1

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC MEETING ON NON-TUBERCULOUS MYCOBACTERIAL (NTM) LUNG INFECTIONS PATIENT-FOCUSED DRUG DEVELOPMENT

Thursday, October 15, 2015

9:01 a.m.

FDA White Oak Campus

Building 31

Conference Center, The Great Room

10903 New Hampshire Avenue

Silver Spring, Maryland

	liciti i ubile Meeting 10 10 2010
2	4
1 Attendees	1 CONTENTS 2 ACENIDA ITEM BACE
2 Jennifer Bogenrief	2 AGENDA ITEM PAGE 3 Welcome Remarks
3 James Bona	4 Soujanya Giambone, MBA 6
4 Arthur Chien	5 Opening Remarks
5 Gaby Chien	6 John Farley, MD, MPH 11
6 Selena Daniels	7 Overview of FDA's Patient-Focused Drug
7 Charles Daley	Development Initiative
8 Gina Eagle	8 Theresa Mullin, PhD 16
9 John Farley	Theresa Mullin, PhD 16
10 Mary Fisher	An Overview of NTM Infections and
11 Jonathan Goldsmith	10 Available Treatment
12 Soujanya Giambone	11 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 22
13 Betsy Glaeser	12 Overview of Discussion Format
14 David Griffith	13 Soujanya Giambone, MBA 30 14 Banal #1 Community on Tania 1 42
15 Karen Higgins	14Panel #1 Comments on Topic 14215Large Group Facilitated Discussion on Topic 169
16 Barbara Hudson	16 Panel #2 Comments on Topic 2 103
17 David Hughes	17 Large Group Facilitated Discussion on Topic 2 123
18 Kathleen Keating	18 Session 2: Scientific Discussion
19 Philip Leitman	19 Current Treatment of NTM Lung Infections
20 Marilynn Lundy	The Epidemiology and Natural History of NTM
21 Theresa Mullin	20 Lung Infections
22 Sumathi Nambiar	21Kenneth Olivier, MD16522
	22
3	5
1 Attendees (continued)	5 1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier 	1223David Griffith, MD1864Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin 	 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections David Griffith, MD 186 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner 	 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections David Griffith, MD 186 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace 	 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections David Griffith, MD 186 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 209 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 100 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 10 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 10 11 12 13 14 14 14 15 16 17 17 12 14 14 14 15 16 17 17 18 18 19 10 10 10 10
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 10 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 100 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 10 11 12 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 209 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints 9 Selena Daniels, PharmD 223 10 Alexandra Quittner, PhD 233 11 Challenges in the Design of Clinical Trials for NTM Lung Infections
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 11 12 13 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 186 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 10 6 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 209 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints 9 Selena Daniels, PharmD 223 10 Alexandra Quittner, PhD 233 11 Challenges in the Design of Clinical Trials for NTM Lung Infections 12
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 10 11 12 13 14 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 209 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints 9 Selena Daniels, PharmD 223 10 Alexandra Quittner, PhD 233 11 Challenges in the Design of Clinical Trials for NTM Lung Infections
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 11 12 13 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 186 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 10 6 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 209 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints 9 Selena Daniels, PharmD 223 10 Alexandra Quittner, PhD 233 11 Challenges in the Design of Clinical Trials for NTM Lung Infections 12 12 Anne O'Donnell, MD 243
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 10 11 12 13 14 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 209 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints 9 Selena Daniels, PharmD 223 10 Alexandra Quittner, PhD 233 11 Challenges in the Design of Clinical Trials for NTM Lung Infections 12 Anne O'Donnell, MD 243 13 Panel Discussion 14 Sumathi Nambiar, MD, MPH 261
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 10 11 12 13 14 15 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 209 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints 9 Selena Daniels, PharmD 223 10 Alexandra Quittner, PhD 233 11 Challenges in the Design of Clinical Trials for NTM Lung Infections 243 12 Anne O'Donnell, MD 243 13 Panel Discussion 261 14 Sumathi Nambiar, MD, MPH 261 15 Open Public Comment Session 340
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 209 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints 9 Selena Daniels, PharmD 223 10 Alexandra Quittner, PhD 233 11 Challenges in the Design of Clinical Trials for NTM Lung Infections 12 Anne O'Donnell, MD 243 13 Panel Discussion 14 Sumathi Nambiar, MD, MPH 261
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 209 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints 9 Selena Daniels, PharmD 223 10 Alexandra Quittner, PhD 233 11 Challenges in the Design of Clinical Trials for NTM Lung Infections 12 12 Anne O'Donnell, MD 243 13 Panel Discussion 340 14 Sumathi Nambiar, MD, MPH 261 5 Open Public Comment Session 340 16 Closing Remarks and Adjourn 352 17 18 14
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 209 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints 9 Selena Daniels, PharmD 223 10 Alexandra Quittner, PhD 233 11 Challenges in the Design of Clinical Trials for NTM Lung Infections 12 Anne O'Donnell, MD 243 13 Panel Discussion 14 Sumathi Nambiar, MD, MPH 261 15 Open Public Comment Session 340 16 Closing Remarks and Adjourn 352 17 18 19
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 209 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints 9 Selena Daniels, PharmD 223 10 Alexandra Quittner, PhD 233 11 Challenges in the Design of Clinical Trials for NTM Lung Infections 12 12 Anne O'Donnell, MD 243 13 Panel Discussion 340 14 Sumathi Nambiar, MD, MPH 261 15 Open Public Comment Session 340 16 Closing Remarks and Adjourn 352 17 18 19 20 20 20
 Attendees (continued) Anne O'Donnell Kenneth Olivier Alexandra Quittner Hala Shamsuddin Joseph Toerner Richard Wallace Kevin Winthrop Patricia Yost 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 	1 2 Treatment Guidelines for NTM Lung Infections 3 David Griffith, MD 186 4 Designing Clinical Trials for New Drugs to Treat NTM Lung Infections 5 Review Considerations for New Drugs in the United States 6 Hala Shamsuddin, MD 209 7 The Road from Patient-Focused Drug Development 8 Meetings to Clinical Trial Endpoints 9 Selena Daniels, PharmD 223 10 Alexandra Quittner, PhD 233 11 Challenges in the Design of Clinical Trials for NTM Lung Infections 12 Anne O'Donnell, MD 243 13 Panel Discussion 14 Sumathi Nambiar, MD, MPH 261 15 Open Public Comment Session 340 16 Closing Remarks and Adjourn 352 17 18 19

L

	6			8
 Welcome MS. GIAM Thank you, all, for braving we had braving we had think. There was I heard from a low with that. Thank here. My name in the FDA, Center Office of Strateg my FDA colleage today's patient-for on Non-Tubercul NTM Lung Infect We're just here, and we're for day of learning fir your perspectives a prend a few minimized 	E D I N G S (9:01 a.m.) IBONE: Good morning, everyone. or being here. Thank you for d a really bad commute day, I a lot of traffic on the roads and t of you that you had to deal you for doing that and for being s Soujanya Giambone. I am with for Drug Evaluation and Research, ic Programs. On behalf of all of ues, I'd like to welcome you to be used drug development meeting lous Mycobacterial Lung Infections, tions. very thankful that you're boking forward to a really great rom you and listening to you and s. What I'd like to do is just thes going over the agenda and a g remarks, and then we'll go ahead	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A few housekeeping items. Restrooms are back out into the lobby. If you make a right and go all the way down the hallway, you'll see the restrooms there. We also have a kiosk that you may have seen out in the foyer area. Again, it sells basic coffee, sandwiches, snacks, and so forth, so please make yourself comfortable. If you need to get up and stretch, if you need to go grab a snack or if you need to use the restroom, please feel free to do so. We want you to be as comfortable as possible. Next thing, you can feel free to pre- order your lunch if you're we have that 45- minute lunch break in the middle. But during break, if you'd like to, you're welcome to go and just let them know what you'd like to order, and they'll have it all ready for you if you don't want to have to wait too long in line. All right. I do have a few notes down here, so I'm just going to go through them for some of the reminders. The shuttle bus that some of you may have taken, the NTM shuttle bus that	
 3 some FDA preset 4 provide an overv 5 Development initial 6 current treatment 7 and provide an o 8 We have tw 9 know. Topic 1 is 10 of NTM lung infi 11 daily life. Topic 2 12 current approach 13 For each tw 14 discussion, follow 15 take a break betw 16 topics. Then we' 17 afternoon, we hat 18 really great expending 20 infections, and the 	opic, we have a panel wed by a group discussion, and we yeen each of those discussion Il break for lunch. Then in the we a scientific workshop with some rts in the field that will be ge of presentations on NTM lung he epidemiology, and clinical o forth. So it should be a very	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	brought many of you here, it's going to leave at 5:15 p.m. sharp. If you're going to be taking the bus back, please be sure to be there by 5:15. Next, just a reminder that we do have the screens around the room so you can feel free to look at any of the screens. We're going to do some polling questions throughout the day. We're going to have the presentations, of course. You can feel free to look along to any of these slides and that'll be great. This meeting is being transcribed and recorded. In about a week or two weeks or so, the transcript and the recoding of the meeting will be available on the meeting website. Right after the meeting, we'll have the slides for the scientific workshop. They're already posted up there for the second half of the day, the scientific workshop. You'll be able to find the slides there. I'd been given a notice that you can just go to Google, google.com, and search "FDA NTM" and the very first link that comes up will	9

	Tutient Toeuseu Drug Developi		in i ubite meeting 10 15 2015	
	10			12
1	take you to the slides. Under "Meeting	1	the rest of the day, you'll probably hear that	
2	Materials," you can go there, and you'll see the		abbreviated as NTM because it's a pretty long	
3	slides for the scientific workshop.		name.	
4	Okay. On that note, let me ask my FDA	4	As I mentioned, I'm from the Office of	
5	colleagues to please introduce yourself.		Anti-Microbial Products within the Office of New	
6	DR. FARLEY: Sure. I'm John Farley,		Drugs here at FDA. Within our office, the	
7	deputy director of the Office of Antimicrobial		Division of Anti-Infective Products reviews anti-	
8	Products at CDER.		bacterial drugs, including products that can help	
9	DR. NAMBIAR: Good morning. Sumathi		manage and treat NTM lung infections. This	
10	-		afternoon, the panel discussion will be chaired by	
11	Infective Products, CDER FDA.		Dr. Sumathi Nambiar, the director of that division	
12	DR. TOERNER: I'm Joe Toerner, the		who is seated to my left.	
13	deputy director for safety in the Division of	13	We, here, at FDA are very happy to see	
14	Anti-Infective Products at FDA CDER.	14	so many patients and patient advocates in the	
15	DR. SHAMSUDDIN: Hala Shamsuddin,	15	audience. We know a number of you, and we're	
16	medical officer, Division of Anti-Infective	16	looking forward to getting to know all of you in	
17	Products.	17	the course of the day.	
18	DR. DANIELS: Selena Daniels, reviewer	18	I also understand that we have many more	
19	with clinical outcome assessment staff here at	19	folks joining us on the Web. For those of you in	
20	CDER.	20	the room, we particularly appreciate you, not only	
21	DR. GOLDSMITH: Jonathan Goldsmith. I'm	21	putting up with Washington traffic but then	
22	the associate director of the Rare Diseases	22	putting up with a security system similar to that	
	11			13
1	11 Dragram in the Office of New Druge CDEP	1	that you would face at an aimport when you amined	13
1	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER.		that you would face at an airport when you arrived	13
2	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of	2	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you	13
2 3	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development.	2 3	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes.	13
2 3 4	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa	2 3 4	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of	13
2 3 4 5	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs	2 3 4 5	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings,	13
2 3 4 5 6	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs.	2 3 4 5 6	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this	13
2 3 4 5 6 7	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some	2 3 4 5 6 7	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times,	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office of Strategic Programs.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts that we invite through the whole day, so the	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts that we invite through the whole day, so the thought leaders in the country.	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office of Strategic Programs. MS. CHALASANI: Meghana Chalasani, the same office.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts that we invite through the whole day, so the thought leaders in the country. Then this afternoon, once they've heard	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office of Strategic Programs. MS. CHALASANI: Meghana Chalasani, the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts that we invite through the whole day, so the thought leaders in the country.	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office of Strategic Programs. MS. CHALASANI: Meghana Chalasani, the same office. MS. THOMPSON: Graham Thompson, same	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts that we invite through the whole day, so the thought leaders in the country. Then this afternoon, once they've heard from patients, we get to talk about clinical trial design and moving drug development forward during	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office of Strategic Programs. MS. CHALASANI: Meghana Chalasani, the same office. MS. THOMPSON: Graham Thompson, same office.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts that we invite through the whole day, so the thought leaders in the country. Then this afternoon, once they've heard from patients, we get to talk about clinical trial	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office of Strategic Programs. MS. CHALASANI: Meghana Chalasani, the same office. MS. THOMPSON: Graham Thompson, same office. MS. VAIDYA: Pujita Vaidya, same office.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts that we invite through the whole day, so the thought leaders in the country. Then this afternoon, once they've heard from patients, we get to talk about clinical trial design and moving drug development forward during the latter half of the day, we found that to be a	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office of Strategic Programs. MS. CHALASANI: Meghana Chalasani, the same office. MS. THOMPSON: Graham Thompson, same office. MS. VAIDYA: Pujita Vaidya, same office. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Now, I'd like	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts that we invite through the whole day, so the thought leaders in the country. Then this afternoon, once they've heard from patients, we get to talk about clinical trial design and moving drug development forward during the latter half of the day, we found that to be a very useful discussion and a useful way of moving	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office of Strategic Programs. MS. CHALASANI: Meghana Chalasani, the same office. MS. THOMPSON: Graham Thompson, same office. MS. VAIDYA: Pujita Vaidya, same office. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Now, I'd like to turn it over to Dr. Farley for his opening	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts that we invite through the whole day, so the thought leaders in the country. Then this afternoon, once they've heard from patients, we get to talk about clinical trial design and moving drug development forward during the latter half of the day, we found that to be a very useful discussion and a useful way of moving forward.	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office of Strategic Programs. MS. CHALASANI: Meghana Chalasani, the same office. MS. THOMPSON: Graham Thompson, same office. MS. VAIDYA: Pujita Vaidya, same office. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Now, I'd like to turn it over to Dr. Farley for his opening remarks. Opening Remarks - John Farley DR. FARLEY: Good morning, everybody. I 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts that we invite through the whole day, so the thought leaders in the country. Then this afternoon, once they've heard from patients, we get to talk about clinical trial design and moving drug development forward during the latter half of the day, we found that to be a very useful discussion and a useful way of moving forward. As most of you know, NTM or non-	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office of Strategic Programs. MS. CHALASANI: Meghana Chalasani, the same office. MS. THOMPSON: Graham Thompson, same office. MS. VAIDYA: Pujita Vaidya, same office. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Now, I'd like to turn it over to Dr. Farley for his opening remarks. Opening Remarks - John Farley DR. FARLEY: Good morning, everybody. I want to welcome everyone to this meeting on 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts that we invite through the whole day, so the thought leaders in the country. Then this afternoon, once they've heard from patients, we get to talk about clinical trial design and moving drug development forward during the latter half of the day, we found that to be a very useful discussion and a useful way of moving forward. As most of you know, NTM or non- tuberculous mycobacteria represent over a 150	13
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 Program in the Office of New Drugs, CDER. MR. BONA: Jim Bona, the Office of Orphan Products Development. DR. MULLIN: Good morning. I'm Theresa Mullin. I direct the Office of Strategic Programs in the Center for Drugs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. We have some colleagues over here. DR. EGGERS: Sara Eggers, in the Office of Strategic Programs. MS. CHALASANI: Meghana Chalasani, the same office. MS. THOMPSON: Graham Thompson, same office. MS. VAIDYA: Pujita Vaidya, same office. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Now, I'd like to turn it over to Dr. Farley for his opening remarks. Opening Remarks - John Farley DR. FARLEY: Good morning, everybody. I want to welcome everyone to this meeting on 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	today. At least, they didn't hopefully make you take off your shoes. Today's meeting is one in a series of FDA's patient-focused drug development meetings, and Dr. Theresa Mullin will be talking about this initiative in more detail in a few minutes. What our division here has done a couple of times, which we found really helpful, is to have experts that we invite through the whole day, so the thought leaders in the country. Then this afternoon, once they've heard from patients, we get to talk about clinical trial design and moving drug development forward during the latter half of the day, we found that to be a very useful discussion and a useful way of moving forward. As most of you know, NTM or non- tuberculous mycobacteria represent over a 150 different species of naturally occurring organisms	13

	14			16
1	tissue, and that can cause inflammation in the	1	treatments for NTM and some ways forward to meet	
2	respiratory system. Symptoms include chronic		those challenges.	
3	cough, shortness of breath, fatigue, and a range	3	I know there are a lot of	
4	of other symptoms that we'll be talking about this	4	representatives from industry, academia, and	
5	morning.	5	others in the room and on the Web. I want to	
6	Diagnosis of NTM lung disease is often	6	thank you again for being here and being a part of	
7	delayed because the symptoms are similar to other	7	this important discussion.	
8	lung diseases like emphysema or bronchitis. Dr.	8	Now, I'll turn the microphone over to	
9	Hala Shamsuddin will provide a bit more background	9	Dr. Theresa Mullin who will talk about our broader	
10	on the disease and treatment options for you in a	10	efforts in patient-focused drug development.	
11	few minutes.	11	Presentation - Theresa Mullin	
12	This is a very important meeting for us.	12	DR. MULLIN: Thank you, John.	
13	We fully understand that NTM lung infections are a	13	Good morning, everyone. I want to echo	
14	serious condition and that there is unmet need for	14	Dr. Farley in welcoming you here today, and I'm	
15	patients.	15	glad you were able to get here on time. I know I	
16	It's FDA's responsibility to ensure that	16	got snagged in the traffic a little bit myself.	
17	the benefits of a drug outweigh its risks.	17	I'm going to take a few minutes to tell	
18	Therefore, having this kind of dialogue is		you about this Patient-Focused Drug Development	
19	5 5		Initiative. This meeting is one that we are able	
20		20	to organize and provide as part of that	
	benefits, as well as the risks of treatments for	21	initiative. As John was saying, one of the most	
22	NTM lung infections.	22	fundamental responsibilities of FDA is to ensure	
	15			17
1	15 We particularly want to hear from you	1	that the benefits outweigh the risks of a drug	17
1 2			that the benefits outweigh the risks of a drug that we approve or allow to be on the market.	17
1 2 3	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to		that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the	17
	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM	2	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say	17
3	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in	2	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact	17
3 4	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you.	2 3 4	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that	17
3 4 5	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is	2 3 4 5 6 7	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing	17
3 4 5 6 7 8	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct clinical trials. Drug companies, often working	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the patient as what may already be available.	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct clinical trials. Drug companies, often working with researchers or patient communities, are the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the patient as what may already be available. Those two components are questions we're	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct clinical trials. Drug companies, often working with researchers or patient communities, are the ones who conduct trials and submit applications	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the patient as what may already be available. Those two components are questions we're going to be probing extensively this morning in	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct clinical trials. Drug companies, often working with researchers or patient communities, are the ones who conduct trials and submit applications for new drugs to us.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the patient as what may already be available. Those two components are questions we're going to be probing extensively this morning in our meeting: the impact of the disease on your	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct clinical trials. Drug companies, often working with researchers or patient communities, are the ones who conduct trials and submit applications for new drugs to us. However, we work closely with these drug	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the patient as what may already be available. Those two components are questions we're going to be probing extensively this morning in our meeting: the impact of the disease on your life and what you're doing today to treat your	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct clinical trials. Drug companies, often working with researchers or patient communities, are the ones who conduct trials and submit applications for new drugs to us. However, we work closely with these drug companies throughout their drug development	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the patient as what may already be available. Those two components are questions we're going to be probing extensively this morning in our meeting: the impact of the disease on your life and what you're doing today to treat your condition and how well that's work or not working	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct clinical trials. Drug companies, often working with researchers or patient communities, are the ones who conduct trials and submit applications for new drugs to us. However, we work closely with these drug companies throughout their drug development process, and what we hear from you this morning	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the patient as what may already be available. Those two components are questions we're going to be probing extensively this morning in our meeting: the impact of the disease on your life and what you're doing today to treat your condition and how well that's work or not working for you.	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct clinical trials. Drug companies, often working with researchers or patient communities, are the ones who conduct trials and submit applications for new drugs to us. However, we work closely with these drug companies throughout their drug development process, and what we hear from you this morning will be helpful to companies, as well as ourselves	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the patient as what may already be available. Those two components are questions we're going to be probing extensively this morning in our meeting: the impact of the disease on your life and what you're doing today to treat your condition and how well that's work or not working for you. We realize that the patient's	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct clinical trials. Drug companies, often working with researchers or patient communities, are the ones who conduct trials and submit applications for new drugs to us. However, we work closely with these drug companies throughout their drug development process, and what we hear from you this morning will be helpful to companies, as well as ourselves as clinical trials for new NTM treatments are	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the patient as what may already be available. Those two components are questions we're going to be probing extensively this morning in our meeting: the impact of the disease on your life and what you're doing today to treat your condition and how well that's work or not working for you. We realize that the patient's perspective on benefit/risk was absolutely	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct clinical trials. Drug companies, often working with researchers or patient communities, are the ones who conduct trials and submit applications for new drugs to us. However, we work closely with these drug companies throughout their drug development process, and what we hear from you this morning will be helpful to companies, as well as ourselves as clinical trials for new NTM treatments are planned.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the patient as what may already be available. Those two components are questions we're going to be probing extensively this morning in our meeting: the impact of the disease on your life and what you're doing today to treat your condition and how well that's work or not working for you. We realize that the patient's perspective on benefit/risk was absolutely critical because patients have that unique	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct clinical trials. Drug companies, often working with researchers or patient communities, are the ones who conduct trials and submit applications for new drugs to us. However, we work closely with these drug companies throughout their drug development process, and what we hear from you this morning will be helpful to companies, as well as ourselves as clinical trials for new NTM treatments are planned. This afternoon, we will have a panel of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the patient as what may already be available. Those two components are questions we're going to be probing extensively this morning in our meeting: the impact of the disease on your life and what you're doing today to treat your condition and how well that's work or not working for you. We realize that the patient's perspective on benefit/risk was absolutely critical because patients have that unique perspective of experiencing any benefit that there	17
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	We particularly want to hear from you today about the different ways your symptoms affect your daily life. It is also important to hear what you value in a treatment for NTM infections and what you would like to see in future treatments for you. It's important to remember that FDA is just one part of the drug development process. We, at FDA, do not develop drugs or conduct clinical trials. Drug companies, often working with researchers or patient communities, are the ones who conduct trials and submit applications for new drugs to us. However, we work closely with these drug companies throughout their drug development process, and what we hear from you this morning will be helpful to companies, as well as ourselves as clinical trials for new NTM treatments are planned.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	that we approve or allow to be on the market. Part of that decision is looking at the clinical context, as we call it, which is to say how severe is this condition, what is the impact on the patient's life, what other treatments that are already available so that we're not allowing anything on the market that offers less benefit or more risk and is not offering as much to the patient as what may already be available. Those two components are questions we're going to be probing extensively this morning in our meeting: the impact of the disease on your life and what you're doing today to treat your condition and how well that's work or not working for you. We realize that the patient's perspective on benefit/risk was absolutely critical because patients have that unique	17

	18			20
1	extremely important.	1	the disease on your life and what you're doing to	
2	Before we started this initiative in	2	treat it, but we also try to focus questions on	
3	2012, we didn't really have a systematic way to	3	what else the review division doctors are	
4	collect that information. We have a patient	4	interested in probing and trying to understand.	
5	representative program, which is extremely	5	It's a unique opportunity to you have you here, so	
6	valuable, but that really allows us to get one	6	we try to take advantage of that opportunity to	
7	person really to one or two to provide and	7	learn as much as we can about other aspects.	
8	speak for the whole community. And we know there's	8	Sometimes the questions are related to	
9	a lot of diversity of experience in the patient	9	your perspective on benefit and risk, and the	
10	communities for each disease.	10	tradeoffs, and what constitutes a meaningful	
11	So this initiative allows us a more	11	benefit. That question has come up sometimes for	
12	systematic way to collect that information, to	12	us also. Your attitude towards participating in	
13	hear from a broader set of patients, a community	13	trial, your ability to participate in trials,	
14	of the people who are experiencing a disease and	14	questions of those kinds are very interesting to	
15	the people who are care partners for those people	15	understand better from the patient's perspective	
16	with the disease.	16	and help give us insight.	
17	We started this initiative. We	17	After we do these meetings, we leave a	
18	committed to do at least 20 such meetings. This	18	docket open to receive more comments. People who	
19	is the 17th meeting. We're going to be doing more	19	were not able to be here or even those of you who	
20	20 because it's been so valuable. We're trying to	20	are here may think of other things that you want	
21	do as many as we are able to do with the available	21	to tell us or share with us, and so we leave a	
22	folks that we have on our staff. Each one focuses	22	public docket open for a few months to be able to	
	19			21
1	19 on a particular disease and tries to really	1	collect additional information.	21
1 2		1 2	collect additional information. We take that information, as well as	21
1 2 3	on a particular disease and tries to really			21
2	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input.		We take that information, as well as	21
2 3	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of	3	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and	21
2 3 4	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus	3 4 5 6	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll	21
2 3 4 5 6 7	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public	3 4 5 6	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it.	21
2 3 4 5 6 7	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of	3 4 5 6 7 8	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases. We've worked with the divisions to try	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using Google. I hate to admit that, but that's the	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases. We've worked with the divisions to try to come up with a list that we are working through	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using Google. I hate to admit that, but that's the easiest way for me to find stuff on our website.	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases. We've worked with the divisions to try to come up with a list that we are working through for this initiative, and we've been learning an	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using Google. I hate to admit that, but that's the easiest way for me to find stuff on our website. So we would recommend you use Google to find the	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases. We've worked with the divisions to try to come up with a list that we are working through for this initiative, and we've been learning an awful lot about how to do this and how to actually	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using Google. I hate to admit that, but that's the easiest way for me to find stuff on our website. So we would recommend you use Google to find the Voice of the Patient Reports.	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases. We've worked with the divisions to try to come up with a list that we are working through for this initiative, and we've been learning an awful lot about how to do this and how to actually allow for others to do it as well, collect this	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using Google. I hate to admit that, but that's the easiest way for me to find stuff on our website. So we would recommend you use Google to find the Voice of the Patient Reports. These reports are a we try to capture	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases. We've worked with the divisions to try to come up with a list that we are working through for this initiative, and we've been learning an awful lot about how to do this and how to actually allow for others to do it as well, collect this kind of information.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using Google. I hate to admit that, but that's the easiest way for me to find stuff on our website. So we would recommend you use Google to find the Voice of the Patient Reports. These reports are a we try to capture in the way you describe your experience in your	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases. We've worked with the divisions to try to come up with a list that we are working through for this initiative, and we've been learning an awful lot about how to do this and how to actually allow for others to do it as well, collect this kind of information. Here's a snapshot for you of the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using Google. I hate to admit that, but that's the easiest way for me to find stuff on our website. So we would recommend you use Google to find the Voice of the Patient Reports. These reports are a we try to capture in the way you describe your experience in your words, and we try hard to not change that, to	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases. We've worked with the divisions to try to come up with a list that we are working through for this initiative, and we've been learning an awful lot about how to do this and how to actually allow for others to do it as well, collect this kind of information. Here's a snapshot for you of the diseases that we are covering over this five-year	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using Google. I hate to admit that, but that's the easiest way for me to find stuff on our website. So we would recommend you use Google to find the Voice of the Patient Reports. These reports are a we try to capture in the way you describe your experience in your words, and we try hard to not change that, to capture just the way you've told it to us, so it	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases. We've worked with the divisions to try to come up with a list that we are working through for this initiative, and we've been learning an awful lot about how to do this and how to actually allow for others to do it as well, collect this kind of information. Here's a snapshot for you of the diseases that we are covering over this five-year period. As you can see today, we're doing the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using Google. I hate to admit that, but that's the easiest way for me to find stuff on our website. So we would recommend you use Google to find the Voice of the Patient Reports. These reports are a we try to capture in the way you describe your experience in your words, and we try hard to not change that, to capture just the way you've told it to us, so it provides a good record for reviewers to	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases. We've worked with the divisions to try to come up with a list that we are working through for this initiative, and we've been learning an awful lot about how to do this and how to actually allow for others to do it as well, collect this kind of information. Here's a snapshot for you of the diseases that we are covering over this five-year period. As you can see today, we're doing the non-tuberculous mycobacterial lung infections as	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using Google. I hate to admit that, but that's the easiest way for me to find stuff on our website. So we would recommend you use Google to find the Voice of the Patient Reports. These reports are a we try to capture in the way you describe your experience in your words, and we try hard to not change that, to capture just the way you've told it to us, so it provides a good record for reviewers to subsequently use and refer to when they're doing	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases. We've worked with the divisions to try to come up with a list that we are working through for this initiative, and we've been learning an awful lot about how to do this and how to actually allow for others to do it as well, collect this kind of information. Here's a snapshot for you of the diseases that we are covering over this five-year period. As you can see today, we're doing the non-tuberculous mycobacterial lung infections as our meeting focus today.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using Google. I hate to admit that, but that's the easiest way for me to find stuff on our website. So we would recommend you use Google to find the Voice of the Patient Reports. These reports are a we try to capture in the way you describe your experience in your words, and we try hard to not change that, to capture just the way you've told it to us, so it provides a good record for reviewers to subsequently use and refer to when they're doing reviews for drugs that may come in to treat NTM.	21
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	on a particular disease and tries to really systematically go at getting that kind of input. We began, as I said, in September of 2012. We put out a Federal Register notice with about 40 diseases where we asked input on which should we focus on, which diseases should we focus on. We got about 4,500 comments from the public on that list, and we got many more nominations of diseases. We've worked with the divisions to try to come up with a list that we are working through for this initiative, and we've been learning an awful lot about how to do this and how to actually allow for others to do it as well, collect this kind of information. Here's a snapshot for you of the diseases that we are covering over this five-year period. As you can see today, we're doing the non-tuberculous mycobacterial lung infections as	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	We take that information, as well as what we hear in the room and on the webcast, and develop a Voice of the Patient Report. It takes us several months to put these together and get them up on our website, but that's where we'll have it. I think as Soujanya was saying I know I at least find things on our website by using Google. I hate to admit that, but that's the easiest way for me to find stuff on our website. So we would recommend you use Google to find the Voice of the Patient Reports. These reports are a we try to capture in the way you describe your experience in your words, and we try hard to not change that, to capture just the way you've told it to us, so it provides a good record for reviewers to subsequently use and refer to when they're doing	21

		22			24
1	For example, if we're trying to		1	However, the other categories include	
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	somebody, a sponsor or patient groups want to work		2	patients with cystic fibrosis, chronic obstructive	
3	together or separately to form patient-reported		3	lung disease in smokers, patients who had prior	
4	outcome tools that could be used in clinical		4	tuberculosis, where this NTM may occur in areas	
5	trials to better capture that aspect of your		5	that were previously involved with TB, and then	
6	experience from your perspective, it helps to		6	other conditions such as alpha-1 antitrypsin	
7	provide some useful input into that kind of		7	deficiency, which results in lung damage, primary	
8	further development as well.		8	ciliary dyskinesia where people can't clear their	
9	With that, I'll stop and thank you again		9	secretions, and some people who are immune	
10	so much for joining us today. And we very much		10	compromised.	
11	look forward to hearing what you have to tell us.		11	Generally, patients will present with	
12	With that, I'll turn it over. Hala Shamsuddin		12	cough, but the other symptoms include shortness of	
13	DR. SHAMSUDDIN: Good morning, and		13	breath, sputum production, coughing of blood,	
	welcome again for being here. This will be a very		14	chest pain, fatigue, weight loss, and sometimes	
15	general overview on NTM lung infections. I will		15	fever. As you can see, all these symptoms are not	
16	be focusing the talk mainly on the disease in the		16	really unique or specific to NTM lung infections.	
17	United States rather than a global overview, and		17	They may occur in patients who have underlying	
18	that's mainly due to time restrictions.		18	lung disease of any cause or any other infection.	
19	Like I said, this is going to be a very		19	On X-ray, you can find cavities or nodules, and	
20	brief overview. Non-tuberculous mycobacteria,		20	generally, there is a positive culture from the	
21	there are more a hundred and fifty species, and a		21	sputum or the lung.	
	handful of them cause human disease. You're going		22	How common are these infections in the	
	5 5				
		23			25
1		23	1	United States? Commilier NTM hump infection in	25
	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this	23		United States? Generally, NTM lung infection is	25
2	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop.	23	2	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it	25
2 3	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium	23	2 3	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the	25
2 3 4	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for	23	2 3 4	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus	25
2 3 4 5	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent	23	2 3 4 5	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the	25
2 3 4 5 6	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the	23	2 3 4 5 6	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic	25
2 3 4 5 6 7	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by	23	2 3 4 5 6 7	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis.	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is	23	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source.		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source. This is a map of the United States, and		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per 100,000 people are infected. This number	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source. This is a map of the United States, and the darker areas represent areas where there are		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per 100,000 people are infected. This number increases with age, approximately 20 per 100,000	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source. This is a map of the United States, and the darker areas represent areas where there are more cases of the disease. As you can see, there		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per 100,000 people are infected. This number increases with age, approximately 20 per 100,000 people in people older than 50 years of age and to	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source. This is a map of the United States, and the darker areas represent areas where there are more cases of the disease. As you can see, there are more cases along coastal lines.		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per 100,000 people are infected. This number increases with age, approximately 20 per 100,000 people in people older than 50 years of age and to 47 per 100,000 in those older than 70 years of	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source. This is a map of the United States, and the darker areas represent areas where there are more cases of the disease. As you can see, there are more cases along coastal lines. Who is at risk for this infection? It's		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per 100,000 people are infected. This number increases with age, approximately 20 per 100,000 people in people older than 50 years of age and to 47 per 100,000 in those older than 70 years of age.	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source. This is a map of the United States, and the darker areas represent areas where there are more cases of the disease. As you can see, there are more cases along coastal lines. Who is at risk for this infection? It's generally people who have underlying lung disease		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per 100,000 people are infected. This number increases with age, approximately 20 per 100,000 people in people older than 50 years of age and to 47 per 100,000 in those older than 70 years of age. This is a survey of the prevalence of	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source. This is a map of the United States, and the darker areas represent areas where there are more cases of the disease. As you can see, there are more cases along coastal lines. Who is at risk for this infection? It's generally people who have underlying lung disease and/or a genetic predisposition. By and large,		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per 100,000 people are infected. This number increases with age, approximately 20 per 100,000 people in people older than 50 years of age and to 47 per 100,000 in those older than 70 years of age. This is a survey of the prevalence of the disease and in how many people is it present.	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source. This is a map of the United States, and the darker areas represent areas where there are more cases of the disease. As you can see, there are more cases along coastal lines. Who is at risk for this infection? It's generally people who have underlying lung disease and/or a genetic predisposition. By and large, the major group in the United States tends to be		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per 100,000 people are infected. This number increases with age, approximately 20 per 100,000 people in people older than 50 years of age and to 47 per 100,000 in those older than 70 years of age. This is a survey of the prevalence of	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source. This is a map of the United States, and the darker areas represent areas where there are more cases of the disease. As you can see, there are more cases along coastal lines. Who is at risk for this infection? It's generally people who have underlying lung disease and/or a genetic predisposition. By and large, the major group in the United States tends to be patients who have bronchiectasis, which is a		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per 100,000 people are infected. This number increases with age, approximately 20 per 100,000 people in people older than 50 years of age and to 47 per 100,000 in those older than 70 years of age. This is a survey of the prevalence of the disease and in how many people is it present. In the Medicare population, as you can see, the increase is both in men and women.	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source. This is a map of the United States, and the darker areas represent areas where there are more cases of the disease. As you can see, there are more cases along coastal lines. Who is at risk for this infection? It's generally people who have underlying lung disease and/or a genetic predisposition. By and large, the major group in the United States tends to be patients who have bronchiectasis, which is a condition where there is damage and scarring of		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per 100,000 people are infected. This number increases with age, approximately 20 per 100,000 people in people older than 50 years of age and to 47 per 100,000 in those older than 70 years of age. This is a survey of the prevalence of the disease and in how many people is it present. In the Medicare population, as you can see, the	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source. This is a map of the United States, and the darker areas represent areas where there are more cases of the disease. As you can see, there are more cases along coastal lines. Who is at risk for this infection? It's generally people who have underlying lung disease and/or a genetic predisposition. By and large, the major group in the United States tends to be patients who have bronchiectasis, which is a		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per 100,000 people are infected. This number increases with age, approximately 20 per 100,000 people in people older than 50 years of age and to 47 per 100,000 in those older than 70 years of age. This is a survey of the prevalence of the disease and in how many people is it present. In the Medicare population, as you can see, the increase is both in men and women. Why are NTM lung infections increasing?	25
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	to hear some of the names repeated throughout this workshop. In the United States, mycobacterium avium complex, or referred to as MAC, accounts for most of the cases, approximately 70 to 80 percent with M. abscessus accounting for most of the remainder. The organisms are acquired by inhalation from the environment, and water is thought to be the main source. This is a map of the United States, and the darker areas represent areas where there are more cases of the disease. As you can see, there are more cases along coastal lines. Who is at risk for this infection? It's generally people who have underlying lung disease and/or a genetic predisposition. By and large, the major group in the United States tends to be patients who have bronchiectasis, which is a condition where there is damage and scarring of the airways. In that group polls a category of		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	what we consider an orphan disease, which means it generally affects less than 250,000 people in the United States. But there is a general consensus that the disease is increasing, both in the general population and in patients with cystic fibrosis. The estimates vary depending on where you are geographically, but approximately 8 per 100,000 people are infected. This number increases with age, approximately 20 per 100,000 people in people older than 50 years of age and to 47 per 100,000 in those older than 70 years of age. This is a survey of the prevalence of the disease and in how many people is it present. In the Medicare population, as you can see, the increase is both in men and women. Why are NTM lung infections increasing? There are several possible reasons. The first is	25

	26			28
1	individuals. As the population gets older, there	1	developing a new drug? There are many. The first	
2		2	F 8	
3		3		
4		4	,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
5		5	A patient who has bronchiectasis and is	
6	I'm going to switch gears to treatment.	6	5	
7		7	disease will have a different disease course than	
8	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	8	somebody who has cavitary disease or somebody with	
9	detail. But briefly, there are no FDA-approved	9	cystic fibrosis or infected with mycobacterium	
	drugs for NTM lung infections. Physicians in	10	abscessus.	
11	practice will use antibiotics that are approved to	11	The response to treatment varies. The	
	treat tuberculosis or other bacterial infections.	12	progression of the disease varies. The treatment	
13	In general, these antibiotics that are	13	response varies. A drug that works for one NTM	
14	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	14	species and one patient population does not	
15	durations and in different populations than those in which they were approved in. Sometimes the	15	necessarily work in another NTM species or another patient population. It may be difficult to	
17		16 17	extrapolate from one population to another or from	
18	In general, antibiotic combinations are	17	one organism to another.	
19	recommended and usually three or more drugs, which	10	Treatments are lengthy; therefore,	
20	may include an injectable drug. But the optimal	20	trials are lengthy. When trials are lengthy, this	
20	combination of drugs, the optimal doses, and the	20	poses problems with feasibility. Finally, the	
	optimal duration of both the injectable and the	22	endpoints for these trials have not been well-	
	opinial addition of ooth the injection and the			
	27			29
1	27 overall treatment regimen have not really being	1	defined, and we will hear more about that in the	29
2	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy	1 2		29
2	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative	1 2 3	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in	29
2	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months.		afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the	29
2 3 4 5	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median	3	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner	29
2 3 4 5 6	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required	3 4	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum	29
2 3 4 5 6 7	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median	3 4 5 6 7	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative.	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years	3 4 5 6 7 8	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months and 20 years. The cost per patient in a year was	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected populations are mainly patients with	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months and 20 years. The cost per patient in a year was approximately \$20,000, but it could go as high as	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected populations are mainly patients with bronchiectasis and patients with underlying lung	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months and 20 years. The cost per patient in a year was approximately \$20,000, but it could go as high as \$70,000. Patients who have M. abscessus were	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected populations are mainly patients with bronchiectasis and patients with underlying lung disease. We have no approved FDA therapies for	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months and 20 years. The cost per patient in a year was approximately \$20,000, but it could go as high as \$70,000. Patients who have M. abscessus were associated with higher treatment cost.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected populations are mainly patients with bronchiectasis and patients with underlying lung disease. We have no approved FDA therapies for this condition. The currently used treatments are	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months and 20 years. The cost per patient in a year was approximately \$20,000, but it could go as high as \$70,000. Patients who have M. abscessus were associated with higher treatment cost. The number of antibiotics used is rather	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected populations are mainly patients with bronchiectasis and patients with underlying lung disease. We have no approved FDA therapies for this condition. The currently used treatments are multiple drugs used off label for lengthy periods	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months and 20 years. The cost per patient in a year was approximately \$20,000, but it could go as high as \$70,000. Patients who have M. abscessus were associated with higher treatment cost. The number of antibiotics used is rather large for a long treatment of time, but the side	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected populations are mainly patients with bronchiectasis and patients with underlying lung disease. We have no approved FDA therapies for this condition. The currently used treatments are multiple drugs used off label for lengthy periods of time and are associated with significant side	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months and 20 years. The cost per patient in a year was approximately \$20,000, but it could go as high as \$70,000. Patients who have M. abscessus were associated with higher treatment cost. The number of antibiotics used is rather large for a long treatment of time, but the side effect profile is also significant. In the same	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected populations are mainly patients with bronchiectasis and patients with underlying lung disease. We have no approved FDA therapies for this condition. The currently used treatments are multiple drugs used off label for lengthy periods of time and are associated with significant side effects.	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months and 20 years. The cost per patient in a year was approximately \$20,000, but it could go as high as \$70,000. Patients who have M. abscessus were associated with higher treatment cost. The number of antibiotics used is rather large for a long treatment of time, but the side effect profile is also significant. In the same study, the adverse reactions were reported in 50	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected populations are mainly patients with bronchiectasis and patients with underlying lung disease. We have no approved FDA therapies for this condition. The currently used treatments are multiple drugs used off label for lengthy periods of time and are associated with significant side effects. We realize that there is a huge unmet	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months and 20 years. The cost per patient in a year was approximately \$20,000, but it could go as high as \$70,000. Patients who have M. abscessus were associated with higher treatment cost. The number of antibiotics used is rather large for a long treatment of time, but the side effect profile is also significant. In the same study, the adverse reactions were reported in 50 percent of patients for those receiving the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected populations are mainly patients with bronchiectasis and patients with underlying lung disease. We have no approved FDA therapies for this condition. The currently used treatments are multiple drugs used off label for lengthy periods of time and are associated with significant side effects. We realize that there is a huge unmet medical need, but having said that, we also have	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 7 8 9 9 10	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months and 20 years. The cost per patient in a year was approximately \$20,000, but it could go as high as \$70,000. Patients who have M. abscessus were associated with higher treatment cost. The number of antibiotics used is rather large for a long treatment of time, but the side effect profile is also significant. In the same study, the adverse reactions were reported in 50 percent of patients for those receiving the commonly used drugs and everybody who used the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected populations are mainly patients with bronchiectasis and patients with underlying lung disease. We have no approved FDA therapies for this condition. The currently used treatments are multiple drugs used off label for lengthy periods of time and are associated with significant side effects. We realize that there is a huge unmet medical need, but having said that, we also have many challenges to drug development that	29
2 3 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months and 20 years. The cost per patient in a year was approximately \$20,000, but it could go as high as \$70,000. Patients who have M. abscessus were associated with higher treatment cost. The number of antibiotics used is rather large for a long treatment of time, but the side effect profile is also significant. In the same study, the adverse reactions were reported in 50 percent of patients for those receiving the commonly used drugs and everybody who used the less commonly used drugs.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected populations are mainly patients with bronchiectasis and patients with underlying lung disease. We have no approved FDA therapies for this condition. The currently used treatments are multiple drugs used off label for lengthy periods of time and are associated with significant side effects. We realize that there is a huge unmet medical need, but having said that, we also have many challenges to drug development that hopefully, we will have a chance to discuss	29
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	overall treatment regimen have not really being rigorously evaluated. The treatment is lengthy with the goal of therapies achieving negative sputum cultures for 12 consecutive months. In a study from 2004 to 2005, the median number of antibiotics that a patient had required range was 5, with a range of 1 to 10. The median number of treatment days was approximately 8 years with a range that was anywhere between 3 months and 20 years. The cost per patient in a year was approximately \$20,000, but it could go as high as \$70,000. Patients who have M. abscessus were associated with higher treatment cost. The number of antibiotics used is rather large for a long treatment of time, but the side effect profile is also significant. In the same study, the adverse reactions were reported in 50 percent of patients for those receiving the commonly used drugs and everybody who used the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	afternoon as well. We will need to define assessments in those clinical trials that occur early in the course so we can get a drug to market sooner rather than waiting at least a year for the sputum to be consistently negative. In conclusion, NTM lung infections are increasing in the United States. The affected populations are mainly patients with bronchiectasis and patients with underlying lung disease. We have no approved FDA therapies for this condition. The currently used treatments are multiple drugs used off label for lengthy periods of time and are associated with significant side effects. We realize that there is a huge unmet medical need, but having said that, we also have many challenges to drug development that	29

Τ

	30			32
1	MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you to my FDA	1	First, we're going to hear from a panel	
2	colleagues for your presentations. What I'd like	2		
3	to do now is go over the discussion format. As I	3	please have our topic 1 panelists come on up and	
4	mentioned earlier, we have two topics that we're	4		
5	going to be diving into today.	5	The purpose of the panel discussion is	
6	Topic 1 is on the most significant	6	to really set a solid foundation for our greater	
7	symptoms of NTM lung infections and how they	7	discussion. Our panelists have worked so hard	
8	impact you in your daily life. What we're	8	over the last few weeks to put their thoughts	
9	listening for here is what are the symptoms that	9	down, and we really appreciate that you're all	
10	are most important to you, that matter most to	10	here to share them with us. I've had the honor of	
11	you, and how do they affect your ability to do	11	working with them for the last week and a half, so	
12	activities? Is there something that you can't do	12	I know they're going to do an excellent job as	
13	as fully as you would like or you can't do at all	13	will our topic 2 panelists.	
14	because of the symptoms that you experience?	14	Our panel reflects a range of	
15	We also want to hear how your symptoms	15	experiences with NTM lung infections, and they'll	
16	have evolved or changed over time. Tell us what	16	each have about five minutes to present their	
17	it's like on a good day, on an average day, and on	17	remarks. After our panel is done, we're going to	
18	your bad days. What do those symptoms look like?	18	then expand on the dialogue, broaden it, to hear	
19	How has your symptoms impacted your life, not just	19	from more of you, more patients and caregivers in	
20	physically but emotionally, socially? What are	20	the audience to provide your perspectives.	
21	all the different ways that your symptoms have	21	What we encourage you to do here is	
22	impacted you?	22	build on what you've heard from the panel. Share,	
	31			33
1	In topic 2, we're going to be listening	1	not only what's similar, but what's different for	33
1 2	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to	1 2	you and how do you experience your symptoms and	33
	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're	1 2 3	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you.	33
2	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to	1 2 3 4	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions	33
2 3 4 5	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or		you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask	33
2 3 4 5 6	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about	4	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're	33
2 3 4 5 6 7	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're	4 5 6 7	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen,	4 5 6 7 8	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment?	4 5 6 7 8 9	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment? We're also in topic 2 going to have a	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your name and just present your remarks.	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment? We're also in topic 2 going to have a scenario slide that we'll present to patients to	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your name and just present your remarks. Another way that we're going to be	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment? We're also in topic 2 going to have a scenario slide that we'll present to patients to hear your immediate thoughts on participating in a	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your name and just present your remarks. Another way that we're going to be learning from you is through this opportunity to	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment? We're also in topic 2 going to have a scenario slide that we'll present to patients to hear your immediate thoughts on participating in a clinical trial. We're going to put some	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your name and just present your remarks. Another way that we're going to be learning from you is through this opportunity to answer polling questions. I believe we've already	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment? We're also in topic 2 going to have a scenario slide that we'll present to patients to hear your immediate thoughts on participating in a clinical trial. We're going to put some information up and talk to you for a few minutes	4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your name and just present your remarks. Another way that we're going to be learning from you is through this opportunity to answer polling questions. I believe we've already passed out the clickers. Patient representatives,	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment? We're also in topic 2 going to have a scenario slide that we'll present to patients to hear your immediate thoughts on participating in a clinical trial. We're going to put some information up and talk to you for a few minutes about what are the first things that come to mind.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your name and just present your remarks. Another way that we're going to be learning from you is through this opportunity to answer polling questions. I believe we've already passed out the clickers. Patient representatives, you should have these clickers in front of you,	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment? We're also in topic 2 going to have a scenario slide that we'll present to patients to hear your immediate thoughts on participating in a clinical trial. We're going to put some information up and talk to you for a few minutes about what are the first things that come to mind. We are going to have a portion in our	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your name and just present your remarks. Another way that we're going to be learning from you is through this opportunity to answer polling questions. I believe we've already passed out the clickers. Patient representatives, you should have these clickers in front of you, these little white remote-looking things. This is	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment? We're also in topic 2 going to have a scenario slide that we'll present to patients to hear your immediate thoughts on participating in a clinical trial. We're going to put some information up and talk to you for a few minutes about what are the first things that come to mind. We are going to have a portion in our afternoon session in the scientific workshop	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your name and just present your remarks. Another way that we're going to be learning from you is through this opportunity to answer polling questions. I believe we've already passed out the clickers. Patient representatives, you should have these clickers in front of you, these little white remote-looking things. This is not a scientific survey. It's completely	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment? We're also in topic 2 going to have a scenario slide that we'll present to patients to hear your immediate thoughts on participating in a clinical trial. We're going to put some information up and talk to you for a few minutes about what are the first things that come to mind. We are going to have a portion in our afternoon session in the scientific workshop that's going to go on to greater detail on	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your name and just present your remarks. Another way that we're going to be learning from you is through this opportunity to answer polling questions. I believe we've already passed out the clickers. Patient representatives, you should have these clickers in front of you, these little white remote-looking things. This is not a scientific survey. It's completely voluntary.	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment? We're also in topic 2 going to have a scenario slide that we'll present to patients to hear your immediate thoughts on participating in a clinical trial. We're going to put some information up and talk to you for a few minutes about what are the first things that come to mind. We are going to have a portion in our afternoon session in the scientific workshop that's going to go on to greater detail on considerations of clinical trial designs and so	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your name and just present your remarks. Another way that we're going to be learning from you is through this opportunity to answer polling questions. I believe we've already passed out the clickers. Patient representatives, you should have these clickers in front of you, these little white remote-looking things. This is not a scientific survey. It's completely voluntary. It's completely voluntary for patients	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment? We're also in topic 2 going to have a scenario slide that we'll present to patients to hear your immediate thoughts on participating in a clinical trial. We're going to put some information up and talk to you for a few minutes about what are the first things that come to mind. We are going to have a portion in our afternoon session in the scientific workshop that's going to go on to greater detail on considerations of clinical trial designs and so forth, but we want to first hear some thoughts	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your name and just present your remarks. Another way that we're going to be learning from you is through this opportunity to answer polling questions. I believe we've already passed out the clickers. Patient representatives, you should have these clickers in front of you, these little white remote-looking things. This is not a scientific survey. It's completely voluntary. It's completely voluntary for patients and patient representatives. It's another way for	33
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	In topic 2, we're going to be listening to patient perspectives on their approaches to treating NTM lung infections. Here, what we're listening for is what are you currently doing to treat the NTM lung infection; how well is it or is it working; or if not, what's not working about it? What are the downsides that you're experiencing because of your treatment regimen, and what would you look for in an ideal treatment? We're also in topic 2 going to have a scenario slide that we'll present to patients to hear your immediate thoughts on participating in a clinical trial. We're going to put some information up and talk to you for a few minutes about what are the first things that come to mind. We are going to have a portion in our afternoon session in the scientific workshop that's going to go on to greater detail on considerations of clinical trial designs and so	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	you and how do you experience your symptoms and how they impact you. Periodically, we'll ask some questions along the way. I'll look to my FDA panel to ask some questions along the way. If you're comfortable to do so, you can raise your hand, and we'll have some microphone runners around the room. They'll come to you, and you can state your name and just present your remarks. Another way that we're going to be learning from you is through this opportunity to answer polling questions. I believe we've already passed out the clickers. Patient representatives, you should have these clickers in front of you, these little white remote-looking things. This is not a scientific survey. It's completely voluntary. It's completely voluntary for patients and patient representatives. It's another way for us at the FDA to hear about the perspectives in	33

	34			36
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	do some questions in just a little bit, and you can use your clickers to respond to those questions. For those of you on the Web, you can also participate in these polling questions by answering them through the webcast. For those of you on the Web we have about I believe 70 or so people on the Web so we have a very active Web session going right now. We can't see you, Web participants, but you're a very, very important part of this meeting. We encourage you to continue providing your thoughts through the webcast. Periodically, I'll check in with my colleagues to provide a summary of what we're hearing on the Web. We also, towards the end of each topic discussion, will go to the phones, and we'll hear some of the people joining us on the webcast provide their thoughts over the phone. Last but not the least, a very, very important part of our discussion, another way that we would like to hear from you, is through this	2 3 4	been collaborating with us to provide outreach for this meeting and help with getting so many of you here, so thank you for that. We do have some discussion ground rules	
	35			37
8	 website here, and you'll also find it on the slides once they're posted on the Web. But this docket will be open for two months after this meeting, so until December 15th. It's really a great way to continue the dialogue. I encourage all of you to you know, if there's something that you didn't get to share here or if there's something else that comes to mind, please 	8	So whatever else comes to mind that's outside the scope of topic 1 or topic 2, we ask that you share those during the open public comment period, which we took registration for. There's a signup sheet out on the registration desk, and we'll take registration up through lunch break. We'll see how many people sign up, and then we'll see how much time each speaker will have. Again, I'm going to put another plug-in for the public docket, another place to continue submitting your remarks that you didn't get to say today. The views expressed today are personal opinions, and on that note, respect for one another is paramount. Finally, let us know how the meeting went for you today. We're going to be passing out evaluation forms probably during break time. They're very important to us, so please fill them out and let us know what worked and didn't work. All right. First, what we would like to do is do some polling questions. You should all	

	38		4(
 have a clicker, patients and patient representatives. Those of you on the panel, you have it too. Okay. So let's do our first one to practice. Where do you live? Press A for within the DC Metro Area or B for outside of the DC Metro Area. (Polling audience.) MR. THOMPSON: Yes, it looks like it's bugged, so maybe just do a show of hands or something for now. MS. GIAMBONE: Oh, okay. Okay. It looks like we're having a little bit of technical difficulty. MR. THOMPSON: We're good now. MS. VAIDYA: No, we're good. The computer was just frozen. MS. GIAMBONE: Oh, we're good. We're good. Okay. If you see this and this between us over here, you'll know what's going on. Okay, so it looks like it's working. Let's see the results. MS. VAIDYA: It's a little slow 	2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 10 11 11 12 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	 (Polling audience.) Okay. It looks like just about half of you in the room are within that 61 to 74 age group. But it looks like we have a very nice distribution of folks between 18 to 75 or greater. Okay. Again, for patients or caregivers answering on behalf of a patient, are you male of female? (Polling audience.) 	
	39		41
1MS. GIAMBONE: Oh, it's a little slow.2Just like traffic today because of that water main3break; it's a little slow.4MS. VAIDYA: Why don't we go to the Web5first? Sorry.6MS. GIAMBONE: Okay.7MR. THOMPSON: So on the Web, we have8about 91 percent outside of DC and 9 percent from9inside the DC Metro area.10MS. GIAMBONE: I think we can do a show11of hands, right? Oh, there it is. So it looks12like most of you actually the majority of you13came from outside the DC Metro area, so thank you14for being here. For all of our local neighbors,15thank you also for being here.16Let's go on to the next question. Have17you ever been diagnosed as having an NTM lung18infection? Press A for yes or B for no.19(Polling audience.)20Okay. It looks like over two-thirds of you in the21room said yes, so we are going to hear some really22great perspectives from you all today. Thank you.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	 2 NTM diagnosis: A, less than one year ago; B, 1 to 2 years ago; C, 2 to 5 years ago; D, more than 5 4 years ago; or E, I'm not sure? (Polling audience.) 5 Okay. It looks like about half of you in the room 7 have been diagnosed for more than five years. But 8 again, it looks like we have several of you that a are within this range of newly diagnosed to about 2 to 5 years ago. All right. What is your underlying lung 2 condition? A, cystic fibrosis; B, bronchiectasis 3 and I apologize if I mispronounce anything C, COPD or emphysema; D, her lung disease; E, a 5 condition that's not mentioned here; or F, I don't 5 know? (Polling audience. Okay. So almost over 70 percent of you voted for B, followed by let's see and it seems that we do have some other we have a little bit 	

