

Les défis des maladies émergentes et ré-émergentes

ADEA, Cambo-les-Bains, 29 septembre 2017



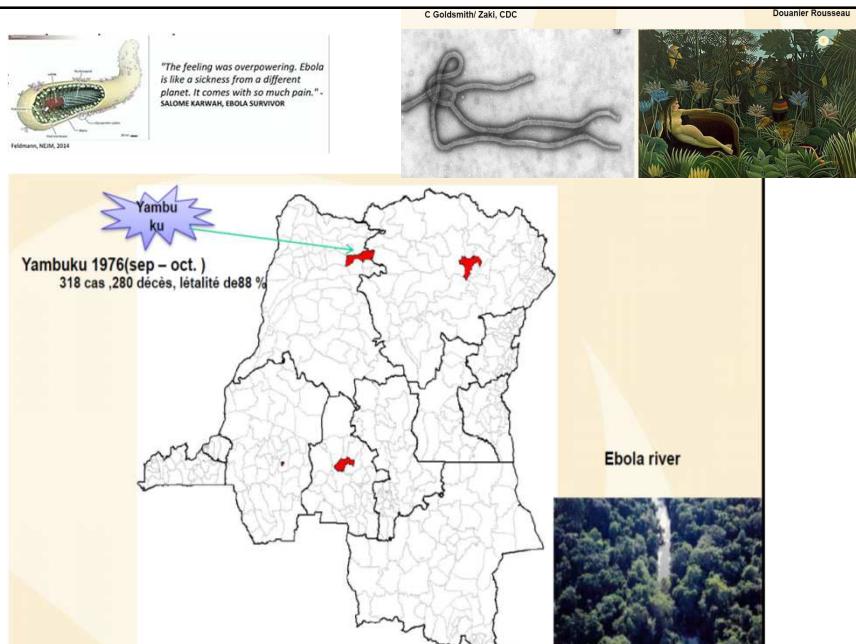
Histoire d'une maladie émergente EBOLA

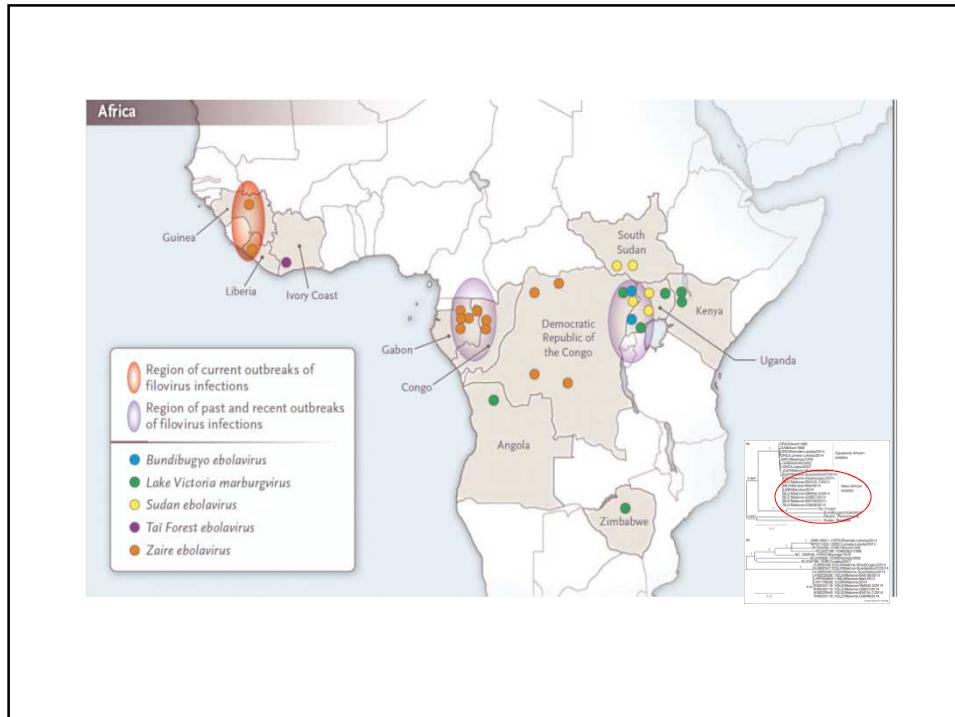
Denis MALVY, PU-PH Bordeaux

Service des maladies infectieuses et tropicales & INSERM 1219

Liens d'intérêt: aucun

Diffusion partielle et restreinte





Largest Ebola Outbreak Ever

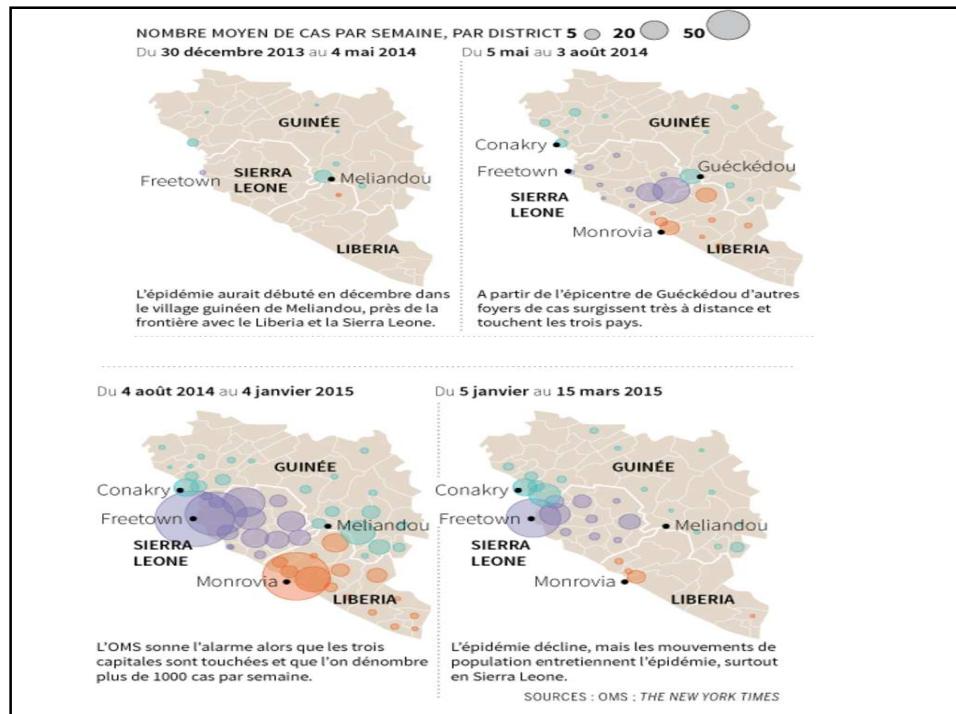
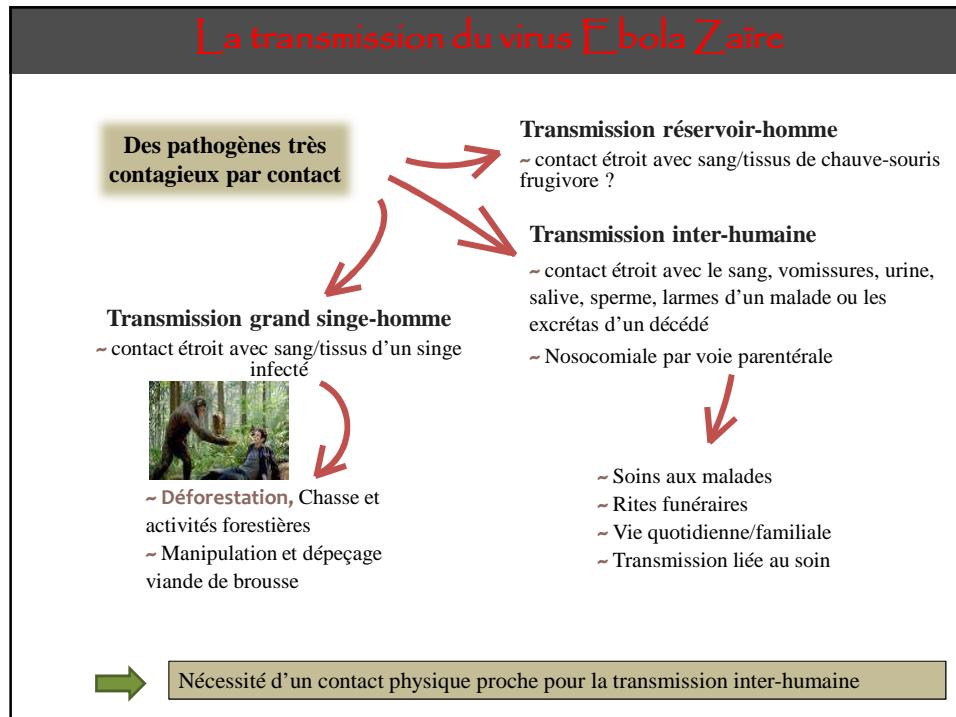
28,652
people infected

11,325
lives claimed

- Recognised in January 2014, but identified to be Ebola until March
- MSF, influenced by experience on the ground, declared the outbreak was out of control
- WHO, influenced by past experience, declared this was a level two (moderate) event
- Delayed designation of Public Health Emergency of International Concern in August 2014 resulted in late international mobilization for response

