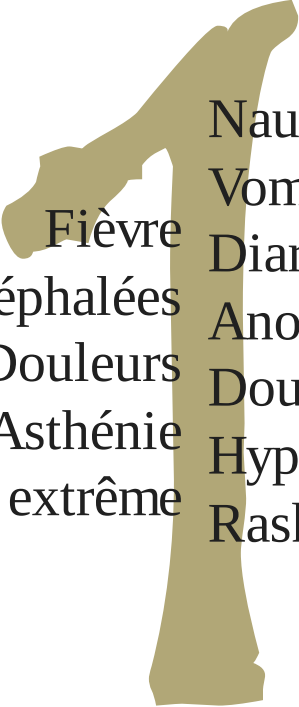


Nécessité d'un contact physique proche pour la transmission inter-humaine

# Tableau clinique de la fièvre hémorragique à virus Ebola

**Incubation:** 3 à 21 jours  
4 – 7 jours le plus souvent

**Une évolution biphasique**



Fièvre  
Céphalées  
Douleurs  
Asthénie  
extrême

Nausées  
Vomissements  
Diarrhée  
Anorexie  
Douleurs abdom.  
Hyperémie conj.  
Rash cutané



Méléna  
Hématurie  
Gingivorragie  
Hématémèse  
Epistaxis

Saignements  
Hémoptysie  
Anurie  
Hoquet

Méléna  
Hématurie  
Selles sanglantes  
hémoptysie

**Forme sévère**

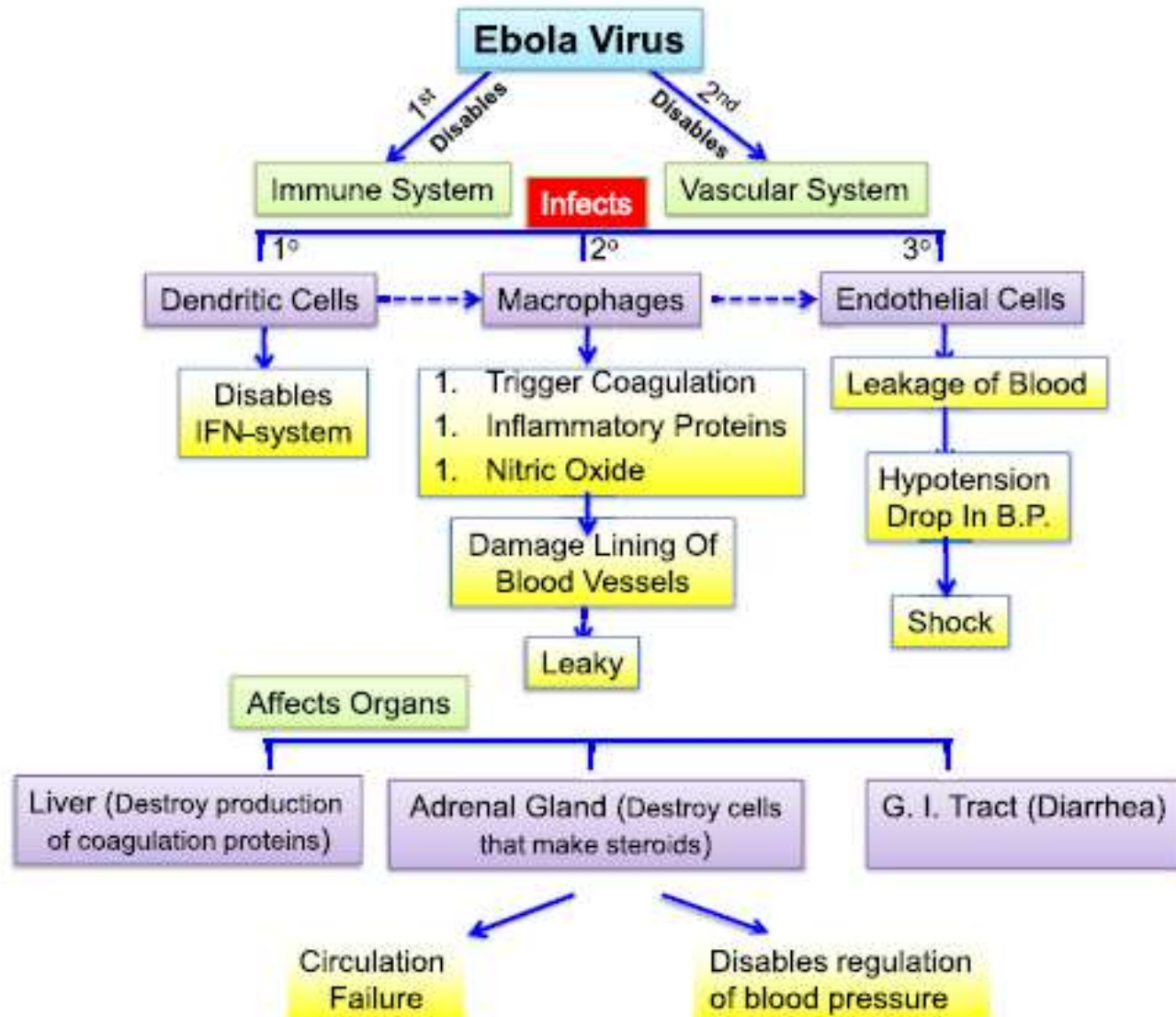
Défaillance  
d'organe, choc



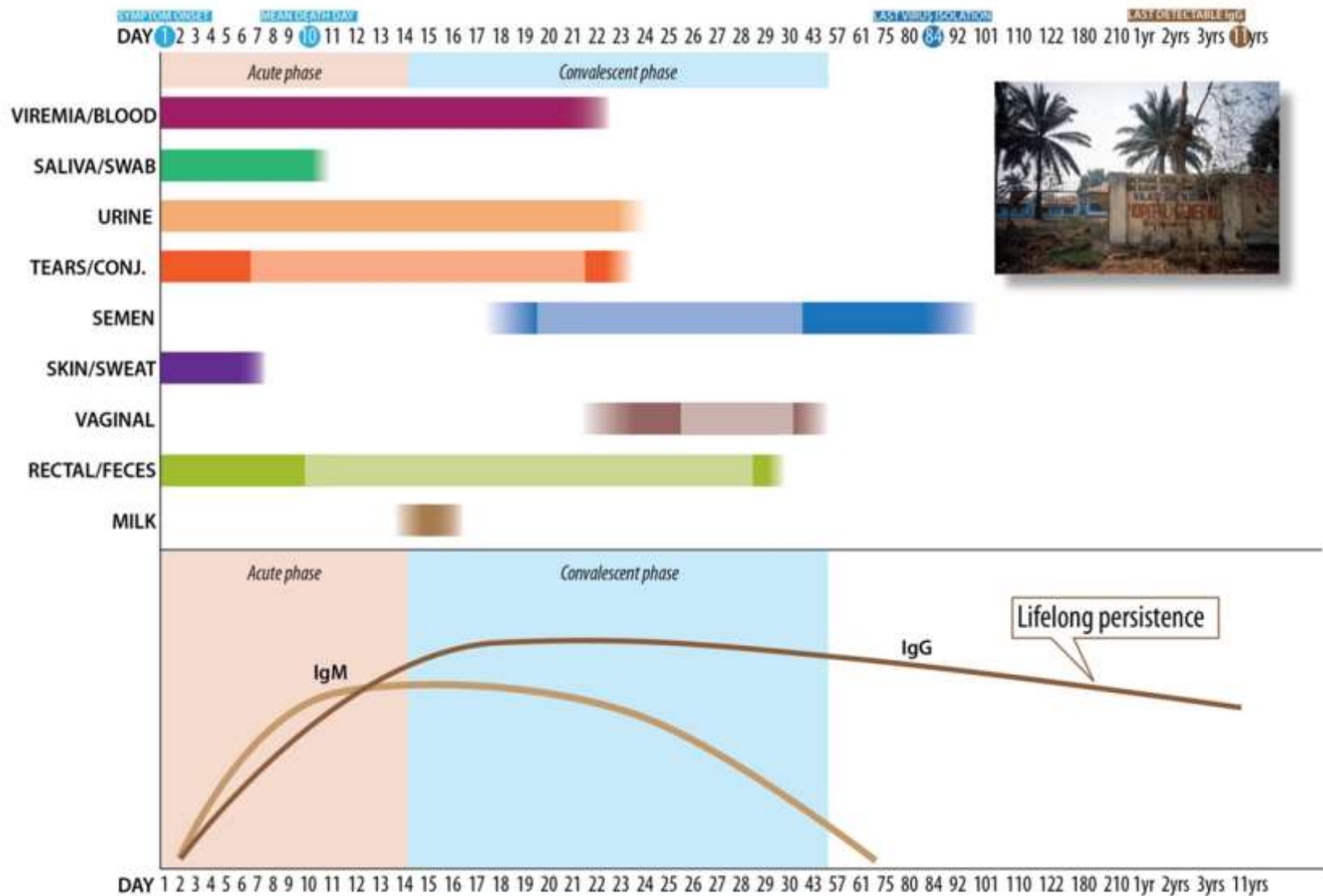
6-14 jours

**Forme résolutive**

Complications  
tardives  
Pathologies  
sociales  
(stigmatisation)



# Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever



# **Pourquoi cette épidémie est différente des précédentes**

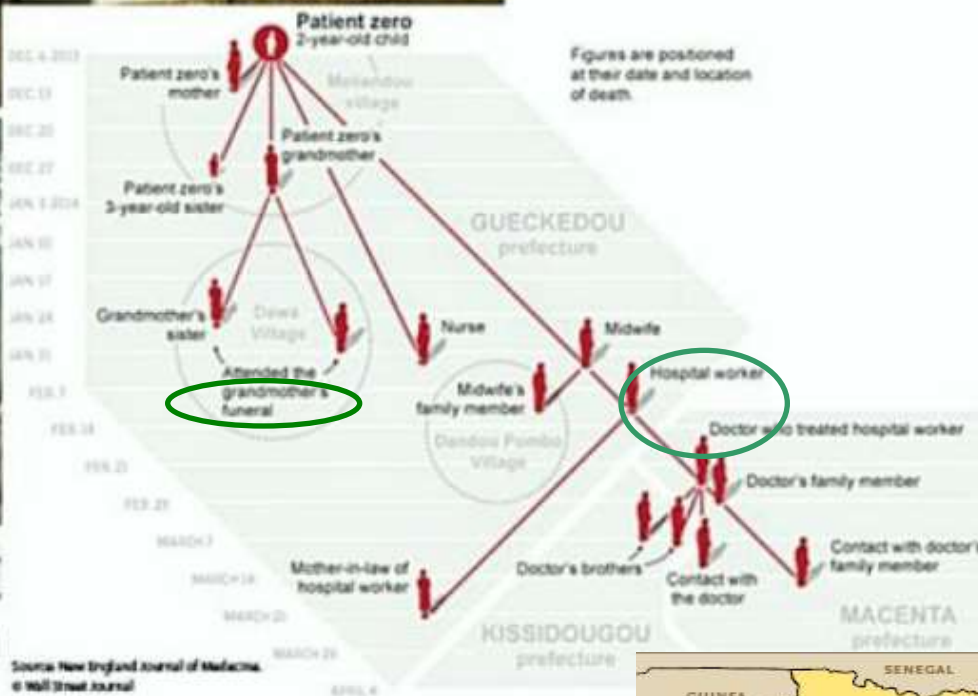
- **Nombre de cas très important:**  
> 24 623 (dont 10 169 décès au 01/03/2015)
- **Durée prolongée:** plus de un an
- **Extension à plusieurs pays** d'Afrique de l'Ouest
- **Circulation virus dans zones urbaines**  
plus difficiles à surveiller
- **Débordement des structures sanitaires**  
locales et des ONG spécialisées

A



Figure 3. Melandou and the burnt tree that housed a bat colony.  
A: The village of Melandou.  
B-C: The burnt tree (top) and the arrow points at a dead bat (bottom).