	42			44
1	can also maybe mention what that underlying lung	1	different doctors throughout New Jersey,	
2	condition is if you identify that you had another	2	eventually went to National Jewish, and then I	
3	lung disease or a condition not mentioned here.	3	traveled throughout the Tri-State area looking for	
4	Okay. Then can I just see what we heard	4	answers because I wasn't going to give up; I	
5	on Web?	5	wanted a cure. I did not want to deal with this.	
6	MR. THOMPSON: The Web results are	6	I was too young, had too many things to	
7	pretty much the same as it was in the room. Panel	7	do, and I had a young daughter. So I kept on	
8	1 - Comments on Topic 1	8	looking, and eventually I found a support group,	
9	MS. GIAMBONE: Okay, great. All right.	9	and history has gone on.	
10	So on that note, I would like to get started with	10	It is an invisible disorder. I look	
11	our panelists for topic 1. You'll just press the	11	healthy. And all of us in the group, when we have	
12	red button on your microphone when it's your turn	12	our support groups, people say to us, "Oh, you	
13	to speak, and when you're done, you just press it	13	look good." And we're like ready to (laughter)	
	to turn it off again. We're going to start with	14	shoot them because they don't know how we feel.	
15 16	Katie.	15	People complain if they have a cold, and	
	MS. KEATING: Good morning, everyone. I	16	it wears them down for two or three days, but just	
17 18	thank you from the bottom of my heart for paying attention to NTM. This has been a dream of mine	17 18	imagine having a life that you feel like you're sick half the time. I also compare it to like the	
10	for the past 14 years. I was 39 years old when I	10	manic depressive lung disease. You feel good a	
20	started not feeling well, and I've been dealing	20	few days, and then, all of a sudden you are wiped.	
20	with this for a long time.		It's very hard to live this type of life because	
22	I am speaking on behalf of a lot of		you're on an emotional rollercoaster. So again,	
	r un speaking on benañ or a fot or		you're on an emotional fonereousier. So again,	
	43			45
1	43 patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on	1	I'm really, really happy to be here.	45
		1 2	I'm really, really happy to be here. I know we have limited time, so I'll	45
	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on			45
2	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us	2	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience	45
2 3	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our	2 3	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience	45
2 3 4	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over	2 3 4 5	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I	45
2 3 4 5	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away	2 3 4 5	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do.	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that something is going to happen. I am a nurse and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do. I prioritize, of course, on activities	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that something is going to happen. I am a nurse and long-term care administrator by background, and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do. I prioritize, of course, on activities of daily living, what I must do, and then add on	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that something is going to happen. I am a nurse and long-term care administrator by background, and when I was diagnosed, I researched online, and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do. I prioritize, of course, on activities of daily living, what I must do, and then add on other. There are some days I could function more	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that something is going to happen. I am a nurse and long-term care administrator by background, and when I was diagnosed, I researched online, and there were very few articles. Very few. I even	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do. I prioritize, of course, on activities of daily living, what I must do, and then add on other. There are some days I could function more than others, and on those days, I get a lot more	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that something is going to happen. I am a nurse and long-term care administrator by background, and when I was diagnosed, I researched online, and there were very few articles. Very few. I even went to New York City library and MEDLINE and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do. I prioritize, of course, on activities of daily living, what I must do, and then add on other. There are some days I could function more than others, and on those days, I get a lot more done because I know that it has this up and down	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that something is going to happen. I am a nurse and long-term care administrator by background, and when I was diagnosed, I researched online, and there were very few articles. Very few. I even went to New York City library and MEDLINE and tried to get everything I possibly could, and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do. I prioritize, of course, on activities of daily living, what I must do, and then add on other. There are some days I could function more than others, and on those days, I get a lot more done because I know that it has this up and down curve.	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that something is going to happen. I am a nurse and long-term care administrator by background, and when I was diagnosed, I researched online, and there were very few articles. Very few. I even went to New York City library and MEDLINE and tried to get everything I possibly could, and there was hardly anything there.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do. I prioritize, of course, on activities of daily living, what I must do, and then add on other. There are some days I could function more than others, and on those days, I get a lot more done because I know that it has this up and down curve. My stamina is just not what I was. I	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that something is going to happen. I am a nurse and long-term care administrator by background, and when I was diagnosed, I researched online, and there were very few articles. Very few. I even went to New York City library and MEDLINE and tried to get everything I possibly could, and there was hardly anything there. NIH had been studying NTM for 37 years.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do. I prioritize, of course, on activities of daily living, what I must do, and then add on other. There are some days I could function more than others, and on those days, I get a lot more done because I know that it has this up and down curve. My stamina is just not what I was. I used to run 7 or 8 miles. When I first was sick	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that something is going to happen. I am a nurse and long-term care administrator by background, and when I was diagnosed, I researched online, and there were very few articles. Very few. I even went to New York City library and MEDLINE and tried to get everything I possibly could, and there was hardly anything there. NIH had been studying NTM for 37 years. Mycobacteria was first identified over a hundred	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do. I prioritize, of course, on activities of daily living, what I must do, and then add on other. There are some days I could function more than others, and on those days, I get a lot more done because I know that it has this up and down curve. My stamina is just not what I was. I used to run 7 or 8 miles. When I first was sick with my first NTM infection, I had to take a taxi	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that something is going to happen. I am a nurse and long-term care administrator by background, and when I was diagnosed, I researched online, and there were very few articles. Very few. I even went to New York City library and MEDLINE and tried to get everything I possibly could, and there was hardly anything there. NIH had been studying NTM for 37 years. Mycobacteria was first identified over a hundred years ago. But I felt so alone as a nurse, and I	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do. I prioritize, of course, on activities of daily living, what I must do, and then add on other. There are some days I could function more than others, and on those days, I get a lot more done because I know that it has this up and down curve. My stamina is just not what I was. I used to run 7 or 8 miles. When I first was sick with my first NTM infection, I had to take a taxi cab in New York one city block. My sister looked	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that something is going to happen. I am a nurse and long-term care administrator by background, and when I was diagnosed, I researched online, and there were very few articles. Very few. I even went to New York City library and MEDLINE and tried to get everything I possibly could, and there was hardly anything there. NIH had been studying NTM for 37 years. Mycobacteria was first identified over a hundred years ago. But I felt so alone as a nurse, and I had nowhere to turn to; it took me a period of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do. I prioritize, of course, on activities of daily living, what I must do, and then add on other. There are some days I could function more than others, and on those days, I get a lot more done because I know that it has this up and down curve. My stamina is just not what I was. I used to run 7 or 8 miles. When I first was sick with my first NTM infection, I had to take a taxi cab in New York one city block. My sister looked at me like, are you crazy spending money on a cab	45
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	patients who, unfortunately, cannot be here, or on the webinar, or just are too sick to join us today, and also many other friends who were in our original New York City Area support group who have passed away, and others who have passed away throughout the country who we had befriended over the years. The support we have given each other was enormous. I am just really I have hope now that something is going to happen. I am a nurse and long-term care administrator by background, and when I was diagnosed, I researched online, and there were very few articles. Very few. I even went to New York City library and MEDLINE and tried to get everything I possibly could, and there was hardly anything there. NIH had been studying NTM for 37 years. Mycobacteria was first identified over a hundred years ago. But I felt so alone as a nurse, and I	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	I know we have limited time, so I'll continue. The three symptoms that I experience that have the most impact on my life are fatigue and stamina. My day is based on personal energy. I plan out what I am going to do based on how I feel. When the weather changes, it greatly impacts my energy, humidity, the rain, et cetera; it really impacts what I'm able to do. I prioritize, of course, on activities of daily living, what I must do, and then add on other. There are some days I could function more than others, and on those days, I get a lot more done because I know that it has this up and down curve. My stamina is just not what I was. I used to run 7 or 8 miles. When I first was sick with my first NTM infection, I had to take a taxi cab in New York one city block. My sister looked	45

	46			48
1	don't have, unless you're losing weight, the	1	take the risk of getting sick.	
2	apparent look that other diseases have.	2	Many of us feel like we should live in a	
2	The lack of stamina has affected my	3	bubble, but then we won't live a quality life.	
	-			
	ability to work full time. I was at the height of	4	Sometimes we push, and I do go out to places that	
	my career, in charge of quality assurance for the	5	I'm not and then I end up sick. Everybody says	
	state. I could've really done really well in my	6	to me, "What the heck did you do that for?" But	
	career, but had to give that up due to this. When	7	after a while, with every kind of illness, it's	
	you can't plan that you can commit to projects,	8	easy to get noncompliant. It takes a toll on you	
	you are not going to really be productive. I do	9	over time.	
	some per diem work, but there is not you're	10	The third symptom is coughing,	
11	unable to work full time.	11	constantly coughing up into a tissue. Years ago,	
12	I envy people who can get up in the	12	when I first had this condition, I'd walk to the	
13	morning, take a shower. Since this is based in	13	restroom, but over time, it's gotten worse and you	
14	water, we don't take showers. We have to watch	14	just can't help it. I'm not going to walk to the	
15	the water we drink. We only drink certain bottled	15	restroom; you just cough up because the	
16	water. We can't have water in restaurants. Every	16	bronchiectasis has gotten worse. You do cough up	
17	day, I have to be cognizant of what I can do to	17	in tissues, and it's repulsive to some. But I'm	
18	avoid an infection.	18	just like blinded now because overtime, it just	
19	Not being able to work, of course, takes	19	has increased.	
20	a toll on your life. It leads to social	20	Question number 2, specific activities	
21	isolation. We have a support group, which helps	21	that are important to you that I can't do, I used	
22	us, but it really affects every aspect of your	22	to run. I can't run; I walk. I watch every	
	47			49
1		1	water. We can't do planting. We can't wear	49
	life when you're not able to work full time. And		water. We can't do planting. We can't wear	49
2	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which	1 2 3	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no	49
2 3	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met.	2 3	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with	49
2 3 4	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen	2 3 4	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the	49
2 3 4 5	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know,	2 3 4 5	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people	49
2 3 4 5 6	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't	2 3 4 5 6	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no	49
2 3 4 5 6 7	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And	2 3 4 5 6 7	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits.	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being studied for 37 years, I thought never in my	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that bother you. We don't go to crowded places, movies	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being studied for 37 years, I thought never in my lifetime, since it was so long, that something	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that bother you. We don't go to crowded places, movies in fear of getting a respiratory infection. I	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being studied for 37 years, I thought never in my lifetime, since it was so long, that something would happen. But now, there is hope.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that bother you. We don't go to crowded places, movies in fear of getting a respiratory infection. I travel less frequently.	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being studied for 37 years, I thought never in my lifetime, since it was so long, that something would happen. But now, there is hope. Being a patient, daily, we do airway	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that bother you. We don't go to crowded places, movies in fear of getting a respiratory infection. I travel less frequently. Again, I was a nurse, but I won't go	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being studied for 37 years, I thought never in my lifetime, since it was so long, that something would happen. But now, there is hope. Being a patient, daily, we do airway clearance. We do nasal washes, nebulizers as	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that bother you. We don't go to crowded places, movies in fear of getting a respiratory infection. I travel less frequently. Again, I was a nurse, but I won't go into a hospital, or a nursing home, or other	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being studied for 37 years, I thought never in my lifetime, since it was so long, that something would happen. But now, there is hope. Being a patient, daily, we do airway clearance. We do nasal washes, nebulizers as needed; we go to the lab; we watch our diet. We	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that bother you. We don't go to crowded places, movies in fear of getting a respiratory infection. I travel less frequently. Again, I was a nurse, but I won't go into a hospital, or a nursing home, or other healthcare facility because I'm fearful of getting	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being studied for 37 years, I thought never in my lifetime, since it was so long, that something would happen. But now, there is hope. Being a patient, daily, we do airway clearance. We do nasal washes, nebulizers as needed; we go to the lab; we watch our diet. We are constantly in and out of remission.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that bother you. We don't go to crowded places, movies in fear of getting a respiratory infection. I travel less frequently. Again, I was a nurse, but I won't go into a hospital, or a nursing home, or other healthcare facility because I'm fearful of getting sick. I get sick like that, and it doesn't last	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being studied for 37 years, I thought never in my lifetime, since it was so long, that something would happen. But now, there is hope. Being a patient, daily, we do airway clearance. We do nasal washes, nebulizers as needed; we go to the lab; we watch our diet. We are constantly in and out of remission. February and in August are my two	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that bother you. We don't go to crowded places, movies in fear of getting a respiratory infection. I travel less frequently. Again, I was a nurse, but I won't go into a hospital, or a nursing home, or other healthcare facility because I'm fearful of getting sick. I get sick like that, and it doesn't last for two days; it goes often to a pneumonia.	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being studied for 37 years, I thought never in my lifetime, since it was so long, that something would happen. But now, there is hope. Being a patient, daily, we do airway clearance. We do nasal washes, nebulizers as needed; we go to the lab; we watch our diet. We are constantly in and out of remission. February and in August are my two critical months because February, flu season, I	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that bother you. We don't go to crowded places, movies in fear of getting a respiratory infection. I travel less frequently. Again, I was a nurse, but I won't go into a hospital, or a nursing home, or other healthcare facility because I'm fearful of getting sick. I get sick like that, and it doesn't last for two days; it goes often to a pneumonia. Examples of severe fatigue, it just	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being studied for 37 years, I thought never in my lifetime, since it was so long, that something would happen. But now, there is hope. Being a patient, daily, we do airway clearance. We do nasal washes, nebulizers as needed; we go to the lab; we watch our diet. We are constantly in and out of remission. February and in August are my two critical months because February, flu season, I often get pneumonia; and in August, with the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that bother you. We don't go to crowded places, movies in fear of getting a respiratory infection. I travel less frequently. Again, I was a nurse, but I won't go into a hospital, or a nursing home, or other healthcare facility because I'm fearful of getting sick. I get sick like that, and it doesn't last for two days; it goes often to a pneumonia. Examples of severe fatigue, it just comes upon you at times. I've been in the grocery	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being studied for 37 years, I thought never in my lifetime, since it was so long, that something would happen. But now, there is hope. Being a patient, daily, we do airway clearance. We do nasal washes, nebulizers as needed; we go to the lab; we watch our diet. We are constantly in and out of remission. February and in August are my two critical months because February, flu season, I often get pneumonia; and in August, with the humidity. August, I don't go out. Most people go	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that bother you. We don't go to crowded places, movies in fear of getting a respiratory infection. I travel less frequently. Again, I was a nurse, but I won't go into a hospital, or a nursing home, or other healthcare facility because I'm fearful of getting sick. I get sick like that, and it doesn't last for two days; it goes often to a pneumonia. Examples of severe fatigue, it just comes upon you at times. I've been in the grocery store with the shopping cart, but I didn't have	49
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	life when you're not able to work full time. And I was 39, so I had financial goals, which unfortunately cannot be met. Nobody thinks things are going to happen to them. We're like the 21-year-old, you know, guy; nothing is going to happen to us. I didn't think at 39, my life would change overnight. And being at this meeting, I have hope that in my lifetime because when I found out it was being studied for 37 years, I thought never in my lifetime, since it was so long, that something would happen. But now, there is hope. Being a patient, daily, we do airway clearance. We do nasal washes, nebulizers as needed; we go to the lab; we watch our diet. We are constantly in and out of remission. February and in August are my two critical months because February, flu season, I often get pneumonia; and in August, with the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	perfumes, terrified of mold, no hot tubs, no indoor pools. I had to move to a home with hardwood floors, no rugs. Radiator heat is the best because forced air is really bad for people with lung problems. No humidifiers, no fireplaces, no barbecue pits. I had to leave church recently because the incense, all these respiratory irritants that bother you. We don't go to crowded places, movies in fear of getting a respiratory infection. I travel less frequently. Again, I was a nurse, but I won't go into a hospital, or a nursing home, or other healthcare facility because I'm fearful of getting sick. I get sick like that, and it doesn't last for two days; it goes often to a pneumonia. Examples of severe fatigue, it just comes upon you at times. I've been in the grocery	49

	50			52
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	the new normal, but it has gotten worse, and the duration for recovering is a lot longer. What makes your symptoms better? Doing everything, all the suggestions that they have on the website to prevent infections makes it better. But at times, after 14 years, you get tired of getting up every morning and doing chest airway clearance. Every patient has a patient burnout after a while. What worries me most about the condition? When I first researched, there was no new antibiotics on the market. All the money was going into all the psychotropics and all the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	 it's a lot like coming home for me. You know, there's a commercial on TV I don't watch a lot of TV, but I see this commercial from time-to-time. A woman is walking through the woods, and she begins something like, "I'm only in my 60s," nice long life ahead, big plans. When I see that commercial, it kind of irks me a little bit because I thought, well, 	
	51			53
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 	happy because years ago, I was worried that I was going to have the infection and there was nothing going to be available. Other worries are MS. GIAMBONE: Any final remarks, Katie? MS. KEATING: Excuse me? MS. GIAMBONE: Any final remarks? MS. KEATING: I'm just really, really happy that we are here and that I hope that we can just go forward getting the antibiotics and the research that we really need to improve the quality of life for all of those out there. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Katie. Thank you so much. Next, we have Barbara. MS. HUDSON: Good morning. I echo Kathleen's comments about just the gratefulness for everybody that's here, especially those of you at FDA. Being here for me, although I live in Indiana now, it's a lot like coming home. I spent my whole working career with the Department of Health in Human Services, specifically with the Office of General Counsel advising the public	 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 	coughing since I came from eye surgery. I met with lots of specialists, pulmonologists, ENT, allergists, internal med, a lot of famous docs even here in the Washington, DC area. Nobody could figure out why I was coughing. Finally, I have a wonderful physician here in Bethesda, and he said, "Barb, let's go to National Jewish." So that was really key. In 2004, I went to National Jewish. They performed a whole lot of tests, and they diagnosed me with NTM, along with several other diseases: bronchiectasis; I'm alpha-1 deficient. So we at least knew what we were dealing with. Physically, I'd say I'm just tired. Last night, I was at the meet and greet, and I was telling the woman and gentleman I was talking with, "Hey, I'm going to faint here in a minute." I had to sit down. I was just so tired, and that's so unusual for me. I saw both my parents active in their 70s and 80s. Before I got NTM, I was very active.	

	I alletti-I ocused Diug Developi		0	
	54			56
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	having this much energy, I feel like I've got this much energy, and I'm careful how I allocate it. I joined exercise classes at the Y. I thought, well, kind of a new city, a good way to know people. I dropped two of those classes just because I couldn't keep up, and those classes were	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	I guess I have some fear of the future. I'm single. I thought, well, gee, I could take good care of myself. I'm physically active. But now, I don't know. I've declined a lot in the last couple of years. What's the next couple of years going to be like? The next panel will talk a little bit more about treatment. I began treatment in August, late August, and three weeks later, I was so sick. In fact, last week, I was in bed three days, just shaking and thinking, well, am I going to be able to be here or not? So I came off the drugs, but I don't know what the future holds for me who can't take the three-drug cocktail. What are you going to	
	for seniors. There are people in those classes in their 70s and 80s, and I thought, "Good grief."	21 22	look two years from now or four years from now? I guess my goal is to push myself as	
22	then 70s and 80s, and 1 thought, 600d grief.	22	I guess my goar is to push mysen as	
	55			57
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	You know, I've always been kind of the leader in the exercise, and now, I can't keep up with people who are much older than I am. I still exercise a lot. I go to the Y on a daily basis, but it's more individualized. In fact, I'm in a class for cardiac rehab, but I'm getting the exercise, whatever it takes. My big plans for the 60s have changed. I'm 67 now. I've had NTM for at least two years. But it's affecting not just my physical life. I'm certainly fatigued. I'm certainly coughing. I have a lot of shortness of breath, but it's affecting social life, which I don't like either. I'm often embarrassed because I've got to excuse myself and go cough up my lungs for an hour. Or I'm going out to lunch with a friend, and	2 3 4 5 6 7	the future. As with Kathleen, I remain hopeful that together, we can work together to find some	57
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	You know, I've always been kind of the leader in the exercise, and now, I can't keep up with people who are much older than I am. I still exercise a lot. I go to the Y on a daily basis, but it's more individualized. In fact, I'm in a class for cardiac rehab, but I'm getting the exercise, whatever it takes. My big plans for the 60s have changed. I'm 67 now. I've had NTM for at least two years. But it's affecting not just my physical life. I'm certainly fatigued. I'm certainly coughing. I have a lot of shortness of breath, but it's affecting social life, which I don't like either. I'm often embarrassed because I've got to excuse myself and go cough up my lungs for an hour. Or I'm going out to lunch with a friend, and I have to call and say, "You know, I've got to cough up for another 45 minutes or so, and then we'll have lunch." Recently, I was trying to clear my lungs. I was, I guess, sitting on the front stoop	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	the fatigue, the shortness of breath, the coughing, but to remain positive as I go through the future. As with Kathleen, I remain hopeful that together, we can work together to find some answers, maybe not the final answer but at least the next step forward. How do we get this before the people even in the department, how do we get it before the Commissioner of FDA? How do we get this issue before the secretary of HHS? Those are the things, and I look forward to any questions you have later. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Barbara. Philip? MR. LEITMAN: I'm delighted to be here. Those of you who have met me before know that I usually have some notes, and then usually, I listen to what people have to say and go in a	57

	58			60
1	she cannot speak for the illness that she battled	1	number of exacerbations because everybody with	
2	from the time she was in her 40s. I'm not going	2	this disease has an exacerbation.	
3	to into defining what NTM is or any of that	3	We need to have treatments that will be	
4	because that's been done.	4	less toxic and more effective. And I'm thrilled	
5	What I'd like to talk about is what it	5	because you all are listening. So many patients	
6	does. Frankly, you can't separate symptoms and	6	are here whereas years ago, we would've come to an	
7	impacts on daily life of the disease from the	7	empty room. So many doctors are looking at it,	
8	treatment because they really do go hand in hand.	8	and industry is here. They were here with us last	
9	Both affect the ability to live and the quality of	9	night; they're here now.	
10	life.	10	While we heard earlier that the	
11	In Fern's case, she was on multiple	11	treatments are off label, one of the things needed	
12	drugs for 18 years. She had and this is not a	12	is to really have some trials to understand the	
13	misquote over 26,000 IV infusions during the	13	existing treatments that are used off label, what	
14	period of her treatment. They were difficult to	14	do they really do? What's the role of the new	
15	tolerate. I'm delighted so many patients are	15	drugs because we know that they're needed, but we	
16	here, doctors, scientists, and FDA.	16	need to better understand the current treatments	
17	In her case, we knew that the treatments	17	and what that means.	
18	extended her life. From the time she was	18	There is a history of drug resistance	
19	diagnosed until the very last day, there was this	19	that's acquired over time. We now know from more	
	smile on her face and optimism, but it did have an	20	sophisticated testing over the last few years that	
	impact. What we're hearing from Katie, Barbara,	21	if you have a certain gene, certain strains,	
22	what I'm sure you're going to say, Marilynn and	22	they're going to be more inherently resistant.	
	59			61
1	59 others, is fatigue, the inability to be	1	But with the newer technology, those	61
1 2		1 2	But with the newer technology, those treatments can be refined. But we know this is	61
1 2 3	others, is fatigue, the inability to be	1 2 3		61
	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out	1 2 3 4	treatments can be refined. But we know this is	61
3	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life.	1 2 3 4 5	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because	61
3 4	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss	3 4	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact.	61
3 4	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips.	3 4 5	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients,	61
3 4 5 6	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to	3 4 5 6 7 8	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do	3 4 5 6 7 8	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do that. Part of that was from the disease, the long	3 4 5 6 7 8	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life and try to improve quality. Those are individual	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do that. Part of that was from the disease, the long term inflammation. Part of it was from the drugs.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life and try to improve quality. Those are individual decisions made with their physicians.	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do that. Part of that was from the disease, the long term inflammation. Part of it was from the drugs. We know that.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life and try to improve quality. Those are individual decisions made with their physicians. I will tell you from a personal point of	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do that. Part of that was from the disease, the long term inflammation. Part of it was from the drugs. We know that. So while treatments help, they extend	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life and try to improve quality. Those are individual decisions made with their physicians. I will tell you from a personal point of view, in 2009, with the help of a physician, a	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do that. Part of that was from the disease, the long term inflammation. Part of it was from the drugs. We know that. So while treatments help, they extend life, at times, improve life, those treatments are	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life and try to improve quality. Those are individual decisions made with their physicians. I will tell you from a personal point of view, in 2009, with the help of a physician, a drug company, and approvals, Fern was given a drug	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do that. Part of that was from the disease, the long term inflammation. Part of it was from the drugs. We know that. So while treatments help, they extend life, at times, improve life, those treatments are not a cure. In fact, I would challenge anybody to	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life and try to improve quality. Those are individual decisions made with their physicians. I will tell you from a personal point of view, in 2009, with the help of a physician, a drug company, and approvals, Fern was given a drug on a compassionate use basis before it got on the	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do that. Part of that was from the disease, the long term inflammation. Part of it was from the drugs. We know that. So while treatments help, they extend life, at times, improve life, those treatments are not a cure. In fact, I would challenge anybody to define a cure for NTM because we really don't know	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life and try to improve quality. Those are individual decisions made with their physicians. I will tell you from a personal point of view, in 2009, with the help of a physician, a drug company, and approvals, Fern was given a drug on a compassionate use basis before it got on the market.	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do that. Part of that was from the disease, the long term inflammation. Part of it was from the drugs. We know that. So while treatments help, they extend life, at times, improve life, those treatments are not a cure. In fact, I would challenge anybody to define a cure for NTM because we really don't know what a cure means because even if you're culture	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life and try to improve quality. Those are individual decisions made with their physicians. I will tell you from a personal point of view, in 2009, with the help of a physician, a drug company, and approvals, Fern was given a drug on a compassionate use basis before it got on the market. It extended her life for five years.	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do that. Part of that was from the disease, the long term inflammation. Part of it was from the drugs. We know that. So while treatments help, they extend life, at times, improve life, those treatments are not a cure. In fact, I would challenge anybody to define a cure for NTM because we really don't know what a cure means because even if you're culture negative, it comes back.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life and try to improve quality. Those are individual decisions made with their physicians. I will tell you from a personal point of view, in 2009, with the help of a physician, a drug company, and approvals, Fern was given a drug on a compassionate use basis before it got on the market. It extended her life for five years. She saw our grandchildren grow. Everybody in this	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do that. Part of that was from the disease, the long term inflammation. Part of it was from the drugs. We know that. So while treatments help, they extend life, at times, improve life, those treatments are not a cure. In fact, I would challenge anybody to define a cure for NTM because we really don't know what a cure means because even if you're culture negative, it comes back. So we need to start by defining what are	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life and try to improve quality. Those are individual decisions made with their physicians. I will tell you from a personal point of view, in 2009, with the help of a physician, a drug company, and approvals, Fern was given a drug on a compassionate use basis before it got on the market. It extended her life for five years. She saw our grandchildren grow. Everybody in this room who has the disease, every family member	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do that. Part of that was from the disease, the long term inflammation. Part of it was from the drugs. We know that. So while treatments help, they extend life, at times, improve life, those treatments are not a cure. In fact, I would challenge anybody to define a cure for NTM because we really don't know what a cure means because even if you're culture negative, it comes back. So we need to start by defining what are the goals. In my mind, the goals are to extend	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life and try to improve quality. Those are individual decisions made with their physicians. I will tell you from a personal point of view, in 2009, with the help of a physician, a drug company, and approvals, Fern was given a drug on a compassionate use basis before it got on the market. It extended her life for five years. She saw our grandchildren grow. Everybody in this room who has the disease, every family member wants that same opportunity. That's why we're	61
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	others, is fatigue, the inability to be spontaneous, get up, take a quick shower, go out and live your life. Your life changes because your life is planned around the treatments and the impacts of the disease. From the treatments, Fern had loss of hearing, not complete, but she could read lips. Her eyesight was affected. She was still able to drive until she didn't have enough energy to do that. Part of that was from the disease, the long term inflammation. Part of it was from the drugs. We know that. So while treatments help, they extend life, at times, improve life, those treatments are not a cure. In fact, I would challenge anybody to define a cure for NTM because we really don't know what a cure means because even if you're culture negative, it comes back. So we need to start by defining what are	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	treatments can be refined. But we know this is very different than typical drug approval because many patients are on treatment for a very, very long time, many months to many years, and that has a different impact. I think that many of the patients, including my wife, took the approach that there were some calculated risks in order to extend life and try to improve quality. Those are individual decisions made with their physicians. I will tell you from a personal point of view, in 2009, with the help of a physician, a drug company, and approvals, Fern was given a drug on a compassionate use basis before it got on the market. It extended her life for five years. She saw our grandchildren grow. Everybody in this room who has the disease, every family member	61

	62			64
17 18 19 20 21	I echo what all the patients are saying, and thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Philip. Now, we have Marilynn. MS. LUNDY: Well, I'm thankful to be here, and I'm fortunate to be here. I think I can come from a little bit of a different viewpoint than the people that have spoken. So I'm not going to repeat a lot of the symptoms that caused me to be diagnosed, finally after five years, took me to be diagnosed. I began to feel tired and so forth. This was about 15 years ago. I probably would've contributed a lot of the symptoms that we have to maybe aging, because at one time or another, I had every one of those symptoms that was up there on the board this morning, except I never lost much weight. But the one symptom for me that actually got me through those five years to finally get a diagnosis was every morning, getting up and	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	I mean it feels as though we don't even know why suddenly those days happen. Unfortunately, a lot of times, it's on the weekend. That's the first thing for me as a patient that went, because I worked full time through all the medication, had to work. I live alone. I've never been married, don't have I'm not independently wealthy or anything, so I have to make a living. And through all this, I have worked five days a week at least. However, I'm an interior designer, and I had to change my career totally because there's	
1	63 coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been		still do a little decorating, but I can't make the	65
2	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And	2	kind of money that I used to make.	65
1 2 3 4	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still		kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of	65
2 3	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And	2 3 4	kind of money that I used to make.	65
2 3 4	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of	2 3 4 5 6	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking	65
2 3 4 5	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I	2 3 4 5 6 7	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so	65
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I guess I maybe represent life after drugs or life	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so poorly.	65
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I guess I maybe represent life after drugs or life after medication. I can tell you that I still	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so poorly. I have not been able to do that. A lot	65
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I guess I maybe represent life after drugs or life	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so poorly.	65
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I guess I maybe represent life after drugs or life after medication. I can tell you that I still have symptoms. I still get up every morning and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so poorly. I have not been able to do that. A lot of my clients came from those presentations and so forth, but to stand up and give a presentation without coughing or without being totally	65
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I guess I maybe represent life after drugs or life after medication. I can tell you that I still have symptoms. I still get up every morning and cough up sputum, which my sister, who's been staying with me the last couple of days, can attest to.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so poorly. I have not been able to do that. A lot of my clients came from those presentations and so forth, but to stand up and give a presentation without coughing or without being totally fatigued, it was pretty impossible.	65
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I guess I maybe represent life after drugs or life after medication. I can tell you that I still have symptoms. I still get up every morning and cough up sputum, which my sister, who's been staying with me the last couple of days, can attest to. I still have those days when I get up,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so poorly. I have not been able to do that. A lot of my clients came from those presentations and so forth, but to stand up and give a presentation without coughing or without being totally fatigued, it was pretty impossible. The good news is that I was just at NIH	65
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I guess I maybe represent life after drugs or life after medication. I can tell you that I still have symptoms. I still get up every morning and cough up sputum, which my sister, who's been staying with me the last couple of days, can attest to. I still have those days when I get up, and it doesn't seem like there's any known reason,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so poorly. I have not been able to do that. A lot of my clients came from those presentations and so forth, but to stand up and give a presentation without coughing or without being totally fatigued, it was pretty impossible. The good news is that I was just at NIH yesterday, and as I said, things are looking good.	65
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I guess I maybe represent life after drugs or life after medication. I can tell you that I still have symptoms. I still get up every morning and cough up sputum, which my sister, who's been staying with me the last couple of days, can attest to. I still have those days when I get up, and it doesn't seem like there's any known reason, but I cannot function very well. I can't think	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so poorly. I have not been able to do that. A lot of my clients came from those presentations and so forth, but to stand up and give a presentation without coughing or without being totally fatigued, it was pretty impossible. The good news is that I was just at NIH yesterday, and as I said, things are looking good. My scans are everything is stabilized and so	65
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I guess I maybe represent life after drugs or life after medication. I can tell you that I still have symptoms. I still get up every morning and cough up sputum, which my sister, who's been staying with me the last couple of days, can attest to. I still have those days when I get up, and it doesn't seem like there's any known reason, but I cannot function very well. I can't think straight. I ache all over. Those days, if I can,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so poorly. I have not been able to do that. A lot of my clients came from those presentations and so forth, but to stand up and give a presentation without coughing or without being totally fatigued, it was pretty impossible. The good news is that I was just at NIH yesterday, and as I said, things are looking good.	65
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I guess I maybe represent life after drugs or life after medication. I can tell you that I still have symptoms. I still get up every morning and cough up sputum, which my sister, who's been staying with me the last couple of days, can attest to. I still have those days when I get up, and it doesn't seem like there's any known reason, but I cannot function very well. I can't think	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so poorly. I have not been able to do that. A lot of my clients came from those presentations and so forth, but to stand up and give a presentation without coughing or without being totally fatigued, it was pretty impossible. The good news is that I was just at NIH yesterday, and as I said, things are looking good. My scans are everything is stabilized and so forth. And I won't have to come back again for a	65
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I guess I maybe represent life after drugs or life after medication. I can tell you that I still have symptoms. I still get up every morning and cough up sputum, which my sister, who's been staying with me the last couple of days, can attest to. I still have those days when I get up, and it doesn't seem like there's any known reason, but I cannot function very well. I can't think straight. I ache all over. Those days, if I can, I cancel everything and try to lay low. In spite of the fact that I'm stabilized, my lung scans don't show that there's	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so poorly. I have not been able to do that. A lot of my clients came from those presentations and so forth, but to stand up and give a presentation without coughing or without being totally fatigued, it was pretty impossible. The good news is that I was just at NIH yesterday, and as I said, things are looking good. My scans are everything is stabilized and so forth. And I won't have to come back again for a couple of years. But that doesn't mean that the symptoms are gone. As long as there's bronchiectasis	65
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	coughing up green sputum. For me, that has been the biggest thing that I've had to deal with. And it has affected everything in my life, and still does. After I was diagnosed, I was on antibiotics for five years, and I have been off of any medications for about two and a half years. I guess I maybe represent life after drugs or life after medication. I can tell you that I still have symptoms. I still get up every morning and cough up sputum, which my sister, who's been staying with me the last couple of days, can attest to. I still have those days when I get up, and it doesn't seem like there's any known reason, but I cannot function very well. I can't think straight. I ache all over. Those days, if I can, I cancel everything and try to lay low. In spite of the fact that I'm	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	kind of money that I used to make. Another thing that I did, I did a lot of presentations. I traveled around the country on media tours for some corporations as an interior designer. I even wrote a book on public speaking just about 15 years ago when I started to feel so poorly. I have not been able to do that. A lot of my clients came from those presentations and so forth, but to stand up and give a presentation without coughing or without being totally fatigued, it was pretty impossible. The good news is that I was just at NIH yesterday, and as I said, things are looking good. My scans are everything is stabilized and so forth. And I won't have to come back again for a couple of years. But that doesn't mean that the symptoms	65

	66			68
	my water. So I do that every day. I boil all my drinking water, all the water that I cook with. There are so many things that I do now to prevent and to take care of myself, and as Katie was saying, to prevent myself from being exposed so that I don't have as many	21	so to speak, and sang. That's been very exciting to me, to be able to sing again. I also was able to give an hour's presentation, standing, with 15 minutes questions afterwards for the first time again in about 15 years. So I'm one of the very fortunate people that has really benefited from all the research and everything that's happened in recent years, and I mean recent. I mean, when I you know, in New York City, it took five years to be diagnosed. That tells you how few people, even the medical profession, understood very little at that point. Today, through all the research and because of my experience, every research project that comes my way, I participate in because I want to be able to educate and have everybody know and understand this disease. This is great to be here today, and this is so different than it was before all this happened. When I was first diagnosed, the only	
22	exacerbations. I had one a month ago, and I had	22	thing that was online was people that had HIV or	
	67			69
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	one two months before that. It's not like a normal cold. You're out for at least a week with a fever and flu-like symptoms, I ache all over kind of thing. If you want to live your life, you're going to be exposed to these things. I'll end on the high notes for me. When Dr. Oliviaz [ph] asked me yesterday what was new, I said, "Well, what do you mean?" What category are we talking about? And so suddenly I realized, well, what's really new with me is that for the first time, in a long time, I was able to I've always been singing all my life. There was a period of time when I was on the meds when I couldn't sing at all. I had no voice. I don't know if you can tell what's happening in my voice right now. This stuff is hanging down there, et cetera. Well, I wasn't even able to sing at all. Sometimes I couldn't speak very much either. So for the first time in many years, in June, I gave a performance on stage, off Broadway,	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 AIDS, and I was terrified. I thought, well, it won't be long before I'm dead, you know? Then I found the support group I'm in the same support group as Katie and found out that it didn't necessarily mean you're going to die of this disease, but it looks like I'm going to have it the rest of my life. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Thank you so much, Marilynn. Thank you for sharing that really positive story about being able to sing recently. That's really very nice to hear. I would like to ask everyone to give our panelists a round of applause. (Applause.) Large Group Facilitated Discussion on Topic 1 MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you for working so hard to prepare your comments and for being so courageous and sharing them with us. What I'd like to do is a few show-of- hands exercise now. How many of you felt that you heard that what our panelists said that some of it resonated with you? 	

		70			72
1	(Show of hands.)		1	symptoms not mentioned.	
2	Many, many hands. Okay, I see at least a dozen		2	Again, for those of you on the Web, you	
	hands that have been raised. That's great to hear		3	can answer through the webcast.	
	that there's a lot of similar experiences, and I		4	(Polling audience.)	
	know there must be some that are not similar, too,		5	It looks like 80 percent of you voted for G,	
	so we look forward to hearing them.		6	fatigue or lack of energy, so we'll definitely	
7	But I also want to ask, we heard some		7	hear more on that. Then we see almost 40 percent	
8	very interesting concepts, and I want to see by a		8	or so cough; coughing up blood, phlegm and mucous;	
			9	and shortness of breath, so we'll touch on those	
	Katie mentioned weather changes are that's a		10	as well.	
	trigger for some of the symptoms. How many of you		11	We have several people that identified	
	feel the same way?			fever and night sweats, pain. We also have people	
13	(Show of hands.)			that identified other symptoms not mentioned, so	
14	MS. GIAMBONE: I see about 16 hands or			we'll be sure to get to those as well to hear from	
	so, 16 or 17 hands.			you.	
16	We also heard about having to pace		16	How about on the Web, what do we see?	
	yourself for activities during the day. How about		17	MR. THOMPSON: Pretty similar. We have	
	that? How many does that resonate with?		18	45 percent for chronic cough, 48 for coughing up	
19	(Show of hands.)		19	blood or mucous, 45 for shortness of breath, 21	
20	MS. GIAMBONE: Again, another 16, 18		20	for fever and night sweats, 12 for loss of	
	hands I think I see.		21	appetite, 9 for weight loss, 75 percent for	
22	Marilynn brought up this difficulty in			fatigue or lack of energy, 15 percent for pain,	
		71			73
1	thisking How shout that? How shout that	71	1	and 6 narrows for other growtons not mentioned	73
	thinking. How about that? How about that	71		and 6 percent for other symptoms not mentioned.	73
2	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a	71	2	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's	73
2 3	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of	71	2 3	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that,	73
2 3 4	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you.	71	2 3 4	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like	73
2 3 4 5	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.)	71	2 3 4 5	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you	73
2 3 4	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10	71	2 3 4	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned,	73
2 3 4 5 6 7	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that.	71	2 3 4 5	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that?	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question,	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question, which is going to help kick off this discussion.	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to you.	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question, which is going to help kick off this discussion. So again, patients and caregivers, if you can grab	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to you. MS. WEINER: Thank you. My name is	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question, which is going to help kick off this discussion. So again, patients and caregivers, if you can grab your clicker.	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to you. MS. WEINER: Thank you. My name is Marcy Weiner. I was diagnosed about eight and a	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question, which is going to help kick off this discussion. So again, patients and caregivers, if you can grab your clicker. Of all the symptoms you have experienced	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to you. MS. WEINER: Thank you. My name is Marcy Weiner. I was diagnosed about eight and a half years ago. The fatigue, as one of our	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question, which is going to help kick off this discussion. So again, patients and caregivers, if you can grab your clicker. Of all the symptoms you have experienced because of your NTM lung infection, which do you	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to you. MS. WEINER: Thank you. My name is Marcy Weiner. I was diagnosed about eight and a half years ago. The fatigue, as one of our panelists stated, can come on very suddenly. If I	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question, which is going to help kick off this discussion. So again, patients and caregivers, if you can grab your clicker. Of all the symptoms you have experienced because of your NTM lung infection, which do you consider to have the most significant impact on	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to you. MS. WEINER: Thank you. My name is Marcy Weiner. I was diagnosed about eight and a half years ago. The fatigue, as one of our panelists stated, can come on very suddenly. If I lie down, instead of taking maybe a doze for 10 or	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question, which is going to help kick off this discussion. So again, patients and caregivers, if you can grab your clicker. Of all the symptoms you have experienced because of your NTM lung infection, which do you consider to have the most significant impact on your daily life? You can choose up to three	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to you. MS. WEINER: Thank you. My name is Marcy Weiner. I was diagnosed about eight and a half years ago. The fatigue, as one of our panelists stated, can come on very suddenly. If I lie down, instead of taking maybe a doze for 10 or 20 minutes, which would've been normal, it might	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question, which is going to help kick off this discussion. So again, patients and caregivers, if you can grab your clicker. Of all the symptoms you have experienced because of your NTM lung infection, which do you consider to have the most significant impact on your daily life? You can choose up to three symptoms: A, chronic cough; B, coughing up blood,	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to you. MS. WEINER: Thank you. My name is Marcy Weiner. I was diagnosed about eight and a half years ago. The fatigue, as one of our panelists stated, can come on very suddenly. If I lie down, instead of taking maybe a doze for 10 or 20 minutes, which would've been normal, it might be three and a half or four hours later I wake up,	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question, which is going to help kick off this discussion. So again, patients and caregivers, if you can grab your clicker. Of all the symptoms you have experienced because of your NTM lung infection, which do you consider to have the most significant impact on your daily life? You can choose up to three symptoms: A, chronic cough; B, coughing up blood, phlegm or mucous, and mucous; C, shortness of	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to you. MS. WEINER: Thank you. My name is Marcy Weiner. I was diagnosed about eight and a half years ago. The fatigue, as one of our panelists stated, can come on very suddenly. If I lie down, instead of taking maybe a doze for 10 or 20 minutes, which would've been normal, it might be three and a half or four hours later I wake up, and you're not refreshed. I could maybe not find	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question, which is going to help kick off this discussion. So again, patients and caregivers, if you can grab your clicker. Of all the symptoms you have experienced because of your NTM lung infection, which do you consider to have the most significant impact on your daily life? You can choose up to three symptoms: A, chronic cough; B, coughing up blood, phlegm or mucous, and mucous; C, shortness of breath or other breathing difficulties; D, fever	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to you. MS. WEINER: Thank you. My name is Marcy Weiner. I was diagnosed about eight and a half years ago. The fatigue, as one of our panelists stated, can come on very suddenly. If I lie down, instead of taking maybe a doze for 10 or 20 minutes, which would've been normal, it might be three and a half or four hours later I wake up, and you're not refreshed. I could maybe not find that I could move.	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question, which is going to help kick off this discussion. So again, patients and caregivers, if you can grab your clicker. Of all the symptoms you have experienced because of your NTM lung infection, which do you consider to have the most significant impact on your daily life? You can choose up to three symptoms: A, chronic cough; B, coughing up blood, phlegm or mucous, and mucous; C, shortness of breath or other breathing difficulties; D, fever or night sweats; E, loss of appetite; F, weight	71	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to you. MS. WEINER: Thank you. My name is Marcy Weiner. I was diagnosed about eight and a half years ago. The fatigue, as one of our panelists stated, can come on very suddenly. If I lie down, instead of taking maybe a doze for 10 or 20 minutes, which would've been normal, it might be three and a half or four hours later I wake up, and you're not refreshed. I could maybe not find that I could move. Now, I'm fortunate so far to have a	73
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	concept, which again we'll dive into in just a little bit? But I just want to see how many of you. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I'm seeing about 10 hands or so raised on that. All right. Great. Why don't we get our clickers out? I want to do a polling question, which is going to help kick off this discussion. So again, patients and caregivers, if you can grab your clicker. Of all the symptoms you have experienced because of your NTM lung infection, which do you consider to have the most significant impact on your daily life? You can choose up to three symptoms: A, chronic cough; B, coughing up blood, phlegm or mucous, and mucous; C, shortness of breath or other breathing difficulties; D, fever	71	$2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	MS. GIAMBONE: Great. Thank you. Let's start with fatigue. Many of you voted for that, and we heard it on the panel, too. What I'd like to ask is if you can describe to us, how do you experience the fatigue? And as Philip mentioned, can you talk about maybe what exacerbates it or what triggers it? How do you cope with that? One sec, we have a microphone coming to you. MS. WEINER: Thank you. My name is Marcy Weiner. I was diagnosed about eight and a half years ago. The fatigue, as one of our panelists stated, can come on very suddenly. If I lie down, instead of taking maybe a doze for 10 or 20 minutes, which would've been normal, it might be three and a half or four hours later I wake up, and you're not refreshed. I could maybe not find that I could move.	73

74		76
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 But obviously, this is bad because who wants to operate under the influence almost every day of their life and not be able to drive? My daughter goes to the NIH out here, and my husband cannot even let me drive her because what if I get tired? Either that or I'm under the influence, and it's just got a good idea. It folds into everything. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Thank you. Katie, did you want to say something? MS. KEATING: I'd like to say something also on that note. Since fatigue is so unpredictable, I also was driving. I tried to go back to work a couple of years ago. I have a very good driving record that I just suddenly, it came on me. It went through the stop sign, got pulled over. Then a few weeks later, I went to pick up my daughter at school, and I was speeding. I 	
75		77
	 everything I wanted to do. It's just hard to accept, to surrender, to give in, but that's how suddenly it comes upon you. When you have a young child I didn't get into [indiscernible]. But when I first had my first MAC infections, the first few in the early years, I couldn't even do my daughter's homework, check it. Big thing was rest up just so I could sign her papers. You know, in the beginning of the year, they give you a ton of papers. That was like a big accomplishment. That's how minimal energy. When you go through chemo I have friends that went through chemo recently, and you feel beat for a period of time; you take off the weekend. Six months later, you go back to work. This is no getting-better-and-go-back- 	
	1 1 1 <td> my stepdaughter, that I homeschool. But obviously, this is bad because who wants to operate under the influence almost every 4 day of their life and not be able to drive? My 5 daughter goes to the NIH out here, and my husband 6 cannot even let me drive her because what if I get 7 tired? Either that or I'm under the influence, 8 and it's just got a good idea. It folds into 9 everything. 10 MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Thank you. 11 Katie, did you want to say something? 12 MS. KEATING: I'd like to say something 13 also on that note. Since fatigue is so 14 unpredictable, I also was driving. I tried to go 15 back to work a couple of years ago. I have a very 16 good driving record that I just suddenly, it 17 came on me. It went through the stop sign, got 18 pulled over. 19 Then a few weeks later, I went to pick 20 up my daughter at school, and I was speeding. I 21 never had a speeding ticket in my life. But 22 again, it came on suddenly. I didn't feel well. 75 75 76 75 76 77 76 77 78 78 79 70 70 70 70 71 72 74 75 75 75 75 76 76 76 77 77 78 78 78 78 79 79 70 70 70 70 70 71 72 73 74 75 75 75 75 75 76 76 76 77 77 78 78 78 79 79 70 70 70 70 70 71 72 73 74 75 75 75 75 75 76 76 76 77 76 77 78 78 78 79 70 70 70 70 70 70 <</td>	 my stepdaughter, that I homeschool. But obviously, this is bad because who wants to operate under the influence almost every 4 day of their life and not be able to drive? My 5 daughter goes to the NIH out here, and my husband 6 cannot even let me drive her because what if I get 7 tired? Either that or I'm under the influence, 8 and it's just got a good idea. It folds into 9 everything. 10 MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Thank you. 11 Katie, did you want to say something? 12 MS. KEATING: I'd like to say something 13 also on that note. Since fatigue is so 14 unpredictable, I also was driving. I tried to go 15 back to work a couple of years ago. I have a very 16 good driving record that I just suddenly, it 17 came on me. It went through the stop sign, got 18 pulled over. 19 Then a few weeks later, I went to pick 20 up my daughter at school, and I was speeding. I 21 never had a speeding ticket in my life. But 22 again, it came on suddenly. I didn't feel well. 75 75 76 75 76 77 76 77 78 78 79 70 70 70 70 71 72 74 75 75 75 75 76 76 76 77 77 78 78 78 78 79 79 70 70 70 70 70 71 72 73 74 75 75 75 75 75 76 76 76 77 77 78 78 78 79 79 70 70 70 70 70 71 72 73 74 75 75 75 75 75 76 76 76 77 76 77 78 78 78 79 70 70 70 70 70 70 <

	78			80
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	know, we innocently got this disease. We took a shower one day, and it totally changed your life. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Katie. MS. KEATING: You're welcome. MS. GIAMBONE: We can hear you, Donna. DONNA: My name is Donna. I think my fatigue comes from lack of sleep, finding a good position, so I'm not wheezing; not so much coughing but the wheezing is terrible and mostly in a prone position. What also keeps me up at night is the fear of the future, which Barbara had touched on, and being a pulmonary cripple, which I've been told I might be someday as a result of they can't even operate on my lung. That's how bad it is. And they said if I do have a pneumonectomy, I'd become a pulmonary cripple. So the fear and the anxiety is what keeps me up at night. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. I'd like to ask, is there a sort of I know that we heard that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	for a long time. I stayed on the cocktail, the three for two and a half years. And by then, I saw an infectious disease doctor. He said, let's give your body a holiday from the drugs. Of course, I felt fine, but I never had a negative sputum. By then, I was diagnosed with MAC. While I walked out of the office, I think two minutes later, I start coughing. My husband said to me, Oh, my God, they just turned on the cough. So I coughed enough that I started bleeding a little and scared me half to death, still never fatigued to this day. I went to Denver. I saw Dr. Eisman. I saw Dr. Daley. They said because I'm so healthy, I should have I had millions of tests, and I did have Dr. Mitchell did a lung resection in my upper right and my middle lobe. I did very well with that and stayed with medicine another year or so.	
	fatigue is abrupt, but we're also hearing I'm	20	I was negative for about three and a	
22	hearing sort of a daily battle with it, too, a	22	half years, and this February, I had one positive	
	79			81
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	daily sense of fatigue, tiredness. Is that accurate that you're also having a daily battle with fatigue? No? I'm seeing many head nods, but I'm also seeing a no here. One second. DEBORAH: I didn't know I would be talking. Mine is a little different. I always have bronchitis. Seasonal change, I went to my doctor, he gave me my typical antibiotic. And then as I was walking out, he said, you know what, let's take an X-ray of your chest, make sure you don't have pneumonia, which I did not have. But they found little nodules here and there, and the radiologist said since he had nothing to compare it to, he wanted CAT scan every six months for two years, which I did. Never coughed, never sick. Eighteen months later, a cavity formed in the upper right. I saw a pulmonary specialist. He said, I'm doing a full PET scan to make sure	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	sputum, again, not sick really, but they have me back on my medicine. I've had now 7 negatives, but I have to stay on the meds. I'm assuming I'll be on meds off on the rest of my life. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Deborah. DEBORAH: That's my story. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Deborah. And we'll definitely be hearing more about treatment regimens in topic 2. But you bring up cough, and that's a good lead in to the other symptoms that you've all identified: chronic cough; coughing up blood, phlegm and mucous; and then also breathing difficulties, which I know you had mentioned. Can we hear some perspectives on the cough? Tell us about how you're experiencing that cough? Is there a good day? What triggers the bad day? Would anybody like to share? I thought I saw a hand here. Okay. JAQUELINE: Hi. The cough is something. I've had an AVI vest since 1999 that I had to wear	

