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FDA PUBLIC WORKSHOP
DEVELOPING ANTIFUNGAL DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS (VALLEY FEVER) INFECTION

DATE: Wednesday, August 5, 2020
TIME: 5:30 p.m.
LOCATION: Virtual Silver Springs, MD 20903
REPORTED BY: Janel Folsom, Notary Public

APPEARANCES:
JOHN FARLEY
DAVID STEVENS
ERIN ZEITUNI
LISA SHUBITZ
ROB PURDIE
KLAUS ROMERO
GRAY HEPPNER
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JOHN GALGIANI
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Job No. CS3856656

| Meeting |  |
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| 1 ROYCE JOHNSON <br> 2 JOHN REX <br> 3 ED GARVEY <br> 4 DAVID ANGULO <br> 5 GARETH LEWIS <br> 6 DAVID LARWOOD <br> 7 NEIL AMPEL <br> 8 SUMATI NAMBIAR <br> 9 <br> 10 | 1 we ask all of our speakers and discussants to speak as <br> 2 clearly as you can, and also stick to the time so that <br> 3 we can stay on agenda. <br> 4 For the speakers and panelists, you <br> 5 will a phone icon in the upper bar on the left. It's <br> 6 green. You'll see that before your session or panel <br> 7 discussion, and at that point you can click on the <br> 8 phone icon and have the meeting call you and you'll be <br> 9 able to speak and be heard. <br> Note that -- and particularly for the <br> 11 audience -- when people are unmuting their phone to <br> 12 speak, there's a bit of a delay in the system so it <br> 13 takes a few seconds longer than you expect. <br> If you're not a speaker or panelist for <br> 15 this particular session, you'll be in listening mode <br> 16 like the audience, using your computer speaker and you <br> 17 can control that using the speaker icon. <br> If anyone happens to get cut off due to <br> 19 an internet issue, just close Adobe and then use the <br> 20 link to go ahead and rejoin the meeting and that <br> 21 should go well. <br> 22 <br> I note that speaker slides, transcripts |
| PROCEEDINGS <br> JOHN FARLEY: -- from the Office of <br> 3 Infectious Diseases at the FDA. I just want to do a <br> 4 quick sound check and make sure that my audio is okay. <br> 5 Judy, could you confirm audio? <br> 6 JUDY: It's fine, John. We can hear <br> 7 you. Thank you. <br> 8 JOHN FARLEY: Excellent, excellent. <br> 9 Good morning, everyone, and welcome to our workshop <br> 10 this morning. This is our -- I want to thank <br> everyone, particularly the speakers and panelists <br> who've worked hard to prepare presentations to <br> facilitate an excellent discussion today. <br> 14 This is our second virtual workshop. <br> 15 We had our first one yesterday. It was in the middle <br> 16 of a tropical storm hitting Washington and actually <br> went rather well. There's been lots of preparation to see that this workshop goes smoothly. <br> We're using a platform that some of you <br> 20 may not be familiar with, so I just want to open with <br> 21 just a few tips for the day and things that I learned <br> 22 the hard way yesterday. So, first of all, of course, | 1 and recordings will be available on the meeting 2 webpage in the next few days. <br> So, the purpose of our workshop today <br> 4 is to hold scientific discussions to better understand 5 the current state of coccidioidomycosis and focus on 6 potential strategies to facilitate the development of 7 drugs that can safely and effectively be used to treat 8 cocci. <br> Now, cocci presents both challenges and <br> 10 opportunities due to the spectrum of disease and the <br> 11 need for products to address patient needs throughout <br> 12 this spectrum. For antifungal drugs we all recognize <br> 13 that there are both scientific and financial <br> 14 challenges, but we will make progress when we work <br> 15 together -- government scientists, academic <br> 16 researchers, healthcare providers, patients and drug <br> 17 developers. Let's frankly discuss those challenges <br> 18 and get ideas on the table for moving forward. <br> 19 <br> So, I'm looking forward to a really <br> 20 good discussion today. And it's my pleasure to <br> 21 introduce our co-chairs for Session 1, Susan Hoover <br> 22 from Stanford Health, and Lanling Zou from NIH. I'll |
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| 1 turn the microphone over to them at this point for our | 1 this microbe can be found, but it's the predominant |
| 2 first session. | 2 |
| 3 SUSAN HOOVER: Good morning. I'm Susan | 3 And this gets into the epidemiology of |
| 4 Hoover, as John said, at Stanford Health. And my co | 4 this organism. The prisons in California -- state |
| 5 moderator Lanling Zou is in the Bacterial and Mycology | 5 prisons have been built in a chain along the central |
| 6 Branch of DMID at NIH. This first slide depicts | 6 valley. There's a number of reasons for that and one |
| 7 the speaker | 7 is the cost of land. But as a consequence of |
| 8 | 8 prisons in these places where cocci is found in the |
| 9 | 9 |
| 10 Dr. Stevens is Professor of Medicine at Stanfor | 10 guards to the point where a federal judg |
| 11 University | 11 made a ruling about who can be put into |
| 12 California I | 12 depending |
| 13 and PI of its Infectious Disease Research Laboratory. | 13 So, as far as we understa |
| 14 DR. DAVID STEVENS: Okay, these are the | 14 there are two species, immitis and posadasii, and as |
| 15 topics I was asked to cover. I hope everybody | 15 far as we know, the clinical disease caused by |
| 16 hear me. | 16 different sp |
| 17 This microbe has a very interes | 17 This slide talks about the |
| 18 | 18 epidemiology. It's a fairly recent take. It takes |
| 19 | 19 you up to 2018, and I think it's obvious that cocci i |
| 20 | 20 on the rise. And there's a number of reasons for that |
| 21 | 21 |
| 22 right half of this slide. And the left half is what | 22 in the endemic areas, and another relates to the |
| Page 7 | Page 9 |
| 1 | 1 annual rainfall cycles that occur. |
| 2 know from this slide is that i | 2 So, we estimate that there are about 20 |
| 3 | 3 million people who are at risk of this infectio |
| 4 because it is arthroconidia grow | 4 This would include residents, people who spend their |
| 5 soil that releases the spores that infect | 5 winter escaping northern climates, other touris |
| 6 This slide shows the distribution | 6 |
| 7 the disease. It's a new world disease. And since | 7 the endemic areas. And the best guess we have about |
| 8 | 8 the number of infections per year is 200,000 per ye |
| 9 discovered in Brazil, Guatemala and Colombia, | 9 And this is a very underreported disease. And w |
| 10 notably in the U.S., sites of endemicity have b | 10 estimate that illness, frank illness occurs in about a |
| 11 discovered in both Oregon and Washington. And | 11 third of people who are exposed, which would amou |
| 12 global warming, the rang | 12 |
| 13 expected to increas | 13 And we'll talk a little bit more about th |
| 14 This is a more close up | 14 distribution. |
| 15 area in the U.S. and Mexico. In the Lower Son | 15 So, this is how -- a principal way the |
| 16 Life Zone is what the blue describes here. This is | 16 organism is spread in large numbers of people being |
| 17 dry region with hot summers and mild winners an | 17 infected at the same time, and this is a dust stor |
| 18 alkaline soil, sparse floras | 18 which is fairly typical in some of the endemic |
| 19 altitude | 19 regions. Phoenix, for example, or Kern County |
| 20 So, this is a typical picture of wher | 20 California. And the dust storm, which kicks up clouds |
| 21 y | 21 of dust, also kicks up clouds of arthro |
| 22 Zone. This is not the exclusive life zone in which | 22 they're about to descend on the homes of these people |

1 who have moved into the endemic area and never had an
2 experience before with cocci.
3 Another way that the disease can spread
4 is through cataclysmic climate events. This picture
5 was taken during the earthquake in Northridge,
6 California, and you can see how much dust was kicked
7 up during this episode. And as a consequence there
8 were large numbers of cases in the area of the
9 earthquake -- cases of cocci, secondary to people
10 breathing in the dust that had been disturbed.
11 One of the things we might look forward
12 to in the future is a plan -- actually, construction
13 has started -- for a high-speed bullet train in
14 California to connect up the San Francisco and Los
15 Angeles areas going through the Central Valley. And
16 you can imagine the consequences for the workers who
17 will be working on this bullet train.
18 The picture at the left is not actually
19 workers on the bullet train; these are archaeology
20 students and they tend to dig in Indian middens, and
21 when they do, a lot of dust is thrown up into the air
22 and there have been many outbreaks of archaeology
Page 11
1 students following one of these digs where they were 2 perturbing the dust.
3 The right side is also not related to
4 the bullet train. That's a picture taken on
5 Interstate 5, which runs down the central valley. You
6 can see a dust storm approaching, and you can imagine
7 what the consequences would be for the people driving
8 on I5 at that time, especially if they have their
9 windows down.
10 Another way that the disease can spread
11 is by fomites traveling from non-endemic -- traveling
12 to non-endemic regions from endemic regions. This
13 shows three of the culprits that have been implicated
14 in that kind of spreading. And another source of
15 infection is laboratory accidents. A typical story
16 would be something occurring in a non-endemic region
17 where a clinical microbiology lab person would open a
18 plate because there's an interesting looking fungus on
19 the petri dish, and in the course of that, manage to
20 infect not only themselves but everybody else in the
21 laboratory.
22
And this picture I put in to remind me

1 that the consequences of coccidioidal infection not
2 only to man but also to his domestic animals. This is
3 a patient I consulted on. This is Belle, and Belle
4 has disseminated cocci. And this adds to the economic
5 consequences of this infection. And Lisa can talk
6 more about this.
7 So, in the humans who have the
8 symptomatic infections that we talked about, the
9 impact is like this: The average number of days that
10 patients feel ill is over 200, and the average number
11 of days that they miss work or school is longer than a
12 month. And this Congressperson has estimated that the
13 costs to California over a decade amount to about \$2
14 billion.
15
Another problem with the epidemiology
16 is that doctors in the endemic areas are undereducated
17 about cocci. And various studies have indicated a
18 range but slightly more than 50 percent of doctors
19 test community-acquired pneumonia in the endemic areas
20 for cocci. And in Arizona, about a third of the
21 community-acquired pneumonia is cocci. And about more
22 than half the patients with cocci have received
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1 antibacterials for their condition prior to diagnosis.
2 Antibacterials, obviously, wouldn't help. And they've
3 had three visits to the doctors before the diagnosis
4 is successfully made.
5 So, the picture, as we understand it --
6 we talked about estimated 200,000 infections a year,
7 so multiple everything on the slide by about 200 . But
8 about -- for every thousand infections, we estimate
9 that 600 of them are asymptomatic. These people would
10 experience a skin test conversion but not necessarily
11 any symptoms. And 400 of them will be symptomatic.
12 We'll talk about that in just a moment.
13 And from these cases, there will be 50
14 pulmonary residuals, which means that there will be
15 radiographic abnormalities that people will walk
16 around with for the rest of their life as a souvenir
17 of the coccidioidal experience.
18 And then, lastly, from the symptomatic
19 cases, there are five disseminated cases and it's
20 really these five cases, where the disease spreads
21 outside the chest, that occupy the major efforts and
22 attention of the medical professionals dealing with

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 these five per thousand who have disseminated disease. | 1 disease, and what happens is there are successive |
| 2 This shows two of the pulmonary | 2 waves of cavities, modules, fibrosis and progressive |
| 3 residuals that are seen. On the left is a stabl | 3 destruction and loss of function lung tissue as the |
| 4 cavity, and on the right a nodule. And i | 4 disease progresses. |
| 5 radiograph probably 100 people at rand | 5 The other bad way things can go is to |
| 6 Bakersfield, you would find a number of them walking | 6 disseminate from the chest. And we recognize that |
| 7 around with th | 7 there are certain risk factors that predispose to |
| 8 time causing | 8 this. It more commonly happens in males than females, |
| 9 And the 40 percent of the patients wh | 9 it happens at a very high degree in people who are |
| 10 have the respiratory illness can range from anythin | 10 immune compromised -- and we're going to talk about |
| 11 that appears to be like flu up to community-acquire | 11 that in some detail -- patients with congenital |
| 12 pneumonia, and then there's a range within community- | 12 immunodeficiencies are at risk of disseminating once |
| 13 acquired pneumoni | 13 they have a primary infection. |
| 14 pneumonia all the way to an acute respiratory distres | 14 The combination of pregnancy, |
| 15 syndrome. | 15 particularly in the second and third trimesters, seems |
| 16 accompany this respiratory illness and the onset | 16 to be a bad combination with cocci with an increased |
| 17 generally $1-3$ weeks after they inhale arthroconidi | 17 risk of dissemination and a bad course once it |
| 18 And the big question at this time is | 18 disseminates. And there's a certain racial |
| 19 whether treatment would affect these primary | 19 predisposition to risk of dissemination. People of |
| 20 infections; either make the symptoms less or short | 20 Filipino ancestry are at the highest risk, then |
| 21 the duration, m | 21 African Americans, native Americans, Hispanics, other |
| 22 That's an unknown -- an important unknown quest | 22 Asians. All of those appear to be at greater risk |
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| 1 this time. | 1 than do whites of disseminating the disease. |
| 2 This is a radiograph of a primary | 2 And what happens when it disseminates, |
| 3 pulmonary infection due to cocci. There is nothing | 3 it's caused by hematogenous spread from the lung, and |
| 4 specific about this in the differential diagnosi | 4 a few months after the primary infection it will |
| 5 other causes of community-acquired pneumonia. An | 5 either be manifest in the skin, it can go to bone or |
| 6 this is two of the types of skin rashes that may occur | 6 joints or other sites. And the worst possibility is |
| 7 during the primary infection. What these patien | 7 the meningeal form of the disease. And, furthermore, |
| 8 experience - | 8 in all these sites there's a tendency |
| 9 sputum production, all these symptoms, again, are not | 9 either after a successful resolution of a focal site, |
| 10 specific for primary cocci infection but can be | 10 it will come back, or even after successful therapy |
| 11 in other kinds of community-acquired pneumonia, an | 1 the natural history of this disease involves cycles of |
| 12 there's a differential diagnosis issue because of the | 12 relapse, recrudescence, and then, hopefully, remission |
| 13 non-specificity of these signs and symp | 13 again once they are retreated. |
| 14 So, once -- if the infection doesn | 14 This shows examples of the cutaneous |
| 15 resolve with the durations I talked about earlier | 15 form of the disease. The patient on the right has |
| 16 there's one of two bad ways that things can go: One | 16 multiple granulomas of the skin, the patient on the |
| 17 is the infectio | 17 left has a soft tissue abscess with an ulcer draining |
| 18 | 18 puss. And this unfortunate gentleman is showing you |
| 19 And the oth | 19 in his bone scan that he has multiple sites of |
| 20 the lung | 20 skeletal involvement. You can see he's got multiple |
|  | 21 |
| 22 the patients develop a chronic pulmonary form of the | 22 there's some sites in his vertebrae, in the pelvis, in |


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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 his -- one of his ankles. And all of these are | 1 2020? With a massive increase in transplantation as a |
| 2 destructive lesions due to cocci | 2 treatment modality for a number of conditions and |
| 3 Another bad place that dissemination | 3 massive use of immunosuppressives for a number of |
| 4 can go to is the eye. And particularly if the retinal | ditions, this has become a huge problem in endemic |
| 5 involvemen | 5 areas. And Janis could speak to this in more detail |
| 6 vision, which may be permanent. And the lymphat | 6 Another group |
| 7 system is another site of dissemination of diseas | 7 having a bad course of cocci are the HIV-infected |
| 8 (Oops, I've | 8 persons. And the disease in the HIV infected is about |
| 9 As I mentioned, meningitis is the worst | 920 times more common in endemic areas than non- |
| 10 | 10 compromised persons. And a low CD4 risk factor |
| 11500 new cases of meningitis a year. This disease | 11 appears to be the major risk factor for the |
| 12 | 12 development of progressive disease. And the cases |
| 13 available, we understood that the disease was fatal | 13 appear to be mixtures of new infections or |
| 14 | 14 reactivation of old disease. |
| 15 prognosis than untreated lung cancer. And even with | 15 I'm not going to really talk about |
| 16 the onset of treatment, there are many stroke events | 16 treatment. I understood John was going to talk about |
| 17 | 17 this some more but I think that's changed a little bit |
| 18 hydrocephalus can occur and compression of the spinal | 18 |
| 19 | 19 want to mention one approach to treatment because I |
| 20 Another manifestation of centra | 20 need to have it understood what I'm going to talk |
| 21 nervous sy | 21 about next, which is trying to come to evaluations of |
| 22 the brain and this is in the differential diagnosis of | 22 the course using trial endpoints. |
| Page 19 | Page 21 |
| 1 brain abscess. And this patient is showing a | 1 Our approach has been to treat |
| 2 cerebellar brain abscess due to cocci. | 2 disseminated patients -- I'm not talking about |
| 3 We appreciated early on that there was | 3 meningeal patients who require special treatment |
| 4 a special course that occurred in immunocompromise | 4 but treat patients with oral azoles for a minimum of a |
| 5 patients, and in th | 5 year or six months after the disease becomes |
| 6 the patients had disseminated disease. And you | 6 whichever of those two is longer. And use |
| 7 remember, I talked about in healthy persons | 7 amphotericin preparations if the lesions are in |
| 8 dissemination rate of 5 in 1,000. So, this is 100 | 8 critical locations or if the patient is worsening |
| 9 times the rate in non-compromised persons. And the | 9 rapidly because amphotericin is more rapidly acting |
| 10 risk of react | 10 than azoles. And the surgeons have a role to play in |
| 11 were receiving immunosuppression for some medic | 11 some of the manifestations of the disease, |
| 12 condition or experien | 12 particularly in bone and in soft tissue. |
| 13 was immunosuppressive, such as, for example, Hodgkin's | 13 So, scoring systems have been developed |
| 14 Disease. | 14 for therapeutic trials and have proven useful, and |
| 15 And it also teaches you that viabl | 15 there's experience that goes along with them. The |
| 16 cocci organisms must be living in you after an initial | 16 patients were initially scored according to their |
| 17 infection. | 17 culture-confirmed sites of disease, their serologic |
| 18 your own or needed treatment and the treatment was | 18 titer, and the extent of lesions. And the sum of the |
| 19 successful, the bug is with you -- and won't | 19 points pretreatment was their baseline score. A |
| 20 you, but if something immunosuppressive happens to | 20 |
| 21 you, you are at risk once agai | 21 baseline score by 50 percent or more within a set |
| 22 So, what's the consequence of that in | 22 period of time. |


| $\text { Page } 22$ | 4 |
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| And because cocci tends to improve | 1 to thank the organizers for giving me the opportunity |
| 2 relatively slowly, scoring was done at three-month | 2 to tell you a bit about NIH's development efforts and |
| 3 intervals. And far from id | 3 support mechanisms for valley fever. Some of this |
| 4 does allow physicians to estimate a total body burden | 4 t |
| 5 of disease and follow that index in the cour | 5 yesterday's workshop, but here I'll be diving more |
| 6 treatment. | 6 deeply into NIH's support for the single indication. |
| 7 that's been | 7 Throughout the talk I'll be encouraging folks to reach |
| 8 symptoms, | 8 out to us. So, upfront I just want to let you know |
| 9 | 9 that my email is my first name, dot, my last name |
| 10 And | 10 @ NIH.go |
| 11 address, to | 11 |
| 12 collaboration in clinical trials with Latin Americ | 12 the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious |
| 13 | 3 Diseases, or NIAID, is to lead research to understand, |
| 14 | 14 treat and prevent infectious, immunologic and allergic |
| $15$ | $15$ |
| $16$ | 16 W |
| 17 Latina Ame | 17 Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, or DMID, has |
| 18 | 18 broad mandate supporting research for over 300 |
| 19 | 19 pathogens, including the coccidioidi species, which, |
| 20 the direct individual connections between people that | 20 as Dr. Stevens just demonstrated to us, are the |
| 21 |  |
| 22 And as far as potential collaborating | 22 To give an idea of the scope of NIAID's |
| Page 23 | Page 25 |
| 1 | 1 funding for valley fever, in 2019, $\$ 10$ million of |
| 2 Mexico, ba | 2 NIAID's budget went to support for coccidioidomycosis |
| 3 there, the p | 3 research and development. Those funds were spread |
| 4 | 4 across the product development area that is shown on |
| 5 M | to |
| 6 the existing | 6 |
| 7 And Rafael and Luis can address this | 7 Toda |
| 8 extent | 8 fever specific portfolios of the various mechanisms |
| 9 So, with that, I'll conclude | 9 that NIAID leverages to support and de-risk product |
| 10 be happy to take any questions | 10 development for valley fever. Taking a look at the |
| 11 your attention | 11 blue arrows at the bottom of the screen, folks in the |
| 12 SUSAN HOOVER: Thank you, Dr. Steven | 12 audience will be most familiar with NIAID's grants and |
| 13 And thanks ag | 13 contracts mechanism, which are the main drivers |
| 14 | 14 |
| 15 Our next speaker discussi | 15 However, we do recognize that the path to product |
| 16 developme | 16 approval is long and can be difficult. And so DMID |
| 17 has been a P | 17 has developed free services and resources for the |
| 18 Bacteriology and Mycology Branch at NIAID since 2016 | 18 research and development communities to access. Those |
| 19 DR. ERIN ZEITUNI: Thank you, Susan | 19 include the Preclinical Services Program and the |
| 20 Can I do a q | 20 clinical trial units, both of which I will highlight |
| 21 | 21 today. |
| 22 DR. ERIN ZEITUNI: Perfect. I'd like | 22 In the interest of time, I have |


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| 1 restricted this talk to a discussion of product | 1 Dr. Galgiani's live attenuated vaccine |
| 2 development efforts, so I feel it's important to | 2 uses a strain rendered avirulent by the deletion of |
| 3 mention that there is also a small but mighty | 3 the CPS1 gene, an essential gene for serial |
| 4 portfolio of basic researchers tackling the task | 4 propagation in C. posadasii. Dr. Galgiani is working |
| 5 improving our knowledge of the basic biology | 5 with an industrial partner, Anivive Lifesciences, to |
| 6 coccidioides, its response | 6 develop the vaccine further. The recombinant chimeric |
| 7 response to infection. | 7 polypeptide antigen vaccine developed by Dr. Wang |
| 8 this challengin | 8 contains the most immunogenic fragments of four |
| 9 continue bringing their exciting | 9 previously identified coccidioides antigens as well as |
| 10 grant applicati | 10 multiple human T-cell epitopes, and it's formulated |
| 11 Shown on this slide, DMID supports a | 11 with a glucan-chitin particle as an undulant delivery |
| 12 robust grant portfolio of drugs and diagnostic | 12 vehicle. This vaccine is in the proof of concept |
| 13 targeting valley | 13 stage |
| 14 highlighted here have received a mixture of gr | 14 To help us better understand the |
| 15 funding and preclinical services over the y | 15 challenges and gaps that are facing the endemic |
| 16 help support their antifungal development programs for | 16 vaccine research community, NIAID organized a workshop |
| 17 valley feve | 17 in 20 |
| 18 Some utilize grants, such as Amply | 18 discussion of vaccine strategies for endemic fungal |
| 19 Pharmaceuticals' Fosmanogepix Program, while ot | 19 pathogens. Over the course of one and a half days, |
| 20 | 20 over 100 people dove into the science of the latest |
| 21 | 21 |
| 22 Solutions' Nikkomycin Program. And still others | 22 actionable steps to advance fungal vaccines. |
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| 1 utilize preclinical services alone such as F2G | 1 Exciting outcomes of the workshop |
| 2 olorofim program. We'll be hearin | 2 included expanding the field of investigators and |
| 3 representatives from several of these companies later | 3 initiated new collaborations. Additionally, the |
| 4 during the workshop | 4 workshop confirmed the scientific gaps and challenges |
| 5 NIAID program staff can also release | 5 that needed attention, so as identifying new antigens, |
| 6 program announcements or SBIR contract topics | 6 understanding correlates of protection and meaningful |
| 7 encourage applications in research areas of specia | 7 biomarkers, strengthening preclinical and clinical |
| 8 interest. We continue to emphasize valley fever | 8 testing, and overcoming manufacturing hurdles |
| 9 research and development in recent initiatives. | 9 including (inaudible) optimization as well as |
| 10 Through these mechanisms, this year NIAID funded | 10 regulatory challenges. |
| 11 | 11 Our program staff was poised to move |
| 12 contracts supporting diagnostic programs targeting | 12 forward incorporating what we had learned in the |
| 13 endemic fungal pathogens, including the coccidioides | 13 workshop, and program officers were able to leverage |
| 14 | 14 the positive outcomes of the workshop to develop a |
| 15 Coccidioidomycosis vaccine development | 15 targeted FY22 initiative that was recently approved by |
| 16 efforts have a long history of NIAID grant support | 16 DMID's counsel, moving it forward as a potential |
| 17 over the years, however, this field remains quit | 17 funding opportunity. |
| 18 challenging. Two NIAID-funded vaccine prog | 18 The coccidioidomycosis collaborative |
| 19 note are the live attenuated vaccine out of the | 19 research centers will aim to establish highly |
| 20 University of Arizona and the recombinant chimeric | 20 collaborative multidisciplinary research teams to |
| 21 polypeptide antigen vaccine out of the University of | 21 conduct translational and clinical research for |
| 22 Texas, San Antonio. | 22 improved diagnosis, treatment and prevention of valley |


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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 fever. The goal is for these multidisciplinary | 1 here |
| 2 centers to leverage unique resources and patien | 2 Through preclinical services, we offer |
| 3 populations from endemic regions to advance the field. | 3 both a central nervous system infection model and |
| 4 We are looking forward to seeing the valley fev | 4 pulmonary infection model for valley fever. In the |
| 5 research community continue | 5 CNS model, the infecting inoculum is delivered |
| 6 | 6 intracranially to ICR mice who are then treated two |
| $7 \quad$ Switching gears away from | 7 days later for durations of either seven days to |
| 8 i | 8 assess the impact of treatment on the fungal burde |
| 9 to introduce you all to NIAID's Preclinical Service | 9 select tissues, or treated for 14 days followed by a |
| 10 | 1014 or 28-d |
| 11 anti-infectiv | 11 |
| 12 | 12 The pulmonary model has several key |
| 13 | 13 differences. The infecting inoculum is delivered to |
| 14 development | 14 the lungs of ICR mice and treatment is started five |
| 15 Our mission is to keep products movin | 15 days later. The fungal burden assessment runs larg |
| 16 | 16 the same |
| 17 | 17 arm of the study has a shorter treatment duration than |
| 18 these free services are available to innovators from | 18 the CNS model but with a similar off-therapy |
| 19 academia, | 19 monitoring period. A drug's characteristics will help |
| 20 government, both domestic and foreign institutions m | 20 determine |
| 21 apply, and a | 21 In addition to efficacy assessment |
| 22 Because this support mechanism is | 22 NIAID's preclinical services also offer a suite of |
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| 1 | 1 preclinical studies to support antifungal drug and |
| 2 development | 2 vaccine programs at multiple stages of development. |
| 3 there's a simplified request process allow | 3 These services include chemistry and manufacturing, |
| 4 year-round | 4 including GMP manufacturing, toxicolog |
| 5 Focusing on valley fever, I manage | 5 pharmacokinetics, rapid ADMET and pharmacokinetics |
| 6 s | 6 screening, product development planning and assistance |
| 7 services that provide supportive data to antifung | 7 with IND documentation, vaccine testing, and vaccine |
| 8 drug development programs, including those targe | 8 and biologic manufactur |
| 9 coccidioidomycosis. Because coccidioides require BSL3 | 9 So, if we're thinking back to the in |
| 10 | 10 vivo efficacy models for valley fever that I mentioned |
| 11 | 11 |
| 12 not on the radar | 12 preparing to test their products in this rather tough |
| 13 developing broad spectrum antifungals. We offer thes | 13 model under BSL3 conditions, they need to have access |
| 14 services to | 14 to a robust preliminary data package to support that |
| 15 pass (inaudible) to assess | 15 study. This includes sufficient compound for key |
| 16 To give a flavor of our scale of | 16 study arms with 7-14 days of dosing, MIC testing |
| 17 services since 2015, our contractors at the University | 17 against the strains used in the models, and |
| 18 of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio have | 18 understanding of the pharmacokinetics and distribution |
| 19 performed MIC testing against coccidioides for 25 | 19 of their drugs in the blood, brain and/or lungs to |
| 20 | 20 help them select their doses, and the knowledge that |
| 21 evaluated in vivo ef | 21 their drugs is tolerated in ICR mice for the plan |
| 22 two valley fever infection models that are illustrated | 22 dosing schedule and duratio |

$1 \quad$ So, for those of you in the audience
2 who are already making this checklist in your head,
3 please know that although our preclinical services are
4 intended to be gap filling, we do understand that
5 there can be more than one gap in a program. I
6 encourage you to reach out to us and tell us about
7
your antifungal programs and your gap. And I'd like
8
to state that once again for emphasis. Please do
9
reach out to us.
10
11
describe our interactions has an illustrative example
12

Page 35
1 posadasii at our contracting site at the University of
2 Texas Health Sciences Center in San Antonio.
3 With that confirmation, we embarked on 4 the in vivo assessment of Olorofim in the CNS
5 infection model where significant protection and
6 fungal burden reduction was observed in that model
7 compared to untreated controls. Results of the
8 efficacy model were published and as we will hear
9 later today, F2G is exploring clinical use of Olorofim
10 for coccidioidomycosis. This is a powerful example of
11 the potential impact of a simple conversation. If you
12 have a promising antifungal agent, please do contact
13 us and we will be happy to hear from you.
14 Additional free services include our
15 clinical trial units, such as our Phase 1 units.
16 These contracts provide Phase 1 trials at no cost to
17 the requester. NIAID sponsors the trial and holds the
18 IND. Mycovia's VT-1598 is a novel antifungal compound
19 with activity against coccidioides species. Through
20 our Phase 1 clinical trial units, VT-1598's single
21 ascending dose is examining the safety of its
22 administration to 48 healthy adults aged 18-45 years.