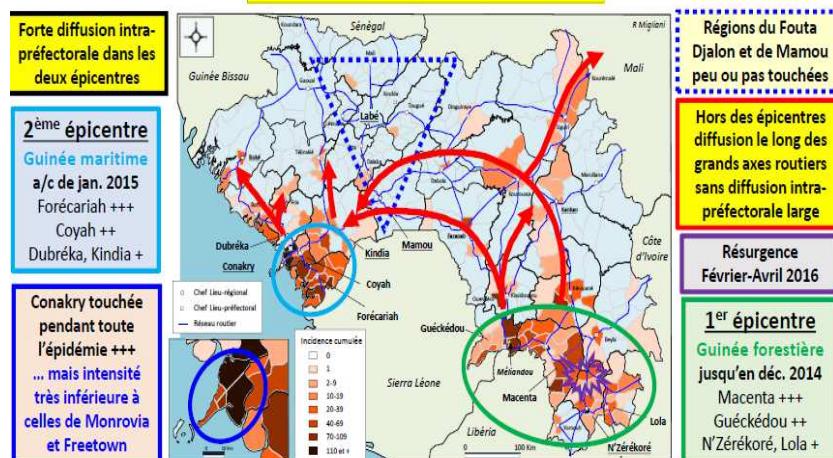
Widower and Orphan Survivors,
Guinea, 2015





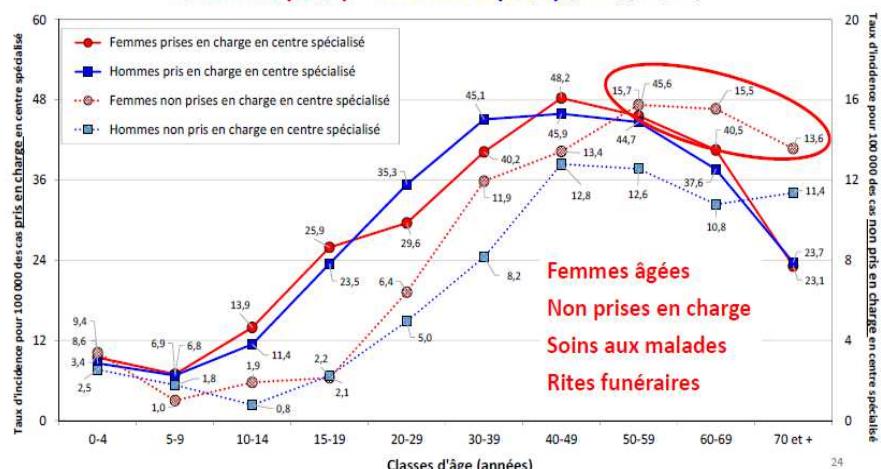
Diffusion géographique de l'épidémie en Guinée

27 préfectures / 34 touchées par l'épidémie



Incidence p. 10^5 de la MVE en Guinée selon le sexe et l'âge

Femmes (36,6) vs Hommes (35,0) (DNS, p=0,28)



Funérailles dignes, sécurisées et rassurantes



Mobilisation communautaire et des survivants



Fossoyeur (immunisé) et enterrement digne et sécurisé.

Page 11

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Sensibilisation communautaire



Tradipraticiens et chasseurs

Page 12

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Sensibilisation communautaire



Page 13
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Tradipraticiens et chasseurs

- Cette maladie émergente a provoqué l'épidémie la plus importante de celles survenues en **Guinée** au 21^{ème} siècle par
 - sa **durée, plus de deux ans** en avril 2016,
 - son **étendue géographique**, puisqu'elle a touché à des degrés divers les **cinq communes de la capitale** et les **quatre régions naturelles** et
 - sa **gravité** avec le **décès de deux cas notifiés sur trois**, malgré la **forte mobilisation internationale**.
- Elle a touché plus particulièrement
 - les populations des régions de **Guinée forestière** et **maritime**,
 - les **sujets adultes au-delà de 40 ans** et les **femmes les plus âgées**, ainsi
 - que les **professionnels de santé** notamment **médecins et infirmiers**.

- Outre
 - la **virulence de l'agent pathogène**,
 - le **mal-développement chronique**,
 - les **carences du système de santé**,
 - la forte **mobilité des populations** et
 - le **défaut de coordination** dans la première phase de la lutte,
- ce sont sans doute
 - les **insuffisances et difficultés de la communication communautaire**,
 - notamment lors de l'introduction du virus dans les communautés,
 - à l'origine de **fortes réticences** gênant les activités de lutte,
- qui ont contribué à l'**ampleur** et à **la gravité de cette épidémie** et
- qui expliquent une part des **limites des résultats de la riposte**
 - notamment le **défaut d'alerte par la population**,
 - la **persistance des chaînes de transmission**,
 - et la **non prise en charge d'un cas notifié sur trois**.

31

Ebola lead candidate vaccines

Candidate vaccine	Manufacturer or sponsor	Vector / Immunogen	Vaccine class	Results	Issues
rVSV-ZEBOV 	Merck & Co Sharp & Dohme Corp, NewLink Genetics, Public health Agency of Canada	Recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus (rVSV) / GP	Vectored, live vaccine	Minimum dose effective, 100% protection	Safety
Ad26-ZEBOV 	Crucell Holland BV (Johnson & Johnson)	Human adenovirus 26 (Ad 26) / GP	Vectored, non replicating, adeno-based vaccine	Good immuno-genicity	Boost
ChAd3-EBO 	Globo Smith Kline, NIAD	Recombinant chimpanzee adenovirus 3 (ChAd3) / GP	Vectored, non replicating, adeno-based vaccine	Good immuno-genicity	Boost