(866) 448 - DEPO www.CapitalReportingCompany.com © 2015

	82			84
1	new AFLOW VASP that you can actually walk around	1	lozenges, which really don't help much. Water, I	
	with and not sit at a corner two feet away from a		carry water with me everywhere. It just doesn't	
3	wall for 3 to 5 hours a day. That brings on	3	stop. It doesn't stop the cough.	
4	depression. I mean, who wants to sit in a corner	4	It's really affected my life in a	
5	for 4 hours a day?	5	horrible way in terms of socializing and even	
6	So now, I have a new vest, but the cough	6	volunteering. Nobody even wants me around because	
7	causes so much pain. You're always pulling	7	you may say you're not contagious but people don't	
8	muscles, and it makes you so tired. It leads	8	believe that. Most people say, oh, yeah, and I can	
9	right into the fatigue when you cough. It just	9	clear a subway car, or a bus.	
10	creates like a horrible syndrome.	10	(Laughter)	
11	MS. GIAMBONE: So the cough is bringing	11	So if you want a seat, just watch me.	
12	on pain, and it's also impacting it's also	12	Anyway, it's exhausting as everybody has	
13	triggering the fatigue.	13	been saying. It's really exhausting. I'm quiet	
14	JAQUELINE: Yes. If one of you put on a	14	until I start trying to talk or eat. Even when	
	vest, one of the precaution types of vest, and you	15	eating, it seems to trigger a lot of coughing.	
	wore it for a half hour, it would do you all in.	16	So I don't know. I'm working on it from	
	I mean, it would just do you in. Everybody would	17	a lot of different angles: swallowing therapy,	
	have to take a nap. And then to cough on top of	18	acid reflux. I'm looking everywhere to try to	
	it, each one of you at that table would need to	19	deal with it, but so far, not much luck.	
	take a nap and take some Tylenol.	20	MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Betsy. Can I	
21	MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. And your	21	ask you, how many episodes of coughing do you	
22	name?	22	typically experience?	
	83			85
1		1	BETSY: A day?	85
1 2	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline.	1 2	BETSY: A day? MS. GIAMBONE: In a day.	85
				85
2	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you,	2	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day.	85
2 3	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here.	2 3	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four.	85
2 3 4	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I	2 3 4	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes.	85
2 3 4 5	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only	2 3 4 5	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate	85
2 3 4 5 6	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop.	2 3 4 5 6	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day?	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed three times; twice, I was on the phone, had to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day? Does that sound similar to your experience? So	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed three times; twice, I was on the phone, had to hang up and wait until I could it under control	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day? Does that sound similar to your experience? So I'm hearing some, it depends, but I'm seeing head	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed three times; twice, I was on the phone, had to hang up and wait until I could it under control before I called back. Twice this morning, I've	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day? Does that sound similar to your experience? So I'm hearing some, it depends, but I'm seeing head nods also. Okay.	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed three times; twice, I was on the phone, had to hang up and wait until I could it under control before I called back. Twice this morning, I've been doing it, too.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day? Does that sound similar to your experience? So I'm hearing some, it depends, but I'm seeing head nods also. Okay. We're hearing that talking, eating can	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed three times; twice, I was on the phone, had to hang up and wait until I could it under control before I called back. Twice this morning, I've been doing it, too. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Dorothy. We	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day? Does that sound similar to your experience? So I'm hearing some, it depends, but I'm seeing head nods also. Okay. We're hearing that talking, eating can trigger cough, weather changes, it sounds like.	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed three times; twice, I was on the phone, had to hang up and wait until I could it under control before I called back. Twice this morning, I've been doing it, too. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Dorothy. We have a comment here.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day? Does that sound similar to your experience? So I'm hearing some, it depends, but I'm seeing head nods also. Okay. We're hearing that talking, eating can trigger cough, weather changes, it sounds like. What other triggers the cough? I see some hands	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed three times; twice, I was on the phone, had to hang up and wait until I could it under control before I called back. Twice this morning, I've been doing it, too. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Dorothy. We have a comment here. BETSY: Hi, I'm Betsy. When I start	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day? Does that sound similar to your experience? So I'm hearing some, it depends, but I'm seeing head nods also. Okay. We're hearing that talking, eating can trigger cough, weather changes, it sounds like. What other triggers the cough? I see some hands here.	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed three times; twice, I was on the phone, had to hang up and wait until I could it under control before I called back. Twice this morning, I've been doing it, too. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Dorothy. We have a comment here. BETSY: Hi, I'm Betsy. When I start trying to talk, I start coughing. I cough like	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day? Does that sound similar to your experience? So I'm hearing some, it depends, but I'm seeing head nods also. Okay. We're hearing that talking, eating can trigger cough, weather changes, it sounds like. What other triggers the cough? I see some hands here. MS. WEINER: Yes, mold, and I think that	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed three times; twice, I was on the phone, had to hang up and wait until I could it under control before I called back. Twice this morning, I've been doing it, too. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Dorothy. We have a comment here. BETSY: Hi, I'm Betsy. When I start trying to talk, I start coughing. I cough like episodes. Well, it will go on for 5 or 10 minutes	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day? Does that sound similar to your experience? So I'm hearing some, it depends, but I'm seeing head nods also. Okay. We're hearing that talking, eating can trigger cough, weather changes, it sounds like. What other triggers the cough? I see some hands here. MS. WEINER: Yes, mold, and I think that is the tie-in with the rainy weather. I've	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed three times; twice, I was on the phone, had to hang up and wait until I could it under control before I called back. Twice this morning, I've been doing it, too. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Dorothy. We have a comment here. BETSY: Hi, I'm Betsy. When I start trying to talk, I start coughing. I cough like episodes. Well, it will go on for 5 or 10 minutes just coughing. I mean I walk up the street and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day? Does that sound similar to your experience? So I'm hearing some, it depends, but I'm seeing head nods also. Okay. We're hearing that talking, eating can trigger cough, weather changes, it sounds like. What other triggers the cough? I see some hands here. MS. WEINER: Yes, mold, and I think that is the tie-in with the rainy weather. I've noticed if I'm in the Caribbean or I went to	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed three times; twice, I was on the phone, had to hang up and wait until I could it under control before I called back. Twice this morning, I've been doing it, too. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Dorothy. We have a comment here. BETSY: Hi, I'm Betsy. When I start trying to talk, I start coughing. I cough like episodes. Well, it will go on for 5 or 10 minutes just coughing. I mean I walk up the street and suddenly I'm seized with this huge coughing	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day? Does that sound similar to your experience? So I'm hearing some, it depends, but I'm seeing head nods also. Okay. We're hearing that talking, eating can trigger cough, weather changes, it sounds like. What other triggers the cough? I see some hands here. MS. WEINER: Yes, mold, and I think that is the tie-in with the rainy weather. I've noticed if I'm in the Caribbean or I went to Hawaii for our 50th wedding anniversary, rained	85
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	JAQUELINE: My name is Jaqueline. MS. GIAMBONE: Jaqueline. Thank you, Jaqueline. We have a comment here. DOROTHY: I'm Dorothy. Two years ago, I started using the sodium chloride 7 percent solution twice a day, and I haven't had pneumonia since. But I cough a great deal, and the only thing that will stop it is a cough drop. Yesterday in the afternoon, I coughed three times; twice, I was on the phone, had to hang up and wait until I could it under control before I called back. Twice this morning, I've been doing it, too. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Dorothy. We have a comment here. BETSY: Hi, I'm Betsy. When I start trying to talk, I start coughing. I cough like episodes. Well, it will go on for 5 or 10 minutes just coughing. I mean I walk up the street and suddenly I'm seized with this huge coughing episode. I just have to stop. People think I'm	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	MS. GIAMBONE: In a day. BETSY: Average day, maybe four. MS. GIAMBONE: Four episodes. BETSY: At least. I mean it could be more, but four, yeah. Yeah. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Does that resonate with others about four or so just sounds like about 10, 15 minutes of coughing episodes a day? Does that sound similar to your experience? So I'm hearing some, it depends, but I'm seeing head nods also. Okay. We're hearing that talking, eating can trigger cough, weather changes, it sounds like. What other triggers the cough? I see some hands here. MS. WEINER: Yes, mold, and I think that is the tie-in with the rainy weather. I've noticed if I'm in the Caribbean or I went to	85

				_
	86			88
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	But I think the mold I've talked with Joe about this before, I think they're doing some research in France, perhaps in Paris, one of the institutes on this tie-in. And I'd like to see a little bit more of that. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Marcy, right? Okay, thank you, Marcy. Continuing yes, Marilynn? MS. LUNDY: I have an extreme coughing story, again a travel story. Traveling changes dramatically when you have this disease. I was in treatment early on, and towards the end of a trip, and I got an exacerbation and was really sick and coughing very, very badly. It was the end of the trip, and I got home and realized that I wasn't cognitive like I	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22		
	87			89
	heart too see if there were any holes there and so forth and so on. And in the end, they said it's conceivable that it could've been from the coughing. Luckily for me, it went away in a week. I understand that that's called a mini-stroke. They didn't call it that. They said a broken blood vessel. But the coughing can be really,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	just say to myself, "Well, enough," you know. I just start chewing gum and say, "Let's end this." MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Thank you, Barbara. When you mentioned about coughing so hard that you've broken some ribs, I saw a lot of head nods. But I just wanted to turn back to the audience. By a show of hands, how many of you have experienced that sort of severe cough and you've broken ribs? (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven about seven hands eight hands, okay. Thank you. Let me check in with the Web quickly to see what's coming in, what our Web participants saying.	
17 18 19 20	say, the first year I was coughing, I broke two ribs and a vertebrae in my back. MS. KEATING: I was going to say the	17 18 19	MS. CHALASANI: So we have 115 participants on the Web with us today, and many of them are echoing what we've been hearing in the room so far. They also say difficulty thinking is	

Т

	90			92
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 177 188 199 200 211	 just wants to put her head down on a steering wheel when she's driving. Another participant commented that it's like walking through molasses throughout the day. As far as triggers, we've heard weather again. Scents are a huge trigger that make them cough and give them shortness of breath. One participant noted that lying down just flat is a trigger as well for them, and so she's afraid to lay down. Another participant noted that it's just a full time job trying to stay well, especially participants with reflux. This participant has to set an alarm clock after each time he drinks 5 ounces just to make sure that he's able to take care of himself well. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Thank you for that. FDA panel, any questions? (No response.) Okay. Yes? 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	share with you some of the breathing difficulties that you mentioned here. What do you experience and how do you experience it? ANDREA: Thank you. Shortness of breath impacts everything. I have to walk at my pace going down the street, or I end up very winded. Even when I do the suggested breathing, I cannot talk and walk because I don't have enough air or talk on the phone. I have grandchildren. The fatigue, the chronic fatigue, shortness of breath impacts my interactions with them. I didn't know if you're going to get to loss of not loss of appetite, but weight loss, which since I'm on a diabetic diet is impossible. You can say things that I would eat, that I enjoy, I cannot eat. So protein drinks and this and that. And I manage to just barely keep my weight at but I eat all day long. I'll have	
22	E FEMALE SPEAKER: Nobody mentioned the	22	to work at it constantly. And since I'm watching	
	91			93
	coughing, which leads me sometimes to vomit, which is a vicious cycle because I lose my appetite, I don't eat. And I can go for two, three days		how much sugar, it's turned into I mean all the other things, you pace yourself. You pick the primary thing you have to do that day.	

4

4 without eating anything. So it's like a vicious 5 cycle. You know, I could cough so badly that I 6 end up throwing up my guts. MS. GIAMBONE: And you're losing the 7

8 appetite because you're just not able to keep it 9 down with the cough, and you just don't feel like 10 eating?

11 FEMALE SPEAKER: You just don't want to 12 eat. 13 MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. 14 FEMALE SPEAKER: You just have that 15 total loss of appetite. Like I said, I can go for

16 two days without eating. I'll drink a protein 17 drink, cough, and it comes right up. 18 MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Thank you for 19 sharing that.

20 Let's look at some of -- a few of you

- 21 mentioned from other symptoms here, shortness of
- 22 breath, breathing difficulties, and then a few of

- Every once in a while, I have a day 5 where I go through things and get a bunch of 6 things done. But mostly, I do one thing, and then
- 7 I have to take a nap. I mean, I pretty much go
- 8 about my business, but it certainly dominates
- 9 everything I do.
- 10 MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. And your name?
- 11 ANDREA: I'm Andrea.

12 MS. GIAMBONE: Andrea, let me ask. You

13 mentioned that you're not able to eat. Again, is

14 it the coughing? We heard earlier that coughing

15 leads to vomiting and that's leading to loss of

16 appetite. What's leading to your loss of appetite?

17 ANDREA: I don't have a loss of 18 appetite; I eat all the time, but it doesn't --

- 19 MS. GIAMBONE: Oh, but the weight --
- 20 okay, the weight loss, right.
- 21 ANDREA: I mean it's affected by this
- 22 diabetic diet. Before I was on it, I've been --

	0 1	-	0	
	94			96
1 2 3 4 5 6	I've been sick for 18 years. I've been on antibiotics constantly for 9 years, 8 years, whatever. And my sputum is negative, but when I go off it, within two or three weeks, the MAI is back. Plus, Nocardia and Aspergillus, so it's really a constant battle.	1 2 3 4 5 6	 bad. And it comes and goes. So I just throw in joint pain, and I don't know if other people have that MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. MS. PEFFERS: as well as muscle, fatigue and aches. Thanks. 	
7 8 9	MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Graham, Meghana, do we have anybody that's waiting on the phone? Okay. So we'll take two callers on the	7 8 9	MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Let's do another show of hands, joint pain? (Show of hands.)	
10 11 12 13	phone. But before we go there, I'd like to ask if there's other symptoms that have not been mentioned through this polling? Is there something that you'd like to share?	10 11 12 13	MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. I'm seeing about eight hands. And we saw others also identify we have fever and night sweats, okay. So it looks like others also experience that.	
13 14 15 16	Philip, I saw you let's hear	13 14 15 16	I know we're getting close to the break time here, so I'd like to see from our phone panelists if I have somebody lined up. So go	
17 18 19	still am dealing with, often in the support group, a lot of the people seem to have GERD and have been diagnosed with GERD. I'm not sure that I	17 18 19	ahead, Graham. MR. THOMPSON: Operator, can you open the first line?	
20 21 22	really have GERD, but I belch a lot. There seems to be air pockets in my system, and I'm not sure what causes it. But it	20 21 22	OPERATOR: Yes, your line is now open. MS. STEINBERG: Hello? MS. GIAMBONE: Yes, hello?	
	95			97
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	does seem to be a symptom with most of us to have to deal with. And it's not acid reflux or anything like that. It's just like trapped air in parts of the body. I don't know how to explain it other than that. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Okay. MS. LUNDY: And I'm still dealing with that. Again, my sister can attest to that. MS. GIAMBONE: Do others experience that by a show of hands? (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Gastric issues, I'm hearing. I'm seeing a lot of oh, okay, let's see. Keep your hands up real quick. One, two, three, four 14 hands, 15 hands raised for that, okay. Other issues not mentioned? We have a hand back there, back there, Sarah, with the black dress. Right there. MS. PEFFERS: Hi. I'm Mel Peffers. It was bronchiectasis, and then NTM diagnosis, like 10 years apart each. I get joint pain with the	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Listening to everyone at the meeting, we all share the same symptoms, the same pain, the same concerns. We're appreciative. The one thing I have to say, I know that Philip is there, and I have to add how grateful	
19 20 21	MS. PEFFERS: Hi. I'm Mel Peffers. It was bronchiectasis, and then NTM diagnosis, like	19 20	same concerns. We're appreciative. The one thing I have to say, I know that	

	98			100
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	for all that they have done to bring this disease to the forefront, give us a voice that would not otherwise have been heard. Philip, if you can hear me, thank you very much. (Applause.) MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much for your comment. MS. STEINBERG: There isn't a lot that I can add. It's repeated, it's so common to all of us to watch all this going on and hoping that one day that someone will develop a drug, something that would make our life easier. I would say that from people that I know, 90 percent of the people push forward through all the symptoms and do whatever they can to give themselves what we now call a new normal life and to keep up the good fight. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much. There were a lot of people that were nodding along with you, so thank you for sharing that. And we have time for one more caller.	2 3 4 5 6 7	And even now when I'm not as sensitive, I'm aware that those things do irritate my lungs, so I'm kind of scared of being in situations where those thing are present. Cigarette smoke and campfire smoke are some of the worst. Unfortunately, I can't camp anymore because of that. It's almost impossible to go camping in America without campfires around you. Anyway, thanks for letting me comment and thank you for doing this. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much for your comment. Yes, and I believe what you said on the phone, I know others have also mention that smells, different scents can trigger this. So thank you for sharing that. We are now at break time, but thank you for an incredibly rich discussion on topic 1. And we'll see you back in 15 minutes for our topic 2 discussion. (Applause.) (Whereupon, at 10:49 a.m., a recess was	
	99			101
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Operator, could you open up the line? OPERATOR: Yes. Cynthia, your line is now open. CYNTHIA: Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Yes, we can hear you. CYNTHIA: Hi. I wanted to comment that many of us have what doctors refer to as asthmatic component to the illness. That's why one of the things that would bring on my coughing is exposure to a vast array of lung irritants from diesel fumes to perfumes, anything sprayed that has scent in it, also VOCS or volatile organic compounds from glue, paint, et cetera, air conditioning, sprayed sunscreens. [Indiscernible] used to set off quite a hacking episode. I don't think that's true of everyone, but it was certainly true for me. I was lucky enough to be a candidate and had a successful middle lobectomy, which greatly improved my condition and reduced that sensitivity. But it's still there. I fear in the future it may come back.		taken.) MS. GIAMBONE: So we're going to go ahead and get started. We had a really great discussion in topic 1. We couldn't get to everything because there was so much to share, and there are so many aspects to it as we talked about. Again, I'm going to really encourage you to go that public docket. Please, please submit your comments there. They're so important to us, and we will read through every one of them. So if we didn't get to something in topic 1, or if you didn't get share something in topic 1, please do go there, go to the public docket and submit it there. We also heard some very interesting things that came up during break, which I want to just mention. We heard a symptom that was mentioned. She said, "You know, I'm a little embarrassed to tell you this, but one of the symptoms that many patients experience is, because of the chronic cough, hemorrhoids and leaking."	

		102			104
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	because of your diagnosis? Okay, let's see. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: Let's see. I'm seeing 17 hands raised, but it definitely sounds like it's a		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	option, much too much damage by the time I was diagnosed. Recently, the avium has reappeared and joined the abscessus, which probably is somewhat unusual. I have never had a negative abscessus culture and have never been off an average of 6 to 7 drugs a day targeting NTM, the bacterial, and fungal infections. My NTM symptoms and I know from my New York group, my symptoms are just what you all have discussed, and my airway clearance, including the saline rinse, which is a good idea, and my non-prescription meds that are not unusual, so I'm not going to talk about them.	
19	very, very important aspect of this. Okay. Then last but not the least, and I think		19 20	As expected, I have lost lung function.	
20 21	this is really a place for the public docket		20 21	My PFTs are now in the 45, 65 percent of predicted range. Drugs have slowed, but they've not stopped	
	again, one question that we did have raised from		22		
		103			105
1	the FDA panel was with the fatigue. If you	103	1	progresses.	105
1 2	experience it even at rest, or if you experience	103	2	I want to emphasize the huge importance	105
3	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity.	103	2 3	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus	105
3 4	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can	103	2 3 4	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life.	105
3	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's	103	2 3 4 5	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the	105
3 4 5 6	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can	103	2 3 4 5	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life.	105
3 4 5 6 7 8	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail:	105
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2 Comments on Topic 2	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail: clarithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin.	105
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2 Comments on Topic 2 MS. GIAMBONE: Now, we're ready to start	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail: clarithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin. But I stayed on this when they added meds for	105
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2 Comments on Topic 2 MS. GIAMBONE: Now, we're ready to start topic 2. Again, we have five panelists here, and	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail: clarithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin. But I stayed on this when they added meds for abscessus two years later.	105
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2 Comments on Topic 2 MS. GIAMBONE: Now, we're ready to start topic 2. Again, we have five panelists here, and they've worked very, very hard to put these	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail: clarithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin. But I stayed on this when they added meds for abscessus two years later. If I start a drug and can tolerate it,	105
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2 Comments on Topic 2 MS. GIAMBONE: Now, we're ready to start topic 2. Again, we have five panelists here, and	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail: clarithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin. But I stayed on this when they added meds for abscessus two years later.	105
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2 Comments on Topic 2 MS. GIAMBONE: Now, we're ready to start topic 2. Again, we have five panelists here, and they've worked very, very hard to put these comments together, so thank you for that. Topic 2 is on patient perspectives to	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail: clarithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin. But I stayed on this when they added meds for abscessus two years later. If I start a drug and can tolerate it, and it's not proved to be useless or to interfere	105
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2 Comments on Topic 2 MS. GIAMBONE: Now, we're ready to start topic 2. Again, we have five panelists here, and they've worked very, very hard to put these comments together, so thank you for that. Topic 2 is on patient perspectives to treating their NTM lung infections. What's working, what's not working, what are the	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail: clarithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin. But I stayed on this when they added meds for abscessus two years later. If I start a drug and can tolerate it, and it's not proved to be useless or to interfere with a drug I need more, I will be kept on it. The infections being treated are recurrent and chronic.	105
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2 Comments on Topic 2 MS. GIAMBONE: Now, we're ready to start topic 2. Again, we have five panelists here, and they've worked very, very hard to put these comments together, so thank you for that. Topic 2 is on patient perspectives to treating their NTM lung infections. What's working, what's not working, what are the downsides, and what do you look for in an ideal	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail: clarithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin. But I stayed on this when they added meds for abscessus two years later. If I start a drug and can tolerate it, and it's not proved to be useless or to interfere with a drug I need more, I will be kept on it. The infections being treated are recurrent and chronic. Fluoroquinolones were added in '01, and	105
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2 Comments on Topic 2 MS. GIAMBONE: Now, we're ready to start topic 2. Again, we have five panelists here, and they've worked very, very hard to put these comments together, so thank you for that. Topic 2 is on patient perspectives to treating their NTM lung infections. What's working, what's not working, what are the downsides, and what do you look for in an ideal treatment. So that's what we're focused on for	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail: clarithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin. But I stayed on this when they added meds for abscessus two years later. If I start a drug and can tolerate it, and it's not proved to be useless or to interfere with a drug I need more, I will be kept on it. The infections being treated are recurrent and chronic. Fluoroquinolones were added in '01, and after cipro and Levaquin had side effects, I moved	105
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2 Comments on Topic 2 MS. GIAMBONE: Now, we're ready to start topic 2. Again, we have five panelists here, and they've worked very, very hard to put these comments together, so thank you for that. Topic 2 is on patient perspectives to treating their NTM lung infections. What's working, what's not working, what are the downsides, and what do you look for in an ideal treatment. So that's what we're focused on for this segment.	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail: clarithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin. But I stayed on this when they added meds for abscessus two years later. If I start a drug and can tolerate it, and it's not proved to be useless or to interfere with a drug I need more, I will be kept on it. The infections being treated are recurrent and chronic. Fluoroquinolones were added in '01, and after cipro and Levaquin had side effects, I moved on to moxifloxacin you know it as Avelox and	105
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2 Comments on Topic 2 MS. GIAMBONE: Now, we're ready to start topic 2. Again, we have five panelists here, and they've worked very, very hard to put these comments together, so thank you for that. Topic 2 is on patient perspectives to treating their NTM lung infections. What's working, what's not working, what are the downsides, and what do you look for in an ideal treatment. So that's what we're focused on for this segment. On that, I'd like to get started.	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail: clarithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin. But I stayed on this when they added meds for abscessus two years later. If I start a drug and can tolerate it, and it's not proved to be useless or to interfere with a drug I need more, I will be kept on it. The infections being treated are recurrent and chronic. Fluoroquinolones were added in '01, and after cipro and Levaquin had side effects, I moved on to moxifloxacin you know it as Avelox and I still take it. Many drugs have been with me for	105
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	experience it even at rest, or if you experience it only during activity. So keep that in mind, and if you can take that and answer that in the docket, it's going to be very helpful for us to read through. You can see so many really important considerations that came up in topic 1. Panel 2 Comments on Topic 2 MS. GIAMBONE: Now, we're ready to start topic 2. Again, we have five panelists here, and they've worked very, very hard to put these comments together, so thank you for that. Topic 2 is on patient perspectives to treating their NTM lung infections. What's working, what's not working, what are the downsides, and what do you look for in an ideal treatment. So that's what we're focused on for this segment.	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	I want to emphasize the huge importance of exercise. In my case, training in a gym, plus the usual New York walking to my quality of life. Exercise is my only secret weapon, and it's the reason some people say I'm better than my numbers. Looking first at NTM medications, I started off with the standard 3-drug cocktail: clarithromycin, ethambutol, rifampin. But I stayed on this when they added meds for abscessus two years later. If I start a drug and can tolerate it, and it's not proved to be useless or to interfere with a drug I need more, I will be kept on it. The infections being treated are recurrent and chronic. Fluoroquinolones were added in '01, and after cipro and Levaquin had side effects, I moved on to moxifloxacin you know it as Avelox and	105

108

106

		10	5		108
	1	were stopped because of toxic, sometimes life-	1	drugs.	
		threatening side effects. Initial treatment	2	Recently, after two and a half years on	
		involved IV, EMI, and then meropenem, followed by	3	nebulized aztreonam called Cayston, neither my	
		IV cefoxitin. Desensitization bought only limited	4	Klebsiella nor Pseudomonas shows up in cultures.	
		time. All three drugs were effective, but they	5	It's unclear why, but Cayston has been a fantastic	
	_	produced, for me, anaphylactic type reactions, and	6	drug for me. I have more treadmill stamina	
	7	they sent me to the emergency room.	7	yes, I do treadmill and I do weights and so on	
	8	In 2006, still searching for something	8	higher saturation, energy, mental acuity, and I'm	
	9	to combat abscessus, I was started on linezolid.	9	clearly stronger than three years ago. I no	
	10	I took it for a full year. I felt great, but I	10	longer take the portable oxygen concentrator to	
	11	had to stop because I developed neuropathy, numb	11	the gym.	
	12	toes in both feet, which never improved. But it	12	Serratia was treated by Bactrim from	
	13	was the most effective drug for my NTM that I'd	13	'05, and I still take it. I do wonder if the NTM	
	14	ever taken, and it was an oral, not an IV.	14	patient is producing something particular, which	
	15	I inhaled generic amikacin for 8 months	15	is very appealing to all these bugs. Fungal	
	16	in 2009. While improving energy, reducing cough,	16	infections have been with me for all 16 years in	
	17	and hitting two infections, amikacin left me with	17	different forms and locations treated by	
	18	serious life-limiting, not threatening but	18	posaconazole and fluconazole.	
	19	limiting, side effects, which appeared quite	19	Statistics in '99 predicted I should	
	20	suddenly.	20	have died years ago. My lungs deteriorate slowly	
	20	I now have two hearing aids, I suffered	20	but steadily, but I'm not on any drugs right now,	
		severe vertigo initially, and I'm still sensitive	21	specifically for abscessus, and there are now no	
	22	severe verified initiality, and I in still sensitive		specifically for abscessus, and there are now no	
		10	7		109
	1	to cortain stimuli. I made the mistake of riding		now NTM focused drugs which would work for me the	ot
		to certain stimuli. I made the mistake of riding		new NTM-focused drugs which would work for me that	al
		backwards coming to Washington on the train	2		
		yesterday; that was a terrible mistake. The	3	I know I'm out of time or close. I'd	
	_	damage to my vestibular, which is your inner ear,	4	J	
	5	produces frequent dizziness and poor balance. I'm	5	1 11	
		a fall risk three times this year.	6	inhaled drugs, especially liposomal whose higher	
ļ	7	Now, beginning about five years after	7	concentration in even my damaged lungs penetrates	
	8	diagnosis, half of my meds were targeting gram	8	8 8	
ļ		positive and negative infections, which then	9	effects.	
	10		10	I mean I'm on drugs for 16 years, but my	
		became more active. Pseudomonas is recurrent and			
		became more active. Pseudomonas is recurrent and common in NTM and CF patients. Effective drugs	11	amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a	
	11			amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a	
	11 12	common in NTM and CF patients. Effective drugs	11	amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a	
	11 12	common in NTM and CF patients. Effective drugs for me were the IV aztreonam, taken for six months	11 12	amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a week. Study of breakpoints and risk would be	
	11 12 13	common in NTM and CF patients. Effective drugs for me were the IV aztreonam, taken for six months in '04, and the inhaled generic amikacin that I	11 12 13	amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a week. Study of breakpoints and risk would be helpful. Drugs to combat resistance, common NTM	
	11 12 13 14	common in NTM and CF patients. Effective drugs for me were the IV aztreonam, taken for six months in '04, and the inhaled generic amikacin that I mentioned. Klebsiella pneumoniae is my most	11 12 13 14	amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a week. Study of breakpoints and risk would be helpful. Drugs to combat resistance, common NTM infections like Klebsiella, an ESBL producer, or certain abscessus species like mine are resistant.	
	11 12 13 14 15	common in NTM and CF patients. Effective drugs for me were the IV aztreonam, taken for six months in '04, and the inhaled generic amikacin that I mentioned. Klebsiella pneumoniae is my most stubborn recurring drug. Of no use was IV	11 12 13 14 15	amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a week. Study of breakpoints and risk would be helpful. Drugs to combat resistance, common NTM infections like Klebsiella, an ESBL producer, or certain abscessus species like mine are resistant. Faster NTM species identification by	
	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	common in NTM and CF patients. Effective drugs for me were the IV aztreonam, taken for six months in '04, and the inhaled generic amikacin that I mentioned. Klebsiella pneumoniae is my most stubborn recurring drug. Of no use was IV tigecycline for 11 months in '07 despite high	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a week. Study of breakpoints and risk would be helpful. Drugs to combat resistance, common NTM infections like Klebsiella, an ESBL producer, or certain abscessus species like mine are resistant. Faster NTM species identification by more labs would permit drugs to target specific	
	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	common in NTM and CF patients. Effective drugs for me were the IV aztreonam, taken for six months in '04, and the inhaled generic amikacin that I mentioned. Klebsiella pneumoniae is my most stubborn recurring drug. Of no use was IV tigecycline for 11 months in '07 despite high sensitivity in the lab. Augmentin was ineffective.	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a week. Study of breakpoints and risk would be helpful. Drugs to combat resistance, common NTM infections like Klebsiella, an ESBL producer, or certain abscessus species like mine are resistant. Faster NTM species identification by more labs would permit drugs to target specific species. Then FDA approvals should support the	
	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	common in NTM and CF patients. Effective drugs for me were the IV aztreonam, taken for six months in '04, and the inhaled generic amikacin that I mentioned. Klebsiella pneumoniae is my most stubborn recurring drug. Of no use was IV tigecycline for 11 months in '07 despite high sensitivity in the lab. Augmentin was ineffective. But the inhaled generic amikacin, I mentioned, hit	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a week. Study of breakpoints and risk would be helpful. Drugs to combat resistance, common NTM infections like Klebsiella, an ESBL producer, or certain abscessus species like mine are resistant. Faster NTM species identification by more labs would permit drugs to target specific species. Then FDA approvals should support the resulting new drugs, which will become available	
	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	common in NTM and CF patients. Effective drugs for me were the IV aztreonam, taken for six months in '04, and the inhaled generic amikacin that I mentioned. Klebsiella pneumoniae is my most stubborn recurring drug. Of no use was IV tigecycline for 11 months in '07 despite high sensitivity in the lab. Augmentin was ineffective. But the inhaled generic amikacin, I mentioned, hit both the Pseudomonas and the Klebsiella. It was	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a week. Study of breakpoints and risk would be helpful. Drugs to combat resistance, common NTM infections like Klebsiella, an ESBL producer, or certain abscessus species like mine are resistant. Faster NTM species identification by more labs would permit drugs to target specific species. Then FDA approvals should support the resulting new drugs, which will become available from this species identification.	
	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	common in NTM and CF patients. Effective drugs for me were the IV aztreonam, taken for six months in '04, and the inhaled generic amikacin that I mentioned. Klebsiella pneumoniae is my most stubborn recurring drug. Of no use was IV tigecycline for 11 months in '07 despite high sensitivity in the lab. Augmentin was ineffective. But the inhaled generic amikacin, I mentioned, hit both the Pseudomonas and the Klebsiella. It was an enormous surprise that it hit the Klebsiella,	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a week. Study of breakpoints and risk would be helpful. Drugs to combat resistance, common NTM infections like Klebsiella, an ESBL producer, or certain abscessus species like mine are resistant. Faster NTM species identification by more labs would permit drugs to target specific species. Then FDA approvals should support the resulting new drugs, which will become available from this species identification. Encouragement of treatments based on	
	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	common in NTM and CF patients. Effective drugs for me were the IV aztreonam, taken for six months in '04, and the inhaled generic amikacin that I mentioned. Klebsiella pneumoniae is my most stubborn recurring drug. Of no use was IV tigecycline for 11 months in '07 despite high sensitivity in the lab. Augmentin was ineffective. But the inhaled generic amikacin, I mentioned, hit both the Pseudomonas and the Klebsiella. It was	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	amikacin damage occurred after 8 months, 5 days a week. Study of breakpoints and risk would be helpful. Drugs to combat resistance, common NTM infections like Klebsiella, an ESBL producer, or certain abscessus species like mine are resistant. Faster NTM species identification by more labs would permit drugs to target specific species. Then FDA approvals should support the resulting new drugs, which will become available from this species identification.	

	11	0			112
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 with relevant profiles and genetic mutation. Is there anything to increase energy without undesirable side effects? How about Ritalin for NTM? (Laughter.) MS. GLAESER: Two studies I participated in could lead to effective treatment. One was a proof of concept, testing whether sildenafil, Viagra, increased ciliary beat frequency, which is too slow in NTM and CF patients, thus increasing lung protective performance. The test was would the Viagra increase the ciliary beat? It did. Incidentally, Viagra did nothing for me except it gave me a headache, for two days. Disappointing. This work could lead to strategies to reduce NTM vulnerability initially and as part of treatment. Second, I participated in a research effort testing interferon gamma against NTM. Immunology could be a very fruitful route. In conclusion, my present level of functioning owes everything to great doctors and 		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	and producing positive sputum results, I have never had a negative sputum culture. My medicine treatment for that past 20 years has included many different drugs taken every day and administered orally, intravenously, nebulized, and inhaled in the attempt to slow the growth of the bacteria, as well as to minimize the damaging effects to my lungs. Currently, I take clarithromycin, Biaxin, and rifampin to slow the growth of the disease; ipratropium bromide and albuterol to help bring up more mucous and sputum to try to avoid yet another bout with pneumonia; decongestants to help dry up excess mucous; Prilosec for my acid reflux; Prozac for the negative emotional effects of dealing with a chronic disease; and vitamins and probiotics to balance the negative effects of the medications on my digestive system and the many yeast infections including thrush. Additionally, I was recently accepted and admitted to the current clinical trial at the University of Pennsylvania for the inhaled	
	11	1			113
2 3 4 5 6 7	 the aggressive use of our present multiple long-term meds mainly adapted from other diseases like TB, also, my own competitive drive not to let NTM beat me, initially, not before I saw my first grandchild. But he's 10 now, so now I'm going for a high school graduation. Still, my personal NTM future is not reassuring without new approaches to NTM drugs, which I trust this important FDA conference will encourage. Thank you for letting me speak. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Betsy. (Applause.) Next, we have Patricia. MS. YOST: Good morning. My name is Patricia Yost, and I am from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. I'm a retired middle school and high school English and theater teacher of 33 years. I was diagnosed with mycobacterium avium and bronchiectasis in 1995 at age 38. I have been under treatment, in other words, taking medicines and dealing with my disease since 1995. As it has always been active 		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	liposomal, amikacin; so I am also taking the inhaled liposomal amikacin through a nebulizer every day as well. In the past, I have taken ethambutol and voriconazole. However, these medications were discontinued because of their damaging effects to my optic nerve. I had taken Levaquin after a severe pneumonia requiring a chest tube for drainage back in 2008, but that was stopped so that I would not build resistance to that drug in case I needed it again for something. The non-drug therapies for my disease include the daily use of the percussion vest therapy, the use of the Acapella device, exercise, meditation and prayer, and my very supportive family, especially my wonderful husband who is very understanding and helps. All of my treatments have helped in slowing down the growth of the disease and clearing the increased mucous from my lungs over the years, but the disease continues to grow and damage my lungs and diminish my lung capacity.	

116

114

		114			116
1 2 3	longer can participate in my theater or music		1 2 3	8	
4	bringing up the sputum has affected my vocal		4	advance treatment that's existing today, yet are	
5	chords, which is obvious, and the medications		5	not made available to those who suffer from NTM	
6	cause nausea and increased acid reflux, fatigue,		6	and are short on time like me. My full commitment	
7	itchy skin, lingering hearing and eyesight		7	has been submitted for the record, so I will get	
8	problems, restless sleep, and numbness in my toes.		8	to the heart of it.	
9	Additionally, it is inconvenient to		9	Diagnosis in 2010. I have undergone	
10	travel as I must bring my vest and nebulizer		10	various treatment approaches. I have taken at	
11	machines with me, as well as administer my other		11	least 10 and different kinds of antibiotics from	
12	treatments twice a day.		12	[indiscernible] to pills to inhale. Those include	
13	In conclusion, having NTM and treating		13	cefoxitin, tigecycline, Flovent, cipro, to name a	
14	NTM is a daily struggle and has been for me for		14	few.	
15	the past 20 years. As there is no cure, I will		15	With little known about M. abscessus, I	
16	continue to deal with its impact and the impact of		16	was like a human experiment. My reaction was	
17	the treatments for years to come. I hope and pray		17	invariable from loss, my balance, and the rashes	
18	that something will work to minimize the negative		18	from across my body from the leg, itch, red,	
19	effects and perhaps grant me the possibility of		19	swollen, through the arms and the face.	
20	finally getting a negative sputum culture and a		20	I have a blurred vision and I paint.	
21	reprieve from taking medicines every day.		21	Fatigue, shortness of breath, sweat and a loss of	
22	Thank you for your time and considerate		22	hearing and the loss of sensation on my lips and	
		115			117
		115			117
1	compassion to learn the patients' perspectives	115	1	my tongue are a few of the side effects I record.	117
	compassion to learn the patients' perspectives concerning the effects and impact of the disease	115	1 2	my tongue are a few of the side effects I record. This was the only known approach, one	117
	concerning the effects and impact of the disease	115		This was the only known approach, one	117
2	concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for	115	2	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble,	117
2 3 4	concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for	115	2 3	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including	117
2 3 4	concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our	115	2 3 4	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely	117
2 3 4 5	concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free	115	2 3 4 5	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my	117
2 3 4 5 6	concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you.	115	2 3 4 5 6	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my	117
2 3 4 5 6 7	concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much,	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given	117
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia.	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment	117
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 10	 concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia. 	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given	117
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 10	 concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia. (Applause.) Next, we have Gaby and her son, Arthur. 	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given priority to become clinical trials to support	117
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111	 concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia. (Applause.) Next, we have Gaby and her son, Arthur. MS. CHIEN: Good morning, gentlemen, ladies. Thank you for allowing me to speak today. 	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given priority to become clinical trials to support other drugs already in that process. I am also here to tell you we need accessibility of this treatment, that healthcare	117
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122	 concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia. (Applause.) Next, we have Gaby and her son, Arthur. MS. CHIEN: Good morning, gentlemen, ladies. Thank you for allowing me to speak today. My name is Gaby Chien. I'm retired after running 	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given priority to become clinical trials to support other drugs already in that process. I am also here to tell you we need accessibility of this treatment, that healthcare system is taking a toll on us. I'm currently on	117
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133	 concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia. (Applause.) Next, we have Gaby and her son, Arthur. MS. CHIEN: Good morning, gentlemen, ladies. Thank you for allowing me to speak today. My name is Gaby Chien. I'm retired after running an international business for 30 years. I'm 77 	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given priority to become clinical trials to support other drugs already in that process. I am also here to tell you we need accessibility of this treatment, that healthcare system is taking a toll on us. I'm currently on triple therapy of antibiotics. Those are macin	117
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166	 concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia. (Applause.) Next, we have Gaby and her son, Arthur. MS. CHIEN: Good morning, gentlemen, ladies. Thank you for allowing me to speak today. My name is Gaby Chien. I'm retired after running an international business for 30 years. I'm 77 years old and a proud mother of my three children. 	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given priority to become clinical trials to support other drugs already in that process. I am also here to tell you we need accessibility of this treatment, that healthcare system is taking a toll on us. I'm currently on triple therapy of antibiotics. Those are macin [ph], amikacin, and linezolid, Zyvox; the project	117
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 15	 concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia. (Applause.) Next, we have Gaby and her son, Arthur. MS. CHIEN: Good morning, gentlemen, ladies. Thank you for allowing me to speak today. My name is Gaby Chien. I'm retired after running an international business for 30 years. I'm 77 years old and a proud mother of my three children. This is my son, Arthur, who encouraged 	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given priority to become clinical trials to support other drugs already in that process. I am also here to tell you we need accessibility of this treatment, that healthcare system is taking a toll on us. I'm currently on triple therapy of antibiotics. Those are macin [ph], amikacin, and linezolid, Zyvox; the project treatment duration, 18 months.	117
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 177	 concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia. (Applause.) Next, we have Gaby and her son, Arthur. MS. CHIEN: Good morning, gentlemen, ladies. Thank you for allowing me to speak today. My name is Gaby Chien. I'm retired after running an international business for 30 years. I'm 77 years old and a proud mother of my three children. This is my son, Arthur, who encouraged me to come over today to have my voice to speak 	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given priority to become clinical trials to support other drugs already in that process. I am also here to tell you we need accessibility of this treatment, that healthcare system is taking a toll on us. I'm currently on triple therapy of antibiotics. Those are macin [ph], amikacin, and linezolid, Zyvox; the project treatment duration, 18 months. The cost of linezolid, a month's supply,	117
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 177 188	 concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia. (Applause.) Next, we have Gaby and her son, Arthur. MS. CHIEN: Good morning, gentlemen, ladies. Thank you for allowing me to speak today. My name is Gaby Chien. I'm retired after running an international business for 30 years. I'm 77 years old and a proud mother of my three children. This is my son, Arthur, who encouraged me to come over today to have my voice to speak out for the NTM patients. 	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given priority to become clinical trials to support other drugs already in that process. I am also here to tell you we need accessibility of this treatment, that healthcare system is taking a toll on us. I'm currently on triple therapy of antibiotics. Those are macin [ph], amikacin, and linezolid, Zyvox; the project treatment duration, 18 months. The cost of linezolid, a month's supply, is \$6,000. Because my insurance company, United	117
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 177 188 199 200	 concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia. (Applause.) Next, we have Gaby and her son, Arthur. MS. CHIEN: Good morning, gentlemen, ladies. Thank you for allowing me to speak today. My name is Gaby Chien. I'm retired after running an international business for 30 years. I'm 77 years old and a proud mother of my three children. This is my son, Arthur, who encouraged me to come over today to have my voice to speak out for the NTM patients. Thank you, Arthur. He says, "Mom, in 	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given priority to become clinical trials to support other drugs already in that process. I am also here to tell you we need accessibility of this treatment, that healthcare system is taking a toll on us. I'm currently on triple therapy of antibiotics. Those are macin [ph], amikacin, and linezolid, Zyvox; the project treatment duration, 18 months. The cost of linezolid, a month's supply, is \$6,000. Because my insurance company, United Healthcare has denied the coverage saying NTM is	117
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 177 188 199 200 211	 concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia. (Applause.) Next, we have Gaby and her son, Arthur. MS. CHIEN: Good morning, gentlemen, ladies. Thank you for allowing me to speak today. My name is Gaby Chien. I'm retired after running an international business for 30 years. I'm 77 years old and a proud mother of my three children. This is my son, Arthur, who encouraged me to come over today to have my voice to speak out for the NTM patients. Thank you, Arthur. He says, "Mom, in case you're short of breath, I will continue your 	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given priority to become clinical trials to support other drugs already in that process. I am also here to tell you we need accessibility of this treatment, that healthcare system is taking a toll on us. I'm currently on triple therapy of antibiotics. Those are macin [ph], amikacin, and linezolid, Zyvox; the project treatment duration, 18 months. The cost of linezolid, a month's supply, is \$6,000. Because my insurance company, United Healthcare has denied the coverage saying NTM is an off label use, it cannot approve. My Medicare	117
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 177 188 199 200	 concerning the effects and impact of the disease and its treatments. Also, thank you for encouraging the research and clinical trials from new medications and treatments to help in our daily struggle for a normal and healthy life free from this insidious disease. Thank you. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Patricia. (Applause.) Next, we have Gaby and her son, Arthur. MS. CHIEN: Good morning, gentlemen, ladies. Thank you for allowing me to speak today. My name is Gaby Chien. I'm retired after running an international business for 30 years. I'm 77 years old and a proud mother of my three children. This is my son, Arthur, who encouraged me to come over today to have my voice to speak out for the NTM patients. Thank you, Arthur. He says, "Mom, in case you're short of breath, I will continue your 	115	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	This was the only known approach, one that has required me to eliminate trouble, restrict all physical activities including exercise, remain indoors. At times, I can barely hold conversation with my children, with my friends, with my grandchildren, and so on. I beg the FDA a fast track treatment where they be promising drugs that should be given priority to become clinical trials to support other drugs already in that process. I am also here to tell you we need accessibility of this treatment, that healthcare system is taking a toll on us. I'm currently on triple therapy of antibiotics. Those are macin [ph], amikacin, and linezolid, Zyvox; the project treatment duration, 18 months. The cost of linezolid, a month's supply, is \$6,000. Because my insurance company, United Healthcare has denied the coverage saying NTM is an off label use, it cannot approve. My Medicare	117

Τ

	11:	3		120
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	AARP Medicare Complete. Tens of thousands of dollars in cash for this one medication that has benefited fully from its patent period is not what our government would tell me and my fellow NTM patients is the best we can do, when in other countries, linezolid is sold for under \$600 a month without insurance. I have been a taxpayer, law-abiding citizen my entire life. I beg this panel, for we want to live to use the retirement years I have earned to be with my family, my children, and my grandchildren. Please, urgently help me and my fellow	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	to consult with physicians at National Jewish Health to develop a treatment protocol. Johns Hopkins had told me at the time that they had not seen M. xenopi since 1999, so they weren't really sure what to do with it, which when you're that young and you're looking to you're just starting, I had recently been married, it's not a very good outlook for your future when you're being told that they don't know what to do, how to treat you. I had a port put in, and I did 8 months of amikacin infusions. I did those three times a week; it was 750 milligrams. Then I did, on top of that, and then going beyond, I did 22 months of antibiotic treatment: azithromycin 500 milligrams once a day; ethambutol 400 milligrams twice a day; rifampin 300 milligrams twice a day; and isoniazid I never know how to pronounce that one 150 milligrams twice a day. I also too Vitamin B6 because I developed neuropathy, I believe, from the amikacin fairly early on. My legs, feet and hands and even	120
	11!)		121
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	arms would fall asleep in a pretty quick amount of time, which is a problem because my job involved sitting at a computer, so I was constantly moving around to try and to keep myself awake. I also took probiotics. I ate yogurt daily to help with my upset stomach, and I started acupuncture. I haven't heard that mentioned yet. Acupuncture for me was critical, and I continue it now. All of these medications were an addition to my usual medications for asthma, which I've had since I was seven. Asthma kind of complicated things for me because it's difficult when you have shortness of breath to understand whether it's from the asthma or if it's from the infection. For me, we talked a lot about fatigue today, and I did have a lot of fatigue, but it hit me after I had my surgery. It was completely overwhelming. I was a very active person before my infection, and it greatly reduced I basically became a couch potato. It was all I	

	I	122			124
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	had been previously because of the fatigue. Thank goodness my husband is a good cook and he doesn't mind cooking because I did not have		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	There weren't any changes to my treatment regimen until my treatment ended, and it was determined to be effective. I stopped the amikacin after 8 months on advice from National Jewish Health, and I ended all of the other antibiotics after 22 months. That decision was made after my CT scans showed improvement, and I had a negative sputum culture, which actually, I've never had a positive sputum culture. Unlike what sounds like most people here, I have not had a problem with excessive with coughing up sputum. I had a cough, but it was a non-productive cough that was sort of frustrating because they couldn't test anything to find out what I had, which was part of why I needed to have the surgery, that, and to get rid of the nodule. Like I said, I currently don't really have symptoms. I do still have asthma, and I always kind of wonder when I'm feeling a little bit worse, is it coming back. The treatment seems to have reversed my disease. Talking about how	
		123			125
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	liver, and kidney function, which suffered because of the antibiotics. I was doing weekly blood draws to monitor liver and kidney function. And at one point, I was told by my doctor that if things didn't improve the next time, I would have to discontinue I believe it was the rifampin. I can't remember for sure but I started acupuncture actually right after that. And within a week, my liver and kidney function was better. So I very firmly believe in acupuncture, and I really wish that it was something that was covered by insurance across		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the therapy improved my ability to do activities that were important to me, I was able to do infusions at home because of my port and a weekly home nurse visit, which allowed me to continue working full time, which was really important to me. I barely had any savings at the time that this started. I was pretty young, and I needed to work. And my husband, he works too. We both needed to be working. Washington, DC is where we live, and it's an expensive place to live, and working was critical to me. In addition to the fact that I think that if I hadn't been able to work, I would've slept my life away on the couch and in bed because really, getting up and going to work every day was what kept me going. MS. GIAMBONE: Jennifer, any final remarks on what you look for in an ideal treatment? MS. BOGENRIEF: Sure. Let's see. One of the things I wanted to mention was the antibiotic schedule was complicated. Some of the	2

26	

	120			128
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	foods have to be taken with some of the medication has to be taken with food; some has to be taken on an empty stomach. That's difficult especially when you're trying to travel. And I used to travel; didn't travel as much going through the treatment. I think I've talked about a lot of things. Some of the things about ideal treatment, better upfront communication from the physician about what the treatment entails. And I think that as we hear stories from other patients, it becomes more clear what maybe works for some people and what doesn't. And it's difficult because different drugs work for different people. But in the beginning, it was very unclear to me what the treatment would be like, and I was originally told that it would be up to 6 months, and then it ended up being 22 months. In the middle of all of this, my husband I wanted to start a family, and that is something that you cannot do when you're taking five antibiotics, including amikacin infusions. And we	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	to be a granuloma, which nobody bothered to culture. And 10 months later, I was sick again. I was finally diagnosed with NTM abscessus in 2008. At that time, they put me on IV amikacin, IV cefoxitin, and oral azithromycin. After three months, they removed the amikacin and the cefoxitin due to increased kidney function tests. For the past seven years, with a few drug holidays here and there, I have remained on inhaled amikacin and oral azithromycin. In 2011, the investigational drug clofazimine was added to the regimen as research showed that it had a synergistic effect with amikacin. Over the course of my illness, I've had five cycles of IV cefoxitin, one round of IV imipenem, and two rounds of tigecycline. Even though my sputum cultures indicated sensitivity to these medications, I rarely converted to a negative. To my knowledge at that this point for my particular abscessus, there are no other	
	12	,		129
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	weren't able to do that, and we have not yet been able to do that. And that is something that is a big impact on a person's life when a disease impacts that ability to have a family. One other important thing was coordination between the infectious disease doctor and the primary care physician was very important for me because they were great about talking to each other and being very responsive to me. Thank you for this opportunity. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Jennifer. (Applause.) MS. GIAMBONE: And finally, we have Mary. MS. FISHER: Hi. I'm Mary Fisher, and I'm from Northern Michigan. I originally started getting sick in 2006 with a cough and fatigue. To make a long story short, living in rural Michigan, there was nobody that had a clue what was going on, and I ended up with a right middle lobe resection thinking I had cancer, which turned out	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	antibiotics that are available for me to try. I've also developed neuropathy, nerve pain and muscle spasms due to the two chest surgeries that I had. After the second surgery is when they started me on Lyrica, which had minimal effect. I've had better results with a heating pad and massage therapy. During the time I had only three negative cultures, prior to my second surgery, they started IV tigecycline. When the damaged lung was cultured, it was negative. However, tigecycline was discontinued due to the low protein and albumin levels along with decreased blood sugars. Two months after it was withdrawn, the sputum returned positive. Prior to my diagnosis, I was very active and extremely independent. I cleaned my own home, planted my flower gardens, traveled quite a bit, and took care of my horses. After years of antibiotics, my disease only progressed, and I no longer could do those activities due to decreased energy and stamina.	

	130			132
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	I had to hire somebody to help clean the house, help with my flower gardens. But when I was told to find someone to take care of my horse, that's when I drew the line. I said, you cannot take away the only activity that brings me the most pleasure. When I feel down or depressed, I will go to the barn or pasture and just seeing her brightens my day. Spending time with her allows me to forget about my illness for a while. The most significant downsides for me are the timing of multiple medications. I take azithromycin, which can be taken with or without food, but they recommend without food for better absorption. The clofazimine needs to be taken with food. Omeprazole needs to be taken 30 minutes before you eat. Calcium should not be taken two hours before your antibiotics because it has neutralizing effect. Probiotics should not be taken 3 to 4 hours next to the antibiotics because it will render them useless.	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	of my lungs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Mary (Applause.) MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you to all of our panelists. I know we've clapped after each one of you has spoken, but collectively, you've all just done such a great job preparing for all of this and being here and sharing those stories with us, so thank you so much. Large Group Facilitated Discussion on Topic 2 MS. GIAMBONE: So once again, I'm going to ask the question by a show of hands, what you heard today on the panel, how much of it resonates with you? Similar experiences? (Show of hands.) We see about 12 or 13 hands raised. Another few exercises of show of hands. We heard through the panel that you've had to try many different medications and you've had to stop for various reasons. You stopped for bad side effects, so let's see a show of hands there. How many of had	
	131			133
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	I also take another medication that has to be taken four times a day. Three times a week, I need an hour or two to take my inhaled amikacin. When IV antibiotics enter the regimen, they are usually 2 to 3 times a day. Finally, I need to incorporate one hour of exercise four times a week. I echo what Betsy says. My pulmonary rehab and exercise have been my lifesavers. It's very hard to work, plan any social activities or get projects done around the house when my days are dictated by all these treatments. The whole process is very difficult and frustrating. I would like to see medications that are developed that do not have so many interactions that require so much time and effort to take, that you can have simplelize [ph] the process. I would also like to see a medication if	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	that experience? So you stopped taking medication because of the side effects. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: So I see about six hands. You've stopped because the medication stopped working. So let's see some hands for that. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: I see about seven hands. And then I also heard that you had to stop so you would not get desensitized to that particular medication. Let's see. (Show of hands) MS. GIAMBONE: I see one hand for that - - actually, I see three hands for that. Okay, great. Thank you for sharing that. Now, we have a polling question. All right. So everybody who answered before, patients and caregivers, let's get your clickers out. Have	
19 20	T 11 1 11 4 11 4 10 10		and agraginary lat's get your alighters out Have	

_	Tallent-Tocused Drug Developi		nit i ublic Meeting 10-13-2015	
	134			136
	D, inhaled therapies; E, other prescription medication such as pain medication; F, other drugs not mentioned; or G, I'm not sure? AUDIENCE: (Inaudible). MS. GIAMBONE: Sorry? Yes, you can check all that apply. (Polling audience.) MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it looks like actually nearly all of you that are responding are taking or have taken oral antibacterials, followed by B and D, so IV antibacterials and D, inhaled therapies. And then it looks like we also have a nice range of other ones, too, including some drug therapies not mentioned here. What are we seeing on the Web? MR. THOMPSON: Similar for the oral antibacterial, about 85 percent; only 21 percent for intravenous antibacterial; 46 percent for steroids, which is more than in the room, 40 percent for inhaled therapies; and then around 20 percent for the rest.	2 3 4 5 6 7	for 10 days, and now they have me on a daily regimen with it. And I tell you what, I feel so much better. I can work better now. I'm a retired nurse, but I go back now and help them in cardiology once a week for sure and then vacations, then whenever they can use me, and I'm agreeing to come in. But this is the first time in a year that I can say that I feel better. My energy is better. My appetite is better. I'm now maintaining my weight. I have lost 16 pounds in the last year, unavoidable because there was no appetite. This wonderful man here made a special trip out for ice cream one night because that's the only thing I felt like I could eat. I call it swallow food. You don't have to use any energy. You just put it in and it goes down. So this is helping me right now. They're not sure if and when my two doctors, ID doctors I have one in Florida that I see during	
21 22	percent for the rest. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Thank you.	21 22	doctors I have one in Florida that I see during the winter when I'm there, and one in Ohio when	
	135			137
3 4 5 6 7	know that the medication that you're taking is actually making a positive difference? And then we're going to spend some time hearing about the downsides. But how do you know that a medication is working for you? What symptom is improving? Let's see. Why don't we go to JEANNE: Hello, my name is Jeanne, and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	very closely associated with National Jewish Hospital. And he's offered to send me there, but	

	138			140
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	antitrypsin deficient patient. So I started on the cocktail of three oral antibiotics, every one which has been mentioned up here, linezolid, ethambutol, rifampin, azithromycin. After five years, they added clofazimine. I never had any serious side effects, upset stomach. I was very fortunate. I tolerated them. But after six years and I'm up to four oral antibiotics, I had peripheral neuropathy. I have hearing loss. I have ringing in my ears. What else? My FEV1, when I was first entered in the study, was 92 percent, and I'm now down to the mid-70 percent, so the drugs just weren't working. But then in 2013, I entered the clinical trial for the inhaled form of liposomal form of amikacin, and 60 days later, I cultured negative, and I've cultured negative ever since. That's kind of the negative and the positive of what the oral antibiotics were doing for me and then how positive the inhaled therapy	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	there was a nebulizer you had to keep clean. And I travel for my job, so I had to take it with me on an airplane and do it in a hotel room, and then sterilize the equipment. But it was very effective. I mean within 60 days, I was culturing negative. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay, great. Thank you for that. But I did want to do a show of hands for is that we've heard a range of downsides. We've heard neuropathy from several people, and I just want to do a show of hands if others also experience that as a significant downside to the treatments. (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: I see about 8 hands raised or 9 hands raised for that. I've also heard mentioned vision loss, hearing loss. Again, others with that also? (Show of hands.) MS. GIAMBONE: I see 11 hands there.	
22	has worked for me. I actually have a sputum	22	Okay. So let me check in with the Web	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MS. GIAMBONE: So I do want to do a show of hands here. Laura, you mentioned that the inhaled therapies are working. Is it that the inhaled therapy is working better for you, and is it easier for you, too, also to take inhaled therapy? LAURA: I tried malfunction.] FEMALE SPEAKER: We can't hear her. MS. GIAMBONE: Still can't hear? Okay.		Lots of talk about vision and hearing loss, and then some non-drug therapies mentioned, include behavioral changes, adding postural and nutritional behavior modifications. And there's some talk about a hypertonic saline solution as well. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay, great. Any other comments on either the therapies that are up here or a drug therapy not mentioned, what was that	141

Τ

	142			144
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	down side of it? MS. BRESLAWSKY: Hi. My name is Debbie Breslawsky. I would like to say a couple of things. I'll keep it short. One is I was on inhaled amikacin as well as IV, and I found that I was able to tolerate the inhaled much better than the IV. In fact, I had to be taken off the IV because of tinnitus, a ringing in the ears. Perhaps maybe there should be a focus, if there has to be, on inhaled, which goes straight into the lungs rather than any other type, not to say we want to discord anything else. But the other thing I would to bring up is that I know that we have some really tough side effects from some of these meds. I'm probably speaking for many people in this room, but probably not everybody, depending on what the side effects are. We're in a situation right now that we have limited options. I, for one, would take the side effects of these drugs or of any other new	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 with the fatigue, even though I still have fatigue. Seven percent saline and the Aerobika that I was told about at National Jewish were extremely helpful for immediately bringing up mucous, and just amazing for me. Then weight training reversed my osteoporosis, and food. I avoid dairy. I don't know if it's the lactose. I really would like a study on dairy, inflammation for the GI and lungs. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much. Any other yes, we had one. FEMALE SPEAKER: Sorry. It's me again. I'll make it quick. I did probably the three that we all start with, rifampin, azithromycin. By the way, that may have orange it's totally orange. I mean, there's no way around that. There's weird side effects. But you do that. I then keep getting the sputum samples, and then went on an inhaled amikacin. For me, it was it was awesome in the clinical trial. I had a little nebulizer I could travel with. I just put that thing you could go through TSA. You bring 	
22	side effects of these drugs or of any other new	22	that thing you could go through TSA. You bring	
	143			145
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	drugs knowing that there are no other options and knowing that the progression won't go any further than what it is or progress slowly. I just wanted to mention that because these side effects are tough, and I have to say I've had many myself, but I've just stuck with it. Probably they weren't as bad as some other people's descriptions, but I just rather have the drugs and not have the drugs, and not fear that I'm going to get really bad in the future. I wanted to make that point. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you for sharing that. In just a few moments, we will talk on a similar issue. We're going to have a scenario that goes right into that, what you just brought up. Yes, we have one comment here. FEMALE SPEAKER: I just like to say there are two fairly non-invasive medical therapies that really helped me. I was told if I had bronchiectasis to get a test for a sleep study, sleep apnea. And so CPAP really helped	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	your drug stuff. You can travel with that puppy; it was great. For me, the inhaled amikacin, way to go. The better symptoms were yeah, I produced a lot of phlegm, but then afterwards, I got the clean sputum sample results. Yay! I got a negative, and gained 10 pounds. Boom! It was like the weight came right back on. So that was great, and it wasn't like I changed my diet or started eating more. The NTM was obviously yummy eating that. But one other thing I'd like to bring up is I love the goals Phil put out, which he had three, which was really nice. He was like extended life, quality of life, and less toxic drugs. But one other one I'd like to add because it's not even on the agenda early diagnosis. Every single one of us will have stories. I went 10 years before well, I went 10 years before the NTM. People send sputum samples out. They don't have the right paperwork.	