Saez, EMBO Molecu



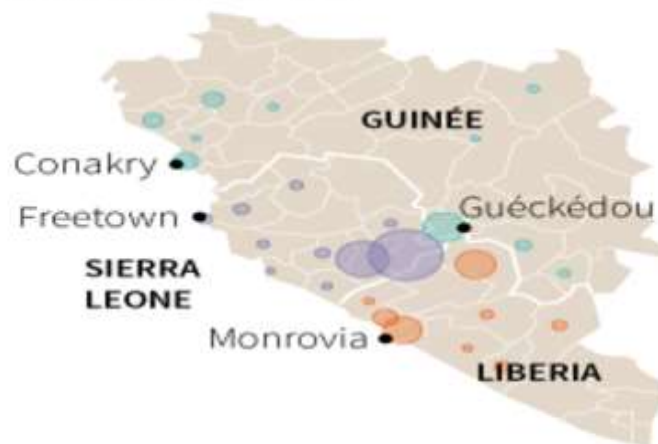
NOMBRE MOYEN DE CAS PAR SEMAINE, PAR DISTRICT 5 20 50

Du 30 décembre 2013 au 4 mai 2014



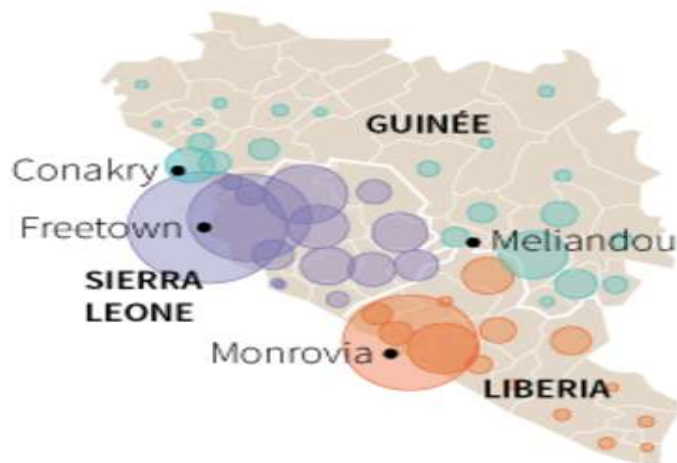
L'épidémie aurait débuté en décembre dans le village guinéen de Meliandou, près de la frontière avec le Liberia et la Sierra Leone.

Du 5 mai au 3 août 2014



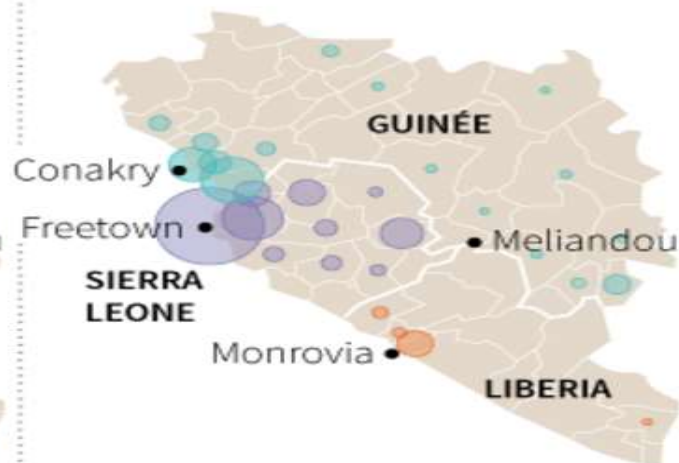
A partir de l'épicentre de Guéckédou d'autres foyers de cas surgissent très à distance et touchent les trois pays.

Du 4 août 2014 au 4 janvier 2015



L'OMS sonne l'alarme alors que les trois capitales sont touchées et que l'on dénombre plus de 1000 cas par semaine.

Du 5 janvier au 15 mars 2015



L'épidémie décline, mais les mouvements de population entretiennent l'épidémie, surtout en Sierra Leone.

SOURCES : OMS ; THE NEW YORK TIMES

# 3 waves = 3 missed opportunities

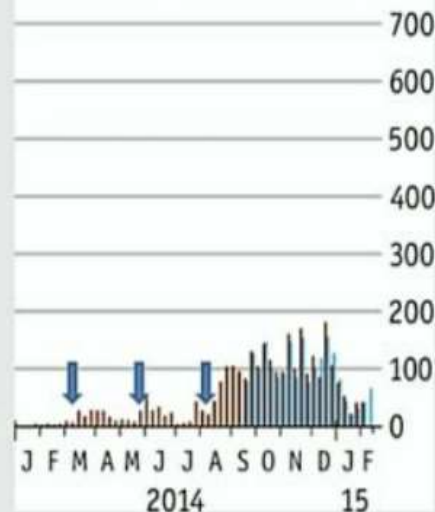
## New cases\* of Ebola infection per week

To February 8th 2015

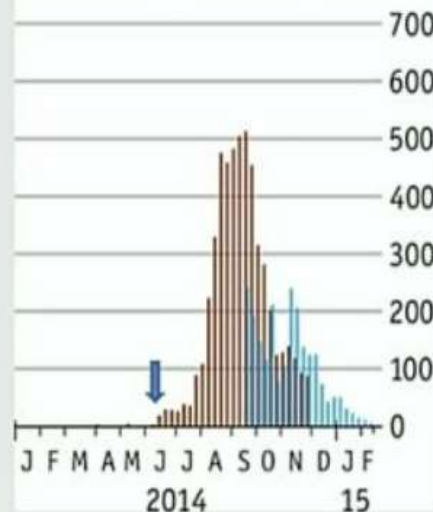
■ Patient database

■ WHO Situation Report

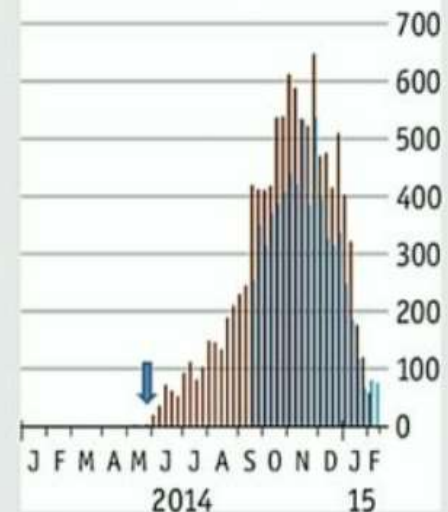
Guinea



Liberia



Sierra Leone

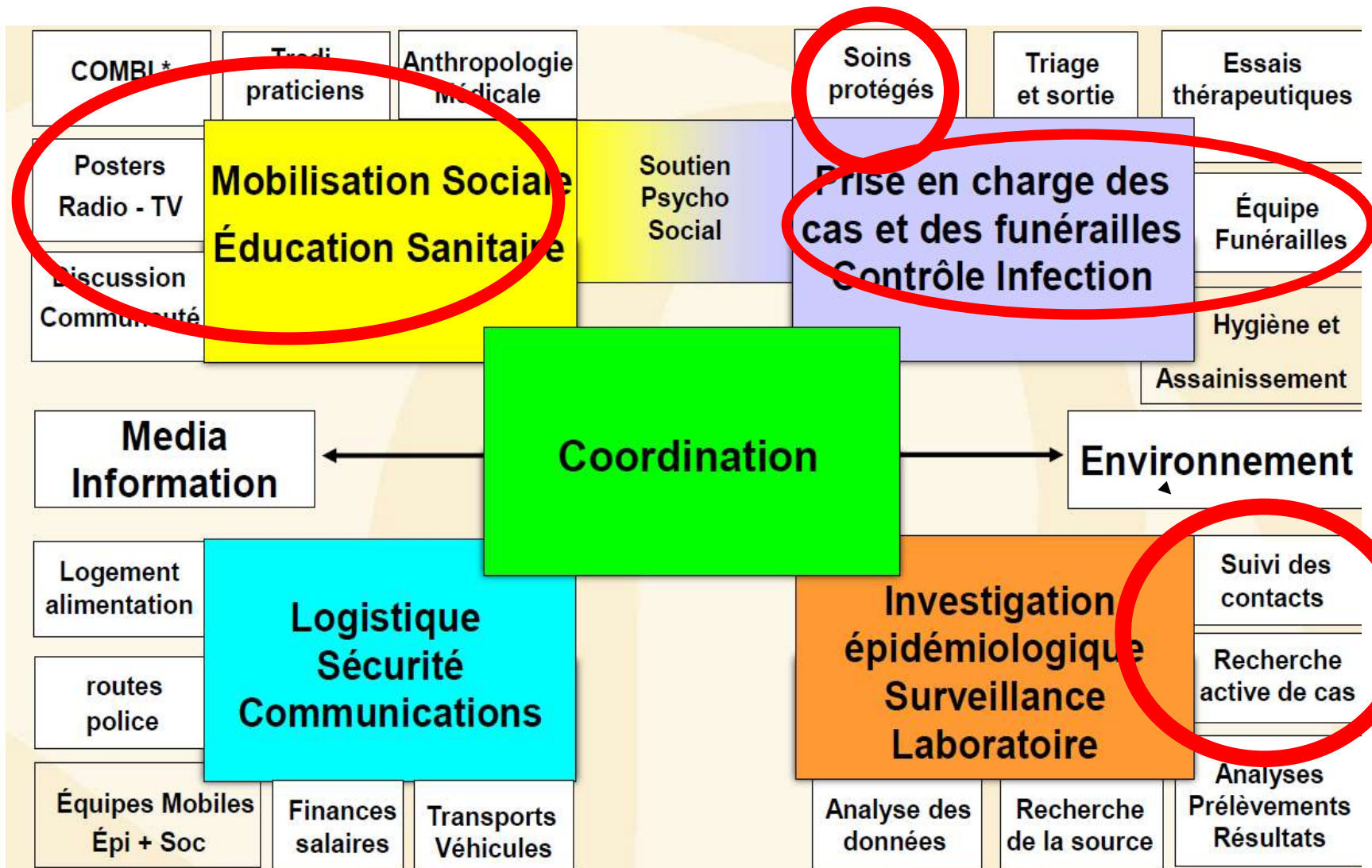


Sources: WHO

\*Confirmed and probable

# Quelques Facteurs favorisant la **diffusion** de l'épidémie

- Retard aux mesures de contrôle de l'épidémie
- **Circulation majeure des personnes (zones frontières, noeuds routiers)**
- Non confiance de la population dans les structures de santé et dans les autorités sanitaires
- **Coutumes funéraires**