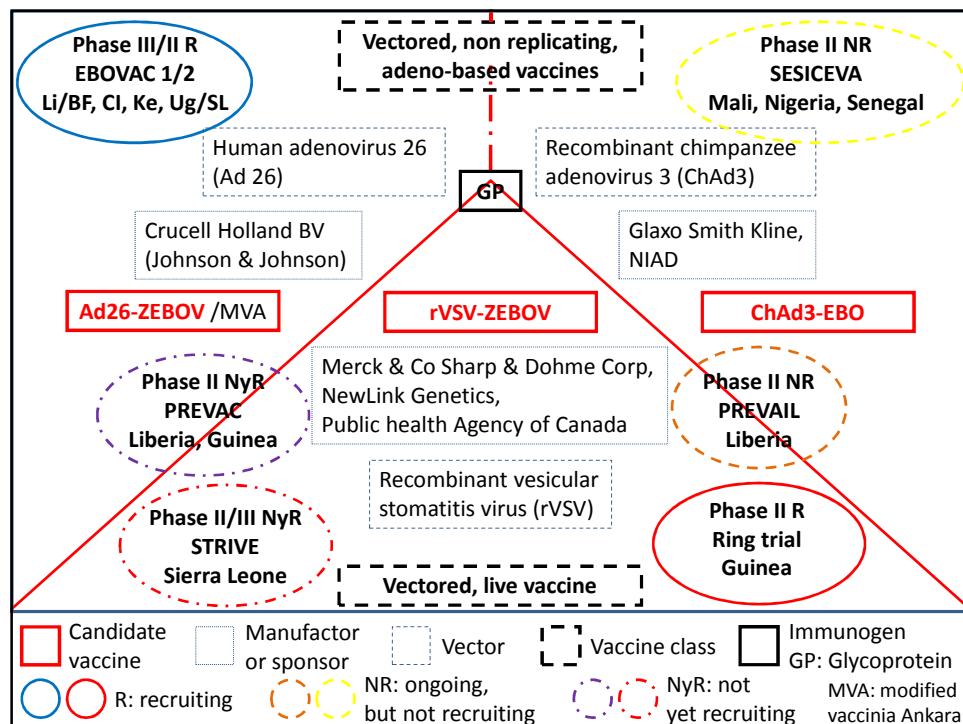
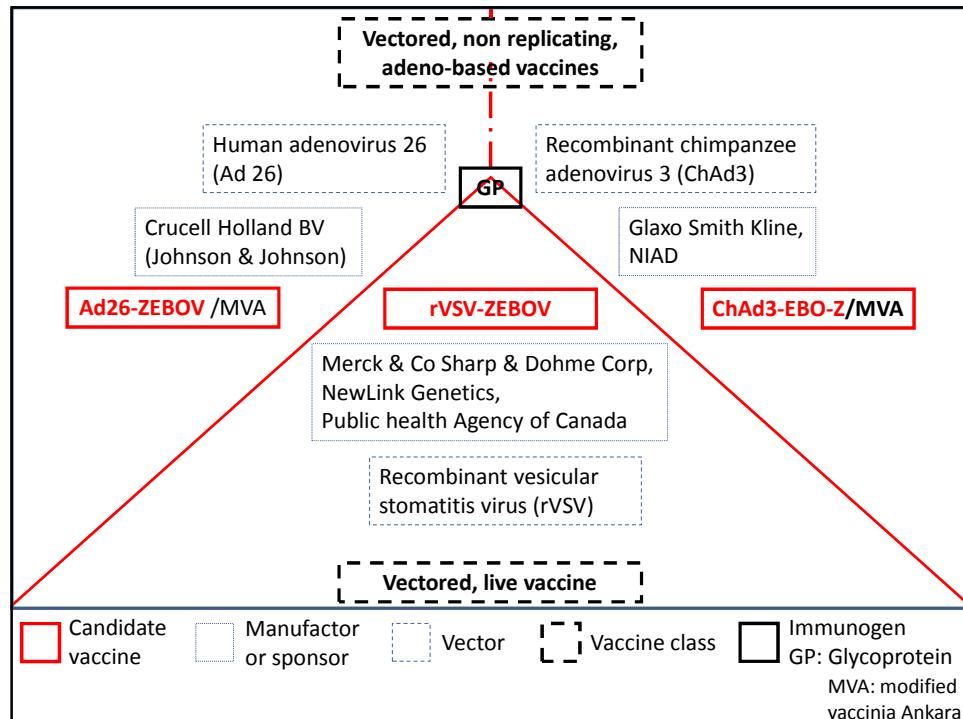
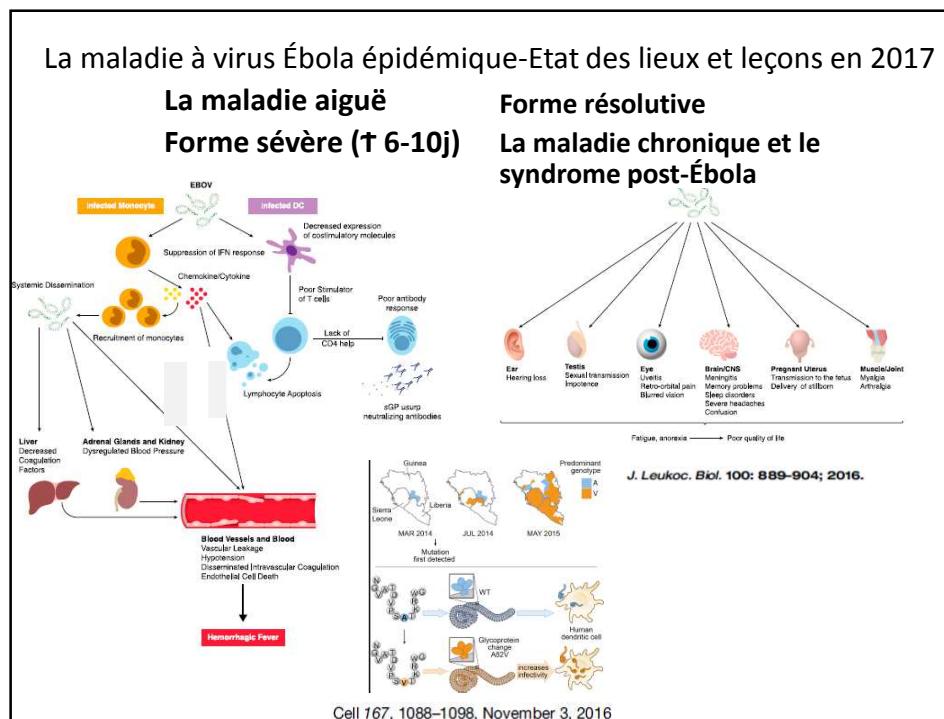
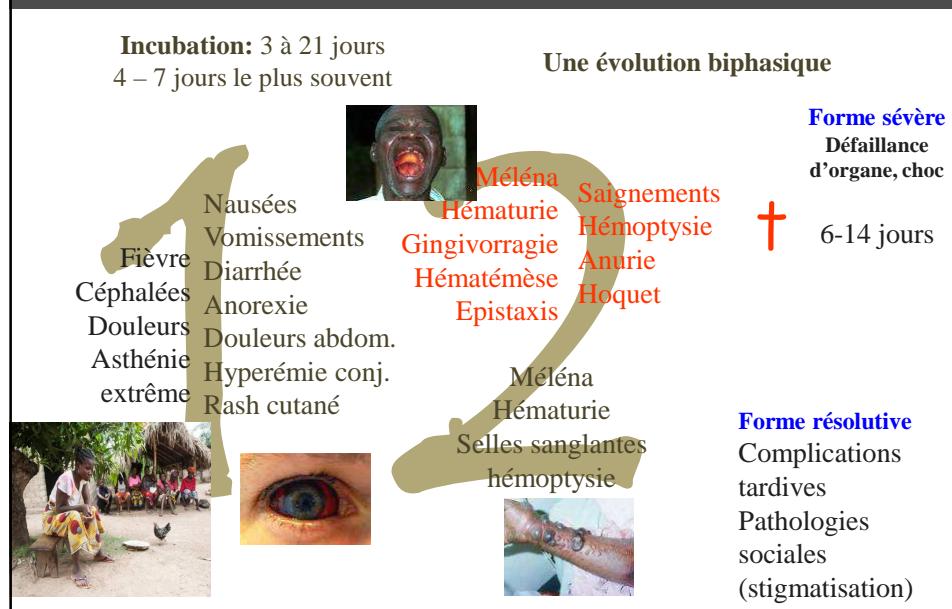
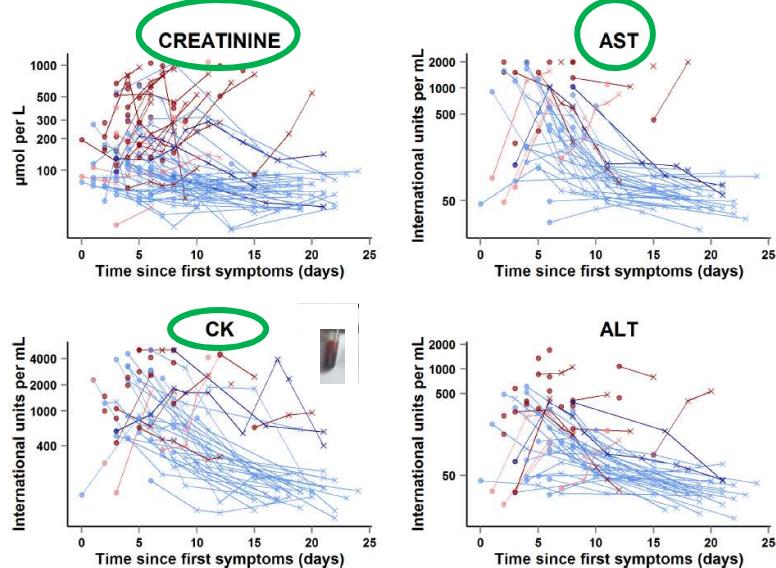


Tableau clinique de la fièvre hémorragique à virus Ébola



Le choc septique viral au cours de la MVE

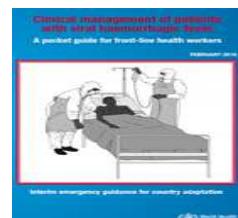


Sissoko, PLOS MED 2015

La maladie aiguë à virus Ébola Le standard de soin optimal

Conditions de terrain

- Hétérogénéité: ONG, CTE, équipe, période
- Optimalité dans le contexte (crise sanitaire) et pas dans l'absolu
- Aléa de gestion du risque de contamination
- Bénéfice rendu de la prise en charge
- Guinée, létalité en CTE, 50,6% (létalité globale, 66,7%)



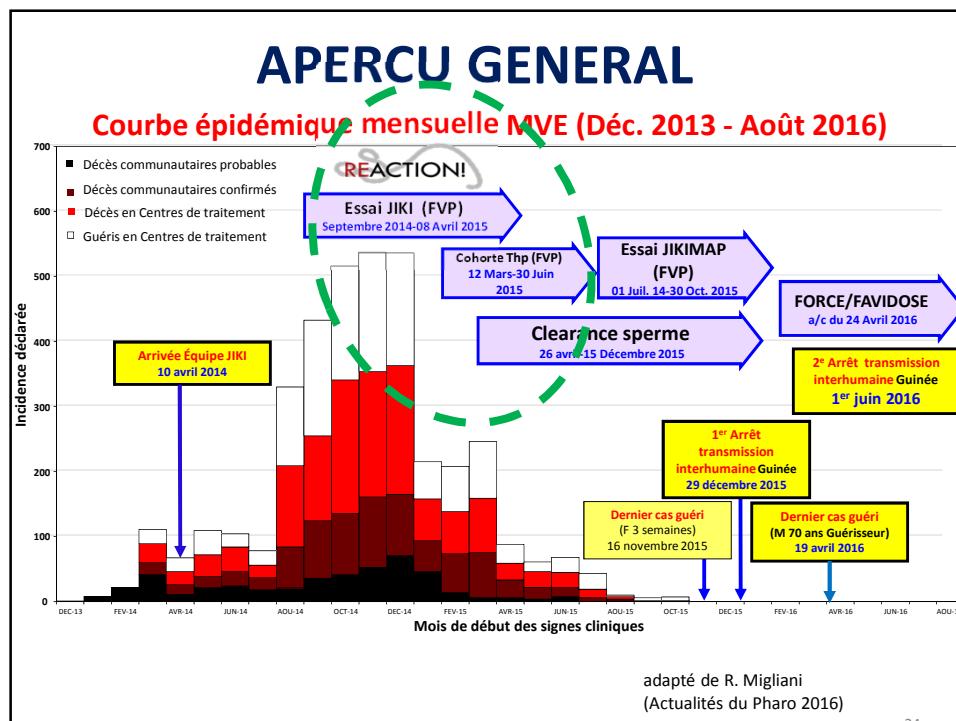
EBOLA OUTBREAK
WHO panel approves use of experimental drugs
[11:53 NEWS 15-21 R PETER FATHY FACES A CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION]