(866) 448 - DEPO www.CapitalReportingCompany.com © 2015

		146			148
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	I'm hearing a lot of people say that inhaled therapies have worked a little bit better for them than the oral therapies. Okay. Let's take one more comment.		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	participate in a hypothetical trial given some data. So let's answer this question so we have the results recorded, and then we'll go forward. Besides your drug therapies, what else are you doing to manage any symptoms you have experienced because of your NTM lung infection? A, cough medicines; B, supplemental oxygen; C, pulmonary rehab; D, breathing exercises; E, dietary supplements; F, diet modifications; G, complimentary or alternative therapies; H, other therapies not mentioned; or I, I'm not doing or taking any therapies to treat symptoms?	
20	DEBBIE: I'd just like to echo what Gaby		20	While we're answering that, I'm just	
	was saying about linezolid. I am fortunate to be		21	going to put a plug-in for those on the webcast.	
22	a nuisance to my insurance company and my		22	If you're interested in sharing some comments on	
		147			149
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	employer, who provides lifetime health insurance for which I am very grateful. But I did not get my linezolid covered without a major, major battle. I am also fortunate not to be on Medicare yet, and yet linezolid was the only drug that my sputum sample showed was going to be effective. I think it's crazy that those sorts of medications, because they're off label, won't be covered. I fought a battle, and it cost me \$300 a month as opposed to \$2500. And I would've paid out of pocket, but not everyone is in that position. And you shouldn't have to fight for a medicine that medical tests show should help your disease. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you for sharing that. And your name? DEBBIE: Debbie. MS. GIAMBONE: Debbie. Thank you, Debbie. Okay. Let's do a quick polling		2 3 4 5 6 7	ideal treatments by phone, we'll check in, in just a little bit. So it looks like over half of you in the room are doing some breathing exercises or relaxation techniques, dietary supplements, and then it looks we have a good range of everything else to pulmonary rehab, diet modifications. Okay, great. What did we see on the Web for this? MR. THOMPSON: For cough medicine, supplemental oxygen and pulmonary rehabilitation, around 15 percent for each; 53 percent, breathing exercise/relaxation techniques; 56 percent, dietary supplements; 40 percent, diet modifications and alternative oral therapies; and then 20 percent, therapies not mentioned. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. Okay. Let's go to our scenario question. I'm going to read this out loud in just a second, but the scenario question is we're going to present you with this scenario regarding a clinical study. We're not giving you a lot of data here. This is just the	

	150			152
1	hypothetical. But what's important to us is some	1	FEMALE SPEAKER: Do I have to stop the	
	of the first considerations or questions that come	2	meds I'm currently on to participate?	
3	to mind. We want to hear what those are.	3	MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Do you have to	
4	Then like I said, in the afternoon,	4	stop the meds that you're currently on to	
5	we're going to have a discussion on clinical trial	5	participate? I saw a lot of heads nodding for	
6	design. But for now, we want to hear your	6	that. But it's in addition to your FDA panel,	
7	immediate thoughts when you imagine that you've	7	you'll have to chime in here. This is in addition	
8	been invited to participate in a clinical trial to	8	to the standard of care.	
9	study an experimental antibiotic treatment for NTM	9	So you wouldn't be stopping, right? Is	
10	lung infections.	10	that what I'm understanding? Okay. Good	
11	The purpose of the study is to better	11	question. Thank you for asking.	
12	understand how well this treatment works and its	12	We have another sorry. Yes,	
13	safety. The clinical trial lasts two years and	13	Patricia?	
14	clinical visits will occur every month for two	14	MS. YOST: Sign me up.	
15	years in addition to your regular doctor's visits.	15	(Laughter)	
16	These visits will involve monthly sputum	16	MS. GIAMBONE: Sign you up. Got it. So	
17	collections, lab tests, lung function tests, and	17	regardless of the risks that have been identified,	
18	other lab tests as needed. Treatments may involve	18	you want to go ahead and take okay. We'll take	
19	either IV medication or inhaled therapy, and	19	one more comment.	
20	treatment will be given in addition to your	20	DR. WALLACE: I'm going to say this from	
21	standard of care.	21	a practical standpoint because I try to recruit	
22	Given just this amount of information,	22	patients. Having patients come who live 50, 100,	
	151			153
1	151 what thoughts or questions come to your mind when	1	150 miles away every month is almost impossible.	153
			150 miles away every month is almost impossible. Many of these people can't drive by themselves;	153
2	what thoughts or questions come to your mind when		Many of these people can't drive by themselves;	153
2	what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything.	2	Many of these people can't drive by themselves;	153
2 3	what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind	2 3	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them.	153
2 3 4	what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question	2 3 4 5 6	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's	153
2 3 4 5	what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've	2 3 4 5 6	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the	153
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live	153
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease	153
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV DEBORAH: Why the length of time.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease where everybody doesn't live in the same town	153
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV DEBORAH: Why the length of time. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Why that length of 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease where everybody doesn't live in the same town where the study is being done.	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV DEBORAH: Why the length of time. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Why that length of time. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease where everybody doesn't live in the same town where the study is being done. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. So the burden	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV DEBORAH: Why the length of time. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Why that length of time. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease where everybody doesn't live in the same town where the study is being done. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. So the burden of how frequently you'll need to go in. Okay. I	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV DEBORAH: Why the length of time. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Why that length of time. DEBORAH: I'm not saying I wouldn't do it, but that's the first thing that I thought. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease where everybody doesn't live in the same town where the study is being done. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. So the burden of how frequently you'll need to go in. Okay. I see several more hands raised.	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV DEBORAH: Why the length of time. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Why that length of time. DEBORAH: I'm not saying I wouldn't do it, but that's the first thing that I thought. MS. GIAMBONE: Sure. Okay, thank you, 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease where everybody doesn't live in the same town where the study is being done. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. So the burden of how frequently you'll need to go in. Okay. I see several more hands raised. FEMALE SPEAKER: The visits are monthly.	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV DEBORAH: Why the length of time. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Why that length of time. DEBORAH: I'm not saying I wouldn't do it, but that's the first thing that I thought. MS. GIAMBONE: Sure. Okay, thank you, Deborah. Philip? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease where everybody doesn't live in the same town where the study is being done. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. So the burden of how frequently you'll need to go in. Okay. I see several more hands raised. FEMALE SPEAKER: The visits are monthly. How often are the treatments administered?	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV DEBORAH: Why the length of time. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Why that length of time. DEBORAH: I'm not saying I wouldn't do it, but that's the first thing that I thought. MS. GIAMBONE: Sure. Okay, thank you, Deborah. Philip? MR. LEITMAN: If the patient is not 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease where everybody doesn't live in the same town where the study is being done. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. So the burden of how frequently you'll need to go in. Okay. I see several more hands raised. FEMALE SPEAKER: The visits are monthly. How often are the treatments administered? MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. How often are the	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV DEBORAH: Why the length of time. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Why that length of time. DEBORAH: I'm not saying I wouldn't do it, but that's the first thing that I thought. MS. GIAMBONE: Sure. Okay, thank you, Deborah. Philip? MR. LEITMAN: If the patient is not already on IV, in order to participate in IV, 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 7 18	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease where everybody doesn't live in the same town where the study is being done. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. So the burden of how frequently you'll need to go in. Okay. I see several more hands raised. FEMALE SPEAKER: The visits are monthly. How often are the treatments administered? MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. How often are the treatments administered? Okay. And then let's	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV DEBORAH: Why the length of time. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Why that length of time. DEBORAH: I'm not saying I wouldn't do it, but that's the first thing that I thought. MS. GIAMBONE: Sure. Okay, thank you, Deborah. Philip? MR. LEITMAN: If the patient is not already on IV, in order to participate in IV, they're going to have to have something inserted. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease where everybody doesn't live in the same town where the study is being done. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. So the burden of how frequently you'll need to go in. Okay. I see several more hands raised. FEMALE SPEAKER: The visits are monthly. How often are the treatments administered? MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. How often are the treatments administered? Okay. And then let's just take one more comment, and then we'll dive	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV DEBORAH: Why the length of time. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Why that length of time. DEBORAH: I'm not saying I wouldn't do it, but that's the first thing that I thought. MS. GIAMBONE: Sure. Okay, thank you, Deborah. Philip? MR. LEITMAN: If the patient is not already on IV, in order to participate in IV, they're going to have to have something inserted. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease where everybody doesn't live in the same town where the study is being done. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. So the burden of how frequently you'll need to go in. Okay. I see several more hands raised. FEMALE SPEAKER: The visits are monthly. How often are the treatments administered? MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. How often are the treatments administered? Okay. And then let's just take one more comment, and then we'll dive into ideal treatments.	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 what thoughts or questions come to your mind when you hear this scenario? It can be anything. What's the first thing that comes to your mind when you see this and how you would consider participating? DEBORAH: Probably, the first question comes to my mind since I'd been on IVs and I've gone on inhaled, why 1 to 2 hours? MS. GIAMBONE: So why is the IV DEBORAH: Why the length of time. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Why that length of time. DEBORAH: I'm not saying I wouldn't do it, but that's the first thing that I thought. MS. GIAMBONE: Sure. Okay, thank you, Deborah. Philip? MR. LEITMAN: If the patient is not already on IV, in order to participate in IV, they're going to have to have something inserted. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Many of these people can't drive by themselves; they have to have someone come with them. That one marker, which is often required for these studies, often will take out at least two-thirds of the potential patients because it's not a practical possibility just because of the complexity of their disease and how far they live away. This is an issue for every orphan disease where everybody doesn't live in the same town where the study is being done. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. So the burden of how frequently you'll need to go in. Okay. I see several more hands raised. FEMALE SPEAKER: The visits are monthly. How often are the treatments administered? MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. How often are the treatments administered? Okay. And then let's just take one more comment, and then we'll dive	

	154			156
1	most of my clinical trials have been at NIH. I	1	harm. I kind of think of antibiotics as a shock	
2	live in New York. It would be a major hassle. I	2	and awe for us, and they're absolutely essential,	
3	go regularly but not once a month. But if my New	3	and thank God we have them.	
4	York doctor could administer whatever, it would	4	But I know many of us suffer from other	
5	make a huge difference.	5	health issues. I myself have osteoporosis and	
6	MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So if your current	6	children [indiscernible]. And some of my meds,	
7	doctor or the one that you go to, if you could	7	the Symbicort and corticosteroids that we take	
8	get	8	lessen the bone density. And I'm kind of really	
9	FEMALE SPEAKER: My New York doctor	9	worried about getting frail bones, and exercise	
10	rather than my NIH doctor.	10	seems to be key to staying well. And I think it's	
11	MS. GIAMBONE: Got it.	11	poorly understood the long-term effects of the use	
12	FEMALE SPEAKER: They talk to each other	12	of these toxic antibiotics on our overall health.	
13	all the time anyway.	13	I'm hopeful that in the future, they can	
14	MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you. It looks like	14	look to biologics and cellular mechanisms to	
15	there's definitely a lot of considerations here,	15	weaken the tough cell walls that keep meds from	
16	and I'm going to ask that you please submit those	16	getting at the bug, so that we could perhaps	
17	considerations to the docket just so we can move	17	really make that shock and awe much more	
18	on	18	effective, so we have to take it for a shorter	
19	FEMALE SPEAKER: May I say one more	19	periods of time and less toxic drugs.	
20	quick thing?	20	MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Cynthia.	
21	MS. GIAMBONE: Yes.	21	CYNTHIA: Thank you.	
22	FEMALE SPEAKER: I was wondering and	22	MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Cynthia. So	
	155			157
	there were times I'd like to participate in a	1	5	157
	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live	1 2	exploring biologics.	157
	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year,		exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what	157
2	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California.	2	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes?	157
2 3	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials	2 3	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient	157
2 3 4	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and	2 3 4	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've	157
2 3 4 5 6 7	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on.	2 3 4 5	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of getting to the doctor is a major issue.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to do so by my doctors at Johns Hopkins. And I was	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of getting to the doctor is a major issue. I know we're approaching lunchtime, so I	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to do so by my doctors at Johns Hopkins. And I was treated by Dr. Drummond with lifestyle changes and	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of getting to the doctor is a major issue. I know we're approaching lunchtime, so I do not want to keep you very long. But do we have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to do so by my doctors at Johns Hopkins. And I was treated by Dr. Drummond with lifestyle changes and exercise and a nebulizer. I just got back two	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of getting to the doctor is a major issue. I know we're approaching lunchtime, so I do not want to keep you very long. But do we have anybody on the phone, Graham and Meghana?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to do so by my doctors at Johns Hopkins. And I was treated by Dr. Drummond with lifestyle changes and exercise and a nebulizer. I just got back two weeks ago, and the first time I had a CT scan	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of getting to the doctor is a major issue. I know we're approaching lunchtime, so I do not want to keep you very long. But do we have anybody on the phone, Graham and Meghana? MR. THOMPSON: Operator, can you open up	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to do so by my doctors at Johns Hopkins. And I was treated by Dr. Drummond with lifestyle changes and exercise and a nebulizer. I just got back two weeks ago, and the first time I had a CT scan improvement without drugs. And I am eternally	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of getting to the doctor is a major issue. I know we're approaching lunchtime, so I do not want to keep you very long. But do we have anybody on the phone, Graham and Meghana? MR. THOMPSON: Operator, can you open up Cynthia's line?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to do so by my doctors at Johns Hopkins. And I was treated by Dr. Drummond with lifestyle changes and exercise and a nebulizer. I just got back two weeks ago, and the first time I had a CT scan improvement without drugs. And I am eternally grateful to Dr. Drummond for that.	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of getting to the doctor is a major issue. I know we're approaching lunchtime, so I do not want to keep you very long. But do we have anybody on the phone, Graham and Meghana? MR. THOMPSON: Operator, can you open up Cynthia's line? MS. GIAMBONE: We'll take one comment on	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to do so by my doctors at Johns Hopkins. And I was treated by Dr. Drummond with lifestyle changes and exercise and a nebulizer. I just got back two weeks ago, and the first time I had a CT scan improvement without drugs. And I am eternally grateful to Dr. Drummond for that. But my ideal treatment has to do with	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of getting to the doctor is a major issue. I know we're approaching lunchtime, so I do not want to keep you very long. But do we have anybody on the phone, Graham and Meghana? MR. THOMPSON: Operator, can you open up Cynthia's line? MS. GIAMBONE: We'll take one comment on what you look for in an ideal treatment.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to do so by my doctors at Johns Hopkins. And I was treated by Dr. Drummond with lifestyle changes and exercise and a nebulizer. I just got back two weeks ago, and the first time I had a CT scan improvement without drugs. And I am eternally grateful to Dr. Drummond for that. But my ideal treatment has to do with something that's being advertised in magazines as	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of getting to the doctor is a major issue. I know we're approaching lunchtime, so I do not want to keep you very long. But do we have anybody on the phone, Graham and Meghana? MR. THOMPSON: Operator, can you open up Cynthia's line? MS. GIAMBONE: We'll take one comment on what you look for in an ideal treatment. OPERATOR: Cynthia, your line is now	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to do so by my doctors at Johns Hopkins. And I was treated by Dr. Drummond with lifestyle changes and exercise and a nebulizer. I just got back two weeks ago, and the first time I had a CT scan improvement without drugs. And I am eternally grateful to Dr. Drummond for that. But my ideal treatment has to do with something that's being advertised in magazines as a lung treatment, and that is stem cells. I've	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of getting to the doctor is a major issue. I know we're approaching lunchtime, so I do not want to keep you very long. But do we have anybody on the phone, Graham and Meghana? MR. THOMPSON: Operator, can you open up Cynthia's line? MS. GIAMBONE: We'll take one comment on what you look for in an ideal treatment. OPERATOR: Cynthia, your line is now open.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to do so by my doctors at Johns Hopkins. And I was treated by Dr. Drummond with lifestyle changes and exercise and a nebulizer. I just got back two weeks ago, and the first time I had a CT scan improvement without drugs. And I am eternally grateful to Dr. Drummond for that. But my ideal treatment has to do with something that's being advertised in magazines as a lung treatment, and that is stem cells. I've heard no one mention that. I've taken it to my	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of getting to the doctor is a major issue. I know we're approaching lunchtime, so I do not want to keep you very long. But do we have anybody on the phone, Graham and Meghana? MR. THOMPSON: Operator, can you open up Cynthia's line? MS. GIAMBONE: We'll take one comment on what you look for in an ideal treatment. OPERATOR: Cynthia, your line is now open. MS. GIAMBONE: Hi. Cynthia?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to do so by my doctors at Johns Hopkins. And I was treated by Dr. Drummond with lifestyle changes and exercise and a nebulizer. I just got back two weeks ago, and the first time I had a CT scan improvement without drugs. And I am eternally grateful to Dr. Drummond for that. But my ideal treatment has to do with something that's being advertised in magazines as a lung treatment, and that is stem cells. I've heard no one mention that. I've taken it to my doctors. They don't know that much about it.	157
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	there were times I'd like to participate in a clinical trial and there's many of us that live in the Northeast, let's say, for part of the year, and then they go to Florida or California. I was wondering if the clinical trials could be set up where you can switch locations and the centers could share information or pass it on. MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So it definitely appears that the travel to this and the burden of getting to the doctor is a major issue. I know we're approaching lunchtime, so I do not want to keep you very long. But do we have anybody on the phone, Graham and Meghana? MR. THOMPSON: Operator, can you open up Cynthia's line? MS. GIAMBONE: We'll take one comment on what you look for in an ideal treatment. OPERATOR: Cynthia, your line is now open.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	exploring biologics. Other thoughts on ideal treatment, what you look for? Yes? MS. BUONVIRI: Hi. I've been a patient for 10 years, and I've been treated for MAC. I've been treated for abscessus twice with IVs and orals. Just for the record, I went to National Jewish in February after 8 years of being urged to do so by my doctors at Johns Hopkins. And I was treated by Dr. Drummond with lifestyle changes and exercise and a nebulizer. I just got back two weeks ago, and the first time I had a CT scan improvement without drugs. And I am eternally grateful to Dr. Drummond for that. But my ideal treatment has to do with something that's being advertised in magazines as a lung treatment, and that is stem cells. I've heard no one mention that. I've taken it to my	157

(866) 448 - DEPO www.CapitalReportingCompany.com © 2015

158 160 1 country at multiple locations by a group called 1 minute walk test as a way to measure the 2 The Lung Institute. I have spoken with them. It 2 progression? Let's see. How many of you have 3 taken a 6-minute walk test? Is there a different 3 sounds like the greatest thing since sliced bread. 4 They take your own stem cells and they transplant 4 name for it or is that the name? Okay, that's the 5 them, and supposedly, it helps your lung function 5 name. (Show of hands.) 6 and a repair of your lungs. 6 7 MS. GIAMBONE: All right. So just keep 7 I'd like to submit that for 8 consideration. I'd like to know any comments or 8 your hands up for a second while we do a quick 9 responses about what it is, and how it fits in the 9 count. I'm seeing 19 hands raised on that one, so 10 FDA plans, and what's known about it. 10 it does seem that way. 11 MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much. And 11 Just very quickly, which symptom gets in 12 the way of you not being able to maybe do your 6-12 your name? 13 MS. BUONVIRI: Lynn Buonviri. 13 minute walk test as well as you would like? Is it 14 MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you so much, Lynn. 14 like the shortness of breath? Is it -- the 15 Okay. Another comment on ideal 15 stamina? Okay. 16 16 treatment? Yes, Marilynn, the mic is coming to MS. KEATING: [Inaudible - off mic.] --17 you. 17 tomorrow it rains, and your 6-minute will be off. 18 MS. LUNDY: Thank you. Dealing with the So it's really not a valid test. In my eyes, I 18 19 don't --19 sleep issues when you're on medications, I think, 20 is underrated. It's one of the most important 20 MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. 21 21 things for me, and I've realized as time has gone MS. KEATING: Some days I can walk 22 on, that those five years, I hardly ever got a 22 forever and some days I can't walk a block. 159 161 1 good night's sleep. 1 MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. So I'm hearing Part of the reason is because there does 2 2 stamina and take one more comment here. 3 seem to be some diuretic action -- I'm not sure 3 FEMALE SPEAKER: It's just a comment. I 4 which one it comes from or whatever, but I was up 4 have cold hands. The finger measure of blood 5 oxygen doesn't work. Hence, unless everybody 5 peeing at least five times a night. It's really 6 difficult to get back to sleep. So you are sleep 6 starts getting the thing that sits on your head, 7 deprived, at least most people that I know, and it's just not valid. And I can't do it in the gym 7 8 because the reading falls down to 95, 96. And if 8 myself. 9 If they could come up with some kind of 9 you want valid measurements, then this equipment 10 medications that were effective and that you could 10 has to be available. 11 still get some sleep -- and you're supposed to get 11 MS. GIAMBONE: Okay. Thank you so much. 12 so much more sleep when you have this disease 12 Thank you. 13 because you're weary all the time, and that's part 13 Any final questions from FDA? I really 14 of the fatigue, is you never got a good night's 14 don't want to take up your lunchtime? No 15 sleep. Five years on no sleep is pretty difficult 15 questions? 16 and psychologically a huge problem. 16 (No response.) 17 MS. GIAMBONE: You're all extraordinary. MS. GIAMBONE: Thank you, Marilynn. 17 18 So we are approaching closing, but I do 18 Thank you so much for sharing these stories with 19 have a question for you as a show of hands that I 19 us. We've learned so much from you. And please, 20 know the FDA panel identified would be helpful for 20 submit to the docket to continue this discussion. 21 them to know. 21 Thank you. We'll reconvene at 1:10. 22 22 How many of you have had to take a 6-(Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., a lunch

	Tallent-Tocused Drug Devel	1			
		162			164
1	recess was taken.)		1	DR. FARLEY: Give us a chance to fix the	
2	AFTERNOON SESSION		2	mics. While we're working on that, just to remind	
3	(1:13 p.m.)			the panelists that our patients told you very loud	
4	DR. FARLEY: I want to thank everybody			and clear that some of them struggle with hearing	
5	for their input this morning, which was extremely			issues. There'll be no mumbling into the	
	valuable. We have an afternoon agenda focused on			microphone, so speak loudly and make sure your mic	
	helping us, first of all, kind of have the same			is on. And this is a crisis; we will fix it.	
	background information and also talk about the way		8	DR. SHAMSUDDIN: Hala Shamsuddin,	
9	forward.			Division of Anti-Infective Products, FDA.	
10	We have Ken Olivier from NIH who many of		10	DR. WINTHROP: Hi. Kevin Winthrop from	
11	you know, who's going to talk about the		11	Oregon Health Science University in Portland,	
12	epidemiology and natural history of the disease.			Oregon.	
	Dave Griffith is going to talk about treatment		13	DR. NAMBIAR: Sumathi Nambiar, director	
14	guidelines and what the current standard of care		14	of Division Anti-Infective Products.	
15	-		15	DR. FARLEY: John Farley from FDA, and	
16	Hala is going to share with you the		16	this isn't working either. This is bad. John	
17	review considerations for new drugs in the United		17	Farley from FDA.	
18	States, what authority the FDA has from Congress,		18	(Laughter.)	
19	and we'll talk a little bit about kind of what		19	DR. TOERNER: I'm Joe Toerner from FDA.	
20	authorities we don't actually have. That's also		20	DR. OLIVIER: Ken Olivier from the	
21	very helpful, I think, for folks to understand.		21	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.	
22	Selena Daniels and Alexandra Quittner		22	DR. HUGHES: David Hughes, global	
		163			165
		163			165
	are going to tag team around taking input from	163		program head, clinical development from Novartis	165
2	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial	163	2	Pharma.	165
2 3	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has	163	2 3	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from	165
2 3 4	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical	163	2 3 4	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC.	165
2 3 4 5	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that	163	2 3 4 5	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a	165
2 3 4 5 6	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on	163	2 3 4 5 6	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti-	165
2 3 4 5 6 7	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion.	163	2 3 4 5 6 7	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products.	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler.	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to introduce themselves starting with Chuck Daley on	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler. DR. EAGLE: Hi. I'm Gina Eagle. I'm	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to introduce themselves starting with Chuck Daley on my left.	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler. DR. EAGLE: Hi. I'm Gina Eagle. I'm working on the clinical development of Arikace at	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to introduce themselves starting with Chuck Daley on my left. DR. DALEY: Hi. I'm Chuck Daley from	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler. DR. EAGLE: Hi. I'm Gina Eagle. I'm working on the clinical development of Arikace at Insmed Incorporated.	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to introduce themselves starting with Chuck Daley on my left. DR. DALEY: Hi. I'm Chuck Daley from National Jewish.	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler. DR. EAGLE: Hi. I'm Gina Eagle. I'm working on the clinical development of Arikace at Insmed Incorporated. DR. FARLEY: Thanks. I think this one	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to introduce themselves starting with Chuck Daley on my left. DR. DALEY: Hi. I'm Chuck Daley from National Jewish. DR. GRIFFITH: Dave Griffith from	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler. DR. EAGLE: Hi. I'm Gina Eagle. I'm working on the clinical development of Arikace at Insmed Incorporated. DR. FARLEY: Thanks. I think this one is still working, which is great. I'm going to	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to introduce themselves starting with Chuck Daley on my left. DR. DALEY: Hi. I'm Chuck Daley from National Jewish. DR. GRIFFITH: Dave Griffith from University of Texas Health Science Center in	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler. DR. EAGLE: Hi. I'm Gina Eagle. I'm working on the clinical development of Arikace at Insmed Incorporated. DR. FARLEY: Thanks. I think this one is still working, which is great. I'm going to invite Ken Olivier to the podium. He's senior	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to introduce themselves starting with Chuck Daley on my left. DR. DALEY: Hi. I'm Chuck Daley from National Jewish. DR. GRIFFITH: Dave Griffith from University of Texas Health Science Center in Tyler, Texas.	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler. DR. EAGLE: Hi. I'm Gina Eagle. I'm working on the clinical development of Arikace at Insmed Incorporated. DR. FARLEY: Thanks. I think this one is still working, which is great. I'm going to invite Ken Olivier to the podium. He's senior clinician and chief of the Pulmonary Clinical	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to introduce themselves starting with Chuck Daley on my left. DR. DALEY: Hi. I'm Chuck Daley from National Jewish. DR. GRIFFITH: Dave Griffith from University of Texas Health Science Center in Tyler, Texas. DR. QUITTNER: I'm Alexandra Quittner	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler. DR. EAGLE: Hi. I'm Gina Eagle. I'm working on the clinical development of Arikace at Insmed Incorporated. DR. FARLEY: Thanks. I think this one is still working, which is great. I'm going to invite Ken Olivier to the podium. He's senior clinician and chief of the Pulmonary Clinical Medicine Section at the National Heart, Lung, and	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to introduce themselves starting with Chuck Daley on my left. DR. DALEY: Hi. I'm Chuck Daley from National Jewish. DR. GRIFFITH: Dave Griffith from University of Texas Health Science Center in Tyler, Texas. DR. QUITTNER: I'm Alexandra Quittner from the University of Miami.	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler. DR. EAGLE: Hi. I'm Gina Eagle. I'm working on the clinical development of Arikace at Insmed Incorporated. DR. FARLEY: Thanks. I think this one is still working, which is great. I'm going to invite Ken Olivier to the podium. He's senior clinician and chief of the Pulmonary Clinical Medicine Section at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, which is part of the National	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to introduce themselves starting with Chuck Daley on my left. DR. DALEY: Hi. I'm Chuck Daley from National Jewish. DR. GRIFFITH: Dave Griffith from University of Texas Health Science Center in Tyler, Texas. DR. QUITTNER: I'm Alexandra Quittner from the University of Miami. DR. DANIELS: Selena Daniels. I'm a	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler. DR. EAGLE: Hi. I'm Gina Eagle. I'm working on the clinical development of Arikace at Insmed Incorporated. DR. FARLEY: Thanks. I think this one is still working, which is great. I'm going to invite Ken Olivier to the podium. He's senior clinician and chief of the Pulmonary Clinical Medicine Section at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, which is part of the National Institutes of Health. Presentation - Kenneth	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to introduce themselves starting with Chuck Daley on my left. DR. DALEY: Hi. I'm Chuck Daley from National Jewish. DR. GRIFFITH: Dave Griffith from University of Texas Health Science Center in Tyler, Texas. DR. QUITTNER: I'm Alexandra Quittner from the University of Miami. DR. DANIELS: Selena Daniels. I'm a reviewer on the clinical outcome assessment staff	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler. DR. EAGLE: Hi. I'm Gina Eagle. I'm working on the clinical development of Arikace at Insmed Incorporated. DR. FARLEY: Thanks. I think this one is still working, which is great. I'm going to invite Ken Olivier to the podium. He's senior clinician and chief of the Pulmonary Clinical Medicine Section at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, which is part of the National Institutes of Health. Presentation - Kenneth Olivier	165
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	are going to tag team around taking input from patients and translating that into clinical trial endpoints. Then lastly, Dr. O'Donnell, who has really been in the trenches working on clinical trials, is going to talk about the challenges that we face to-date, and then we're going to move on to a panel discussion. I want to thank particularly all of our panelists for taking time out of their schedules to be with us. I'm going to give them a chance to introduce themselves starting with Chuck Daley on my left. DR. DALEY: Hi. I'm Chuck Daley from National Jewish. DR. GRIFFITH: Dave Griffith from University of Texas Health Science Center in Tyler, Texas. DR. QUITTNER: I'm Alexandra Quittner from the University of Miami. DR. DANIELS: Selena Daniels. I'm a	163	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Pharma. DR. O'DONNELL: Anne O'Donnell from Georgetown University here in DC. DR. HIGGINS: Karen Higgins. I'm a statistician supporting the Division of Anti- Infective Products. DR. WALLACE: I'm Richard Wallace. I'm from the University of Texas Health Center in Tyler. DR. EAGLE: Hi. I'm Gina Eagle. I'm working on the clinical development of Arikace at Insmed Incorporated. DR. FARLEY: Thanks. I think this one is still working, which is great. I'm going to invite Ken Olivier to the podium. He's senior clinician and chief of the Pulmonary Clinical Medicine Section at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, which is part of the National Institutes of Health. Presentation - Kenneth	165

		166			168
1	It's a pleasure to be here. I just want to start		1	so they did this series of skins tests. They	
2	with a brief story.		2	asked them where they had lived all their life,	
3	When I got to the NIH a little more than		3	and they generated this map of the U.S. to kind of	
4	10 years ago, I was all excited and ready to get		4	give you an idea of where exposure was most	
5	started, and I did a lot of cold calls to members		5	prevalent. And it showed this concentration along	
6	of the pharmaceutical industry saying I have this		6	the Southeastern U.S., up along the West Coast,	
7	terrible disease, NTM, and would you be interested		7	and in the Hawaiian Islands.	
8	in taking your drug and studying it in NTM		8	It told us very little about who was	
9	patients?		9	actually infected, actually told us nothing about	
10	Most of those calls weren't returned,		10	who was infected with these organisms. We had to	
11	but one of the companies that did return it asked		11	wait a bit for that data. It came from a study	
12	me, well, how many people have this disease; what		12	that was conducted by folks at the CDC.	
13	do they look like; what are their comorbidities;		13	At that time, all positive mycobacterial	
14	where do they live; what's the natural history of the disease?		14	islets were referred to state epidemiology labs	
15 16	I was armed with the data in the first		15 16	for identification of the mycobacteria. So this was a study that surveyed those state labs to	
17	two slides that I'll show you, and it became		10	identify positive islets.	
18	quickly apparent that we needed to do some		17	They had a limited amount of metadata	
19	updating of that data. I was very fortunate, at		19	associated with that, that they knew something	
20	that time, to meet Becky Prevots, who's sitting in		20	about things like the gender of the patient, but	
21	the front here, who is a phenomenal		21	nothing enough to establish a case definition.	
	epidemiologist. And for the last 10 years, we've			But it generated a very similar map of where the	
		167			169
1	sought to address a number of these issues.	167	1	concentration of disease was. And again, if you	169
1 2	sought to address a number of these issues. I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian	167		concentration of disease was. And again, if you look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out	169
1 2 3	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here.	167	2 3	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian	169
	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been	167	2 3	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands.	169
	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of	167	2 3 4 5	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in	169
3 4	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a	167	2 3 4 5	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the	169
3 4 5 6 7	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development.	167	2 3 4 5 6 7	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing	169
3 4 5 6 7 8	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began with studies that were done in the late 1950s and	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying up of that pipeline of islets to the state	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began with studies that were done in the late 1950s and 1960s. These were fairly elegant studies where	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying up of that pipeline of islets to the state mycobacterial lab, making this study design no	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began with studies that were done in the late 1950s and 1960s. These were fairly elegant studies where they did a series of skin tests with antigens that	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying up of that pipeline of islets to the state mycobacterial lab, making this study design no longer feasible.	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began with studies that were done in the late 1950s and 1960s. These were fairly elegant studies where they did a series of skin tests with antigens that were prepared from the Mycobacterium, looking to	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying up of that pipeline of islets to the state mycobacterial lab, making this study design no longer feasible. So when Becky and I got together and	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began with studies that were done in the late 1950s and 1960s. These were fairly elegant studies where they did a series of skin tests with antigens that were prepared from the Mycobacterium, looking to try assess where exposure was occurring in the	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying up of that pipeline of islets to the state mycobacterial lab, making this study design no longer feasible. So when Becky and I got together and started talking about this problem, we tossed	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began with studies that were done in the late 1950s and 1960s. These were fairly elegant studies where they did a series of skin tests with antigens that were prepared from the Mycobacterium, looking to try assess where exposure was occurring in the U.S.	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying up of that pipeline of islets to the state mycobacterial lab, making this study design no longer feasible. So when Becky and I got together and started talking about this problem, we tossed around several ideas of how to get at it. One of	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began with studies that were done in the late 1950s and 1960s. These were fairly elegant studies where they did a series of skin tests with antigens that were prepared from the Mycobacterium, looking to try assess where exposure was occurring in the U.S. They were using the model of the	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying up of that pipeline of islets to the state mycobacterial lab, making this study design no longer feasible. So when Becky and I got together and started talking about this problem, we tossed around several ideas of how to get at it. One of the things that was very attractive was putting	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began with studies that were done in the late 1950s and 1960s. These were fairly elegant studies where they did a series of skin tests with antigens that were prepared from the Mycobacterium, looking to try assess where exposure was occurring in the U.S. They were using the model of the standard PPD reflecting exposure infection from	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying up of that pipeline of islets to the state mycobacterial lab, making this study design no longer feasible. So when Becky and I got together and started talking about this problem, we tossed around several ideas of how to get at it. One of the things that was very attractive was putting together a consortium of integrated healthcare	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began with studies that were done in the late 1950s and 1960s. These were fairly elegant studies where they did a series of skin tests with antigens that were prepared from the Mycobacterium, looking to try assess where exposure was occurring in the U.S. They were using the model of the standard PPD reflecting exposure infection from tuberculosis. And this was done in lifetime,	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying up of that pipeline of islets to the state mycobacterial lab, making this study design no longer feasible. So when Becky and I got together and started talking about this problem, we tossed around several ideas of how to get at it. One of the things that was very attractive was putting together a consortium of integrated healthcare systems. The model of this was Kaiser Permanente	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began with studies that were done in the late 1950s and 1960s. These were fairly elegant studies where they did a series of skin tests with antigens that were prepared from the Mycobacterium, looking to try assess where exposure was occurring in the U.S. They were using the model of the standard PPD reflecting exposure infection from tuberculosis. And this was done in lifetime, single-county naval recruits. These were	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying up of that pipeline of islets to the state mycobacterial lab, making this study design no longer feasible. So when Becky and I got together and started talking about this problem, we tossed around several ideas of how to get at it. One of the things that was very attractive was putting together a consortium of integrated healthcare systems. The model of this was Kaiser Permanente on the West Coast where you have a fairly stable	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began with studies that were done in the late 1950s and 1960s. These were fairly elegant studies where they did a series of skin tests with antigens that were prepared from the Mycobacterium, looking to try assess where exposure was occurring in the U.S. They were using the model of the standard PPD reflecting exposure infection from tuberculosis. And this was done in lifetime, single-county naval recruits. These were essentially all white males between the age of 17	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying up of that pipeline of islets to the state mycobacterial lab, making this study design no longer feasible. So when Becky and I got together and started talking about this problem, we tossed around several ideas of how to get at it. One of the things that was very attractive was putting together a consortium of integrated healthcare systems. The model of this was Kaiser Permanente on the West Coast where you have a fairly stable beneficiary population.	169
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	I'm very happy to also have Jen Adjemian and Sara Strollo from our epidemiology group here. A lot of the data that I'll show has been collected primarily from them with the hopes of trying to shed some light on these areas as a place to start for drug development. The current status of what we knew about the epidemiology of this disease sort of began with studies that were done in the late 1950s and 1960s. These were fairly elegant studies where they did a series of skin tests with antigens that were prepared from the Mycobacterium, looking to try assess where exposure was occurring in the U.S. They were using the model of the standard PPD reflecting exposure infection from tuberculosis. And this was done in lifetime, single-county naval recruits. These were	167	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	look at this map, the Southeastern U.S. stood out prominently, the West Coast, and the Hawaiian Islands. After that time, and especially in recent years with the advent of DNA probes and the ability for basically any lab that was culturing mycobacteria to tell whether it was TB or not, a variety of other factors led to sort of a drying up of that pipeline of islets to the state mycobacterial lab, making this study design no longer feasible. So when Becky and I got together and started talking about this problem, we tossed around several ideas of how to get at it. One of the things that was very attractive was putting together a consortium of integrated healthcare systems. The model of this was Kaiser Permanente on the West Coast where you have a fairly stable	169

		170		172
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	and search for positive islets and then link those islets within the system to get demographics of the patients, to link into billing records, to establish how often the correct diagnosis was made once we had established an islet case definition, and to link into radiographic records and other areas of the system to tell more about the patients. This study was done in collaboration with four of these large centers, the two West Coast, Kaiser Permanente, a health group in Seattle, one in Colorado, and the Geisinger System on the East Coast. This study had a beneficiary population of about 4 million people, and it gave us at least a snapshot of people that were in those types of healthcare systems to look at overall prevalence. In the study, we looked at a period from 1997 to 2007, and the average age adjusted period prevalence between the years of 2004 and 2006 was around 5.5 per 100,000. So this was a bit higher than the study that had been done in the '70s by		predominated in the prevalence of TB, whereas in the older population, women very much predominated. In that over 60 group, as you went up in age by decade, the relative proportion of men to women increased even more dramatically. There were other similar studies that were done, and I should acknowledge people in the room like Kevin Winthrop who has done quite a bit of work at this, and Ted Marras, who is not here, from Ontario and did similar types of studies that sort of corroborated these studies together to give us a clearer picture of this. This also was an islet-based study done in the Province of Ontario in Canada, where they did a similar type study of identifying a case definition, in this case greater than or equal to two positive sputum or one bronchoscopy or biopsy specimen as equating to a positive case and then looked at how that changed over a period of time. They also looked at the differences in species with MAC being most prominent similar to the study that we had done in the HMOs, M. xenopi	
		171		173
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	increasing at rate of about 3 percent per year, and we were able to do things like compare the prevalence of tuberculosis to that of non- tuberculous mycobacterium and look at the differences in the patient population between the two. One of the striking things that you can		being very prominent and M. abscessus as well. On the graph, the bottom line on that depicts the case prevalence change over that period of time and, or disease prevalence, and the top is the isolation prevalence, finding at least one positive culture. You can see that they're both increasing at about the same rate, about 6 and a half percent per year and that the case definition was met by somewhat less than a half of the total people having a single positive islet. When we looked in the HMO study, kind of further looking at how people diagnosed the disease once they met the case definition based on the number of positive cultures, we found that about a third or less of people correctly identified them and assigned the correct billing code to them. That's an important note. When we looked in that HMO study and saw that the predominance of patients was in the over 60 age group, that gave us the opportunity to look at	

174

	174			176
	another very important database in the U.S., the		diagnosis made, and what they were treated with.	
	U.S. Medicare database, which over 95 percent of	2	It sought to estimate annual medical	
3	the U.S. population age 65 or older has that as a	3	cost. Again, this was extrapolated from both the	
4	8	4	······································	
5		5		
6	6 6 1	6	Seventy-three percent of cases were assumed to be	
7	However, the definitions there are based	7	8	
8		8	from prior studies.	
9	two studies that were based on detecting positive	9	We estimated that 31 percent of NTM	
	islets. So we know that these data likely		cases were younger than age 65 because if we	
	underestimate to a significant a degree the number	11	focused just on the Medicare data, that's the only	
12	of patients that have the disease in this age		data that we have that information directly from.	
13 14	group.	13	1	
	However, it allowed us to do several things, and one of them was to compare the	14 15	prevalence based on prior studies as well. If you look, given all those	
15 16	prevalence or the change in prevalence of disease-	16	assumptions, the estimate was that about 86,000	
17		17	people in the U.S. had this disease. The cost is	
18	the setting that we most commonly find the	18	listed right under that in the table. So if these	
19	organisms in the U.S.	19	patients impacted the healthcare systems once, the	
20	The top two lines in the graph represent	20	total cost in the U.S. was around \$815,000. Now,	
21	the increase in prevalence in women in the red	21	this really doesn't account for things like missed	
22	versus men in the blue of bronchiectasis in	22	work days. This is only looking at healthcare-	
	175			177
	general. You can see that that's increasing at a	1	associated costs.	177
	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we	1 2	If you increased that by one, two, or	177
2 3	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed.		If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up	177
2 3 4	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly	2 3 4	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a	177
2 3 4 5	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in	2 3	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the	177
2 3 4 5 6	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where	2 3 4 5 6	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription	177
2 3 4 5 6 7	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in	2 3 4 5 6 7	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking	177
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact	177
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the	177
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on average, about 10 percent of the prevalence of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the current regimens.	177
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on average, about 10 percent of the prevalence of bronchiectasis.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the current regimens. The other thing that these studies	177
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on average, about 10 percent of the prevalence of bronchiectasis. This is a recent study that was done by	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the current regimens. The other thing that these studies enabled us to do was to look at associated risk	177
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on average, about 10 percent of the prevalence of bronchiectasis. This is a recent study that was done by Sara Strollo and others in Becky's group, looking	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the current regimens. The other thing that these studies enabled us to do was to look at associated risk factors from an environmental or atmospheric	177
2 3 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on average, about 10 percent of the prevalence of bronchiectasis. This is a recent study that was done by Sara Strollo and others in Becky's group, looking at the burden of organisms or burden of having NTM	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the current regimens. The other thing that these studies enabled us to do was to look at associated risk factors from an environmental or atmospheric exposure standpoint. These are the same data I	177
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on average, about 10 percent of the prevalence of bronchiectasis. This is a recent study that was done by Sara Strollo and others in Becky's group, looking at the burden of organisms or burden of having NTM disease in the U.S. in terms of cost in medical	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the current regimens. The other thing that these studies enabled us to do was to look at associated risk factors from an environmental or atmospheric exposure standpoint. These are the same data I showed previously but now mapped out similarly to	177
22 34 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 14 155	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on average, about 10 percent of the prevalence of bronchiectasis. This is a recent study that was done by Sara Strollo and others in Becky's group, looking at the burden of organisms or burden of having NTM disease in the U.S. in terms of cost in medical care utilization. This study actually built upon	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the current regimens. The other thing that these studies enabled us to do was to look at associated risk factors from an environmental or atmospheric exposure standpoint. These are the same data I showed previously but now mapped out similarly to how those early studies in the '50s, '60, and '70s	177
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on average, about 10 percent of the prevalence of bronchiectasis. This is a recent study that was done by Sara Strollo and others in Becky's group, looking at the burden of organisms or burden of having NTM disease in the U.S. in terms of cost in medical care utilization. This study actually built upon prior studies that were done. It looked at the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the current regimens. The other thing that these studies enabled us to do was to look at associated risk factors from an environmental or atmospheric exposure standpoint. These are the same data I showed previously but now mapped out similarly to how those early studies in the '50s, '60, and '70s were mapped. And basically, the darker the	177
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on average, about 10 percent of the prevalence of bronchiectasis. This is a recent study that was done by Sara Strollo and others in Becky's group, looking at the burden of organisms or burden of having NTM disease in the U.S. in terms of cost in medical care utilization. This study actually built upon prior studies that were done. It looked at the Medicare data, and it made several assumptions	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the current regimens. The other thing that these studies enabled us to do was to look at associated risk factors from an environmental or atmospheric exposure standpoint. These are the same data I showed previously but now mapped out similarly to how those early studies in the '50s, '60, and '70s	177
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on average, about 10 percent of the prevalence of bronchiectasis. This is a recent study that was done by Sara Strollo and others in Becky's group, looking at the burden of organisms or burden of having NTM disease in the U.S. in terms of cost in medical care utilization. This study actually built upon prior studies that were done. It looked at the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the current regimens. The other thing that these studies enabled us to do was to look at associated risk factors from an environmental or atmospheric exposure standpoint. These are the same data I showed previously but now mapped out similarly to how those early studies in the '50s, '60, and '70s were mapped. And basically, the darker the colors, the higher the prevalence of both	177
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on average, about 10 percent of the prevalence of bronchiectasis. This is a recent study that was done by Sara Strollo and others in Becky's group, looking at the burden of organisms or burden of having NTM disease in the U.S. in terms of cost in medical care utilization. This study actually built upon prior studies that were done. It looked at the Medicare data, and it made several assumptions based on that. It looked at the HMO data that had	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the current regimens. The other thing that these studies enabled us to do was to look at associated risk factors from an environmental or atmospheric exposure standpoint. These are the same data I showed previously but now mapped out similarly to how those early studies in the '50s, '60, and '70s were mapped. And basically, the darker the colors, the higher the prevalence of both bronchiectasis and NTM.	177
2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	general. You can see that that's increasing at a steady rate over the 7 years of the data that we analyzed. In the bottom graph, it's a similarly constructed graph looking at the increase in prevalence of NTM over that period of time, where you can really see that the pace of increase in women is sort of exceeding that in men and that the overall prevalence of NTM disease was, on average, about 10 percent of the prevalence of bronchiectasis. This is a recent study that was done by Sara Strollo and others in Becky's group, looking at the burden of organisms or burden of having NTM disease in the U.S. in terms of cost in medical care utilization. This study actually built upon prior studies that were done. It looked at the Medicare data, and it made several assumptions based on that. It looked at the HMO data that had been collected, and it used a relatively large survey of physician practices to determine things	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	If you increased that by one, two, or three additional visits, the cost goes up considerably until you very quickly get up over a billion dollars a year. Eighty percent of the costs in the study were attributed to prescription medication costs. So the things we're talking about today in this room have a significant impact in terms of what this is costing to treat with the current regimens. The other thing that these studies enabled us to do was to look at associated risk factors from an environmental or atmospheric exposure standpoint. These are the same data I showed previously but now mapped out similarly to how those early studies in the '50s, '60, and '70s were mapped. And basically, the darker the colors, the higher the prevalence of both bronchiectasis and NTM. If you look at the general geographic	177

(866) 448 - DEPO www.CapitalReportingCompany.com © 2015

Т

	17	8		180
3	5 If you look at where many of these	1 2 3 4 5	NTM positivity, and the species associated with that as well. During the time period listed, there were about 18,000 patients over the age of	
	 7 looking at bronchiectasis in the top, there's a 8 relatively similar distribution of disease as 9 well. 	6 7 8 9	12 in the registry. And of those who had cultures done, about 14 percent of these patients were positive either for M. avium complex or M. abscessus.	
17 18 19 20 21	 these patients are with certain conditions that may be prevalent in the environment to look at potential risk. And using a technique called spatial cluster analysis, which Jen Adjemian knows quite well and led these studies, if you take counties where there's a high prevalence of NTM disease and you compare that to clusters of counties where there's a very low prevalence of disease, you can then link those geographic areas into large databases such as the National 	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	So this is an exceedingly high prevalence in this disease relative to what we've seen in the general population. There were four significant geospatial clusters, which are shown in the red circles on this map, that turned out to be very high prevalent areas, based on the registry data. Again, when we link that in to atmospheric conditions, the saturated vapor pressure or evapotranspiration comes out as being a very significant climatic risk. In terms of the significance of the disease and sort of what the natural history is	
	17	9		181
23	3 amount of surface water in the area and	1 2 3 4 5	like, in cystic fibrosis, lung function parameters such as the FEV1 have been used in a number of drug trials. And many people equate the progression of disease in CF or the definitions of exacerbations in CF to changes in lung function.	

6 large enough for mycobacteria to remain viable and 6 This is from a study that was done at

7 then be inhaled to cause disease, a quality that's

8 called evapotranspiration, which relates in a bit

9 to relative humidity -- if you look at those odds

We've also looked at this in a known

13 high risk population. The excellent introductory

15 one of the high risk groups. If we break down

17 on essentially over 90 percent of CF patients

20 years, we can get some very useful pictures of

21 risk factors and distribution of disease from this

14 talk that was given this morning noted CF as being

16 data from CF patient registry, which collects data

and has been doing this over a number of

10 ratios, that factor actually turns out to be quite

11 significant.

18 throughout the U.S.

12

19

22 as well.

7 the University of North Carolina where they looked

8 at about 800 patients. They looked at the change

9 in lung function over time by age, which is along

10 the bottom axis, and they compared those patients

11 that had no NTM to those that had Mycobacterium12 abscessus.

13 As many of you in the room know,

14 Mycobacterium abscessus can be a particularly

15 virulent organism particularly in the setting of

16 cystic fibrosis. They were able to show a

17 significant change in decline in FEV1 over time.