2 are to determine the safety of single ascending oral
doses of VT-1598 in healthy adult subjects in a fasted
state and to determine the safety of a single oral
dose of VT-1598 in healthy adult subjects in a fed
6 state.
In addition to the Phase 1 clinical
8 trial units, NIAID's Infectious Disease Clinical
Research Consortium, previously the Vaccine Treatments
and Evaluation Unit, have also been leveraged to
support clinical studies in valley fever. An
observational study of up to a thousand individuals
aged greater than or equal to 14 years has the
objective of assessing the prevalence of primary
pulmonary coccidioidomycosis or PPC in subjects with
community-acquired pneumonia or CAP in
coccidioidomycosis endemic areas.
Step one of the study is to examine the
prevalence of PPC among individuals presenting with
CAP within 28 days of symptom onset. Step two of the
study is to follow individuals diagnosed with PPC for
up to 24 months to establish the clinical course,
Page 37
identify predictors of the clinical course and
2 evaluate the response to prescribed antifungal therapy
versus no antifungal therapy. This observational
4 study is enrolling and we're looking forward to
5 producing perfective data on the prevalence of PPC in
6 CAP and the management of early PPC at the earliest
point of treatment.
8 I hope that this presentation has
helped provide a clear picture of the various
0 mechanisms that NIAID is leveraging to support product
development targeting valley fever. Management of the
portfolios and mechanisms described in this
presentation are a team effort and I'd like to
acknowledge the members of the Bacterioloogy and
Mycology branch who helped with the valley fever
effort. They are all listed here on the slide. My
email is provided at the top of the slide. Please
reach out to me if you have any questions. I hope to hear from you. Thank you.

SUSAN HOOVER: Thank you, Dr. Zeituni.
Our last talk before our morning break is Dr. Lisa
Shubitz talking about animal models of

1 coccidioidomycosis. Dr. Shubitz is a research
2 scientist at the Valley Fever Center for Excellence, 3 has been working on cocci since 1996.
4 DR. LISA SHUBITZ: Good morning. And
5 was asked -- first of all, I'm very honored to be a
6 part of this workshop today and asked to -- have been
7 asked to speak to you. And this is going to be a bit
8 redundant with the last talk, unfortunately. This is
9 what I was asked to talk about, but it's not going to
10 be extensively -- it's not going to go extensively
11 past what Erin already gave you.
12 So, I'm going to talk a little bit
13 about animal models of coccidioidomycosis -- as soon 13
14 as I figure out how to move the slides. All right.
15 So, it's already been spoken about that cocci is a
16 biosafety level 3 pathogen, in that in order to do
17 animal work with coccidioids you have to have anima
18 biosafety level 3 facilities. And in addition, you
19 either need to have support of a biosafety level 3
20 micology laboratory also that can produce your
21 organisms or you need to have a relationship with
22 someone who can ship them to you.
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1 So, the pathogen is a significant
2 aerosol risk to personnel, which is why you have to be
3 working with this animal bio safety level 3. It's not
4 really transmissible from one animal to another but
5 you could give it to yourself or the other workers in
6 your laboratory while you're infecting your animals.
7 Consequently, this requires that all of your personnel
8 be properly trained at biosafety level 3 and at
9 handling animals at biosafety level 3 , and it requires
10 that you have at least a class II biosafety cabinet
11 with some extra PPE such as $\mathrm{N}-95$ for protection from
12 aerosols, or you could have a class III biosafety
13 cabinet for intranasal infections. And intranasal
14 infections carry the greatest risk of infecting
15 workers, but there are small aerosols that can be
16 created even just squirting things out of needles.
17 The guidelines for setting up an animal
18 biosafety level 3 laboratory are published in the
19 Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical
20 Laboratories, which is a CDC publication. And they
21 used to mail it to you but now it's actually just
22 available on their website as a PDF and you can go
look at it.
2
And in the lower right-hand corner is a
photograph of a class III biosafety cabinet. We've
one in place at our institution since
1998 and it has two workstations in it which makes the
6 work more efficient for packing cages and animal
7 transport. But this is -- I don't think everyone has
8 a class III cabinet in order to be able to do this
work, and it can be done other ways, but it's a nice 10 safety feature.

11
12 constitute the vast majority of the animals that are used in research and preclinical efficacy studies of

14 antifungal drug candidates for coccidioides. The
15 advantages of mice is that there are very well-
16 established cocci infection models in mice that have
117 been used for over 70 years -- the literature goes
18 back into the 1950s.
19 They're small and easy to handle in
20 statistically significant number at animal biosafety
21 level 3, and that is indeed a factor. It's very easy
22 to put a small cage of mice into a class III biosafety

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1 cabinet or a class II biosafety cabinet. It becomes a
little bit more challenging when you're using larger
3 animals. You can also involve statistically
4 significant numbers of the animals because they're 5 little.
$6 \quad$ There are a wide variety of strains for
7 drug studies. Outbred mice or the ITR mouse, which is
8 an inbred swift that Erin was talking about, are
9 relatively inexpensive and they're used very commonly
10 for drug studies. But if you're interested in effects
11 of drug in the face of infections that may be more
12 challenging due to underlying conditions in a human
being, there are a lot of genetically engineered mice
14 available now that mimic metabolic or immunologic
15 system defects in mice that you can purchase to use.
16 The drawbacks of mice are that the
17 pharmacokinetics of the drugs in mice may differ
18 significantly from what's seen in humans, and that
19 means that you actually need to perform -- or you may
20 need to perform some PK in mice to understand how to
21 use them as a model.
22
The other drawback is that coccidioides
1 progresses pretty rapidly in mice, whereas even an
2 immuno-deficient human, you know, may have the disease
3 for two or three weeks before they even show up in
4 your office because they're sick. In two or three
5 weeks, the laboratory infected mouse is typically
6 dead.
7
8 about routes of administration, which Erin described
9 some of already. But the pulmonary route of
10 administration is the most common. This is the way
11 the infection gets into the human host naturally, and
12 it makes sense to put it into the lungs. This also
13 carries the greatest aerosol risk.
14
15 by insufflation of a saline suspension -- with the
16
opportunity in a saline suspension using a pipette,
17

1 airways. Much of it may be tracked in the upper
2 airways, the nasal passages, the upper bronchi. But
3 some of it definitely gets delivered to the lower
4 airways where it sets up infection. And this is an
5 affective and common way to infect mice.
6 So, you can give it intratracheally.
7 There are methods of doing this. I think they're a
8 little bit more challenging, at least in a class III
9 cabinet, which is what I have, where you anesthetize
10 the animals or you could deliver this with a pipette
11 to the trachea and bypass the nasal passages. It can
12 be done surgically, but I don't think anyone's doing
13 that in mice.
14 They could be exposed by aerosol in
15 chambers, but this carries very high risk of aerosol
16 infection and I don't actually know anyone who's doing
17 it. But if you're more interested in nebulized spores
18 with well-distributed infections that go deep into the
19 lungs, this might be something to consider. For a
20 model for a drug, I'm not sure this is really worth
21 pursuing.
22 Other methods are intravenous

1 infection, which provides a rapid widespread model of
2 dissemination very early on that doesn't go through
the lungs to get to a disseminated state, and it's a
4 little bit technically challenging. Intraperitoneal
gives you dissemination but Lung Fungal Burden is a
6 common readout because it typically goes to the lungs
7 really easily. There is an intrathecal model for CNS
8 infection in mice. It is technically challenging, but
it is published. And then intracerebral infection
0 with (inaudible) also produces a CNS infection.
So, here's a picture of the mouse
being infected. So, 50-100 spores of a common
13 virulent laboratory strain in 30-50 microliters of
4 isotonic saline is being administered to this
15 anesthetized animal. This is in the class III
16 cabinet. Just using a pipette and applying this drop
17 (inaudible) to the nares and waiting for the animal to
18 inhale the suspension until the suspension's been
completely administered. We did this under Ketamine-
20 Xylazine anesthesia, which produces a nice smooth
anesthesia that lasts long enough to perform this in
22 the equipment that I have. I think other people do
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1 this with some kind of inhaled anesthetic, but I find
that the Ketamine-Xylazine works pretty well because
3 it lasts a little bit longer.
And in talking about this pulmonary
5 model, it takes four days, four to five days to reach
6 the first generation of spread of this infection, from
the time they inhale arthroconidia until the first
8 round of endospores are released to form new
spherules, which increase your infection by,
approximately one-hundredfold, requires 96 hours.
So, if you look in the literature, some
studies utilizing mice, treatment had begun at 48
hours after pulmonary infection, which gets your drug
onboard by the time this first round of spherules
rupture. But we typically start to treat this
infection at 120 hours, which is day five, and this
17 gives time for the infection to become established.
18 And while we can't really mimic what happens in the
19 real world using a mouse model, which is that people
20 do not show up for treatment until they're ill, it is
21 more similar to a human seeking medical care because
22 you're not treating just this developing first round
1 of spherules and endospores -- you've actually got Page 46
2 establishment of the infection in the animal.
$3 \quad$ In untreated mice, in 2-3 weeks,
4 they're moribund. So, between 14 and usually $23-25$
5 days, your mice have died if they're not being
6 treated. And it's important to know your model to
7 prevent cage deaths. And mice with cocci -- I guess
8 sick mice, in general, are kind of generically this
9 way -- but they get thin and they can lose weight very
10 quickly. They develop a hunched posture and ruffled
11 fur, though how ruffled it looks is dependent upon the
12 mouse strain that you're using. They become
13 tachypneic if you observe them just sitting in the
14 cage with their little noses down in the shavings.
15 And they get weak. If you pick them up, they feel
16 weak. They don't feel like a normal mouse. And
17 they're dehydrated based on skin turgor. If you pinch
18 the skin on the back of their neck, it doesn't return
19 to its normal position.
20
21

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1 main thing we assess in these animals is fungal
2 burdens, and I prefer not to have to just pick up dead
3 mice out of the cage and cut the lungs out of them.
4
With intravenous infections, these are
5 something that I have not performed, so this is based
6 on literature. But doses of, approximately, 50 spores
7 intravenously produces deaths after day 12 , according
8 to Clemons. And in published studies using
9 intravenous infections, treatment is indeed usually
10 instituted within 48 hours post infection. If there's
11 more updated information on that, I don't actually
12 have it.
13 Intraperitoneal infection is something
14 that carries a little bit less aerosol risk than an
15 intranasal infection. It usually requires more
16 arthroconidia to initiate the infection by this route
17 but it's very reliable. It is technically easy to
18 perform at biosafety level 3 compared to an intranasal
19 infection. The animals do not have to be
20 anesthetized. And this can be easily accomplished in
21 a class II cabinet without probably a lot of other
22 protective -- other protective gear.

2 is similar to the intranasal and intravenous, and what
you see in these is granulomas of the cranial
mesentery, spleen and liver with dissemination to the
lungs. It's very prominent in a miliary pattern.
The intracerebral and intrathecal
administration routes produce meningitis models. And
8 the intrathecal is put into the mouse in the
(inaudible) thoracic upper lumbar area. The
intracerebral goes directly into the brain but both
models actually produce meningitis and a
meningomyeltis, so it goes up and down the spinal
cord. You find the organisms in the cord and in the
brain regardless of which method that you use.
Clinical signs occur in these mice in
6-8 days post infection and your deaths usually start
by day eight. The clinical signs are paresis,
paralysis, ataxia, circling, head tilt, seizures and
obtundation. And within my experience, these animals
need to be evaluated twice a day for animal welfare
purposes. Because once the clinical signs begin, the
animals may progress very rapidly and they'll be dead
Page 49
in 24 hours.

3 treatment within 48 hours because of how rapidly this
4 progresses. And the assessment is either fungal
burden or survival. And I recommend assessing lungs
6 and spleens, not just your brain and spinal cord
because this very easily goes to both of those places.
8 So, in terms of assessing mouse models
after treatment, survival is one thing that can be
assessed. You treat them for a given period of time
and then stop your treatment and see if they die.
Organ fungal burdens at a specified
time after stopping treatment are probably the more
common assessment, and organ fungal burdens may be
your primary measure. There is the question of
eradication versus reduction in colony-forming units.
Many of the antifungal candidates we have do not
eradicate the infection, so often you're looking for
excellent reduction in fungal burden compared to your controls.

We quantitate colony-forming units or
CFU by tenfold serial dilutions of homogenized

1 tissues, which are usually limited to the lung and
2 spleen. If you're doing CNS models, you're maybe

1 nebulization model that produced very good infection.
2 It seems that most drugs at this stage
3 would probably be implemented in some kind of a human
trial and not ever go through a nonhuman primate. But
5 if you have a product that you really think you'd like
5 organs on plates, which is a reasonable approach if
6 to put into a primate, there could be some
7 gave an intranasal infection and you expect control,
8 and you're not that interested in whether there are
9 three organisms in the spleen or ten, but you just
10 want to know if it's there at all. Body weight is a
11 really good measure and indicator of progression of
12 infection, even before your other clinical signs
13 become visible.
14 The rabbit can be a very reliable model
15 of coccidioidal meningitis and arteritis that is more
16 similar to the disease in humans than what we can
17 produce in mice. The infection is performed
18 cisternally and the size of the animal allows some
19 serial cisternal sampling of CSF, so you can get some
20 intermediate measures in a rabbit that you cannot in
21 mice.
22 The post-mortem analysis would include

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1 histopathology, you can do fungal burden of the spinal 1 And unlike nonhuman primates, they usually do not
cord and the brain, you can evaluate cerebral spinal
3 fluid, and this has been reported to be a good model 4 for humans.
5 Some of the drawbacks of this is you
6 need to understand the PK of your drug in this
7 species, which may not be a routine part of what 8 you're producing. And there's an increased cost of
9 animals, the labor to handle them and take care of
10 them, and the cost of housing them. So, you end up
11 with fewer animals and you might end up with less
12 robust statistics. Your facilities need to be able to
13 manage the larger animal models at animal biosafety
14 level 3.
15
I include this slide on nonhuman
16 primates because they're possible, though I don't see
17 that most people would be interested in using them.
18 But they could be used experimentally but it would be
19 extremely expensive, and there are other reasons not
20 to. I would recommend an intratracheal infection with
21 arthroconidial suspension that's been administered
22 using a nebulizer after having worked out this dog

7 opportunities to treat naturally infected nonhuman
8 primates that are in primate centers within endemic
9 areas.
10 From some small amount of personal 11 experience, there can be some challenges with
12 administering drugs daily to nonhuman primates and
13 also monitoring because the animals require anesthesia
14 in most cases.
15 I'm going to talk only briefly about
16 naturally infected dogs because I think they're a
17 rather interesting preclinical assessment model for
18 drug efficacy. In southern Arizona, where I work, we
19 have a very high caseload and it's actually really not
20 difficult to enroll cases. And we worked with a
21 company with one of the VT drugs in doing a clinical
22 assessment of their drug in naturally infected dogs.

2 require anesthesia to monitor.
3 And it is possible to assess
4 improvement in pulmonary disease within 30-60 days of
5 treatment using radiography, serology and serum
6 chemistries and CBCs. These are really easy to
7 collect on client-owned dogs. And the owners are
8 actually extremely grateful for the opportunity to get
9 a potential treatment for their animal, and they're
10 really dedicated. We get very low dropout rates in
11 dog studies -- just dog studies, in general.
12 The drawbacks to this, of course, are
13 cost, the time it takes to perform this because you do
14 have to enroll animals and it's, you know, similar to
15 enrolling in human clinical trials -- they come in
16 spurts and fits. And you may not end up with
17 statistically significant numbers that would help
18 drive your development, and you could end up with
19 primarily descriptive data from such a study, but
maybe it would be valuable to you.
21 The potential advantages of this model
are that it does involve naturally occurring disease

| Page 54 | Page 56 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 in a model that's already sick, in a species that has | 1 Administration for hosing this workshop and allowing |
| 2 a rate and range of disease that's pretty similar to | 2 me to be a part of it. It's a privilege to be able to |
| 3 humans. And the dog is a common PK and toxicology | 3 speak on behalf of the Valley Fever patient community. |
| 4 species, so you may know exactly what you need to give | 4 Let me get my slides going. There it goes. |
| 5 them in terms of dose. And oral administration to | 5 So, I will be sharing some of my |
| 6 dogs is actually pretty | 6 personal experience as a patient, as well as knowledge |
| 7 So, in summary, the mouse model is the | 7 I have gained through countless interactions with |
| 8 workhorse of the preclinical testing of antifung | 8 other patients to provide a perspective on the |
| 9 drug candidates because they're small, the models are | 9 difficulty many patients face in fighting valley |
| 10 really well-developed and these studies are very cost | 10 fever. I will also share some of the work being done |
| 11 effective | 11 at the Valley Fever Institute to support patients |
| 12 If you need a more advance | 12 using a 360-degree care model, and the opportunity and |
| 13 meningitis/arteritis model, the rabbit can be a | 13 importance of patients in efforts to develop, test and |
| 14 option for you. The drawbacks being that you need | 14 validate new drugs. |
| 15 some technical expertise, it will cost more, and you | 15 So, I could easily spend 15 minutes |
| 16 may have to | 16 just sharing my valley fever journey, and for the sake |
| 17 then there ar | 17 of time, I'll share the aspects that are relevant to |
| 18 naturally infected and laboratory-induced that exist | 18 today's topic. My story is very similar to the |
| 19 that you would need to weigh the benefits of doing | 19 experience many patients have with disseminated cocci. |
| 20 that for your | 20 My valley fever story began with a headache on January |
| 21 Thank you very much for yo | 21 1st of 2012. I was diagnosed with a sinus infection, |
| 22 really appreciated the opportunity to speak to you. | 22 and after two trips to the urgent care and two |
| Page 55 | Page 57 |
| 1 LANLING ZOU: Hello? Everybody can | 1 unnecessary rounds of antibiotics, I saw an ENT |
| 2 hear me? | 2 specialist who confirmed I did not have a sinus |
| 3 SUSAN HOOVER: Yes. | 3 infection. |
| 4 LANLING ZOU: Oh, okay. Hi. This is | 4 My next diagnosis was cluster |
| 5 Lanling Zou. I'm the co-moderator. I just want | 5 headaches, and eventually I developed other symptoms |
| 6 thank everybody, all the speakers this morning | 6 including double vision, which brought me to the |
| 7 their excellent presentations. They' | 7 Emergency Department at Kern Medical in Bakersfield, |
| 8 comprehensive and informative. I think it's time f | 8 which is now home to the Valley Fever Institute, and I |
| 9 a short break. Please rejoin us at 12:20 for the next | 9 was admitted to the hospital on February 5th, where |
| 10 talk. All rig | 10 the doctors told me I had cocci meningitis. The |
| 11 (Break) | 11 nearly six weeks it took to be diagnosed with cocci |
| 12 LANLING ZOU: Welcome back. It is my | 12 seemed like a long time, and for many illnesses that |
| 13 pleasure to introduce our next sp | 13 would be a long time, but I've talked to countless |
| 14 Purdie. He's currently the Patient and Progra | 14 patients who spent months seeking a diagnosis for |
| 15 Development Coordinator at the Valley Fever Institute. | 15 their valley fever, so I feel I was extremely lucky to |
| 16 He's going to speak about patient oriented clinica | 16 be diagnosed in six weeks. |
| 17 trial design. Bob, please take it away | 17 For most people, valley fever is an |
| 18 ROB PURDIE: Thank you. Can everybody | 18 inconvenient lingering flu-like illness with extreme |
| 19 hear me okay? | 19 fatigue. Disseminated coccidioidomycosis is a |
| 20 SUSAN HOOVER: Yeah. | 20 devastating life sentence. And if you're lucky, |
| 21 ROB PURDIE: Oh, great. Thank you. | 21 you're able to have a functional life. One of my |
| 22 Good morning. I'd like to thank the Food \& Drug | 22 personal goals as part of public education efforts is |


| Page 58 | $\text { Page } 60$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| to better communicate the difference in disease | 1 with those precautions I was diagnosed with squamous |
| 2 severity and | 2 cell carcin |
| 3 I was started on 1000 milligrams | 3 After my second diagnosis, I |
| $4$ | 4 Voriconazole due to the skin cancer, and I |
| 5 | 5 on Posaconazole. Even though I'm no longer on the |
| 6 | 6 Voriconazole, I still have to limit my time outdoors. |
| 7 | 7 Summers at the beach or spending the day by the pool |
| 8 | 8 are all very popular activities in Bakersfield but I'm |
| 9 |  |
| 10 headache |  |
| 11 | 11 dermatologist and I've had four more squamous cell |
| 12 | 12 carcinomas |
| 13 | 13 |
| 14 | 14 The side effects I experienced with |
| $15$ | 15 Posaconazole, while not as medically concerning, |
| 16 | 16 have an impact on my life. I experience freque |
| 17 In October of 2012, I was readmitted | 17 nosebleeds but they're usually very minor, and profus |
| 18 | 18 sweating, which makes me self-conscious and has caus |
|  |  |
| 20 | $20$ |
| 21 of use, even though my drug levels were in th | 21 the impact of the medications are just beneath the |
| 22 therapeutic range. I was discharged three days later |  |
| Page 59 | 61 |
| 1 | 1 |
|  | 2 side effects c |
| 3 Janua | 3 treatment. |
| 4 of Voriconazo | 4 experience severe side effects may discontinu |
| 5 failed Voriconazole as monotherapy and IT Amphotericin | 5 treatment, and patients with severe disease may no |
| $6$ | 6 |
| 7 began my IT Ampho treatments on December 3rd of 2013. | 7 intelligence |
| 8 | 8 just because the side effects had a greater impact on |
| 9 | 9 their qualit |
| 10 and my Ampho treatments continued twice a week until | 10 The azoles used to treat valley |
| 11 | 11 are used off label and at higher doses than they were |
| 12 treatment, | 12 approved for. Because of this, patients experienced |
| 13 | 13 more extreme side effects. When a patient goes to |
| 14 | 14 Google to find out information about how they |
| 15 | 15 feeling, many of the side effects that they say |
| 16 at the lower d | 16 they're experiencing are listed as reasons to stop |
| 17 | 17 taking the dr |
| 18 | 18 Patients and their families need more |
| 19 | 19 than awareness information about valley fever |
|  | 20 Knowing the likely side effects of the drugs and the |
| 21 | 21 |
| 22 precautions to protect my skin from the sun but even | 22 a patient fo |


| $\text { Page } 62$ | Page 64 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 Before a patient is treated with | 1 begin to address the so |
| 2 Amphotericin, they ar | 2 W |
| 3 to control the side effects of the drug. When I'm | 3 |
| 4 given IT Ampho, I become almost instantly nauseated | 4 degree care model for our patients. We're adding |
| 5 and I can actually feel my body react as the drug | 5 social and support services in additio |
| 6 spreads and I become violently ill. Luckily, I have |  |
| 7 one bad day every ten weeks. Some patients need the | 7 We are a teaching, treatment and |
| 8 drug two or more times a week. For those patients, | 8 research facility and our mission is to improve |
| 9 there are no good day | 9 patient care, promote education and awareness, and |
| 10 treatments due to the side effects of the drug and | 10 conduct research to benefit our community, and our |
| 11 many of these patients experience other difficulties | 11 research team is growing. It includes six physicians, |
| 12 due to the severity of their d | 12 a clinical pharmacist, a research nurse, many research |
| 13 The burden of valley fever can be | 13 assistants, and we're adding an infectious diseas |
| 14 broken down into direct and indirect costs. The | 14 fellow in 2 |
| 15 direct cost of the disease can be calculated pretty | 15 At the Valley Fever Institute we have |
| 16 easily and estimating some indirect cost such as lo | 16 the largest population of valley fever patients and |
| 17 earnings are a little bit more difficult. But how do | 17 many have consented to contact for future research. |
| 18 you calculate the emotional cost of deteriorating | 18 In addition to providing |
| 19 relationships with your family and friends, or the | 19 patients have provided our doctors with experience in |
| 20 result of the isolation and depression which are | 20 treating severe cocci that they're able to share |
| 21 unfortunately, too common. Eight years later, I'm |  |
| 22 still battling with these things. | 22 addition, our experts share their experience with |
| Page 63 | Page 65 |
| 1 The impact of cocci on quality of lif | 1 unique and difficult cases ther |
| 2 is just as important to patients as the CF titer is to | 2 studies in academic journals and infectious disease |
| 3 most physicians. For many of these patients, th | 3 conferences. |
| 4 quality of their lives have been reduced to a poin | 4 The patient program coordinator role, |
| 5 where they're unable to survive independently, and | 5 which I occupy, was established to address th |
| 6 many are dependent on government assistance of some | 6 difficulties faced by our patient population, provide |
| 7 type. There have been multiple times over the course | 7 education and awareness of valley fever to the public |
| 8 of my illness that my family | 8 as well as provide information and resources to |
| 9 programs, and my family is still recovering from th | 9 patients. |
| 10 finance destruc | 10 Cocci is a disease that has |
| 11 So, the Valley Fever Institute at Ker | 11 disproportionate impact on the poor and marginalized |
| 12 medical was established in 2015, and part of our | 12 members of our community. As a patient, I have a |
| 13 mission is to share the knowledge accumulated by our | 13 unique understanding of our other patients, which |
| 14 doctors in diagnosing and treating valley fever. More | 14 enhances the institute's ability to understand the |
| 15 than 1,500 patients are treated by the Valley | 15 patient persp |
| 16 Institute each year, many of us with severe forms of | 16 I still vividly remember my first |
| 17 the disease. | 17 appointment at a cocci clinic. Speaking with other |
| 18 Our coffee clinic sees over 200 | 18 valley fever patients in the waiting room, I realized |
| 19 patients a month, administers approximately 90 IV | 19 that in spite of everything my family had been through |
| 20 infusions of Amphotericin and 40 intrathec | 20 and we were still facing, we were very luck |
| 21 inspections. Importantly, the Valley Fever Institute | 21 Speaking to patients, especially ones recently |
| 22 is moving beyond clinical treatment of patients to | 22 diagnosed with disseminated disease, being able to |