- Convalescent plasma and blood products
- Preexisting medicine for treating non Ebola diseases considered for re-purposing to treat Ebola because they have demonstrated efficacy against EBOV in test tubes (*in vitro*)
- Medicines specifically developed for Ebola (used compassionately in a few evacuated Ebola patients)

Investigational post-exposure therapies

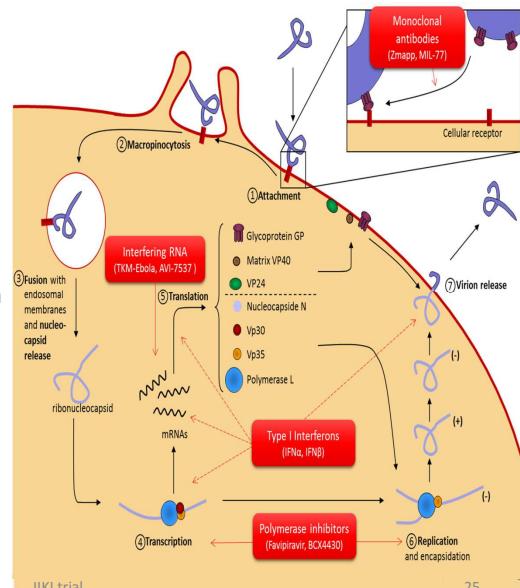
Ébola 3 ans après: les grandes questions, Société de Pathologie Exotique, 8 novembre 2016, Institut Pasteur, Paris

23



Favipira

- Favipiravir: nucleoside polymerase inhibitor
 - Approved for use in influenza
 - Good tolerance profile
 - In Ebola infected mice treated with favipiravir: 100% survival (vs 0% untreated)
- (Oesterreich et al, Antivir Res, 2014)



25

Challenges of Trial Design in Guinea, September 2014

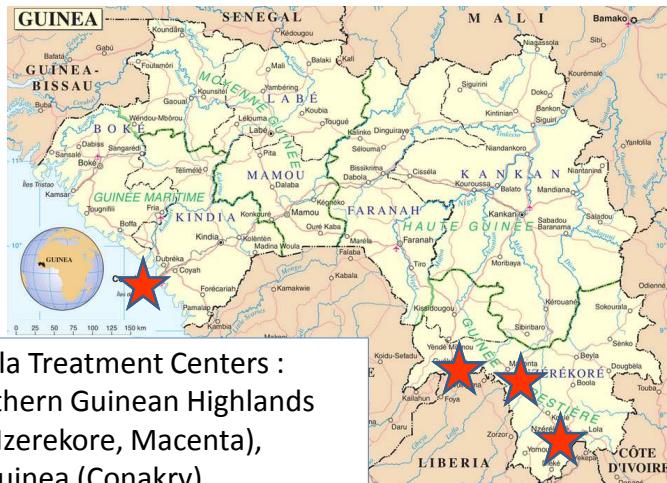


- 1. Randomization questionable while providing the best level of evidence, may not always be possible**
 - High number of patients from same village/ family arriving simultaneously
 - Patients terrified by the expanding epidemic and high mortality rate
 - Rumors and distrust in Ebola Treatment Units: RCT might lead patient to refuse to seek care
 - 2. Urgent need for early and rapid triage of treatments**
 - Ebola mortality in Guinea was 60% in adults
 - Favipiravir had an excellent reported safety profile
- **Historically controlled, single-arm, proof-of-concept trial**
- triangular test
 - pre-trial mortality recorded in same ETC

26

Settings and teams

- Partners:** Inserm, MSF, ALIMA, Pasteur, EMLab, B-FAST, French Red Cross, French Army Health Service



Settings: 4 Ebola Treatment Centers :

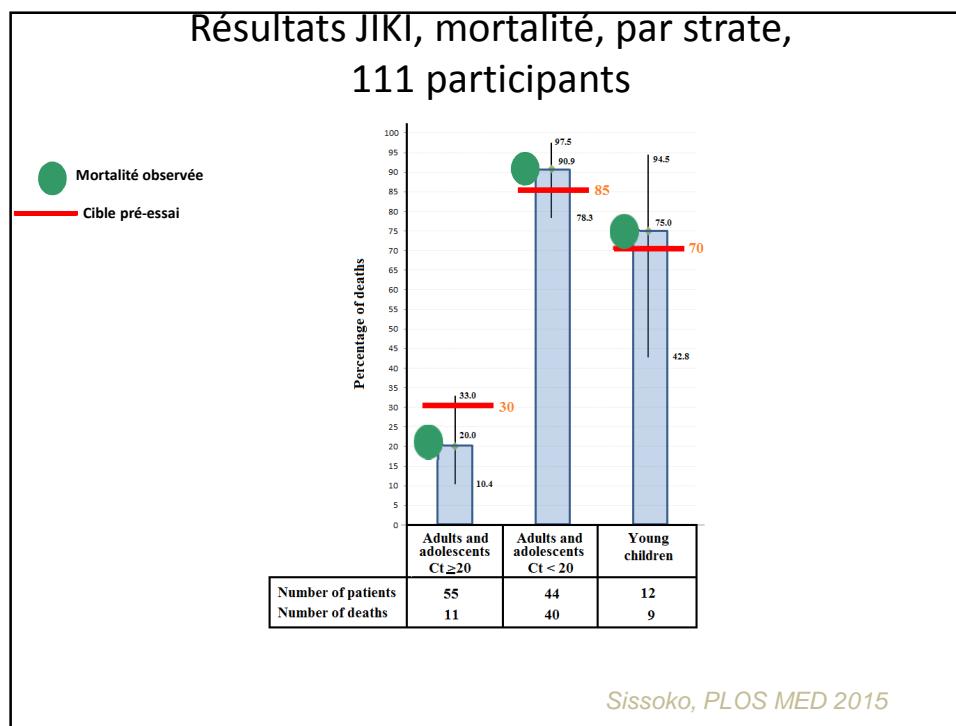
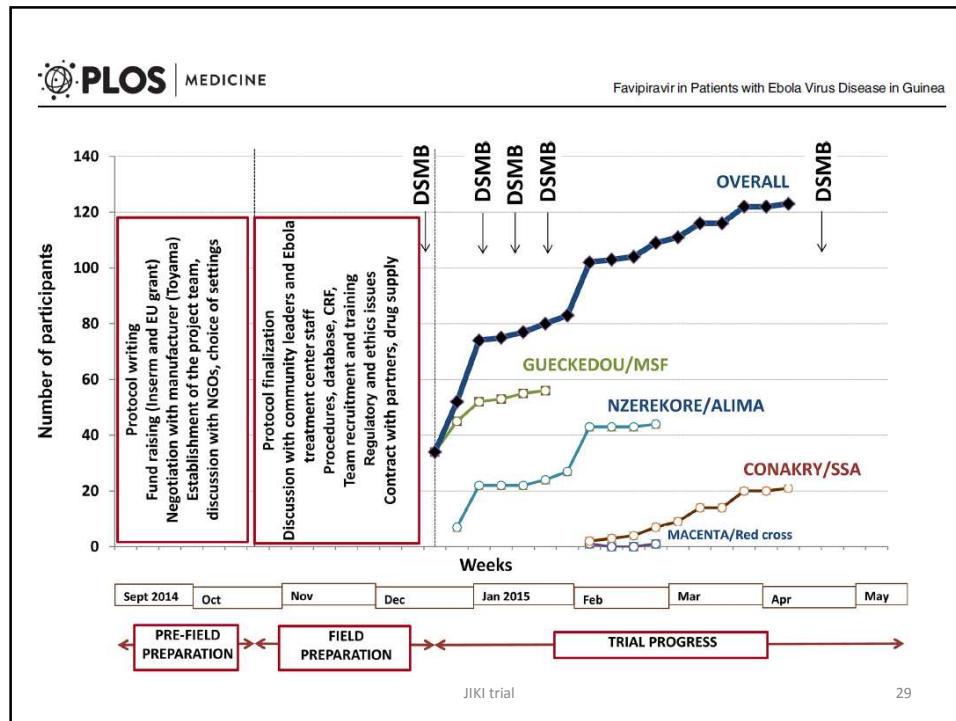
- 3 in the southern Guinean Highlands (Gueckedou, Nzerekore, Macenta),
- 1 in costal Guinea (Conakry)