18 If you look at where the other

19 mycobacteria fall on this graph such as

20 Mycobacterium avium complex, they were almost

- 21 exactly in the middle of these two lines. So the
- 22 data were most striking for Mycobacterium

	182			184
1	abscessus.	1	diagnosed with MAC remain culture positive at two	
2	I'm not sure that these lines would	2	years, and a third of them or more were culture	
3	necessarily look the same in non-cystic fibrosis	3	positive out to five years from that isolation.	
4	patients or that FEV1 necessarily shows the same	4	There have been several studies now that	
5	responsiveness, but we don't have this type of	5	have reported 5-year mortality from this disease.	
6	detailed data in those patients to indicate that.	6	Again, a study from Japan showed the 5-year	
7	Unfortunately, there have been several	7	mortality to be around 25 percent. A second study	
8	studies that have looked at mortality in this	8	from Japan showed around 28 percent. Claire	
9	disease, and I think it's worth discussing these a	9	Andrejak did a study in Denmark showing a much	
10	little bit to kind of give an idea of the	10	higher prevalence of 40 percent. One thing to	
11	significance of this disease. This is not just a	11	keep in mind with this study is it was	
12	bothersome disease, but it can be a disease that's	12	predominantly cavitary disease.	
13	quite severe in some patients that they do die	13	A general theme of many of these studies	
14	from.	14	is that the prognosis in cavitary disease is	
15	This is a study done in Japan that	15	significantly different from those in the sort of	
16	looked at a couple of things. It coupled islet-	16	nodular bronchiectasis disease that we see in the	
17	based definitions with known death rates in the	17	U.S.	
18	country to look at mortality related to NTM	18	Then finally, Finland, 28 percent and in	
19	disease. It also derived prevalence from that as	19	a recent study that we've done at the NIH it's	
20	well, and it noted several interesting things.	20	not yet been published we saw a similar	
21	The bar graphs noted increase in	21	mortality of 25 percent.	
	mortality by gender and noticed that it was sort	22	In our data at the NIH, we were able to	
	18			185
1	18:		1 states if sit for the for the second state	185
1	of steadily increasing over that time period until	1	look at specific risk factors for disease. And	185
2	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time,		again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the	185
2 3	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing	1 2 3	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the	185
2 3 4	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women.	1 2 3 4	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had	185
2 3 4 5	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where	1 2 3 4 5	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those	185
2 3 4	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was	1 2 3 4 5 6	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease.	185
2 3 4 5 6 7	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more humid areas than in the northern parts of the	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some vascular component to the disease. But those with	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more humid areas than in the northern parts of the country. They estimated the prevalence in Japan	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some vascular component to the disease. But those with pulmonary hypertension had a median survival of	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more humid areas than in the northern parts of the country. They estimated the prevalence in Japan to be between 33 and 65 per 100,000 so	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some vascular component to the disease. But those with pulmonary hypertension had a median survival of around 7 years versus greater than 18 with no	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more humid areas than in the northern parts of the country. They estimated the prevalence in Japan to be between 33 and 65 per 100,000 so significantly higher than what had been seen in	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some vascular component to the disease. But those with pulmonary hypertension had a median survival of around 7 years versus greater than 18 with no pulmonary hypertension.	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more humid areas than in the northern parts of the country. They estimated the prevalence in Japan to be between 33 and 65 per 100,000 so significantly higher than what had been seen in the U.S.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some vascular component to the disease. But those with pulmonary hypertension had a median survival of around 7 years versus greater than 18 with no pulmonary hypertension. In summary, the U.S. prevalence is	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more humid areas than in the northern parts of the country. They estimated the prevalence in Japan to be between 33 and 65 per 100,000 so significantly higher than what had been seen in the U.S. Then they looked in a single center at	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some vascular component to the disease. But those with pulmonary hypertension had a median survival of around 7 years versus greater than 18 with no pulmonary hypertension. In summary, the U.S. prevalence is difficult to assess. It's probably somewhere	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more humid areas than in the northern parts of the country. They estimated the prevalence in Japan to be between 33 and 65 per 100,000 so significantly higher than what had been seen in the U.S. Then they looked in a single center at the persistence of islets over time. This give	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some vascular component to the disease. But those with pulmonary hypertension had a median survival of around 7 years versus greater than 18 with no pulmonary hypertension. In summary, the U.S. prevalence is difficult to assess. It's probably somewhere between 16 and 84,000, maybe even more than that	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more humid areas than in the northern parts of the country. They estimated the prevalence in Japan to be between 33 and 65 per 100,000 so significantly higher than what had been seen in the U.S. Then they looked in a single center at the persistence of islets over time. This give you an idea of the marked difference between	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some vascular component to the disease. But those with pulmonary hypertension had a median survival of around 7 years versus greater than 18 with no pulmonary hypertension. In summary, the U.S. prevalence is difficult to assess. It's probably somewhere between 16 and 84,000, maybe even more than that if you factor in all the patients with disease	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more humid areas than in the northern parts of the country. They estimated the prevalence in Japan to be between 33 and 65 per 100,000 so significantly higher than what had been seen in the U.S. Then they looked in a single center at the persistence of islets over time. This give you an idea of the marked difference between looking at the epidemiology of a disease like	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some vascular component to the disease. But those with pulmonary hypertension had a median survival of around 7 years versus greater than 18 with no pulmonary hypertension. In summary, the U.S. prevalence is difficult to assess. It's probably somewhere between 16 and 84,000, maybe even more than that if you factor in all the patients with disease that never comes to medical attention. It appears	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more humid areas than in the northern parts of the country. They estimated the prevalence in Japan to be between 33 and 65 per 100,000 so significantly higher than what had been seen in the U.S. Then they looked in a single center at the persistence of islets over time. This give you an idea of the marked difference between looking at the epidemiology of a disease like influenza which is present for only a small period	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some vascular component to the disease. But those with pulmonary hypertension had a median survival of around 7 years versus greater than 18 with no pulmonary hypertension. In summary, the U.S. prevalence is difficult to assess. It's probably somewhere between 16 and 84,000, maybe even more than that if you factor in all the patients with disease that never comes to medical attention. It appears to be increased in women in age over 60. There's	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more humid areas than in the northern parts of the country. They estimated the prevalence in Japan to be between 33 and 65 per 100,000 so significantly higher than what had been seen in the U.S. Then they looked in a single center at the persistence of islets over time. This give you an idea of the marked difference between looking at the epidemiology of a disease like influenza which is present for only a small period of time, or diseases like diabetes where once you	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some vascular component to the disease. But those with pulmonary hypertension had a median survival of around 7 years versus greater than 18 with no pulmonary hypertension. In summary, the U.S. prevalence is difficult to assess. It's probably somewhere between 16 and 84,000, maybe even more than that if you factor in all the patients with disease that never comes to medical attention. It appears to be increased in women in age over 60. There's considerable geographic variability to the	185
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	of steadily increasing over that time period until the year of 2000 in both sexes. After that time, the mortality seems to be increasing preferentially in women. The map of Japan there looked at where these deaths were occurring, and again, there was a similar sort of geographic predominance. The areas in the darker colors were in the southern part of Japan, basically warmer climates, more humid areas than in the northern parts of the country. They estimated the prevalence in Japan to be between 33 and 65 per 100,000 so significantly higher than what had been seen in the U.S. Then they looked in a single center at the persistence of islets over time. This give you an idea of the marked difference between looking at the epidemiology of a disease like influenza which is present for only a small period	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	again, fibrocavitary disease, if you look at the difference in survival, median survival, on the left, it was around 9 years for those that had fibrocavitary disease versus 13 years for those without fibrocavitary disease. The other significant risk factor was the presence of pulmonary hypertension, raising the question about whether there may be some vascular component to the disease. But those with pulmonary hypertension had a median survival of around 7 years versus greater than 18 with no pulmonary hypertension. In summary, the U.S. prevalence is difficult to assess. It's probably somewhere between 16 and 84,000, maybe even more than that if you factor in all the patients with disease that never comes to medical attention. It appears to be increased in women in age over 60. There's	185

	0 1	L		0	
	1	86			188
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	The disease burden in costs are quite substantial, and it adversely affects lung function. At least in cystic fibrosis, it appears to be associated with increased mortality. Thank you very much. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Thanks, Dr. Olivier. If there are any questions, we'll take some after the second talk. I'd like to invite Dr. Dave Griffith, Professor of Medicine at the University of Texas Health Science Center in Tyler, Texas. Presentation - David Griffith DR. GRIFFITH: Thank you very much.	80	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	know a lot about NTM and not everyone embraced them. So when they were released, again, not everyone knew that they needed what was published in the guidelines. I'd just like to say for you cinematic purists that if you substitute the word "badges" in this slide, this is the actual quote from the movie, not the shortened version that you get quite often. We had to think again, where did we go wrong; what did we do that we should've done, or what didn't we do that we should've done better? I think that's what we're going to try to tackle, again, with this next group of guidelines. Why do you have to have guidelines for NTM disease? Well, number one, this ain't TB. Number two let me rephrase that. This ain't TB. If I had one message that I would like to send to my FDA colleagues is that when you evaluate treatments and protocols for treating NTM	188
21 22	sponsored inhaled liposomal amikacin trials. The 2007 NTM guidelines were not the			evaluate treatments and protocols for treating NTM disease, you cannot look through the lenses that	
	1	87			189
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	first guidelines to be published. There were two, at least, in 1990 and 1997. I would only point out that my friend, mentor and colleague, Dr. Wallace, shepherded those two through. I think you had three or four co-authors on each of those, whereas we had a host of thousands on the 2007 guidelines. I want to take you through a little bit of the process of those 2007 guidelines. I was struck by a similarity between that process and a famous movie. This is really the agony of the NTM guidelines. I'd like to apologize to John and Walter Huston. In about 2003, 2004, some of our colleagues were sitting around deciding that we weren't doing very well and we needed to update the guidelines. By the way, I don't need to tell you who old Dave is in these slides. A bunch of us, old guys, mostly, with apologies to Gwen Hewitt, got together and put together an update on the old guidelines. But unfortunately, not everybody knew that they didn't		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	you looked through when you evaluate protocols for tuberculosis. There are similarities. They are not identical. And I'm going to point out a few of those. The guidelines are actually sometimes helpful, believe it or not, for both diagnosing disease and for successfully treating NTM disease. If you follow what's recommended in the guidelines, at a minimum, you usually don't make things worse. And I think they can be instructive. I think that they are educational. As folks have mentioned, this is not an area where a lot of physicians have expertise. If you want to go to one place, I think that was one area where the 2007 guidelines did prove to be fairly successful. People could go to that document and at least get a little bit of information. I'm going to talk a little bit more about that as we go along. But let's face it, you can't have a single document that's adequate for 160 different species. They vary by virulence; the host varies	

	190			192
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	doesn't necessarily mean that someone has NTM disease. We know that there are frequent contaminants. Mycobacterium gordonae, for instance, I don't know that I've seen a case of M. gordonae lung disease. I'm sure some of the panel	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	culture positive for MAC. I have followed her now for 12 years. Out of 70 sputum AFB cultures, 35 were positive for MAC. The lady is doing fine. She feels okay, no radiographic progression, and I've never put her on medicine. The point being just, the guidelines don't necessarily tell you what to do with an individual patient, particularly with this regard. But the other thing, which I hope everyone here appreciates, is it's important to have a very close relationship with your doctor. This nice lady, I think she comes sees me every six months or so. And she always says, "Why do I keep coming to see you?" Partly because, as Ken said, we don't necessarily know	
22	members probably have. But it's the third most	22	what the natural history of these diseases are,	
	191			193
1	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but	1	······································	193
1 2 3	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease.	1	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just	193
2	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but	1	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the	193
2 3	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get	1 2 3	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the	193
2 3 4 5 6	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of	1 2 3 4	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are	193
2 3 4 5 6 7	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide-	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease doesn't mean that somebody needs to start therapy,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide- based, usually three times a week. For cavitary	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease doesn't mean that somebody needs to start therapy, and that's based on careful risk and benefit	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide- based, usually three times a week. For cavitary disease, we think it's daily, frequently with an	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease doesn't mean that somebody needs to start therapy,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide- based, usually three times a week. For cavitary disease, we think it's daily, frequently with an injectable agent.	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease doesn't mean that somebody needs to start therapy, and that's based on careful risk and benefit analysis. I'm mentioning this because the	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide- based, usually three times a week. For cavitary disease, we think it's daily, frequently with an	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease doesn't mean that somebody needs to start therapy, and that's based on careful risk and benefit analysis. I'm mentioning this because the guidelines do tell you how to diagnose the disease. They give you criteria for diagnosing disease, but it's not enough. You have to know	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide- based, usually three times a week. For cavitary disease, we think it's daily, frequently with an injectable agent. This is a study that we published not too long ago of our population of patients with bronchiectasis and MAC lung disease receiving	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease doesn't mean that somebody needs to start therapy, and that's based on careful risk and benefit analysis. I'm mentioning this because the guidelines do tell you how to diagnose the disease. They give you criteria for diagnosing disease, but it's not enough. You have to know something about the bug, the source, the patient.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide- based, usually three times a week. For cavitary disease, we think it's daily, frequently with an injectable agent. This is a study that we published not too long ago of our population of patients with bronchiectasis and MAC lung disease receiving three times a week therapy. As you can see, it	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease doesn't mean that somebody needs to start therapy, and that's based on careful risk and benefit analysis. I'm mentioning this because the guidelines do tell you how to diagnose the disease. They give you criteria for diagnosing disease, but it's not enough. You have to know something about the bug, the source, the patient. All of that is always, always true.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide- based, usually three times a week. For cavitary disease, we think it's daily, frequently with an injectable agent. This is a study that we published not too long ago of our population of patients with bronchiectasis and MAC lung disease receiving three times a week therapy. As you can see, it was successful in the majority of our patients.	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease doesn't mean that somebody needs to start therapy, and that's based on careful risk and benefit analysis. I'm mentioning this because the guidelines do tell you how to diagnose the disease. They give you criteria for diagnosing disease, but it's not enough. You have to know something about the bug, the source, the patient. All of that is always, always true. If you have a positive test, that is not	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide- based, usually three times a week. For cavitary disease, we think it's daily, frequently with an injectable agent. This is a study that we published not too long ago of our population of patients with bronchiectasis and MAC lung disease receiving three times a week therapy. As you can see, it was successful in the majority of our patients. We did find kind of a disturbing, the	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease doesn't mean that somebody needs to start therapy, and that's based on careful risk and benefit analysis. I'm mentioning this because the guidelines do tell you how to diagnose the disease. They give you criteria for diagnosing disease, but it's not enough. You have to know something about the bug, the source, the patient. All of that is always, always true. If you have a positive test, that is not necessarily a diagnosis. And here, I've just	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide- based, usually three times a week. For cavitary disease, we think it's daily, frequently with an injectable agent. This is a study that we published not too long ago of our population of patients with bronchiectasis and MAC lung disease receiving three times a week therapy. As you can see, it was successful in the majority of our patients. We did find kind of a disturbing, the finding of microbiologic recurrence of MAC, which	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease doesn't mean that somebody needs to start therapy, and that's based on careful risk and benefit analysis. I'm mentioning this because the guidelines do tell you how to diagnose the disease. They give you criteria for diagnosing disease, but it's not enough. You have to know something about the bug, the source, the patient. All of that is always, always true. If you have a positive test, that is not necessarily a diagnosis. And here, I've just listed a few of the considerations that all of us	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide- based, usually three times a week. For cavitary disease, we think it's daily, frequently with an injectable agent. This is a study that we published not too long ago of our population of patients with bronchiectasis and MAC lung disease receiving three times a week therapy. As you can see, it was successful in the majority of our patients. We did find kind of a disturbing, the finding of microbiologic recurrence of MAC, which frequently was due to reinfection as opposed to	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease doesn't mean that somebody needs to start therapy, and that's based on careful risk and benefit analysis. I'm mentioning this because the guidelines do tell you how to diagnose the disease. They give you criteria for diagnosing disease, but it's not enough. You have to know something about the bug, the source, the patient. All of that is always, always true. If you have a positive test, that is not necessarily a diagnosis. And here, I've just listed a few of the considerations that all of us go through when we try to decide, what is the risk	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide- based, usually three times a week. For cavitary disease, we think it's daily, frequently with an injectable agent. This is a study that we published not too long ago of our population of patients with bronchiectasis and MAC lung disease receiving three times a week therapy. As you can see, it was successful in the majority of our patients. We did find kind of a disturbing, the finding of microbiologic recurrence of MAC, which frequently was due to reinfection as opposed to disease relapse. Nevertheless, most people had	193
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	commonly isolated NTM in the state of Texas, but it almost never causes disease. We know that that NTM are in tap water and can contaminate specimens. And frequently, people who have NTM in their sputum don't get worse with time. I think I have an example of that. Making the diagnosis of NTM disease doesn't mean that somebody needs to start therapy, and that's based on careful risk and benefit analysis. I'm mentioning this because the guidelines do tell you how to diagnose the disease. They give you criteria for diagnosing disease, but it's not enough. You have to know something about the bug, the source, the patient. All of that is always, always true. If you have a positive test, that is not necessarily a diagnosis. And here, I've just listed a few of the considerations that all of us	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	need therapy for MAC disease. At any rate, just an example of what is necessary in addition to the guidelines. These are the treatment recommendations for MAC lung disease. I think the folks are pretty familiar with them. For the disease associated with bronchiectasis, it's macrolide- based, usually three times a week. For cavitary disease, we think it's daily, frequently with an injectable agent. This is a study that we published not too long ago of our population of patients with bronchiectasis and MAC lung disease receiving three times a week therapy. As you can see, it was successful in the majority of our patients. We did find kind of a disturbing, the finding of microbiologic recurrence of MAC, which frequently was due to reinfection as opposed to	193

	194			196
1	resistance to macrolides on therapy.	1	This is a big problem, of course. The	
2	I put this slide in this is from		introduction to macrolides some 20 years ago	
3	South Korea to point out that it's not just in	3	changed the landscape for treating MAC, both	
4	Texas where this particular approach is	4	disseminated disease and pulmonary disease.	
5	successful, but it also happens other places.	5	It's one of those areas where if you	
6	This is an example of where the	6	don't manage MAC correctly, you can, I guess, do	
7	guidelines, I think, are pretty good. We didn't	7	harm. I hope that that's not overly judgmental.	
8	have this data when we made the recommendation in		But this is an area where the guidelines this	
9	2007, but fortunately, the data that we had has		is part of the education aspect of the guidelines.	
10	borne out the success of this particular approach.	10	Not every drug that you give for MAC, as	
11	In terms of the recommendations of the		many of you know, has a correlation between what's	
12	guidelines, most of the time, with bronchiectasis,	12	seen in the laboratory and what happens in the	
13	you do get favorable microbiologic response, and	13	patient. The macrolides are an important	
14	these regimens do not promote the emergence of	14	exception to that.	
15	resistance to macrolides.	15	If the bug is sensitive in the lab, it's	
16	I'm not going to spend much time	16	going to be effective in the person. If it's	
17	actually, I had not seen Ken's data on cavitary	17	resistant in the lab, it's not going to be	
18	disease. That's very important data. As you can	18	effective in the person. So taking a macrolide-	
19	see, I think cavitary disease is not just	19	susceptible bug and making it macrolide-resistant	
20	associated with all-cause mortality, but like	20	or allowing it to become resistant is a big deal.	
21	tuberculosis is probably likely associated with	21	I just wanted put up just a little bit	
22	significant long-term respiratory impairment.	22	about some of the risk factors that we can	
	195			197
1	195 Now, we're a little underrepresented	1	identify for that occurring. I bring it up	197
1 2			identify for that occurring. I bring it up because we don't think of MAC disease generally as	197
	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot	2 3	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can	197
2	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from	2 3	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant	197
2 3	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about	2 3	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can	197
2 3 4 5 6	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated	2 3 4	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process.	197
2 3 4 5 6 7	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern	2 3 4 5	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can	197
2 3 4 5 6 7	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we need a lot more information, and I think we can	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a big difference in terms of patients. Forgive me.	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we need a lot more information, and I think we can make a significant impact on the disease with	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a big difference in terms of patients. Forgive me. This is the CAT scan for the individual I just	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we need a lot more information, and I think we can make a significant impact on the disease with appropriate therapy. I also think it will	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a big difference in terms of patients. Forgive me. This is the CAT scan for the individual I just showed.	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we need a lot more information, and I think we can make a significant impact on the disease with appropriate therapy. I also think it will probably need a little bit different approach when	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a big difference in terms of patients. Forgive me. This is the CAT scan for the individual I just showed. I won't go into any detail here about	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we need a lot more information, and I think we can make a significant impact on the disease with appropriate therapy. I also think it will probably need a little bit different approach when we design studies.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a big difference in terms of patients. Forgive me. This is the CAT scan for the individual I just showed. I won't go into any detail here about the treatment of these patients but it is, of	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we need a lot more information, and I think we can make a significant impact on the disease with appropriate therapy. I also think it will probably need a little bit different approach when we design studies. I know there's a lot of nihilism about	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a big difference in terms of patients. Forgive me. This is the CAT scan for the individual I just showed. I won't go into any detail here about the treatment of these patients but it is, of course, extremely difficult. And frankly, in the	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we need a lot more information, and I think we can make a significant impact on the disease with appropriate therapy. I also think it will probably need a little bit different approach when we design studies. I know there's a lot of nihilism about treating these diseases and pessimism, but I just	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a big difference in terms of patients. Forgive me. This is the CAT scan for the individual I just showed. I won't go into any detail here about the treatment of these patients but it is, of course, extremely difficult. And frankly, in the setting of the type of individual I just showed,	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we need a lot more information, and I think we can make a significant impact on the disease with appropriate therapy. I also think it will probably need a little bit different approach when we design studies. I know there's a lot of nihilism about treating these diseases and pessimism, but I just wanted to show you an example of a patient that I	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a big difference in terms of patients. Forgive me. This is the CAT scan for the individual I just showed. I won't go into any detail here about the treatment of these patients but it is, of course, extremely difficult. And frankly, in the setting of the type of individual I just showed, it is almost impossible to treat.	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we need a lot more information, and I think we can make a significant impact on the disease with appropriate therapy. I also think it will probably need a little bit different approach when we design studies. I know there's a lot of nihilism about treating these diseases and pessimism, but I just wanted to show you an example of a patient that I had successfully treated with medication alone.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a big difference in terms of patients. Forgive me. This is the CAT scan for the individual I just showed. I won't go into any detail here about the treatment of these patients but it is, of course, extremely difficult. And frankly, in the setting of the type of individual I just showed, it is almost impossible to treat. This gets into the education part of the	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we need a lot more information, and I think we can make a significant impact on the disease with appropriate therapy. I also think it will probably need a little bit different approach when we design studies. I know there's a lot of nihilism about treating these diseases and pessimism, but I just wanted to show you an example of a patient that I had successfully treated with medication alone. Many of you also know that these	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a big difference in terms of patients. Forgive me. This is the CAT scan for the individual I just showed. I won't go into any detail here about the treatment of these patients but it is, of course, extremely difficult. And frankly, in the setting of the type of individual I just showed, it is almost impossible to treat. This gets into the education part of the guidelines. TB is relatively easy here. If the	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we need a lot more information, and I think we can make a significant impact on the disease with appropriate therapy. I also think it will probably need a little bit different approach when we design studies. I know there's a lot of nihilism about treating these diseases and pessimism, but I just wanted to show you an example of a patient that I had successfully treated with medication alone. Many of you also know that these patients also do well with surgery, or that least	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a big difference in terms of patients. Forgive me. This is the CAT scan for the individual I just showed. I won't go into any detail here about the treatment of these patients but it is, of course, extremely difficult. And frankly, in the setting of the type of individual I just showed, it is almost impossible to treat. This gets into the education part of the guidelines. TB is relatively easy here. If the lab says the drug works in the lab, then you know	197
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Now, we're a little underrepresented today in terms of this aspect of NTM disease. Interestingly, our European colleagues see a lot more cavitary disease than we do, frequently from organisms. I heard someone speaking early about Mycobacterium xenopi. That is a bug associated with cavitary disease frequently in Northern Europe and a high mortality. I think this is an area also where we need a lot more information, and I think we can make a significant impact on the disease with appropriate therapy. I also think it will probably need a little bit different approach when we design studies. I know there's a lot of nihilism about treating these diseases and pessimism, but I just wanted to show you an example of a patient that I had successfully treated with medication alone. Many of you also know that these	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	because we don't think of MAC disease generally as being associated with high mortality, but I can tell you that if you have a macrolide-resistant MAC islet and you have cavitary disease, that is a fatal process. It would be nice I hope that Ken can pull some data on that out of his data set. This is one area where following the guidelines makes a big difference in terms of patients. Forgive me. This is the CAT scan for the individual I just showed. I won't go into any detail here about the treatment of these patients but it is, of course, extremely difficult. And frankly, in the setting of the type of individual I just showed, it is almost impossible to treat. This gets into the education part of the guidelines. TB is relatively easy here. If the lab says the drug works in the lab, then you know it works in the person. That is not the case with	197

L

		198			200
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	potent drugs, very powerful drugs: amikacin and the macrolides. Just very quickly, again, there are many		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 which is of a questionable value. At any rate, this individual ended up becoming macrolide-resistant; another example of the process of education that's necessary for physicians to adequately care for patients with NTM disease. Now, we come back to we don't need no stinking NTM guidelines. Becky [sic] Adjemian and the folks at NIH did a survey of physicians in the United States to see how well they complied with the NTM guidelines from 2007. And the short answer is they didn't. People treated this stuff in every possible way. It was just astounding. Almost no one in the survey treated patients according to the guidelines. You can take that for what it's worth. Just very briefly, let me close with the new guidelines committee is composed of four different societies, two from your Europe, two from the United States. This is a different document. This will be a different critter. The last document was almost a reference paper. This one will be 	
		100			
		199			201
-	it's not clear that the level of a drug in your	199		question-focused. They're called PICO-based	201
2	blood makes a difference or correlates with how	199	2	questions.	201
2 3	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug.	199	2 3	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a	201
2 3 4	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where	199	2 3 4	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it	201
2 3 4 5	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the	199	2 3 4 5	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions	201
2 3 4	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds	199	2 3 4	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or	201
2 3 4 5 6	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the	199	2 3 4 5 6	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or	201
2 3 4 5 6 7	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds to the antibiotic doesn't necessarily correlate	199	2 3 4 5 6 7	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or C, or D, or E or F?	201
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds to the antibiotic doesn't necessarily correlate with what happens in your body.	199	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or C, or D, or E or F? Frankly, I don't know how we're going to do that kind of a document for NTM because I can come up with seven questions for MAC without	201
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds to the antibiotic doesn't necessarily correlate with what happens in your body. I would just like to point out, again, physicians don't know this at birth. For instance, this is a patient who had their MAC	199	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or C, or D, or E or F? Frankly, I don't know how we're going to do that kind of a document for NTM because I can come up with seven questions for MAC without discussing any other mycobacterial pathogen. But	201
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds to the antibiotic doesn't necessarily correlate with what happens in your body. I would just like to point out, again, physicians don't know this at birth. For instance, this is a patient who had their MAC islet sent to a reference laboratory. It was	199	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or C, or D, or E or F? Frankly, I don't know how we're going to do that kind of a document for NTM because I can come up with seven questions for MAC without discussing any other mycobacterial pathogen. But nevertheless, we're struggling with it.	201
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds to the antibiotic doesn't necessarily correlate with what happens in your body. I would just like to point out, again, physicians don't know this at birth. For instance, this is a patient who had their MAC islet sent to a reference laboratory. It was reported as resistant to ethambutol.	199	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or C, or D, or E or F? Frankly, I don't know how we're going to do that kind of a document for NTM because I can come up with seven questions for MAC without discussing any other mycobacterial pathogen. But nevertheless, we're struggling with it. Dr. Daley is chairing this effort. It	201
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds to the antibiotic doesn't necessarily correlate with what happens in your body. I would just like to point out, again, physicians don't know this at birth. For instance, this is a patient who had their MAC islet sent to a reference laboratory. It was reported as resistant to ethambutol. We know that whether the islet is	199	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or C, or D, or E or F? Frankly, I don't know how we're going to do that kind of a document for NTM because I can come up with seven questions for MAC without discussing any other mycobacterial pathogen. But nevertheless, we're struggling with it. Dr. Daley is chairing this effort. It will be a different document. I hope we preserve	201
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds to the antibiotic doesn't necessarily correlate with what happens in your body. I would just like to point out, again, physicians don't know this at birth. For instance, this is a patient who had their MAC islet sent to a reference laboratory. It was reported as resistant to ethambutol. We know that whether the islet is resistant or susceptible to ethambutol doesn't	199	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or C, or D, or E or F? Frankly, I don't know how we're going to do that kind of a document for NTM because I can come up with seven questions for MAC without discussing any other mycobacterial pathogen. But nevertheless, we're struggling with it. Dr. Daley is chairing this effort. It will be a different document. I hope we preserve the educational aspect to it, that a physician	201
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds to the antibiotic doesn't necessarily correlate with what happens in your body. I would just like to point out, again, physicians don't know this at birth. For instance, this is a patient who had their MAC islet sent to a reference laboratory. It was reported as resistant to ethambutol. We know that whether the islet is resistant or susceptible to ethambutol doesn't matter in terms of the response of that patient to	199	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or C, or D, or E or F? Frankly, I don't know how we're going to do that kind of a document for NTM because I can come up with seven questions for MAC without discussing any other mycobacterial pathogen. But nevertheless, we're struggling with it. Dr. Daley is chairing this effort. It will be a different document. I hope we preserve the educational aspect to it, that a physician doesn't just go it, go to the bottom line that's	201
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds to the antibiotic doesn't necessarily correlate with what happens in your body. I would just like to point out, again, physicians don't know this at birth. For instance, this is a patient who had their MAC islet sent to a reference laboratory. It was reported as resistant to ethambutol. We know that whether the islet is resistant or susceptible to ethambutol doesn't matter in terms of the response of that patient to ethambutol in their treatment regimen. Ethambutol	199	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or C, or D, or E or F? Frankly, I don't know how we're going to do that kind of a document for NTM because I can come up with seven questions for MAC without discussing any other mycobacterial pathogen. But nevertheless, we're struggling with it. Dr. Daley is chairing this effort. It will be a different document. I hope we preserve the educational aspect to it, that a physician doesn't just go it, go to the bottom line that's in bold print and take that home to treat the	201
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds to the antibiotic doesn't necessarily correlate with what happens in your body. I would just like to point out, again, physicians don't know this at birth. For instance, this is a patient who had their MAC islet sent to a reference laboratory. It was reported as resistant to ethambutol. We know that whether the islet is resistant or susceptible to ethambutol doesn't matter in terms of the response of that patient to ethambutol in their treatment regimen. Ethambutol is important for protecting the macrolide, for	199	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or C, or D, or E or F? Frankly, I don't know how we're going to do that kind of a document for NTM because I can come up with seven questions for MAC without discussing any other mycobacterial pathogen. But nevertheless, we're struggling with it. Dr. Daley is chairing this effort. It will be a different document. I hope we preserve the educational aspect to it, that a physician doesn't just go it, go to the bottom line that's	201
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds to the antibiotic doesn't necessarily correlate with what happens in your body. I would just like to point out, again, physicians don't know this at birth. For instance, this is a patient who had their MAC islet sent to a reference laboratory. It was reported as resistant to ethambutol. We know that whether the islet is resistant or susceptible to ethambutol doesn't matter in terms of the response of that patient to ethambutol in their treatment regimen. Ethambutol	199	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or C, or D, or E or F? Frankly, I don't know how we're going to do that kind of a document for NTM because I can come up with seven questions for MAC without discussing any other mycobacterial pathogen. But nevertheless, we're struggling with it. Dr. Daley is chairing this effort. It will be a different document. I hope we preserve the educational aspect to it, that a physician doesn't just go it, go to the bottom line that's in bold print and take that home to treat the patients. I hope they learn something about NTM	201
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	blood makes a difference or correlates with how you respond to that drug. Of course, the big one is the one where it doesn't necessarily correlate that the finding in the laboratory on how the bug responds to the antibiotic doesn't necessarily correlate with what happens in your body. I would just like to point out, again, physicians don't know this at birth. For instance, this is a patient who had their MAC islet sent to a reference laboratory. It was reported as resistant to ethambutol. We know that whether the islet is resistant or susceptible to ethambutol doesn't matter in terms of the response of that patient to ethambutol in their treatment regimen. Ethambutol is important for protecting the macrolide, for keeping people from becoming macrolide-resistant. Well, this patient's doctor saw the	199	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	questions. Just to give you an example, this is a recent guideline for pulmonary fibrosis, and it basically asks seven questions. And the questions were, should patients be treated with A, or B, or C, or D, or E or F? Frankly, I don't know how we're going to do that kind of a document for NTM because I can come up with seven questions for MAC without discussing any other mycobacterial pathogen. But nevertheless, we're struggling with it. Dr. Daley is chairing this effort. It will be a different document. I hope we preserve the educational aspect to it, that a physician doesn't just go it, go to the bottom line that's in bold print and take that home to treat the patients. I hope they learn something about NTM disease.	201

	202			204
	disease. Many of you know, in most instances, I'd rather treat a patient with multi-drug resistant	1 2	MALE SPEAKER: I had a question. I'm not sure who on the panel would be best to answer	
3	TB than someone who has macrolide-resistant MAC,		it. We heard earlier today about bronchiectasis as	
4	although they're both quite difficult. So we		a risk factor for NTM. My question is, does	
5	certainly still need help, and hopefully we'll get	5		
6	some from the FDA. Thank you very much.	6	bronchiectasis? Or do we really know?	
7	(Applause.)	7	DR. OLIVIER: The answer is yes.	
8	DR. FARLEY: I think we'll pause and see	8	(Laughter.)	
9	if there are any burning questions for Dr. Olivier	9	This is sort of like the chicken and the egg	
10	or Dr. Griffith. Any questions that folks in the	10	argument about what comes first. Our group has	
11	audience would like to ask? I see a hand over	11	been very interested in looking at genetic risks	
12	there.	12	of this.	
13	FEMALE SPEAKER: My question is for Dr.	13	My former boss and I used to argue about	
14	Olivier. If I understood your epidemiological		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
15	charts, it would appear that the prevalence as we		if we knew what the generic risks were, would they	
16	understand it of NTM disease in the U.S. is much		be risk factors for the development of	
17	lower than in Japan. Is that, in your opinion,		bronchiectasis, and then having that altered	
18	because we measure it less well or because there's	18	airway clearance predisposes you to having	
19 20	something in people in Japan or in the environment that makes it more common?	19 20	whatever you're inhaling stick in the airway and cause problems.	
20	DR. OLIVIER: It's a very good question,	20	On his side of the fence would be	
21	and I think when we talk about etiology of	22		
22	and I think when we tark about choicgy of	22	identify genetic fisks that make it more fikely	
	203			205
1	203 disease, we need to consider both the	1	for mycobacteria to cause disease because the	205
1 2		1 2	for mycobacteria to cause disease because the parts of the immune system that are responsible	205
1 2 3	disease, we need to consider both the	1 2 3		205
1 2 3 4	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors	1 2 3 4	parts of the immune system that are responsible	205
	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively		parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary	205
4	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their	4 5 6	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are	205
45	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such	4 5 6	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests	205
4 5 6 7 8	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic	4 5 6 7 8	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at	205
4 5 6 7 8 9	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary	4 5 6 7 8 9	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis	205
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary considerably based on ethnicity and geographical	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis and genes that associate with a part of the immune	205
4 5 7 8 9 10 11	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary considerably based on ethnicity and geographical background.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis and genes that associate with a part of the immune system that controls mycobacterium, in general,	205
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary considerably based on ethnicity and geographical background. There may be differences in methodology;	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis and genes that associate with a part of the immune system that controls mycobacterium, in general, the patients that have NTM associated with	205
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary considerably based on ethnicity and geographical background. There may be differences in methodology; there may be differences in sensitivity to the	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis and genes that associate with a part of the immune system that controls mycobacterium, in general, the patients that have NTM associated with bronchiectasis have a much higher frequency of	205
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary considerably based on ethnicity and geographical background. There may be differences in methodology; there may be differences in sensitivity to the disease. If you just weigh the amount of	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis and genes that associate with a part of the immune system that controls mycobacterium, in general, the patients that have NTM associated with bronchiectasis have a much higher frequency of variation in those genes in both of those groups	205
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary considerably based on ethnicity and geographical background. There may be differences in methodology; there may be differences in sensitivity to the disease. If you just weigh the amount of literature on this disease coming out of Japan and	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis and genes that associate with a part of the immune system that controls mycobacterium, in general, the patients that have NTM associated with bronchiectasis have a much higher frequency of variation in those genes in both of those groups than the general population does.	205
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary considerably based on ethnicity and geographical background. There may be differences in methodology; there may be differences in sensitivity to the disease. If you just weigh the amount of literature on this disease coming out of Japan and South Korea, it vastly outweighs the amount of	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis and genes that associate with a part of the immune system that controls mycobacterium, in general, the patients that have NTM associated with bronchiectasis have a much higher frequency of variation in those genes in both of those groups than the general population does. This study only scratched the surface.	205
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary considerably based on ethnicity and geographical background. There may be differences in methodology; there may be differences in sensitivity to the disease. If you just weigh the amount of literature on this disease coming out of Japan and South Korea, it vastly outweighs the amount of literature coming out of the U.S.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis and genes that associate with a part of the immune system that controls mycobacterium, in general, the patients that have NTM associated with bronchiectasis have a much higher frequency of variation in those genes in both of those groups than the general population does. This study only scratched the surface. There's a lot more work that needs to be done to	205
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary considerably based on ethnicity and geographical background. There may be differences in methodology; there may be differences in sensitivity to the disease. If you just weigh the amount of literature on this disease coming out of Japan and South Korea, it vastly outweighs the amount of literature coming out of the U.S. Maybe people are more aware. Maybe	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis and genes that associate with a part of the immune system that controls mycobacterium, in general, the patients that have NTM associated with bronchiectasis have a much higher frequency of variation in those genes in both of those groups than the general population does. This study only scratched the surface. There's a lot more work that needs to be done to better understand the significance of the genetic	205
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary considerably based on ethnicity and geographical background. There may be differences in methodology; there may be differences in sensitivity to the disease. If you just weigh the amount of literature on this disease coming out of Japan and South Korea, it vastly outweighs the amount of literature coming out of the U.S. Maybe people are more aware. Maybe they're looking for it more. But there could be a	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis and genes that associate with a part of the immune system that controls mycobacterium, in general, the patients that have NTM associated with bronchiectasis have a much higher frequency of variation in those genes in both of those groups than the general population does. This study only scratched the surface. There's a lot more work that needs to be done to better understand the significance of the genetic abnormalities that we found. But it's likely	205
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary considerably based on ethnicity and geographical background. There may be differences in methodology; there may be differences in sensitivity to the disease. If you just weigh the amount of literature on this disease coming out of Japan and South Korea, it vastly outweighs the amount of literature coming out of the U.S. Maybe people are more aware. Maybe	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis and genes that associate with a part of the immune system that controls mycobacterium, in general, the patients that have NTM associated with bronchiectasis have a much higher frequency of variation in those genes in both of those groups than the general population does. This study only scratched the surface. There's a lot more work that needs to be done to better understand the significance of the genetic	205
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	disease, we need to consider both the opportunities for exposure and other risk factors that might go along with that. In many of these studies in the U.S. and in Japan, many of these of patients had relatively few other comorbidities associated with their disease. But you have to think about things such as genetic risks. And we know from other genetic diseases that those genetic risks can vary considerably based on ethnicity and geographical background. There may be differences in methodology; there may be differences in sensitivity to the disease. If you just weigh the amount of literature on this disease coming out of Japan and South Korea, it vastly outweighs the amount of literature coming out of the U.S. Maybe people are more aware. Maybe they're looking for it more. But there could be a variety of issues why that difference in mortality	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	parts of the immune system that are responsible for clearing the mycobacteria are defective. We, in the recent past, have done a fairly large study trying to get some preliminary evidence about what the genetic risk factors are like. And the results of that probably suggests that both are right, that when we have looked at genes that associate with causes of bronchiectasis and genes that associate with a part of the immune system that controls mycobacterium, in general, the patients that have NTM associated with bronchiectasis have a much higher frequency of variation in those genes in both of those groups than the general population does. This study only scratched the surface. There's a lot more work that needs to be done to better understand the significance of the genetic abnormalities that we found. But it's likely what's called an oligogenic disease as opposed to cystic fibrosis where one gene results in the	205

		206			208
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	It may be that you need a minor change in genes controlling for bronchiectasis, coupled with a minor change in genes that control mycobacterium, coupled with enough environmental risk exposure time to go by to result in this disease occurring in this population in the age range that it does. DR. WALLACE: John, can I make one comment? DR. FARLEY: Absolutely, Dr. Wallace. DR. WALLACE: David's data about follow- ups on patients who were treated with standard regimens for MAC, you'll make note that in the follow-up, which was only two or three years, 50 percent of the patients developed one or more positive cultures for MAC, most of which were not of the same genetic type as the original islet. When you look at studies or long terms studies, and this especially applies to the Japanese studies, you have no idea if you have may have successfully treated those patients and they		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	away from it. You're always exposed to it. And sooner or later, if you have it once, you're going to have positive cultures again. It taints a little bit the data because we don't have that piece of information. This is always an encouragement of how important that is to analyze this data and hopefully sometime in the future, we'll do this with more regularity. DR. FARLEY: Great. Thanks. That was very helpful. So we're going to turn our attention to clinical trial design. When the FDA recruits physicians, we actually are looking for real docs. And our next speaker is one of those folks. I've had the delight, really, over the last since I've been at the FDA working with Dr. Shamsuddin. She was, prior to coming to the FDA, an infectious disease physician caring for very sick immunosuppressed patients. And many of you do know her because she was the point person for the clofazimine expanded access program for quite some	
	have successfully treated those patients and they now have another episode. They're all assumed to			clofazimine expanded access program for quite some time.	
		207			209
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	have the same episode and they're all assumed to be treatment failures. We've been very slow in adopting the willingness to do both species identification and to do fingerprinting. I mean, I know it's I preach on this a lot. But it's impossible to analyze One of you who says, gee, I've had MAC for 10 years; they've treated me five times. You could've had five episodes with five different organisms. I mean that means you were successfully treated for each of those episodes and then because either of your individual risk factors or occupational risk factors, you acquired it more than once. All of this data is kind of tainted by the fact that we have no knowledge about whether all of these people that die of MAC, did they have a single episode that they never got rid of or		9	She's going to talk about review considerations for new drugs, focusing on the standards, which were established by Congress in 1962. The FDA was granted the authority by Congress to follow those standards and review drugs based on those standards, as well as some other review considerations. Thanks, Hala. Presentation - Hala Shamsuddin DR. SHAMSUDDIN: Thank you. We'll switch gears here and talk about review considerations for new drugs. Hearing this morning about safety, I'm going to start by saying that I will be discussing mostly efficacy because a lot of times, you cannot really interpret safety except in the context of efficacy. The risk benefit evaluation really depends on each patient population. If you don't hear much about adverse reactions, that is why. Before I start with how to evaluate	

	Tutient Toeuseu Drug Dever	<u>- 1</u>		In Tublic Meeting 10 15 2015	
		210			212
1	before a clinical trial is started. And that		1	historical experience. And we generally reserve	
2	really includes chemistry and manufacturing			these types of trials for special circumstances.	
3			3	Another way really to think about these	
4	can be safely, and reliably, and consistently		4	trials is to categorize them in to two categories:	
5	manufactured without a lot of impurities, and that		5	either a trial design to show	
6	the drug is stable.		6	superiority or a trial design to show non-	
7	There's some toxicology studies that go		7	inferiority.	
8	on with evaluation of safety in animals because		8	For a superiority trial, the trial is	
9	that gives us an idea of what safety signals to		9	designed to show that the test drug is better than	
10	follow in the course of a clinical trial.		10	the comparator; it's more effective than the	
11	There's some data about pharmacology,		11	comparator whatever that comparator might be. It	
12	how that drug is handled in the body, and in vitro		12	may be designed to show it's better than placebo,	
13	antimicrobial activity, how active is it and		13	no treatment, one dose better than another, or	
14			14	it's better than what is available.	
15	animal model of infection in which the drug is		15	The advantage of these trials is that	
16	active.		16	they are really a direct assessment of the drug	
17	Having said that, for any drug to obtain		17	benefit. They also can assess any outcome of	
18	market authorization or approval, the drug must		18	interest regardless of what historical trials have	
19	show substantial evidence of efficacy, and this is		19	assessed.	
20	according to Section 505(d) of the Food, Drug, and		20	Non-inferiority trials, on the other	
21	Cosmetic Act that this is shown through adequate		21	hand, are designed to show that the test drug is	
22	and well-controlled investigations. We interpret		22	not worse than the active comparator by a certain	
		211			213
1	investigations to mean trials.	211	1	prespecified degree, which we refer to as the non-	213
1 2	investigations to mean trials. According to the Code of Federal	211		prespecified degree, which we refer to as the non- inferiority margin.	213
		211			213
2	According to the Code of Federal	211	2	inferiority margin.	213
2 3	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled	211	2 3	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really	213
2 3 4	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects	211	2 3 4	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't	213
2 3 4	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as	211	2 3 4 5 6 7	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that	213
2 3 4	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease,	211	2 3 4 5 6 7	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage.	213
2 3 4 5 6 7	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation.	211	2 3 4 5 6 7	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that	213
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation. The Code goes on to describe the different types of adequate and well-controlled	211	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that the active comparator should be known to be	213
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation. The Code goes on to describe the different types of adequate and well-controlled trials. It describes five types. The first four	211	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that the active comparator should be known to be effective in that population, and the magnitude of that effect, we should be able to estimate that compared to placebo from previous trials.	213
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation. The Code goes on to describe the different types of adequate and well-controlled trials. It describes five types. The first four are all randomized trials. The test drug, the patient is either randomized to receive the test	211	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that the active comparator should be known to be effective in that population, and the magnitude of that effect, we should be able to estimate that compared to placebo from previous trials. We also should be able to estimate the	213
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation. The Code goes on to describe the different types of adequate and well-controlled trials. It describes five types. The first four are all randomized trials. The test drug, the patient is either randomized to receive the test drug or placebo, and that's the placebo concurrent	211	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that the active comparator should be known to be effective in that population, and the magnitude of that effect, we should be able to estimate that compared to placebo from previous trials. We also should be able to estimate the magnitude of the effect in that particular	213
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation. The Code goes on to describe the different types of adequate and well-controlled trials. It describes five types. The first four are all randomized trials. The test drug, the patient is either randomized to receive the test drug or placebo, and that's the placebo concurrent trial; randomized to receive the test drug or no	211	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that the active comparator should be known to be effective in that population, and the magnitude of that effect, we should be able to estimate that compared to placebo from previous trials. We also should be able to estimate the magnitude of the effect in that particular population of interest. A drug that may have a	213
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation. The Code goes on to describe the different types of adequate and well-controlled trials. It describes five types. The first four are all randomized trials. The test drug, the patient is either randomized to receive the test drug or placebo, and that's the placebo concurrent trial; randomized to receive the test drug or no treatment at all; or is randomized to receive one	211	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that the active comparator should be known to be effective in that population, and the magnitude of that effect, we should be able to estimate that compared to placebo from previous trials. We also should be able to estimate the magnitude of the effect in that particular population of interest. A drug that may have a treatment effect in one population may not have it	213
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation. The Code goes on to describe the different types of adequate and well-controlled trials. It describes five types. The first four are all randomized trials. The test drug, the patient is either randomized to receive the test drug or placebo, and that's the placebo concurrent trial; randomized to receive the test drug or no treatment at all; or is randomized to receive one or more doses of the test drug.	211	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that the active comparator should be known to be effective in that population, and the magnitude of that effect, we should be able to estimate that compared to placebo from previous trials. We also should be able to estimate the magnitude of the effect in that particular population of interest. A drug that may have a treatment effect in one population may not have it in another.	213
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation. The Code goes on to describe the different types of adequate and well-controlled trials. It describes five types. The first four are all randomized trials. The test drug, the patient is either randomized to receive the test drug or placebo, and that's the placebo concurrent trial; randomized to receive the test drug or no treatment at all; or is randomized to receive one or more doses of the test drug. We can also have a trial where the	211	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that the active comparator should be known to be effective in that population, and the magnitude of that effect, we should be able to estimate that compared to placebo from previous trials. We also should be able to estimate the magnitude of the effect in that particular population of interest. A drug that may have a treatment effect in one population may not have it in another. We also would like to know that this	213
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation. The Code goes on to describe the different types of adequate and well-controlled trials. It describes five types. The first four are all randomized trials. The test drug, the patient is either randomized to receive the test drug or placebo, and that's the placebo concurrent trial; randomized to receive the test drug or no treatment at all; or is randomized to receive one or more doses of the test drug. We can also have a trial where the control is active. It is a randomized trial in	211	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that the active comparator should be known to be effective in that population, and the magnitude of that effect, we should be able to estimate that compared to placebo from previous trials. We also should be able to estimate the magnitude of the effect in that particular population of interest. A drug that may have a treatment effect in one population may not have it in another. We also would like to know that this treatment effect can be estimated for that	213
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation. The Code goes on to describe the different types of adequate and well-controlled trials. It describes five types. The first four are all randomized trials. The test drug, the patient is either randomized to receive the test drug or placebo, and that's the placebo concurrent trial; randomized to receive the test drug or no treatment at all; or is randomized to receive one or more doses of the test drug. We can also have a trial where the control is active. It is a randomized trial in which the test drug is compared to another drug	211	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that the active comparator should be known to be effective in that population, and the magnitude of that effect, we should be able to estimate that compared to placebo from previous trials. We also should be able to estimate the magnitude of the effect in that particular population of interest. A drug that may have a treatment effect in one population may not have it in another. We also would like to know that this treatment effect can be estimated for that particular outcome of interest. If previous	213
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation. The Code goes on to describe the different types of adequate and well-controlled trials. It describes five types. The first four are all randomized trials. The test drug, the patient is either randomized to receive the test drug or placebo, and that's the placebo concurrent trial; randomized to receive the test drug or no treatment at all; or is randomized to receive one or more doses of the test drug. We can also have a trial where the control is active. It is a randomized trial in which the test drug is compared to another drug that is known to be effective for this condition.	211	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that the active comparator should be known to be effective in that population, and the magnitude of that effect, we should be able to estimate that compared to placebo from previous trials. We also should be able to estimate the magnitude of the effect in that particular population of interest. A drug that may have a treatment effect in one population may not have it in another. We also would like to know that this treatment effect can be estimated for that particular outcome of interest. If previous trials had evaluated mortality and I know the	213
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	According to the Code of Federal Regulations, an adequate and well-controlled clinical trial is done to distinguish the effects of a drug from other influences such as spontaneous change in the course of the disease, placebo effect or biased observation. The Code goes on to describe the different types of adequate and well-controlled trials. It describes five types. The first four are all randomized trials. The test drug, the patient is either randomized to receive the test drug or placebo, and that's the placebo concurrent trial; randomized to receive the test drug or no treatment at all; or is randomized to receive one or more doses of the test drug. We can also have a trial where the control is active. It is a randomized trial in which the test drug is compared to another drug	211	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	inferiority margin. These trials are done when it's really not ethical to do a placebo trial, or when I don't think I can be superior than what is available, but I may have some other advantage. The disadvantage of these trials is that the active comparator should be known to be effective in that population, and the magnitude of that effect, we should be able to estimate that compared to placebo from previous trials. We also should be able to estimate the magnitude of the effect in that particular population of interest. A drug that may have a treatment effect in one population may not have it in another. We also would like to know that this treatment effect can be estimated for that particular outcome of interest. If previous	213

L

	214			216
1	patient-reported outcome, for example.	1	shortened duration is going to be.	
2	All of these disadvantages really pose	2	What complicates matters further is that	
3	challenges for us, and they pose challenges and	3	combination therapy is recommended and in general,	
4	limits as to the choice of the study population	4	this would complicate the trial design for a new	
5	and the choice of the outcome measure that we are	5	regimen because in general, we require that any	
6	measuring in that trial.	6	new drug must be demonstrated to make a	
7	It is very possible that a study cannot	7	contribution to the overall regimen. If I have a	
8	support the efficacy if we cannot find historical	8	regimen that's composed of three or four drugs, I	
9	evidence of the active comparator. If a trial	9	will need to know that each drug makes a certain	
10	comes in and they say, this is my active	10	contribution.	
11	comparator and I really don't know what is the	11	The trial designs that we talked about	
12	treatment effect of that active comparator, it	12	generally are for demonstrating the efficacy	
13	could be very difficult to show that I'm no worse	13	contribution of a drug. But that may be difficult	
14	than that because I don't know what the treatment	14	unless the drug is an add-on trial.	
15	effect is.	15	In addition, a new test drug may not	
16	How does this apply to NTM lung	16	offer much advantage as far as efficacy. It may	
	infection trials? There are several designs that	17	be preventing emergence of resistance or	
	can be considered. The first one is an add-on	18	8 8 9	
	trial where a test drug or test drug combination	19	For these situations, the FDA has	
	is added to a background regimen and then compared	20	published a guidance for industry, which I will	
	to the background regimen alone or the background	21	refer you to, and I will not go into more detail.	
22	regimen with placebo. This test drug plus	22	It's about co-development of two or more	
	215			217
1			in a disation of the second second involution	217
	background regimen versus background regimen has		investigational drugs for use in combination.	217
2	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past.	2	I'm going to switch gears here and talk	217
2 3	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You	2 3	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about	217
2 3 4	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or	2 3 4	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we	217
2 3 4 5	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo	2 3 4 5	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that?	217
2 3 4 5 6	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are	2 3 4	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something.	217
2 3 4 5 6 7	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be	2 3 4 5 6 7	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority trial where you can substitute one test drug for a	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions,	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority trial where you can substitute one test drug for a drug in the background regimen. This has also	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives.	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority trial where you can substitute one test drug for a drug in the background regimen. This has also been used in TB to allow treatment shortening.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives. This includes, obviously, improved`	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority trial where you can substitute one test drug for a drug in the background regimen. This has also been used in TB to allow treatment shortening. If feasible, you can also compare one	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives. This includes, obviously, improved` survival, or improvement of symptoms or functional	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority trial where you can substitute one test drug for a drug in the background regimen. This has also been used in TB to allow treatment shortening. If feasible, you can also compare one new regimen to another. You can say, I'm not	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives. This includes, obviously, improved` survival, or improvement of symptoms or functional capacity, or a prevention of disease complication.	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority trial where you can substitute one test drug for a drug in the background regimen. This has also been used in TB to allow treatment shortening. If feasible, you can also compare one new regimen to another. You can say, I'm not inferior to this other regimen but I do offer some	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives. This includes, obviously, improved` survival, or improvement of symptoms or functional capacity, or a prevention of disease complication. A good example here would be treatment of latent	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority trial where you can substitute one test drug for a drug in the background regimen. This has also been used in TB to allow treatment shortening. If feasible, you can also compare one new regimen to another. You can say, I'm not inferior to this other regimen but I do offer some advantage such as mitigation of toxicity.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives. This includes, obviously, improved` survival, or improvement of symptoms or functional capacity, or a prevention of disease complication. A good example here would be treatment of latent tuberculosis where patients are totally	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority trial where you can substitute one test drug for a drug in the background regimen. This has also been used in TB to allow treatment shortening. If feasible, you can also compare one new regimen to another. You can say, I'm not inferior to this other regimen but I do offer some advantage such as mitigation of toxicity. We think that non-inferiority trials are	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives. This includes, obviously, improved` survival, or improvement of symptoms or functional capacity, or a prevention of disease complication. A good example here would be treatment of latent tuberculosis where patients are totally asymptomatic, but the treatment is given to	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority trial where you can substitute one test drug for a drug in the background regimen. This has also been used in TB to allow treatment shortening. If feasible, you can also compare one new regimen to another. You can say, I'm not inferior to this other regimen but I do offer some advantage such as mitigation of toxicity.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives. This includes, obviously, improved` survival, or improvement of symptoms or functional capacity, or a prevention of disease complication. A good example here would be treatment of latent tuberculosis where patients are totally asymptomatic, but the treatment is given to prevent active disease in the future.	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority trial where you can substitute one test drug for a drug in the background regimen. This has also been used in TB to allow treatment shortening. If feasible, you can also compare one new regimen to another. You can say, I'm not inferior to this other regimen but I do offer some advantage such as mitigation of toxicity. We think that non-inferiority trials are going to be extremely challenging for NTM lung infections mainly because we don't know what the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives. This includes, obviously, improved` survival, or improvement of symptoms or functional capacity, or a prevention of disease complication. A good example here would be treatment of latent tuberculosis where patients are totally asymptomatic, but the treatment is given to prevent active disease in the future. Switching a little just to introduce the	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority trial where you can substitute one test drug for a drug in the background regimen. This has also been used in TB to allow treatment shortening. If feasible, you can also compare one new regimen to another. You can say, I'm not inferior to this other regimen but I do offer some advantage such as mitigation of toxicity. We think that non-inferiority trials are going to be extremely challenging for NTM lung	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives. This includes, obviously, improved` survival, or improvement of symptoms or functional capacity, or a prevention of disease complication. A good example here would be treatment of latent tuberculosis where patients are totally asymptomatic, but the treatment is given to prevent active disease in the future.	217
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	background regimen versus background regimen has been used in MDR TB trials in the past. You can also compare new regimens. You can have one combination compared to another or you can have one combination compared to placebo or no-treatment if that population you are studying in whom delayed treatment may be clinically acceptable. You can also design a non-inferiority trial where you can substitute one test drug for a drug in the background regimen. This has also been used in TB to allow treatment shortening. If feasible, you can also compare one new regimen to another. You can say, I'm not inferior to this other regimen but I do offer some advantage such as mitigation of toxicity. We think that non-inferiority trials are going to be extremely challenging for NTM lung infections mainly because we don't know what the treatment effect of a single drug substitution is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	I'm going to switch gears here and talk about trial endpoints. We talked about demonstrating efficacy, but, really, what do we mean by that? The trial should measure something. What we would like it to measure is a clinically meaningful outcome. A clinical trial should measure a clinically meaningful outcome that is a direct measure of how a patient feels, functions, or survives. This includes, obviously, improved` survival, or improvement of symptoms or functional capacity, or a prevention of disease complication. A good example here would be treatment of latent tuberculosis where patients are totally asymptomatic, but the treatment is given to prevent active disease in the future. Switching a little just to introduce the concept of a biomarker and a surrogate biomarker,	217

Τ

	2	18		220
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Working Group, a biomarker is a characteristic that is objectively measured and evaluated as an indicator of normal biologic processes, pathogenic process, or pharmacologic responses to an intervention. You can think of a blood pressure measurement as a biomarker, microbiologic culture as a biomarker, radiologic appearance on X-ray as a biomarker. A surrogate is a lab measurement or a physical sign that is used as a substitute for clinically meaningful outcome. According to the Code of Federal Regulations, this should be reasonably likely to predict a clinical benefit. Examples of that are, for example, drugs that are approved for hypertension. You show an effect on blood pressure because blood pressure has been demonstrated to be predictive of future cardiovascular outcomes. Another good example would be HIV viral load where that has been correlated with survival.	11 12 13 14 15	The first is survival. The trial that measures survival is likely to be quite lengthy because the treatments are lengthy. We can have a trial that evaluates measures of symptoms or function. And examples of those may be clinician- reported outcomes. But some of these may be difficult for some symptoms. One symptom you heard about this morning was debilitating fatigue. A clinician is going to have a hard time reporting that. The other one is patient-reported outcomes or for short, PROs. We're going to hear a lot more about that in the next talk, but these require development and they require validation. The validation has to be in the population under study. A PRO developed for patients with bronchiectasis may or may not apply to patients	
21 22	A surrogate is a biomarker, but not		Another measure of function is the 6- minute walk test, which we heard a little about	
	2	19		221
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	every biomarker is a surrogate. For a biomarker to be established as a surrogate that is predictive of a clinical outcome, we need to have evidence that the changes in this biomarker will correlate with the changes of the clinical outcome. And once established, a surrogate will allow development. Again, a good example is HIV viral load where drugs are approved on the basis of decreased viral load because, again, that has been demonstrated to correlate with mortality. If a drug receives accelerated approval under Subpart H on the basis of a surrogate biomarker, at times, a confirmatory trial that assesses the clinical outcome is still required. A good example here is TB drugs. Although TB drugs receive accelerated approval based on culture conversion to negative, we still require a confirmatory trial that shows a relapse free survival. How does this apply to NTM lung	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	example of that is microbiologic evaluations. Sputum culture conversion to negative may be one biomarker that, if studies show a correlation with improved survival or function, may serve as surrogate biomarkers. This is similar to TB trials. However, in this disease, we have a lot unanswered questions. We don't know how many consecutive negative cultures we need. We don't know the timing. Is it at 3 months, at 6 months, at 12 months? Should it be during therapy? Should it be after therapy? We don't know how this correlates with clinical outcomes yet. We're also open to suggestions for other surrogates, for example, radiologic evaluations.	