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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 offer hope and encouragement is the most rewarding | 1 For patients newly diagnosed with |
| 2 thing I've ever done | 2 cocci, treatment will be different from any illness |
| 3 Working with the valley fever community | 3 they have ever had before. Patients who are used to a |
| 4 and those fighting valley fever has given | 4 course of antibiotics or some over-the-counter |
| 5 purpose and energy and I've had a new opportunity to | 5 medications for common infections are surprised to |
| 6 work with the doctors at the Valley Fever Institute | 6 learn that even for uncomplicated disease, 3-6 months |
| 7 who I credit w | 7 of medication or more is required. |
| $8 \quad$ Patients are concerned first about how | 8 The expectation that recovering from |
| 9 they feel, and a distant second about how the disease | 9 cocci will be like recovering from flu is quickly |
| 10 is improving. If you ask a patient how they feel, | 10 destroyed. However, we have the same treatment goals |
| 11 don't know any one of them that's going to tell you | 11 and expectations for cocci as any other illness. We |
| 12 that their CF titer hurt too bad to go | 12 want medications to resolve the disease and remove any |
| 13 they missed class today because their white blood | 13 impact of it from our lives. Patients are very |
| 14 count was elevated. The impact of the diseas | 14 concerned about the cost of medication. The out-of- |
| 15 treatment on the lives of patients cannot be full | 15 pocket cost is the only cost that matters to us |
| 16 assessed by calculating hospitaliza | 16 because that's what determines if we can afford it. |
| 17 reviewing pa | 17 For some drugs we must get special approval from our |
| 18 The use of patient-repo | 18 insurance companies, which is not always easy or |
| 19 measures provides an opportunity to record and | 19 approved. |
| 20 evaluate the patient's self-assessed health or quality | 20 Patients may also require the use of |
| 21 of life. The lo | 21 patient assistant programs to get the medication they |
| 22 substantial for patients who suffer from the most | 22 need, and the more complicated and restrictive these |
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| 1 severe cases. There's been a disconnect betwee | 1 programs are, the less likely that the patients who |
| 2 clinical aspects of treating valley fever and the | 2 are the most at risk are going to be able to qualify |
| 3 quality of life experience by patients that' | 3 without a support network -- either family, friends, |
| 4 beginning to narrow | 4 advocates or navigators. And in order to benefit from |
| 5 As a valley fever patient, I' | 5 new drugs, they must be available through insurance or |
| 6 able to communicate with patients in a different way | 6 other programs. So, documenting improved patient |
| 7 than a researcher or clinician would. My interactio | 7 outcomes benefits patients, doctors and drug |
| 8 with our patients as well as valley fever patient | 8 developers. |
| 9 nationwide provide insights that benefit the patients | 9 Manageable and minimal side effects are |
| 10 as well as our doctors and provides a foundation for | 10 an important part of ensuring a good treatment |
| 11 improved treatment and research. | 11 outcome. The limited drugs available to treat cocci |
| 12 The patient population at the Valley | 12 can have side effects that are as bad as the symptoms |
| 13 Fever institute is a resource that can be used for | 13 of the disease. Patients want to resume our normal |
| 14 research into health-related quality of life. Current | 14 lives. We want to go back to work or school and we |
| 15 research at the Valley Fever Institute utilize | 15 want to spend time with our family and friends again. |
| 16 several different scoring systems to evaluate patient- | 16 Many validated patient-reported outcome |
| 17 reported outcomes for our research. And I'm very | 17 surveys are available for evaluating the impact of |
| 18 excited to say that along with our Psychiatr | 18 cocci. When evaluating which survey will be best for |
| 19 Department, our doctors are conducting research into | 19 your research project, there are some important |
| 20 correlations between cocci and depression, and we're | 20 considerations. First, patients want to be heard and |
| 21 hoping to expand on these efforts in future research | 21 many are eager to participate in our research. I've |
| 22 projects. | 22 had patients from Northern California ask about |



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1 and the survival of the patient.
2 Thank you for your time, and I'm happy
3 to share more information about my journey and
4 experience as well as the experience and stories from
5 some of our other patients that we have begun
6 collecting. Again, thank you for your time.
7 SUSAN HOOVER: Thank you, Rob. We now 8 have a period for formal public comments. There have
9 been two requests received to give comments. This is
10 a 15-minute interval, so these speakers will have
11 about seven minutes each. Our first speaker is Klaus
12 Romero of the Critical Path Institute. Dr. Romero is
13 the chief scientific officer at the Critical Path
14 Institute.
15 DR. KLAUS ROMERO: Thanks, everybody. 16 Just a quick sound check that you can hear me?
17 SUSAN HOOVER: Yes.
18 DR. KLAUS ROMERO: That's fine. So,
19 yeah, thanks for the opportunity. I'm actually very
20 honored to follow Rob in his presentation to talk
21 about real world data in how we can use and leverage
22 real world data to optimize the design of clinical

1 trials for drug candidates, both new drug candidates
2 but also candidates for repurposing to treat valley
3 fever.
4 So, I'm going to start by giving quite
5 a bit of credit to both the agency and NCATS from NIH
6 for the development of the CURE ID smartphone
application. If you have not downloaded it, I
8 strongly suggest that you do. It's a great
application that allows clinicians to report their
10 real-world experience with using both on-label and 11 off-label drugs to treat infectious diseases. And, of
12 course, valley fever, we posit that to definitely
13 benefit from the clinicians from the trenches treating
14 the patients, reporting their experience in a way that
15 is not intrusive, in a matter that is easy to comply
16 with, and without concerns for protected health
17 information being disclosed through the application.
18 The specific application that we
19 foresee for valley fever through the CURE ID program
20 and the CURE ID app is to be able to capture that real
21 world data of the experience of the clinicians
22 treating the patients with their results for the


1 different drugs that are used and the different
2 experiences that are unique to each patient, as Rob
3 indicated his very informative presentation.
4 And the intention is to be able to
5 catalogue that real-world data to be able to then
6 generate actionable hypotheses and identify signals
7 that can be used to optimize the design of clinical
8 trials for valley fever drug candidates.
$9 \quad$ But in addition, things don't just stop
10 with leveraging the real world data to inform clinical
11 trial design -- the intention is to also be able to
have that information readily available for
13 researchers to also facilitate the advancement of the
14 real world evidence generation based on those real
15 world data that are captured through the application.
16 So, around the CURE ID app, the
17 Critical Path Institute has launched, funded by the
18 FDA, the CURE Drug Repurposing Collaboratory or CDRC.
And Marco Schito, who's on the phone with us today,
20 acts as the Executive Director for this effort. The
21 mission of the CURE ID -- of the CURE Drug Repurposing
Collaboratory revolving around the CURE ID app is to

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 essentially become that central global hub for real | 1 participating in the collaboratory. And at a minimum, |
| 2 world data to be integrated and to leverage the real | 2 give CURE ID a check because it's really worthwhile as |
| 3 world data to generate real world evidence than can | 3 a resource for clinicians in the trenches. So, yeah, |
| 4 then leveraged to inform and optimize the design of | 4 with that, I'll stop. Thank you so much |
| 5 clinical trials to test different drug | 5 SUSAN HOOVER: Thank you, Dr. Romero. |
| 6 against a myriad of disease, | 6 And our final public commenter is Dr. Gray Heppner. |
| 7 minute, but of course we definitely see -- and the | 7 Dr. Heppner is the Chief Medical Officer of Crozet |
| 8 Critical Path Institute being based in Arizona, | 8 BioPharma, and I'm hoping he will correct my |
| 9 recognize | 9 pronunciation. |
| 10 definitely recognize the opportunities that are ahead | 10 DR. GRAY HEPPNER: Thank you. Can you |
| 11 with the collab | 11 hear me? |
| 12 valley fever | 12 SUSAN HOOVER: Yes. |
| 13 So, this is a snapshot of how the | 13 DR. GRAY HEPPNER: Good. First of all, |
| 14 collaborator is structured. So, we have the advisory | 14 thank you so much for allowing me to touch on the |
| 15 committee made up of C-Path, FDA and NIH or NCATS | 15 related topic of vaccine development for |
| 16 representativ | 16 coccidioidomycosis. A vaccine is needed, it's |
| 17 working groups that are focused on infectious diseases | 17 feasible and it's cost-effective -- but where is it? |
| 18 on one hand | 18 There is a strong imperative for a stronger public- |
| 19 other hand. | 19 private vaccine partnership to bring forth a much |
| 20 pilot project with the disease of the hour, COVID-19, | 20 needed public health measure. |
| 21 | 21 Who needs a vaccine? I think we've |
| 22 formalizing the working group for valley fever. And | 22 heard today from the very moving patient testimony, |
| Page 75 | Page 77 |
| 1 being in Tucson, of course, we're in the stages of | 1 from epidemiology reports and from clinicians that a |
| 2 setting up the collaboration with the U of A, Joh | 2 vaccine is needed. This disease is devastating, i |
| 3 Galgiani and colleagu | 3 unavoidable and it's difficult to treat. And like so |
| 4 And then we have the other wor | 4 many problems in life, prevention is worth more than a |
| 5 groups that are going to be dealing with the data | 5 cure. |
| 6 analytics. That's more the world of the Quantitative | 6 Who needs it? It's people who live |
| 7 Medicine Program at C-Path. And then, of course, | 7 across the Americas, North America, Central America, |
| 8 regulatory science workgroup that is going to interac | 8 South America. It affects the most disadvantaged |
| 9 with the regulators to, again, organize the real-world | 9 people among us as well as people who don't think of |
| 10 data into real world evidence that becomes actionable | 10 themselves as disadvantaged. But a vaccine is clearly |
| 11 to optimize a whole process for medical product | 11 needed for these high-risk groups, older adults, very |
| 12 development against valley | 12 young, military personnel on training maneuver |
| 13 And another important aspect | 13 immunocompromised, working transplant patients, |
| 14 not captioned on the slide but an aspect that we | 14 certain ethnic groups -- African-Americans, prisoners |
| 15 incorporate in every single one of our collaborative | 15 and people whose occupations do not allow them to |
| 16 efforts at C | 16 escape the exposure to this essentially unpreventable |
| 17 Rob, we would love to follow up with you after today | 17 exposure and disease. |
| 18 to discuss options for collaboration. | 18 I think it's worth bearing in mind some |
| 19 And so, with that, I'll stop and -- I | 19 very simple observations about coccidioidomycosis. |
| 20 did it pretty much on time, so, yeah, that was that | 20 First of all, a valley fever vaccine is feasible. And |
| 21 | 21 why do we say that? Well, firstly, human infection is |
| 22 to hearing from you if you are interested in | 22 protective against subsequent infection of disease, |


| 1 | demonstrating that almost all people's immune systems 78 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | are able to mount an effective immune response after |
| 3 | exposure. |
| 4 | A live attenuated spore-based vaccine |
| 5 | has been developed. We heard about this earlier as a |
| 6 | collaboration between Anivive, the University of |
| 7 | Arizona, and other parties. The vaccine has already |
| 8 | been proven safe and protective in mice and dogs |
| 9 | against the human pathogen, and it's encouraging that |
| 10 | a public-private venture is underway. |
| 11 | I would be remiss not to note the |
| 12 | importance of public sector support, particularly DMID |
| 13 | NIH support, which we heard about earlier, to |
| 14 | facilitate the important basic science, immunology, |
| 15 | proof of concept in preclinical models and toxicology. |
| 16 | It's my point of contention that the same vaccine is |
| 17 | likely to be safe and effective for humans that will |
| 18 | require substantial additional work. This is a |
| 19 | clinical grade manufacturing known as GMP, and careful |
| 20 | clinical development to demonstrate actual efficacy. |
| 21 | So, like so many infectious disease |
| 22 | problems that affect mankind, we know that vaccines |

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1 are feasible, they've often times been demonstrated in preclinical models against human pathogens and yet
3 they don't exist. The late Adel Mahmoud at Princeton 4 as well as Stanley Plotkin and other advanced leaders
5 in vaccinology made the observation that there are
6 numerous infectious diseases that regularly claim
7 untold numbers of lives around the world; that there
8 are few vaccine candidates for combatting these
9 ailments. The reasons are not new. The
10 pharmaceutical industry may deem the markets not
11 sufficiently profitable to recover investments, and
12 government has not provided sufficient incentives.
13 So, what I'm referring to now is what
14 we in vaccine development called the valley of death
15 - the developmental valley of death, which is almost
16 as foreboding as the valley fever itself. Looking
17 from left to right, I think this is a well-circulated
18 diagram outlining the basic fundamentals of vaccine
19 development. It's important to both academics, and
20 NIH funds the basic research, but after this, the
21 translation into clinical development and eventual
22 life insurance so that the countermeasures can be
utilized are sadly lacking.
2 Incentives are needed for industry to
invest in a vaccine to protect people at risk of these
and other unpreventable diseases. People may ask why
does cocci lag behind? Well, it doesn't seem to
6 affect enough people to merit financial interest form
pharma. CEPI, the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness
8 \& Innovation, has addressed these gaps for diseases
which affect larger groups of people. But here, we
today are gathered to talk about why and what needs to
be done to solve the valley fever problem. It does
disproportionately affect poor and marginalized
populations. The potential direct market has not
catalyzed commercial vaccine efforts.
15
16 awareness today the Priority Review Voucher. This
17 device, which is authorized by the FDA, would enable
18 vaccine developers to develop vaccines because it
would incentivize the development. It would provide a
pull mechanism to reduce risk for vaccine developers
who are on the margins or on the fences about
investing the initial effort to bring something

1
2
3 4 with support from certain Congressmen have asked the
5 FDA to approve a Priority Review Voucher to
incentivize the vaccine development for valley fever.
This was not accepted and an appeal is underway. But
I bring it to your attention today, and I thank you
for this time, as a needed incentive to help develop a
vaccine which would be of great benefit to people
across the Americas. Thank you again for this opportunity to speak today.

SUSAN HOOVER: Thank you, Dr. Heppner.
-14 There will be a lunch period now, and please be back
15 by $1: 35$ p.m., that's Eastern Time, for the start of 16 session two.
(Lunch Break)
COURT REPORTER: It's 1:35 p.m.
DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Great. Hi. This
20 is John Galgiani. I'm one of the session moderators
for Session 2. Janis Blair is the co-moderator.
Unfortunately, Janis is called away to cross-cover


1 challenges involved. The general principles for
2 antifungal drug development are similar in many
3 aspects to those for antibacterial drug development,
4 however, there are particular challenges with
5 antifungal trials. For example, patient recruitment
6 and, of course, financial challenges. So, this talk
7 will include an overview of the regulatory approval
8 pathways, available incentives, the general content of
9 an NDA package, and clinical trial design
10 considerations.
11 So, as you all know, there are two FDA-
12 approved drugs for the treatment of cocci,
13 Ketoconazole and Amphotericin B deoxycholate. And the
14 current standard of care includes Fluconazole,
15 itraconazole, or Amphotericin B in more disease. And
16 other treatment options include azoles such as
17 voriconazole or posaconazole.
18 So, at this time, we have no approved
19 new drug application for cocci for decades but there
20 is hope. Examples of investigational drugs studied in
21 phase 1 human studies and in animal models of cocci,
22 include VT-1598, Nikkomycin Z, Olorofim, and

Foxmanogepix. And property available information on
2 these drugs is available in the reference slide.

4 include traditional approval, which is generally based
5 on a clinical endpoint measuring how a patient feels,
6 functions, or survives. An accelerated approval is
based on surrogate endpoint that is reasonably likely
8 to predict clinical benefits or on a clinical endpoint
that can be measured earlier than irreversible
0 morbidity or mortality.
So, the limited population pathway or
12 LPAD is for drugs that are intended to treat a serious
13 or life-threatening infection in a limited population
14 of patients with unmet medical needs. Examples of
recent approvals in this LPAD pathway include
Pretomanid as part of a regimen for the treatment of
extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis or intolerant
18 or nonresponsive multidrug-resistant tuberculosis; and
then Arikayce for the treatment of pulmonary
nontuberculous microbacterial infection.
Just to go into a little bit more
detail about accelerated approval -- accelerated
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## So, regulatory pathways for approval

15

17 extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis or intolerant

22

1 approval is appropriate for drugs and candidate to
treat serious condition and generally provides a
3 meaningful advantage over available therapies and
4 demonstrates an effect ton a surrogate endpoint or an
5 intermediate clinical endpoint that is reasonably
6 likely to predict clinical benefit. It is important
to note that the trials meet the same statutory
8 standards for safety and effectiveness as traditional
approval.
And this pathway has been primarily
10
11 used in settings where the disease course is long, and
12
13 measure the intended clinical benefit of the drug.
So, it has less of a role in acute infectious
diseases. And for drugs granted accelerated approval, 6 post-market confirmatory trials have been required to
verify the anticipated clinical benefit.
Now I'm going to switch to available
incentives. And many of you are familiar with the
20 Qualified Infectious Disease Product designation.
21 Drugs being developed for treatment of cocci may be
22 eligible for QIDP designation and it can be requested
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1 at any time before submission of an NDA. QIDP
2 provides for an additional five years of marketing
3 exclusivity for certain drugs and for a priority
4 review for the first application for QIDP. And the
5 priority review timeline is six months, as compared to
6 ten months for standard review. And drugs that have
7 QIDP designation are also eligible for fast track
8 designation. And many of the drugs that currently
9 have QIDP also have fast track.
10 So, fast track designation can be
11 requested if the drug is intended, whether alone or in
12 combination, for the treatment of a serious or life-
13 threatening disease and it demonstrates the potential
14 to address unmet medical needs for such a disease or
15 condition.
16 And the information available to
17 support designation will depend on the stage of the
18 drug development. So, the supportive evidence could 18
19 include activity in a nonclinical model, a mechanistic
20 rationale, pharmacologic data, or available clinical
21 data.
22 So, just some key points on fast track
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1 designation -- it allows for frequent interactions
2 between the review team, including pre-IND meetings,
3 end-of-phase 1 meetings, end-of-phase 2 meetings, etc.
4 It also allows for submission and review of portions
5 of the application known as a rolling review. And
6 just to note that the designation may be rescinded if
7 it no longer meets the qualifying criteria.
8 Then, finally, we have the breakthrough
9 designation. For breakthrough therapy designation,
10 the clinical evidence must show that the drug may
11 demonstrate substantial improvement over available
12 therapy on one or more clinically significant
13 endpoints. There is intensive guidance from the FDA
14 on the drug development program beginning as early as
15 phase 1 . It could be eligible for priority review if
16 supported by the clinical data at the time of the NDA
17 submission, and the drug receives all the benefits of
18 fast-track designation.
19 The remainder of the presentation will
20 focus on the content of a new NDA application data
21 package and on aspects of clinical trial design. So,
22 when seeking an indication for cocci, at least one
adequately controlled clinical trial is required with
2 supportive evidence from nonclinical and in vitro
3 studies are an indication. And for those with orphan
4 designation, the statutory standard first needs to be
met, which is effectiveness demonstrated in an
adequate and well-controlled investigation.
So, supportive evidence from
nonclinical studies include information on the
activity of the drug, antifungal drug in vitro and in
10 animal models of disease. And we just heard a very
informative talk on the various animal models of cocci
12 from Dr. Shubitz. Some considerations for the design
of animal model studies are listed below. For
example, information like the route of drug
administration, the timing of the initiation of treatment and outcome measures such as survival and changes in fungal burden and target orients.

As we know, PK-PD assessments in animal
models provide valuable information for design of
clinical trials. The division does not have a
preferred animal model of cocci to assess antifungal
activity or for PK-PD assessments. Considerations
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should be given to the target infection sites when
selecting an animal infection model. And PK-PD
3 assessments from an animal infection model have the
potential to aid in selecting a dosing regimen for
clinical trials, characterize and compare the drug's
6 activity from clinically relevant exposure at the
7 target infection site, and provide supportive evidence
8 for the drug's activity.
These are some high-level points on
clinical trial designs. For non-inferiority trial
designs, one must be able to provide a data-driven justification for the non-inferiority margin. A drug
or regimen recognized as a current standard of care is
acceptable as an active comparator and recent trials
for invasive fungal disease have used the NI trial design.

A superiority trial design could
include a placebo where it's feasible and ethical, an
active control or an external control for single-arm
studies, for example, with contemporaneous matched controls.

Moving on to clinical endpoints. So

1 that we're all on the same page -- so, a clinical
2 endpoint directly measures a therapeutic effect of a
3 drug, an effect on how the patient feels, functions,
4 or survives. Clinical endpoints for cocci will depend
5 on the spectrum of clinical presentation or on
6 patterns of disease, localized versus disseminated
7 disease, for example, and characteristics of the
8 patient population.
9 A cocci scoring system has been used in
10 published cocci trials. One could consider a patient
11 reported outcome measure, as mentioned in an earlier
12 talk. And if a biomarker of disease is proposed, for
13 example, a serological marker or cocci DNA, it should 14 be reasonably likely to predict clinical benefit.
15 To define a PRO, a PRO is a measurement 16 based on a report that comes directly form the patient
17 about the status of the patient's health condition
18 without interpretation of the patient's response by a
19 clinician or anyone else. And PROs can be useful for
20 clinical outcome assessments for chronic infections.
21 And we look forward (inaudible) to the discussion anc
22 appropriate endpoints for cocci trials. This is a
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1 very important aspect.
2 What's the role of diagnostics? It's
3 important that the diagnostic test adequately detects
4 the disease of interest. This is especially important
5 in non-inferiority trials to ensure that the
6 population studied has the disease of interest. For
7 example, we've used the Galactomannan test in
8 invasive-aspergillosis trials for patient
9 identification and definition of patient populations.
10 And, in general, diagnostic tests do
11 not have to be FDA-cleared or FDA-approved for use in
12 a clinical trial if being used for enrichment
13 purposes. If the diagnostic test is not FDA-cleared,
14 the information supporting the intended context of use
15 should be provided. And qualification of a diagnostic
16 as an endpoint is not a prerequisite for use in
17 clinical trials. And as you know, the CDER Biomarker
18 Qualification Program helps develop biomarkers as drug
19 development tools.
20 So, the final word on safety --
21 obviously, safety of study participants is paramount.
22 So, based on safety signals from nonclinical studies,

1 appropriate safeguards need to be included in clinical trials. A safety database at the proposed dose and duration is likely to be small in cocci trials; therefore, additional safety data may be needed if there is a significant safety signal. Additional 6 safety data may be requested through a post-market study or enhanced pharmacovigilance post-approval.

In summary, the presentation provided a
high-level review of some key considerations for drug
10 development for cocci, which include regulatory
pathways and incentives relevant to antifungal drug
development. And I just covered at a high level some
trial design aspects, endpoints, diagnostics and 4 safety considerations.

As always, we encourage sponsors to engage in early discussion and continue dialogue with 17 the Division of Anti-Infectives, and particularly when 18 planning novel approaches to clinical trial design. There are some references, and just before I finish, I'd like to acknowledge the contribution of Dr. Joe Shane, clinical pharmacology, and Dr. Bala in microbiology for their input, and thank you all for Page 93
your attention. Thank you.
DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Okay, thank you,
Dr. O'Shaughnessy, for the first presentation. I am
the second presenter today. I'm, as I said, John
Galgiani. I've been at the University of Arizona
6 faculty since 1978, and for pretty much all of that
7 time I've been interested in studying
coccidioidomycosis, and in 1996 founded the Valley
Fever Center for Excellence at the University of Arizona.

11
12 chairman of the board and a significant stockholder of
Valley Fever Solutions, which we'll touch on in terms of the development of Nikkomycin Z, or the attempts to
develop Nikkomycin Z. It was the spinoff that we created for that purpose to help move this drug along.