27

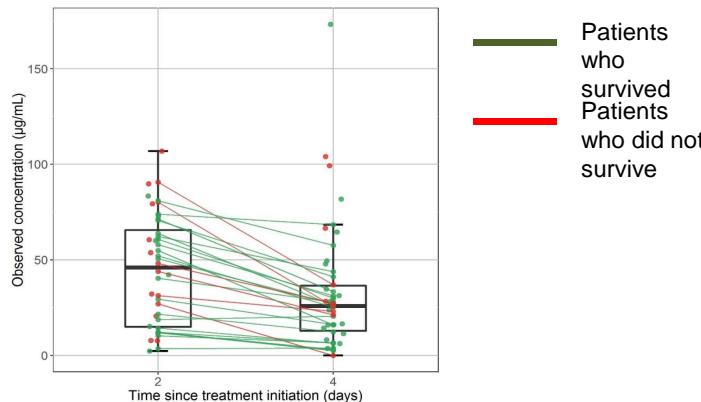


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JIKI trial



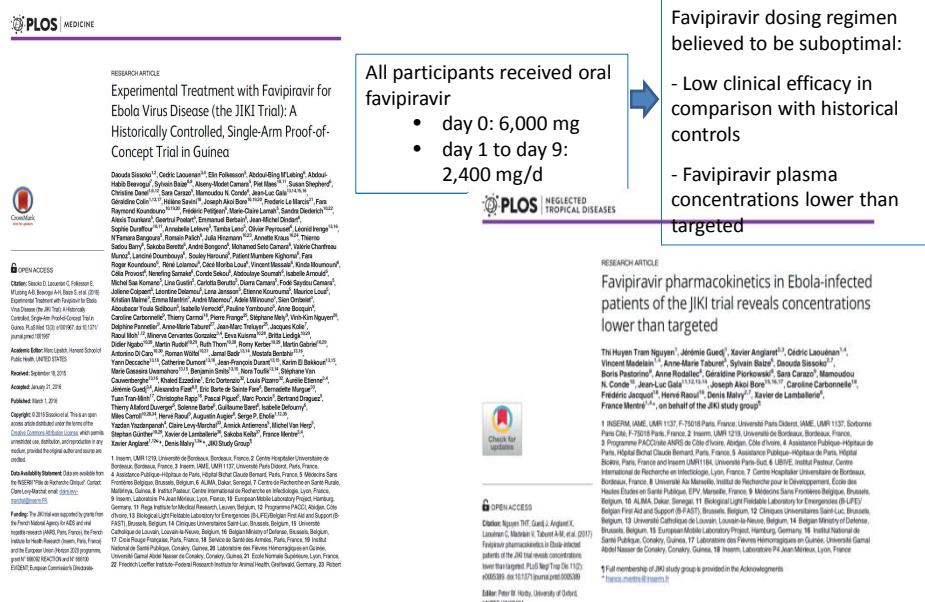
Drop of concentrations between Day-2 and Day-4

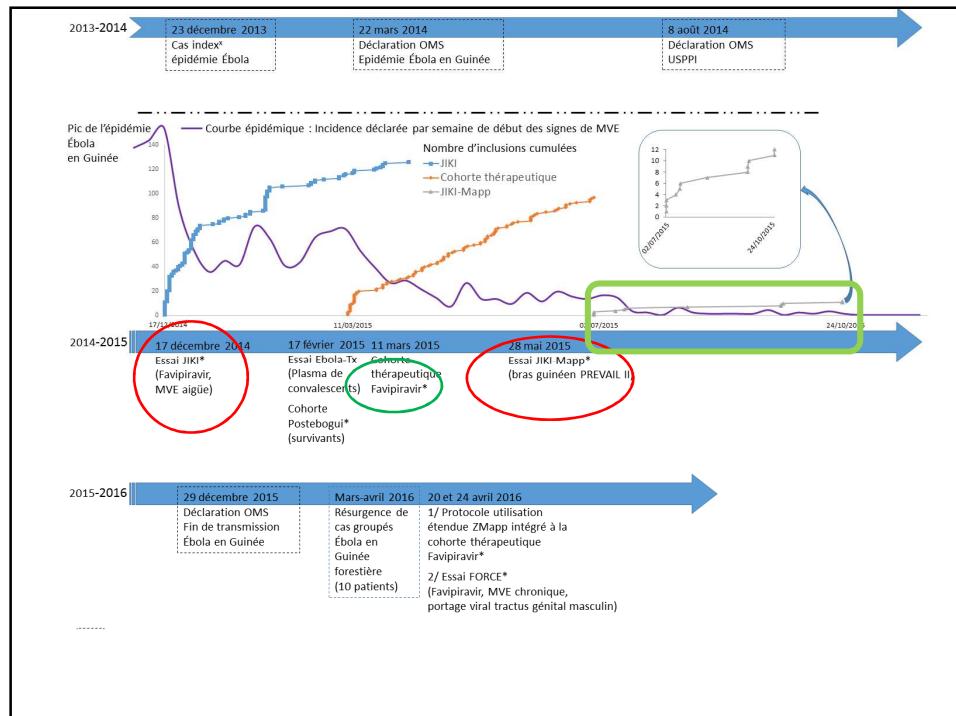
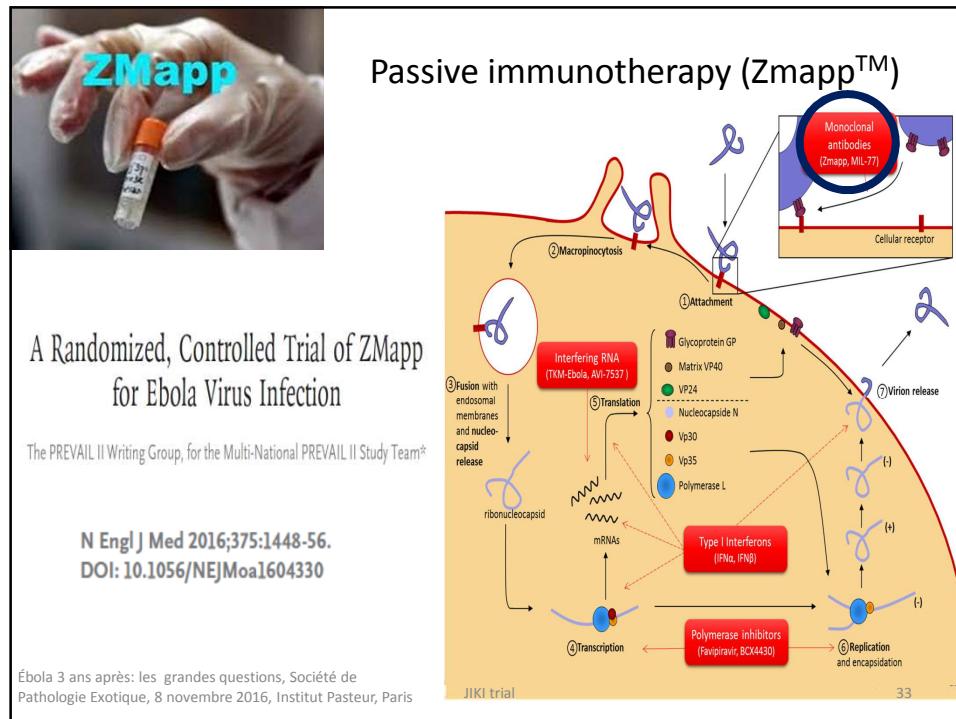


- Large reduction in the drug concentration levels between Day-2 and Day-4
 - Median observed values equal to 46.1 (2.3-106.9) and 25.9 (0-173.2) µg/ml
 - The reduction at Day-4 was not predicted by the model
 - Concentrations at Day-4 half the predicted values by the model (64.4 µg/ml)

31

JIKI study: virus genomics in T705- treated patients





PREVAIL II: A Randomized Controlled Trial of ZMapp™ in Acute Ebola Virus Infection

by: Richard T. Davey, Jr. on behalf of the Multi-National PREVAIL II Study Teams in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, France, Canada, and the United States



* Partnership for Research on Ebola Virus in Liberia

A total of 72 patients were enrolled at sites in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, and the United States. Of the 71 patients who could be evaluated, 21 died, representing an overall case fatality rate of 30%. Death occurred in 13 of 35 patients (37%) who received the current standard of care alone and in 8 of 36 patients (22%) who received the current standard of care plus ZMapp. The observed posterior probability that ZMapp plus the current standard of care was superior to the current standard of care alone was 91.2%, falling short of the prespecified threshold of 97.5%.