		222			224
1	substantial evidence of efficacy for a clinically		1	idea of what the group does, we provide advice to	
2	meaningful outcome evaluated in an adequate and		2	review divisions upon request in regards to	
3	well-controlled trials. Surrogate markers can be		3	clinical outcome assessments, which can include	
4	used for approval if the surrogate has been shown		4	physician questionnaires and mostly importantly	
5	to predict and correlate with a clinically		5	patient questionnaires.	
6	meaningful outcome.		6	We review these questionnaires to ensure	
7	Patient-reported outcomes have to be		7	that they're measuring the most important symptoms	
8	validated, but once validated, they can be used as		8	and impact to patients and that they're measuring	
9	a basis for approval. And finally, it is feasible		9	these concepts in a reliable and accurate manner.	
10	to co-develop a new test drug combination in		10	Today, I will briefly present on how we	
11	certain situations. Thank you.		11	utilize information from patient-focused drug	
12	(Applause.)		12	development meetings and how we aim to incorporate	
13	DR. FARLEY: Thanks, Hala.		13	patient input in to clinical study endpoints.	
14	You're going to be hearing a lot of		14	You may be wondering how do we use the	
15	discussion for the rest of the day, I'd say, about		15	information from patient-focused drug development	
16	the endpoints in clinical trials because the		16	meetings. We have these meetings, but where do we	
17	design of the clinical trial itself and I'll		17	go from here? How do we take this valuable	
18	just throw out something provocative and the panel		18	information and generate clinically relevant	
19	can pick up on it later. But it seems in this		19	patient-focused endpoints and place them in	
20	8		20	clinical studies?	
21	adequate and well-controlled trial to meet the		21	I'm hoping that I'll be able to answer	
22	Congressional standard would be to show that		22	at least some of these questions in the next few	
		223			225
1	you're better than a placebo or better than		1	slides.	
$\frac{1}{2}$	something else, and that's the superiority trial		-	sinces.	
			2	One of the main advantages in having	
3			2	One of the main advantages in having national focused drug development meetings is that	
3	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about.		3	patient-focused drug development meetings is that	
4	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an		3 4	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to	
45	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is		3 4 5	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very	
4	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of		3 4	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience,	
4 5 6 7	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem		3 4 5 6 7	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the	
4 5 6 7 8	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got		3 4 5	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the patient from their perspective and how they	
4 5 6 7 8	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got from you this morning and in other fora and try		3 4 5 6 7 8	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the	
4 5 6 7 8 9	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got from you this morning and in other fora and try and turn that into an instrument, which we call a		3 4 5 6 7 8 9	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the patient from their perspective and how they describe their symptoms and impacts in their own words.	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got from you this morning and in other fora and try and turn that into an instrument, which we call a patient-reported outcome measure.		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the patient from their perspective and how they describe their symptoms and impacts in their own	
4 5 7 8 9 10 11	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got from you this morning and in other fora and try and turn that into an instrument, which we call a patient-reported outcome measure. But one of the things I've learned		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the patient from their perspective and how they describe their symptoms and impacts in their own words. We hope that it helps give drug sponsors	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got from you this morning and in other fora and try and turn that into an instrument, which we call a patient-reported outcome measure. But one of the things I've learned in the last six years since I've been is that		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the patient from their perspective and how they describe their symptoms and impacts in their own words. We hope that it helps give drug sponsors ideas about what important symptoms and impact to	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got from you this morning and in other fora and try and turn that into an instrument, which we call a patient-reported outcome measure. But one of the things I've learned in the last six years since I've been is that		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the patient from their perspective and how they describe their symptoms and impacts in their own words. We hope that it helps give drug sponsors ideas about what important symptoms and impact to measure in clinical studies and later make the	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got from you this morning and in other fora and try and turn that into an instrument, which we call a patient-reported outcome measure. But one of the things I've learned in the last six years since I've been is that that's a lot harder than it sounds initially. Drs. Daniels and Quittner are going to walk		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the patient from their perspective and how they describe their symptoms and impacts in their own words. We hope that it helps give drug sponsors ideas about what important symptoms and impact to measure in clinical studies and later make the investment to select or develop questionnaires to	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got from you this morning and in other fora and try and turn that into an instrument, which we call a patient-reported outcome measure. But one of the things I've learned in the last six years since I've been is that that's a lot harder than it sounds initially. Drs. Daniels and Quittner are going to walk		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the patient from their perspective and how they describe their symptoms and impacts in their own words. We hope that it helps give drug sponsors ideas about what important symptoms and impact to measure in clinical studies and later make the investment to select or develop questionnaires to include in these studies, as well as engage with	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got from you this morning and in other fora and try and turn that into an instrument, which we call a patient-reported outcome measure. But one of the things I've learned in the last six years since I've been is that that's a lot harder than it sounds initially. Drs. Daniels and Quittner are going to walk through that a little bit for you, as well as		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the patient from their perspective and how they describe their symptoms and impacts in their own words. We hope that it helps give drug sponsors ideas about what important symptoms and impact to measure in clinical studies and later make the investment to select or develop questionnaires to include in these studies, as well as engage with FDA for discussion.	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got from you this morning and in other fora and try and turn that into an instrument, which we call a patient-reported outcome measure. But one of the things I've learned in the last six years since I've been is that that's a lot harder than it sounds initially. Drs. Daniels and Quittner are going to walk through that a little bit for you, as well as provide you an example of a work in progress.		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the patient from their perspective and how they describe their symptoms and impacts in their own words. We hope that it helps give drug sponsors ideas about what important symptoms and impact to measure in clinical studies and later make the investment to select or develop questionnaires to include in these studies, as well as engage with FDA for discussion. The information from these meetings also	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got from you this morning and in other fora and try and turn that into an instrument, which we call a patient-reported outcome measure. But one of the things I've learned in the last six years since I've been is that that's a lot harder than it sounds initially. Drs. Daniels and Quittner are going to walk through that a little bit for you, as well as provide you an example of a work in progress. Presentation - Selena Daniels DR. DANIELS: Good afternoon. My name		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the patient from their perspective and how they describe their symptoms and impacts in their own words. We hope that it helps give drug sponsors ideas about what important symptoms and impact to measure in clinical studies and later make the investment to select or develop questionnaires to include in these studies, as well as engage with FDA for discussion. The information from these meetings also helps informs how we review patient questionnaires	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	that Dr. Shamsuddin was talking about. But the endpoint and getting to an endpoint that means something to patients is challenging in this particular disease. One of the most straightforward ways that it would seem to do it would be to take the input that we got from you this morning and in other fora and try and turn that into an instrument, which we call a patient-reported outcome measure. But one of the things I've learned in the last six years since I've been is that that's a lot harder than it sounds initially. Drs. Daniels and Quittner are going to walk through that a little bit for you, as well as provide you an example of a work in progress. Presentation - Selena Daniels DR. DANIELS: Good afternoon. My name		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	patient-focused drug development meetings is that it gives all stakeholders the opportunity to listen to the patients' voice. We find it very useful to hear the patient experience, particularly to hear what's most important to the patient from their perspective and how they describe their symptoms and impacts in their own words. We hope that it helps give drug sponsors ideas about what important symptoms and impact to measure in clinical studies and later make the investment to select or develop questionnaires to include in these studies, as well as engage with FDA for discussion. The information from these meetings also helps informs how we review patient questionnaires here at FDA. It makes sure that you guys, the	

- 21 a reviewer on the clinical outcome assessment 22 staff here at FDA. And just to give you a little
 - 22 condition.

Τ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	226			228
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 development meetings provide initial input, we also encourage drug sponsors, as well as other researchers who are developing these questionnaires to engage with additional patients either in one-on-one interviews or focus groups, as well as physicians and other experts. The goal of this is to confirm that the questionnaire includes important yet relevant information and that to ensure that the questions and understandable to patients. Another advantage of these meetings is that it helps us to think about clinical study endpoints. What's an endpoint? In the case of a patient questionnaire score, and that's how it's going to be analyzed in the clinical study. For example, if patients are reporting 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	encourage drug sponsors to consider selecting important concepts that can also be impacted by treatment as key study endpoints. Financial well-being and other important concepts that are unrelated to treatment can still very well be measured but perhaps may be for exploratory purposes. For non-tuberculous mycobacterial lung infections, study endpoints that include patient questionnaires will be helpful to provide additional evidence of clinical benefit. Often, cultures are considered for primary endpoints in these studies. However, cultures do not directly tell us how patients feel and function. The information generation from these patient questionnaires in combination with culture and other diagnostic endpoints provides a fuller picture of clinical benefit. At the FDA, we have to uphold laws and regulations. Within these regulations, there are	
20	1	20	regulations. Within these regulations, there are	
21 22		21 22	regulatory standards for assessments, like patient questionnaires, that require methods of assessment	
	227			229
1	symptom questionnaire that measure these concepts, and of course using good measurement principles,	1 2	as subjects' response to be well-defined and reliable.	
3		3	Thus, when we describe findings from	
4		4	these assessments and labeling, we can make sure	
5		5	that the statements are not particularly false or	
6 7 8 9 10 11	clinical study, which would assess the amount of symptom improvement. One key consideration is that there are many things that are important to patients that	9	misleading. Not only do we recommend drug sponsors to engage with patients on developing these questionnaires using qualitative research, we also recommend them to perform appropriate quantitative research or statistical testing to show that the questionnaire is well-defined and reliable. Both qualitative and quantitative research can tell us whether the patients can understand and report as intended on the questionnaire. Additionally, these tests can provide an estimate of a meaningful change or improvement on the questionnaire. Patient involvement is also extremely important in telling	

		230			232
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	infections. However, you will be hearing from Dr. Quittner who will be presenting some preliminary work on a patient questionnaire, which we are very excited to see. I do want to note that the FDA is not endorsing any questionnaire over another at this time but are encouraging drug sponsors or questionnaire developers to start early		$2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	within this program to develop and qualify publicly available outcome assessment tools. I want to leave you with a few key takeaways. Patient-focused drug development meetings are merely a starting point to the road for developing patient-focused outcome measures and endpoints. And these meetings will support and guide FDA risk benefit assessments and drug reviews. Ultimately, the patient's input will help determine what is measured to provide evidence of treatment benefit, how best to measure concepts in a clinical study, and what a meaningful improvement is in treatment benefit. That concludes my presentation, and I will now turn it over to Dr. Quittner. DR. FARLEY: It's my pleasure to introduce Dr. Quittner. She's a professor of psychology in pediatrics at the University of Miami. I got to know her around the review of Cayston for cystic fibrosis. One of her instruments was actually an endpoint in some of	
		231			233
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	ensure that the questionnaire meets regulatory standards. There are two pathways to provide advice to those who are interested in developing patient questionnaires or any other clinical outcome assessments in clinical trials. The first pathway is within an individual drug development program. We encourage drug sponsors to begin these discussions as early as pre-IND stage so that if there is work that needs to be done on the questionnaire, they can get this done before their phase 3 studies. The second pathway is outside of the individual drug development program. This is through our Drug Development Tool or DDT qualification program. In this program, we work with questionnaire for use across multiple drug development programs. We work with many stakeholders, including consortia, patient groups, individual academic investigators, as well as drug development		2 3 4 5 6 7 8	those clinical trials. She worked in this area a very long time, and I was very excited to learn recently that she's begun working in the NTM arena. So I'm anxious to hear how things are going. Presentation - Alexandra Quittner DR. QUITTNER: I'm really delighted and honored to be here today. As Dr. Farley mentioned, some of my research really focuses on developing patient-reported outcomes. Although he mentioned the process is very difficult to actually use them as an endpoint for approval, I have to say that the CFQ-R improvement in respiratory symptoms was the primary endpoint that led to the approval of Cayston for patients with cystic fibrosis. I want you to know that there's hope out there that this is a possible endpoint. I wanted to first thank some of the people who've really worked hard on this work. Insmed has funded the work that I'm going to present for you today. I want to acknowledge many of the people in this room who've helped me to get	

	:	234			236
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	to this point, helping me collect data, serving in focus groups and stakeholder expert panels: Ken Olivier, Kevin Winthrop, Matthias Salathe, Dr. Wallace and Anne O'Donnell, and many others here. So lots of people have already put work into this effort. That's my acknowledgement slide. Our objectives are pretty clear today. We know that NTM is a substantial cause of pulmonary infections and affects those with chronic respiratory diseases such as cystic fibrosis and bronchiectasis. It's rare, poorly understood, and difficult to treat as we have been talking about today. We are developing a patient-reported outcome that identifies the key symptoms that can track progression of disease, show symptom improvement, and potentially serve as an endpoint in a clinical trial of new therapies. The aim of this study, I'll present to you today, was to develop an instrument for NTM symptoms in particular. The key thing here is it would be a module attached to the very well-		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	psychologist, either myself or my post-doc with adults with NTM and bronchiectasis at two sites, and that included 31 patients. We also did a consensus panel at ATS with 9 pulmonologists who were all the who's who experts in NTM, many of them are in this room today, talking about how they see NTM impacting their patients and how those treatments affect their patients. We then went on to open-ended interviews with 13 patients. This is the qualitative phase that Selena described so well, asking them very long and detailed questions: how does NTM affect your life, your daily functioning, getting to work, what symptoms are frequent for you, difficult for you, what are your effects not just on your respiratory symptom but on your physical functioning? Actually, social functioning came up a lot today in the discussions. Patients then completed these were patients with bronchiectasis the QOL-B, and we also coded all of these transcripts in Atlas.ti.	
		235			237
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	of the two other PROs. We did follow the steps that are laid out in the very clear and well-defined FDA		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	We then did a draft instrument based on all of this work of the NTM module and did cognitive testing, which is also required in the FDA Guidance using a standard "think aloud" procedure with 53 adults. Given the variety of symptoms we're hearing about today, I'm really glad we oversampled in many ways. We tested this in 53 adults, and I have to give a huge thank you to Katie Keating and her support group who really helped to make a lot of that process possible. They gave us input on the preliminary items and the rating scale options. Finally, we completed our initial I'm most excited about this psychometric validation of the module in 148 patients. In a rare disease, I think you know that that's pretty tough. Again, this required help from lots of the pulmonologists that are in the room today who helped me collect data. So this is just laying out this pathway, and this really is what I think the FDA means by	

	2	238	:	240
1	developing a patient-reported outcome: focus		1 The alpha was 0.73, which indicates very	
	groups with both stakeholders like physicians,		2 good reliability. All of these items hung	
	patients with the disease, the qualitative phase		3 together as the 148 patients with NTM filled out	
	and try to identify key symptoms and impacts,		4 the symptom module, so there was very good	
5	interviews that are coded systematically, draft		5 reliability.	
6	instrument, cognitive testing to make sure all of		6 Just a couple of sample items for you:	
7	you are comfortable feeling out the questionnaire,		7 bothered by cold weather and have you	
8	understand the items, can use the rating scales		8 experienced problems with memory? These were	
9	effectively, and finally what we would say is the		9 highly endorsed symptoms.	
10	quantitative side, the psychometric analysis of		10 The really interesting part about this	
11	the items.		11 is if you have cystic fibrosis, all of these sort	
12	All of these have to work. All of these		12 of body image, eating problems, digestive symptoms	
13	are sequential processes that hopefully lead to		13 actually go along with that disease. Separately,	
14	psychometrically sound tool.		14 I've already developed all of those scales that	
15	I wanted to just you the demographics of		15 are particular to patients with CF.	
16			16 In this project with NTM and those who	
17	studies, and you can see primarily female, and I		17 have bronchiectasis, patients with bronchiectasis	
18			18 did not endorse a lot of digestive symptoms,	
19	e		19 eating problems, or body image. In fact, they	
	Matthias Salathe helped me recruit patients, so do		20 tend to be a little bit more on the overweight	
	we have some Hispanic patients. And you can see		21 side.	
22	the range of age here. The means are in the 60s.		22 What was very interesting to me is if	
	2	239		241
1	2 So I think these data show that we collected	239		241
1 2	So I think these data show that we collected	239	1 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then	241
	So I think these data show that we collected	239	1 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then	241
2	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that	239	 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, 	241
2 3	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus	239	 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good 	241
2 3 4 5	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus	239	 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning 	241
2 3 4 5 6	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties	239	 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got 	241
2 3 4 5 6	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the	239	 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But 	241
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've	239	 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed 	241
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've heard about this overwhelming amount of fatigue;		 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed then the body image, eating, and digestive 	241
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've heard about this overwhelming amount of fatigue; sensitivity to smell; cold I've been cold in		 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed then the body image, eating, and digestive symptoms that go along NTM plus bronchiectasis. 	241
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've heard about this overwhelming amount of fatigue; sensitivity to smell; cold I've been cold in this room myself; hot flashes and feeling sweaty		 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. 7 What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed then the body image, eating, and digestive symptoms that go along NTM plus bronchiectasis. You can see the alphas on these; these 	241
2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 111 12 13	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've heard about this overwhelming amount of fatigue; sensitivity to smell; cold I've been cold in this room myself; hot flashes and feeling sweaty at night; and then some other themes coming from		 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. 7 What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed then the body image, eating, and digestive symptoms that go along NTM plus bronchiectasis. You can see the alphas on these; these are all highly internally consistent. The 	241
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've heard about this overwhelming amount of fatigue; sensitivity to smell; cold I've been cold in this room myself; hot flashes and feeling sweaty at night; and then some other themes coming from the physicians and patients as well: memory loss		 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed then the body image, eating, and digestive symptoms that go along NTM plus bronchiectasis. You can see the alphas on these; these are all highly internally consistent. The quantitative data on these scales worked out very 	241
2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've heard about this overwhelming amount of fatigue; sensitivity to smell; cold I've been cold in this room myself; hot flashes and feeling sweaty at night; and then some other themes coming from the physicians and patients as well: memory loss and body image issues; side effects of the		 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed then the body image, eating, and digestive symptoms that go along NTM plus bronchiectasis. You can see the alphas on these; these are all highly internally consistent. The quantitative data on these scales worked out very well also. 	241
2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 11 2 13 14 15 16	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've heard about this overwhelming amount of fatigue; sensitivity to smell; cold I've been cold in this room myself; hot flashes and feeling sweaty at night; and then some other themes coming from the physicians and patients as well: memory loss and body image issues; side effects of the medications including GI problems, and weight loss		 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. 7 What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed then the body image, eating, and digestive symptoms that go along NTM plus bronchiectasis. You can see the alphas on these; these are all highly internally consistent. The quantitative data on these scales worked out very well also. I wanted to just show you this because 	241
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've heard about this overwhelming amount of fatigue; sensitivity to smell; cold I've been cold in this room myself; hot flashes and feeling sweaty at night; and then some other themes coming from the physicians and patients as well: memory loss and body image issues; side effects of the medications including GI problems, and weight loss as the disease progresses.		 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. 7 What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed then the body image, eating, and digestive symptoms that go along NTM plus bronchiectasis. You can see the alphas on these; these are all highly internally consistent. The quantitative data on these scales worked out very well also. I wanted to just show you this because this is for patients, and there are a lot of 	241
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 7 18	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've heard about this overwhelming amount of fatigue; sensitivity to smell; cold I've been cold in this room myself; hot flashes and feeling sweaty at night; and then some other themes coming from the physicians and patients as well: memory loss and body image issues; side effects of the medications including GI problems, and weight loss as the disease progresses. The focus groups and open-ended		 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. 7 What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But 9 the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed then the body image, eating, and digestive symptoms that go along NTM plus bronchiectasis. You can see the alphas on these; these are all highly internally consistent. The quantitative data on these scales worked out very well also. I wanted to just show you this because this is for patients, and there are a lot of people tuning in. You can see these are just the 	241
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've heard about this overwhelming amount of fatigue; sensitivity to smell; cold I've been cold in this room myself; hot flashes and feeling sweaty at night; and then some other themes coming from the physicians and patients as well: memory loss and body image issues; side effects of the medications including GI problems, and weight loss as the disease progresses. The focus groups and open-ended interviews also identified eating issues, sleep		 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed then the body image, eating, and digestive symptoms that go along NTM plus bronchicetasis. You can see the alphas on these; these are all highly internally consistent. The quantitative data on these scales worked out very well also. I wanted to just show you this because this is for patients, and there are a lot of people tuning in. You can see these are just the individual item loadings. The higher the loading, 	241
2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've heard about this overwhelming amount of fatigue; sensitivity to smell; cold I've been cold in this room myself; hot flashes and feeling sweaty at night; and then some other themes coming from the physicians and patients as well: memory loss and body image issues; side effects of the medications including GI problems, and weight loss as the disease progresses. The focus groups and open-ended interviews also identified eating issues, sleep quality, fever chills, and body image. The NTM		 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed then the body image, eating, and digestive symptoms that go along NTM plus bronchiectasis. You can see the alphas on these; these are all highly internally consistent. The quantitative data on these scales worked out very well also. I wanted to just show you this because this is for patients, and there are a lot of people tuning in. You can see these are just the individual item loadings. The higher the loading, the more that it was endorsed and linked to that 	241
2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	So I think these data show that we collected fairly representative samples of people with NTM. Here are some of the main themes that I've just wanted to show you from the focus groups: pain, that's something I've heard today - - pressure in the chest, a metal or metallic taste in the mouth, fever, lack of sleep, difficulties getting to sleep; some of the main themes in the open-ended interviews, of course, fatigue, we've heard about this overwhelming amount of fatigue; sensitivity to smell; cold I've been cold in this room myself; hot flashes and feeling sweaty at night; and then some other themes coming from the physicians and patients as well: memory loss and body image issues; side effects of the medications including GI problems, and weight loss as the disease progresses. The focus groups and open-ended interviews also identified eating issues, sleep		 you have bronchiectasis plus NTM, you then experience these kinds of issues: body image, losing weight, not feeling like you have a good appetite we actually heard that this morning very beautifully confirming that and digestive symptoms. What's fascinating is that the CFQ-R got all of that, and we just add the NTM module. But the QOL-B will not have those, and we developed then the body image, eating, and digestive symptoms that go along NTM plus bronchicetasis. You can see the alphas on these; these are all highly internally consistent. The quantitative data on these scales worked out very well also. I wanted to just show you this because this is for patients, and there are a lot of people tuning in. You can see these are just the individual item loadings. The higher the loading, 	241

	242			244
1	taste in the mouth, memory problems, bothered by	1	We are part of the Insmed liposomal amikacin	
2	cold weather, pain, lots other things we talked	2	trial. We're also a site for the bronchiectasis	
3	fevers, chills, lots of the things that have been	3	and NTM registry that's sponsored by the COPD	
4	mentioned today actually loaded really nicely in	4	Foundation. And I've done a little consulting with	
5	this module.	5	another company regarding this.	
6	This is the algorithm. I know it looks	6	We all realize here that in a perfect	
7	really scary and confusing but actually, I'm just	7	world, we give an antibiotic to the patient with	
8	explaining to you that if you have NTM and	8	NTM and they would get better, they would feel	
9	bronchiectasis, you need the QOL-B plus our	9	better, patient would feel better, the infection	
10	digestive kind of eating scales and the NTM	10	would be cured, and the damage to the lung would	
11	module. If you have CF, you need just the CFQ-R	11	be reversed, i.e., antibiotic for pneumonia.	
12	plus the NTM module because those were all	12	But this is not pneumonia. This is also	
13	covered.	13	not Pseudomonas bronchiectasis. This is not	
14	Summary and future directions, cognitive	14	necessarily CF NTM disease. It's really its own	
15	testing actually indicated the draft items were	15	disease. Just like Dave said, this is not TB.	
16	relevant, clear, easy to understand, very strong	16	This is also not Pseudomonas in bronchiectasis.	
17	reliability. I've explained how you might use the	17	The regimens for therapy are much more	
18	module depending on whether you have cystic	18	complex. The side effects are very potentially	
19	fibrosis or you have bronchiectasis, and next	19	troublesome. As you've already heard, we really	
20	steps would include additional psychometric	20	don't know the best definition for defining	
21	testing.	21	response to therapy.	
22	Dr. Daley is kind enough to now begin to	22	Is it microbiology? Is it lung function	
	243			245
1	243 include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic	1	improvement? Is it radiologic improvement? And	245
1 2		1 2		245
	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic	1 2 3		245
2	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in	1 2 3 4	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing	245
2 3	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional	3	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want	245
2 3 4	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct	3 4	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the	245
2 3 4 5	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have	3 4 5	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you.	3 4 5 6	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make	245
2 3 4 5 6 7	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.)	3 4 5 6 7	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Great. And to just got us	3 4 5 6 7 8	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Great. And to just got us ready for panel discussion, Dr. O'Donnell, who is	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the patients. Like I said, I think the big four things	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Great. And to just got us ready for panel discussion, Dr. O'Donnell, who is professor and chief in the Division of Pulmonary	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the patients. Like I said, I think the big four things that we can look at for endpoints are number one,	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Great. And to just got us ready for panel discussion, Dr. O'Donnell, who is professor and chief in the Division of Pulmonary Critical Care and Sleep Medicine at Georgetown is	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the patients. Like I said, I think the big four things that we can look at for endpoints are number one, microbiology; number two, imaging change; three,	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Great. And to just got us ready for panel discussion, Dr. O'Donnell, who is professor and chief in the Division of Pulmonary Critical Care and Sleep Medicine at Georgetown is I've given her the hard job of actually	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the patients. Like I said, I think the big four things that we can look at for endpoints are number one, microbiology; number two, imaging change; three, change in lung function; and four, of course,	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Great. And to just got us ready for panel discussion, Dr. O'Donnell, who is professor and chief in the Division of Pulmonary Critical Care and Sleep Medicine at Georgetown is I've given her the hard job of actually summarizing the challenges in the design of	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the patients. Like I said, I think the big four things that we can look at for endpoints are number one, microbiology; number two, imaging change; three, change in lung function; and four, of course, patient-reported outcomes.	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Great. And to just got us ready for panel discussion, Dr. O'Donnell, who is professor and chief in the Division of Pulmonary Critical Care and Sleep Medicine at Georgetown is I've given her the hard job of actually summarizing the challenges in the design of clinical trials particularly that we face to date.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the patients. Like I said, I think the big four things that we can look at for endpoints are number one, microbiology; number two, imaging change; three, change in lung function; and four, of course, patient-reported outcomes. Let's talk about the microbiology.	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Great. And to just got us ready for panel discussion, Dr. O'Donnell, who is professor and chief in the Division of Pulmonary Critical Care and Sleep Medicine at Georgetown is I've given her the hard job of actually summarizing the challenges in the design of clinical trials particularly that we face to date. Presentation - Anne O'Donnell	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the patients. Like I said, I think the big four things that we can look at for endpoints are number one, microbiology; number two, imaging change; three, change in lung function; and four, of course, patient-reported outcomes. Let's talk about the microbiology. You've already heard this is difficult because we	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Great. And to just got us ready for panel discussion, Dr. O'Donnell, who is professor and chief in the Division of Pulmonary Critical Care and Sleep Medicine at Georgetown is I've given her the hard job of actually summarizing the challenges in the design of clinical trials particularly that we face to date. Presentation - Anne O'Donnell DR. O'DONNELL: All right. Thank you,	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the patients. Like I said, I think the big four things that we can look at for endpoints are number one, microbiology; number two, imaging change; three, change in lung function; and four, of course, patient-reported outcomes. Let's talk about the microbiology. You've already heard this is difficult because we don't eradicate the bugs in most patients, at	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Great. And to just got us ready for panel discussion, Dr. O'Donnell, who is professor and chief in the Division of Pulmonary Critical Care and Sleep Medicine at Georgetown is I've given her the hard job of actually summarizing the challenges in the design of clinical trials particularly that we face to date. Presentation - Anne O'Donnell DR. O'DONNELL: All right. Thank you, John. And thank you for the invitation to be	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the patients. Like I said, I think the big four things that we can look at for endpoints are number one, microbiology; number two, imaging change; three, change in lung function; and four, of course, patient-reported outcomes. Let's talk about the microbiology. You've already heard this is difficult because we don't eradicate the bugs in most patients, at least over the long term as best we know. Things	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Great. And to just got us ready for panel discussion, Dr. O'Donnell, who is professor and chief in the Division of Pulmonary Critical Care and Sleep Medicine at Georgetown is I've given her the hard job of actually summarizing the challenges in the design of clinical trials particularly that we face to date. Presentation - Anne O'Donnell DR. O'DONNELL: All right. Thank you, John. And thank you for the invitation to be here. Thanks to everybody for participating in	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the patients. Like I said, I think the big four things that we can look at for endpoints are number one, microbiology; number two, imaging change; three, change in lung function; and four, of course, patient-reported outcomes. Let's talk about the microbiology. You've already heard this is difficult because we don't eradicate the bugs in most patients, at least over the long term as best we know. Things that we can look at, our reduction in organism	245
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	include the QOL-B and the NTM module in his clinic routinely, and I know he sees lots of patients in Denver, and so hopefully, we'll gather additional data. And the other step we need to conduct and Selena mentioned this is identifying what is a meaningful change on the score for patients like yourselves with NTM, and that piece we have yet to do. So with that, I thank you. (Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Great. And to just got us ready for panel discussion, Dr. O'Donnell, who is professor and chief in the Division of Pulmonary Critical Care and Sleep Medicine at Georgetown is I've given her the hard job of actually summarizing the challenges in the design of clinical trials particularly that we face to date. Presentation - Anne O'Donnell DR. O'DONNELL: All right. Thank you, John. And thank you for the invitation to be	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	of course, patient symptoms, which hearing everybody talk today, clearly, what patients want is to feel better, and that's what we want for the patients. But we have to come up with some scientifically rigorous endpoints in order to make all these assessments so that we can actually prove that these drugs, which as you know are potentially toxic, do have benefits for the patients. Like I said, I think the big four things that we can look at for endpoints are number one, microbiology; number two, imaging change; three, change in lung function; and four, of course, patient-reported outcomes. Let's talk about the microbiology. You've already heard this is difficult because we don't eradicate the bugs in most patients, at least over the long term as best we know. Things that we can look at, our reduction in organism counts, obviously eradication of the organism in	245

		246			248
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	microbiology. The current trial is using Richard		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	73 percent were thought to be reinfection and 27 percent true relapse, and then about half the patients had positive cultures after the conclusion of therapy. Obviously, this makes it difficult for microbiology to be the sole endpoint for these clinical trials. I think we've already heard about similar studies from South Korea. The South Koreans in this paper that was published in the Blue Journal this year did not tell us what happened post therapy. Again, we haven't really focused too much on cavitary disease today except for a couple of mentions this afternoon, and there are a substantial number of patients who have cavitary mycobacterial disease, and the culture conversion rated there is much it leaves much to be desired, I would say, and we have to factor that in when we're designing these trials. We have a couple of small papers published recently about salvage therapies. As	
		247			249
	We also know that they are kind of the leaders in looking at amikacin resistance and in genotyping, as Richard already alluded to. I think one thing is that in clinical trials and hopefully for better patient care ultimately, we need very standardized microbiology. One other appeal I would make to the FDA because you're one of the people responsible, one of the organizations responsible for clinical laboratory management in the U.S. is that we need to come to some clinical consensus on this ultimately about how mycobacteria is handled in clinical labs. Let me just talk about a couple of papers that you've already heard about, Richard and David and colleagues' paper from Tyler that was published last year in Chest, where patients - - and again these are nodular bronchiectatic patients which are most of you in the audience		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	was discussed, this is one way to approach these patients, the patients who have failed standard therapy: bedaquiline, a TB drug, has some potential for non- tuberculous mycobacterium, and Julie Philley from the Tyler Group has published a small series on that. Finally, the liposomal amikacin trials, what's been presented in abstract form so far show some, but clearly not 100 percent culture conversion with the addition of liposomal amikacin to standard therapy. Why do we need a microbiologic endpoint? For one thing, it's one of the easier things to measure if we do it correctly in the correct laboratory environment. It's clearly reproducible again in the right hands, I would say. The problem is, you know, what's success? What's microbiologic success? Really,	

(866) 448 - DEPO www.CapitalReportingCompany.com © 2015

	250			252
1	this, and I don't think any of us do and know how	1	our hallway.	
2	to really handle this.	2	I think a lot of studies now have 6-	
3	Three negative cultures while on	3	minute walks as part of the protocol. I think	
4	therapy, does that constitute success? If you	4	it's a pretty soft endpoint. It is reproducible.	
5	have one positive culture and all the rest are	5	There is data on that, but it's not, to me, in my	
6	negative as our colleagues from Tyler put out	6	mind, the best marker of disease progression or	
7	there, is that still success? What about after	7	disease correction when you're giving an	
8	the conclusion of therapy?	8	antibiotic in a very complex disease where the	
9	In clinical trials, do we need to	9	infection is not the whole story for the patient.	
10	monitor the patients for three months post	10	I think we need this. I think we need	
11	therapy, six months post therapy, 10 years post	11	pulmonary function tests as part of clinical	
12	therapy? How are we going to handle that in the	12	trials but mainly to monitor for adverse effects	
13	context of a clinical trial to get drug approval?	13	from the drugs, particularly the inhaled drugs.	
14	I'm anxious for the panel to tell us when we're	14	But I think we all recognize that FEV1 change is	
15	done.	15	probably not an outcome that's going to help us	
16	I'm going to briefly touch on what I	16	very much in these antibiotic trials complex	
17	think are a few other potential endpoints but	17	disease.	
18	probably not primary endpoints when looking at	18	It's clear I mean Alexandra just did	
19	antibiotic treatment for this disease.	19	a great presentation. She's done so much	
20	Imaging, a couple of patients mentioned,	20	fantastic work on translating what you all said	
21	hey, my CT scan got better. We all know that	21	this morning into some scientifically validated	
22	that's not the be all and end all of treating NTM	22	way for us to incorporate your symptoms into	
	251			253
1	251 disease. One of the major features of NTM	1	clinical trial work. It's just vitally important.	253
1 2		1 2	clinical trial work. It's just vitally important. Now, Ken published a paper looking at	253
	disease. One of the major features of NTM	1 2 3		253
2	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a		Now, Ken published a paper looking at	253
2 3	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan.	3	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough,	253
2 3 4	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to	3 4	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into	253
2 3 4 5	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in	3 4 5	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important.	253
2 3 4 5	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we	3 4 5 6	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary	253
2 3 4 5 6 7	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use	3 4 5 6 7 8	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your	253
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use	3 4 5 6 7 8	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your symptoms translated into something that we can use in a clinical trial by monitoring it serially	253
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use this, and we also have to be concerned about the radiation exposure with too much imaging for patients who have already probably had a fair	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your symptoms translated into something that we can use in a clinical trial by monitoring it serially while you're on therapy is very, very important. I think we need to probably incorporate this	253
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use this, and we also have to be concerned about the radiation exposure with too much imaging for patients who have already probably had a fair number of scans.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your symptoms translated into something that we can use in a clinical trial by monitoring it serially while you're on therapy is very, very important. I think we need to probably incorporate this trial, as was said about Chuck, into our clinical	253
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use this, and we also have to be concerned about the radiation exposure with too much imaging for patients who have already probably had a fair number of scans. There are a couple of trials that have	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your symptoms translated into something that we can use in a clinical trial by monitoring it serially while you're on therapy is very, very important. I think we need to probably incorporate this trial, as was said about Chuck, into our clinical practice.	253
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use this, and we also have to be concerned about the radiation exposure with too much imaging for patients who have already probably had a fair number of scans. There are a couple of trials that have looked at serial imaging that report improvement,	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your symptoms translated into something that we can use in a clinical trial by monitoring it serially while you're on therapy is very, very important. I think we need to probably incorporate this trial, as was said about Chuck, into our clinical practice. All right. What about looking at	253
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use this, and we also have to be concerned about the radiation exposure with too much imaging for patients who have already probably had a fair number of scans. There are a couple of trials that have looked at serial imaging that report improvement, but again, I think we have a ways to go, and this	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your symptoms translated into something that we can use in a clinical trial by monitoring it serially while you're on therapy is very, very important. I think we need to probably incorporate this trial, as was said about Chuck, into our clinical practice. All right. What about looking at patient-reported outcomes? I think Ken, in his	253
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use this, and we also have to be concerned about the radiation exposure with too much imaging for patients who have already probably had a fair number of scans. There are a couple of trials that have looked at serial imaging that report improvement, but again, I think we have a ways to go, and this would not be, what I would think, a primary	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your symptoms translated into something that we can use in a clinical trial by monitoring it serially while you're on therapy is very, very important. I think we need to probably incorporate this trial, as was said about Chuck, into our clinical practice. All right. What about looking at patient-reported outcomes? I think Ken, in his paper where a small number of patients were	253
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use this, and we also have to be concerned about the radiation exposure with too much imaging for patients who have already probably had a fair number of scans. There are a couple of trials that have looked at serial imaging that report improvement, but again, I think we have a ways to go, and this would not be, what I would think, a primary endpoint in monitoring antibiotic response.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your symptoms translated into something that we can use in a clinical trial by monitoring it serially while you're on therapy is very, very important. I think we need to probably incorporate this trial, as was said about Chuck, into our clinical practice. All right. What about looking at patient-reported outcomes? I think Ken, in his paper where a small number of patients were reported who received inhaled amikacin off label	253
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use this, and we also have to be concerned about the radiation exposure with too much imaging for patients who have already probably had a fair number of scans. There are a couple of trials that have looked at serial imaging that report improvement, but again, I think we have a ways to go, and this would not be, what I would think, a primary endpoint in monitoring antibiotic response. What about lung function testing? The	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your symptoms translated into something that we can use in a clinical trial by monitoring it serially while you're on therapy is very, very important. I think we need to probably incorporate this trial, as was said about Chuck, into our clinical practice. All right. What about looking at patient-reported outcomes? I think Ken, in his paper where a small number of patients were reported who received inhaled amikacin off label for a refractory NTM treatment, there was some	253
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use this, and we also have to be concerned about the radiation exposure with too much imaging for patients who have already probably had a fair number of scans. There are a couple of trials that have looked at serial imaging that report improvement, but again, I think we have a ways to go, and this would not be, what I would think, a primary endpoint in monitoring antibiotic response. What about lung function testing? The pulmonary world loves the 6-minute walk test. I	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your symptoms translated into something that we can use in a clinical trial by monitoring it serially while you're on therapy is very, very important. I think we need to probably incorporate this trial, as was said about Chuck, into our clinical practice. All right. What about looking at patient-reported outcomes? I think Ken, in his paper where a small number of patients were reported who received inhaled amikacin off label for a refractory NTM treatment, there was some benefit in the symptom score that was administered	253
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use this, and we also have to be concerned about the radiation exposure with too much imaging for patients who have already probably had a fair number of scans. There are a couple of trials that have looked at serial imaging that report improvement, but again, I think we have a ways to go, and this would not be, what I would think, a primary endpoint in monitoring antibiotic response. What about lung function testing? The pulmonary world loves the 6-minute walk test. I tell you, I hate the 6-minute walk test. And	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your symptoms translated into something that we can use in a clinical trial by monitoring it serially while you're on therapy is very, very important. I think we need to probably incorporate this trial, as was said about Chuck, into our clinical practice. All right. What about looking at patient-reported outcomes? I think Ken, in his paper where a small number of patients were reported who received inhaled amikacin off label for a refractory NTM treatment, there was some benefit in the symptom score that was administered during that trial. Alexandra just showed us the	253
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	disease. One of the major features of NTM radiology, if you will, is that we often see a waxing and waning of the findings on the CT scan. So I think it will be very hard to quantitate CT or use CT as a primary endpoint in this disease. I think there is a role, but we need more information. We need some standardized scores for looking at CT scans in order to use this, and we also have to be concerned about the radiation exposure with too much imaging for patients who have already probably had a fair number of scans. There are a couple of trials that have looked at serial imaging that report improvement, but again, I think we have a ways to go, and this would not be, what I would think, a primary endpoint in monitoring antibiotic response. What about lung function testing? The pulmonary world loves the 6-minute walk test. I	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Now, Ken published a paper looking at basically the things that are listed here: cough, fatigue, hemoptysis, that can be incorporated into a validated tool and clearly is vitally important. Whether that can be the primary endpoint, I think we could debate, but having your symptoms translated into something that we can use in a clinical trial by monitoring it serially while you're on therapy is very, very important. I think we need to probably incorporate this trial, as was said about Chuck, into our clinical practice. All right. What about looking at patient-reported outcomes? I think Ken, in his paper where a small number of patients were reported who received inhaled amikacin off label for a refractory NTM treatment, there was some benefit in the symptom score that was administered	253

	L
254	l

		254			256
1	I think to kind of summarize it, you		1	different types of organisms because, obviously,	
2			2	there's also some overlap.	
3	imaging, lung function, and patient-reported		3	For example, with inhaled amikacin. It	
	outcomes. But I think we also, when we're		4	takes care, to some extent, of the Pseudomonas as	
	designing clinical trials, we have to think of a		5	well, and so that complicates matters. And just	
	few other things about this disease because it's		6	to show you a few images, I mean this is a male	
	very heterogeneous.		7	patient of mine with both MAC and Pseudomonas. I	
8	We have to decide I think as we launch		8	mean he's had it for years. He really functions	
9	more trials, are we going to include all NTM		9	quite well, doesn't have a lot of he has	
10	species in these trials or should we segregate MAC		10	symptoms but he doesn't have frequent	
11			11	exacerbations.	
12	trials? Should we separate or stratify, in some		12	This is a patient with cavitary MAC. As	
13	way, patients with nodular bronchiectasis versus		13	you can imagine from looking at these images,	
14	cavitary disease?		14	she's quite symptomatic all the time and this has	
15	I think we heard today from what Ken is		15	been a very difficult disease to get under	
16	saying with some data forthcoming that that		16	control. But then we have the patients who are	
17	probably would be a good idea to look at that as a		17	positive on their sputum cultures for 10 years but	
18	way in the trial to stratify because the outcomes		18	have non- progressive disease. How do we put	
19	are quite different.		19	those kind of patients into clinical trials?	
20	We really have to decide about the		20	As was said by Dave earlier, he's	
21	chicken and the egg issue, right? Is the NTM		21	followed his 75-year-old patient for 15 years and	
22	causing the bronchiectasis or is the NTM		22	she hasn't changed, but it might change at some	
		255			257
		255			257
1	superimposed on chronic fibrotic disease or	233	1	point. So that has to be factored in as well.	257
1 2		235	1 2	point. So that has to be factored in as well. And finally, looking at the abscessus patients.	257
		233	-	-	257
2	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you	233	2	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients.	257
2 3 4	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you	233	2 3	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four	257
2 3 4 5	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying	233	2 3 4	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've	257
2 3 4 5 6	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection	233	2 3 4 5	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is	257
2 3 4 5 6	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is	257
2 3 4 5 6 7	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis.	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint.	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients brought up today, which I find to be a really	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is useful in inhaled antibiotic trials for monitoring	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients brought up today, which I find to be a really important issue in assessing patients with NTM, is	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is useful in inhaled antibiotic trials for monitoring for any adverse effects from the inhalation but	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients brought up today, which I find to be a really important issue in assessing patients with NTM, is patients with NTM who also have other bacteria.	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is useful in inhaled antibiotic trials for monitoring for any adverse effects from the inhalation but are is not a helpful primary endpoint. And six-	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients brought up today, which I find to be a really important issue in assessing patients with NTM, is patients with NTM who also have other bacteria. If you have Pseudomonas, if you have	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is useful in inhaled antibiotic trials for monitoring for any adverse effects from the inhalation but are is not a helpful primary endpoint. And six- minute walk, I think is of mixed value.	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients brought up today, which I find to be a really important issue in assessing patients with NTM, is patients with NTM who also have other bacteria. If you have Pseudomonas, if you have Staph, and you have NTM, it's a different	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is useful in inhaled antibiotic trials for monitoring for any adverse effects from the inhalation but are is not a helpful primary endpoint. And six- minute walk, I think is of mixed value. I think it's clear that a patient-	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients brought up today, which I find to be a really important issue in assessing patients with NTM, is patients with NTM who also have other bacteria. If you have Pseudomonas, if you have Staph, and you have NTM, it's a different situation. Patients have more exacerbations	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is useful in inhaled antibiotic trials for monitoring for any adverse effects from the inhalation but are is not a helpful primary endpoint. And six- minute walk, I think is of mixed value. I think it's clear that a patient- reported outcome is vital here because again, we	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients brought up today, which I find to be a really important issue in assessing patients with NTM, is patients with NTM who also have other bacteria. If you have Pseudomonas, if you have Staph, and you have NTM, it's a different situation. Patients have more exacerbations whereas pure NTM patients tend not to have	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is useful in inhaled antibiotic trials for monitoring for any adverse effects from the inhalation but are is not a helpful primary endpoint. And six- minute walk, I think is of mixed value. I think it's clear that a patient- reported outcome is vital here because again, we face, again, positive microbiologic patients who	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients brought up today, which I find to be a really important issue in assessing patients with NTM, is patients with NTM who also have other bacteria. If you have Pseudomonas, if you have Staph, and you have NTM, it's a different situation. Patients have more exacerbations whereas pure NTM patients tend not to have exacerbations and hence I don't think	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is useful in inhaled antibiotic trials for monitoring for any adverse effects from the inhalation but are is not a helpful primary endpoint. And six- minute walk, I think is of mixed value. I think it's clear that a patient- reported outcome is vital here because again, we face, again, positive microbiologic patients who are symptomatically better with therapy and vice	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients brought up today, which I find to be a really important issue in assessing patients with NTM, is patients with NTM who also have other bacteria. If you have Pseudomonas, if you have Staph, and you have NTM, it's a different situation. Patients have more exacerbations whereas pure NTM patients tend not to have exacerbations and hence I don't think exacerbations are going to be an appropriate	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is useful in inhaled antibiotic trials for monitoring for any adverse effects from the inhalation but are is not a helpful primary endpoint. And six- minute walk, I think is of mixed value. I think it's clear that a patient- reported outcome is vital here because again, we face, again, positive microbiologic patients who are symptomatically better with therapy and vice versa.	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients brought up today, which I find to be a really important issue in assessing patients with NTM, is patients with NTM who also have other bacteria. If you have Pseudomonas, if you have Staph, and you have NTM, it's a different situation. Patients have more exacerbations whereas pure NTM patients tend not to have exacerbations and hence I don't think exacerbations are going to be an appropriate endpoint to monitor here.	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is useful in inhaled antibiotic trials for monitoring for any adverse effects from the inhalation but are is not a helpful primary endpoint. And six- minute walk, I think is of mixed value. I think it's clear that a patient- reported outcome is vital here because again, we face, again, positive microbiologic patients who are symptomatically better with therapy and vice versa. I think we're kind of stuck right now	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients brought up today, which I find to be a really important issue in assessing patients with NTM, is patients with NTM who also have other bacteria. If you have Pseudomonas, if you have Staph, and you have NTM, it's a different situation. Patients have more exacerbations whereas pure NTM patients tend not to have exacerbations are going to be an appropriate endpoint to monitor here. But patients who are co-infected with	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is useful in inhaled antibiotic trials for monitoring for any adverse effects from the inhalation but are is not a helpful primary endpoint. And six- minute walk, I think is of mixed value. I think it's clear that a patient- reported outcome is vital here because again, we face, again, positive microbiologic patients who are symptomatically better with therapy and vice versa. I think we're kind of stuck right now with a microbiologic endpoint, but we have to	257
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	emphysema? It's a different ball of wax when you have patients who have a lot of underlying structural lung disease and get this infection versus getting the infection and then developing nodular bronchiectasis. I think another thing that patients brought up today, which I find to be a really important issue in assessing patients with NTM, is patients with NTM who also have other bacteria. If you have Pseudomonas, if you have Staph, and you have NTM, it's a different situation. Patients have more exacerbations whereas pure NTM patients tend not to have exacerbations are going to be an appropriate endpoint to monitor here. But patients who are co-infected with Pseudomonas, or with Staph, or Nocardia, or	233	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	And finally, looking at the abscessus patients. Again, I think I tried to make four points, four potential endpoints that we've already heard about today. I think imaging is something we have to have, but it's not something I would consider to be a primary endpoint. I think pulmonary function testing is useful in inhaled antibiotic trials for monitoring for any adverse effects from the inhalation but are is not a helpful primary endpoint. And six- minute walk, I think is of mixed value. I think it's clear that a patient- reported outcome is vital here because again, we face, again, positive microbiologic patients who are symptomatically better with therapy and vice versa. I think we're kind of stuck right now with a microbiologic endpoint, but we have to consider stratifying patients in clinical trials	257

	258			260
	intracellulare, not something our clinical labs differentiate, but the patients probably have different prognoses. What about the abscessus, the true abscessus-abscessus patients who have macrolide resistance versus other M. abscessus complex patients? We probably need to separate in clinical trials nodular versus cavitary patients and also evaluate the impact of the co-infecting organisms. Finally, I think we need to come to some consensus about combining a longer term microbiologic endpoint with patient-reported outcomes. One last thing I would throw out there - - and I know there's not much on this, but whether there's any role for serologic monitoring of these patients. I know there are a couple of posters presented on this at the ERS meeting last month. This is all coming from Japan. I know I've had some side conversations	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	(Applause.) DR. FARLEY: Thanks very much, Dr. O'Donnell. We will have some time for questions during the panel discussion. At this point, I'm mindful of the time, so we're going to take a 15- minute break. And we're going to begin again promptly at 3:15. Thanks. (Whereupon, at 3:02 p.m., a recess was taken.) DR. FARLEY: Could we ask everyone on the panel to please take their seats up front, and we'll get started? Great. I'm going to turn the gavel over to Dr. Nambiar who is the division director for the Division of Anti-Infective Products. She trained at Children's Hospital in Pediatric Infectious Disease, and for quite some time actually was part of running a joint fellowship program we have in Infectious Disease between Children's and the FDA. She took over as	
	kind of saying, poo-pooing this, but whether this		division director about two years ago now, I	
	259			261
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Again, that's something I see as a primary endpoint but something that might be of value that we in the U.S. really have not used at all in either clinical trials or in clinical	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	think. Thanks, Sumathi. Panel Discussion DR. NAMBIAR: Thanks, John. Before we go into the actual panel discussion, I would like to extend my sincere thanks as well to patients and patient representatives for participating in this morning's discussion. Hearing from all of you about issues that matter most to you are a tremendous value to us as we move forward in finding safe and effective treatment for this condition. We've heard from experts in the field this afternoon who provided an overview of NTM lung infections and set the stage for the next discussion. Dr. O'Donnell's talk has made my task a lot easier because I think a lot of the points I wanted to raise have already been brought up. We only have about 90 minutes to go through a lot of topics, so we'll try and focus on four key issues. The first three really relate to trial design. We'll talk about the appropriate trial population, the endpoints, and choice of	