So, the points that Dave Stevens and
others made this morning about the impact of valley
fever I think are very, very relevant. I'm not going
to try to reiterate any of those. But I would like to
make a comparison, which I find especially useful,
between the impact of valley fever compared to the

| Page 94 | Page 96 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 impact of polio in terms of rates per 100,000 people. | 11990 the experience of using Nikkomycin |
| 2 And you can see that the average number of reported | 2 therapeutically in mice. And in his study he had |
| 3 cases prior to their being a vaccine for polio was | 3 eight mice that received no drug and eight mice who |
| 4 about the same per 100,000 people for polio as it | 4 received Nikkomycin. And the eight animals, very |
| 5 for coccidioides. And a parallel with polio occurre | 5 similar to what Lisa Shubitz was showing -- they had |
| 6 at about the same frequency as disseminated disease. | 6 fungal growth with 2 times 10 to 6 (inaudible) units |
| 7 There's a small problem or differenc | 7 per lung in the mice that got placebo, but in the |
| 8 between these two diseases in that polio is worldwide | 8 Nikkomycin, seven had sterile lungs and one had a |
| 9 and cocci is down to a very constrained part of the | 9 single colony grown. So, there was a very dramatic |
| 10 world in those highly endemic regions | 10 difference with the therapeutic effect of Nikkomycin Z |
| 11 So, like polio, I think of coccidioide | 11 that Richard found. |
| 12 as a biohazard, albeit for a small endemic population | 12 And if this were to hold up in human |
| 13 and the people who live there and the visitors. | 13 trials, this would completely reverse the strategy. |
| 14 in the same way it is a biohazard for Americans and | 14 And later, we'll be talking about therapeutic |
| 15 for others in the Western Hemisphere. | rategies. But basically the strategy is to wait |
| 16 endemic, | 16 until people develop complications and then |
| 17 illness is anything | 17 aggressively treat them. If we had a cure for this |
| 18 overall economic impact that I am starting to use | 18 disease, we would reverse that and try to diagnose as |
| 19 about $\$ 1.5$ billion annually, and that's based in pa | 19 early as possible all infections and cure it before |
| 20 on Leslie Wilson's publication for costs of cocci | 20 the complications developed. |
| 21 California, and we replicated that model for Ariz | 21 So, the timeline as I said, this drug's |
| 22 and the two combined us just under | 22 been around for quite a while. It was discovered by |
| Page 95 | Page 9 |
| 17, ours was 2019 for | 1 Bayer in the 1970s. Rich Hector, the data that I |
| 2 reference years. And I think the public heal | 2 showed you was done in the 1980s. In the 1990s, |
| 3 benefit clearly justifies the idea of trying | 3 Shaman Pharmaceuticals initiated the development |
| 4 develop better therapies and, in fact, vaccine | 4 program for Nikkomycin Z, but then went out of |
| 5 However -- and this is the point that | ally slowed down progress, when |
| 6 I'll -- the lesson that I will try to emphasize in my | 6 the company goes out of business. And it sat for five |
| 7 presentation -- the business model for developi | 7 years until the information and actually part of the |
| 8 valley fever drugs and vaccines compete very poorl | 8 GMP-made drug that Shaman had done was transferred to |
| 9 against other investment opportunities. And that | 9 the University of Arizona, and we at the university |
| 10 the theme that I'm going to try to develop | 10 started to try to move this drug forward and we made |
| 11 So, Nikkomycin Z has been around for | 11 significant progress. |
| 12 long time. These cartoons show you the resemblance of | 12 In 2006, we got orphan drug |
| 13 the drug, Nikkomy | 13 designation, which, as you heard, gives you seven |
| 14 synthase and, in fact, Nikkomycin Z is a competitiv | 14 years of exclusivity. We also initiated, because th |
| 15 inhibitor of titin synthases | 15 IND had been inactivated, we reactivated it and formed |
| 16 Here are a large list of fungi and | 16 Valley Fever Solutions to help us with development. |
| 17 their MICs, | 17 In 2014, we obtained a QIDP designation which adds an |
| 18 on the top, which is -- sorry about that -- whi | 18 additional five years to exclusivity, which for this |
| 19 should be looped around coccidioides, which is by far | 19 drug, being as old as it is, creates much of what we |
| 20 the lowest, . 0625 , compared to the other MICs in | 20 depend on for protection for developmen |
| 21 vitro. | 21 And in 2015, we conducted a Phase |
| 22 Rich Hector in the 1980s published in | 22 two-week multidose study in 32 subjects and in 2019, |

1 we had a pre-Phase 2 Type C meeting with the FDA. It
2 was to be face-to-face in Washington, but there was a
3 snowstorm, so from our hotel room we did it by
4 telephone, but it was a very productive meeting, as
5 those are.
6 And then we are continuing to improve
7 manufacturing processes and David Larwood has been
8 spearheading that, one of the speakers later in the
9 afternoon. So this is some data just to show you the
10 relationship, what we know about pharmacokinetics,
11 shown here is the human data from 250 q .12 up to 750
12 q. 8 in oral dosing. This is a couple of data points
13 for mice on milligrams per kilogram on the X axis and
14 dotted throughout here are dog levels that Lisa
15 Shubitz did in a Phase 2 trial in therapeutics in 16 client-owned dogs.

17
And shown here as the ED 50 and ED 80,
18 are the effective AUCs in mice, and you can see that
19 clearly the absorption is sufficiently good that you
20 have good reason to think that if you went to a
21 clinical trial with any of these doses, it would be
22 done well and it would be certainly within the range
Page 99
1 you might expect to see therapeutic results.
2 Here is, over the last 15 years, the
3 support we've gotten to do what I just summarized for
4 you, and you can see numerous funding items from the
5 NIH over the last 15 years. We've also had orphan
6 drug grant money from the FDA and we've had
7 philanthropic support from the JT Tai and Company
8 Foundation and also the Valley Fever of the Americas
9 Foundation, a foundation in Bakersfield.
10 Noticeably absent from this list is any
11 private investment, and that's kind of the point that
12 I'm going to try to make. This slide is not well
13 formatted for you, but shows you the Phase 1, which
14 goes up and Phase 2 that continues to go up and on the
15 right hand, in log scale, is cost of drug development
16 and as I think you know, even without this being
17 appropriately formatted, that the costs just continue 18 to go up.
19 Here we are at the beginning and this
20 timeframe going through Phase 2 and on to, hopefully,
21 approval at the FDA is where the real money is needed
22 for the final push. And so just to summarize, then,

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my comments, therapy is clearly an unmet need. I use
$\$ 1.5$ billion, but it's certainly, without quibbling,
that kind of a public health problem. The drug has a
novel mechanism of action. Its pharmacologic profile
is excellent and at this point, we see no evidence as
6 yet of any untoward reactions to the drug.
The experimental data in the mice
8 suggest it might be curative and the real issue is
that development is simply limited by finances. And I
10 think the take-home message is that the business
models for new Valley Fever therapies compete very
poorly against other investment opportunities. Future
paths forward likely will require a government
14 response to the public health need. I mean, this is a
15 public health problem and it is easy for me to see how
6 you might think that the -- it would be appropriate
17 for a federal support to help with this.
18
19 Well, the FDA, we've heard some of the options they
20 have. I'm going to focus on the Tropical Medicine
21 Priority Review Voucher Program which just recently,
they decided at -- to determine that the request for
Page 101
coccidioidomycosis to be a part of this program should
be declined because it is -- has a potential
significant market for a vaccine.
I was quite surprised at that
determination and without going into that in any
detail here, I think we are hoping and others may be
hoping to put together a response to explain why we
think they should reconsider that. Also, we've seen
from the presentation from NIH now the SAnds is being
supported by NIH in the past and I think Neil Ampel
will likely touch on the Mycosis Study Group, maybe
Tony Catanzaro as well, about clinical trials we've
done in the past with NIH Contract Support.
That could certainly be resurrected,
but I think it would take a lot and I think we would
get a lot of benefit, in fact, from that kind of
support. And then finally, I think since I see this
as a biohazard that BARDA could easily be thought of
as appropriate to consider support for this. Even
though it's not a worldwide problem, it does impact
greatly Americans who live in or travel to these endemic regions.

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 So those are generally the comments I | 1 of translating it from delayed type hypersensitivity, |
| 2 had. I think that was my last slide and I thank you | 2 cell mediated immunity and demonstrated a lot of T |
| 3 very much for your attention and I see we're doing | 3 cell dysfunction, both in lymphocyte transformation |
| 4 very well on time and so I think with that, let me | 4 and migration inhibition factor and other in vitro |
| 5 introduce our third speaker, my good friend, Tony | 5 studies of cell mediated immunity, and recognized the |
| 6 Catanzaro. | 6 similarly to the model that is shown here that Ward |
| 7 Dr. Catanzaro is a professor of | 7 Bullock presented for leprosy where delayed type |
| 8 medicine at University of California San Diego who's | 8 hypersensitivity was inversely coordinated with the |
| 9 been working in the field of chronic pulmonary | 9 clinical disease, so when the disease was localized |
| 10 infections including cocci, focusing on therapeutic | 10 with leprosy, there's a good delayed type |
| 11 and diagnostic | 11 hypersensitivity response, went it disseminates and |
| 12 DR. ANTONINO CATANZARO: | 12 these become more severe, delayed hypersensitivity is |
| 13 much, John, | 13 markedly |
| 14 inviting me. Can you hear me okay? Is sound comin | 14 And that's very much the situation that |
| 15 through okay? | 15 we saw with cocci and it's kind of made me think I wa |
| 16 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Yes | 16 aware of some studies that Sherwood Lawrence had done |
| 17 DR. ANTONINO CATANZARO: Okay, good. | 17 in 1955 with transfer factor, which is a set of |
| 18 So yeah, thank you very much again for this invitation | 18 proteins, soluble proteins derived from peripheral |
| 19 and to provide a kind of -- almost a 50-year overview | 19 blood that have the capacity to transfer delayed type |
| 20 | 20 hypersensitivity as well as cell mediated immunity |
| 21 colleag | 21 from people who didn't have to people who had it -- |
| 22 point out, John, with the cocci study group when I was | 22 people who had cell mediated immunity to people who |
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| 1 kind of lost at a California Thoracic Society meetin | 1 didn't have it. |
| 2 with nowhere to go and Hans Einstein invited me to go | 2 And I wondered if this could help the |
| 3 to the cocci study group meeting, which was an ongoing | 3 response in patients with coccidioidomycosis, and so |
| 4 organization at that time and over the years, | 4 initiated with a whole bunch of colleagues, and I |
| 5 developed quite nicely from a casual kind of sharing | 5 think this is an important point to emphasize that |
| 6 of common interests into a very organized, scientifi | 6 each study on coccidioidomycosis require a |
| 7 organization for the presentation of data and for the | 7 collaborative group. There's no one center that |
| 8 support of, at least emotional and scientific suppor | 8 really sees enough patients to do a meaningful study |
| 9 for studies of various kinds | 9 and you've got to bring people together. |
| 10 And I'm happy to say that the cocci | 10 At that time, amphotericin was the drug |
| 11 study group had a big part in my development and Neil | 11 of choice, in fact, that only drug available and so |
| 12 is going to go on and talk about future development | 12 patients were having a tough time and so we decided to |
| 13 as was pointed out | 13 continue the amphotericin but simply add transfer |
| 14 But one of the things that I learne | 14 factor. And we thought we had a really nice response |
| 15 very early on is that the immune response to cocci was | 15 with 30 patients out of 49 having a favorable |
| 16 | 16 response, but obviously without any controls, it was |
| 17 recognized that if you had -- if you didn't respond by | 17 hard to know what that really meant. |
| 18 a skin test 1 to 10 coccidioidin, your chances | 18 And so we put together a plan to do a |
| 19 having a very poor outcome and actually dying were | 19 double blind study, but NIH declined to fund it and so |
| 20 quite substantial. | 20 we established the Cocci Cooperative Treatment Group, |
| 21 And based on that, I undertook a number | 21 a small group of unfunded trials, and we used the same |
| 22 of studies of the cell mediated immune response, kind | 22 model where patients were treated with amphotericin |



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1 chronic disease, they went on for literally years and
2 just having a clinical response or, say, serologic
3 response was simply not enough.
$4 \quad$ You can see here that the responses
5 were not that good for pulmonary disease and were a
6 little better for disseminated disease, particularly
7 for synovitis, and for abscesses, but when you get to
8 osteo and abscesses, fistula, the persistence of
9 lesions was a really major problem with ketoconazole.
10 So at that point, we started to look
11 around and saw the mycosis study group had a scoring
12 system and we thought that would really be a good idea
13 to try to put that into effect and David Stevens
14 started to talk about that and we had a clinical score
15 based on clinical criteria, on radiographic criteria -
16 - obviously, this was focused more on pulmonary
17 disease -- and the serologic response.
18 And with that kind of a tool, we're
19 able to see for infiltrative disease we see right at
20 the beginning of disease, showing the scores across
21 that most patients had rather high scores, and then at
22 the end of treatment, they had low scores.

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1 So it really worked well in
2 infiltrative pulmonary disease and in soft tissue
disease, but we started to see weakness appear with
disseminated disease and with cavitary disease that
the responses were significantly less good when we
6 broadened the look from just the presence or absence
of cocci in the sputum to a broader mycosis study
group analysis.
9 We moved on to fluconazole, and
10 initially started with low doses of 50 to 100
milligrams in 14 patients and found that they were
definitely responsive, but relapses happened very,
very quickly and in very high numbers, so 50 to 100
milligrams is clearly not enough fluconazole.
This was backed up by in vitro studies
16 with serum concentrations of fluconazole at 50 and 100
milligram dosages and then with the good news that it
went on into CSF and so that opened up the possibility
of looking at meningeal disease and so we had a one-
armed study looking at 50 cases of cocci meningitis
treated with fluconazole and we had very nice
responses.
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And I might say that there were no
withdrawals due to side effects, and at that time, we
thought that fluconazole had little or no side
effects, to this was pointed out by the patient
centered group, the side effects really were
6 significant, they just did some -- were overlooked in
those initial studies, and also were really relatively
8 low doses of 400 milligrams.
Moving on, we started a very nice study
with the mycosis study group involving chronic
pulmonary and non-meningeal disease and we had --
where patients were started at 200 milligrams and non-
responders were moved up to 400 milligrams, and we see
here the slope down very nicely over a period of time
and then with the double blind study, which everybody
talked about, where we looked at fluconazole 400
milligrams versus itraconazole 200 milligrams in
patients in patients who had progressive, non-
pulmonary -- excuse me, nonmeningeal cocci.
We used the mycosis study group scoring
system at four, eight, and 12 months and we saw that
2 at eight months, 63 percent responded to fluconazole;

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| :---: | :---: |
| 163 percent responded to itraconazole, so they were | 1 and the impact on the quality of life, both the |
| 2 pretty equivalent. For skeletal disease, there was | 2 disease and the treatment are very significant and |
| 3 quite a difference with 57 percent responding to | 3 were not at all recognized in these early studies but |
| 4 fluconazole and 76 percent responding to itra, but | 4 has really come to bear fruit in recent analysis as |
| 5 P value wasn't really high enough and the big bad news | 5 was pointed out very nicely by the patient centered |
| 6 was that relapse rates were significant with 28 | 6 presentation we heard earlier. |
| 7 percent following fluconazole and 18 percent following | $7 \quad$ So we evaluate a series of increasingly |
| 8 itraconazole. | 8 effective antifungals and maybe we're going to get to |
| 9 So this is the good, the bad, and the | 9 fungicidal drugs, but starting with the fungistatic |
| 10 ugly of fluconazole treatment that response rates were | 10 drugs, there's often relapses following initial |
| 11 pretty good, but relapse rates were rather significan | 11 treatment. |
| 12 when drug w | 12 So I want to acknowledge the pioneers |
| 13 We went on to look at nonmeninge | 13 who participated in the cocci study group when I first |
| 14 disease with posaconazole which was the first drug | 14 started up, and the continued activity of the cocci |
| 15 that gave us any indica | 15 study group, its evolution from sharing tales to a |
| 16 fungicidal drug. | 16 really scientific group which is embarking on a new |
| 17 fungistatic, but posaconazole had in vitro evidence | 17 frontier and I want to acknowledge the many, many |
| 18 suggest it was fungicidal, so we launched a study an | 18 people who have shared my interest and enthusiasm and |
| 19 enrolled 20 | 19 point out that all the publications that I referred to |
| 20 Unfortunately, the study was stopped | 20 have been with collaborated -- hasn't been a single |
| 21173 days before the pharmaceutical company observed | 21 pub that I've done with single authorship, not one. |
| 22 toxicity in animals that they felt was simply | 22 And I want to thank the sponsors, both |
| Page 111 | Page 113 |
| 1 unacceptable with the development of tumors in animals | 1 NIH and CDC and pharmaceutical houses. A lot of the |
| 2 and so they stopped the study, but we looked at the | 2 studies that were presented were funded in part by NIH |
| 3 results and we found that four had cultures at th | 3 and in part by pharmaceutical houses and I obviously |
| 4 onset -- at the end of treatment, four had converted | 4 have to point out the patients who've been incredibly |
| 5 to negative. Nine had a satisfactory response an | 5 tolerant in looking for new diseases, new treatments, |
| 6 side effects were quite limited, so posaconazo | 6 despite the fact that both the disease and |
| 7 looked really nice in this very brief study of only | 7 treatment have great side effects. Thank you very |
| 8 six months of treatment | 8 much for your attention. |
| 9 So in summary, cocci is a very | 9 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Tony, thank you |
| 10 complicated infection where simply eradicating the | 10 very much for your presentation. Our next speaker is |
| 11 fungus is just the beginning of the response | 11 Dr. Royce Johnson. Dr. Johnson is an infectious |
| 12 treatment. There's a lot of tissue damage | 12 disease specialist with many years of experience in |
| 13 particularly in the lungs with chronic pulmona | 13 multicentered, large and small clinical trials and |
| 14 disease and that tissue damage opens the way | 14 serves as medical director of Valley Fever Institute |
| 15 secondary infections so that patients can get rid | 15 at Kern Medical Center. Royce. |
| 16 cocci and still be highly symptomatic and be quite | 16 DR. ROYCE JOHNSON: Thank you, John, |
| 17 sick; and conversely, patients can be quit | 17 and thank you to the organizers. It's my pleasure to |
| 18 asymptomatic, even with positive cultures, so it was | 18 be able to share some thoughts that come on the tail |
| 19 really complicate and requires an assessment to be | 19 of many of the things that have been said today. Wait |
| 20 multidimensional | 20 a minute. This is -- I'm having trouble advancing the |
| 21 And again, that multidimensional aspect | 21 slide. It's not working. Let me try the computer. |
| 22 we need to look at side effects in a very detailed way | 22 No. Where's the arrow? Okay. |


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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Royce -- | 1 from there. |
| 2 DR. ROYCE JOHNSON: So this is my only | 2 DR. ROYCE JOHNSON: Go |
| 3 disclosure. I'm having trouble still with slide | 3 me just see where I was. Yeah, next slide, please. |
| 4 advance. | 4 I'll just do that because I'm having trouble getting |
| 5 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Royce, below th | 5 it to advan |
| 6 slide there's | 6 |
| 7 DR. ROYCE JOHNSON: I saw those and I | 7 complicated host-parasite relationship and Tony |
| 8 was clicking on it, but it didn't want to move. Okay | 8 touched on that with his early transfer factor studies |
| 9 So we skipped a slide. Can we go back? Yes. So I | 9 and studying the immunology of this disease and its |
| 10 want to -- there's been several mentions about the MSG | 10 immunogenetics is a key, I think, to going forward |
| 11 | 11 with disease understanding, but not our subject for |
| 12 | 12 today. Severe disease is failure of host defense, in |
| 13 has been very important in the history of coccidioidal | 13 my mind. Most of the time, I think that being more |
| 14 | 14 significant than differences in coccidioides |
| 15 Dismukes. I had the honor of knowing him and all f | 15 pathogenesis or virulence. So the solution to this is |
| 16 | 16 newer and better antifungals, the main talk today, |
| 17 | 17 also immunomodulators and, of course, the holy g |
| 18 and that's Dave Stevens, but also Jack Bennett was one | 18 being a vaccine that's effective. Next slide, please. |
| 19 of the authors along with Dick Graybill and Stat Jack | 19 The original MSG score was aimed at all |
| 20 Remington. Those five, I knew them all. Some more, | 20 fungal infections, not specific for cocci; although, |
| 21 some less |  |
| 22 This, my data comes on the tail of | 22 chronicity and difficulty. It was generic. Since |
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| 1 David and John's and I actually -- the 150,000 numb | 1 |
| 2 I have up | 2 disease, perhaps not as much as I would have hoped, |
| 3 do have some sources that think that the number of | 3 and the original MSG did not deal with the variety |
| 4 actual infectio | 4 nonmeningeal sites that occur. So I'll come back to |
| 5350,000 | 5 this a bit later in the talk. Next slide, pleas |
| 6 matter is, I don't think we know, but I'm guessing | 6 So we looked at all the studies wher |
| 7 that most of the estimates are actually | 7 the MSG score had been used in cocci, many of whic |
| 8 side. | 8 have been shown to us by Dr. Catanzaro. We also |
| 9 We all agreed based on C.E. Smith | 9 looked specifically at the search engines. We looked |
| 1060 percent of the infections are asymptomatic, 40 | 10 at the data from the FDA in their 2017 draft |
| 11 percent are | 11 publication about multiple endpoints in clinical |
| 12 diagnosed and these are largely pulmonary and slightly | 12 trials, which I'll come back to. In fact, first we're |
| 13 different number than David; 1 percent dissemi | 13 going to talk about clinical trials and the things we |
| 14 which at the low end would be 1,500 infections a year. | 14 need to accomplish and second, we'll talk abo |
| 15 About half of | 15 revisions we've made to the MSG 2020 score that we |
| 16 not meningitis, meaning any other place in the human | 16 think would make it a better tool for conducting |
| 17 body can be infecte | 17 trials. Next slide, please |
| 18 There's some problem with advancing the | 18 So in getting a drug approval, you have |
| 19 | 19 to show two things. In the olden days, it was only |
| 20 WOMAN 1: If you say next slide, we can | 20 number one, safety. But then came along the idea th |
| 21 advance for you on our end. Just let me know if this | 21 you actually had to show drugs worked before you could |
| 22 is the correct slide you should be on and we'll go | 22 sell them, and the concept is substantial efficacy. |


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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 Next slide, please. | 1 of the population. |
| 2 So I'm not going to spend any time on | 2 The SAnds-PCC study is really the only |
| 3 this, but the FDA, I think in particular wants to be | 3 major large study that is now ongoing and many of us |
| 4 sure that you conduct a trial that is not a chance | 4 are participating in that has tried to look at primary |
| 5 win, meaning that the odds that the result occurred | 5 disease. Then also at the beginning of the trial, not |
| 6 has to be something like less than 1 in 40 . Then you | 6 later, you have to have an analytic program. Next |
| 7 have to have clinical importance, as in preventing | 7 slide, please. |
| 8 death, but preventing mortality and other benefits are | 8 And that -- to show treatment effect, |
| 9 more difficult to prove but equally worthy. Nex | 9 you have to have a point time estimate. Obviously, |
| 10 | 10 you have to have a P value, and to determine the |
| 11 I'm not going to go into this. Again, | 11 significance, you have to have a confidence interval. |
| 12 all of us are aware of this, that have ever done any | 12 Next slide. |
| 13 kind of science, so the statistics of showing | 13 So cocci, as has been discussed at |
| 14 efficacy. Next | 14 least somewhat, is a very complicated illness, in the |
| 15 So endpoints have to be designated | 15 sense that it's actually not an illness. It is a |
| 16 prospectively. Although I would -- of interest, I | 16 whole series of illnesses that are caused by the same |
| 17 looked at remdesivir study recently and after the | 17 fungus. It is going to be very difficult to not have |
| 18 trial had started -- of course there was something | 18 multiple different outcomes in a cocci trial because |
| 19 an urgency, wasn't it -- they actually changed some of 19 of the nature of the disease. |  |
| 20 their points during the course of the trial, but thi | 20 But the FDA in its wisdom has actually |
| 21 is considered to be tacky unless you're dealing w | 21 guidance in that document that I referenced earlier |
| 22 an emergency. I'm not making any particular negative 22 for having composite endpoints and you can have more |  |
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| 1 comment about that trial, but at any | 1 than one clinical outcome, but all the outcomes need |
| 2 endpoints need to be of three types: primary, whic | 2 to be affected by the treatment and they need to be |
| 3 should be single or few; secondary; and exploratory | 3 reasonably similar clinical importance. That last |
| 4 Next slide, pleas | 4 part is a bit of a stretch, but I think we can make |
| 5 So we have to control prospectively | 5 those. Next slide, please. |
| 6 most of the time at least, endpo | 6 So multicomponent endpoints, within |
| 7 specific point in time and Ithink this could be | 7 patient, two or more components. Observation of the |
| 8 bone of contention in terms of cocci studies in | 8 specific components in that patient. You have to come |
| 9 particular. You'll notice that the MSG 2020 study | 9 up with a single overall rating determined by specific |
| 10 the MSG 20 study that was ITRA versus FLU that had a | 10 |
| 11 significant relapse rate was a one-year study. That's | 11 ordered categorical or continuous numeric scales are |
| 12 actually one of the longest studies that's been done | 12 deemed appropriate. I think this means that you can |
| 13 in cocci. | 13 use ordinal or numeric data, either one. Next slide, |
| 14 So the time to success in this fungu | 14 please. |
| 15 is longer and picking that time is, I thin | 15 So the MSG done in 1980 was about |
| 16 to showing efficacy, albeit, if we had new fungicida | 16 improving clinical relevance. Some parameters that |
| 17 drugs, conceivably that | 17 are used in that score system are actually not easy to |
| 18 back. Exploratory studies would have to be done, | 18 reproduce. I think many of us have had the experience |
| 19 think, to try and demonstrate that. You have to also | 19 of having our forehead temperature checked as we come |
| 20 define the population that you want to stud | 20 in to work and found out that on a cold day, our |
| 21 the most part, our interest has been in studying | 21 temperature could be 93.5 . |
| 22 people with disseminated disease, that very small part | 22 So despite the fact that Santorius was |

1 measuring clinical temperatures in 1592 , and this
2 became a common measurement in the 19th century, we've
3 eliminated it from the score system. I know this is
4 anathema to infectious disease doctors who basically
5 view themselves as general practitioners for people
6 that have a fever, but we removed it.
7 Headache, again there were scores in
8 the meningitis sections of the MSG score for severity
9 of headache. We have great trouble thinking that we
10 would get reproducible data from a variety of patients
11 in a variety of sites on monitors like that. So we
12 have made significant changes to the score system.
13 Next slide, please.
14 So we looked for relevant clinical
15 manifestations of disease and variables that were
16 easily reproducible, especially across centers. Next
17 slide, please.
18 So we retained pulmonary and
19 nonmeningeal as one score system, although I would
20 point out that, in fact, unlike the original MSG which
21 concentrated on chronic pulmonary disease, we didn't
22 include it. I think chronic pulmonary disease and
Page 123
1 drug studies don't mix nicely, so we're really talking
2 about acute or really severe pulmonary disease and the
3 score system as reconceived by our group.
4 Meningeal disease remains a separate
5 score system, although conceivably, they could be
6 combined if a study called for that. Severity is
7 based on clinical parameters, laboratory and
8 radiologic data. Next slide, please.
$9 \quad$ So this is one of several slides that
10 I'm not going to go through, in fact, which is the MSG
112020 score system. NMD means nonmeningeal disease, so
12 it's divided into meningeal and nonmeningeal, so this
13 first set of slides is the nonmeningeal piece of the
14 score system as revised. So we have general things on
15 this slide -- next slide, please -- including the skin
16 test, you might notice.
17 The pulmonary section was revised a lot
18 because we decided to look at severe pulmonary disease
19 rather than chronic pulmonary disease, so we've
20 divided it into people with modest respiratory
21 failure, the next line being people that have the
22 minimal requirement for ARDS. The next series of

1 sections involve specific organ systems that are 2 involved in the disease. The first one is skin, which 3 is by and large the mildest disease. Next slide, 4 please.