Table 2. Comparison of 28-Day Mortality According to Treatment Group.[†]

Variable	Current Standard of Care Alone	Current Standard of Care plus ZMapp
No. of patients alive	22	28
No. of patients who died	13	8
No. of patients lost to follow-up	1	0
28-Day mortality — %	37†	22†

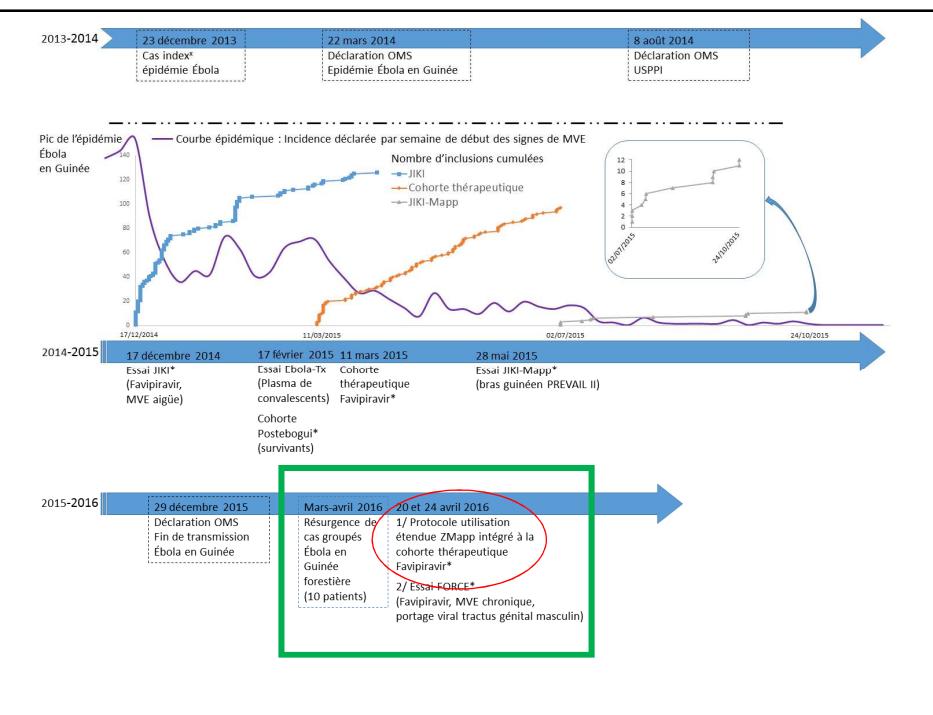
Fr. Le Marcis & D. Malvy (2018)

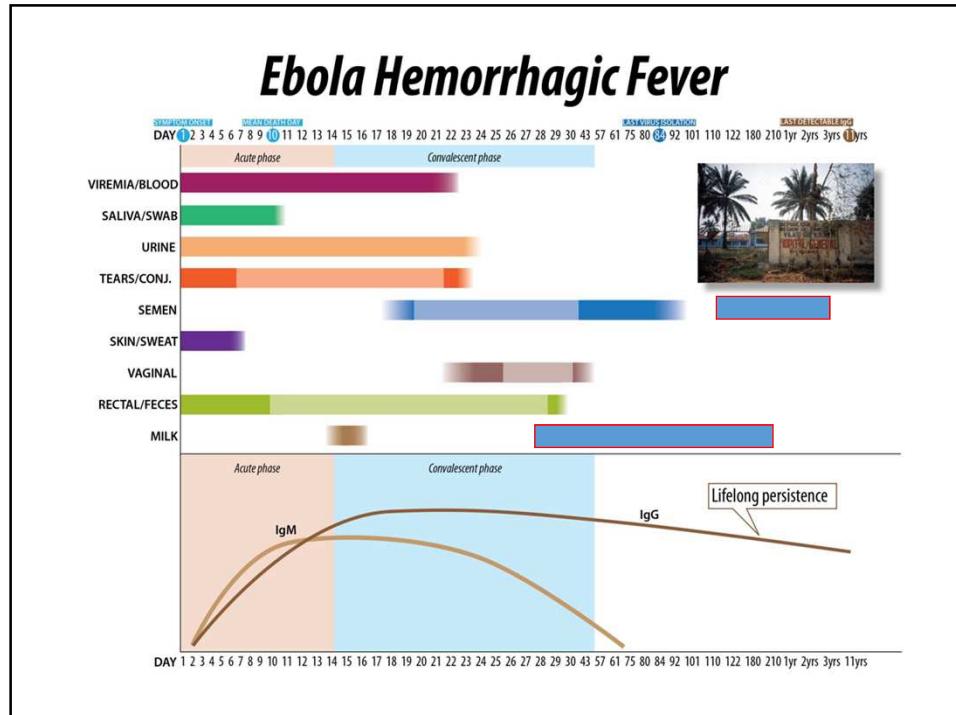
Doing Science in an Emergency: Challenging Clinical Trial Standards & Producing Care
In: J. Graham (ed), Localizing Standards, Vancouver UBC Press



Nounous immunisés en zone suspecte

Page 37





Ebola Virus Persistence in Breast Milk After No Reported Illness: A Likely Source of Virus Transmission From Mother to Child

Daouda Sissoko,^{1,2} Mory Keita,³ Boubacar Diallo,³ Negar Aliabadi,⁴ David L. Fitter,⁴ Benjamin A. Dahl,⁴ Joseph Akoi Bore,^{5,6} Fara Raymond Koundouno,^{5,6} Katrin Singethan,^{7,8} Sarah Meisel,⁸ Theresa Enkirch,^{9,10} Antonio Mazzarelli,^{1,11} Victoria Amburgey,^{11,12} Ousmane Faye,¹³ Amadou Alpha Sali,¹³ N'Faly Magassouba,¹⁴ Miles W. Carroll,^{5,15,16} Xavier Anglaret,^{1,17} Denis Malvy,¹² Pierre Formenty,¹⁰ Raymond Bruce Aylward,¹⁸ Sakoba Keita,⁵ Mamoudou Harouna Djingarey,⁹ Nicholas J. Loman,¹⁹ Stephan Günther,^{5,20} and Sophie Duraffour.^{5,20} Clinical Infectious Diseases[®] 2017;64(4):513–6

How to treat Ebola virus infections? A lesson from the field

Sophie Duraffour¹, Denis Malvy² and Daouda Sissoko²

Current Opinion in Virology 2017, 24:9–15

Persistence and clearance of Ebola virus RNA from seminal fluid of Ebola virus disease survivors: a longitudinal analysis and modelling study

Daouda Sissoko,¹ Sophie Duraffour,¹ Romy Kerber, Jacques Seraphin Kolie, Abdoul Habib Beavogui, Alenay-Model Camara, Geraldine Collin,¹ Tom Rieger, Luis Oesterreich, Bernadett Pályi, Stéphanie Würz, Jerome Guedj, Thi Huynh Tran Nguyen, Rosalind M Eggo, Conall H Watson,² W John Edmunds, Joseph Akoi Bore, Fara Raymond Koundouno, Mar Cabedo-Cabrerizo, Lea I Carter, Liana Bení Kafetzopoulou, Eva Kušnárová,³ Janine Michel, Livia Victoria Patrono, Natasha Y Rockett, Katrin Singethan, Martin Rudolf, Angelika Lander, Elisa Pállesch, Sabrina Bodholt,⁴ Estefania Rodríguez, Antonino Di Caro, Roman Wölfl, Martin Gabriel, Céline Gurry, Pierre Formenty, Sakoba Keita,⁵ Denis Malvy,¹² Miles W Carroll,⁵ Xavier Anglaret,¹ Stephan Günther^{5,20}

Summary

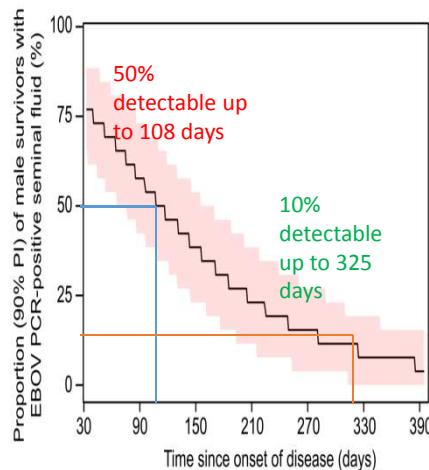
Background By January, 2016, all known transmission chains of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak in west Africa had been stopped. However, there is concern about persistence of Ebola virus in the reproductive tract of men who

beyond the EVD trial
Resurgence of Ebola Virus Disease in Guinea Linked to a Survivor With Virus Persistence in Seminal Fluid for More Than 500 Days

Boubacar Diallo,^{1,4} Daouda Sissoko,^{2,3,8} Nicholas J. Loman,⁴ Hadja Aïssatou Bah,⁵ Hava Bah,⁶ Mary Claire Worrell,^{2,3} Iya Saidon Condé,⁷ Ramata Sacko,⁸ Samuel Mesfin,⁹ Angelo Louz,¹⁰ Jacques Katumba Kalonda,¹¹ Ngosi A. Enondo,¹² Benjamin A. Dahl,¹³ Susanna Handrick,¹³ Ian Goodfellow,^{13,14} Luke W. Meredith,^{15,16} Matthew Cotten,¹⁷ Umaru Jah,¹⁷ Raoul Eméric Guédjia Wadeoum,^{11,13} Pierre Rollin,^{11,14} N'Faly Magassouba,¹⁸ Denis Malvy,¹² Xavier Anglaret,^{2,19} Miles W. Carroll,^{5,17,18} Raymond Bruce Aylward,²⁰ Mamoudou Harouna Djingarey,⁹ Abdoulaye Diarm,¹ Pierre Formenty,¹⁰ Sakoba Keita,⁵ Stephan Günther,^{5,20} Andrew Rambaut,²¹ and Sophie Duraffour.^{5,20} Clinical Infectious Diseases[®] 2016;63(10):1353–6