Т

	262			264
1	appropriate controls for the trials. And then the	1	be in the same study; if so, should they be	
2	fourth topic, which is just as important, is	2	stratified? Are they different enough that they	
3	regarding practical considerations in conducting	3	should be kept separately, patients with nodular	
4	these trials, and as briefly mentioned this	4	disease versus patients with fibrocavitary	
5	morning, did not come up much in presentations	5	disease?	
6	this afternoon, but I think it's an important	6	I think they are all I think the	
7	point to discuss as these trials are certainly of	7	bottom line, as we've heard today, is that this is	
8	long duration; treatment regimens are very	8	a very heterogeneous disease and what might be the	
9	complicated and the frequency of visits can be	9	best way to study it in terms of the patient	
10	quite challenging.	10	population.	
11	With that, I thought the first topic	11	So I pause here. I welcome input from	
12	that we can talk about would be the populations	12	the panel members, and then we move on to the next	
13	and how might we streamline our trials, and who	13	topic. Any takers?	
14	would be appropriate to enroll.	14	DR. DALEY: Okay. I'm going to answer	
15	In terms of the populations to study	15	all of these no, just kidding. First of all,	
16	and I think Dr. O'Donnell laid this all out very	16	thank you to the FDA for convening this incredibly	
17	clearly is it all right to limit it to only NTM	17	important meeting. I'll just start with that	
18	patients who have underlying bronchiectasis; is it	18	because this is extremely important for our	
19	okay to also include patients with cystic fibrosis	19	patients, for us as clinicians. I thank everyone	
20	in the same trial, if so do we stratify them?	20	who is here for their input.	
21	We've heard in the discussions today	21	I'm just going to run down that list	
22	that these two populations can be fairly different	22	really quick. CF versus non-CF. I believe that	
	263			265
1	263 in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the	1	this is a need for both populations, that it's a	265
1 2		1 2	this is a need for both populations, that it's a significant health issue for both populations.	265
1 2 3	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the	1 2 3		265
1 2 3 4	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two	1 2 3 4	significant health issue for both populations.	265
1 2 3 4 5	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences	3	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they	265
3 4 5 6	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we	3 4	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a	265
3 4 5 6	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel.	3 4 5	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that	
3 4 5 6	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we	3 4 5 6 7 8	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus	3 4 5 6 7 8	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus treatment-nais it okay to combine them again in	3 4 5 6 7 8	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're different. We can deal with that in the design	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus treatment-nais it okay to combine them again in one study or should they be studied separately?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're different. We can deal with that in the design and the analysis. So I think yes.	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus treatment-nais it okay to combine them again in one study or should they be studied separately? Potentially, one can have different trial designs	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're different. We can deal with that in the design and the analysis. So I think yes. Naive versus experienced. This is a	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus treatment-nais it okay to combine them again in one study or should they be studied separately? Potentially, one can have different trial designs depending on whether it's a napopulation or an	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're different. We can deal with that in the design and the analysis. So I think yes. Naive versus experienced. This is a practical issue. Most of the napeople are the	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus treatment-nais it okay to combine them again in one study or should they be studied separately? Potentially, one can have different trial designs depending on whether it's a napopulation or an experienced population.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're different. We can deal with that in the design and the analysis. So I think yes. Naive versus experienced. This is a practical issue. Most of the napeople are the ones who haven't been treated or out in primary	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus treatment-nais it okay to combine them again in one study or should they be studied separately? Potentially, one can have different trial designs depending on whether it's a napopulation or an experienced population. Would we consider different endpoints?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're different. We can deal with that in the design and the analysis. So I think yes. Naive versus experienced. This is a practical issue. Most of the napeople are the ones who haven't been treated or out in primary care offices and pulmonary offices, they're very	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus treatment-nais it okay to combine them again in one study or should they be studied separately? Potentially, one can have different trial designs depending on whether it's a napopulation or an experienced population. Would we consider different endpoints? Again, if their treatment-naversus treatment-	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're different. We can deal with that in the design and the analysis. So I think yes. Naive versus experienced. This is a practical issue. Most of the napeople are the ones who haven't been treated or out in primary care offices and pulmonary offices, they're very hard to find.	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus treatment-nais it okay to combine them again in one study or should they be studied separately? Potentially, one can have different trial designs depending on whether it's a napopulation or an experienced population. Would we consider different endpoints? Again, if their treatment-naversus treatment- experienced, what might be the treatment benefit?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're different. We can deal with that in the design and the analysis. So I think yes. Naive versus experienced. This is a practical issue. Most of the napeople are the ones who haven't been treated or out in primary care offices and pulmonary offices, they're very hard to find. From a practical standpoint, you know,	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus treatment-nais it okay to combine them again in one study or should they be studied separately? Potentially, one can have different trial designs depending on whether it's a napopulation or an experienced population. Would we consider different endpoints? Again, if their treatment-naversus treatment- experienced, what might be the treatment benefit? Would there be a difference if this a treatment-	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're different. We can deal with that in the design and the analysis. So I think yes. Naive versus experienced. This is a practical issue. Most of the napeople are the ones who haven't been treated or out in primary care offices and pulmonary offices, they're very hard to find. From a practical standpoint, you know, if you really want to get a lot of patients,	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus treatment-nais it okay to combine them again in one study or should they be studied separately? Potentially, one can have different trial designs depending on whether it's a napopulation or an experienced population. Would we consider different endpoints? Again, if their treatment-naversus treatment- experienced, what might be the treatment benefit? Would there be a difference if this a treatment- experienced patient versus being a treatment-na	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're different. We can deal with that in the design and the analysis. So I think yes. Naive versus experienced. This is a practical issue. Most of the napeople are the ones who haven't been treated or out in primary care offices and pulmonary offices, they're very hard to find. From a practical standpoint, you know, if you really want to get a lot of patients, they're going to be coming to the reference	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus treatment-nais it okay to combine them again in one study or should they be studied separately? Potentially, one can have different trial designs depending on whether it's a napopulation or an experienced population. Would we consider different endpoints? Again, if their treatment-naversus treatment- experienced, what might be the treatment benefit? Would there be a difference if this a treatment- experienced patient versus being a treatment-na patient?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're different. We can deal with that in the design and the analysis. So I think yes. Naive versus experienced. This is a practical issue. Most of the napeople are the ones who haven't been treated or out in primary care offices and pulmonary offices, they're very hard to find. From a practical standpoint, you know, if you really want to get a lot of patients, they're going to be coming to the reference centers that we keep hear getting mentioned today.	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	in terms of the outcomes. The frequency of the pathogens might be different between these two sets of patients. And there might be differences in other risk factors such as steroid use and macrolide use as well. So that would be one question that we would really appreciate the input from the panel. The second key area would be differentiating between those who are treatment-experienced versus treatment-nais it okay to combine them again in one study or should they be studied separately? Potentially, one can have different trial designs depending on whether it's a napopulation or an experienced population. Would we consider different endpoints? Again, if their treatment-naversus treatment- experienced, what might be the treatment benefit? Would there be a difference if this a treatment- experienced patient versus being a treatment-na	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	significant health issue for both populations. And yes, they're different but, in my mind, they should be included in trials. If you marshal the resources to put on one of these trials, why would you exclude a population of need? If you recall, we did that with HIV and TB for way too long. And now, all TB trials include HIV as well. Yes, they're different. We can deal with that in the design and the analysis. So I think yes. Naive versus experienced. This is a practical issue. Most of the napeople are the ones who haven't been treated or out in primary care offices and pulmonary offices, they're very hard to find. From a practical standpoint, you know, if you really want to get a lot of patients, they're going to be coming to the reference	

www.CapitalReportingCompany.com © 2015

		266			268
2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 7 18 19 20	MIC. That decision, science should drive whether you include MAC and abscessus. Not all drugs that work for one work for the other. I think if they work for both, same argument. To me, as with the CF question, they should both be included if the drug works for both. The most important thing and this really wasn't, I don't think, highlighted well enough, that really what matters is the precise speciation of the organism. Anne mentioned this issue, but really it's about speciation. And that means it needs to go to the right laboratory so that it can be speciated, or how do you interpret the outcome of someone who's treated with abscessus versus massiliense, as Anne said, where one does really well and the other doesn't, but most labs don't distinguish the two.		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	But we spent five hours talking about just one question for the new guidelines of meeting, so this maybe we should move to the next question. But I want to echo Chuck's comments and thank everyone for doing this and for putting this disease on the map. I think the last few years, we've gained a lot of momentum, and a lot of that has to do with the patients here and the patient advocacy groups, as well as the FDA, and industry and the academics. We're all in this together and we're all trying to accomplish the same thing. I'm very happy to see movement in the last few years. I liked all of Chuck's answers, so I'm not going to weigh in and disagree. In fact, we just submitted a grant today that took the	
21 22	The final thing here is there are so many confounders here that I want to propose this		21 22	approach that Chuck just mentioned. I guess we're going to get to the comparison groups later.	
		267			269
	idea and I want to hear from industry. They won't	267	1	But I think the idea that everyone needs	269
2	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on	267	2	to be treated right away is obviously not true.	269
	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible.	267		to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we	269
2 3	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at	267	2 3	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be	269
2 3 4	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they	267	2 3 4	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be	269
2 3 4 5	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect	267	2 3 4 5 6	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be	269
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is	269
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And now, at least, they've had six months to say, this	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is a spectrum and it's a case by case thing. It's	269
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And now, at least, they've had six months to say, this is a progressor; this patient is not a progressor.	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is a spectrum and it's a case by case thing. It's different for everyone.	269
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And now, at least, they've had six months to say, this is a progressor; this patient is not a progressor. I think it helps you find the right	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is a spectrum and it's a case by case thing. It's different for everyone. I do think that the answers Chuck	269
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And now, at least, they've had six months to say, this is a progressor; this patient is not a progressor. I think it helps you find the right people to be enrolled in a trial. Otherwise at	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is a spectrum and it's a case by case thing. It's different for everyone. I do think that the answers Chuck provided, I would just say I'd agree with them. I	269
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And now, at least, they've had six months to say, this is a progressor; this patient is not a progressor. I think it helps you find the right people to be enrolled in a trial. Otherwise at six months, many of these are going to be stable.	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is a spectrum and it's a case by case thing. It's different for everyone. I do think that the answers Chuck provided, I would just say I'd agree with them. I don't like excluding groups up front. I'm an	269
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And now, at least, they've had six months to say, this is a progressor; this patient is not a progressor. I think it helps you find the right people to be enrolled in a trial. Otherwise at six months, many of these are going to be stable.	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is a spectrum and it's a case by case thing. It's different for everyone. I do think that the answers Chuck provided, I would just say I'd agree with them. I	269
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And now, at least, they've had six months to say, this is a progressor; this patient is not a progressor. I think it helps you find the right people to be enrolled in a trial. Otherwise at six months, many of these are going to be stable. Those are not the people you want to enroll in a trial. You want to enroll the progressors to be	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is a spectrum and it's a case by case thing. It's different for everyone. I do think that the answers Chuck provided, I would just say I'd agree with them. I don't like excluding groups up front. I'm an epidemiologist. I like to handle it in the	269
2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And now, at least, they've had six months to say, this is a progressor; this patient is not a progressor. I think it helps you find the right people to be enrolled in a trial. Otherwise at six months, many of these are going to be stable. Those are not the people you want to enroll in a trial. You want to enroll the progressors to be able to understand, did the treatment have an	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is a spectrum and it's a case by case thing. It's different for everyone. I do think that the answers Chuck provided, I would just say I'd agree with them. I don't like excluding groups up front. I'm an epidemiologist. I like to handle it in the analysis. And as long as you can construct a big	269
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And now, at least, they've had six months to say, this is a progressor; this patient is not a progressor. I think it helps you find the right people to be enrolled in a trial. Otherwise at six months, many of these are going to be stable. Those are not the people you want to enroll in a trial. You want to enroll the progressors to be able to understand, did the treatment have an impact on any of the outcomes which we'll	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is a spectrum and it's a case by case thing. It's different for everyone. I do think that the answers Chuck provided, I would just say I'd agree with them. I don't like excluding groups up front. I'm an epidemiologist. I like to handle it in the analysis. And as long as you can construct a big enough trial and I know this gets challenging because it becomes more costly. But it's really silly to exclude people up front if you don't have	269
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And now, at least, they've had six months to say, this is a progressor; this patient is not a progressor. I think it helps you find the right people to be enrolled in a trial. Otherwise at six months, many of these are going to be stable. Those are not the people you want to enroll in a trial. You want to enroll the progressors to be able to understand, did the treatment have an impact on any of the outcomes which we'll subsequently measure?	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is a spectrum and it's a case by case thing. It's different for everyone. I do think that the answers Chuck provided, I would just say I'd agree with them. I don't like excluding groups up front. I'm an epidemiologist. I like to handle it in the analysis. And as long as you can construct a big enough trial and I know this gets challenging because it becomes more costly. But it's really silly to exclude people up front if you don't have to. And it's better to sort out who responded	269
22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 177 188 199 200	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And now, at least, they've had six months to say, this is a progressor; this patient is not a progressor. I think it helps you find the right people to be enrolled in a trial. Otherwise at six months, many of these are going to be stable. Those are not the people you want to enroll in a trial. You want to enroll the progressors to be able to understand, did the treatment have an impact on any of the outcomes which we'll subsequently measure? DR. WINTHROP: Are we done with that question?	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is a spectrum and it's a case by case thing. It's different for everyone. I do think that the answers Chuck provided, I would just say I'd agree with them. I don't like excluding groups up front. I'm an epidemiologist. I like to handle it in the analysis. And as long as you can construct a big enough trial and I know this gets challenging because it becomes more costly. But it's really silly to exclude people up front if you don't have to. And it's better to sort out who responded later in your analysis in looking at subgroups and	269
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	like it. We can't tell who's going to progress on day 1; it's not possible. But we do have a little better idea at about six months. In South Korea and they published this approach when they see someone, they follow them for six months, collect additional sputum, re-image at six months. And now, at least, they've had six months to say, this is a progressor; this patient is not a progressor. I think it helps you find the right people to be enrolled in a trial. Otherwise at six months, many of these are going to be stable. Those are not the people you want to enroll in a trial. You want to enroll the progressors to be able to understand, did the treatment have an impact on any of the outcomes which we'll subsequently measure? DR. WINTHROP: Are we done with that question? DR. NAMBIAR: No, no, no.	267	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	to be treated right away is obviously not true. And we know that. It's in our guidelines that we support watching people who clinically can be watched. At some point, I feel that most people do need to be treated or they'll want to be treated. Exactly when that happens, of course, is a spectrum and it's a case by case thing. It's different for everyone. I do think that the answers Chuck provided, I would just say I'd agree with them. I don't like excluding groups up front. I'm an epidemiologist. I like to handle it in the analysis. And as long as you can construct a big enough trial and I know this gets challenging because it becomes more costly. But it's really silly to exclude people up front if you don't have to. And it's better to sort out who responded	269

2	7	n
_	1	υ

		270			272
1	DR. WALLACE: I'd like to make a comment that it depends on whether the trial is primarily			safety reasons, I think that was fine. Now, if you want to do an efficacy trial, you might not	
$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	the safety that is the drug has never been used		2 3	make them same. I don't know we've thought about	
	in any of these populations or as we are with		4	that in terms of what I mean the next trial is	
5	Arikace, we've already been through one trial;		5	going to look at just one of them, but they may	
6	now, you're probably more interested in efficacy			not be treated the same. They may not respond the	
7	and safety is much less of an issue.		7		
8	So if it's a safety issue, the more		8	And I actually don't know that, I mean	
9	patients you put in the trial, the more you may be		9	in the sense that you had one group that responded	
10	able to answer that question. But an efficacy		10	better than the other, but I don't know if it was	
11	trial, it may also be helpful to put them		11	study design. Should you have gone longer before	
12	altogether if you can divide them all out.		12	you assessed them or not? Six months isn't very	
13	I talked earlier about the design trial		13	long for M. abscessus.	
14	of having patients come every month and dealing		14	I pretty much agree with Chuck. The one	
15	with a patient population that averages 75 years		15	other thought is if the endpoint is primarily or	
16	of age. It is not a possible trial. We lost so		16	exclusively microbiologic, it doesn't really	
17	many patients.		17	matter to me how sick the patient is. The	
18	We did a trial just with inhaled		18	endpoint is fairly objective. You can either make	
19	amikacin and got two-thirds of the patients		19	the cultures negative or I mean, they need to	
20	because they were unable to find a way to get		20	be treated or you decide, but I wouldn't 99	
21	there to do that. So if there's anything to		21	percent of our patients come to us because they're	
22	emphasize, it would be that.		22	symptomatic.	
		271			273
1	Again, some difference based on whether		- 1	Complexity and the second states and the second states and	
			1	Somebody has referred them to us,	
2	it's safety or efficacy, and that would, I guess,		-	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they	
2 3	be whether this is the first trial or the second		-	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had	
3 4	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial.		2 3 4	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually	
3	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as		2 3 4 5	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point.	
3 4	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them		2 3 4 5 6	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if	
3 4 5 6 7	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close		2 3 4 5 6 7	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient-	
3 4 5 6 7 8	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do		2 3 4 5 6 7 8	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that.		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that. I think M. abscessus, as Chuck alluded		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's very important, then you may want to separate them	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that. I think M. abscessus, as Chuck alluded to, the difference between the islets that are		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's very important, then you may want to separate them out so that the ones that are the sickest, you can	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 12	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that. I think M. abscessus, as Chuck alluded to, the difference between the islets that are macrolide-susceptible and the macrolide-resistant		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's very important, then you may want to separate them out so that the ones that are the sickest, you can really use patient-reported outcomes as an outcome	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that. I think M. abscessus, as Chuck alluded to, the difference between the islets that are macrolide-susceptible and the macrolide-resistant on the basis of the ERM gene is enormous.		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's very important, then you may want to separate them out so that the ones that are the sickest, you can really use patient-reported outcomes as an outcome as compared to some patients who are they don't	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that. I think M. abscessus, as Chuck alluded to, the difference between the islets that are macrolide-susceptible and the macrolide-resistant on the basis of the ERM gene is enormous. Obviously, there's only been maybe one trial, but		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's very important, then you may want to separate them out so that the ones that are the sickest, you can really use patient-reported outcomes as an outcome as compared to some patients who are they don't feel well but they're not going to give you a lot	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that. I think M. abscessus, as Chuck alluded to, the difference between the islets that are macrolide-susceptible and the macrolide-resistant on the basis of the ERM gene is enormous. Obviously, there's only been maybe one trial, but none of us were surprised by the results.		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's very important, then you may want to separate them out so that the ones that are the sickest, you can really use patient-reported outcomes as an outcome as compared to some patients who are they don't feel well but they're not going to give you a lot they're not really sick in the way that you	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that. I think M. abscessus, as Chuck alluded to, the difference between the islets that are macrolide-susceptible and the macrolide-resistant on the basis of the ERM gene is enormous. Obviously, there's only been maybe one trial, but none of us were surprised by the results. Again, I don't know if you have to		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's very important, then you may want to separate them out so that the ones that are the sickest, you can really use patient-reported outcomes as an outcome as compared to some patients who are they don't feel well but they're not going to give you a lot they're not really sick in the way that you could probably measure that very objectively.	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that. I think M. abscessus, as Chuck alluded to, the difference between the islets that are macrolide-susceptible and the macrolide-resistant on the basis of the ERM gene is enormous. Obviously, there's only been maybe one trial, but none of us were surprised by the results. Again, I don't know if you have to separate them out but you have to identify them.		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's very important, then you may want to separate them out so that the ones that are the sickest, you can really use patient-reported outcomes as an outcome as compared to some patients who are they don't feel well but they're not going to give you a lot they're not really sick in the way that you could probably measure that very objectively. DR. EAGLE: I would just like to add	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that. I think M. abscessus, as Chuck alluded to, the difference between the islets that are macrolide-susceptible and the macrolide-resistant on the basis of the ERM gene is enormous. Obviously, there's only been maybe one trial, but none of us were surprised by the results. Again, I don't know if you have to separate them out but you have to identify them. We have to know which ones are macrolide-		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's very important, then you may want to separate them out so that the ones that are the sickest, you can really use patient-reported outcomes as an outcome as compared to some patients who are they don't feel well but they're not going to give you a lot they're not really sick in the way that you could probably measure that very objectively. DR. EAGLE: I would just like to add that like when you're actually sitting down to put	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that. I think M. abscessus, as Chuck alluded to, the difference between the islets that are macrolide-susceptible and the macrolide-resistant on the basis of the ERM gene is enormous. Obviously, there's only been maybe one trial, but none of us were surprised by the results. Again, I don't know if you have to separate them out but you have to identify them. We have to know which ones are macrolide- susceptible, which ones are massiliense, so you		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's very important, then you may want to separate them out so that the ones that are the sickest, you can really use patient-reported outcomes as an outcome as compared to some patients who are they don't feel well but they're not going to give you a lot they're not really sick in the way that you could probably measure that very objectively. DR. EAGLE: I would just like to add that like when you're actually sitting down to put these clinical trial designs together, you think	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that. I think M. abscessus, as Chuck alluded to, the difference between the islets that are macrolide-susceptible and the macrolide-resistant on the basis of the ERM gene is enormous. Obviously, there's only been maybe one trial, but none of us were surprised by the results. Again, I don't know if you have to separate them out but you have to identify them. We have to know which ones are macrolide- susceptible, which ones are massiliense, so you can separate them out when you get there.		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's very important, then you may want to separate them out so that the ones that are the sickest, you can really use patient-reported outcomes as an outcome as compared to some patients who are they don't feel well but they're not going to give you a lot they're not really sick in the way that you could probably measure that very objectively. DR. EAGLE: I would just like to add that like when you're actually sitting down to put these clinical trial designs together, you think you've got it, and then you pressure test it, and	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	be whether this is the first trial or the second trial. I agree with Chuck about CF. As long as we're going to do them, you can always split them out. The clinics are often together, fairly close together. I mean I think we could be able to do that. I think M. abscessus, as Chuck alluded to, the difference between the islets that are macrolide-susceptible and the macrolide-resistant on the basis of the ERM gene is enormous. Obviously, there's only been maybe one trial, but none of us were surprised by the results. Again, I don't know if you have to separate them out but you have to identify them. We have to know which ones are macrolide- susceptible, which ones are massiliense, so you		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	primary care, a pulmonologist, or why did they have the test done in the first place? They had some kind of symptom, so most of them are usually willing to enter the trial at that point. So I don't know about the six months if the endpoint is primarily microbiologic. Patient- reported outcomes, it is tougher if the patient doesn't have a lot of symptoms. I mean if that's very important, then you may want to separate them out so that the ones that are the sickest, you can really use patient-reported outcomes as an outcome as compared to some patients who are they don't feel well but they're not going to give you a lot they're not really sick in the way that you could probably measure that very objectively. DR. EAGLE: I would just like to add that like when you're actually sitting down to put these clinical trial designs together, you think you've got it, and then you pressure test it, and you wonder whether you are doing the right thing	

	0	1		0	
		274			276
1	the trial and resources. One of the things I want to highlight		1 2	out and seem to do really well was the non-CF MAC population.	
$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	that hasn't actually been spoken about is the		2	When you're pioneering trials in this	
4	timing of the endpoint, not just the endpoint.		3 1	area like we are without it is a paucity of	
5	Right now, we have the microbiological endpoint,		5	perspective controlled clinical trials. It's very	
6	which is the gold standard.		6	difficult to draw your assumptions. And without	
7	Whether that is the right thing, it's		7	assumptions, you're literally just stabbing in the	
8	clearly a biomarker, a surrogate, and we do need		8	dark.	
9	correlated patient endpoints, whether they're		9	We have some assumptions, and that's why	
	functional or whether they are patient-reported		10	the current study that we're doing is a much	
11	outcomes. We welcome a patient, a PRO, for these		11	narrower population. We'd love to do more studies	
12	trials because it seems like if it's one that's		12	and hopefully have the PROs ready to go when that	
13	properly validated and works, it will solve a lot		12	happens.	
14	of our problems. We don't have it at this moment,		14	Also, we now experience with the	
15	unfortunately.			narrower, the non-CF MAC, we didn't know what	
16	But when we looked at in our		16	outcomes we were going to expect, that we're	
17	experience when we looked at our trial, we did		17	actually going to show something. And it happened	
18	have non-CF, and we had CF patients, and we had		18	to be that the 6-minute walk test that was in this	
19	abscessus, and we had MAC. And when you look at		19	trial, and we don't really know what that means at	
20	what happened, they behaved differently.		20	this moment other than we do have a separation.	
21	So when we're trying to put another		21	We did see a separation in the non-CF MAC	
	trial together, we do want to include all the			patients. They seem to do much better.	
				Fundation of the second s	
		275			277
1		275	1	Furthermore, we actually saw when we	277
1 2	patients. The question for us became, do we	275	1 2	Furthermore, we actually saw when we actually looked at the data even more that the	277
1 2 3	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we	275	1 2 3	actually looked at the data even more that the	277
1 2 3 4	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we	275	3	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that	277
3	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of	275	3	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to	277
3 4	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then	275	3 4 5	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to	277
3 4 5 6	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of	275	3 4 5	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to	277
3 4 5 6	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and	275	3 4 5 6 7	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the	277
3 4 5 6 7 8	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients.	275	3 4 5 6 7 8	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced.	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do clinical trials in all the patients? The question	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the data I mean you can analyze it, you can	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do clinical trials in all the patients? The question is how do we design a trial so that we capture	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the data I mean you can analyze it, you can stratify patients, and you can analyze it a number	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do clinical trials in all the patients? The question is how do we design a trial so that we capture whether the drug works or not?	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the data I mean you can analyze it, you can stratify patients, and you can analyze it a number of different ways. But if your endpoint is at 6	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do clinical trials in all the patients? The question is how do we design a trial so that we capture whether the drug works or not? When we looked at our trial, the non-CF	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the data I mean you can analyze it, you can stratify patients, and you can analyze it a number of different ways. But if your endpoint is at 6 months and your M. abscessus patients are going to	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do clinical trials in all the patients? The question is how do we design a trial so that we capture whether the drug works or not? When we looked at our trial, the non-CF MAC population appeared to respond in terms of	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the data I mean you can analyze it, you can stratify patients, and you can analyze it a number of different ways. But if your endpoint is at 6 months and your M. abscessus patients are going to convert or improve in their PRO at 8 months or 9	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do clinical trials in all the patients? The question is how do we design a trial so that we capture whether the drug works or not? When we looked at our trial, the non-CF MAC population appeared to respond in terms of their cultures much, much faster. The clinical	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the data I mean you can analyze it, you can stratify patients, and you can analyze it a number of different ways. But if your endpoint is at 6 months and your M. abscessus patients are going to convert or improve in their PRO at 8 months or 9 months, you've missed it. And that's the danger,	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do clinical trials in all the patients? The question is how do we design a trial so that we capture whether the drug works or not? When we looked at our trial, the non-CF MAC population appeared to respond in terms of their cultures much, much faster. The clinical trial was it wasn't long. It was three months,	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the data I mean you can analyze it, you can stratify patients, and you can analyze it a number of different ways. But if your endpoint is at 6 months and your M. abscessus patients are going to convert or improve in their PRO at 8 months or 9 months, you've missed it. And that's the danger, and that's what we were afraid to allow to happen.	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do clinical trials in all the patients? The question is how do we design a trial so that we capture whether the drug works or not? When we looked at our trial, the non-CF MAC population appeared to respond in terms of their cultures much, much faster. The clinical trial was it wasn't long. It was three months, double-blind, then another three months, open	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the data I mean you can analyze it, you can stratify patients, and you can analyze it a number of different ways. But if your endpoint is at 6 months and your M. abscessus patients are going to convert or improve in their PRO at 8 months or 9 months, you've missed it. And that's the danger, and that's what we were afraid to allow to happen. DR. OLIVIER: I would just bring up the	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do clinical trials in all the patients? The question is how do we design a trial so that we capture whether the drug works or not? When we looked at our trial, the non-CF MAC population appeared to respond in terms of their cultures much, much faster. The clinical trial was it wasn't long. It was three months, double-blind, then another three months, open label.	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the data I mean you can analyze it, you can stratify patients, and you can analyze it a number of different ways. But if your endpoint is at 6 months and your M. abscessus patients are going to convert or improve in their PRO at 8 months or 9 months, you've missed it. And that's the danger, and that's what we were afraid to allow to happen. DR. OLIVIER: I would just bring up the issue of numbers and practicality of accrual. I	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do clinical trials in all the patients? The question is how do we design a trial so that we capture whether the drug works or not? When we looked at our trial, the non-CF MAC population appeared to respond in terms of their cultures much, much faster. The clinical trial was it wasn't long. It was three months, double-blind, then another three months, open label. In that time, if you really dig down and look at it, I can say that some of the M. abscessus patients look like if we gave them	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the data I mean you can analyze it, you can stratify patients, and you can analyze it a number of different ways. But if your endpoint is at 6 months and your M. abscessus patients are going to convert or improve in their PRO at 8 months or 9 months, you've missed it. And that's the danger, and that's what we were afraid to allow to happen. DR. OLIVIER: I would just bring up the issue of numbers and practicality of accrual. I think we are very early on in development of	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do clinical trials in all the patients? The question is how do we design a trial so that we capture whether the drug works or not? When we looked at our trial, the non-CF MAC population appeared to respond in terms of their cultures much, much faster. The clinical trial was it wasn't long. It was three months, double-blind, then another three months, open label. In that time, if you really dig down and look at it, I can say that some of the M. abscessus patients look like if we gave them enough time, we may have seen something that we	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the data I mean you can analyze it, you can stratify patients, and you can analyze it a number of different ways. But if your endpoint is at 6 months and your M. abscessus patients are going to convert or improve in their PRO at 8 months or 9 months, you've missed it. And that's the danger, and that's what we were afraid to allow to happen. DR. OLIVIER: I would just bring up the issue of numbers and practicality of accrual. I think we are very early on in development of clinical trials from this. If we get too narrow and too focused too early on, we're not going to get clues about how these different subpopulations	277
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	patients. The question for us became, do we include them all in the one trial or do we actually have separate trials for them because we believe of these if you believe that all of these patients could benefit from your drug, then you have to actually do clinical trials and include all the patients. The question isn't do we need to do clinical trials in all the patients? The question is how do we design a trial so that we capture whether the drug works or not? When we looked at our trial, the non-CF MAC population appeared to respond in terms of their cultures much, much faster. The clinical trial was it wasn't long. It was three months, double-blind, then another three months, open label. In that time, if you really dig down and look at it, I can say that some of the M. abscessus patients look like if we gave them	275	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	actually looked at the data even more that the converters amongst that sub-group drove that result. That's what we're left with now to actually put it in the next trial, and we hope to see that result to be reproduced. But that's really the difficulty, is the timing of the endpoint because you can cut the data I mean you can analyze it, you can stratify patients, and you can analyze it a number of different ways. But if your endpoint is at 6 months and your M. abscessus patients are going to convert or improve in their PRO at 8 months or 9 months, you've missed it. And that's the danger, and that's what we were afraid to allow to happen. DR. OLIVIER: I would just bring up the issue of numbers and practicality of accrual. I think we are very early on in development of clinical trials from this. If we get too narrow and too focused too early on, we're not going to	277

280

278

		278			280
1	The tremendous successes that cystic			of patients that will respond to the standard of	
2	fibrosis has had in terms of clinical trials, I		2	treatment is pretty high, and it's going to be	
3	think in large part, is related to the easy		3	difficult to get numbers that will show a benefit	
4	accessibility of those patients with them		4	of adding or substituting a new drug in for those	
5	aggregated into clinical care centers and the		5	patients.	
6	willingness of the patients to participate, but		6	On the other hand, if you take a patient	
7	that comes on the backs of what we see now of		7	population like we started with, with the Insmed	
8	years of building excitement in that disease.		8	trial that we had some documentation of their	
9	We don't have all of the patients		9	refractoriness to their sort of optimized	
10	aggregated into geographically dispersed centers		10	background regimen, I think from a number	
11	throughout the U.S. And again, we're very early		11	standpoint, it becomes easier to introduce a new	
12	on in development of trials. So trying to get		12	drug and if that drug has effectiveness, to be	
13	that excitement to build, trying to get patients		13	able to see that in the context of what people	
14	encouraged to participate to where we can get the		14	would consider standard of care.	
15	types of timely accrual that we need, I think is		15	So we'll talk about study designs next,	
16	an issue.		16	and there may be other ways of getting around	
17	When you're looking at things like MAC		17	that. But I think those are considerations that	
18	versus M. abscessus, there may be differences in		18	need to be kept in mind when you're talking about	
19	right or wrong the perceived need of new drugs. I		19	the dichotomies that we're discussing in this	
20	think many of us would agree that M. abscessus has		20	section.	
21	a pressing need for something more effective to		21	DR. HUGHES: Again, as the others have	
	develop.		22	said, thank you to the FDA for convening this.	
	develop.			said, manie you to the i bit for convening this.	
		279			281
1	When we actually sit down and look at	279	1	This is a critical need and great to have the	281
	When we actually sit down and look at the numbers that we have access to, if you say	279		This is a critical need and great to have the input particularly that we had this morning from	281
	the numbers that we have access to, if you say	279		input particularly that we had this morning from	281
2	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the	279	2	input particularly that we had this morning from patients.	281
2 3	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate	279	2 3	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually,	281
2 3 4 5	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how	279	2 3 4	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to	281
2 3 4 5 6	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these	279	2 3 4 5	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to	281
2 3 4 5 6 7	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many.	279	2 3 4 5 6 7	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a	279	2 3 4 5	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference.	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic fibrosis, I think even in that disease where it's	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will have is probably from my statistician friend,	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic fibrosis, I think even in that disease where it's relatively easy to accrue, you're going to have	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will have is probably from my statistician friend, which is how do we handle then that data set,	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic fibrosis, I think even in that disease where it's relatively easy to accrue, you're going to have problems, whereas MAC, I think that there may be	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will have is probably from my statistician friend, which is how do we handle then that data set, because we'll draw the line on time zero, and it	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic fibrosis, I think even in that disease where it's relatively easy to accrue, you're going to have problems, whereas MAC, I think that there may be more patients, especially non-CF patients, that	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will have is probably from my statistician friend, which is how do we handle then that data set, because we'll draw the line on time zero, and it will be finished 30 months later. We have to	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic fibrosis, I think even in that disease where it's relatively easy to accrue, you're going to have problems, whereas MAC, I think that there may be more patients, especially non-CF patients, that have it. Finding those patients and getting them	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will have is probably from my statistician friend, which is how do we handle then that data set, because we'll draw the line on time zero, and it will be finished 30 months later. We have to figure out how between that it's going to take	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic fibrosis, I think even in that disease where it's relatively easy to accrue, you're going to have problems, whereas MAC, I think that there may be more patients, especially non-CF patients, that have it. Finding those patients and getting them to participate may be a problem.	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will have is probably from my statistician friend, which is how do we handle then that data set, because we'll draw the line on time zero, and it will be finished 30 months later. We have to figure out how between that it's going to take some creativity, I believe, and really some novel	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic fibrosis, I think even in that disease where it's relatively easy to accrue, you're going to have problems, whereas MAC, I think that there may be more patients, especially non-CF patients, that have it. Finding those patients and getting them to participate may be a problem. When it comes to treatment-naversus	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will have is probably from my statistician friend, which is how do we handle then that data set, because we'll draw the line on time zero, and it will be finished 30 months later. We have to figure out how between that it's going to take some creativity, I believe, and really some novel thinking to find ways of assessing particular	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic fibrosis, I think even in that disease where it's relatively easy to accrue, you're going to have problems, whereas MAC, I think that there may be more patients, especially non-CF patients, that have it. Finding those patients and getting them to participate may be a problem. When it comes to treatment-naversus treatment-experienced, I think it depends, again,	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will have is probably from my statistician friend, which is how do we handle then that data set, because we'll draw the line on time zero, and it will be finished 30 months later. We have to figure out how between that it's going to take some creativity, I believe, and really some novel thinking to find ways of assessing particular endpoints in ways that will allow a drug to be	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic fibrosis, I think even in that disease where it's relatively easy to accrue, you're going to have problems, whereas MAC, I think that there may be more patients, especially non-CF patients, that have it. Finding those patients and getting them to participate may be a problem. When it comes to treatment-naversus treatment-experienced, I think it depends, again, the sort of stage that you're developing the drug	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will have is probably from my statistician friend, which is how do we handle then that data set, because we'll draw the line on time zero, and it will be finished 30 months later. We have to figure out how between that it's going to take some creativity, I believe, and really some novel thinking to find ways of assessing particular endpoints in ways that will allow a drug to be approved to the point where we believe there is a	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic fibrosis, I think even in that disease where it's relatively easy to accrue, you're going to have problems, whereas MAC, I think that there may be more patients, especially non-CF patients, that have it. Finding those patients and getting them to participate may be a problem. When it comes to treatment-naversus treatment-experienced, I think it depends, again, the sort of stage that you're developing the drug in and what you're looking to show. If you're	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will have is probably from my statistician friend, which is how do we handle then that data set, because we'll draw the line on time zero, and it will be finished 30 months later. We have to figure out how between that it's going to take some creativity, I believe, and really some novel thinking to find ways of assessing particular endpoints in ways that will allow a drug to be approved to the point where we believe there is a good benefit risk of that product. It's really	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic fibrosis, I think even in that disease where it's relatively easy to accrue, you're going to have problems, whereas MAC, I think that there may be more patients, especially non-CF patients, that have it. Finding those patients and getting them to participate may be a problem. When it comes to treatment-naversus treatment-experienced, I think it depends, again, the sort of stage that you're developing the drug in and what you're looking to show. If you're trying to introduce a novel drug into treatment-na	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will have is probably from my statistician friend, which is how do we handle then that data set, because we'll draw the line on time zero, and it will be finished 30 months later. We have to figure out how between that it's going to take some creativity, I believe, and really some novel thinking to find ways of assessing particular endpoints in ways that will allow a drug to be approved to the point where we believe there is a good benefit risk of that product. It's really quite a challenge.	281
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	the numbers that we have access to, if you say that these organisms are more important than the setting of cystic fibrosis, we can calculate fairly quickly, and I think fairly accurately, how many CF patients in the U.S. have these infections, and it's not very many. If you were going to try to design a trial of a drug to look at M. abscessus in cystic fibrosis, I think even in that disease where it's relatively easy to accrue, you're going to have problems, whereas MAC, I think that there may be more patients, especially non-CF patients, that have it. Finding those patients and getting them to participate may be a problem. When it comes to treatment-naversus treatment-experienced, I think it depends, again, the sort of stage that you're developing the drug in and what you're looking to show. If you're	279	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	input particularly that we had this morning from patients. Chuck, yes, I like your idea actually, because we have to find some way of trying to predict or enrich the population and somehow to identify those who are likely to progress and that you can demonstrate the difference. Because I think the challenge we will have is probably from my statistician friend, which is how do we handle then that data set, because we'll draw the line on time zero, and it will be finished 30 months later. We have to figure out how between that it's going to take some creativity, I believe, and really some novel thinking to find ways of assessing particular endpoints in ways that will allow a drug to be approved to the point where we believe there is a good benefit risk of that product. It's really	281

(866) 448 - DEPO www.CapitalReportingCompany.com © 2015

	282	2	284
 trials in the wrong populations. The path to registration for new antibiotics now is in skin infections or UTI. It's not the challenge that we have, but because we have that path there, we're allowed to follow it because we know how to design the trials and select the populations because we've learnt from that. Now, we're sort of having to learn the difficult way of complex patients, very heterogeneous, heterogeneous rate of progression, and that really does challenge us. So I think hopefully in the next little while, there'll actually be some more flexibility in terms of design for an area where there's such a big need and being a little bit more flexible up front in terms of what has to be prespecified because otherwise, the number of patients and the overall cost, the amount of microbiology testing you have to do, really is a barrier for good studies. DR. GRIFFITH: I would like to just mildly dissent on a couple of points. In terms of 		 we've been discussing is patient accrual. Clearly, we're looking at multicenter trials. In anything that you talk about, you got to marshal all of the resources in the country to get the power to do statistical analysis. But there's no overlap in medicines between MAC and abscessus except perhaps the study medicine like Arikace. I, personally, I think the way that Insmed has approached the second trial makes sense, but I wish they would do another trial for abscessus. I'm all for treating them all. Why don't include simiae? Simiae is such a difficult bug to treat. Why don't we try a few simiae patients? Well, you're not going to lump them with MAC. But at any rate I'm sorry; that's just my thought on that. You know that you're going to separate them in your analysis regardless. DR. O'DONNELL: I just want to address the getting more patients into trials and spreading out our network because, clearly, from hearing from everybody today, that sort of makes 	
 the 6-month waiting period, there are very clearly people who are symptomatic and have progressive disease at the time of their initial evaluation. And I think that there would be no benefit gained by asking those people to wait further for initiation of therapy. As a matter of fact, I think they'd go somewhere else. But I mean the routine for me is at least half of the people I see, I don't start on therapy at the initial visit, but within two or three months, I've got a pretty idea about whether or not they need therapy I just think 6 months is kind of rigid and a little bit long. Perhaps it could be I mean, maybe there's room to compromise in that. The point though about MAC and abscessus, they're totally different. If you go into it knowing that you're going to post hoc separate the analysis, why wouldn't you do it initially? I mean I understand that you have to have numbers. And that's really a lot of what 	283		285

		286			288
1	rifampin in that head-to-head trial.		1	might want to consider two trials with different	
2	I know Dave is giving me the evil eye		2	patient populations with different timings of	
3	there, but I do think we're not we don't have		3	endpoints.	
4	the final answer for treatment-napatients either.		4	Karen Higgins, I invited on the panel,	
5	DR. GRIFFITH: We discussed it briefly		5	make sure I don't say something heretical.	
-	at the meeting, where do you put your resources?		6	(Laughter.)	
7			7	DR. FARLEY: She's from the Office of	
8	that's tough. Is that a question you want to take		8	Biostatistics. But I would think that if both of	
9	a sizeable number of people to enroll in a trial		9	those trials were successful, they could support	
10	to answer when they might be in another trial?		10	each other, and you then have a package of	
	It's a tough call.		11	substantial efficacy.	
12	DR. EAGLE: First of all, I want to just		12	I know that funding is limited, et	
13	reiterate that we actually do believe all these		13	cetera, but that's something that has been	
14	patients need to be studied, and we're committed		14	effective in other infectious disease areas as far	
15	to that.		15	as getting to approval.	
16	Just with respect with the treatment-na		16	DR. HIGGINS: Just very briefly, this	
17	patients, I'm wondering if this is a time to talk		17	could also be done, these two trials kind of under	
18	about separating that group into the cavitary		18	an umbrella protocol where the two trials are	
19	lesions versus not having cavitary lesions. And		19	considered separate, but for logistical reasons,	
20	the reason for that is because without cavitary		20	it would be easier to potentially enroll patients	
21	lesions, the current standard of care has a high		21	and put them in the trial that's best for them.	
22	success rate, which makes the sample size that you		22	DR. DALEY: Can I just comment? We	
		287			289
		287			289
	need for your trial in this disease almost	287		don't have enough patients to do that, and the	289
2	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of	287	2	need is so great. You know how many examples in	289
2 3	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time.	287	2 3	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they	289
2	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from	287	2 3 4	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's	289
2 3	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of	287	2 3 4 5	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no	289
2 3	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much	287	2 3 4 5 6	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data.	289
2 3 4 5 6 7	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM.	287	2 3 4 5 6 7	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that having that registry data is very, very helpful to	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I still think it's a really important issue that we	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that having that registry data is very, very helpful to trial designers in terms of understanding the	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I still think it's a really important issue that we go and we study non-CF because there's more of	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that having that registry data is very, very helpful to trial designers in terms of understanding the optimal timing of endpoints with patients with	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I still think it's a really important issue that we go and we study non-CF because there's more of them, and then we just don't study CF because it's	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that having that registry data is very, very helpful to trial designers in terms of understanding the optimal timing of endpoints with patients with certain characteristics, et cetera. Just to sort	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I still think it's a really important issue that we go and we study non-CF because there's more of them, and then we just don't study CF because it's approved and everyone says, now, CF Foundation,	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that having that registry data is very, very helpful to trial designers in terms of understanding the optimal timing of endpoints with patients with certain characteristics, et cetera. Just to sort of underscore that that's a very important effort,	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I still think it's a really important issue that we go and we study non-CF because there's more of them, and then we just don't study CF because it's approved and everyone says, now, CF Foundation, you go pay for that, or academia, you pay for	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that having that registry data is very, very helpful to trial designers in terms of understanding the optimal timing of endpoints with patients with certain characteristics, et cetera. Just to sort of underscore that that's a very important effort, I think, based on my own observation, it really	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I still think it's a really important issue that we go and we study non-CF because there's more of them, and then we just don't study CF because it's approved and everyone says, now, CF Foundation, you go pay for that, or academia, you pay for that.	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that having that registry data is very, very helpful to trial designers in terms of understanding the optimal timing of endpoints with patients with certain characteristics, et cetera. Just to sort of underscore that that's a very important effort, I think, based on my own observation, it really helped them move forward.	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I still think it's a really important issue that we go and we study non-CF because there's more of them, and then we just don't study CF because it's approved and everyone says, now, CF Foundation, you go pay for that, or academia, you pay for that. I think that they're all sitting in the	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that having that registry data is very, very helpful to trial designers in terms of understanding the optimal timing of endpoints with patients with certain characteristics, et cetera. Just to sort of underscore that that's a very important effort, I think, based on my own observation, it really helped them move forward. I think one of the things just to point	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I still think it's a really important issue that we go and we study non-CF because there's more of them, and then we just don't study CF because it's approved and everyone says, now, CF Foundation, you go pay for that, or academia, you pay for that. I think that they're all sitting in the same clinic, usually in the same hospitals, so	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 7 18	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that having that registry data is very, very helpful to trial designers in terms of understanding the optimal timing of endpoints with patients with certain characteristics, et cetera. Just to sort of underscore that that's a very important effort, I think, based on my own observation, it really helped them move forward. I think one of the things just to point out is that if the patient population is	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I still think it's a really important issue that we go and we study non-CF because there's more of them, and then we just don't study CF because it's approved and everyone says, now, CF Foundation, you go pay for that, or academia, you pay for that. I think that they're all sitting in the same clinic, usually in the same hospitals, so there's a real strong argument mainly based on	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that having that registry data is very, very helpful to trial designers in terms of understanding the optimal timing of endpoints with patients with certain characteristics, et cetera. Just to sort of underscore that that's a very important effort, I think, based on my own observation, it really helped them move forward. I think one of the things just to point out is that if the patient population is heterogeneous enough that there are groups of	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I still think it's a really important issue that we go and we study non-CF because there's more of them, and then we just don't study CF because it's approved and everyone says, now, CF Foundation, you go pay for that, or academia, you pay for that. I think that they're all sitting in the same clinic, usually in the same hospitals, so there's a real strong argument mainly based on need to get them studied early, not later.	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that having that registry data is very, very helpful to trial designers in terms of understanding the optimal timing of endpoints with patients with certain characteristics, et cetera. Just to sort of underscore that that's a very important effort, I think, based on my own observation, it really helped them move forward. I think one of the things just to point out is that if the patient population is heterogeneous enough that there are groups of patients where one expects the optimal timing of	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I still think it's a really important issue that we go and we study non-CF because there's more of them, and then we just don't study CF because it's approved and everyone says, now, CF Foundation, you go pay for that, or academia, you pay for that. I think that they're all sitting in the same clinic, usually in the same hospitals, so there's a real strong argument mainly based on need to get them studied early, not later. This 6-months is an example of trying to	289
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	need for your trial in this disease almost impossible to achieve in a reasonable period of time. DR. FARLEY: Just a few comments from somebody who sees development in a bunch of different drug areas, but doesn't know very much about NTM. Just to underscore what Dr. O'Donnell said, it seemed to me that in the CF world that having that registry data is very, very helpful to trial designers in terms of understanding the optimal timing of endpoints with patients with certain characteristics, et cetera. Just to sort of underscore that that's a very important effort, I think, based on my own observation, it really helped them move forward. I think one of the things just to point out is that if the patient population is heterogeneous enough that there are groups of	287	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	need is so great. You know how many examples in medicine where that's what the company said they were going to do, and they didn't do it. And it's left to the clinician to work off label with no data. So when we have a chance to enroll patients who have a great need, we need to rethink that, I think. And it may not be perfect, but I still think it's a really important issue that we go and we study non-CF because there's more of them, and then we just don't study CF because it's approved and everyone says, now, CF Foundation, you go pay for that, or academia, you pay for that. I think that they're all sitting in the same clinic, usually in the same hospitals, so there's a real strong argument mainly based on need to get them studied early, not later. This 6-months is an example of trying to use some kind of marker of progression. It could	289

		290			292
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	complicated. DR. NAMBIAR: So I think we've heard quite different viewpoints on this issue. It		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	is that I think it depends on what the question is a bit, right? And we're all kind of talking about the same thing, but no one is articulating the question. If the question is, does the drug kill NTM, that's a different question than, does the drug make CF better; does the drug make non-CF bronchiectasis better? These are different questions, and so are going to potentially use different measurements of efficacy for those individual groups; you might study them different lengths. That's why we are tempted to segregate. But again, if your question is, does the drug kill mycobacterium, it might kill it to a different subgroups of people. But if your ultimate questions is, does the drug kill mycobacterium in a human body, you can lump all those groups together. Again, I'm just saying it depends on what the question is. I know we're getting to that next here, what is the endpoint that we're	
		291			293
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	the larger population. But from a practical standpoint, I think it does pose some challenges. Dr. Wallace, I think you had a question earlier about whether the study was being done for safety or efficacy. I think the discussion here primarily is about assessing the efficacy and really deciding if a new therapy works or not. Our focus here was more in the context of an efficacy trial, but I think your point is valid, not that it's not important but becomes less of an issue with safety studies. We will get some safety obviously from these efficacy trials, but sometimes if the numbers end up being small, the treatment effect is large and the sample size may be smaller, then we might ask for a separate study primarily focused on safety. We'll collect some efficacy data, but it's not powered for any kind of efficiency assessment. DR. WINTHROP: Can I just add one thing? DR. NAMBIAR: Sure. DR. WINTHROP: The only thing I'll add		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	actually trying to ascertain? DR. NAMBIAR: I think the basic question is does it make the patient feel better? I think that's what we're trying to get to. Along the way, hopefully, it's also killing the NTM and then making the patient better. So it's more than just killing the organism. I think that's what we're trying to find out. DR. WINTHROP: Then the next question is, is killing the organism a surrogate for actually feeling better and living longer? DR. NAMBIAR: Right. So I think you DR. WINTHROP: And that's really what we cared about. DR. NAMBIAR: So that's sort of the next question. Maybe that's a good way to start the discussion on the endpoint, I think Dr. O'Donnell. DR. O'DONNELL: I think that's a good question for Alexandra, how can we correlate the PRO with organism-killing. Can we for the semi- quantitative cultures or something? Can we do something like	

296

294

		2/4		270
	 DR. QUITTNER: You definitely can correlate them. In the CFQ-R studies I've worked on, we did that. We would correlate change in respiratory symptoms with changes in microbiology. The FDA, of course, isn't interested in the microbiology as the primary but it definitely correlated. So with greater killing, we saw better symptom improvement. You can also 		 raising just a really amazingly great point. One thing I'd been thinking about this whole day is one of the advantages that we actually might have and we would need to talk to our statisticians and things like that but we do have a very well- validated respiratory symptom scale that's particular to CF and has proven efficacy, as well as the respiratory scale on the QOL-B. They're 	290
	9 correlate it with the 6-minute walk. We've done10 those kinds of studies. Yes, if you have a good		9 different. They actually reflect the different0 respiratory symptoms of bronchiectasis versus CF.	
	 respiratory or symptom scale, you can do that. DR. WALLACE: You know, I can't think of another disease in which we briefly talked about 	1 1: 1:	2 perhaps an answer to this problem is to be	
	14 in which you have two diseases active on the same15 part of the body producing the same symptoms, and	1- 1-	4 which differ by disease, and the NTM module, which5 focuses in much more in what Kevin is saying.	
	 then you're trying to do a PRO. I mean these are people with bronchiectasis. Even if they don't have another 	1 1 1	7 respiratory symptoms are going up, that might be a8 sense that they colonize with Pseudomonas. That	
	 identified tough pathogen and you have an NTM, both functional, both inflammatory, both and going through the symptoms, if your bronchiectasis stays calm, the PRO for the NTM will probably be 	1 2 2 2	 problem. And I agree with you, it's complex. DR. GRIFFITH: I would just add in our 	
		295		297
- 1				
	 great. But if they're having lots of trouble they grow Staph several times or in the middle of this stuff. And if you count it negatively against them because they didn't show a response when, in fact, the problem was bronchiectasis. It's such an unusual circumstance. We just have to think about the PRO and how to make it work when you have two diseases that are active at the same time. DR. WINTHROP: I agree with Richard. That's why I think killing NTM may be a surrogate for better living for some of these people, but it may not be for other people; not that it might be harmful but it just may not have the same effect. DR. WALLACE: I mean, there are people who come in after you've eradicated their MAC at the end of the treatment course and say they feel worse. That's because they have another disease going on at the same now, that doesn't mean that if we did enough numbers or whatnot, that overall that they would look better. DR. QUITTNER: Well, I think you're 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2	 I mean, you know, we just have to fill out some forms or paperwork, and it'd be very informative. We haven't done it. We're assuming that it won't help, but I mean I'd rather do it than not do it. These are great patients. I mean there are only a few things that keep them from saying - they always want to be in trials. I mean virtually every one of them and it's only characteristics of travel or a little bit of reservations about being in the placebo side that 	

298 300 DR. GRIFFITH: I think another 1 1 weeks, 3 weeks, a month. 2 complication is the toxicity of the drug and how 2 If this is a multicenter study, if that 3 that complicates how the patient feels. If you 3 varies across centers, how aggressive you do 4 just take the example of an inhaled drug that 4 airway clearance, which approach you use, do you 5 might have airway toxicity, that if the 5 prevent reflux from occurring, then that 6 mycobacteria is killed, it may eventually make randomization may get screwed up because you can't 6 7 them feel better; it may increase their functional 7 randomize practice. 8 status; it may make them live longer in the long 8 If you had a period where you started a 9 run, but during the period that they're inhaling 9 certain protocol like a run-in airway clearance, check that PRO instrument to see how much better 10 the drug, they may cough more; they may wheeze 10 11 more; they may feel more short of breath. 11 the symptoms got with that intervention before you 12 It becomes very difficult to tease out 12 started the antibiotics, it would clean it up. 13 exactly what's causing that PRO when you throw 13 That's all I can tell you. It would clean up the 14 that complicating factor into it as well. It can 14 ability to understand how symptoms change with antibiotic therapy. 15 be any toxicity for any drug that might affect 15 16 16 that particular part of the PRO. DR. WALLACE: Couldn't you just try to 17 DR. DANIELS: I agree. It's going to be 17 standardize the pulmonary care that you gave them 18 hard to discern disease-related symptoms versus across -- I mean it clearly means something that 18 your attention should be paid to it, and should 19 treatment-related symptoms, and that might be 19 20 another module that needs to be added into a 20 not be left to just each institution to do it the 21 questionnaire to maybe try to get to that and 21 same way. 22 tease that out. 22 I mean the only way it would work is if 299 301 1 -- now, admittedly, respiratory therapists are not 1 DR. FARLEY: That's a good point. Just 2 to bring up -- because I know you've been talking 2 the same, but you're making an effort to know they 3 a lot about how these patients are complicated; 3 are at least using -- they're all using saline; 4 they have a variety of risk factors; they're 4 they're all using, you know, whatever type of 5 somewhat heterogeneous. But remember that 5 equipment and stuff you want to use. 6 randomization is a wonderful thing. And that if 6 DR. DALEY: But for trying to look the 7 it works, the risk factors should be relatively 7 efficacy of an intervention on antibiotic and you 8 even between the arms. 8 want to know what that antibiotic contribute or 9 I think one of the things related to the 9 that regimen, you can't do what you just said. 10 Chuck -- we'll talk about the "Chuck Approach" --10 DR. WALLACE: That's true. We don't 11 is that it points out to me that -- if you are 11 even -- maybe Anne can correct me. But I mean 12 going to have a very heterogeneous trial, it might 12 when it comes time to tell these patients what to 13 be important to stratify at enrollment so that you 13 do to treat their bronchiectasis and what makes 14 make sure that you've got your risk factors 14 them live longer and do better, we don't know the 15 balanced between arms. 15 answer to that question either. 16 DR. DALEY: This brings up another 16 DR. O'DONNELL: I think --17 reason to follow the "Chuck Approach." One of the 17 DR. NAMBIAR: Dr. Eagle, I was wondering 18 things that we have noted at National Jewish --18 if in your experience how you'd been able to 19 and I'm sure all my colleagues have -- is that if 19 handle the other therapy. 20 someone comes in with bronchiectasis and 20 DR. EAGLE: One of the things that I was 21 mycobacterial infection, if we introduce airway 21 going to mention is that this is a rare disease 22 clearance, their cough will improve within 2 22 and we don't have that many patients. When you