# Mobilisation communautaire

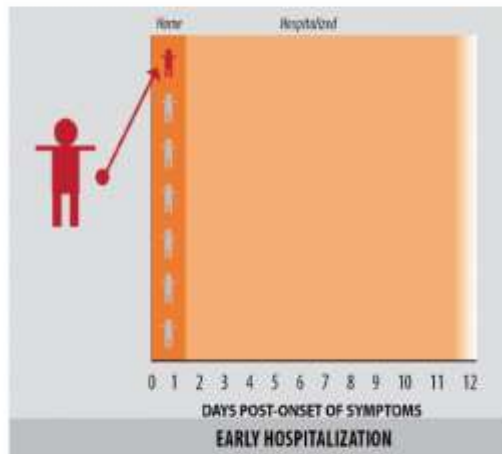
- **Relais d'information** (comités veille villageois)
- **Appui aux enfants vulnérables et personnes guéries**
- **Gestion de l'hostilité et des actes de malveillance ou stigmatisation** vis à vis des soignants et équipes de lutte (suivi, funérailles)
- **Gestion des poches de réticences 'réservoir' épidémique:** Identification communautaire des cas suspects et des contacts; notification des décès communautaires; gestion des rumeurs, dénis, réticences; surveillance des mouvements de population

# Investigation des cas et traçabilité des contacts

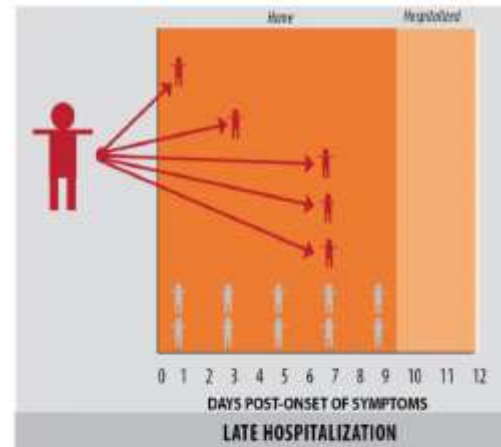
## Référence rapide (et isolement) des cas suspects

- Au fur et à mesure que le nombre de cas augmente, la transmission échappe aux seules chaînes de transmission péri-domiciliaires (cluster) et évolue de l'échelle de la concession vers la communauté (circulation occulte en population)
- Intervention rapide 'critique'
- Mars 2015:
- % nouveaux cas  
parmi contacts identifiés:  
Guinée~15%, Sierra Leone?  
Liberia 100%

***Ebola transmission dynamics:  
early hospitalization vs. late hospitalization***



**Fewer contacts  
Less risk of transmission  
Better survival**



**Multiple contacts  
High risk of transmission**

# Funérailles sécurisées

## dignes et rassurantes

- **Mesure fondamentale**  
Consommatrice de ressources  
humaines et matérielles  
(temps, véhicules)
- **Mesure difficile:** incidents avec équipes  
de sécurité
- **Mars 2015, Guinée:** ~15 enterrements non sécurisés par semaine  
60% des nouveaux décès sont communautaires (non pas en CTE)

# Soins protégés

*Personal Protective equipment (PPE)*

# Le risque de transmission aux soignants est important

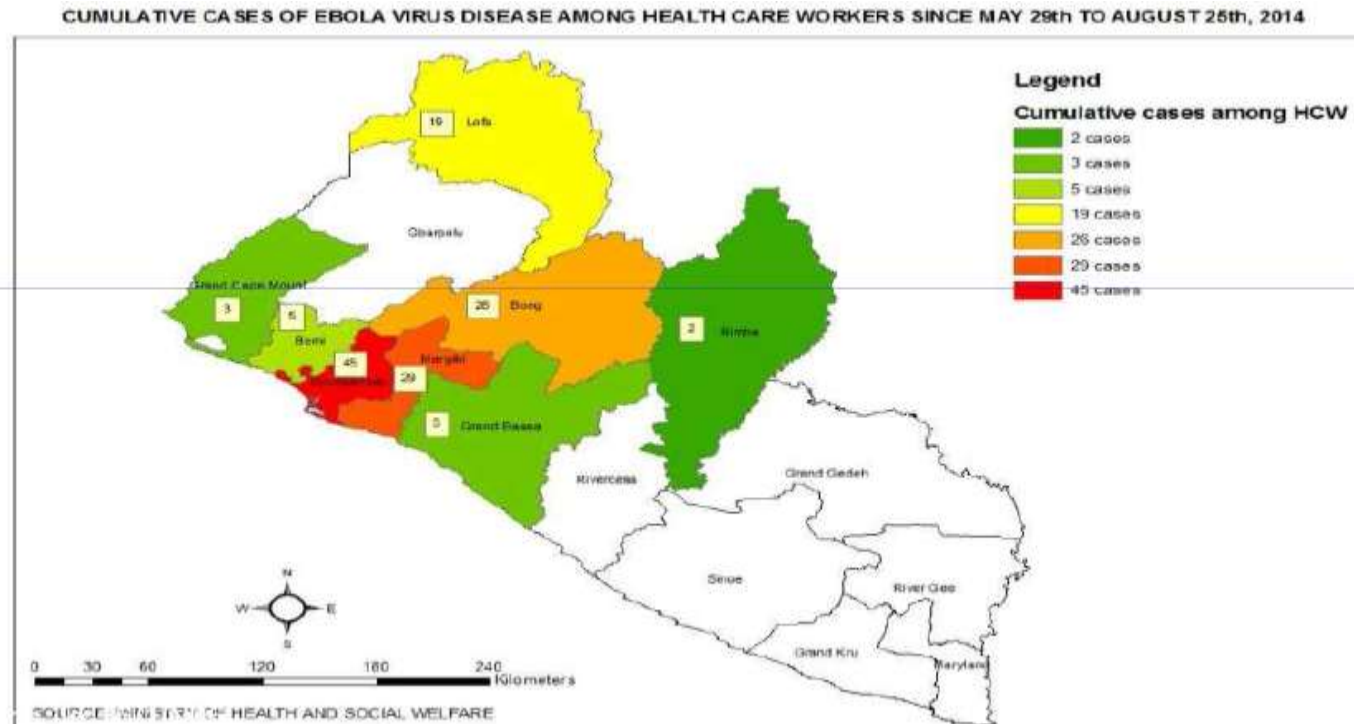
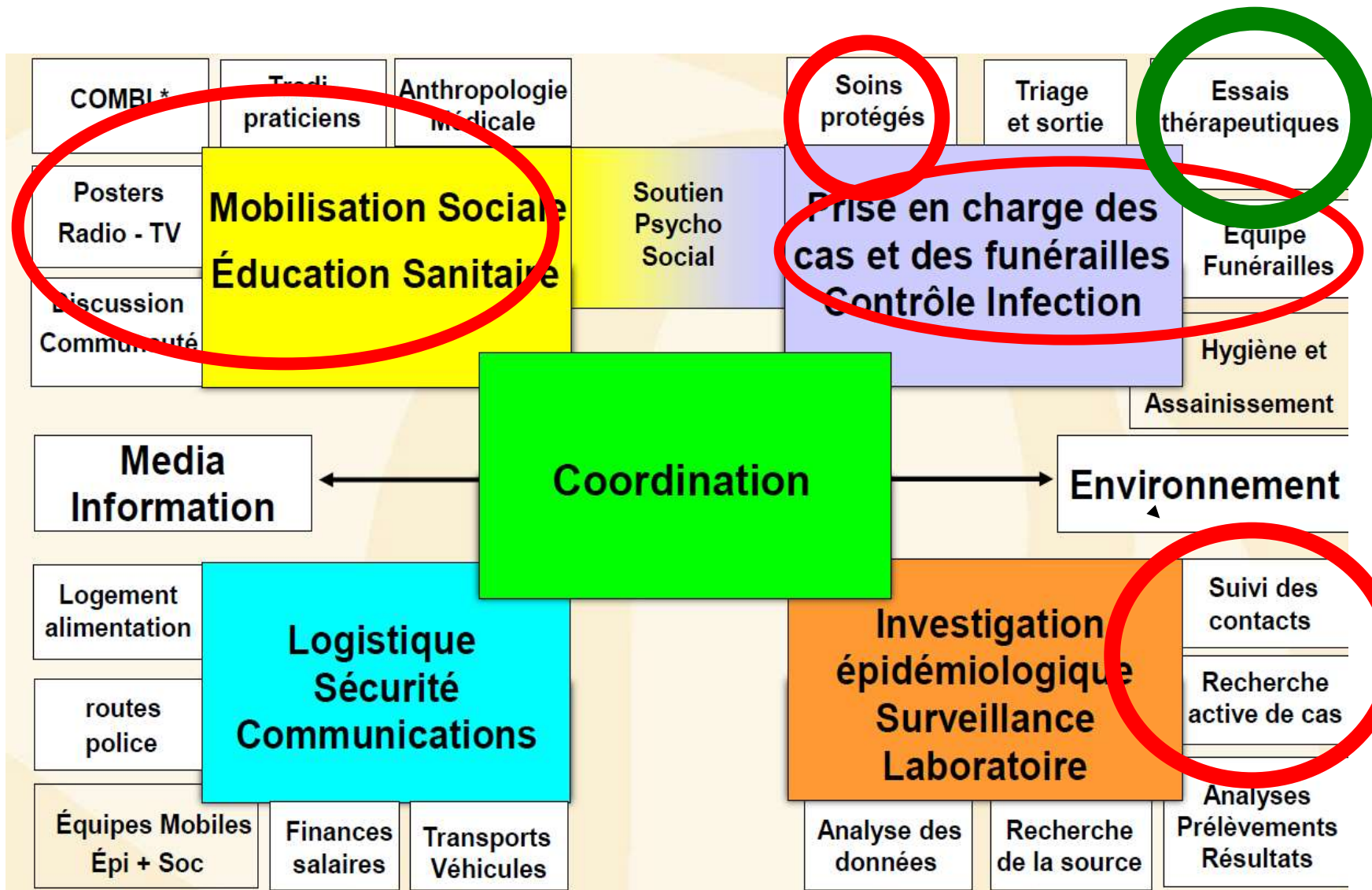


Table 3: Ebola virus disease infections in health workers in the three countries with intense transmission

| Country      | Cases | Deaths |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| Guinea       | 166   | 88     |
| Liberia      | 371   | 179    |
| Sierra Leone | 293   | 221    |
| Total        | 830   | 488    |

Data are confirmed cases and deaths only, apart from deaths in Sierra Leone, which include confirmed, probable, and suspected deaths

Source: WHO, 18 February 2015



# The two lead candidate vaccines currently under clinical evaluation

## A-rVSV-ZEBOV – recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus

The rVSV vaccine aims to induce EVD-specific immune responses.