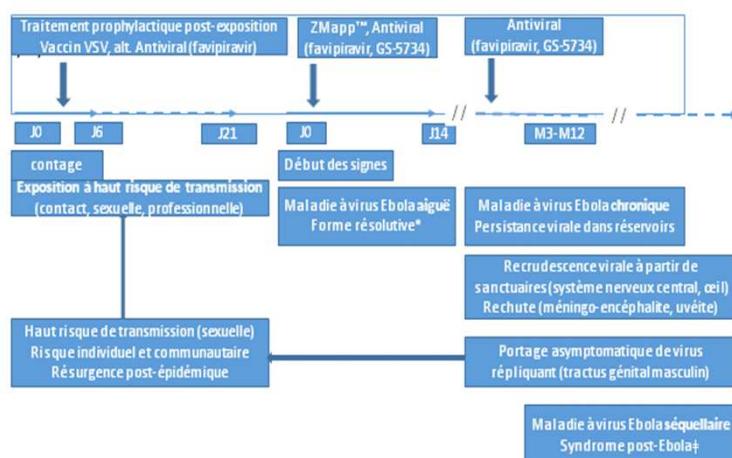
Clairance EBOV Sperme

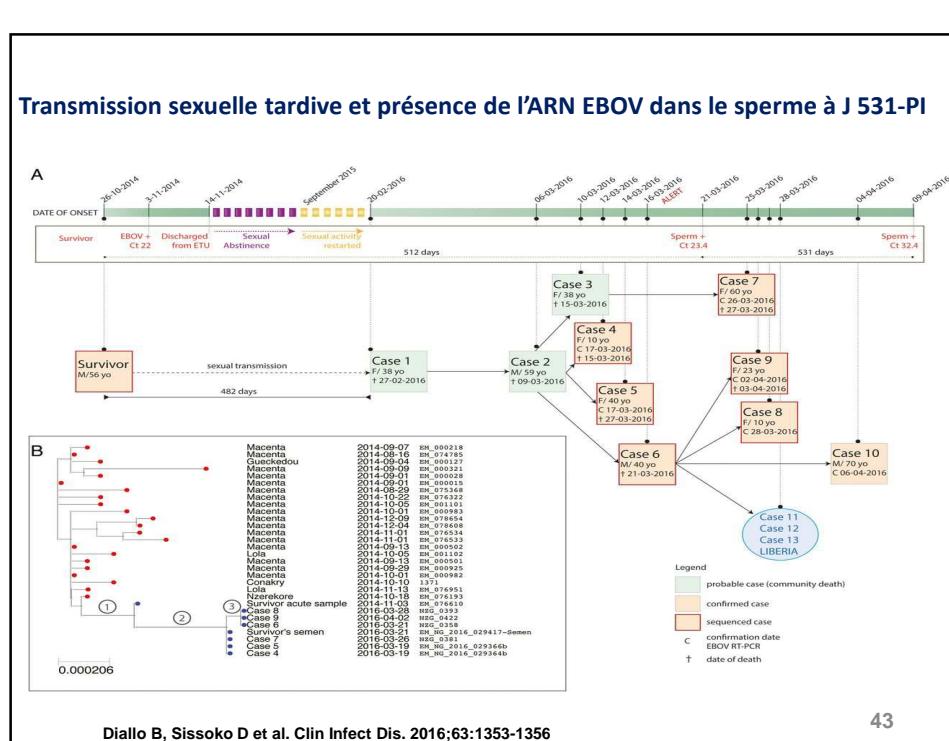


- 19 sur 26 (73%) avaient un sperme EBOV+ au 1^{er} prélèvement (médiane: 55 jours PI)
- Pente de décroissance lente de l'ARN $-0.59 \log_{10}$ RNA copies /mois
- Un patient avec sperme ARN+ à 408 jours PI
- Culture+ jusqu'à 210 jours

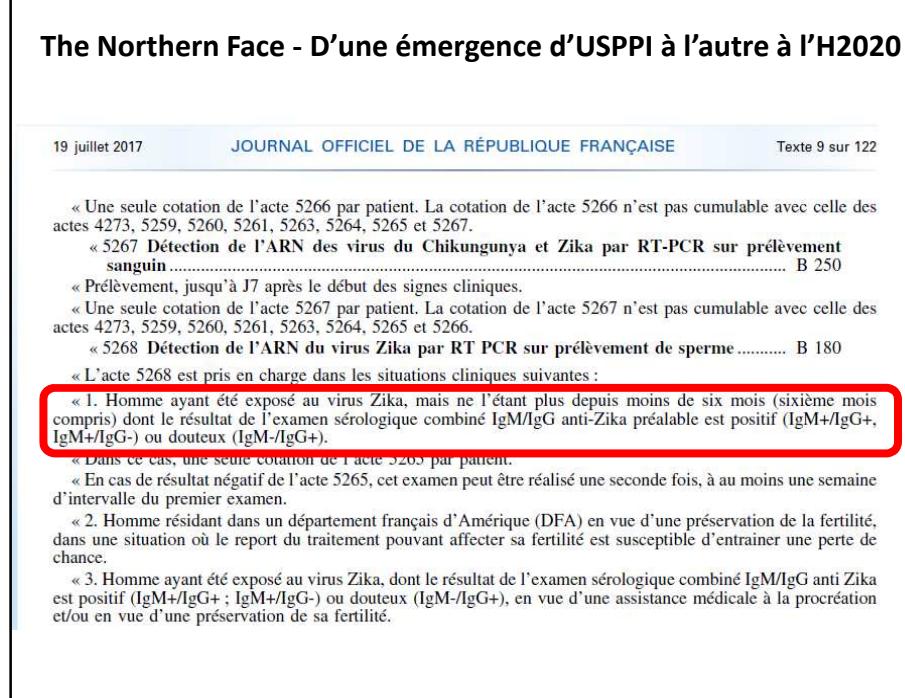
Sissoko D, Duraffour S, Kerber R et al. Lancet Glob. Health, 2017

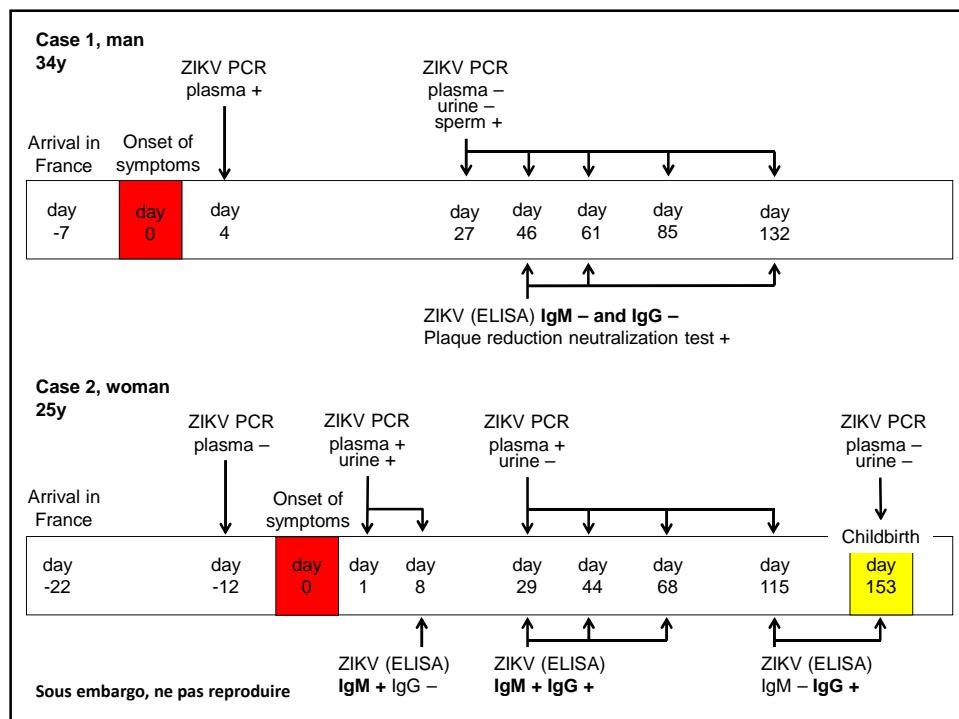
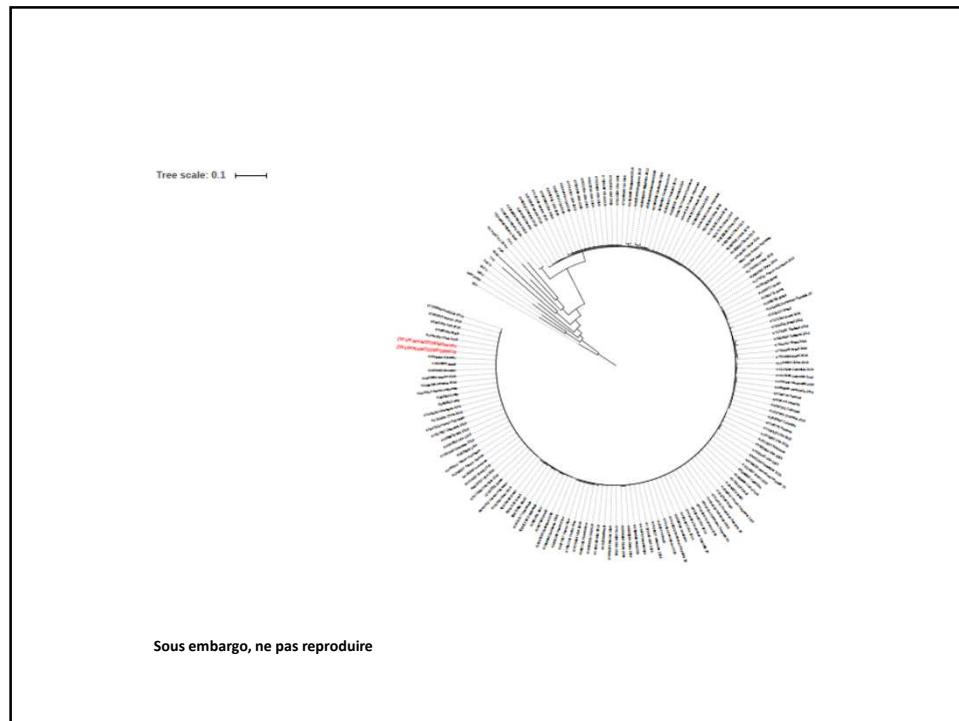
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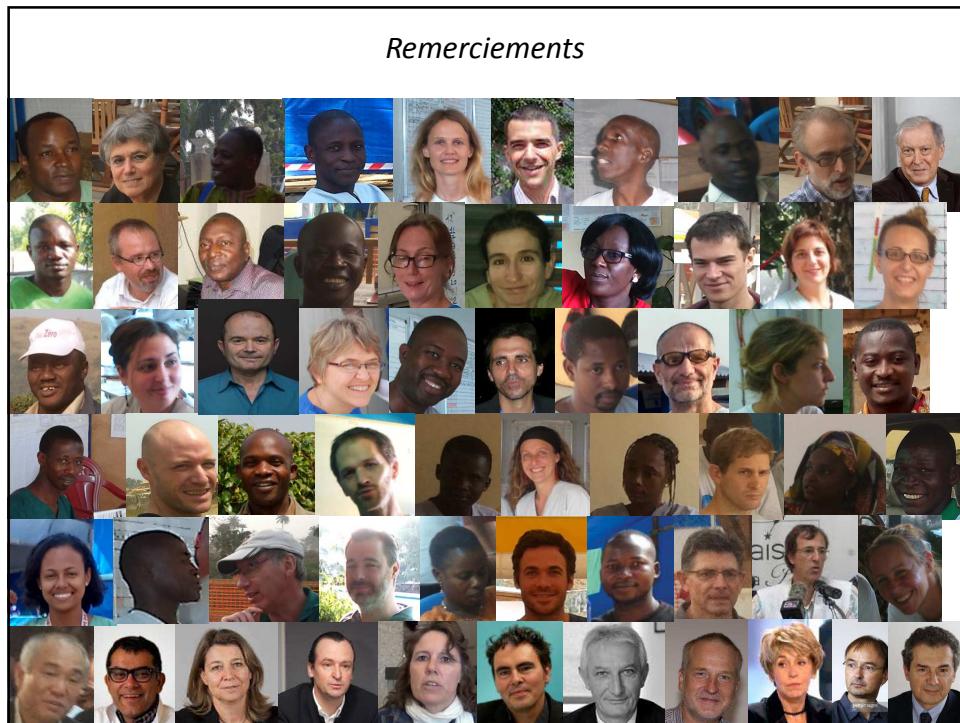