5 And then we went on to subcutaneous, 6 joint, and bone, all common site. Next slide.

7 Intraabdominal, not a very common site,
8 but we do see it. Lymph node disease, as was
9 demonstrated in a slide of one of the previous
10 speakers. Then we left another slot for other sites
11 of dissemination, so that included the retina, which
12 we had a nice picture of earlier, or the epididymis --
13 both begin with I -- E, I mean. Next slide, please.
14 Then we retained the complement
15 fixation titers. We endeavored to shrink it. Some of
16 my colleagues balked at the -- how much we shrank it.
17 There is a question about this creating too much
18 weight on the complement fixation titer, but unsaid by
19 anybody at this meeting, the complement fixation titer
20 is both diagnostic and prognostic if it's performed in
21 the right laboratories, and for diagnosis and 2 prognosis in studies, there has to be tight control of

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1 where the laboratories are done, otherwise these are
2 of no benefit for diagnosis or prognosis, either one.
We also gave scores for diagnostic
4 criteria, but we decreased the weight on these as
5 they're not easily available for all patients. Next
6 slide, please.
So to -- we also changed the
8 categorization of scores in terms of percent
9 reduction. As was pointed out earlier in the original
10 score system for nonmeningeal disease, you had to have
a 50 percent score reduction to be called a success.
We adopted this terminology from the oncology
literature and so we have responders, partial
responders, non-responders, and progressors. This may
be contentious, but this is what we're thinking that
we might so. Next slide, please.
This is the meningitis section. We
reordered the wording for level of consciousness to
modern Plum and Posner definitions. We also include a
section which we have liberally borrowed from our
21 cryptococcal colleagues on intracranial pressure, an
22 absolutely key thing to take care of in cocci

1 meningitis. We have some advances in neuroradiology
2 that I won't go into. Next slide, please.
3 We retained spinal fluid, as I call it,
4 the currency of cocci meningitis because you clearly
5 can have patients that feel wonderful on treatment but
6 have a spinal fluid that still looks terrible.
7 Actually, this has been a bone of contention between
8 John and myself for the last, how long, John? Twenty-
9 five years? Next slide, please.
10 So we retained the greater than 40
11 percent requirement to be called a success in
12 meningitis, but we did again add this oncology looking
13 partial responder, non-responder, and progressor idea
14 to the score system analysis. Next slide, please.
15 One second. I lost my picture. Rob of
16 our group gave a very nice talk about patient
17 suffering with this disease, which I noted when --
18 every early in my career in cocci going back a lot of
19 years of people that suffered personal, financial, and
20 of course mortal results from the disease.
21 So at the suggestion of Jack Bennett
22 we think that we should add to any analysis in any
Page 127
1 study we do an analysis of patients' perception of
2 their illness and the results of their treatment and
3 so the vehicles for that, the SF 12 version 2 is being
4 used along with the PROMIS and the SAnds-PCC, so we
5 have some familiarity with that.
6 Jack actually suggested the SF-36 which
7 some of my patients have objected to that when we've
8 tried it because of its length, and then in talking
9 with John Rex, the EQ-5D-5L he thinks is a beneficial
10 way to gauge outcome in trials. Perhaps on its own
11 merits only. I think it don't quite agree with him
12 yet, but who knows. Next slide, please.
13 So in conclusion, we've endeavored to
14 develop a more complete and objective system of
15 evaluations and parameters that are clinically
16 available and reproducible and hopefully could meet
17 FDA guidance in an appropriate endpoint -- composite
18 endpoint. Next slide, please.
19 And from Bill Dismukes and his co-
20 authors, two of whom I think are present, "We hope the
21 spirit of these remarks will spark lively discussions
22 as well as constructive criticism, challenge, and
controversy... if indeed such healthy discussion,
argument, and dialog ensues, then we will have
satisfactorily accomplished our goal."
And again, I want to thank my
collaborators at the Valley Fever Institute, Jack
6 Bennett for looking at some of our thoughts before
this talk, and John Rex, as well. And thank all of
you for your attention.
DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thank you very much
Royce. That's very good and I'm delighted to say
we've done wonderfully on our time. We're now here
for a break and I think we'll just reconvene at the
time schedule which is $2: 55$, so we'll have a little
more than 15 minutes to get started. I think we
should stay at time so the people that were planning
to be on this agenda by the announced schedule will
find us there at the time we're supposed to be after the break. So 2:55.
(Break)
DR. JOHN GALGIANI: John, are you with
us?
DR. JOHN REX: I am.
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1

6 thanks to the organizers. It's actually been a very
interesting conversation. It's good to get the
8 community together.

10 have loosely coordinated, but it's really mainly so
that we would each come up with somewhat different
topics. There'll be some repetition and -- but our
theme was pick something out of what we have learned
and try to tell that story. And so here's the story
from F2G's perspective.
So understand the point I want to make,
you need to know a little bit about the compound we
have in Phase 2. It's called olorofim. It's a novel
mechanism antifungal that inhibits pyrimidine
biosynthesis. Its broad activity against the
ascomycete mold fungi, so aspergillosis, Lomentospora,
Scedosporium, all those things, but also histo,

1 blastospora, cocci, all the endemics.
2 And it has a very potent activity. It
3 appears to be fungicidal. It does not, however, work
4 for candida, crypto or (inaudible) because the inside
5 target is completely different, just is never going to
6 work.
7 Dosed as a 30-milligram tablet, it has
8 FDA Breakthrough Therapy Designation based on its
9 preliminary clinical data and its now in the middle of
10 a Phage 2 open level study, patient with mold invasive
11 fungal disease where the patients have limited
12 treatment options. Now, the point that I want to make
13 is that because of some data I'm going to show you on
14 the next couple of slides, we got interested in the
15 question of how could you design a randomized trial in
16 cocci, and this led us to the theme with endpoints.
17 We've already had some discussion about
18 that today and I think we'll discuss it more during
19 the Q\&A. The endpoints that I'm most familiar with
20 for antifungals are, they'll some out of the classic
21 invasive molds trials. So 42-day all-cause mortality
22 is a reasonable endpoint for acute pulmonary invasive
Page 131
1 aspergillosis.
$2 \quad$ It does get entangled with underlying
3 disease a little bit, because patients who get this
4 infection also are -- have underlying syndromes that
5 put them at risk for dying for other reasons, and it
6 doesn't work at all for infections that progress
7 inexorably but slowly and that's going to be the case 8 with cocci.
9 EORTC-MSG built over time to an overall
10 clinical response endpoint that was described in 2008
11 and it is built from clinical, radiological, and
12 mycological responses and overall success logically
13 requires improvement on all three of these sub-
14 elements; whereas failure is likewise obvious, but the
15 category of stable, sort of an in between state, is --
16 exists and is categorized as a failure.
17 And you can be a failure, for example,
18 by feeling better, but your radiology hasn't yet
19 improved. Same radiology but you feel better. That
20 can lead you to being a stable failure. And you know
21 like the 423-day all-cause mortality, this system
22 works okay for the relative acute pulmonary invasive
fungal disease, especially IA. But it -- this turns
2 out not to work very well for cocci and the theme I'm
going to bring up here is that we need something else
because symptoms improve way before radiology and
mycology and the idea of a PRO is definitely going to 6 come up.

7
8 dataset. IN this study, as of about 10 days ago, we
9 had enrolled seven patients with symptomatic cocci.
They fall into David Stevens' category earlier of
active, progressive disease: lung, brain, bones,
skin. They had all had significant prior therapy,
months, in some cases years, with existing agents but
they all, at the time they were enrolled, had active
disease. They had problems that were not being solved
by what they were receiving. At this point, they have
been on the study for -- add about 10 to these
numbers, but basically a few weeks to over a year.
All of them have noted clinical
improvement within one to four weeks of initiating
olorofim. Major improvements in activities of daily
living and functional mobility. However, their
Page 133
1 radiology and their mycology changes at a snail's pace
2 and a case is instructive.
3 So this is a patient that we presented
4 or tried to present at ECCMID this year. You can find
5 the abstract in the ECCMID abstract book. A 45-year-
6 old male with diabetes who had mild CN -- clearly
7 pulmonary and CNS disease. The CNS disease wasn't a
8 big deal. It was his lung disease that was really
problematic. Progressive dyspnea, weakness, fatigue, fevers.

He even had needed supplemental oxygen.
He was staying home using a walker and really
suffering and he got a little bit of everything over
time. You can see this list of drugs. It was not
making him better. He kept coming back to the ER
because he couldn't breathe.
We enrolled him on the study in May of 8 last year.

DR. JOHN GALGIANI: John, are you still
there? I don't hear Dr. Rex.
DR. JOHN REX: I'm back. The call got
dropped. Sorry. Can you hear me?

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Good, and John, | 1 WOMAN 1: I'm sorry. Let's just take a |
| 2 unless you have some other arrangement with th | 2 two-minute break. They should be loaded and -- |
| 3 others, you're going to need to wrap this up in the | 3 DR. ED GARVEY: I could do this without |
| 4 next minute or | he slides. I could do it very quickly. It's a very |
| 5 DR. JOHN REX: Okay. Well, I am about | 5 simple presentation, if that helps. |
| 6 to be done. So this guy steadily improved but at day | 6 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: What say you, AV? |
| 785 he was -- clinically he was better, but | 7 WOMAN 1: Are you there? |
| 8 an overall response, he | 8 DR. ED GARVEY: Hello? |
| 9 tell you he's gone on. He would actually now be a | 9 WOMAN 1: Yes, go ahead and please |
| 10 EORTC partial response based on improvement | 10 proceed. I apologize |
| 11 radiolo | 11 DR. ED GARVEY: No problem, no problem. |
| 12 If not EORTC-MSG, then what? I would | 12 So thanks to the FDA for organizing this and for |
| 13 just say that we've explored the idea of EQ-5D-5L | 13 inviting Mycovia. Quickly, who is Mycovia? Mycovia |
| 14 which uses | 14 is really the continuation of Viamet Pharmaceuticals |
| 15 dimensions of how do I feel and you code | 15 and we have focused on developing the next generation |
| 16 numerically and we'll still need to say that he did | 16 fungal CYP51 inhibitors by rationally designing an |
| 17 not fill this out prospectivel | 17 increase in p |
| 18 enough at the time to have this in place. We have | 18 By definition, maximizing the |
| 19 in place now, but qualitatively, what he did with his | 19 therapeutic index to be able to achieve greater |
| 20 improvement is similar to what we see in the other | 20 clinical efficacy with little or no side effects. We |
| 21 patients, to | 21 |
| 22 So in summary, we have a clinical | 22 our lead compound that is now in three Phage 3 studies |
| Page 135 | Page 137 |
| 1 response app | 1 to be finished this year. |
| 2 actually too sl | 2 The subject of this talk will be 1598, |
| 3 gets way out ahead of radiology and serology and th | 3 and the -- really, there's two messages I want to |
| 4 actually leads to stable disease for a long, long tim | 4 give. One is our experience to date with developing |
| 5 that gets ca | 51598 , and that is the fact that we've done it by and |
| 6 Further, disseminated cocci is quite | 6 large through external funding. So that's the message |
| 7 diverse. It's -- there's no real one set of symptom | 7 I want to give and it's similar to what John gave |
| 8 that's going to matc | 8 earlier that there are a number of different avenues |
| 9 discussed, and so a suggestion from our date is the | 9 that you can explore and we've taken advantage of |
| 10 something really simple like EQ-5D-5L and mayb | 10 these, a lot of them through NIAID and we've had |
| 11 NIH PROMIS score could be used is not clear cocc | 11 R21/R33 grant through NIAID. We've had numerous |
| 12 specific eleme | 12 contract services through NIAID and we also had a |
| 13 because of the varied disease syndromes. Thank your | 13 large DOD grant that really covered a lot of our GLP |
| 14 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thank you, John | 14 safety studies, so by and large, we were able to get |
| 15 Glad to have | 151598 through the IND with external funding. |
| 16 Garvey. Dr. Garvey is a consultant for Mycovia | 16 We hope to also do a lot of the |
| 17 Pharmaceuticals. Ed. No, that's not Ed's | 17 clinical development. As Erin mentioned earlier, 1598 |
| 18 presentation. That's half an hour from now. Ed, do | 18 is poised to start its SAD study through DMID. They |
| 19 you have any slides? | 19 are actually performing -- conducting that study and |
| 20 DR. ED GARVEY: I do. I do, John | 20 we've proactively looked at a number of opportunities |
| 21 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Okay. AV, we need | 21 to do the MAD study and to do Phase 2 and 3, again, |
| 22 -- to have slides for Dr. Garvey? | 22 through external funding. We've taken a large |


| $\text { Page } 138$ | Page 140 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 advantage of all the incentives that are available | 1 like I just described. |
| 2 through the FDA and we've, of course, used external | 2 So those are the key messages I want to |
| 3 KOLs in terms of shaping our clinical design. So | 3 basically repeat that have been said over the last |
| 4 that's the path | 4 couple days and I'll turn it back to John. |
| 5 The message I want to give as far a | 5 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thanks so much, Ed, |
| 6 the future, is that we are continuing to use extern | 6 for your presentation. Our next speaker is D |
| 7 funding to progress 1598 and as John mentioned | 7 Angulo. Dr. Angulo is chief medical officer at |
| 8 talk, you're | 8 Scynexis. Dr. Angulo, are you with us? |
| 9 lack of support that is seen eithe | 9 DR. DAVID ANGULO: Thank you. Thank |
| 10 pharma in terms of partnering or in terms of funding | 10 you very much, John, for the introduction and thank |
| 11 opportunities throug | 11 you for the invitation to participate in this |
| 12 So and the other part of the puzz | 12 workshop. So I see that aren't really my |
| 13 that we're grappling with is not only funding | 13 presentation, which is -- should also be there, but |
| 14 to actually | 14 let me just briefly introduce you why we're interested |
| 15 all the points that have been raised both yester | 15 about -- why we have an interest about this topic. |
| 16 and also today in terms of endpoints and disea | 16 We are developing ibrexafungerp. This |
| 17 definition and numbers of patien | 17 is an oral glucan synthase inhibitor. It's |
| 18 cetera | 18 structurally distinct from the other glucan synthase |
| 19 So therefore, our current development | 19 inhibitors that are right now out there like the |
| 20 path for 1598 is to focus on crypto -- cryptococc | 20 echinocandins and as such, it has oral bioavailability |
| 21 | 21 |
| 22 external funding agencies that could provide funding | 22 synthase inhibitors for candida, aspergillus, |
| Page 139 | Page 141 |
| 1 f | 1 pneumocystis, and also for coccidioides and the other |
| 2 so huge it's hard | 2 endemic microbes as well. |
| 3 the importance of having very robust networks th | 3 Interesting, we have some very high |
| 4 have been built by folks like Tom Harrison and Jeremy | 4 tissue distribution, so typically the concentrations |
| 5 Day make that a doable ap | 5 that we achieve in the tissues are very, very high -- |
| 6 parallel to that, we hope to possibly explore cocci b | 6 higher than they will normally see, let's say, with |
| 7 a grant, possibly a U01 grant opportunity and to use | 7 the other glucan synthase inhibitors, and we are |
| 8 design that has been talked quite a bit about | 8 conducting -- we have conducted a series and we |
| 9 Phase 2 type POC study | 9 conducting a series of different clinical trials in |
| 10 The only other thing I want to mentio | 10 different indications. We have completed our Phase 3 |
| 11 is a couple | 11 programming in vulvovaginal candidiasis. We are |
| 12 yesterday to increase the enrollment numbers would one | 12 ongoing with our studies in recurrent VVC, invasive |
| 13 consider ex | 13 aspergillosis, and Candida auris infections. And for |
| 14 or would that complicate matters too much, and I think | 14 the interest of this particular talk, we do have a new |
| 15 the consensus yesterday was that it wouldn't, that the | 15 study that is ongoing for refractory invasive fungal |
| 16 increased enrollment would outweigh thos | 16 disease. That is for a serious -- several infectious |
| 17 disadvantage | 17 diseases, fungal infectious disease that are included |
| 18 And then the other idea is to reall | 18 in this program, in this protocol and |
| 19 focus on crypto as our additional robust clinic | 19 coccidioidomycosis is one of them. |
| 20 trial design and approval in establishing a robu | 20 So interestingly here, when looking |
| 21 safety database and then possibly is there an avenue | 21 the guidelines regarding what's right now recommended |
| 22 to get approval for cocci through a smaller study, | 22 for treatments, it's interesting to see that only one |

1 of the products and actually -- well, not any longer
2 because amphotericin B deoxycholate is not recommended
3 -- that amphotericin B is the only one that actually
4 has something in their label that really8 speaks about
5 the indications of coccidioidomycosis.
6 Fluconazole, itraconazole, and all the
7 products that we had been hearing about often used for
8 this particular -- for this particular disease as the
9 standard of care, they simply don't have the
10 indication in the label and we wonder what may be the
11 reason for that.
12 And there is also interesting statement
13 in the idea saying 2016 guidelines for the treatment
14 of cocci that no clinical studies exist to guide the
15 optimal dose or duration of fluconazole or other
16 antifungal therapies for persons with primary
17 pulmonary coccidioidomycosis.
18 So that is definitely a gap there in
19 the research in this particular condition and let's
20 see what the -- why the gap may be. I think that we
21 have heard what are the challenges, but trying to
22 really focus on some of the areas that we consider may
Page 143
1 be responsible for this gap and what could be
2 opportunities to fill those.
3 So the studies in coccidioidomycosis
4 will be already -- are complex and the reality, they
5 don't happen quite often. And the number of cases
6 that we do have for this disease we need -- let's say
7 here, I'm just using CDC numbers, around 150,000 cases
8 a year. I can go, as we heard in previous
9 presentations, it could be substantially
10 underreported.
11 And they reported about 15,000 cases in
12 2018. So those are the cases that are likely to get
13 treated, the ones that get diagnosis and likely to get
14 treated. And so I think that the most recent study
15 that I saw in clinical trial that got treatment study
16 for cocci was this one that was attempted by NIAID.
17 It lasted from 2015 to 2018. They were trying to
18 enroll patients with pulmonary -- with pneumonia,
19 community acquired pneumonia and tried to see if early
20 treatment with fluconazole could have a benefit in
21 dose, particular endemic area.
22
The number of sites was quite good,
nine sites in Arizona and California. If you look at
2 the sites, very reputable sites, however the study was
3 terminated because of lack of feasibility. So message
4 here is conducting clinical trials in cocci are not
5 that simple. It's complex.
Then treatment duration is long and
what that means, one of the implications of a long
8 treatment duration, at the bottom of the slide you see
an example here of a study that was fully presented
10 previously, the itraconazole versus fluconazole study,
11 to really the assessment of efficacy, the most
2 relevant assessment of efficacy occurred after eight
months and 12 months of therapy. So these are long
14 studies and what that requires is that you need to
have the numbers to do the study's long-term
6 toxicology. You need to have multiple efficacy
7 assessments and long-term treatment relations, which
18 really increases the drop-off rates and the overall
cost of the study and requires significant amount of
clinical trial supplies, just to get there.
And there are also market implications.
So let's say that about 12,000 to 15,000 people is
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treated in a year. So what do we think that is going
to be the percentage of that market share for the new
agent? It probably depends on the difference in
attributes with these particular new agent may have,
5 it have -- I don't know, I have the percent cure rate
6 and certainly within three months of therapy probably
7 can take a very substantial amount of market share.
However, if you could rest on that,
it's very likely that currently available treatment
0 options that are genetic would likely to continue to
11 be used in a substantial proportion of these patients.
So really, the market share that you're going to get
out of these 12,000 cases a year is going to be a
smaller than the whole and then after you're able to
get approval, what is the market access that you're
going to get and what market access means.
It's actually the use of your product
18 because it is actually being reimbursed. So all these
19 institutions that are responsible for determining what
20 is get -- what gets reimbursed and what doesn't get
21 reimbursed, they really want you to show that either
you're superior to the current standard of care that

1 is very inexpensive, fluconazole generic, in order to
2 be able to allow for reimbursement of your drug, or
3 they will put your product on as second line therapy
4 that a patient needs to fail first the inexpensive
5 standard of care options before getting into the
6 treatment of this particular patient being approved.
7 So that even reduces ever more what is
8 your opportunities to really sell the product once it
9 is out in the market.
10 So I don't think that it's a mystery
11 here why there are so few runners in this race. So
12 clinical trials are complex, long, and not so easy to
13 enroll. There are not too many people. The cost and
14 time of development for traditional Phase 2 and Phase
153 randomized controlled trials versus the standard of
16 care is significant. The market opportunity is
17 limited and it's unlikely to grow significantly in the 18 upcoming years, let's say.

19 Difficult to predict what the market
20 access is going to be before having your Phase 3 data
21 So how the -- one's to decide if this is going to be
22 reimbursed or not are going to -- how the decisions
Page 147
1 are going to be made before having the Phase 3 data is 2 very difficult to figure out.
3 The return on investment will likely
4 take a long time and so these are clear conclusions.
5 These are difficult to fund development programs via
6 traditional investors. I think that's the key reason
7 why there are few runners in this race. What helps --
8 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Dr. Angulo, we do
9 need to sort of wrap it up pretty quickly here.
10 DR. DAVID ANGULO: This is the last
11 slide.
12 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Okay.
13 DR. DAVID ANGULO: Non-dilutive funding
14 to support Phase 2 and Phase 3 and then active
15 coccidioidomycosis clinical trial networks in order to
16 facilitate the (inaudible) start of these trials,
17 reevaluation of the endpoints which is happening in
18 please to hear in the past presentations. And a
19 streamlined regulatory path. The idea of yesterday of
20 really combining several conditions to really try to
21 get a study much more robustly and easy to enroll.
22
And for sure, we need to ensure

1 commercial sustainability of a product once it is in
2 the market. Thank you. Thanks for the opportunity.
3 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: And thank you very
4 much. Our next speaker is Gareth Lewis. Dr. Lewis is
5 vice president of specialty brands at Mayne Pharma,
6 which includes responsibility for their antifungal
7 commercial on-market performance and development
8 pipeline. Dr. Lewis. Are you there, Dr. Lewis?
DR. GARETH LEWIS: Yes, thanks, John.
10 I was just coming off mute there. Yeah, thanks very
11 much. Appreciate the opportunity to participate and
speak, so I think -- if you could move to the next
slide. I'm going to actually have very similar
thoughts to those that David outlined a second ago, so we're very much of the same mind in terms of the challenges ahead.