NewLink Pharmaceuticals/Public Health Agency of Canada

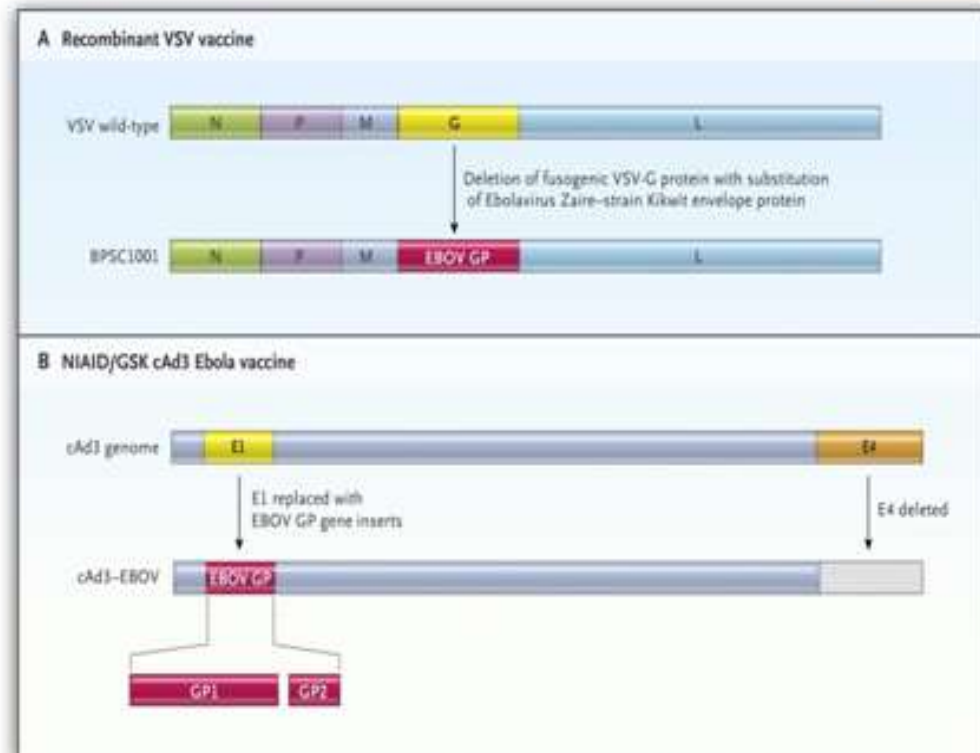
**800 vials donated to WHO by the Government of Canada**

## B -ChAd3-ZEBOV – chimpanzee adenovirus 3

Uses a chimpanzee adenovirus that does not grow, containing the gene for EVD surface protein.

GSK/NIAID

**25 000 doses by December 2014**



Kanapathipillai R et al. N Engl J Med 2014. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMp1412166

Candidate vaccines were selected on the basis of protection in nonhuman primates post-lethal challenge (100%) and availability of GMP-grade vaccine.

Additional candidate vaccines are also in the pipeline, but at a less advanced stage of development.

# Principles underlying Phase 1

- **Quality and safety were considered paramount considerations throughout evaluation**
- Safety and reactogenicity may differ between African and non-African populations
- Immunogenicity may differ between African and non-African populations
- Therefore Phase 1 data from African populations are desirable in addition to data from Europe and North America

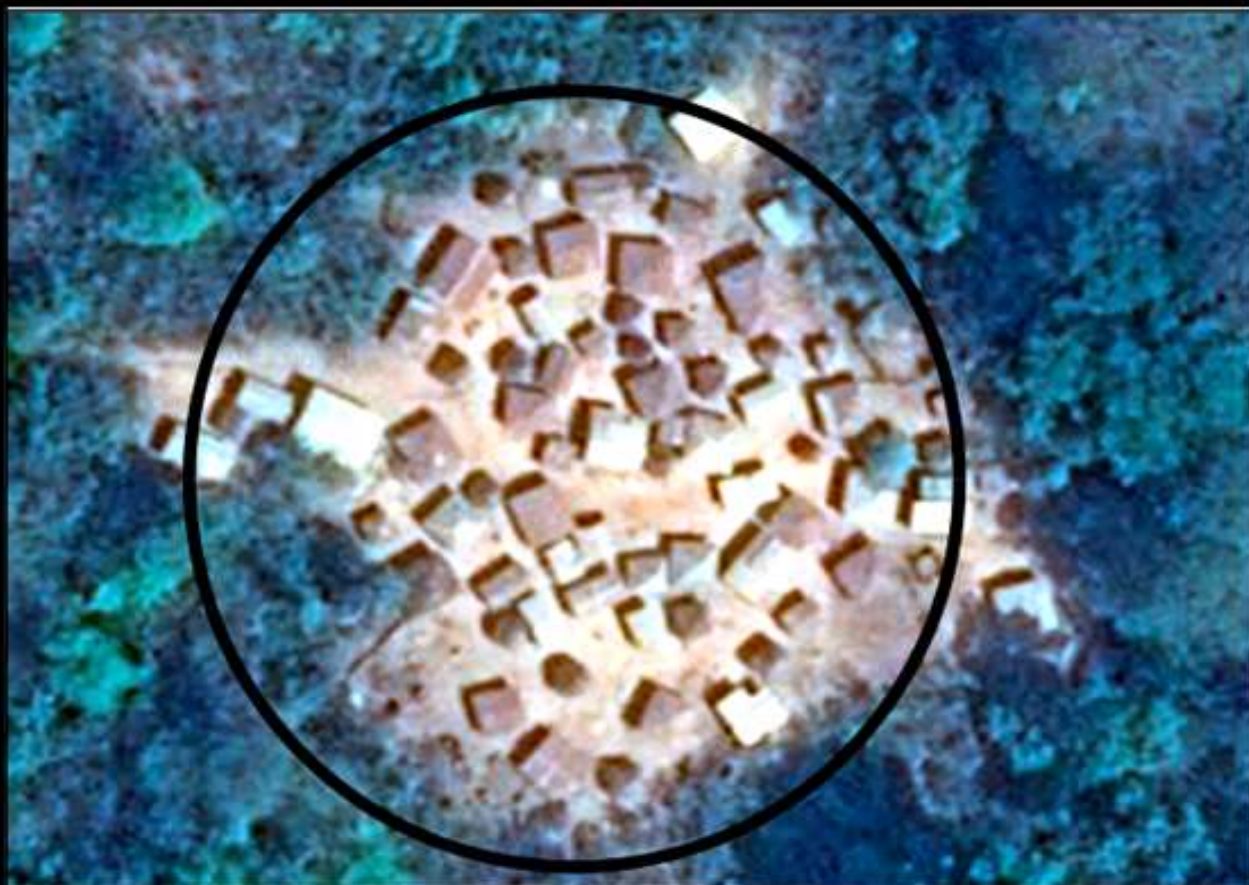
# Johnson & Johnson Phase 1 trials

---

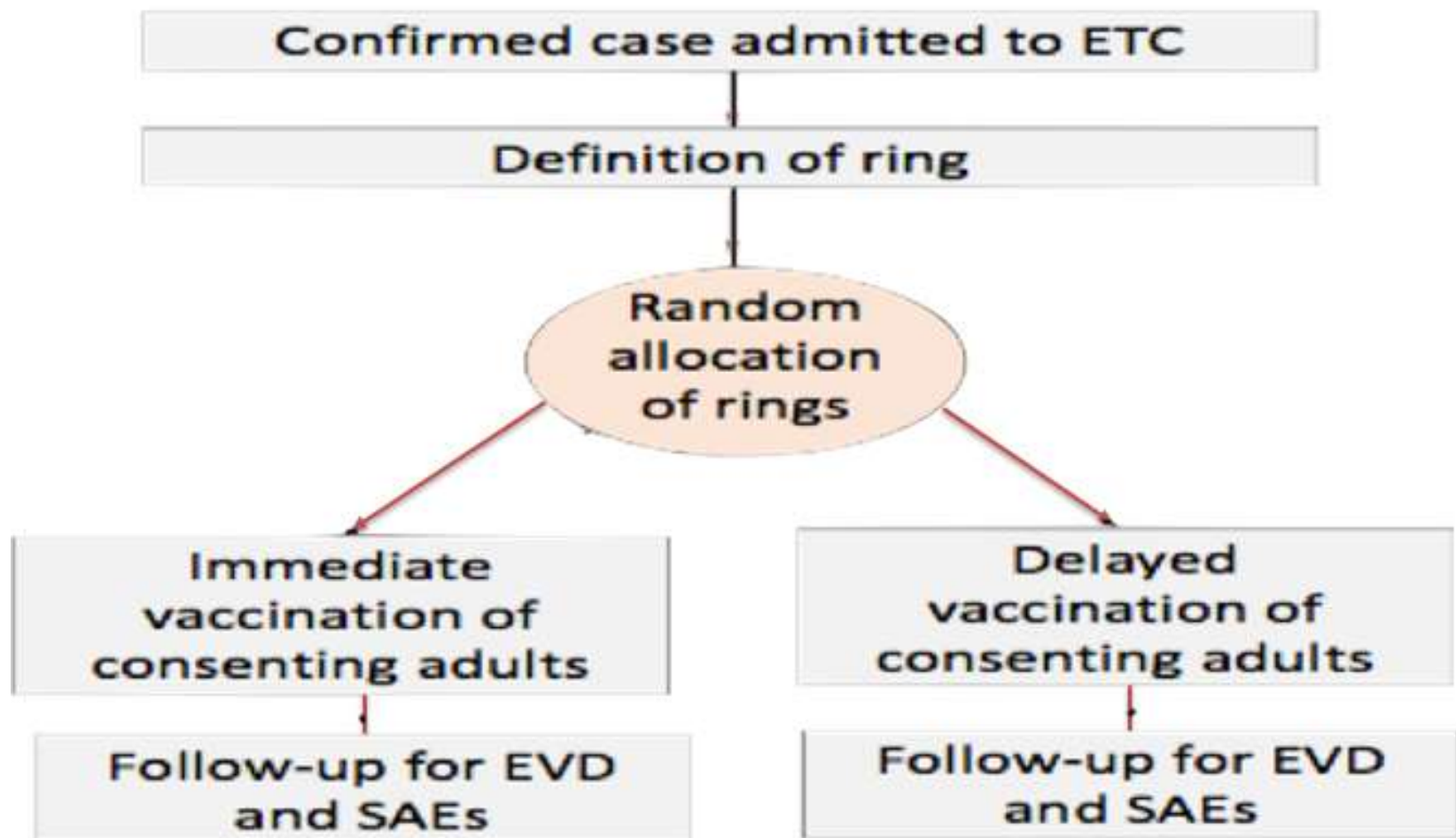
- Ad26/MVA based approach with 100% NHP efficacy after the booster dose
- First Phase 1 trial started in January 2015 in UK
- Phase 1 clinical trials planned for USA and Africa soon
- Major commitments from company for accelerated development and scaled-up manufacturing, with Phase 2-3 planned for 2015

## Phase 3 efficacy trial designs

- Liberia: Randomized controlled 3-arm trial in the community
- Sierra Leone: Stepped-wedge trial with health care workers
- Guinea: 2 protocols: Ring vaccination trial and immunization of frontline workers