43









THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

BRIEF REPORT

A Case of Severe Ebola Virus Infection Complicated by Gram-Negative Septicemia

Benno Kreuels, M.D., Dominic Wichmann, M.D., Petra Emmerich, Ph.D.,
 Jonas Schmidt-Chanasit, M.D., Geraldine de Heer, M.D., Stefan Kluge, M.D.,
 Abdourahmane Sow, M.D., Thomas Renné, M.D., Ph.D., Stephan Günther, M.D.,
 Ansgar W. Lohse, M.D., Marylyn M. Addo, M.D., Ph.D., and Stefan Schmiedel, M.D.

SUMMARY

Ebola virus disease (EVD) developed in a patient who contracted the disease in Sierra Leone and was airlifted to an isolation facility in Hamburg, Germany, for treatment. During the course of the illness, he had numerous complications, including septicemia, respiratory failure, and encephalopathy. Intensive supportive treatment consisting of high-volume fluid resuscitation (approximately 10 liters per day in the first 72 hours), broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy, and ventilatory support resulted in full recovery without the use of experimental therapies. Discharge was delayed owing to the detection of viral RNA in urine (day 30) and sweat (at the last assessment on day 40) by means of polymerase-chain-reaction (PCR) assay, but the last positive culture was identified in plasma on day 14 and in urine on day 26. This case shows the challenges in the management of EVD and suggests that even severe EVD can be treated effectively with routine intensive care.

CROI, February 23-26 2015
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Back-up slides

Soins protégés *Personal Protective equipment (PPE)*





Chronic EBOV disease –Specific antiviral therapies

Persistence of Ebola Virus in Ocular Fluid during Convalescence

Jay B. Varkey, M.D., Jessica G. Shantha, M.D., Ian Crozier, M.D., Colleen S. Kraft, M.D., G. Marshall Lyon, M.D., Aneesh K. Mehta, M.D., Christopher J. Johnson, M.D., Michael J. Murphy, M.B.B.S., Przemyslaw Kowalewski, M.D., Markus H. Kainulainen, Ph.D., Shannon Whitmer, Ph.D., Ute Ströher, Ph.D., Timothy M. Uyeki, M.D., M.P.H., M.P.P., Bruce S. Ribner, M.D., M.P.H., and Steven Yeh, M.D.

N Engl J Med 2015;372:2423-7.
DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1500306

Late Ebola virus relapse causing meningoencephalitis: a case report

Michael Jacobs, Alison Ridge, David Bell, Sunny Bhagat, Ian Crozier, Ana Filipe, Robert Joffred, Susan Hopkins, Deepthi Jayach, Faridah Jibben, Ingolf Johannessen, Drossos Karanatsiosopoulos, Angie Luckinby, Rebecca Lister, Rebecca SN Liu, Alasdair MacConachie, Tolulade Makungu, Daniel Martin, Neil Marshall, Stephen Meyham, Richard Ortan, Massimo Palmarini, Monika Patel, Colin Petty, S. Erica Peters, Duncan Porte, David Ritchie, Nadir Ritchie, R Andrew Sexton, Vettigally S Sreenu, Katie Templeton, Simon Warren, Gavin S Wilkes, Maria Zambon, Robin Gopal, Emma C Thomson

Lancet 2016; 388: 498-503

- Initial admission: passive immunotherapies (plasma; monoclonal Ab combination, ZMab)
- Relapse: (passive imm.) GS-5734

- Severe arthralgia not responding to NSAIDs & progressive sub-acute myelitis

Chronic EBOV Disease

Resurgence of Ebola Virus Disease in Guinea Linked to a Survivor With Virus Persistence in Seminal Fluid for More Than 500 Days

Boubacar Diallo,^{1,4} Daouda Sissoko,^{2,3,5} Nicholas J. Loman,⁴ Hadja Aissatou Bah,⁵ Hawa Bah,⁵ Mary Claire Worrell,^{6,7} Iya Saidou Conde,⁸ Ramata Sacko,⁹ Samuel Mesfin,¹⁰ Angelo Loua,¹¹ Jacques Katomba Kalonda,¹⁰ Ngosi A. Erondu,¹⁰ Benjamin A. Dahl,^{4,8} Susann Handrick,^{8,9} Ian Goodfellow,^{10,11} Luke W. Meredith,^{10,11} Matthew Cotten,¹² Umaru Jah,¹¹ Raoul Emeric Guetiya Wadoun,^{11,13} Pierre Rollin,^{5,14} N'Faly Magassouba,¹⁵ Denis Malvy,^{2,3} Xavier Anglaret,^{2,16} Miles W. Carroll,^{4,17,18} Raymond Bruce Aylward,¹⁹ Mamoudou Harouna Djingarey,²⁰ Abdoulaye Diarra,¹ Pierre Formenty,¹⁹ Sakoba Keita,²⁰ Stephan Günther,^{6,9} Andrew Rambaut,²¹ and Sophie Duraffour,^{8,9}

Clinical Infectious Diseases[®] 2016;63(10):1353–6

- To assess activity of small molecules (favipiravir, GS 5734) among recovered male patients with EBOV carriage in semen (chronic EVD)
- Guinea, FORCE, Favipiravir
- Liberia, PREVAIL IV, GS-5734

Do we need new therapies to clear EBOV from immune privileged sites?
What alternative routes of administration can be used to target EBOV in immune privileged sites?



Nounous immunisés en zone suspects

Zikamerica, cohorte Aquitaine des voyageurs exposés au risque arboviral en région Amérique-Caraïbes à l'heure de l'USPPI ZIKA

(données en cours de publication, Septembre 2017, diffusion partielle)

- 15 juin 2016- 30 août 2016
- Contexte: JO Rio-de-Janeiro
- Premier séjour en zone tropicale
- Suivi post-retour S2, S6, S8
- Examen sérologique combiné (**séroconversion**)
- 2 tests ELISA (NS1 et Vir. ent. In.)
- Allocation examen séquentiel (sous-groupe)
- 81 participants (76 analysés)
- 2 cas incidents CHIK
- 4 cas incidents Zika
- **Discordances clinico-sérologiques**
- 2 cas incidents Zika dg par Séronutralisation*

*Exanthème maculo-papuleux prurigineux et non fébrile chez une patiente de 35 ans, au cours d'un séjour au Nicaragua, juillet 2016



Inserm Institut national de la santé et de la recherche médicale

REACTION!

HORIZON 2020

Aviesan alliance nationale pour les sciences de la vie et de la santé

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Remerciements