17 Before that, let me just put into
perspective, Mayne's interest in participation in this
area. We have reformulated itraconazole oral products
which was -- obtained FDA approval about a year-and-a-
half ago, so yes, as with the other itraconazole
labels we're not indicated for cocci, but certainly
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see an opportunity for its utility in this population.
So in recent times, we've been working
closely with the MSG ERC to conduct an endemic mycoses
4 clinical trial which is now close to completing
5 enrollment, so that's given us some direct experience
6 of enrolling and conducting a clinical study in this
patient population at the moment and it's a study
that's ongoing. It was targeted in a cohort for
approximately 20 proxy patients between California and
Arizona and other participating sites and this has
created some challenges, really, just because of the
analyses of infections and also year to year variation
in patient numbers.
So it is difficult to enroll and apart
from the number of infections which are -- we talked
about all day as being quite low, we often find that
patients will -- just will be triaged and assessed by
community physicians and won't always get referred on
to academic centers for evaluation and so yes, while
there might be patient numbers out there in the
community, those presenting and coming to trial sites
where many of the audience here today are leading

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 research at these hospitals, they don't always com | 1 So it's essential that we can generate |
| 2 through and therefore by the time they get to these | 2 clinical data that really show an advantage and a |
| 3 hospitals, they're not always valuable for including | 3 strong place and position for the new products that |
| 4 in the tri | 4 are coming through and obtaining FDA approval so that |
| 5 Our inclusion criteria were acute naï | 5 we can then have the strongest possible position to |
| 6 infections, so not disseminated to these or n | 6 take to the insurers to enable affordable patient |
| 7 chronic, ongoing, challenging disease, so certainly | 7 access. |
| 8 you are seeking a trial where you are studying related | 8 So all in all, yeah, we see the same |
| 9 disease patients there's going to be even fewer | 9 challenges as my colleagues before me in terms of the |
| 10 | 10 investment considerations. There is a small revenue |
| 11 So yeah, certainly we are seeing that | 11 potential here, given the patient population and |
| 12 it's very challenging to enroll and recruitment here | 12 market pricing. The cost barrier to develop is large |
| 13 is -- can be years instead of months. A second point | 13 with long, complex trials and then there's the |
| 14 is -- I'll be fai | 14 significant execution risk with long trials, difficult |
| 15 lot of expert discussion on this already today | 15 enrollment, the many other external factors that needs |
| 16 Certainly the considerations of what constitute | 16 to be taken to account before you can get to approval. |
| 17 clinical benef | 17 So all in all, yeah, to many |
| 18 Yes, there are hard clinical endpoints, | 18 pharmaceutical companies that just really can't make |
| 19 but then as the speakers before me just now | 9 this investment consideration stack up to the |
| 20 talking about, PROs, quality of life, symptom | 20 challenge because here we clearly see this as a |
| 21 management, disease burden, all these points | 21 disease state that has many unmet medical needs and is |
| 22 really important to consider, especially as we then | 22 worthy of solid investment. |
| Page 151 | Page 153 |
| 1 t | $1 \quad$ Those are my points. Thanks for your |
| 2 impact of disease and then as we have new therapie | 2 attention and I'll pass the baton. |
| 3 that can benefit this disease | 3 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thank you, Gareth, |
| 4 can demonstrate the improvement on such outcomes as we | 4 very much. And our last speaker for this segment is |
| 5 can then get to a cost-benefit analysis of new drugs | 5 David Larwood. Mr. Larwood is CEO and president of |
| 6 as well as the clinical end | 6 Valley Fever Solution. David, the floor is yours. |
| 7 So really, that then takes us to the | 7 DAVID LARWOOD: Thank you, John. Thank |
| 8 commercial barrier | 8 you everybody. Thank you to the NIH for this support |
| 9 as David ran through, something -- we agree entirely | 9 and to the FDA for sponsoring this excellent meeting. |
| 10 There are very few patient numbers. There are very | 10 Dr. Galgiani spoke earlier about the history of |
| 11 | 11 nikkomycin Z and some of its attributes. A word about |
| 12 existing low-cost alternative treatments, albeit of | 12 -- first a couple of slides. This is the hyphae form |
| 13 label out there, the likelihood of product uptake | 13 of the disease. This is a serial form of the disease |
| 14 fairly low | 14 which many of you are familiar with. |
| 15 So whilst this is an orphan diseas | 15 I became a peripheral observer of the |
| 16 indication, the dynamics are very removed from some of | 16 cocci community as an infant when my father, Tom, did |
| 17 the rare oncology indications where drugs have | 17 a residency in Bakersfield under Chief Hans Einstein |
| 18 significant premium or high value per patient. That's | 18 after a bout of paralytic polio for my father and |
| 19 not going to be the case here. So an | 19 myself, the family returned to Bakersfield as Dr. |
| 20 challenge of insurance coverage and patient acces | 20 Einstein was instrumentally involved in the |
| 21 restrictions as were mentioned a minute ago are very | 21 amphotericin trials for cocci, they became clinical |
| 22 relevant. | 22 partners for decades. |


| Page 154 | ge 156 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 Cocci, of course, expresses in these | 1 screen's doing funny things to me. Anyway, so -- |
| 2 horrible lesions so that's not -- oh these aren't | 2 sorry. The protective element of the azoles wears off |
| 3 presenting well at all. Oh, heck. Those are nasty | 3 as soon as therapy stops; whereas in cocci |
| 4 picture of horrible diseases, | 4 persistent, so it's been judged to be fungistatic for |
| 5 the next s | ally, the pointer goes away. |
| 6 The structure of the molecule resemble | 6 We'll make that go away. |
| 7 a substrate | 7 Talking about this slide, just -- I'll |
| 8 his slides. The novel mechanism is fungicidal in many 8 touch more of my background. In my medicinal |  |
| 9 instances, and i | 9 chemistry PhD program at UCSF, I co-invented my secon |
| 10 | 10 commercial drug pegylated liposomes. About a year |
| 11 | 11 later, members of our small group invented the first |
| 12 | 12 amphotericin B liposomes. Continuing with the story, |
| 13 | 13 trial strateg |
| 14 mice and we have some interesting and recent results | 14 This has been discussed really a lot. |
| 15 | 15 I don't have a lot to add. All the consideration |
| 16 | 16 that people have talked about are very important fo |
| 17 Richard Hector which john mentioned, was the studiesi7 it to be working in these things. One of the |  |
| 18 in -- I don't see, do I have a pointer | 18 important characteristics for any drug that's being |
| 19 | 19 developed is supply limitations. Can you manufactu |
| 20 So pulmonary infection, relatively low | 20 the quantities that you're going to need? There are |
|  |  |
| 22 meningococcal | 22 In preparing for an article I did |
| Page 155 | Page 1 |
| 1 challenge 50 milligrams per kilogram gave a moderate | 1 recent -- looked at recent reviews and I thought this |
| 2 protection, but not really enoug | 2 chart from Rauseo and there was another interesting |
| 3 have been very | 3 one from (inaudible) at Davis that listed a chart |
| 4 a couple upcoming publications which we're excited | 4 drugs in development against a variety of fungi and |
| 5 s | 5 you'll see nikkomycin is listed in the column. They |
| 6 Looking | 6 didn't pick up the fact that in Canada, there's been a |
| 7 mentioned a couple of studies in natural (inaud | 7 lot of work done in Canada, but that's okay. |
| 8 | $8 \quad$ You'll see the VT applied the VT series |
| 9 promising and although the population was very smal | 9 and the olorofim series. Others that have been |
| 10 | 10 discussed are also in this chart, but the point here |
| 11 a two-month study. Dr. Johnson mentioned that it would | 11 is that if you're looking for a rare disease like the |
| 12 | 12 endemic fungi, only what, roughly half of these |
| 13 | 13 candidates even are expected to touch the endemic |
| omy | 14 fungi, so this just illustrates that it's difficult |
| 15 | 15 to do development in this area and that's going to be |
| 16 | 16 hard for people who are -- the business evaluation. |
| 17 | 17 Several of the components that we look |
| 18 | 18 at, nikkomycin is active against chitin which is very |
|  | 19 involved with cell walls. So depending on wh |
| 20 | 20 organism you're looking at, the cell wall structures |
| 21 it doing now? O | 21 could be quite different, and that has some relation |
| 22 Sorry. The slide's doing -- my | 22 to which drugs are effective against which fungi and |


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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 why they're not effective against all of them. | 1 These are all plus factors for the business |
| 2 This illustrated how chitin is one of | 2 considerations. |
| 3 the core layers protecting the membrane and interfaced | 3 We talked about development costs. |
| 4 as it's tightly interlinked with the various beta | 4 This chart was interesting. When I looked at it |
| 5 glucans, so some of the most effective therapies | 5 originally, I noticed that the anti-infectives list |
| 6 Nikkomycin is very effective as a monotherapy against | 6 for Phase 3 trials is running about \$25 million. |
| 7 endemic fungi, but it's effective against other fung | 7 Yesterday, we heard stories where they could easily |
| 8 including aspergillosis when mixed | 8 cost $\$ 300$ million or certainly well over \$100 million. |
| 9 with the chitin in the beta glucan inhibitors, the | 9 So th |
| 10 echinocandins | 10 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: David -- |
| 11 You see quite a number of organ -- of | 11 DAVID LARWOOD: -- average -- |
| 12 drugs here bein | 12 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: You're going to |
| 13 structure. So this is considerations. I live for | 13 need to sort of wrap it up in the next minute or so. |
| 14 silicon -- I spent a decade as a VP at two startups | 14 DAVID LARWOOD: Okay. Well, that would |
| 15 Silicon Valley including five years there as gener | 15 be good. So, with averages and such, the trials are |
| 16 counsel of a p | 16 expensive. This also can impact the drug business |
| 17 companies which informs my discussion a bit late | 17 prices. So looking at a decision tree, the invest -- |
| 18 I became a full-fledged member of th | 18 the money invested now is uncertain until you get all |
| 19 cocci community in 2007 when I joined John at Valley | 19 the way through this thing, so I just extracted this |
| 20 Fever Solutions. For good measure, I finished | 20 from a bio -- no, this was from ERC -- I think I got |
| 21 double MBA in 2009. Dr. Galgiani has submitt | 21 this from the NIH, the pages. The point is that if |
| 22 business models for cocci drugs compete poorly in the | 22 you get to success, it's wonderful but if you fall |
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| 1 business world. We've talked much of the challeng | 1 even a little bit short of success, it's very costly. |
| 2 of trials, choosing endpoints and much more. For many | 2 So that's another risk factor that business people are |
| 3 investors, even the life sciences, there | 3 going to look carefully |
| 4 alternative investments that simply seem mor | 4 Projections show that the systemic |
| 5 attractive. Our last two speakers, Dr. Lewis and Dr. | 5 antifungals that are used for Valley Fever about two- |
| 6 Angulo point out the commercial difficulties and Dr. | 6 thirds, about $\$ 1.8$ billion of sales. If you look at |
| 7 Rex is very well aware of the challenges of bring any | 7 specific drugs, it's interesting to note, these are |
| 8 drug forward | 8 just projections that I took from a model about a year |
| 9 So the team. Who's involved in thi | 9 ago so they were projected at the time. One thing you |
| 10 thing? The technology. What's the answer, the | 10 notice here is there are very long tails. Ampicillin |
| 11 solution, the target? Who interesting is the market? | 11 is being reformulated. It's still selling |
| 12 You could have a fabulous drug for a fabulous | 12 significant numbers. Fluconazole, which is decades |
| 13 associated disease, that just isn't -- that | 13 old, is still selling and making money, so this is |
| 14 going to sell much product and competition by other | 14 another factor in the business considerations. And I |
| 15 and the time to when you can get there are important | 15 thank you for your time. |
| 16 considerations | 16 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: David, thank you so |
| 17 Fortunately for us in this space, th | 17 much and you all have been really responsive to being |
| 18 anti-infectives tend to do fairly well in trials, go | 18 in this tight timeframe. We have Janis Blair, my co- |
| 19 from Phase 1 to Phase 2 to Phase 3 and through the NDA | 19 moderator with us, right, Janis? Are you with us? |
| 20 we scored generally high in the success rate, so | 20 DR. JANIS BLAIR: Yes. Can you hear |
| 21 that's helpful. Rare diseases tend to do a little | 21 me ? |
| 22 better than average drugs, so that's also helpful. | 22 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Why don't you take |

2 DR. JANIS BLAIR: Okay. So the last
3 speaker of this session will be Dr. Neil Ampel. Dr.
4 Ampel is professor emeritus of medicine at the
5 University of Arizona College of Medicine and my
6 colleague as a supplemental consultant at Mayo Clinic 7 in Arizona.

8 DR. NEIL AMPEL: Can you all hear me,
9 first of all? And this isn't my --

| 10 | DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Yes, Neil. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 11 | DR. NEIL AMPEL: -- slide. Yeah, so I |

12 have to get my slides up, Janis and John. Have to go
13 to the beginning. We'll wait on that. This is
14 somewhere, not in the beginning at all. See if we can
15 go -- there we go. I'll get -- okay.
16 So I want to thank the organizers for
17 asking me to talk. This is, I think, based on a
18 discussion we had in the pre-meeting about how to move
19 treatment studies for coccidioidomycosis further and
20 so what I thought I'd do is talk -- use the past, tell
21 us where we are, and make a suggestion for the future.
22 So what was the past? Well, the past
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1 modern age of therapeutics was the Mycoses Study
2 Group. This was started in 1978 as a contract through
3 NIAID. It was awarded to the University of Alabama at
4 Birmingham under William Dismukes as it's PI and its
5 goal was to perform multicenter collaborative clinical
6 trials for the prevention and treatment of invasive
7 fungal infections.
8 In 2005, the contract was terminated
9 and that was effective in April 2007. And I think
10 it's worth paying at least a little homage to Bill
11 Dismukes who was a mentor to many of us on this call
12 and the purpose here is not just to pay that homage,
13 but to realize he was the brain child of the MSG and
14 it was extremely productive in the years that it was 15 funded.

16 And this is the structure. I've lost
17 some of the brackets here, but it'll still make sense.
18 So the way this worked was NIAID funded MSG at
19 University of Alabama Birmingham to design and
20 implement studies on fungal diseases and as part of
21 that was the coccidioidomycosis subgroup, of which
22 John Galgiani was the subgroup leader and you see the
other major members: David Stevens, Tony Catanzaro,
Royce Johnson -- who are all on this call -- Dick
Graybill is not.
And the way it worked was there was
industry funding that came into the particular study,
6 but MSG provided administrative design and statistical
support and I want to give a little shoutout to
8 Gretchen Cloud because this was one of the ways MSG
was so important. Gretchen was a statistician at UAB
Cancer Center and she was just primary to both design
11 of studies, implementation of studies, analysis of studies.

Without her, many of these studies
would not have worked, so that's what MSG added to the
coccidioidomycosis subgroup, and I think it was 6 critical.

And this is just a short list of
18 publications. These were ones that actually have
NIAID Mycoses Study Group in the title. There are
more. I think I left some David Stevens papers out,
but if you just look at this short group, what you'll
see is the iconic papers of antifungal therapy for
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coccidioidomycosis, including treatment of meningitis
with fluconazole and including the only comparative
trial of two antifungals for cocci, which I'll go over 4 in a bit.

6 now? Well, as I said, since 2007, and actually well
7 before that, there have been no controlled trials for
8 coccidioidomycosis and the only comparative placebo
controlled trial ever done was published in 2000 and
10 that was the one that John was the lead author
comparing itraconazole to fluconazole. We've had no other controlled trials.

Since that time, we have case reports
and case series and there's a huge problem with that.
Case series are, by definition, inherently biased and
I certainly published them and I'm very aware of those
biases and we have to work around them because that's
8 the only trials we have right now. But they're
extremely problematic.
First of all, they result in reduced
strength of recommendations and we see that in the
current guidelines where many things are not based on

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 randomized controlled trials. They are, in fact, | 1 specific studies, and that's the place we've been in |
| 2 based on expert opinion which is problematic. For | 2 now for the last 15 to 20 yea |
| 3 example, I worked with John for 25 years. I now work | 3 We've already said the cocci market is |
| 4 with Janis. We are all considered experts. | 4 small. So it's not an attractive target to develop |
| 5 each treat coccidioidomycosis a little | 5 new antifungals and we really need something beyond |
| 6 differently | 6 industry support alone to do good clinical trials. |
| 7 So if you ask John or Janis and me, you | 7 So what is the future? Well, first of |
| 8 might get a very different answer about how to manage | 8 all, what are some of the present unanswered |
| 9 a case, because it's based on our experience | 9 questions? We've heard a couple of times about the |
| 10 better example that I use because | 10 SAnds study, which I call the formerly known as FLEET |
| 11 anything topical, I used some many years ago in HIV, | 11 which is an attempt to understand how we manage |
| 12 the use of cort | 12 primary pulmonary disease and this is one of the |
| 13 randomized controlled trials, there were many | 13 problems. There are two papers, one I authored with |
| 14 reports. | 14 John, another that Janis did, which suggest that |
| 15 pneumocystosis. Others said, use it. Other | 15 patients who don't get treated may do as well as |
| 16 it before | 16 patients who do get treated and that treatment may not |
| 17 When we had two randomized placebo | 17 prevent dissemination. |
| 18 controlled trials | 18 But again, those were case control |
| 19 starting corticosteroids at the time of antimicrobi | 19 studies and so they are inherently biased and so there |
| 20 therapy for pneumocystis, led to marked reduction in | 20 have been these attempts which we've heard today to |
| 21 mortality, | 21 |
| 22 practice, literally, the day those two papers came out | 22 question because this FLEET SAnds study was not well |
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| 1 in the New England Journal, so that's the strength of | 1 designed. |
| 2 doing controlled trials and not depending on cas | 2 What's the best antifungal for |
| 3 series, which | 3 nonmeningeal disease? As you saw, we keep using |
| 4 Now, you've heard over and over, ove | 4 fluconazole. Is that really the best drug or are |
| 5 the last few hours, why the present model that relies | 5 there others? What about pulmonary versus |
| 6 on industry support is not adequate for therapeutic | 6 disseminated? Even more important, management of |
| 7 trials in coccidioidomycosis. We've already heard | 7 coccidioidal meningitis. What's the best antifungal |
| 8 pharmaceutical companies currently operate under | 8 there? Again, we are often trapped to use fluconazole |
| 9 much stricter profit margin than they ever have in the | 9 and only use other agents after the patients fail. So |
| 10 past. Cost of developing new drugs is prohibitive | 10 what's the best triazole? What about newer |
| 11 there must be a large market to support new drug | 11 antifungals like olorofim? |
| 12 development | 12 What are -- what should we do there? |
| 13 We've heard this all before. This | 13 And therapy ever be stopped? What's the role in |
| 14 just my take. You've heard others. I just looked at | 14 intrathecal amphotericin B, another area where experts |
| 15 invasive molds. There are about 180,00 | 15 disagree? And what's the role of intravenous |
| 16 hospitalizations for invasive molds over a 10-yea | 16 amphotericin B? So there are many questions. And |
| 17 period. For cocci, it's about a fi | 17 finally, we need more answers on the patients on |
| 18 least five times lower. Moreover, | 18 biologics and transplants. |
| 19 preventive therapy for invasive mold disease is huge, | 19 So what should be the future? Well, |
| 20 but it's small for cocci. So what does this lead to? | 20 many people have proposed, well what about the |
| 21 Developing antifungals for the large | 21 Coccidioidomycosis Study Group? And some people |
| 22 using them beca | rrent president -- well, |

1 you guys do studies, and so I want to explore that for
2 a bit. This is the definition of the cocci study
3 group that is on the University of Arizona Valley
4 Fever Center for Excellence website, and I think it's
5 very accurate except for one area and that's research
6 studies.
7 So I'll come back to that. But I want
8 to take a more granular view of the cocci study group
9 because I think a lot of people who aren't involved
10 with it think it's a little more than it may be.
11 First of all, it's a non-affiliated organization whose
12 primary goal is to host an annual meeting dedicated to
13 presenting new information and research on cocci. And 14 it does that very well.

15 I would say in the last decade the
16 presentations there rival any at any national or
17 international meeting. They're very good. Moreover,
18 we've been able to get NIAID and the mycology branch
19 of CDC to come and interact with our members and that
20 has been very helpful and we'd encourage FDA at our 21 next meeting.

22
It currently has a board and bylaws,
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1 but that's a relatively recent development. It is not
2 legally or financially organized. In fact, its money
3 is held by (inaudible) which is the 501(c)(3) at Kern
4 County Medical Center, so we don't hold our own money
5 and we're not organized in any legal manner. And we
6 have never as an entity overseen a research study.
$7 \quad$ So why should be involved in this?
8 Because its members and its prominent members have all
9 been involved in designing and doing studies, many of
10 whom have been involved in the original MSG studies.
11 So we have a tremendous amount of expertise.
12 So what's the proposal I'm going to
13 make today? Well, G.R. Thompson, one of our members
14 and I think who's on the call proposed to me about a
15 year or two ago, how could be use the cocci study
16 group to design some studies. And I talked to G.R.
17 and in fact said -- went over these issues that we're
18 really not an entity. We really have no funding, but
19 what we had was expertise.
20 And the concept we came up with is
21 perhaps we could use our membership to build a
22 consortium and also help design the study. And G.R.

1 went ahead and did that and working with Mayne, and
2 you heard Gareth, on Suba-itraconazole and UC Davis
3 and University of Arizona Tucson were already working
4 on this.
5 We put together a consortium: UC
6 Davis, Kern Medical Center, Mayo Clinic in Arizona,
7 and University of Arizona Tucson, which are all
8 entities that are extremely -- have a long history of
9 interest in coccidioidomycosis and are essentially all
10 referral centers for cocci. And so this served as
11 sort of a model. Could we do this?
So that may increase the number of
studies we can do with this model, but it doesn't
4 answer all the concerns that we have about moving the
5 field forward, getting good clinical data on
6 therapeutics. For example, doesn't provide
independent design and statistical support. It's
probably not going to look at best management
practices, save for primary pulmonary disease.
It may not be a good mechanism to look
21 at newer drugs or targets, so the idea that G.R. and I
22 are interested in and I've talked to Pete Pappas at
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1 MSGERG, is could we go back to the older model where
2 MSG not has a new coccidioidomycosis subgroup, so MSG
3 provides us, again, with that statistical and design
4 support and administrative support that allows us to
5 do studies that are beyond what industry would give
6 us.
$7 \quad$ So that's all I have to say and I'll 8 end right there.

DR. JANIS BLAIR: Thank you very much,
10 Neil. We will -- we have scheduled right now a break
and we'll be back at 4 p.m. to start the moderate panel discussion.
(Break)
DR. JANIS BLAIR: Never really can tell
15 if everyone is back or not, but I will thank everyone 16 in advance for their participation. We actually have
a generous amount of time for this next session and 18 there are three questions that have been posed for our consideration. I will say that for panel members who want to make a comment, it's probably going to be easiest for me to see if you show a raised hand icon and then we will call on you to speak. You can,

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1 instead, type something in the Q\&A box and we'll try
2 to keep that monitored as well.
3 So the first question that has been
4 given for our consideration is, what are some
5 considerations for drug development with regard to
6 specific populations? For example, but probably not
7 limited to, a varying array of immunocompromised
8 patients, pregnancy, pediatric and other patient
9 groups.
10 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Janis, I see Tony
11 has his hand up. You want to recognize him?
DR. ANTONINO CATANZARO: Yes --
13 DR. JANIS BLAIR: Yes. Let's start
14 with Dr. Catanzaro, though -- oh, yes. Okay. Yes, I
15 see him. Thank you.
16 DR. ANTONINO CATANZARO: Thank you very16
17 much. I want to take the privilege of being an older
18 member to bypass the three questions you've posed and
19 follow up to Neil's presentation which I think was
20 excellent, and that is that we need a mechanism. When
21 we look back, the Mycoses Study Group with a strong
22 core that builds, disputes, and Gretchen Cloud had
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1 within the investigators supporting a group of
2 knowledgeable investigators, but the point I want to
3 make is that none of the studies they did were without
4 the contribution of industry support.
5 So we have the combination of a strong 6 core, knowledgeable investigators, and industry all
7 working together under one goal. And I think that
8 that model worked very well for MSG and really needs
9 to be reinitiated in this critical time when we have
10 not only vulnerable populations but also a number of
11 drugs that need to be studied.
12 DR. JANIS BLAIR: Thank you, Tony.
13 Does anyone want to follow up on Dr. Catanzaro's
14 statement? George Thompson.
15 DR. GEORGE THOMPSON: Yeah, can you 16 hear me okay?
17 DR. JANIS BLAIR: Yeah.
18 DR. GEORGE THOMPSON: Yeah, I would
19 echo that. I mean the Mycoses Study Group in
20 conjunction with the cocci study group was very
21 successful and Tony gave a really nice overview of
22 those studies, and then we, honestly, sort of coasted

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on those for over a decade. There's a number of new
2 compounds in development, which we heard from today,
some of which are, of course, fungicidal, a lot of
promise with that with olorofim, you know, its
upcoming Phase 3 trials for that compound and I think
6 the others we heard from as well.
There's really promise and indication
8 for those. And, you know, we've really built a nice
infrastructure that Neil gave a nice overview of.
0 Used to -- and since that, it's even expanded further
for some other studies that are planned, UC San Diego
is involved in that. UCLA, an enormous medical center
will be involved in that as will UCSF, so I -- and we
have done some nice collaborative work already which most of you have been authors on.

So I completely agree. I think that it
would -- we had a successful model for a long time and
that really just needs to be sort of set back up in the same fashion it was, the Mycoses Study Group. You
know, Bill Dismukes did a fantastic job. Pete Pappas
has done also, you know, enviable job as well and
Jerry McGlynn has been their statistician there now
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for a number of hears with numerous Mycoses Study
Group studies, so I think that the existing
infrastructure just seems to be leveraged to move this forward in rapid fashion.

DR. JANIS BLAIR: Thank you, G.R. I
6 think I see Dr. Johnson, Royce Johnson.
DR. ROYCE JOHNSON: Yeah. To go back,
8 I certainly agree with what Tony and G.R. said, but to
go back to the question about doing studies in immune
incompetent populations if I, for formulate it,
meaning pregnant individuals maybe that are on immune
modulators, so forth. I think -- but Janis, you might
be better to answer this question than I, that the
numbers of those patients is too small to construct a
meaningful study for therapy. It's conceivable that
there could be prophylaxis studies.
DR. JANIS BLAIR: Yeah, I'm not sure.
I think you're right on some of the populations being
very, very small, probably too small to do any kind of
efficacy, but I think we actually have some fairly
substantial groups within immunocompromise patients in
that there's a fair amount of solid organ transplant.

1 Again, treatment is a thing, but also I think
2 prophylaxis, prevention studies would also be very 3 helpful as well.
4 DR. JOHN REX: Yeah. So pick up on the 5 theme of those populations. They will be -- you won't 6 get terribly many of them in any given -- actually,

7 clinical trial disease, but you can do a lot with
8 developing data to show that your PK is constant
9 across those groups, show that you -- however you're
10 dosing, you want to show that it works in the various 11 populations.
12 You need to be ready for DDI issues.
13 That's very standard work today on Phase 1 healthy
14 volunteer stuff and silico modeling, you can know and 15 be ready to study your DDI issues and actually have
16 them well established and do your special pops work,
17 your hepatic and renal failures well.
18 A lot of this just boils down to
19 reasonably standard, preclinical safety work and just
20 standard Phase 1 studies. And while I'm on the theme
21 of the preclinical studies, one of the hard things in
22 this space for everybody to be aware of is cocci will
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1 be treated for a long time. That means that you've
2 actually got to do extended duration safety tox
3 studies and those take a long time and you can't just
4 set off a study, be a nine-month safety tox because
5 you don't really know enough to know how to set that 6 up.
$7 \quad$ So there is a real stumbling block for 8 getting compounds going to achieve the, I guess, to
9 achieve flight here. You've actually got -- there's a
10 whole bunch of background work that is generally
11 invisible that has to be done. Over.
12 DR. JANIS BLAIR: Okay, we'll call on
13 Dr. Ampel next.
14 DR. NEIL AMPEL: Yeah, thank you,
15 Janis. I'm actually going to take on question three
16 because I think it has some relevance. This is
17 something we discussed in the very excellent vaccine
18 meeting we had, I think March a year ago in Rockville,
19 and we do have serology as a biomarker, but we know
20 it's imperfect and there's been a lot of interest in
21 measuring cellular immunity but as I pointed out in
22 that meeting, is it's really an unknown unknown.

1 We have presumed that expression of 2 cellular immunity, thereby skin test or cytokine 3 release, tells us something we -- someone's protected,
4 but we actually don't know that and again, that would 5 be another area of study that, again, industry,
6 pharmaceutical isn't maybe so interested in but as a
7 general area, what are the biomarkers of protection
8 because we actually don't have as much data on that to 9 be confident.

DR. JANIS BLAIR: Thank you for your
comment. I see a raised hand with Dr. Bennett.
DR. JOHN BENNETT: I'd like to turn to
the subject of outcome, and we've already heard how
difficult it is to measure outcomes in a disease that has different manifestations. But one of the things that all of them have in common is that we want our drugs to make people feel better and function better, and although Royce Johnson and John Rex have already raised this, I want to raise the possibility that we could do this with an iPhone -- a cellphone app. That is, we could send people an email 2 and over the long course that we're treating them, we Page 181
1 could ask them to respond. Now, the challenges are if 2 you're sick, you don't want to do anything that's

3 longwinded and we don't want it to be complex. It
4 needs to be in language that's appropriate, but we
5 need that kind of outcome data and I -- there's a
6 model for this and that is in multiple sclerosis, they
7 developed an app that they set up by email to see how
8 people are functioning.
9 Now, they don't ask them how they're
10 feeling, but I think that's important, too, because
11 they want to know if the person's multiple sclerosis
functioning is better and I think with that kind of a
13 model in mind, it's a challenge, but it might be a way
14 of getting long-term outcome that is meaningful to the
15 patients. That's the end of my comments, Janis.
Thank you.
DR. JANIS BLAIR: Thank you, Dr.
Bennett. Calling on Dr. Galgiani.
DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Yeah, let me make a
20 couple of comments regarding the discussion about
21 immunocompromised and other small groups and also John
Rex's concern, a valid concern, about the length of

1 these courses of treatment. We have in the past just
2 decided to allow immunocompromised patients and 3 pregnant patients enroll in the studies -- I could be
4 wrong about some of them, but I think in general that 5 was the case -- and let the investigator or the
6 practicing clinician make the decision about that, and 7 in addition, in early studies, and I'd really be
8 interested to know if the FDA wants to make some 9 comments about this.