**Ring vaccination study design**



**Comparison of rates of EVD**

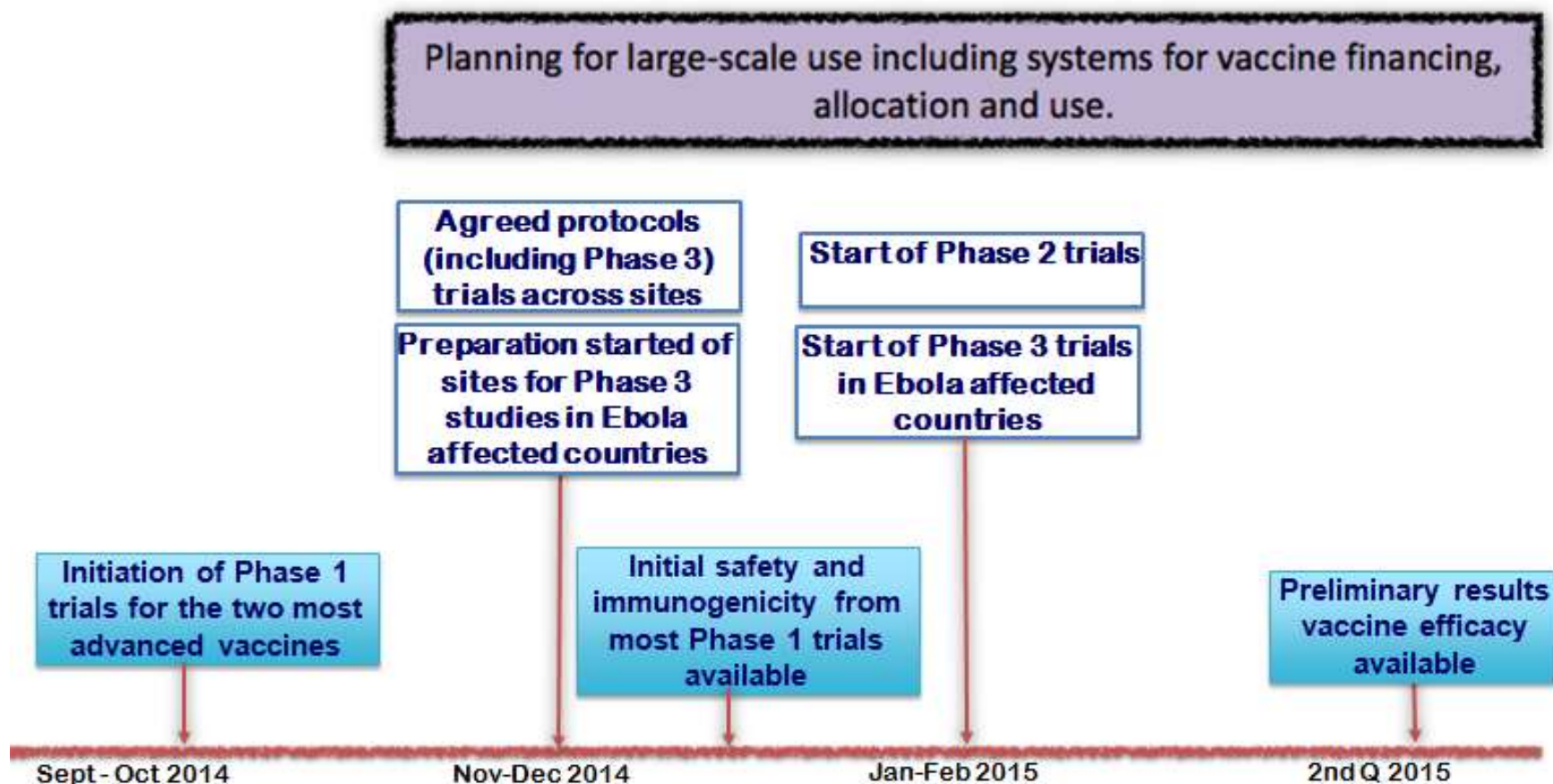
## **Un premier vaccin contre la maladie à virus Ebola est testé dans les villages affectés, un an après le début de l'épidémie, 25 mars 2015**

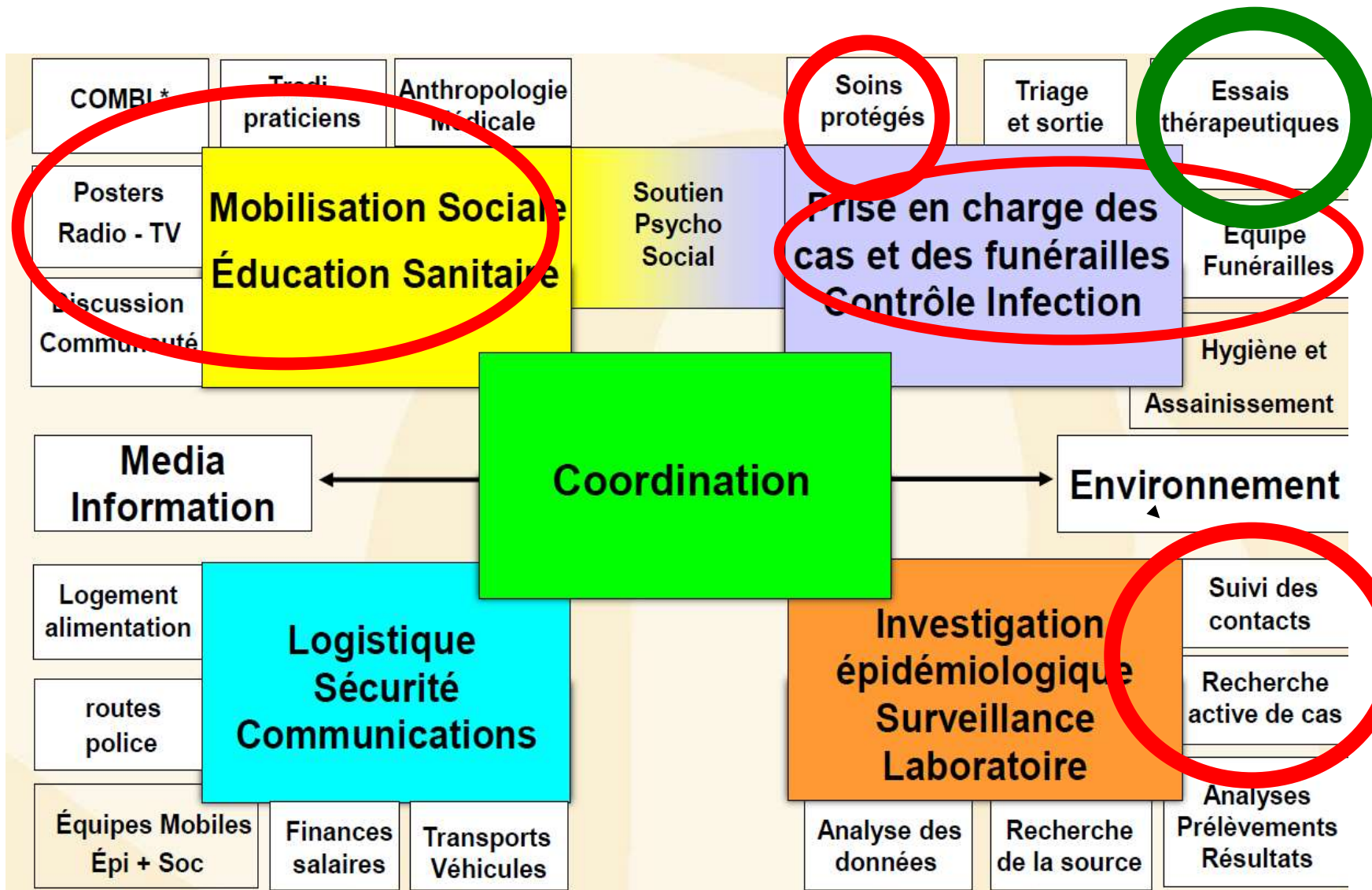
### **La vaccination dite « en ceinture » débute à Coyah, en Guinée**

**Conakry (Guinée), 25 mars 2015 (OMS):** Le Gouvernement guinéen et l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS) ont lancé hier la toute première vague d'essais cliniques d'un vaccin contre la maladie à virus Ebola dans un village touché par l'épidémie en Basse-Guinée, l'une des zones du pays où l'on trouve le plus de cas d'Ebola.

Ces tests de vaccinations dites « en ceinture » du vaccin VSV-EBOV, développé par l'Agence de la Santé Publique du Canada, ont été très bien accueillis dans un village rural de la préfecture de Coyah, où l'équipe médicale est arrivée le 23 mars...