10 We -- when Dave Stevens and I were
11 doing things like intravenous miconazole, we would
12 start treatment with, you know, not months and months
13 of toxicology in support of that, but rather maybe a
14 month, and then as we got to the end of that, we would
15 report back to the FDA that things were going
16 favorably. We -- the patient was not having untoward
17 reactions of if they were, what they were, and ask
18 permission to continue on and sort of bootstrap as we
19 go for long-term toxicity studies.
20 And I'm very interested to know if, for
21 instance, pediatrician -- or pediatrics could be
22 enrolled under that risk-benefit, even though
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1 pediatric safety had not yet been established if, in
2 the judgment of all involved though that that was in
3 the patients' best interest or not, or whether or not
4 you'd really have to have the Phase 1 done for these
5 groups before you could get them enrolled.
6 DR. JANIS BLAIR: Do we have anybody on
7 the panel that can address that?
8 DR. ANTONINO CATANZARO: This is Tony
9 again. Can I make a comment?
10 DR. JANIS BLAIR: Yes, you may.
11 DR. ANTONINO CATANZARO: So I want to
12 go back to question number one and while I agree with
13 you that any one of those groups that are listed are
14 tiny and not subject to -- could not really support a
15 controlled trial, the group that we have a substantial
16 of, as everyone knows, fluconazole at 1,000 milligrams
17 per day is like the community standard, even though
18 it's never been studied. But there are some people 19 who fail that.

20 And what to do with the failures is a
21 complete mess. So we could study that group, that
22 sizeable group of people who fail fluconazole, we
define what that means, and then subject those
2 failures to one of the drugs that we've been talking
about. I think that would be a good model to at least talk about.

5
DR. JANIS BLAIR: Okay, I'm seeing only
6 raise hands of people who have recently spoken, so I'm
not sure if you have another point to make or if you
8 forgot to un-raise your hand, so we'll circle back to
9 Neil.
10 DR. NEIL AMPEL: No, I was un-raising 11 my hand, Janis. Sorry.
12 DR. JANIS BLAIR: Un-raise your hand 13 then, okay? What about Dr. Bennett?
14 DR. JOHN BENNETT: Well, I've been
15 hearing what people are saying about the difficulty in
16 studying this disease and one of the problems that I
17 see is that these people come into the trials at
18 different points in their treatment and that's almost
19 an unsolvable, so haven't heard people address that
20 except for the thought of having people that are after
21 they failed 1,000 milligrams of fluconazole, but I'm
22 concerned they're bringing people in at different
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1 phases in the trial is -- gives you very heterogenous
2 patient population, so I don't know how to solve that
3 problem, I'm just worrying about it. That's the end
4 of my comment, Janis.
5 DR. JANIS BLAIR: I agree with that.
6 It makes it very difficult to understand a result.
7 John, have you got a follow-up comment -- Dr.
8 Galgiani?
9 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Well, I'm --
10 Sumathi, you're on the call. Is there somebody at the
11 FDA that could give us some thoughts about the Phase 1
12 package that's needed to address small groups? Or
13 people going to take longer than the Phase 1 data
14 really supports?
15
DR. JANIS BLAIR: Yeah, I'll defer to -
16 - oh, go ahead.
DR. SUMATHI NAMBIAR: I can take the
18 call. Hi, Dr. Galgiani. My name is --
DR. JANIS BLAIR: Hi.
DR. SUMATHI NAMBIAR: --- division of
anti-infectives. So in terms of the pre --
22 nonclinical data package that is required to support

1 the studies, I think takes into consideration many
2 factors and what types of toxicities we've seen in the
3 nonclinical studies, what might be the duration of the
4 Phase 1 studies. You know, we can have single-dose
5 studies or we can have multiple-dose study, so the
6 duration of the non-clinical studies that are needed
7 to support each of these studies generally follow what
8 is in the ICH accounting and then there is also
9 additional requirement in terms of marketing
10 applications, for example, for longer treatment
11 durations of 13 weeks, for purpose of the clinical
12 trial, the 13 -week nonclinical study might suffice,
13 but for marketing application, there might be need for
14 six- or nine-month studies.
15 So I think a lot really depends on the
16 compound. It depends on what we know about the class
17 of the drug, what kinds of toxicities we've seen, were
18 they monitorable toxicities, whether they could be
19 mitigated with measures in the protocol, et cetera.
20 In terms of pediatric, again, a lot
21 really depends on the molecule. Sometimes, we do
22 require studies in juvenile animals before going to
Page 187
1 clinical trials in children, but that's not always the 2 case.
3 It should be based on all the
4 information we have with the nonclinical studies and
5 the findings in adult, and then we make an overall
6 benefit-risk assessment and decide how to proceed, so
7 unfortunately, I cannot give you a particular -- a
8 specific answer to your question, but yes, there is
9 some degree of flexibility but we have to take into
10 consideration all the factors and all the evidence
11 before we decide whether it's a go or no go. So I
12 hope that helps.
13 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thank you very
14 much. Janis said she's having a little trouble seeing
15 names, so maybe I'll -- Royce, are you asking another
16 question or making another comment?
17 DR. ROYCE JOHNSON: Yeah, I am. As
18 regards the heterogeneity issue, I think that can be
19 dealt with. All of us that are seeing patients in a
20 tertiary sense, which is most of the people that are
21 talking, see people that have been on previous
22 treatment and failed. In fact, that's one of the main
ways we recruit new patients is somebody that wasn't
doing well.
3 And again, I'm -- despite John Rex and
4 Jack Bennett, both of whom I much admire, I think that
having a score system that tells you how sick a person
6 is and whether they improve or don't improve that
score solves the problem of heterogeneity to some
8 substantial extent. So you could set a certain score
9 and we had, actually, I didn't talk about it today,
10 thought that the minimum requirement to be enrolled in
11 a trial with the MSG 2020 would be something like a
12 score of 6 so that a 50 percent reduction means you
13 had to drop 3 points.
14 And whether the person's been on
15 therapy and failed fluconazole and has a score of 12
16 and we drop it to 6 or whether they've never been on
17 treatment and they have a score of 12 and we drop it
18 to 6 , both of those are a success and it's a way of
19 dealing with a heterogenous population.
20 DR. ANTONINO CATANZARO: This is Tony.
21 Can I make a comment?
22
DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Go ahead, please,
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1 Tony.
2
DR. ANTONINO CATANZARO: Well, I agree
3 with Royce. I think by far the most common patient
4 that is seen by the members of the cocci community of
5 -- I don't know exactly what to call them, specialists
6 or whatever, by far the most common referral is people
7 who failed on fluconazole. So I agree with Jack,
8 they're going to be heterogenous. But I think that if
9 we shoot for the population that's never seen drugs,
10 we'll have the same problem that we had with the FLEET
11 study. We're going to be -- we're not going to enroll
12 many patients. The majority of the patients that we
13 see are people who failed 1,000 milligrams of
14 fluconazole and we can "standardize" them, as it were,
15 by doing a grade -- score, a Mycoses Study Group
16 score, expanded score to pick up these other factors
17 and then look for reduction. That was the rationale
18 for the original study that Mycoses Study Group did
19 which seemed to work very well.
20
21 could do multiple therapeutic regimens. We could take
22 one at a time and compare continuing 1,000 milligrams

1 with itra, with vori, with one of the new drugs, or we
2 could compare it with an azole versus a new drug,
3 which is what I would like to say -- what I would like
4 to recommend, but the point is that the patient
5 population which is problematic, which needs to be
6 solved, which we have plenty of, people who failed
7 1,000 milligrams.
8 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thanks, Tony.
9 Neil, is your hand up?
10 DR. NEIL AMPEL: Yeah, it is, John. I
11 wanted to swing it back to the concept of bringing the
12 MSG in and I know Donna Love is on and I thought I saw
13 Dennis Dixon and Pete Pappas, and I wondered if NIAID
14 or even FDA wants to make some comments about giving
15 government support to cocci studies in addition to
16 industry support, and if Pete's still on, what he
17 thinks of that idea. I'm done.
18 DR. DENNIS DIXON: Well, Dennis is
19 here, while we're waiting for Pete to hear his
20 proposal. And so MSG was really, I think, a model.
21 Was on an island committee for public-private
22 partnerships and how well they worked from 1978
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1 forward addressing many of the questions people needed
2 to use available drugs effectively.
3 And, as has been said, even the cocci
4 studies, I counted 12 of them, and the ITRA versus FLU
5 was the largest and it was the only one that was a
6 randomized prospective controlled trial and even with
7 that and nearly 200 patients, it did not reach a
8 statistical significance for the primary endpoint, so
9 they're all hard, but beyond that, as we moved farther
10 into the '80s and into the '90s and crossed over into
11 the next century, the model began to collapse because
12 of the disproportionate investment of the government
13 versus pharma and because of the changing landscape
14 for the conduct of clinical trials, the expectations,
15 the rigor, and so forth, and the reluctance of
16 industry to contribute the same amount of money when
17 they could go off on their own and fund it with a
18 design that they preferred.
19 So the last iteration, the last five
20 years of the MSG which was then relabeled the
21 Bacteriology Mycoses Study Group, was the top
22 priority, invasive aspergillosis and people worked

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exceedingly hard trying to find the company support
and a design of the protocol that everybody liked.
And I think we had three different names associated
4 with one company with purchases, takeovers, and
5 changes of protocol and the five years ran out before
6 we got to the study.
So I think we began to look at the
8 return on the investment and recognizing that
diagnosis was such an issue there, shifted and
0 invested and tried to have a better diagnostic for
invasive aspergillosis and created a contract to
12 address that.
And as we collected the samples, it can
essentially be a one-stopping for the clearance of a
company for an FDA use for invasive aspergillosis, we
could not entice big companies to want to touch that
and it's sort of what John Rex described yesterday --
18 he may want to follow up on this again since not
everybody was on yesterday's call -- about the huge
challenge, not just getting the Phase 3 done, but
having that drug get licenses and sustain its return
on investment over the next five-year period and how
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the last five drug companies that tried that for antibacterials have now gone bankrupt.

So we're very concerned about that and
about the time we shifted with the MSG to another way
5 to do business, we made big shifts in the entire
6 division for making Phase 1 the point of handoff to
7 corporate sponsors. And so that way, we could do more
8 things for more microbes and we are doing it in a way
that may not be familiar to the cocci community of
0 old, and they're the things that Erin Zeituni talked
about this morning where we have compartmentalized it
into significant support, probably more than we gave
to the MSG, in terms of all the preclinical services,
to bring as many new compounds forward as possible and
Phase 1 to do first in human hoping that that could be
moved along for corporate investment, which is
ultimately going to be essential to get the drugs
licensed.
And then, there are the opportunities
for the community to come in with investigator
initiated clinical trials, to propose their own in
partnership with the community. And we're approaching

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1 the in-depth study of the cocci population through the
2 initiative that Donna just sent the community notice
3 of, and that is those consortiums to study cocci
4 patients in clinical perspective and invasive
5 perspective to try and get out some of the very things
6 this group is discussing.
7 So I think I'll call your attention
8 back to the link for that initiative for groups to
9 work together collaboratively to study in depth cocci
10 patients and look at how you can leverage that
11 information to move forward to a clinical trial.
12 John, do you want to add anything, John Rex, to nature
13 of the problem in antimicrobial development in general
14 today?
15 DR. JOHN REX: Yeah, sure, Dennis.
16 Thanks. The broad problem is that antibacterials,
17 much more so than antifungals -- antifungals pick it 18 up a little bit as well -- suffer from a real market

19 failure problem. It's the antibacterials, antifungals
20 are space where you invent a new drug, everyone's very
21 proud of you and pleased and tells you it's an
22 important thing to do. As a matter of fact, it's so
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1 important that we're not going to use it and -- unless
2 we really, really, really have to.
3 That doesn't work well for the over --
4 for keeping a product on the market and the -- an
5 insight that's kind of glaringly obvious in
6 retrospect, just like lots of things, is that initial
7 approval of a new drug is really only about 40 or 50
8 percent of the way into the lifetime of the drug, and
9 you need several hundred million dollars beyond the
10 point of approval to simply stay in business, keep the
11 lights on, and stay -- break even on a cash flow
12 basis.
13 A vivid demonstration of this is that
14 of the last 15 drugs approved by the FDA in
15 antibacterial spaces, about 2009 , five of them are now
16 -- their company is in bankruptcy and the -- or the
17 equivalent thereof, and the availability of the drug
18 is uncertain. Indeed, it seems not likely that you
19 can get it right now.
$20 \quad$ So it is a -- this need to deal with
21 the backend problem of sustaining new products in the
22 market is a bigger problem than might appear from just
the antifungal universe and has been the subject of a
lot of work, and I don't mean to be self-serving, but
if you want to learn about it, one way to do it would
4 be to go to my website, AMR.Solutions. there's a
newsletter that I put out.
$6 \quad$ I spend 20,25 percent of my time
dealing with this problem, sort of on a very broad
8 global scale and there's been a lot of work. There --
legislative activities, there's some stuff going on in
10 the U.K. where we have laid out the framework for what
11 needs to be done to cause drugs to come onto the
2 market and stay on the market. The story of cocci is
just, in many ways, is a microcosm of the larger
problem, antibacterial.
15 So thanks, Dennis, for calling that out
16 and I think it's -- the reason it's important for the
17 community to know about it, you can leverage it, you
18 know. To the extent you can connect the story here to
19 the kinds of solutions being used, it actually helps
20 all of us because our political leadership has been
21 being updated, but they've begun to learn these ideas
and if you learn to speak to them using the language
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1 that we have developed over time about antimicrobials
2 as being the fire extinguishers of medicine,
3 antimicrobials as preparedness, COVID gives us a great
4 lesson here.
5 You know, a year ago, no one would've
6 paid anything for an anti-SARS, coronavirus drug, but
7 now people would pay trillions of dollars. So there's
8 a lot of really good lessons here for the community to
9 pick up on. Over.
10 DR. DENNIS DIXON: A lot of the --
DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Hold on --
DR. DENNIS DIXON: I'm sorry, is that

DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Was that Pete that
wanted to make a comment? Don't hear him. I would
like to maybe think about the biology here. I think
there's some good news about the dimorphics in cocci
8 in particular that probably, if we found a better drug
for cocci, it would not be put on the shelves. We
would be using it because -- for a couple reasons.
One is, we need it. And the other is because I don't
think that you acquire resistance to drugs in the

1 dimorphics like you do in transplant units where
1 you on each of those points, including the submission
2 you're doing a lot of prophylaxis or ICUs where you're 2 of trials.
3 selecting new colonizing organisms.
4 I think cocci is a point source
5 infection and you're left with that infection until
6 you control it and so it's hard for that fungus to
7 develop resistance in a closed space, and so I think
8 there would be lots of reasons to encourage use of
9 better therapies if they were developed for cocci.
10 But the point that Dennis was making in 11 terms of getting buy-in from industry, I would like to
12 see -- and I think that's for prophylaxis studies or
13 empiric trials has its own special set of issues, but
14 in terms of industry being willing to work with the
15 investigators and allowing the design to emerge
16 through an honest broker like MSG, with the analysis
17 being done by the statistical support of the central
18 group for cocci, would that be actually an easier
19 problem than to try to figure out how to model or
20 posture a indication for the immunosuppressed patient20 21 populations?
22 Anyone have some thoughts about that?
3 And visit our resources in our webpage
4 for opportunities in the area.
5
DR. JOHN GALGIANI: But Dennis, the
6 wonderfully exciting idea for cocci centers coming
7 forward, I am so looking forward to that process play
8 out, but can I ask you, that you have been -- when you
9 roll things back to Phase 1, why not reexamine that,
10 whether or not you want to allow for some diseases -
11 and I would like to think we'd be talking about cocci
12 -- that it wouldn't stop at Phase 1, that you could --
13 I could imagine some really interesting Phase 2 trials
14 with adaptive designs that would be cutting edge that
15 would be, you know, we move the field forward in
16 design as well as getting some results.
$17 \quad$ What about that as being either -- the 18 cocci centers, as I understand it -- I haven't seen an

19 RSA yet, but I believe it's going to not support
20 clinical trials. It may collaborate with others doing
21 clinical trials, but you're not going to be -- funding
22 budget for the clinicals within the centers

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1 Neil.
2 DR. NEIL AMPEL: Well, John, I don't
3 have thoughts, but I want to throw it back to Dennis.
4 So, Dennis, I heard what all the problems were but
5 following up on John, so what is our solution, because 6 we don't have, at this time, really well-designed,
7 well-controlled trials and I think everyone has spoken
8 today how difficult that would be simply with industry
9 support.
10 So what mechanism, if not
11 reinvigorating MSG to assist in that, what mechanism
12 might you use? Over.
13 DR. DENNIS DIXON: Okay, I have the
14 name of that group, so I would start with the
15 Coccidioidomycosis Collaborative Research Centers
16 which are listed on concepts cleared web page with
17 NIAID as a simple couple sentence explanation about
18 them, the whole thing won't be public until we are
19 finalized, posted for advertisement, and I would
20 suggest you call in to me, to Erin Zeituni, to Baoying 20
21 Liu or any of the others associated with this meeting
22 to tell you what opportunities we have to work with

1 themselves.
2 DR. DENNIS DIXON: The norm is now
3 Phase 2s. There are exceptions. I think with
4 something like the collaborative research centers, the
5 intent is to have people dig down to solve some of
6 these problems where there could maybe be something
7 too good to leave sitting at the curb.
DR. JOHN BENNETT: Will there be strong
9 active input into that decision-making process?
10 DR. DENNIS DIXON: Could you repeat 11 your question?

12 DR. JOHN BENNETT: That concept sounds
13 really good from a governmental point of view. I just
14 wonder if we're kind of thinking about the benefit of
15 the Mycoses Study Group, one of the strong benefits
16 was the intimate relationship that included clinicians
17 and academics in the decision making process. And I'm
18 wondering if that's going to be part of the program 19 you're planning.

DR. DENNIS DIXON: We really can't
21 comment on what it's going to be other than what's
been posted on the web, and then when the solicitation

1 is published, it will say exactly what it's about.
2 DR. JOHN BENNETT: Well, I'm just
3 thinking about the FLEET project and how it
4 originated. And Dennis was intimately involved in
5 that and it was a wonderful "gift" to the community of
$6 \$ 10$ million, but the decision making process in
7 bringing that study from the $\$ 10$ million to actually
8 doing it, did not -- it had academic input, but it
9 didn't -- it was not effective input. And I think
10 that the result of that was not successful.
11 DR. DENNIS DIXON: Well, thanks for
12 that opinion.
13 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: But Dennis, what I
14 hear, if I understand you correctly, you're saying
15 that if somebody had an idea for a Phase 2, that the
16 policy is not so rigid within DMID that it couldn't be
17 discussed, with the possibility it might actually be 18 explored.

19 DR. DENNIS DIXON: I think that's a
20 safe statement. That's what we mean by case-by-case
21 decision making and certainly, look where COVID went.
22 Nothing is exactly like COVID, thank goodness.
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1 DR. NEIL AMPEL: So Dennis, this is
2 Neil. Just to come back, the problem I have with the
3 cocci collaborative groups doing broad pharmaceutical
4 studies, let's just say the RFA comes out to
5 University of Arizona has one and UC Davis has one.
6 To me, that's not solving the problem, because those
7 are going to -- that's siloing the problem where we
8 really want all those medical centers involved, so if
9 we're going to do therapeutic trials, we want every
10 center that sees cocci patients and particularly those
11 that are very involved, and I guess that's why I'm
12 having trouble. I don't see that as the solution to
13 the problem.
14 DR. DENNIS DIXON: There's nothing more
15 I can give you at this point because the policy of the
16 division is what it is and we'll work with you any way
17 we can to move things forward iteratively.
18 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: I'm noticing that
19 there's a lot of people on this panel, many of whom
20 haven't said much yet. Tom Patterson, are you there?
21 Maybe not.
22
DR. TOM PATTERSON: Hello.

1 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Tom? Good. You've
2 been intimately involved, as we heard, with doing the 3 animal studies on various antifungals for development
4 for NIAID. Do you want to make any comments about how
5 successful that process has been and do you think it
6 could be done differently or are you happy with the
7 way it's set up?
8 DR. TOM PATTERSON: It has been a very
9 successful partnership. I think it's really helped
10 spur drug development and I think you heard from our
11 industry partners in those earlier talks that those
12 studies were able to give pretty critical data that
13 would otherwise be maybe outside their range at this
14 point in time with their development, so cocci
15 would've kind of gotten kicked to the curb. And
16 instead, they really got a real boost when they were
17 able to show activity in those models. And so I think
18 it was an example of where the preclinical investment
19 by the NIH was able to really spur drug development
20 And I think the same things can
21 continue with even smaller companies moving forward,
you know, and so we'll have to see how much support
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1 that continues. It's important for the community to
reach out to the government and let them know that
3 they find it useful, but I think it is an important
4 process to do and has really been helpful so far in
5 getting drugs moved ahead, and even in the regulatory
6 paths, you can -- you heard from, this morning, how
7 those could be useful in helping lead to approvals.
8 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Good. I see Dr.
9 Hope is logged in. Dr. Hope, are you there? Maybe
10 not. I happened to --
11 DR. WILLIAM HOPE: Yes, I'm here. 12 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Yes, I see your 3 name. You recently were having to grapple with a patient with Valley Fever. Was this workshop helpful to you in terms of seeing where we could go better?

DR. WILLIAM HOPE: Well, I'm listening
from a place that, of course, doesn't see this disease except for the one that I mentioned this morning,
John. I guess the only comment that I have, sort of listening to a disease that I don't look after
previously and I don't study, although I have worked with Laura Kovanda and David Stevens recently on the

1 model, but the preclinical models have obviously been
2 truly difficult and characterized by pretty
3 significant variability, but something that I haven't
4 heard all day is that triazoles are the mainstay of
5 treatment of this disease and we know that there's
6 extraordinary variability (inaudible) sort of curious
7 that people haven't been more interested in sort of
8 understanding from a pharmacological perspective why
9 fluconazole fails, why you say it's fungistatic, where
10 the space are that emergence of resistance. I asked
11 them to break out compliance (inaudible) about 12 penetration of these drugs into complex tissue base.

13 So there's sems to be a lot of basic
14 science here that could help unravel some of the
15 issues. There's been quite a clinical discussion all
16 afternoon. So that's, I guess, my only perspective
17 from somebody very much from the outside.
18 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thank you. I see
19 John Rex has got his hand up.
20 DR. JOHN REX: Hi. I'm coming off
21 mute. Dennis, coming back to you for a second. I

22 want to think out loud and actually I think that
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1 Elektra Papadopoulos is on who is somebody I know has
2 thought a lot about PROs, and I'd like to point -- ask
3 the question of whether or not this community could
4 get interested in developing a PRO, focus on how
5 people feel. Maybe it's arm on the phone Jack, that's
6 be fun, but the idea that an endpoint that we all
7 agree is reasonably useful across the range of cocci
8 syndromes would be a tool that everybody would get
9 advantage of it.
10 And Royce, I do really appreciate what
11 the MSG did, what you guys did with the points scoring
12 system. The -- my general understanding in this area
13 is that things like cocci Comp. Fix titer or CSF white
14 count would be new to this category of biomarkers and
15 while you and I as docs pay a lot of attention to
16 them, if we want to use them as endpoints in a trial
17 that enables regulatory action, we'd have to go to a
18 lot of trouble to prove how they connect to the
19 outcome of the disease and like with HIV, where we
20 know what it means to have a certain quantitative
21 viral load.
22
We'd have to do the equivalent that
here and I think that's probably a much heavier lift
than any of us can envision; whereas, I'm actually
struck by the idea that there might be a way to
measure things that patients really care about with
tools -- there's been a lot of work on these general
6 purpose PROs in the past 10 years.
7 I'm not an expert on it, but I am
8 really quite surprised that -- and it puzzled me how
9 much stuff is out there. So that's a call for maybe a
10 group action. That can be something that would be a
11 big community benefit. Over.
12 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Yeah, the QID which
13 we heard about earlier today which was -- has been
14 involved, I think, within the FDA and NIH, that is
15 more -- correct me if I'm wrong, those who know more
16 about this -- is more for professionals talking to
17 each other about their experiences. I guess what
18 John's talking about is to get the patient feedback
19 and what FDA -- are they working on that, also or
20 would it need to be a new opportunity rather than the
21 QID.
22
ELEKTRA PAPADOPOULOS: Are you able to
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hear me?