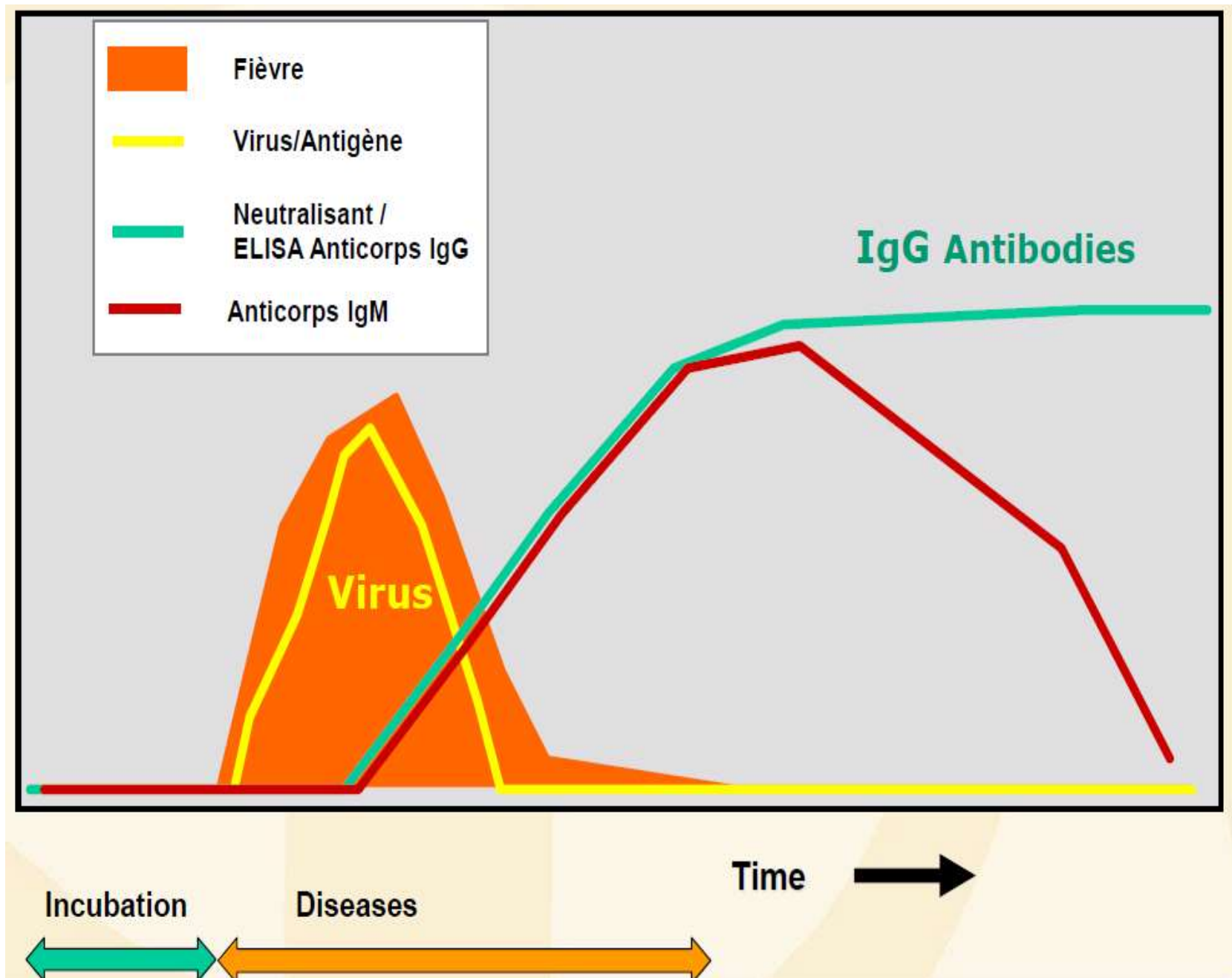
# Ebola Vaccines - Key milestones





# Traitements systématiques non spécifiques

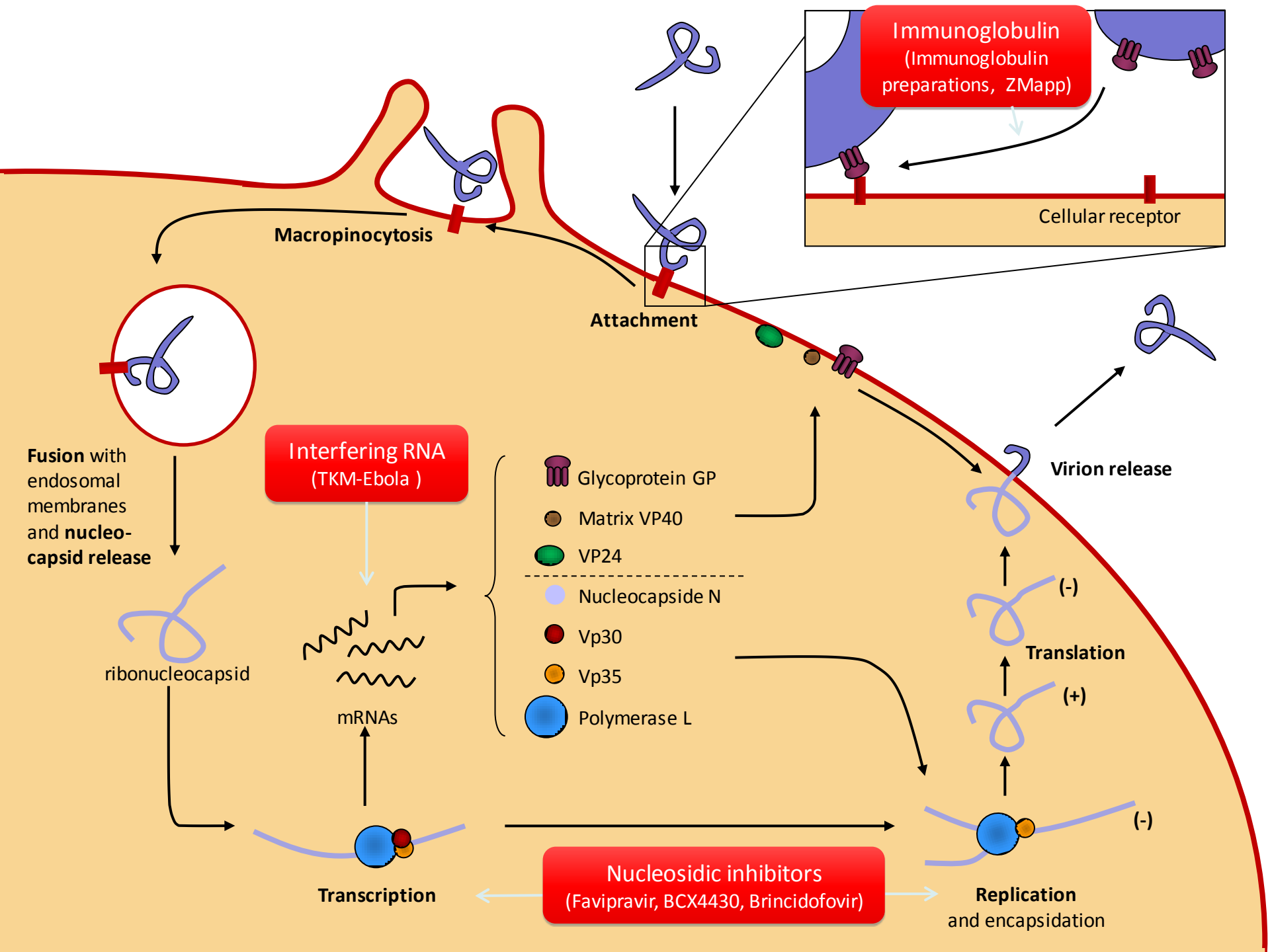
- **Référence sans délais du patient suspect en vue du diagnostic et de la prise en charge**
- **Traitement de soutien :**
  - Restauration volémique IV, correction troubles électrolytiques,
  - Traitement symptomatique intensif, drogues vaso-pressives
  - Prise en charge de la douleur (et de la dépression)
  - Traitement antibiotique pré-emptif
  - Traitement présomptif du paludisme
  - Thérapeutique nutritionnelle



## Arguments in favour of convalescent blood or plasma for management of Ebola

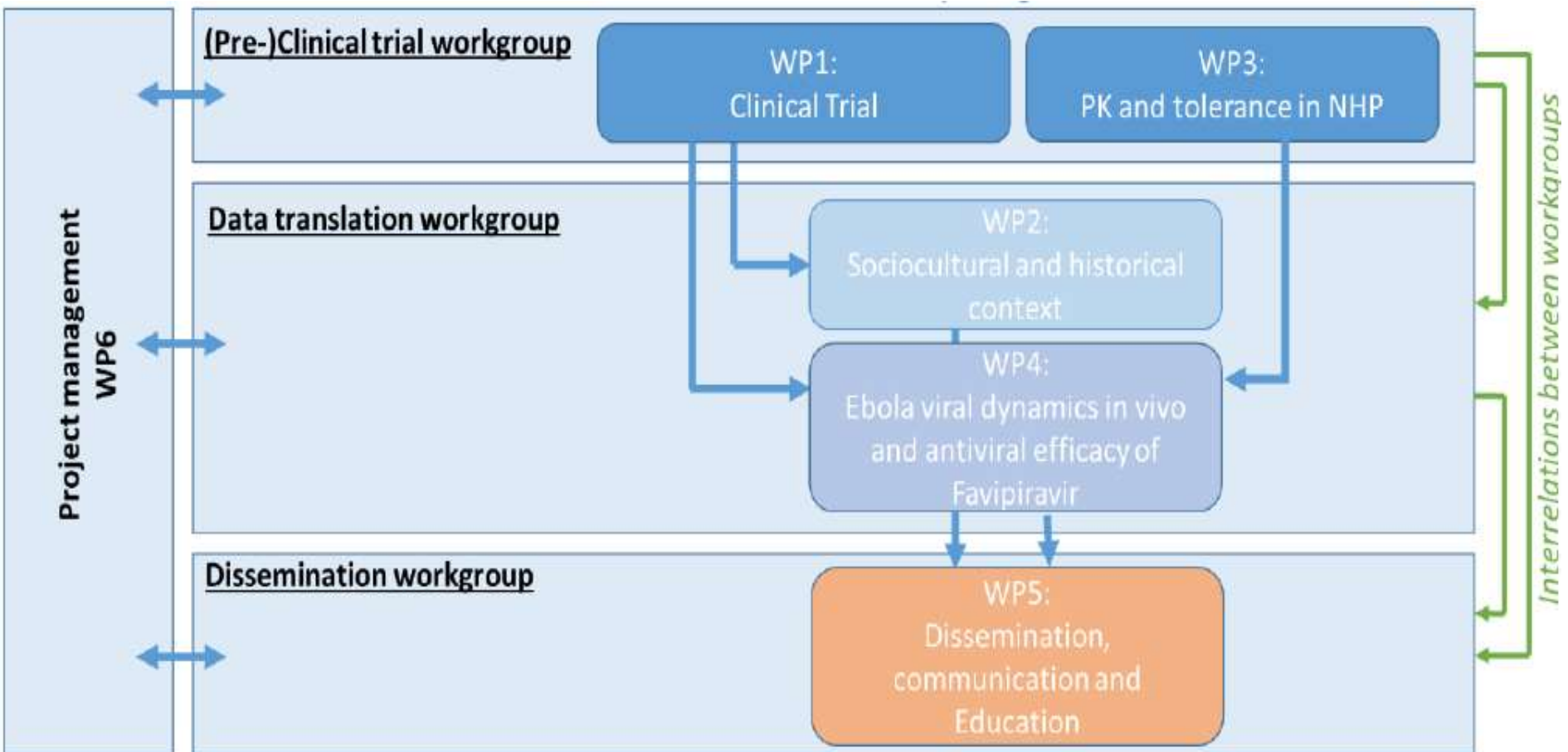
---

- Serum therapies have an extensive history of successful use in certain settings (e.g. diphtheria, pneumococcal pneumonia, anthrax, etc.) and remain important treatments for some conditions (e.g. CMV, parvovirus B19, Argentine Hemorrhagic Fever, etc.).
- Infrastructures for collection of blood do exist, and transfusion already is an adjunctive therapy for hypovolemic, coagulopathic and hemorrhagic conditions in affected regions. Whole blood could provide single unit equivalent plasma if found effective.
- Anecdotal evidence (Mupupa, et al. J Inf Dis 1999) and some animal studies (Dye, et al. PNAS 2012) suggest possible efficacy of convalescent plasma in Ebola.
- Monoclonal Abs are effective in animal models, but may be less available and more costly than transfusion therapy.



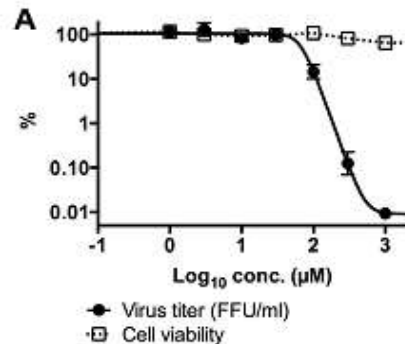


# Evaluation of efficacy and antiviral activity of favipiravir in non-human primates & humans



# Why favipiravir?

- Favipiravir is a nucleoside polymerase inhibitor with strong activity against several RNA viruses
- It is the only drug with proven activity in vitro against Ebola virus



Oesterreich *et al.*, Antivir Res (2014)

|                  |                    |              |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <b>B</b>         |                    | 95% CI       |
| IC <sub>50</sub> | 67 µM (10.5 µg/ml) | 56 – 75 µM   |
| IC <sub>90</sub> | 110 µM (17 µg/ml)  | 83 – 143 µM  |
| IC <sub>99</sub> | 186 µM (29 µg/ml)  | 132 – 265 µM |

**Fig. 1.** Antiviral activity of T-705 against EBOV in cell culture. (A) Vero E6 cells were infected with EBOV and T-705 was added 1 h p.i. After 5 days, the concentration of infectious viral particles in the cell culture supernatant was measured by immunofocus assay. A sigmoidal dose-response curve was fitted to the data using Prism GraphPad 6.0 (GraphPad Software). Cell viability was measured by the MTT method. (B) The IC<sub>50</sub>, IC<sub>90</sub> and IC<sub>99</sub> values for T-705 with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) were calculated from the sigmoidal function.