2

3

4 Okay. Yeah, I did hear my name so I thought I could
5 just chime in a bit from a regulatory standpoint on
6 the patient reports outcome questions and I think
we've heard expressed multiple times that our goals
8 with our endpoints is really to assess the clinical
9 benefit on how patients feel, function, and survive
10 and so we know that there's a need for outcomes that
11 are reliable, valid, and responsive and that we need
12 to take into account what really matters to the
13 patients.
14
15 patients and how do they discuss their condition, the
16 treatment, what are the therapeutic gaps, and what
17 really matters to the patient, what are things that a
18 drug can treat that would impact their disease and
19 also help them to feel better or function better, what
20 would it be that they would most like to see improved,
21 and then really factoring these explicitly into the
22 endpoints.

| Page 210 | Page 212 |
| :---: | :---: |
| And I've heard -- there's been a lot of | 1 DR. TOM WALSH: Oh, no. Okay. Joh |
| 2 discussion about the challenges of heterogeneity and I | 2 are you able to hear me? |
| 3 think that there is a potential possibly to find | DR. JOHN GALGIANI: I am. |
| 4 certain symptoms that cross individuals that could be | 4 DR. TOM WALSH: Okay, very good. John, |
| 5 relevant across a broad variety of individuals and | 5 I wanted to comment with regard to preclinical and |
| 6 that patients could self-report so we would have a way | 6 then also a strategy that might be helpful for |
| 7 of hearing the patient voice and how they're feeling | 7 support. Number one is, in terms of compounds that |
| 8 and functioning and to take, really, and say adults | 8 seem to be (OVERLAPPING VOICES OBSCURES) at a |
| 9 and adolescents, those who are able to provide self- | 9 preclinical level. |
| 10 report. | 10 One of the features that seems to stand |
| 11 And I think, you know, we've also heard | 11 out is, one, the potential microbicidal or fungicidal |
| 12 about the length of the trial, the need to be | 12 activity certainly posaconazole seemed to have that, |
| 13 parsimonious in the measures. I think minimizing | 13 the large volume of distribution, if we look at the |
| 14 missing data is also going to be very important, so | 14 data, certainly that's been presented with olorofim, |
| 15 having something that's feasible, that the patient is | 15 for example. It seems to be also -- it seems also to |
| 16 indeed compliant with is going to be important. | 16 have similar properties. One would also imagine that |
| 17 And then we've also heard about the | 17 ibrexafungerp, large volume of distribution, 5 liters |
| 18 need for different language translations for that | 18 a program, and also apparently fungicidal. |
| 19 target population. So it's a lot, I think. I thi | 19 Those agents certainly may rise to the |
| 20 having some good clinical outcome assessments that | 20 level preclinically with appropriate dosing strategies |
| 21 could be used to support approval would be a | 21 to taking on the most serious patients. And if you |
| 22 to drug development. | 22 look at -- if we look at the most serious patients, |
| Page 211 | Page 213 |
| Very often, if there are good outcome | 1 which is really where people are devastatingly |
| 2 assessments and there's regulatory agreement, then | 2 compromised, the posaconazole trial actually for the |
| 3 that's an incentives for drug development, and so the | 3 salvage study, had 73 percent response rate where |
| 4 agency, of course, we will always provide advice to | 4 patients were just utterly not responding and Ithink |
| 5 individual companies in the context of their drug | 5 as I recall, about 6 of the 17 had widespread -- had |
| 6 development programs and | 6 disseminated disease as well. |
| 7 regulatory pathway for looking at clinical outcome | 7 So if one has to decide, well, what |
| 8 assessments and other drug development tools which is | 8 might be logical extensions, translationary from the |
| 9 the qualification pathway and so that may be another | 9 preclinical data because you only have X number of |
| 10 very good avenue to have a tool that could be reviewed | 10 compounds, the Y number of patients, at least those |
| 11 by the agency where we could provide advice and that | 11 properties seem to stand out in contrast more to a |
| 12 could be usable across drug development programs and | 12 flu, which -- fluconazole which may not have those |
| 13 made publicly available and it wouldn't need to be | 13 properties, but the other consideration, then, is |
| 14 necessarily de novo drug -- a de novo PRO or COA | 14 well, who might be interested in supporting when |
| 15 development. | 15 industry obviously as has been wisely stated some |
| 16 There could be existing tools that | 16 degree of reluctance about further support, but there |
| 17 could be brought to bear and so I think it would be a | 17 may be some considerable interest in military. |
| 18 good conversation to have, and I just -- yeah, so I | 18 With all the maneuvers, there is -- |
| 19 think that concludes my brief remark. | 19 Demosthenes Pappagianis' paper came out. He estimated |
| 20 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thank you. I see | 20 that there may be as much as 4 or 5 percent serologic |
| 21 Tom Walsh has his hand up. Tom? Are you on mute, Dr. | 21 conversion. Frequency of serious infection was low, |
| 22 Walsh? | 22 but nonetheless there are cases I'm aware of that came |

1 out of the -- especially in the armored command --
2 that came out of training. So I would raise the
3 question, would the military, given its exposure, also
4 maybe CDMRP, the Congressionally Directed Military
5 Research Program, which does offer grants for -- in
6 further support might be interested in clinical trial
7 development.
8 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thank you, Tom.
9 Tony Catanzaro and Dave Stevens, I think both of your
10 have had some experience trying to engage with
11 military. Do either of you want to weigh in on that?
12 DR. ANTONINO CATANZARO: I actually
13 have a DoD grant right now but it -- they're very
14 particular. They tell you what they're interested in
15 and then you apply for it and I have a TB grant, but
16 I've never seen anything about cocci. I work closely
17 with the Navy Balboa Center and they had a lot of TB
18 patients and they're interested, but they don't have
19 any funding that I'm aware of.
20
DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Well, we in the
21 formalin-killed serial vaccine, there was a lot of
22 attempts to get military involvement and indeed, the
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1 Lemoore Naval Hospital was one of the study sites fo
2 that vaccine trial in humans. But in general, my
3 experience with the military is that if you don't have
4 -- and this actually is reflecting comments I got from
5 David Danley who was a career military person at Ft .
6 Dietrich that said if the -- if a treatment for Valley
7 Fever or a prevention of Valley Fever is not a written
8 in the requirement in the user's manual for the
9 military, that is if you don't have a requirement to
10 have such a vaccine, in order to have a military, then
11 you're just not going to get any priority.
12 We've had sympathetic interests at
13 regional military bases for periods of time, but then
14 they rotate every two or three years and you start all
15 over again. So I think I could imagine how we could
16 do that with the military, but I haven't seen the push
17 to get it as a military requirement. Dennis. Dennis
18 Dixon, are you there? You had your hand up.
19 DR. DENNIS DIXON: It looks like my
20 line is muted.
21 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Dennis, are you --
22
DR. DENNIS DIXON: I was muted by
somebody else, but now I'm unmuted. So I wanted to
2 return to how we're looking at the problem and I think
when the MSG ended, people wanting MSG back and so the
4 MSG isn't back. There are no plans to bring it back.
5 What is there and is available can do some of the
6 things that group did but not through an
7 infrastructure support basis.
8 So for example, Tony or others who
9 would like to leverage the CSG for particular kind of
10 study, for particular problem, it could be looking at
11 the 1,000 milligram fluconazole failures and putting
12 them into some sort of study that you could do at an
13 early stage clinical investigation. There are new
14 ways to do that; that's why I encourage reaching out
15 to the bacteriology and mycology group team and either
16 have the ways to reach us and so you could write or a
17 group could write a clinical trial planning grant and
18 there's a certain amount of money, up to, I think it's
19 \$150,000 to develop a protocol.
20 So that could be the part where the
21 experts get together, some up with the idea, map out
22 the basics of a protocol. That's competitively

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reviewed and funded against all the other people who
don't have infrastructures who are trying to do that, 3 and they do get funded and they're successful.

After that, if you've got the protocol and it looks like there was traction, there's the 6 option to apply for an investigator initiated clinical
7 trial grant that can conduct probably the kinds of 8 study you're looking at to do, so there are ways to 9 get there if you can work with the system to try them. MAN 1: That's very encouraging.
DR. DENNIS DIXON: -- extra layer -they do work through that extra layer of peer review.
It's time consuming and peer review is generally more 14 frustrating than it is gratifying, but it is a way to 15 get there, just like other contract and grant support 16 throughout the NIH.
17 To take a look at the resources that 18 are there. Understand them better and see how they 19 might be used to advance and leverage your interests. 20
21 then you work through that, because that's quite
22 stilted in the interactive potential. It's very

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 difficult to work through the standard review process | 1 approved would be primarily for cocci and if that were |
| 2 through (inaudible) who have worked with the reviewer. | 2 to occur, then that would open up some post-marketing |
| 3 I think that they rotate, so if you use that system or | 3 trials, Phase 4s, to look at outcomes for other |
| 4 do you use a different sys | 4 diseases. There's also activity assessment in blasto, |
| 5 DR. DENNIS DIXON: A number of these | 5 but I think those are modest markets given the size of |
| 6 grants have been funded to other groups, bacteriology | 6 the markets and other therapie |
| 7 I can't remember if we had any recent ones. I think | $7 \quad$ But I think the idea of synergy with |
| 8 we've had some in mycology, too. Baoying would know | 8 the azoles -- sorry, with echinocandins, for example, |
| 9 that, who spoke this morning | 9 would be an exciting possibility for other diseases |
| 10 through it. It's not like having | 10 besides cocci. But that doesn't -- it's hard to put |
| 11 dollar contract aware that | 11 that into a development plan to get it to its first |
| 12 decision on yourself moving forward; it is a way | 12 indication. |
| 13 go, and it has worked for some people. And it could | 13 DR. JOHN BENNETT: So maybe if a drug |
| 14 | 14 like olorofim got an indication for treatment or |
| 15 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Dr. Bennett, I see | 15 prevention or both of aspergillosis and had a good |
| 16 your hand's | 16 enough market size, yet its use for cocci could be an |
| 17 DR. JOHN BENNETT: It seems to be | 17 important side effect, if you will, but it's not what |
| 18 can you hear | 18 makes the drug economically viable. It's another |
| 19 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: I can. Thank you, | 19 indication, but we could still use it for cocci if we |
| 20 John. | 20 could figure out a good way how to study that or som |
| 21 | 21 |
| 22 me the best hope for a cocci drug is to have a drug | 22 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Dr. Ampel, II see |
| Page 219 | Page 221 |
| 1 | 1 your hand's up. |
| 2 support of that drug has to be based upon othe | 2 DR. NEIL AMPEL: John, can you hear me? |
| 3 indications, but with a well-done cocci study, the | 3 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Yeah. |
| 4 drug will also be used for cocc | DR. NEIL AMPEL: So the question, the |
| 5 Approval for cocci, I wo | 5 two issues. Dennis, the mechanism you proposed would |
| 6 about that, but the d | 6 be drug by drug and that really doesn't solve the |
| 7 posaconazole's not approved for cocci, yet you'r | 7 issue. There might be multiple. We need, really, a |
| 8 using it. So the question is, can we have a drug th | 8 mechanism where we can study a lot of drug and if we |
| 9 has broader usage and then we can design a study for | 9 had to submit for funding drug by drug, I'm not sure |
| 10 cocci that gets people with the knowledge they can usel0 that's the solution. |  |
| 11 it and here's how to use it for cocc | 11 The other point I want to make as a |
| 12 But I'm a little concerned about dru | 12 clinician, so we all think -- and I talk about this at |
| 13 nikkomycin. If its major use is only for cocci, you | 13 ID week -- fluconazole is probably not the best drug |
| 14 need to say that. but if its major use for cocci, | 14 to use in Valley Fever and the new triazoles seem to |
| 15 don't know how industry would be able to support that15 be better and we all try every day when we see cocci |  |
| 16 drug. So tell | 16 patients to get them moved over, and the problem is, |
| 17 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: I'm not sure you | 17 it's very difficult. |
| 18 are wrong. I wish I could tell you you're wrong. But | 18 For example, TR posaconazole costs on |
| 19 there is evidence suggests that it would | 19 the order of, I think, \$7,500 a month and s |
| 20 synergistic with other drugs against such things as | 20 frequently requires prior approval, which is |
| 21 aspergillus. So the concept that we have sort of | 21 frequently denied by insurance companies, so without |
| 22 entertained primarily is the path to get the drug | 22 studies that get us to FDA approval, this was pointed |


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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 out before I spoke, it really impacts clinical care | 1 small studies particularly for refractory patients |
| 2 and it's particularly a problem if we think that | 2 where the challenges are especially great or those |
| 3 fluconazole may not be the best drug to use | 3 refractory or intolerant, where there's clearly |
| 4 It was just the first drug -- the first | 4 tangible benefit, for those patients to be studied in |
| 5 triazole, anyway, that we used. And so how do we move | 5 a systematic way would not necessarily even have to be |
| 6 that? We need a mechanism, even for drugs, as Jack | 6 randomized. |
| 7 was saying, that are already available. They're stil | $7 \quad$ We talked extensively yesterday about |
| 8 very difficult to use because of our current insurance | 8 refractory historical controls or contemporaneous |
| 9 system. | 9 control, so it may be difficult given the wide |
| 10 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Laura Kovanda, I | 10 variability, but rather than having extremely -- |
| 11 see your hand | 11 relatively large study such as the flu and itra, one |
| 12 LAURA KOVANDA: Yes | 12 may be able to understand and use compounds in a much |
| 13 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Hi | 13 more focused way, smaller populations, difficult to |
| 14 LAURA KOVANDA: Thank you. I was just | 14 treat with patients being their own control and |
| 15 going to add that it seems like a perfect opportunity | 15 response much like the posaconazole study where |
| 16 with multiple | 16 potentially in a relatively short span of time, you |
| 17 studies would a master protocol be an opportunity for, | 17 can have potentially great candidates from olorofim to |
| 18 say, the Cocc | 18 ibrexafungerp to other candidates, study in a short |
| 19 including some ideas like John Rex has with the PRO | 19 span of time or a novel study design. |
| 20 type outcomes and a way that could maybe help | 20 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thank you, Tom. |
| 21 | 21 Pete Pappa |
| 22 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: I don't know if | 22 DR. PETER PAPPAS: -- hear me? |
| Page 223 | Page 225 |
| 1 Dennis or Jack, do you still have questions or you | 1 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: I can now. |
| 2 just didn't put your hand down. | 2 DR. PETER PAPPAS: Okay, good, good. |
| 3 DR. DENNIS DIXON: -- figure out how to | 3 I've just been listening to the comments. I'm in |
| 4 do that. My arm's getting tired anyway. | 4 Montana so it's been kind of in and out. |
| 5 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Well, we're a | 5 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: A little louder, |
| 6 little close -- we're about 10 minutes away from the | 6 Pete? |
| 7 allotted time. We have certainly time for additional | 7 DR. PETER PAPPAS: Oh, I'm sorry, |
| 8 comments. Is that Thomas Walsh? | 8 excuse me. I said I am out state and I'm kind of in a |
| 9 DR. TOM WALSH: Yes. Are you able to | 9 remote area, but if you can hear me okay, let me know. |
| 10 hear me? | 10 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: You're kind of |
| 11 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Yes. | 11 weak. |
| 12 DR. TOM WALSH: Sorry, John, it's | 12 DR. PETER PAPPAS: Yeah -- |
| 13 difficult to ascertain as to whether the phone | 13 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: -- tell you that |
| 14 activated. Just in reflection on the refractory study | 14 before. |
| 15 -- the refractory cases of posaconazole where large | 15 DR. PETER PAPPAS: Okay -- |
| 16 challenges, although it may, as was noted, never | 16 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: That's better. |
| 17 really lead to an indication, but may inform the usage | 17 DR. PETER PAPPAS: People have said |
| 18 and expand the comfort or especially of bolstered by | 18 that before. Is that better? Is that better? |
| 19 adequate prec | 19 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Yeah, that is |
| 20 One might envision if one did have a | 20 better. |
| 21 study group that would be, as Laura suggested, a | 21 DR. PETER PAPPAS: Okay, good. Just a |
| 22 universal templated protocol that then could evolve | 22 couple of reflections on this, you know, the comments |

1 that were directed to Dennis and all -- and so forth.
2 For - at the risk of being self-serving, obviously, I
3 think that not only cocci but the rest of the fungal
4 pathogens constitute a public health issue and I do
5 believe that one way of getting these addressed is
6 through a uniform group that brings to the table
7 statistical integrity, being -- protocols being really
8 ferreted out in a fashion that we used to do, and I do
9 think, following Jack Bennett's lead and others, this
10 is really a great way to do studies.
11 That said, much has changed in the last
12 decade or so and that is that these -- while we have
13 now lots of compounds, those compounds are oftentimes
14 brought to research through smaller groups, smaller --
15 venture capitalist groups. They really can't tolerate
16 the delay that is inherent in our traditional way of
17 developing protocols and going through the NIAID and
18 so forth, and so on the one hand, I love the idea of a
19 centrally organized, especially for biostatistical and
20 trial design purpose.
21 On the other hand, I don't know that
the tolerance is from industry as to whether they can
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tolerate very long delays where things have to go
through a series of subcommittees and committees at
3 the federal level, beyond the FDA. So we need to 4 remember that as well.

5 I do think this is a big enough public
6 health issue, not just cocci, but the whole area of
7 mycology in general, that we should be able to justify
8 putting together a study group that at least provides
9 infrastructure in biostatistical support and integrity
10 so that we can help all of these compounds and these
11 entities develop sound studies that really address
12 needs.
13 All of this has been addressed, many of
14 you throughout the day, Neil and others have
15 underscored this but I just wanted to kind of put my
16 two cents' worth in because it's important to remembe
17 how we also caused a lot of heartburn on the part of 18 our corporate colleagues who just couldn't wait for us
19 to move forward and we just weren't moving forward
20 fast enough. That's all I wanted to say.
21 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thank you, Pete.
22 Well, we're close to the allotted time. This would be

1 the time, if anyone else had some additional comments
2 to make, to make them. Are there any shows of hands?
3 I see none. Dr. Stevens. David, are you on mute?
DR. DAVID STEVENS: Okay, can you hear
5 me now?
DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Really can, loud
and clear.
8 DR. DAVID STEVENS: Okay, great. No, I
9 just had a little comment and I thought the discussion
10 about continuing collaborative clinical studies was
11 really most important and I didn't want to in any way
2 divert or interrupt that, but I did have a couple
comments about nikkomycin Z. first, we studied nikZ
against blastomycosis and published our results and
the -- it's a very impressive drug against
blastomycosis in the laboratory.
And in the course of those studies, we
gave huge doses to mice because it was a dose ranging
study, and never actually found any toxicity that we
0 could see and I think we were up to, if I can
remember, the range of 1,000 milligrams per kilogram.
But David Larwood was very modest because currently in
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1 our laboratory, we've been studying disseminated cocci
2 which had never been studied before in models with
nikZ and David's been very involved in those studies.
And it is very active against
disseminated cocci as well and although that, unlike
6 the blasto studies, that hasn't been published but it
7 has been presented in part and as an abstract it's
8 available from the cocci study group from the meeting
9 of this year and we've gone on to do some of the kinds
10 of studies that Richard Hector did with CNS cocci and
11 also find it to be very active against central nervous
system cocci, and the thing that's different -- I'm
13 sure David would've liked to have mentioned this more
4 -- but maybe he was kind in terms of not trying to let
the cat out of the bag, but the dosing has been by not
lavaging which is what we did in our published blasto
studies, but leaving in the water for -- that the mice
8 are drinking and we monitored how much they were
drinking and we could calculate what their dose was
based on that and that has been very effective both
against disseminated cocci and against CNS cocci and I
think where that leads is the possibility of maybe

1 developing a delayed release form which would make it
2 very convenient, get around problems about the half --
3 any problems that there are about the half-life.
4 So I just wanted to interject that when 5 we were talking about nikZ and hope that's useful 6 information.

7 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thank you, David.
8 David Larwood, did you want to add something to that?
9 Unmute?
10 DAVID LARWOOD: Unmute. Hello.
11 Better?
12 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Much better. 13 DAVID LARWOOD: Sorry about that.

14 Yeah, I actually wasn't going to talk about it because
15 we have some publications that we're developing, but
16 since we're talking about it, Richard Hector did some
17 studies in the last '90s where he used -- infused a
18 rate -- IV infusion of nikkomycin against injected
19 Candida albicans and showed very good results.
20 And so I looked at that and I said, how
21 can we do this in humans. Extended release
22 formulations are very expensive and time consuming to

1 develop and since I'm a chemist working on the
2 molecule, I looked at the properties. I said, I think
3 we can do this dosing in water that David just talked
4 about and it worked. The first experiment worked
5 fabulously well and we're doing some more of these,
6 and like he says, the upper tox limit seems to be
7 unreachable.
$8 \quad$ But the model that I was looking at and
9 it seems to be proving out nicely, is this is a
10 simulation of an extended release formulation, so
11 we're saving a million dollars in a year to just do
12 some screening studies so it's working out quite well.
13 We're anxious to try it in more model diseases.
14 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Great. And so
15 we're down to the last two minutes. Tom Walsh, do you
16 have any final thoughts you want --
17 DR. TOM WALSH: Are you able to hear 18 me, John?

19 DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Yes.
20 DR. TOM WALSH: Okay, thank you. I
21 think in listening to all of the outstanding
22 presentations in this vast body of expertise and
experts that are here, I think the time is right and
well poised to bring everyone together, new compounds,
great expertise, and the concepts for following Dennis
Dixon's path, especially building on the foundation of
the exciting idea of the Coccidioidomycosis Centers of 6 Excellence.

It would be just a wonderful, logical
8 extension going with the R34s, clinical trial R01s,
and with novel study design whether it's in the
refractory patients, disseminated CNS, or in advanced
pulmonary disease, I think we're on the threshold of a
major advance in clinical research in
coccidioidomycosis
DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Thank you, Tom.
Appreciate those words. And I think we are out of
time, so I thank everybody for their comments and the
wrap-up will be done by Sumathi Nambiar. Dr. Nambiar
8 is currently the director, Division of Anti-Infectives
at the FDA. Sumathi.
DR. SUMATHI NAMBIAR: so, thank you,
Dr. Galgiani. You can hear me okay?
DR. JOHN GALGIANI: Yes, I can.
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1
2 I just want to thank all the presenters and panelists.
3 We had a very interesting day discussing different
aspects, so coccidioidomycosis. I do have the
difficult task of trying to summarize the discussions
that took place today.
I want to apologize up front if I've
8 missed any of the important points. Meeting materials
with recording and transcripts will be available
10 online after the meeting and you should have access to
11 all the details.
12
13 followed by a very interesting panel discussion. At
14 the first session, we discussed epidemiology, clinical
manifestations, and development resources. I think
the main points there were about the changing
epidemiology of the disease, the risk factors, and
disease manifestation and I though it was also noted
that there is an opportunity to here to collaborate
with sites outside the U.S. in Central and South
America and trial relationships with some of these
sites worked well.

1 We had a discussion around animal
2 models. One studied murine models and I think also
3 discussion around rabbit (inaudible). Was also
4 mentioned of the natural pulmonary infection in dogs
5 and I thought that was very interesting, the
6 discussion with enrollment of pets.
7 We had Dr. Zeituni presented the
8 support that NIAID can provide and a lot of this came
9 up a lot of this came up again during the panel
10 discussion. Dr. Zeituni described the established
11 mechanisms available to support the development of
12 promising products and also mentioned the initiated
13 with Coccidioidomycosis Collaborative Research Centers
14 which was discussed by Dr. (inaudible) during the
15 panel discussion and Dr. Zeituni also provided
16 instructive examples of engagement with pharmaceutical
17 sponsors helping to advance drug development.
18 A sincere thanks to Mr. Purdie for
19 having joined us for this workshop and represented the
20 patient. It was a very important discussion and Mr.
21 Purdie highlighted the importance of including the
22 patient's voice and use the patient centered endpoint

1 to capture how a patient feels, functions, and
2 survives, a theme that came up again during our panel
3 discussion and also the importance of measuring a
4 quality of life. A point he made that I thought was
5 interesting was the potential opportunity to harness
6 the rich database of patients they have access to that
7 we could use to advance endpoint development.
$8 \quad$ In Session 2, clinical trial
9 considerations for the treatment of
10 coccidioidomycosis, we heard about regulatory
11 considerations into the trial development endpoint and
12 available incentives for the treatment of
13 coccidioidomycosis.
14 We heard about trials that have been
15 conducted over the years by the Cocci Study Group and
16 also the lessons learned from the nikkomycin Z
17 development program.
18 For future trials, the discussion
19 around the use of patient reported outcomes and maybe
20 scoring systems at end points. Dr. Johnson discussed
21 the MSG 2020 scoring system with one each for
22 meningeal and nonmeningeal disease. We heard from
colleagues from industry and collectively their
2 perspective raised some concerns such as difficulties
in actually conducting these trials with regard to
identifying and enrolling patients, the need for the
5 long duration of follow-up, et cetera.
It was mentioned potential use of the
PROs with an endpoint. David raised the concern about
8 financial constraints including the small market base
and then there was also a call for potentially
0 streamlining clinical development programs.
Dr. Ampel discussed the cocci study
group consortium which could potentially help the
cocci related treatment study, but said he cannot
address all aspects of cocci drug development and
presented a proposal for future collaboration to
design and implement treatment trials for cocci.
The panel discussion was, again, very
interesting. We had three questions, but needless to
say, the discussions went way beyond those three
questions, which is fine, because I think all the points raised were very valid.

If I can at really high level

22

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1 categorize, really, to topics, the discussion around
pros and cons of having the Mycoses Study Group model.
3 I think there were differing opinions on that with --
4 opinion that had served us well and is a good model to
move forward, understanding that over time the needs
6 have changed and there might be a need to revisit and
make some adjustments to that approach.
With regard to special population,
there's a recognition that immune compromised patients
0 are certainly very small numbers for each of these
special populations, immunocompromised patients
particularly solid organ transplant patients might be
a larger group such that they could be enrolled in the
4 trial but a point was made that it might also provide
an opportunity to assess pharmacokinetics in these
patients, address drug-drug interaction issues, how
one can dose the drug in hepatic, renal impairment, et cetera.

It was emphasized that we need good
nonclinical date to support these studies including
extended duration studies. There was discussion
around biomarkers and imperfections of serologic

1 endpoint and a call for maybe additional work to look
2 into the aspects of cellular immunity, a topic for 3 more research.

4 There was some discussion around 5 endpoints and I think outcomes. A lot of focusing,

6 again, on patient reported outcomes. I think one key
7 point we heard that this a heterogenous disease.
$8 \quad$ There will be varied manifestations by
9 there should be a common thread across the different
10 clinical entities which is about making the patient
11 feel better and whether or not one can use some of the 12 existing tools to capture that outcome and I think a

13 point was also made about potentially using technology
14 to capture data with an example multiple sclerosis
15 having been used -- where such technology was used.
16 I think all of those are very good
17 positions. There was certainly a discussion around
18 the importance of nonclinical work and how that has
19 certainly helped streamline programs and identify some
20 of the new molecules that might have a role in the
21 treatment of cocci.
22 And I'm sure I've missed some points,
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1 but I think at a very high level, those were the main
2 points I heard, and I think in terms of next steps, I
3 think there's a lot of work for all of us to do as a
4 community to be able to advance the drug development
5 for patients with coccidioidomycosis. I think we
6 heard that there are certain mobile techniques to be
7 done on developing endpoints.
8 Elektra from the FDA provided some
9 thoughts on the kinds of things we need to look for
10 those who are interested in developing patient
11 reported outcome measures.
12 I think a further discussion is needed
13 on potentially a network of trial sites and how best
14 we can collaborate to make drug development feasible
15 and also to potentially include sites and experts
16 outside the United States and I think for us at the
17 agency, we have to consider options to streamline
18 clinical trial programs both with regard to trial
19 population, release times, duration of follow-up, et
20 cetera, so I think with that, I hope I've covered the
21 key discussion points that took place over the course
22 of the day and again, apologize if I missed any point

1 that any one of you made, but they'll all be captured
2 in the transcripts and the recording.
So with that, again, I want to thank
every one of you for participating and maybe turn it
over to John for a little concluding remarks. John,
6 are you on? Okay, pardon me. John is -- had to step
away. All right, on behalf of everybody at the agency
8 I want to express my sincere thanks to each one of
you, panelists, presenters, for having shared your
10 thoughts. I think these discussions were extremely 11 helpful.

As I said, we've all got our work to do 13 and we do hope that we can continue these
14 conversations and find a path forward for drug
15 development for patients who need these treatments.
16 With that, thank you vey much and everybody have a
17 good evening and we'll be in touch. Take care.

19 John. Let me just add my thanks. I was involuntarily
20 unmuted and muted again, but thanks everyone for a
21 great day. We've really gotten a lot of ideas from
22 everyone. Thank you very much.

1 I, Janel Folsom, the officer before whom the
foregoing proceedings were taken, do hereby certify
that any witness(es) in the foregoing proceedings,
prior to testifying, were duly sworn; that the
proceedings were recorded by me and thereafter reduced
to typewriting by a qualified transcriptionist; that
said digital audio recording of said proceedings are a
8 true and accurate record to the best of my knowledge,
skills, and ability; that I am neither counsel for,
10 related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the
11 action in which this was taken; and, further, that I
am not a relative or employee of any counsel or
attorney employed by the parties hereto, nor
financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.

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