# The JIKI trial in Guinea

**Settings:** 4 Ebola treatment centers in Guinea

**Sponsor/funding:** Inserm/EEUU

**Objective:** to assess the efficacy of high-dose favipiravir in decreasing mortality in humans with EVD

**Design:** non-comparative, “proof-of-concept”, phase II trial

**Inclusion criteria:** Age  $\geq 1$  year, able to take pills, positive EBOV test, informed consent,

**Treatment:** Favipiravir, Toyama Chemical Co., Ltd (oral tablets 200 mg), 10 days (*Mentre et al., Lancet Infect Dis 2014, Frange et al., Lancet 2015*)

**Primary outcome:** Mortality at Day 14

**Secondary outcomes:** Evolution of EBOV plasma RNA and infectious loads, grade 3-4 adverse events, resistance mutations, trough concentrations of favipiravir

**Analysis:** Reference = pre-trial mortality (MSF/EMLab database, Sept 15- Dec 14, 2015), with same team, same procedures and same laboratory

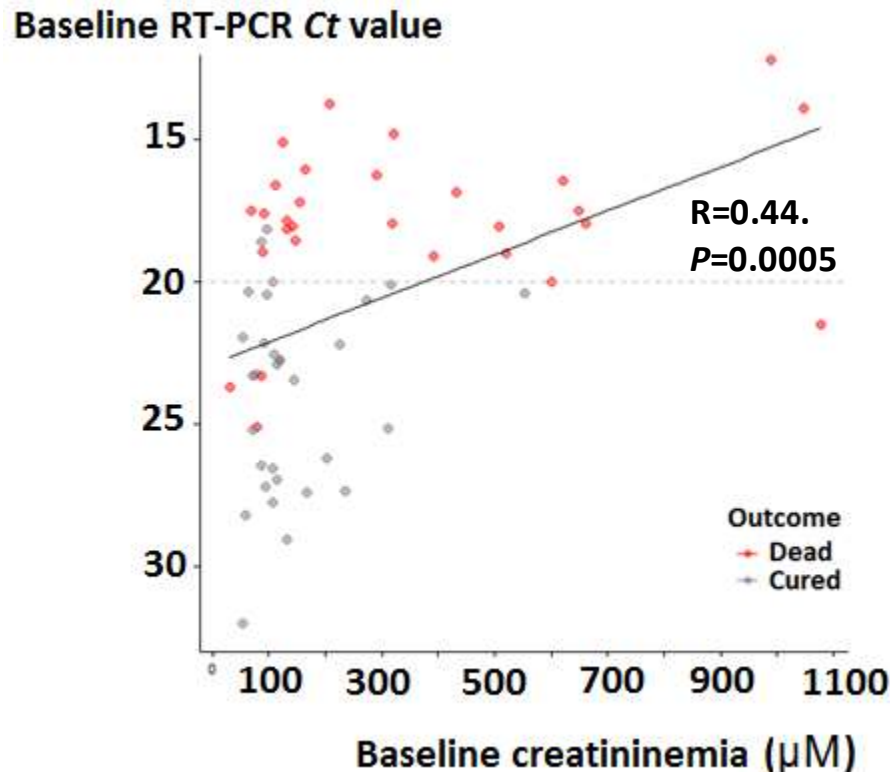
**Report : Favipiravir in patients with Ebola Virus Disease: early results of the JIKI trial in Guinea. D. SISSOKO, et al. CROI 2015, Feb. 25, Seattle, USA, Abstr 103ALB (oral presentation)**





# Outcome by baseline serum creatinine and RT-PCR Ct value

First 69 adult participants, JIKI trial, 17 DEC 2014 – 20 JAN 2015



| Creatinine at baseline*** |    |            | Outcome<br>= Death |    |         |
|---------------------------|----|------------|--------------------|----|---------|
|                           | n  | (column %) |                    | n  | (row %) |
| Baseline Ct <20           |    |            |                    |    |         |
| <110 μM                   | 5  | (19%)      | 81%                | 3  | (60%)   |
| 110-299 μM                | 10 | (37%)      |                    | 10 | (100%)  |
| ≥300 μM                   | 12 | (44%)      |                    | 12 | (100%)  |
| Baseline Ct ≥20           |    |            |                    |    |         |
| <110 μM                   | 19 | (58%)      | 42%                | 3  | (16%)   |
| 110-299 μM                | 10 | (30%)      |                    | 0  | (0%)    |
| >300 μM                   | 4  | (12%)      |                    | 1  | (25%)   |

\*\*\* 9 missing values

# Ebola haemorrhagic fever in Sudan, 1976

Report of a WHO/International Study Team <sup>1</sup>

*A large outbreak of haemorrhagic fever (subsequently named Ebola haemorrhagic fever) occurred in southern Sudan between June and November 1976. There was a total of 284 cases: 67 in the source town of Nzara, 213 in Maridi, 3 in Tembura, and 1 in Juba. The outbreak in Nzara appears to have originated in the workers of a cotton factory. The disease*

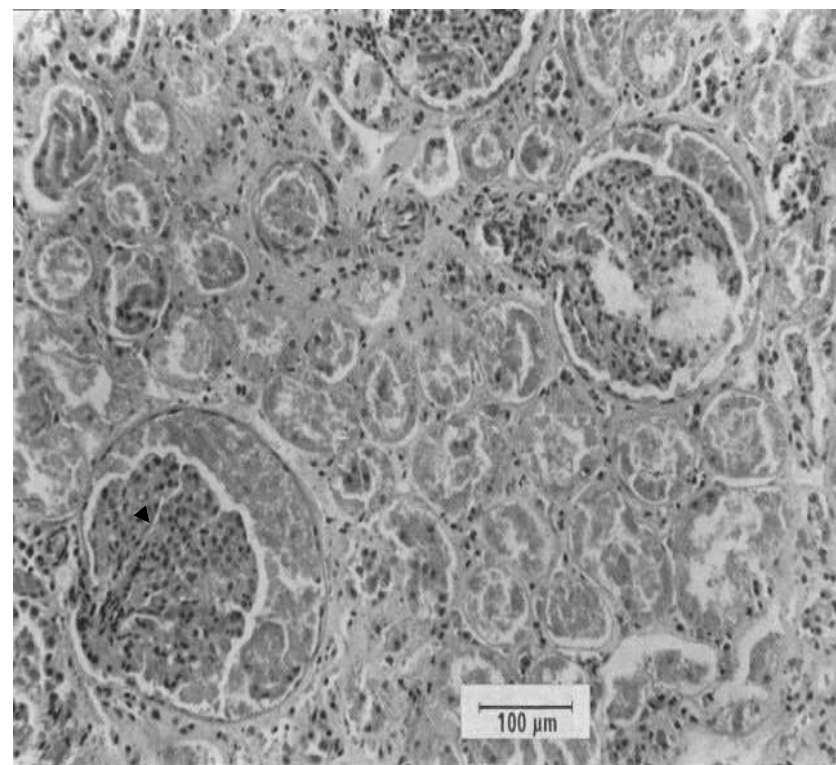


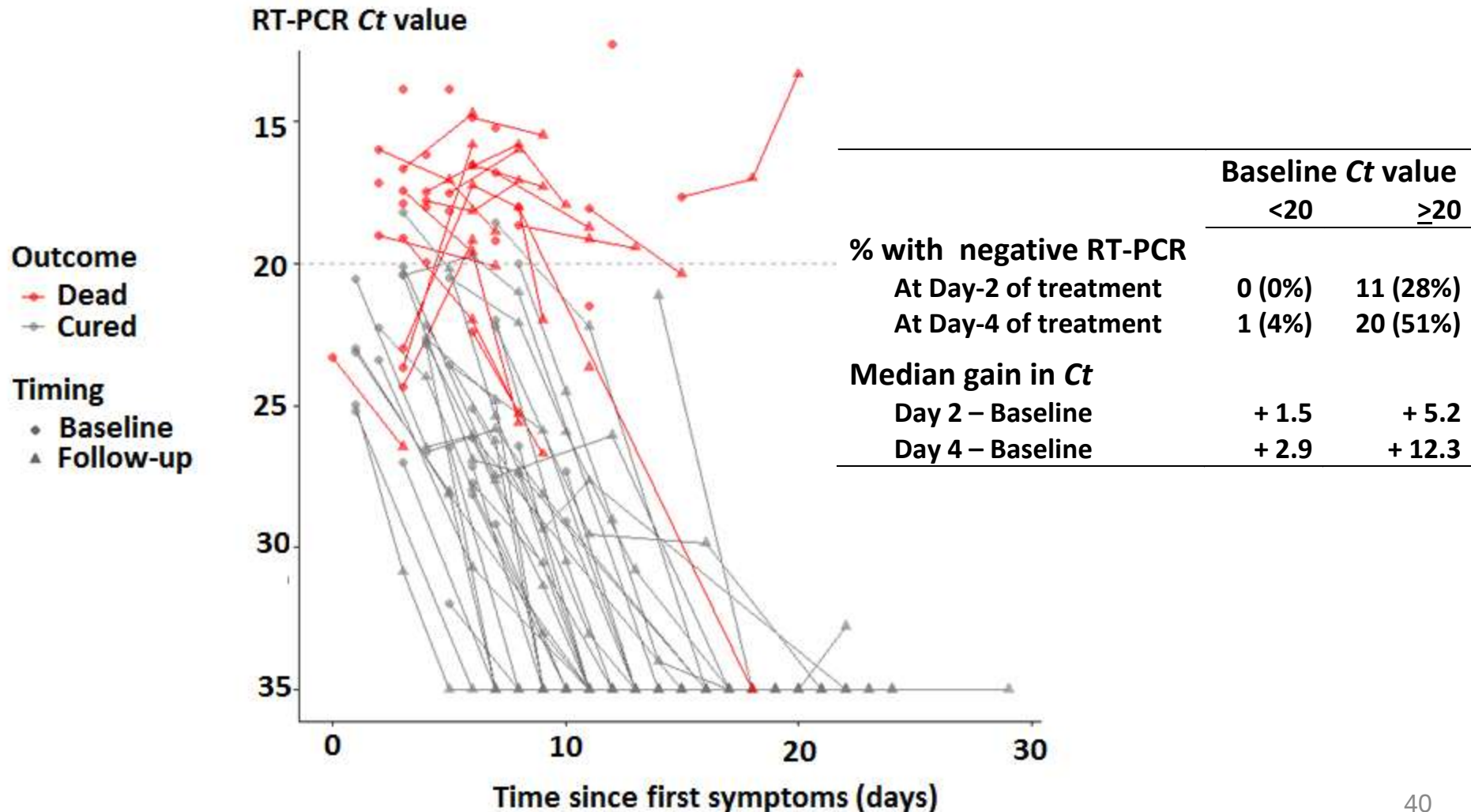
Fig. 7. Kidney. Area of tubular necrosis and exceptionally profuse precipitate in Bowman's spaces. (The small specks are formalin pigment, not nuclear debris or inclusions. (Case 2).

*Two post mortems were carried out on patients in November 1976. The histopathological findings resembled those of an acute viral infection and although the features were characteristic they were not exclusively diagnostic. They closely resembled the features described in Marburg virus infection, with focal eosinophilic necrosis in the liver and destruction of lymphocytes and their replacement by plasma cells. One case had evidence of renal tubular necrosis.*

*Two strains of Ebola virus were isolated from acute phase sera collected from acutely ill patients in Maridi hospital during the investigation in November 1976. Antibodies to Ebola*

# RT-PCR Ct values at baseline and during follow-up

First 69 adult participants, JIKI trial, 17 DEC 2014 – 20 JAN 2015



# Mortality by baseline CT :

## Jiki vs. Pre-trial

First 69 adult participants, JIKI trial, 17 DEC 2014 – 20 JAN 2015

|               | JIKI     |            |      |         | 3-months Pre-trial |            |      |         | <i>P</i> |
|---------------|----------|------------|------|---------|--------------------|------------|------|---------|----------|
|               | Included |            | Dead |         | Admitted           |            | Dead |         |          |
|               | n        | (column %) | n    | (row %) | n                  | (column %) | n    | (row %) |          |
| Any Ct value* | 69       | (100%)     | 33   | (48%)   | 478                | (100%)     | 272  | (57%)   | 0.16     |
| Ct <20        | 28       | (42%)      | 26   | (93%)   | 232                | (48%)      | 197  | (85%)   | 0.39     |
| Ct ≥20        | 39       | (58%)      | 6    | (15%)   | 246                | (52%)      | 75   | (30%)   | 0.052    |
| 20 ≤ Ct < 25  | 24       | (36%)      | 6    | (25%)   | 154                | (32%)      | 57   | (37%)   |          |
| Ct ≥ 25       | 15       | (22%)      | 0    | (0%)    | 92                 | (20%)      | 18   | (20%)   |          |

\* Including 2 missing Ct values at baseline

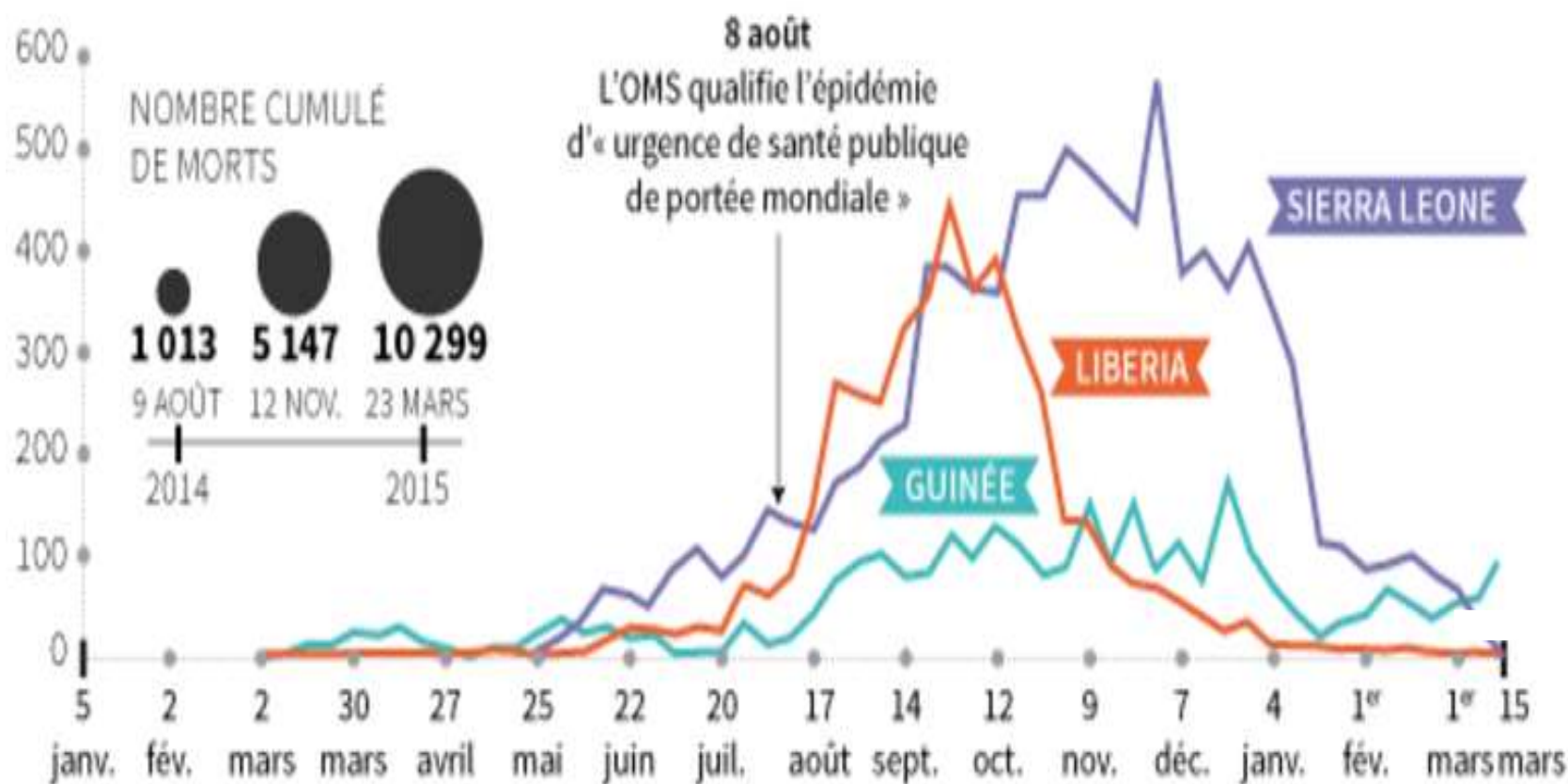
# Discussion

- **RT-PCR Ct value and serum creatinine are two excellent markers of disease severity**
  - 50% of patients showed up with a Ct value  $< 20$  (equivalent to  $10^8$  copies/ml)
  - 52% of patients showed up with kidney failure
  - 81% of patients with baseline Ct  $< 20$  had refractory kidney failure; 100% died
  - 42% of patients with baseline Ct  $\geq 20$  had transient kidney failure ; 97% recovered
- **No indication that monotherapy with favipiravir improves survival in patients with initial Ct  $< 20$** 
  - Mortality as high as in 3-month period preceeding the trial
  - Modest increase in Ct at Day-2 and Day-4
  - **other interventions should be urgently tested in this population**
- **A « signal » (low level of proof) that monotherapy with favipiravir may improve survival in patients presenting with Ct  $\geq 20$** 
  - Mortality lower by half compared to patients with similar viral load during the 3 month period immediately preceeding the trial (same team, same lab)
  - Important increase in Ct at Day-2 and Day-4
  - **we will amend the JIKI trial protocol and include analysis by baseline CT to gather further evidence of favipiravir efficacy**

# Plus d'un an d'épidémie

## NOMBRE DE CAS CONFIRMÉS PAR SEMAINE, SELON LES PAYS

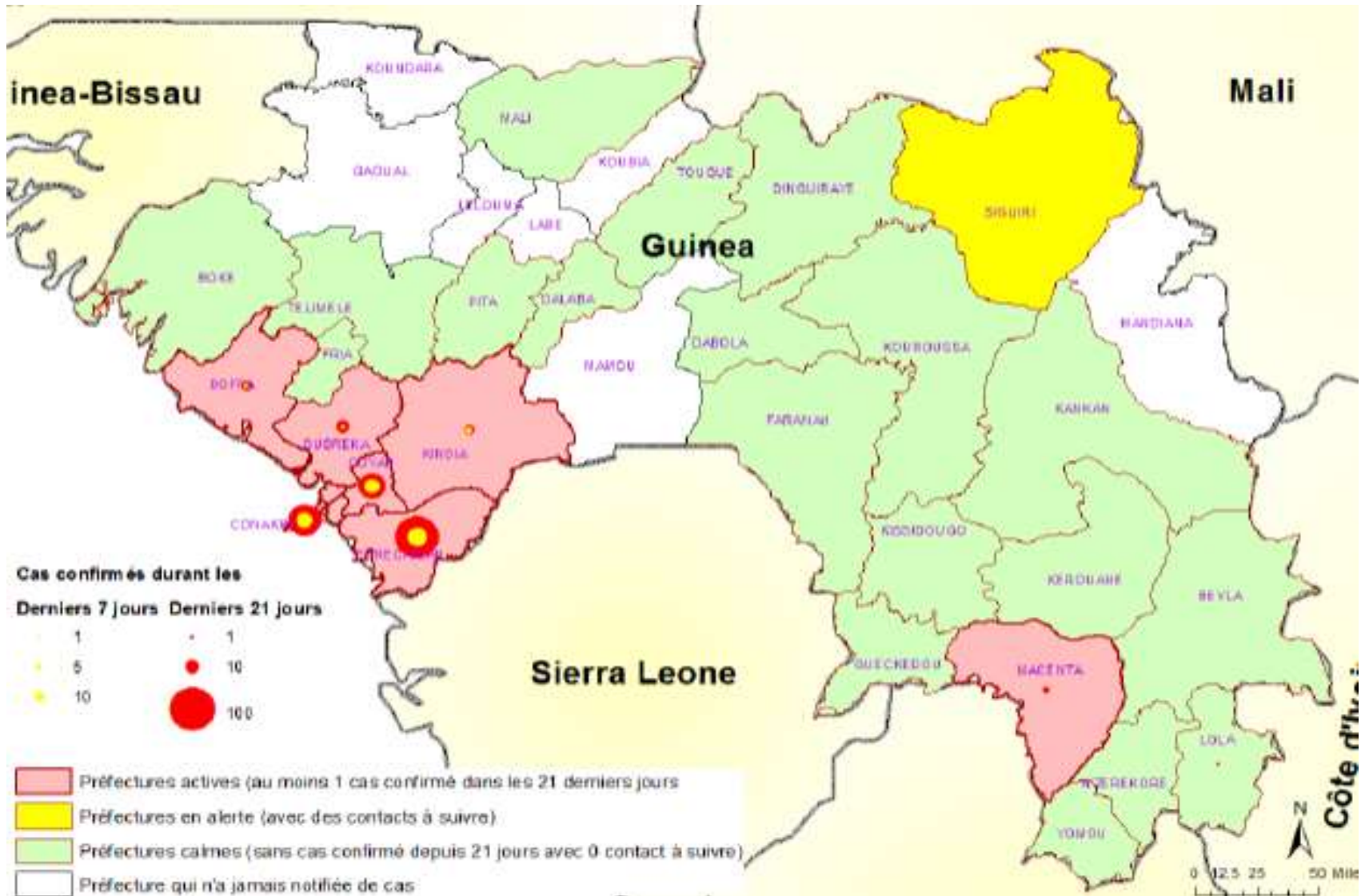
Selon la base de données de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS) et les données nationales



# Le modèle du Libéria

- Ebola : «L'existence du Liberia est gravement menacée»  
AFP 9 septembre 2014
- 1er septembre. Des infirmiers ramènent un patient atteint du virus Ebola, qu'ils ont appréhendé sur un marché de Paynesville, après sa fuite de l'hôpital Elwa de Monrovia, au Liberia, où il était placé en quarantaine. (Photo Reuters TV)

# Situation Guinée, 15 mars 2015



# Vers le post(péri)-EBOLA?

## Chronique annoncée de la deuxième crise

### Reduced vaccination and the risk of measles and other childhood infections post-Ebola

Saki Takahashi,<sup>1</sup> C. Jessica E. Metcalf,<sup>1,2</sup> Matthew J. Ferrari,<sup>3</sup> William J. Moss,<sup>4</sup> Shaun A. Truelove,<sup>4</sup> Andrew J. Tatem,<sup>5,6,7</sup> Bryan T. Grenfell,<sup>1,6</sup> Justin Lessler<sup>4\*</sup>

...resulting in a projected 2200 (1100 to 3300) additional deaths from measles (15). Measles mortality could be at the high end of this range because of the limited health care services and increased prevalence of malnutrition and vitamin A deficiency associated with the Ebola outbreak (16).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

140 13 MARCH 2015 • VOL 347 ISSUE 6227

sciencemag.org SCIENCE

## *As Ebola fades, a new threat*

With health services devastated in the wake of Ebola, experts are bracing for a deadly measles outbreak in West Africa

# Un contrôle proche de l'épidémie improbable

## Un premier anniversaire sans 'zéro Ebola'

- **Systèmes de santé** fragiles ou effondrés
- **Des objectifs individuels et communautaires inconciliables?** Isolement et mesures de protection des soignants vs prise en charge des patients
- **Poids des stratégies délétères** (quarantaines, stigmatisation) et **réticences communautaires**
- Vers une mobilisation internationale et un transfert de compétence dans la reconstruction des systèmes de santé et la préparation aux alertes
- Vers une circulation endémique de bas niveau avec flambées épidémiques limitées et récurrentes?

# Il n'y a pas à ce jour de conclusion

- Rapport OMS  
18/03/15
- 128 nouveaux cas
- 58 cas en Guinée
- 74 en Sierra Leone
- Augmentation du taux d'incidence
- Expansion géographique
- Aléats de la réponse