302 304 1 start to put your pivotal trials together and you 1 Do you do this on treatment? Do you 2 need to power them up with a sizeable number of 2 take a break after treatment to make sure things 3 patients, you're reaching out to a large number of 3 have gotten better? We welcome your thoughts on 4 that. 4 sites. 5 We already heard today a number of times 5 DR. QUITTNER: I mean, this is a very 6 that once you start moving away from the experts important point. I can tell you for antibiotics 6 7 in this room, it becomes very difficult to have 7 in cystic fibrosis quite well because I've worked 8 the same type of care. You need to recruit your 8 on so many clinical trials in that area. One of 9 patients in a reasonable amount of time, and these the really important things we did in those 9 10 are the real life challenges that we have, and studies, which I don't think would work here --10 11 they're very real. 11 the run-in, I think, is a good idea and measure 12 DR. O'DONNELL: I think we saw today 12 the PRO -- is that I told the various studies to 13 that when the room was surveyed, only 57 percent 13 be sure to measure, of course, baseline, but 2 14 of people were using airway clearance in this 14 weeks into the antibiotic, because we were fairly 15 room. But I think what Chuck proposes is possible, 15 certain that it would have a lot of efficacy at a 16 month. 16 like a 2-week run-in, just use a device, not 17 anything more complicated than that. That could 17 These were shorter studies obviously. 18 be done. I think hypertonic saline and all that 18 These are in the days when the CF studies were 19 kind of thing is more complicated. 19 much shorter. But I told them measure at 2 weeks 20 DR. EAGLE: I was going to bring up one 20 because my sense of doing other smaller studies 21 more thing just as a difficulty because of the 21 was that the efficacy was really there at 2 weeks. 22 toxicities of the medications during the 22 So we actually did baseline 2 weeks. In 303 305 1 treatment, and right now, following the 1 every study that was approved and successful, they 2 guidelines, while the patient has a negative 2 saw the improvement at 2 weeks. And then we 3 sputum, you still need to continue treating them. 3 measured it again in a month. And then if they 4 And it's for a long time. It's 12 months after you 4 were going to take them off the drug, we waited a 5 month later. 5 have that first negative culture. This is obviously a different paradigm 6 So the best time is probably to look at 6 7 a PRO or any other measure of function, once you 7 where it takes a lot longer, but what Chuck was 8 have durability of that treatment success. But 8 suggesting was sort of a baseline run-in, 2-week 9 the challenge is, you're facing a trial that has 9 or 1-month point. And then where is it that you 10 an outcome like years from when you start. really think these drugs -- which we haven't 10 11 In a disease area where you need to 11 talked about which ones -- where do they have their maximum efficacy? Is that 6 months; is it a 12 maybe fast track whether you know something is 12 13 working or not, it just becomes very challenging 13 year? And you measure it at that point as well. 14 to do that. Although, in our trial, we are looking 14 And then if you're going to take them off or 15 at these. I mean we're looking at function, and you're going to wait, you have a follow-on. 15 16 we're looking at the sputum 3 months out from 16 So what would that endpoint be? Where 17 treatment success for that very reason. would you all, the practitioners, say is what you 17 18 DR. NAMBIAR: Dr. Quittner, would you 18 believe you get efficacy at that point? 19 have any thoughts on what might be the right time 19 DR. DALEY: Don't look at me. 20 to use the PRO to make a final assessment if the 20 (Laughter.) 21 patient is getting better or not? I think as Dr. 21 DR. NAMBIAR: That takes us right into 22 Eagle said, usually treatment is long. 22 the timing of the endpoint. Maybe before we go

		306			308
1	into timing, I was wondering if there are any more		1	FEMALE SPEAKER: Yes.	
2	comments on the microbiologic endpoint, any other		2	DR. WALLACE: So you couldn't get counts	
3	thoughts from the panel on the merits, demerits,			but you could at least report it. That's our main	
4	the timing of the endpoint, whether it's one			issue, is in Europe where they do not. I guess in	
5	culture, two cultures, three cultures, what the		5	Australia too, they don't. They don't do counts	
6	interval must be between these various sputum		6	so	
7	cultures and also the merits of doing a culture a		7	DR. EAGLE: They culture it in the two	
8	certain time point after treatment has stopped and		8	media, but they don't use the scale and define the	
9	how long that might be because 3 months has been		9	steps the way that you have defined them. That's	
10	chosen as fairly arbitrary. Is there any science		10	the only difference.	
11	behind it? We welcome any discussion on that		11	DR. WALLACE: And actually, many labs	
12	topic as well.		12	this is very interesting. Virtually, all labs do	
13	DR. WALLACE: Let me divert a little		13	it, but virtually, all labs don't report it. I	
14	bit. I mean I've listened to Hala and I		14	mean, it's the check for contamination; it's the	
15	discussed semi-quantitative sputum cultures and		15	check for mix cultures, so it has its values, but	
16	its dilemma. There still may be some in-between		16	no one has recommended reporting it, so they don't	
17	points that you might be able to analyze, for		17	do it. It's there; you just have to ask for it.	
18	example, positive on solid in-broth media versus		18	DR. NAMBIAR: Hala, you had a comment?	
19	positive in broth-only. In a way, it's semi-		19	DR. SHAMSUDDIN: Other than semi-	
20	quantitative, but not as we discussed.		20	quantitative cultures, have you looked at time to	
21	I mean we find it useful because we		21	positivity in broth?	
22	usually can measure what's happening to the		22	DR. WALLACE: I don't know that we've	
		307			309
1	patient, although we can't tell when they're going	307	1	done it in the studies, but I do it all the time.	309
1 2	patient, although we can't tell when they're going to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be	307		done it in the studies, but I do it all the time. If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor	309
1 2 3		307			309
	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be	307		If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on	309
3	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative	307	2 3	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on	309
3 4	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I	307	2 3 4 5	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures.	309
3 4 5	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a	307	2 3 4 5	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth	309
3 4 5 6	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4	307	2 3 4 5 6	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly	309
3 4 5 6 7	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You	307	2 3 4 5 6 7	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes	309
3 4 5 6 7 8	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4 plus down to 5 colonies, which is an enormous response, and the report would still be the same,	307	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly anything in there. You can bet money that the agar is going to be negative because you only have	309
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4 plus down to 5 colonies, which is an enormous response, and the report would still be the same, positive in broth.	307	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly anything in there. You can bet money that the agar is going to be negative because you only have a few colonies that are in there.	309
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4 plus down to 5 colonies, which is an enormous response, and the report would still be the same, positive in broth. DR. NAMBIAR: Are there any practical	307	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly anything in there. You can bet money that the agar is going to be negative because you only have a few colonies that are in there. But I don't know that we all use the	309
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4 plus down to 5 colonies, which is an enormous response, and the report would still be the same, positive in broth. DR. NAMBIAR: Are there any practical considerations in terms of all labs being able to	307	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly anything in there. You can bet money that the agar is going to be negative because you only have a few colonies that are in there. But I don't know that we all use the same broth system, and I don't know whether you	309
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4 plus down to 5 colonies, which is an enormous response, and the report would still be the same, positive in broth. DR. NAMBIAR: Are there any practical considerations in terms of all labs being able to do this kind of semi-quantitative testing? I	307	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly anything in there. You can bet money that the agar is going to be negative because you only have a few colonies that are in there. But I don't know that we all use the same broth system, and I don't know whether you could actually relate one center to another. But	309
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4 plus down to 5 colonies, which is an enormous response, and the report would still be the same, positive in broth. DR. NAMBIAR: Are there any practical considerations in terms of all labs being able to do this kind of semi-quantitative testing? I understand that your group is very comfortable or	307	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly anything in there. You can bet money that the agar is going to be negative because you only have a few colonies that are in there. But I don't know that we all use the same broth system, and I don't know whether you could actually relate one center to another. But I'm guessing that there would be some	309
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4 plus down to 5 colonies, which is an enormous response, and the report would still be the same, positive in broth. DR. NAMBIAR: Are there any practical considerations in terms of all labs being able to do this kind of semi-quantitative testing? I understand that your group is very comfortable or has been doing it, but I don't get a sense that	307	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly anything in there. You can bet money that the agar is going to be negative because you only have a few colonies that are in there. But I don't know that we all use the same broth system, and I don't know whether you could actually relate one center to another. But I'm guessing that there would be some relationship, and that is an objective number that	309
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4 plus down to 5 colonies, which is an enormous response, and the report would still be the same, positive in broth. DR. NAMBIAR: Are there any practical considerations in terms of all labs being able to do this kind of semi-quantitative testing? I understand that your group is very comfortable or has been doing it, but I don't get a sense that that's true across	307	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly anything in there. You can bet money that the agar is going to be negative because you only have a few colonies that are in there. But I don't know that we all use the same broth system, and I don't know whether you could actually relate one center to another. But I'm guessing that there would be some relationship, and that is an objective number that you could use.	309
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4 plus down to 5 colonies, which is an enormous response, and the report would still be the same, positive in broth. DR. NAMBIAR: Are there any practical considerations in terms of all labs being able to do this kind of semi-quantitative testing? I understand that your group is very comfortable or has been doing it, but I don't get a sense that that's true across DR. WALLACE: But I think they all do.	307	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly anything in there. You can bet money that the agar is going to be negative because you only have a few colonies that are in there. But I don't know that we all use the same broth system, and I don't know whether you could actually relate one center to another. But I'm guessing that there would be some relationship, and that is an objective number that you could use. DR. O'DONNELL: Aren't there issues,	309
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4 plus down to 5 colonies, which is an enormous response, and the report would still be the same, positive in broth. DR. NAMBIAR: Are there any practical considerations in terms of all labs being able to do this kind of semi-quantitative testing? I understand that your group is very comfortable or has been doing it, but I don't get a sense that that's true across DR. WALLACE: But I think they all do. Virtually, all of them culture in an agar median	307	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly anything in there. You can bet money that the agar is going to be negative because you only have a few colonies that are in there. But I don't know that we all use the same broth system, and I don't know whether you could actually relate one center to another. But I'm guessing that there would be some relationship, and that is an objective number that you could use. DR. O'DONNELL: Aren't there issues, though, with the quality of the specimen and how	309
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4 plus down to 5 colonies, which is an enormous response, and the report would still be the same, positive in broth. DR. NAMBIAR: Are there any practical considerations in terms of all labs being able to do this kind of semi-quantitative testing? I understand that your group is very comfortable or has been doing it, but I don't get a sense that that's true across DR. WALLACE: But I think they all do. Virtually, all of them culture in an agar median broth. I mean that's the recommended standard in	307	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly anything in there. You can bet money that the agar is going to be negative because you only have a few colonies that are in there. But I don't know that we all use the same broth system, and I don't know whether you could actually relate one center to another. But I'm guessing that there would be some relationship, and that is an objective number that you could use. DR. O'DONNELL: Aren't there issues, though, with the quality of the specimen and how it's collected? I mean there's just so many	309
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	to convert or whatnot. But maybe that would be some sort of semi-quantitative It's better than broth-alone, which I found very distasteful because you have such a huge range of potential possibilities in terms of the number of the organisms that are growing. You can be 4 plus and still be 4 plus, or you can be 4 plus down to 5 colonies, which is an enormous response, and the report would still be the same, positive in broth. DR. NAMBIAR: Are there any practical considerations in terms of all labs being able to do this kind of semi-quantitative testing? I understand that your group is very comfortable or has been doing it, but I don't get a sense that that's true across DR. WALLACE: But I think they all do. Virtually, all of them culture in an agar median	307	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	If you have just one species there, MAC or rapagor [ph], where you can pretty well predict based on the cultures. For example, almost all MAC in the broth medium we use are positive within 14 days. Almost all rapagor were positive in 7 days. If MAC takes 3 weeks to turn positive, you know there's hardly anything in there. You can bet money that the agar is going to be negative because you only have a few colonies that are in there. But I don't know that we all use the same broth system, and I don't know whether you could actually relate one center to another. But I'm guessing that there would be some relationship, and that is an objective number that you could use. DR. O'DONNELL: Aren't there issues, though, with the quality of the specimen and how	309

3	1	n	

		310			312
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	I think one thing to keep in mind is sampling variability. There are a couple of issues on that. I think the confidence you can have in one negative culture is a lot less than you would have in, say, three consecutive negative cultures. That's why I think the sort of terminology even though it may not be definitively defined in terms of culture conversion is a bit more attractive. The other thing to kind of get around that is the collection of multiple specimens, and that actually ended up working quite well in the Insmed trial in that for each time point, we had at least two, and in most cases, three cultures that were obtained either at the clinic or from home collection that allowed us to sort of compare the consistency of whatever finding we were having at that time point. I think when we're building these studies, having some redundancy in that and having more confidence in whatever culture-based endpoint we're determining, I think, was very helpful. DR. DALEY: I was going to say at			DR. NAMBIAR: Right. That's the next DR. O'DONNELL: Yes, so it's kind of like either we're going to have to go with the positive/negative and then define the number, because we really don't have a correlation between quantitative cultures and disease state, I don't think. Maybe Dave and Richard do DR. GRIFFITH: I was going to say we did correlate they did predict sputum conversion, the improvement in semi-quantitative sputum scores. They also correlated with symptomatic improvement. Now, it was gross. We looked at better or worse, but there was a good correlation in semi- quantitative culture improvement and symptom improvement. DR. DALEY: And I was just going to say I applaud them for doing this because actually, I think that study was extremely important to be able to do that. Now, the issue is, can it be done across multiple laboratories? Can they all get the same kind of results? DR. OLIVIER: I think the other issue is	
		311			313
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	National Jewish, we do this same as Richard's lab in terms of the semi-quantitative. The issues here are just so basic. It's sample collection, but it's also processing, too, that's very important. A lot of these patients have co- pathogens and require significant decontamination of the specimen. That greatly reduces the colony- forming units of the NTM, and that's going to vary. That's why it actually is different than TB in this regard.		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	what you see in MAC. DR. WALLACE: We're just reminding ourselves that Australia, Europe, and the U.S., for the current trial, only has a single central	

Г

		314			316
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	settings, it remains to be seen. But if we do use microbiologic endpoint as a surrogate, we have to be at least comfortable to some degree that it reliably predicts clinical benefit. I mean, that's the basic definition of a surrogate endpoint as Dr. Shamsuddin had outlined in her presentation. We welcome your thoughts on how you think there is correlation, whether we define it based on sputum culture conversion or whether it's a semi-quantitative measure or saying the bacterial load has decreased. But if it does translate into clinical benefit, what might that clinical benefit look like? Is it a mortality benefit? Is it symptomatic benefit? I think that's a big		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	here, have long periods of treatment. Amongst those patients, the majority had fibrocavitary disease or at least the presence of cavitary lesions, so we were looking at a specific population. So in terms of separating out the things that I'm talking about, we were looking at one end of that spectrum. DR. O'DONNELL: But don't you have the QOL-B and the cultures at the same time? DR. EAGLE: We did do the QOL-B, and we did not see anything significant. It might have been a function of the time in which we were looking at that endpoint. There was some sort of a trend within the patients who received OAI for like activities and things like that. But I really wouldn't draw any conclusions. We didn't have anything that we saw on these measures, so we couldn't correlate that with anything as a result. The study was a short study in terms of the double-blind phase, where you would like to assess the difference between active and placebo.	
		315			317
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	DR. O'DONNELL: Insmed trial, don't you have culture and QOL-B? DR. EAGLE: Yes. One of the things that I would say as the first statement would be it depends on the population and where that population is in terms of the progression of the disease. If somebody has severely progressive disease with very limited functional capacity, I'm not sure eradication of the organism is going to make that much difference to that, whereas your na patient who's just recently treated may actually get the most benefit from a PRO or from a functional. I mean, I would put that out there to everybody to address that question. With respect to our experience in our trial, we actually enrolled a population of		3 4 5 6 7 8	DR. OLIVIER: I mean, this is an area where despite and just like the 6-minute walk, I think having some functional assessment in there, I think, is very important. It can be very difficult to tease out, especially in the short term how the drug may make you feel better. But if you can show that the drug increases your functional ability, that may have meaning that eventually, the symptoms would catch up from that. Again, it depends a lot on the toxicity of the drug. DR. EAGLE: Because we did see a difference in the 6-minute walk test, we could correlate it, and it did correlate with the microbiological outcomes. DR. NAMBIAR: Microbiologic endpoint itself might be problematic but if one could couple it with some kind of a clinical outcome DR. OLIVIER: Right. But we are dealing	

		318		320
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	particular day. But again, we don't have a lot of good clinical outcome measures here. So maybe the 6- minute walk test is a starting point. We have to start somewhere and sort of build up on it. We've heard about the use of FEV1, which might be more relevant in a CF population, but I think Dr. O'Donnell mentioned it may not be very helpful in a non-CF patient populations. Are there any other clinical endpoints one could think of besides the 6-minute walk test		 FEV1 in non-CF bronchiectasis is not correlated well enough that I think it could be used in a trial, anything more than a secondary outcome. DR. OLIVIER: I mean, in our recent look at sort of mortality predictors, it looked almost absolutely useless. We had patients who died with very well preserved FEV1s. Many of the patients came into the follow up period with very high FEV1s, and it didn't seem to correlate well with mortality at all. It's not to exclude PFTs in general. I mean there may be other factors and maybe something like diffusing capacity that might reflect changes in pulmonary vascular involvement that may explain some of the reason why 6-minute walk may be responsive, may be important. But FEV1 in and of itself does not look like a very good predictor, at least not in our hands. DR. WALLACE: I think we need to move on or we'll never eat dinner. Well, there are some other questions especially under the definition of the sputum conversion, all that kind of like we 	
		319		321
1 2 3 4	probably more helpful to CF population? Is there anything else, from a clinical standpoint, you have found helpful?		 said like Anne said, we haven't I mean, it might be we'd all agree on them, but we at least 	

	I attent-i ocused Diug Develop	_		
	322	1		324
1	DR. WINTHROP: Yes, I'm glad you went	1	infectious diseases because there's an imperative	
2	back to number 2 because I think it's really	2	to treat it right away.	
3	important, and I think it reflects how we'd answer	3	DR. O'DONNELL: I thought you had the	
4	number 3.	4	primate model that we could test this on.	
5	I might get yelled at by my colleagues.	5	DR. WINTHROP: We do, yes.	
6	I know have been before. But I'm a big fan of	6	DR. O'DONNELL: Because I think you're	
7	placebo-controlled trials to show that your drug	7	right. I mean you hear about people being on	
8	actually does something. While we've heard over	8	quinolones, and you heard about linezolid. And we	
9	and over again today that this is not TB, this is	9	really don't have any data, right, very good data	
10	not TB, pretty much everything we've heard up here	10	for stuff that's being done.	
11	about trial design has been about TB, and we have	11	DR. WINTHROP: I agree. The other issue	
12	approached it similarly.	12	5 11	
13	I think TB is very different as well. I	13	bronchiectasis? I mean, for at least a subgroup	
14		14	of people with non-CF bronchiectasis, why aren't	
15	really do a monotherapy trial against placebo and	15	we thinking about treating the disease, at least	
16	TB. Obviously, you can't. Patients with TB have	16	studying the therapies in a similar fashion? I	
17	to be treated. It's a public health concern, and	17	mean those are all monotherapy trials.	
18	then there's also the patient concern.	18	You got people that are infected with	
19	A lot of people with NTM, as Chuck	19	something and you give them something to see what	
20		20	it does to them, or at least does to their	
21	about, don't need to be treated yet. You have	21	bacterial burden. And then there's all the other	
22	this huge pool of NTM. I don't know what	22	things to measure.	
	322			325
1			Again those are different diseases, but	325
1	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the	1	Again, those are different diseases, but	325
2	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are	1 2	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it.	325
2 3	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it	1 2 3	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all	325
2 3 4	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could	1 2 3 4	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it	325
2 3 4 5	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people	1 2 3 4 5	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think	325
2 3 4	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner.	1 2 3 4	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new	325
2 3 4 5 6 7	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should	325
2 3 4 5 6 7	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you could actually do a placebo-controlled monotherapy	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are working on them, so I do think it's important.	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you could actually do a placebo-controlled monotherapy trial, where you're taking your drug and you see	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are working on them, so I do think it's important. DR. NAMBIAR: Just a clarifying	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you could actually do a placebo-controlled monotherapy trial, where you're taking your drug and you see if it does anything.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are working on them, so I do think it's important. DR. NAMBIAR: Just a clarifying question, Dr. Winthrop, so when you said it's	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you could actually do a placebo-controlled monotherapy trial, where you're taking your drug and you see if it does anything. If it doesn't do anything, you don't	1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are working on them, so I do think it's important. DR. NAMBIAR: Just a clarifying question, Dr. Winthrop, so when you said it's doing something, you mean in terms of	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you could actually do a placebo-controlled monotherapy trial, where you're taking your drug and you see if it does anything. If it doesn't do anything, you don't probably need to study it further. It would	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are working on them, so I do think it's important. DR. NAMBIAR: Just a clarifying question, Dr. Winthrop, so when you said it's doing something, you mean in terms of microbiology? Was that the intent?	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you could actually do a placebo-controlled monotherapy trial, where you're taking your drug and you see if it does anything. If it doesn't do anything, you don't probably need to study it further. It would obviate all of our discussions from 3, 4, and 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are working on them, so I do think it's important. DR. NAMBIAR: Just a clarifying question, Dr. Winthrop, so when you said it's doing something, you mean in terms of microbiology? Was that the intent? DR. WINTHROP: Yes.	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you could actually do a placebo-controlled monotherapy trial, where you're taking your drug and you see if it does anything. If it doesn't do anything, you don't probably need to study it further. It would obviate all of our discussions from 3, 4, and 5 because the drug doesn't in vivo activity, and it	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are working on them, so I do think it's important. DR. NAMBIAR: Just a clarifying question, Dr. Winthrop, so when you said it's doing something, you mean in terms of microbiology? Was that the intent? DR. WINTHROP: Yes. DR. NAMBIAR: So were you planning to	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you could actually do a placebo-controlled monotherapy trial, where you're taking your drug and you see if it does anything. If it doesn't do anything, you don't probably need to study it further. It would obviate all of our discussions from 3, 4, and 5 because the drug doesn't in vivo activity, and it actually doesn't work. And if it does have	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are working on them, so I do think it's important. DR. NAMBIAR: Just a clarifying question, Dr. Winthrop, so when you said it's doing something, you mean in terms of microbiology? Was that the intent? DR. NAMBIAR: So were you planning to look at that at an early time point, so within,	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you could actually do a placebo-controlled monotherapy trial, where you're taking your drug and you see if it does anything. If it doesn't do anything, you don't probably need to study it further. It would obviate all of our discussions from 3, 4, and 5 because the drug doesn't in vivo activity, and it actually doesn't work. And if it does have activity, then you've move to number 3, 4 and 5 figure out how to design a trial and how to actually use the drug.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are working on them, so I do think it's important. DR. NAMBIAR: Just a clarifying question, Dr. Winthrop, so when you said it's doing something, you mean in terms of microbiology? Was that the intent? DR. WINTHROP: Yes. DR. NAMBIAR: So were you planning to look at that at an early time point, so within, say, 4 weeks or 8 weeks of initiating treatment, or were you planning to do it much longer, if a placebo-controlled trial is the way you want to	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you could actually do a placebo-controlled monotherapy trial, where you're taking your drug and you see if it does anything. If it doesn't do anything, you don't probably need to study it further. It would obviate all of our discussions from 3, 4, and 5 because the drug doesn't in vivo activity, and it actually doesn't work. And if it does have activity, then you've move to number 3, 4 and 5 figure out how to design a trial and how to actually use the drug. Anyway, I'm a big fan of that. You	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are working on them, so I do think it's important. DR. NAMBIAR: Just a clarifying question, Dr. Winthrop, so when you said it's doing something, you mean in terms of microbiology? Was that the intent? DR. NAMBIAR: So were you planning to look at that at an early time point, so within, say, 4 weeks or 8 weeks of initiating treatment, or were you planning to do it much longer, if a placebo-controlled trial is the way you want to go?	325
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	proportion it is, but I would suggest it's the majority of patients, that when they are incubating their disease for years and years, it take so long to diagnose. If you we could diagnose it earlier, we'd find these people sooner. But I mean there's a lot of people that don't need to be treated right away, and it's a unique group. It's a unique infection where you could actually do a placebo-controlled monotherapy trial, where you're taking your drug and you see if it does anything. If it doesn't do anything, you don't probably need to study it further. It would obviate all of our discussions from 3, 4, and 5 because the drug doesn't in vivo activity, and it actually doesn't work. And if it does have activity, then you've move to number 3, 4 and 5 figure out how to design a trial and how to actually use the drug.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	the point is, you have the luxury of doing it. You can't do that with TB. It's different for all the things that we've talked about. I put it forward for everyone to criticize, but I think that we should think about doing that with our new drugs as they come out. And I do think we should be doing animal models first. We need animal models. We have one. Other people here are working on them, so I do think it's important. DR. NAMBIAR: Just a clarifying question, Dr. Winthrop, so when you said it's doing something, you mean in terms of microbiology? Was that the intent? DR. WINTHROP: Yes. DR. NAMBIAR: So were you planning to look at that at an early time point, so within, say, 4 weeks or 8 weeks of initiating treatment, or were you planning to do it much longer, if a placebo-controlled trial is the way you want to	325

	<u> </u>				
	3	26			328
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	PK parameters, et cetera. So I think you'd have to design the trial with those things in mind. DR. NAMBIAR: Just from a practical standpoint, would that be challenging, I mean to just put somebody on monotherapy for 6, 8 months and they have M. abscessus? I mean is that DR. WINTHROP: Let me clarify something. This is not for everybody. DR. NAMBIAR: Okay. That's what I was wondering. DR. WINTHROP: This is not for people with cavitary disease, people who are sick and need to be treated. It's probably not for M. abscessus unless they fit that patient that Dave showed, you know, no progression. I have non-progressing abscessus patients that are always culture positive and		4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	drugs but that's it. I know there are a lot of unknowns here, but in my mind, this is one of those big areas where we're not talking about TB. DR. OLIVIER: I would ask the question on the opposite end of the spectrum, also understanding all the virtues of placebo- controlled trials about whether a placebo control is always needed. And if you were starting out with patients with refractory disease, and especially now that we know something about what that target population looks like on placebo, is it mandatory to have a placebo in patients that there's no question that the disease needs to be treated, there's no question that they failed what they're on. Especially in early phases of putting drugs first on target disease, could it be conceived that you would have a single-arm study looking at efficacy and sort of compare that to historical effects of the natural history of a similar length of time off drug?	
1		27	1	DD CDIFFITH, As Keein alledad Likink	329
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 that's what you had in mind. DR. WINTHROP: I just didn't want to say that because I want it to be different than TB. (Laughter.) DR. WINTHROP: I really tried hard. DR. GRIFFITH: But it's not an EBA study. No, I mean that's very important. This is not 2 weeks. It's 3 months or 4 months. You 		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	DR. GRIFFITH: As Kevin alluded, I think it would be unethical to have a placebo arm in a cavitary patient. DR. OLIVIER: That was one of the competing concerns about where to set the endpoint in a placebo-controlled trial, so you're competing against the ethical aspects of leaving someone on placebo where they definitely meet criteria to be treated versus having a long enough time to see a drug effect. Those two are very dichotomous in terms of where you set that endpoint. DR. NAMBIAR: Okay. If there are no other thoughts on the control arm, just one question, in terms of the optimized background regimen. If one were to go with a trial design where you have a test drug; you add it to the standard of care, and you compare that with the standard of care, and you have to optimize the background regimen. If you truly end up having a very heterogeneous mix of patients, wouldn't that pose	

Τ

		330			332
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	to it again, it takes into account whether the drug biologically is thought to be active in the two groups that you're mixing. I'm not sure it makes that big of a difference. DR. GRIFFITH: I think the cavitary patients also offer the opportunity of having		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		
		331			333
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 would end up having to provide perhaps three or four different drugs, none of which are approved. They would, therefore, all be experimental at that time. I think just leaving it as optimized background regimen, plus or minus the experimental, is a much more pragmatic way to go. DR. EAGLE: And I would just add what Dr. Farley said earlier about the perils of randomization. And I think that I mean, that can sort it out to a degree. DR. HUGHES: Or you stratify by site or collect cluster of sites. DR. EAGLE: Yes, or I mean even stratify it by whether someone has interrupted treatment or not. What we find in the refractory population is that patients that are on treatment for a long time, and they do take holidays because of the 		9	I think one of the things that we're been told particularly by the physicians that were in our last study is that these patients need to just be hand-held basically because it's a lot of it's arduous. They've got their comorbidities; they've got underlying lung disease; they're on all these medications. I think what we need to do is actually just pay attention to all of that and just help them along. DR. GRIFFITH: Dr. Daley asked me to say that monthly visits were not practical. DR. OLIVIER: And I would just reiterate that and the fact that I don't think the visits need to be monthly. And again, patients can very easily be trained to do standardized collection of sputum and they have that sent directly from	

٦

	33	34		336
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	would need for the trial. DR. WALLACE: You could also arrange to have blood drawn and sent to the centers. I mean I think you could do essentially and this is one place where doing a complete physical exam probably is not I mean it's we fill out the forms, but it really doesn't add much, and probably not totally essential that we do it if you really felt like it needed to be done. DR. WINTHROP: Yes. I think taking more	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	DR. O'DONNELL: Could I ask one last question of the panel, the serology data that I showed, the IgE? Does anybody think that has any value as, say, some kind of marker in a trial? DR. WINTHROP: No. (Laughter.) DR. OLIVIER: I think that this is a discussion that's been going on for many, many years of trying to find both a sero diagnosis and sero marker. I mean it may. It might be something interesting to put in as an exploratory variable. DR. WINTHROP: I'm joking. I think you should look at it. But I think there probably are sero markers out there, but that's probably just not the most useful. DR. NAMBIAR: If the panel doesn't mind, I just had one last question. I think we heard in	
	3:	35		337
	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when	1	patients, in fact, have reinfection. And the way	337
2	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that	1	we are looking to design to trials, we are	337
2 3	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well,	1 2 3	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but	337
2 3 4	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today.	1 2 3 4	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment	337
2 3 4 5	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on	1 2 3 4 5	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked	337
2 3 4 5 6	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the	1 2 3 4 5 6	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be	337
2 3 4 5 6 7	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer.	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get fatigued relatively easily, and they may be down	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point one has to differentiate if it's truly a relapse	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get fatigued relatively easily, and they may be down for a week after they make the visit.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point one has to differentiate if it's truly a relapse of the infection that they started or if it's	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get fatigued relatively easily, and they may be down for a week after they make the visit. DR. NAMBIAR: Yes, there's an	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point one has to differentiate if it's truly a relapse of the infection that they started or if it's truly a reinfection, especially given the numbers	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get fatigued relatively easily, and they may be down for a week after they make the visit. DR. NAMBIAR: Yes, there's an interesting comment from one of our patients this	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 9 10 11 12	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point one has to differentiate if it's truly a relapse of the infection that they started or if it's truly a reinfection, especially given the numbers are so high.	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get fatigued relatively easily, and they may be down for a week after they make the visit. DR. NAMBIAR: Yes, there's an	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point one has to differentiate if it's truly a relapse of the infection that they started or if it's truly a reinfection, especially given the numbers are so high.	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get fatigued relatively easily, and they may be down for a week after they make the visit. DR. NAMBIAR: Yes, there's an interesting comment from one of our patients this morning about how they spend six months in Florida and six months in another state. To be in a	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point one has to differentiate if it's truly a relapse of the infection that they started or if it's truly a reinfection, especially given the numbers are so high. Any thoughts on how we might address that?	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get fatigued relatively easily, and they may be down for a week after they make the visit. DR. NAMBIAR: Yes, there's an interesting comment from one of our patients this morning about how they spend six months in Florida	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point one has to differentiate if it's truly a relapse of the infection that they started or if it's truly a reinfection, especially given the numbers are so high. Any thoughts on how we might address that? DR. OLIVIER: I think it's imperative	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get fatigued relatively easily, and they may be down for a week after they make the visit. DR. NAMBIAR: Yes, there's an interesting comment from one of our patients this morning about how they spend six months in Florida and six months in another state. To be in a clinical trial and to be geographically that	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 11 2 13 14 15	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point one has to differentiate if it's truly a relapse of the infection that they started or if it's truly a reinfection, especially given the numbers are so high. Any thoughts on how we might address that? DR. OLIVIER: I think it's imperative that the islets be banked. I mean Richard will	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get fatigued relatively easily, and they may be down for a week after they make the visit. DR. NAMBIAR: Yes, there's an interesting comment from one of our patients this morning about how they spend six months in Florida and six months in another state. To be in a clinical trial and to be geographically that separate is really challenging.	1 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 0 11 12 13 14 15 16	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point one has to differentiate if it's truly a relapse of the infection that they started or if it's truly a reinfection, especially given the numbers are so high. Any thoughts on how we might address that? DR. OLIVIER: I think it's imperative that the islets be banked. I mean Richard will tell you that's really the only way you can tell,	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get fatigued relatively easily, and they may be down for a week after they make the visit. DR. NAMBIAR: Yes, there's an interesting comment from one of our patients this morning about how they spend six months in Florida and six months in another state. To be in a clinical trial and to be geographically that separate is really challenging. It seems like it's a perfect setting	1 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 13 14 15 16 6 17	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point one has to differentiate if it's truly a relapse of the infection that they started or if it's truly a reinfection, especially given the numbers are so high. Any thoughts on how we might address that? DR. OLIVIER: I think it's imperative that the islets be banked. I mean Richard will tell you that's really the only way you can tell, is to be able to compare those microbiologic recurrences off treatment to what they started	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get fatigued relatively easily, and they may be down for a week after they make the visit. DR. NAMBIAR: Yes, there's an interesting comment from one of our patients this morning about how they spend six months in Florida and six months in another state. To be in a clinical trial and to be geographically that separate is really challenging. It seems like it's a perfect setting where the PI and the local the primary care physician have to sort of collaborate and work hand-in-hand to make this work.	1 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 13 14 15 16 6 17 7 18	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point one has to differentiate if it's truly a relapse of the infection that they started or if it's truly a reinfection, especially given the numbers are so high. Any thoughts on how we might address that? DR. OLIVIER: I think it's imperative that the islets be banked. I mean Richard will tell you that's really the only way you can tell, is to be able to compare those microbiologic recurrences off treatment to what they started	337
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	there, they miss lunch, and they're exhausted when they get home. So by the time they've done that four or five times, they start thinking, well, gee, I don't want to go today. I agree with Gina. It's very hard on them even though they want to be part of the study. It requires a whole day's worth of I mean, these are people, they're sick, so they get fatigued relatively easily, and they may be down for a week after they make the visit. DR. NAMBIAR: Yes, there's an interesting comment from one of our patients this morning about how they spend six months in Florida and six months in another state. To be in a clinical trial and to be geographically that separate is really challenging. It seems like it's a perfect setting where the PI and the local the primary care physician have to sort of collaborate and work	1 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 11 11 22 3 13 14 15 16 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 13 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 17 17 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	we are looking to design to trials, we are requiring regular visits while on therapy, but certainly a visit, at some point, after treatment is complete. Again, as I said earlier, we picked three months, but it could be short; it could be longer. It seems very important at that point one has to differentiate if it's truly a relapse of the infection that they started or if it's truly a reinfection, especially given the numbers are so high. Any thoughts on how we might address that? DR. OLIVIER: I think it's imperative that the islets be banked. I mean Richard will tell you that's really the only way you can tell, is to be able to compare those microbiologic recurrences off treatment to what they started with. DR. NAMBIAR: Okay.	337

340 1 broth bottles can be saved, so we saved every 1 physicians treating patients in the clinic. 2 positive that the patient has. As we said, 2 From what I understand, you can tell me 3 -- you're in a great lab. But when we look at 3 sometimes, there'll be a positive in the middle of 4 five negatives, and you want to know if that's the 4 some of the patients coming in and they have their 5 same or not. If you don't have the bottle, then 5 history, they have a history of MAC, but sometimes 6 we got to turn it over to you, and you don't know 6 those labs don't even separate intracellulare from 7 what it is. 7 avium. Sometimes that's all you need if you're So banking those organism -- all of the 8 going to have a relapse. I mean at the very basic 8 9 level, if you get a different species, you don't 9 islets, even the screen islets, turn out to be 10 important sometimes when you want to go back and 10 have to go any further but that's not even done. 11 they have a late positive and you want to compare 11 DR. NAMBIAR: Okay. So I think we're 12 them. It's not difficult to do. You just have to 12 running out of time. Dr. Farley has reminded me 13 be the mindset. You just set up to do it. And only three times that I need to stop talking. 13 14 I'd like to think that one of these days, most 14 With that, I'll thank all the panel members. I 15 labs will be doing it because for long term 15 think this was very helpful. And we'll have to 16 follow-up, these are long term patients. take all this back and put our heads together and 16 17 It's not like they show up with an E. 17 hopefully design better trials as we move forward. 18 coli urinary infection, and you treat it, and you 18 With that, I'll turn it back to Dr. 19 19 throw the organism away. These are often patients Farley. Open Public Comment Session 20 for life, and they're complicated, and being able 20 DR. FARLEY: This has been great. As 21 to evaluate them, especially in the study --21 with most federal meetings, we will invite a 22 Think of the studies, think of the --22 period of open public comment. If you signed up 339 341 1 the British Research Council did that M. kansasii 1 for this earlier and you didn't actually know what 2 you were signing, it's perfectly fine to pass. 2 study. They didn't save the islets, and they had a 3 bunch of relapses, which could have easily have 3 I'm going to ask Meghana to help by 4 been new infections. But they didn't save the 4 using the hand mic. Open public comments, speaker 5 number 1 is Dr. Renu Gupta. We would ask you to 5 islets, so the study kind of went down in flames 6 in the sense that we don't -- they were all about 6 limit your comments to three minutes. 7 the 5 percent relapse rate. If you accept all 7 DR. GUPTA: Good afternoon. Thank you 8 those as being true relapses, it killed them. 8 very much for giving me the opportunity to speak. 9 DR. EAGLE: I think when we do see the -9 My name is Renu Gupta. I am a physician, 10 - we have a patient that's negative and then comes infectious diseases, and I am working as an 10 11 positive, pretty much parallels the numbers that independent consultant. I was formerly working 11 12 you had with respect to which ones are new with Insmed. 12 13 infections or which ones are relapse. 13 I just really have a couple of points to 14 It is a very important question. The 14 make. I would like to thank the agency for 15 difference in the meaning of what each of those 15 holding this forum today. And although NTM lung 16 is, is huge. We did look at it in the last study, 16 disease is an orphan disease, it today does not 17 and we're definitely looking at it in the next feel like a neglected disease. This momentum that 17 18 study. 18 we have started to gain with all our patients 19 It's very important, but it needs to --19 here, our clinicians and researchers and the 20 after the study, this is within a clinical trial, 20 agency needs to be sustained. 21 and it's well and good, but I think it needs to 21 I have only a couple of points, which 22 also be information that's available for 22 probably echo what has been discussed today,

342

	34	2		344
1	nothing novel. One is the unmet need and the	1	underlying inflammatory cascade in the lungs of	
2	seriousness. We need a strengthening of our	2	these patients. Thank you very much.	
3	infrastructure within United States at a minimum.	3	DR. FARLEY: Next, we have Ms. Mary	
4	And by that, I mean if we can have increased	4	Fisher. Could you identify yourself? It's right	
5	outreach to primary care physicians and also	5	here.	
6	pulmonology centers outside the Centers of	6	MS. FISHER: I just want to make a	
7	Excellence, so that we can have increased	7	comment regarding clofazimine. As I alluded to it	
8	awareness around diagnosis of the disease. This	8	when I was on the panel, I started clofazimine	
9	has been discussed for many years, but we now need	9	back in 2011. For those of you who don't know	
10	to put a system in place, an infrastructure.	10	clofazimine, it was a medication that was used to	
11	The CF Foundation's registry is a model	11	treat Hansen's disease or leprosy.	
12	and the TDN is a model. I only illustrate that	12	It no longer is available commercially.	
13	because I've had the good fortune of working with	13	When they prescribed it for me, my physician had	
14	their team and learning over time as to how	14	to fill out reams of paper, jump through a	
15	successful that has been in terms of outreach for	15	thousand hoops just to get it approved. Once it	
16	patients, and that clearly had an impact in	16	was approved, then my physician had to order it	
17	drawing patients into clinical trials.	17	from the pharmacy in Louisiana. It had to be	
18	We have an NTM registry, which is a	18	delivered to the physician office, and then I had	
19	module of the bronchiectasis registry with 13	19	to drive an hour to go get it.	
20	sites. I've been talking to stakeholders and	20	My concern is that medication is an old	
21	making a plea for a stronger public and private	21	medication. I understand when they started using	
22	sector partnership. I think this registry and the	22	it, it was investigational. However, I have been	
	34	3		345
1	34 benefits of a registry pre-approval and post-		on it for four years, and I'm sure there's quite a	345
12		1	on it for four years, and I'm sure there's quite a few people in here that have probably been on it	345
	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post-	1	few people in here that have probably been on it	345
2 3	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense.	1 2	few people in here that have probably been on it	345
2 3	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is	1 2 3	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one	345
2 3 4	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used	1 2 3 4	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've	345
2 3 4 5	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we	1 2 3 4 5	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love	345
2 3 4 5 6 7	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical industry, that those cooperative groups could take	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that medication to us. I have to still call my	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical industry, that those cooperative groups could take on the mission of NTM- focused-related research	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that medication to us. I have to still call my physician's office, and then when they went to	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical industry, that those cooperative groups could take on the mission of NTM- focused-related research agenda. I know the ADS has that in their mission	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that medication to us. I have to still call my physician's office, and then when they went to request it again this year, the process changed.	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical industry, that those cooperative groups could take on the mission of NTM- focused-related research agenda. I know the ADS has that in their mission as well. ADS cannot do it alone.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that medication to us. I have to still call my physician's office, and then when they went to request it again this year, the process changed. In January, they decided that they no	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical industry, that those cooperative groups could take on the mission of NTM- focused-related research agenda. I know the ADS has that in their mission as well. ADS cannot do it alone. So that would also lend itself to	1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 11 2 13 14	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that medication to us. I have to still call my physician's office, and then when they went to request it again this year, the process changed. In January, they decided that they no longer were going to pay the postage, which I have	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical industry, that those cooperative groups could take on the mission of NTM- focused-related research agenda. I know the ADS has that in their mission as well. ADS cannot do it alone. So that would also lend itself to looking at current regimens and evaluating and	1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 11 2 13 14 15	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that medication to us. I have to still call my physician's office, and then when they went to request it again this year, the process changed. In January, they decided that they no longer were going to pay the postage, which I have no problem with. However, that was not	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical industry, that those cooperative groups could take on the mission of NTM- focused-related research agenda. I know the ADS has that in their mission as well. ADS cannot do it alone. So that would also lend itself to looking at current regimens and evaluating and I believe there are ways one can do that in	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that medication to us. I have to still call my physician's office, and then when they went to request it again this year, the process changed. In January, they decided that they no longer were going to pay the postage, which I have no problem with. However, that was not communicated to my physician's office until April.	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical industry, that those cooperative groups could take on the mission of NTM- focused-related research agenda. I know the ADS has that in their mission as well. ADS cannot do it alone. So that would also lend itself to looking at current regimens and evaluating and I believe there are ways one can do that in cooperative group studies.	1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that medication to us. I have to still call my physician's office, and then when they went to request it again this year, the process changed. In January, they decided that they no longer were going to pay the postage, which I have no problem with. However, that was not communicated to my physician's office until April. When I went to get it renewed, they tried to	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical industry, that those cooperative groups could take on the mission of NTM- focused-related research agenda. I know the ADS has that in their mission as well. ADS cannot do it alone. So that would also lend itself to looking at current regimens and evaluating and I believe there are ways one can do that in cooperative group studies. Lastly, a plea for my colleagues in the	1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 6 177 18	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that medication to us. I have to still call my physician's office, and then when they went to request it again this year, the process changed. In January, they decided that they no longer were going to pay the postage, which I have no problem with. However, that was not communicated to my physician's office until April. When I went to get it renewed, they tried to reorder it the old way. They told them it wasn't	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical industry, that those cooperative groups could take on the mission of NTM- focused-related research agenda. I know the ADS has that in their mission as well. ADS cannot do it alone. So that would also lend itself to looking at current regimens and evaluating and I believe there are ways one can do that in cooperative group studies. Lastly, a plea for my colleagues in the biopharmaceutical industry to go to their	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 7 18 19	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that medication to us. I have to still call my physician's office, and then when they went to request it again this year, the process changed. In January, they decided that they no longer were going to pay the postage, which I have no problem with. However, that was not communicated to my physician's office until April. When I went to get it renewed, they tried to reorder it the old way. They told them it wasn't the proper way.	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical industry, that those cooperative groups could take on the mission of NTM- focused-related research agenda. I know the ADS has that in their mission as well. ADS cannot do it alone. So that would also lend itself to looking at current regimens and evaluating and I believe there are ways one can do that in cooperative group studies. Lastly, a plea for my colleagues in the biopharmaceutical industry to go to their management and ask for greater investment in both	1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 7 18 19 20	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that medication to us. I have to still call my physician's office, and then when they went to request it again this year, the process changed. In January, they decided that they no longer were going to pay the postage, which I have no problem with. However, that was not communicated to my physician's office until April. When I went to get it renewed, they tried to reorder it the old way. They told them it wasn't the proper way. The incompetence in the doctor's office	345
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	benefits of a registry pre-approval and post- approval are immense. The last thing that I would say is related directly to the drugs currently being used and the drugs in development, is that if we could come up with a model of cooperative groups like we have in oncology or we have in mycology with significant funding and backing from the NIH and some investment from the biopharmaceutical industry, that those cooperative groups could take on the mission of NTM- focused-related research agenda. I know the ADS has that in their mission as well. ADS cannot do it alone. So that would also lend itself to looking at current regimens and evaluating and I believe there are ways one can do that in cooperative group studies. Lastly, a plea for my colleagues in the biopharmaceutical industry to go to their	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 7 18 19	few people in here that have probably been on it or are on it. I don't have any side effects. The one side effect that is very common; that I would've loved to have had was the bronze skin. I'd love to have a tan year around but I never got it. Anyway, what I am requesting is if we cannot streamline that process of getting that medication to us. I have to still call my physician's office, and then when they went to request it again this year, the process changed. In January, they decided that they no longer were going to pay the postage, which I have no problem with. However, that was not communicated to my physician's office until April. When I went to get it renewed, they tried to reorder it the old way. They told them it wasn't the proper way. The incompetence in the doctor's office didn't get it done, and I was a week without the	345

1 office to remind them to get the drug.

2 Now, I'm responsible for generating the 3 postage. I'm responsible for sending the email 4 with the postage, but it still goes to the 5 doctor's office, and I have to go pick it up. I 6 don't understand why that can't come directly to 7 me. If I'm doing all the work, I'm doing all the 8 generation, why is it that I have to still jump 9 through the hoop? And I can guarantee you my 10 physician doesn't even know when it arrives. It 11 gets to the receptionist, they call me, I pick it 12 up.

13 So I am just asking for them to look at 14 that and see if that drug cannot come off that 15 investigational and streamline the process for us 16 to get that medication.

17 DR. FARLEY: Thanks. So people don't 18 say something in a vacuum, so we might've talk to 19 you on the phone a bunch of times because we 20 actually have about three full time equivalents 21 working on the clofazimine expanded access

22 program. We have heard you loud and clear and

347

1	we're working very hard to streamline it.	1	patients.
2	Part of it is that because it's not	2	Third, I know it's an old one. I think
3	marketed in the United States, it is only	3	it has some eucalyptus in it, which is a known
4	available through the single-patient IND program,	4	antibacterial. It was used in the Vicks VapoRub.
5	and those regulations, unfortunately, require us	5	Those of us that are old enough remember our
6	to deliver it to the physician, not to the	6	mothers putting this in a vaporizer, rubbing it on
7	patient, even though the patient paid us to	7	our chests. But it also helped to break things up
8	deliver it to the physician.	8	and brought relief and perhaps in a more modern
9	But we are working hard on streamlining	9	form in delivering and through either an inhaled
10	it, and it's a priority here at the FDA to get	10	or nebulized form, eucalyptus could be used.
11	that done. Be patient, and we appreciate your	11	I mean this has such strong
12	patience so far. Part of it is that through that	12	antibacterial properties. I just can't believe
13	that process, we actually have gotten to know a	13	that we're utilizing this in any fashion. Now, as
14	fair number of the patients.	14	a person who did microbiology so many years ago,
15	We find that really helpful because we	15	I'm probably useless for you. But I just can't
16	got to talk to you and we know kind of more of	16	think it's a thought to spark some kind of
17	what your life is like and we're more connected to	17	look-into. It's very easily accessible. They
18	what you're going through. But there might be a	18	have a lot of it in Australia I brought some
19	better way to do that. We hear you.	19	back and in California. You go to a spa in
20	Next is Marcy W-E-I-N-E? Weiner,	20	Arizona, they're going to have little bottles of
21	sorry.	21	it.
22	MS. WEINER: I have three things. The	22	For the ladies with bronchiectasis that
	_		

346

1 first would be early diagnosis perhaps through a 2 skin test such as they do for TB, and is that a 3 possibility, and is anybody working on that? It 4 seems to me it should be feasible. I just don't 5 know. 6 The second issue is something that Dr. 7 Gupta brought up, which is the inflammatory 8 cascade. I'm very well aware of that, and oftentimes, when I try to bring in some sputum, 9 10 I'm really getting what looks like to me to be 11 inflammatory. It's white and cloudy, but it's 12 just really inflammatory and not necessarily 13 bacterial. 14 As a patient, I say, okay, maybe I 15 should try antihistamines, this or that, what about low dose aspirin? But I don't hear anybody, 16 17 really, as far as the medical and the pharmaceuticals, trying to deal with this cascade 18 19 in the lungs, inflammatory in the lungs. I think 20 that's very critical especially with us with 21 bronchiectasis. I think it's perhaps the number

- 22 one thing that we need to do for bronchiectasis
- 349

348

	3	50			352
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	are told they cannot take showers but they have to take baths, put five or six drops, little drops, of that in and get the benefit of it. I mean I think for scientific purposes, it would be good to have something looked into. DR. FARLEY: Ms. Deborah Schwartz. MS. SCHWARTZ: Very quick question, I just wondered how many people here have cavitary disease, if anyone just had surgery and reoccurrence after surgery. DR. FARLEY: Did you want folks to raise their hand? DR. WALLACE: I can tell you it happens. Remember that surgery is a de-bulking procedure. It does not MS. SCHWARTZ: I had two surgeries [inaudible - off mic.] DR. WALLACE: Did you have them on both sides or on the same side? MS. SCHWARTZ: Upper right and middle left by Dr. Mitchell. For four years, I had	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 8 9 0 1 2 8 9 0 1 2 8 9 0 1 8 9 0 1 8 9 0 1 8 9 0 1 8 9 1 8 1 8	there's a right answer here, but that would be my approach. Closing Remarks and Adjourn DR. FARLEY: Okay, great. Thanks very much, everyone. Before I forget, I need to announce there is a shuttle bus Phil are you involved with the shuttle bus? You're not. Okay. But there is a shuttle bus that some of you came on. It's leaving from the circle out front at 5:15. We're around. If you have trouble finding the way you came back in, let us know, and we'll get you headed in the right direction. I want to thank everyone, particularly the patients who I know have traveled. Many of you have traveled a very long way. I was told at lunch by the patient-focused drug development group that is one of the best meetings we've had in terms of the quality of feedback that we've gotten from patients. This has been extremely helpful to us. I can tell you from early on in the HIV epidemic that the progress that got made, got made	
	negative sputums. I had one positive in February.		22	because patients and academics and developers of	
	3	51			353
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	within six months. I've never seen a relapse with the same strain after a year. So almost certainly, your islet is a different islet MS. SCHWARTZ: It is a different one.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	drugs and regulators were talking on a regular basis and knew each other and working together. And I'm seeing that happening in NTM, and I'm very excited about that, and you've been a big part of that process. I want to thank the panel in particular for taking time out of your schedule. This has been very valuable to the division as they begin to work on clinical trials. I know that there are some companies here who are thinking of working in this area. And we want to encourage you, and we also want to remind you that the division is available to meet with you at any point in your program, particularly early under the pre-IND program and provide you regulatory advice. That's a fairly easy thing to access. If you don't know how, just look up Sumathi or I, and we'll get you pointed to the right person. With that, I want to thank everybody for a great meeting, and we look forward to seeing many of you again soon and talking further as we	

1			
		354	
1	havin to make me more continue to make me		
	begin to make progress, continue to make progress in this area. Thanks very much and safe travels,		
$\frac{2}{3}$	everyone.		
4	(Applause.)		
5	(Whereupon, at 4:57 p.m., the meeting		
6	was adjourned.)		
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14 15			
15			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
		355	
1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I, Janet Evans-Watkins, the officer before whom		
	the foregoing proceedings were taken, do hereby		
	certify that the proceedings were taken by me in		
	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting		
6	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a		
6 7	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for,		
6 7 8	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to		
6 7 8 9	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were taken; and,		
6 7 8 9	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were taken; and, further, that I am not a relative or employee of		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were 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		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were 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		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were 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		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were 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		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were 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		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were 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.		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were 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.		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were 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.		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were 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.		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were 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. JANET EVANS-WATKINS Notary Public in and for the State of Maryland		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in these proceedings were 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.		

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 1

	rag		
\$	332:4	165 4:21	2000 183:2
\$20,000 27:11	100,000	17 70:15 102:17	2003 187:14
\$2500 147:12	25:10,11,13	167:20	2004 27:5 53:9
\$300 147:11	170:21 171:2 183:12	17th 18:19	170:20 187:14
\$6,000 117:19		18 40:2,16 58:12	2005 27:5 171:3
\$600 118:7	103 4:16	70:20 94:1	2006 106:8 127:18
\$70,000 27:12	10903 1:15	117:17 185:12 351:4	137:19 170:20
\$815,000 176:20	11 4:6 102:4		2007 170:19
\$613,000 170.20	107:17 140:21	18,000 180:5	186:22 187:6,9
0	115 89:17	186 5:3	189:15 194:9 200:10
0.73 240:1	12 27:4 72:20	19 160:9	
01 105:17	132:16 180:6 192:7 221:14	1950s 167:10	2008 113:9 128:4
04 107:13	246:6 303:4	1960s 167:11	2009 61:13 106:16 122:20 235:16
05 108:13	12:20 161:22	1962 209:4	2010 116:9 180:1
07 107:17	123 4:17	1990 187:2	
07 107.17	13 132:16 185:5	1995 111:19,22	2011 119:5,17 128:11 344:9
1	236:10 342:19	1997 170:19 187:2	2012 18:3 19:4
1 4:14,15 7:9 27:7	130 141:2	1999 81:20 120:4	2012 18:5 19:4 2013 119:7 138:15
30:6 32:3 37:2	14 42:19 50:13	1-month 305:9	
41:2 42:8,11 69:15 88:22	95:15 180:7		2015 1:9
100:18	247:21 309:6	2	2016 355:21
101:4,12,13	148 237:16 239:22	2 4:16,17,18 7:11	209 5:6
103:8 138:1	240:3	31:1,10 32:13	21 72:19 134:17
151:8 267:3 341:5	15 1:9 62:14 65:7	37:2 41:3,10 48:20 81:9	167:21
	68:4,5 72:22 85:9 95:15	88:12,22 100:19	21-year-old 47:5
1:10 161:21	100:19 149:12	103:8,9,11,14	22 4:11 120:14
1:13 162:3	256:21 260:6	131:5 132:10	124:6 126:18
10 27:7 71:6 73:15 83:18 85:9 87:22	150 13:19 120:18	151:8 299:22 304:13,19,21,22	223 5:9
95:21 105:21	153:1	305:2 321:12	233 5:10
111:5 116:11	15th 35:5	322:2 327:20	243 5:12
128:2 136:1	16 4:8 70:14,15,20	2.8 171:2	25 184:7,21
145:7,19,21	104:1 105:21	20 18:18,20 25:11	250,000 25:3
157:6 166:4,22 175:10 207:9	108:16 109:10 136:12 185:16	27:10 73:16	26,000 58:13
250:11 256:17		112:3 114:15	261 5:14
10:49 100:22	16,000 171:3	134:20 149:16 196:2	27 248:1
100 152:22 249:10	160 189:21		

i uticiti i ocui	Pag		.6 10 10 2010
28 184:8,18 2-week 302:16 305:8	40 19:5 72:7 75:15 134:19 149:14 184:10 400 120:16	6 4:4 73:1 104:10 126:17 159:22 160:12 173:8 220:21 221:14 252:2 277:11	170:22 177:16 73 248:1 74 40:3,14 75 40:3,16 72:21
3 3 27:9 81:21 82:3 88:13 130:21 131:5 171:7 221:14 230:9 231:12 300:1 303:16 306:9 309:8 322:4 323:15,18 327:20	40s 58:2 42 4:14 45 8:13 55:18 72:18,19 104:20 46 134:18 137:20 47 25:13 48 72:18	283:13 289:22 297:1,4 305:12 318:13 326:9 60 40:3 138:17 140:5 172:3 173:21 177:16 185:19 336:22 600 66:7	192:2 270:15 332:4 750 120:13 75-year-old 256:21 76 103:22 77 115:15
3:02 260:9 3:15 260:8 30 4:13 40:2 75:19 115:15 130:17 281:13 300 120:17 31 1:13 40:2 176:9 236:3	5 5 27:7 41:3,10 81:21 82:3 83:18 90:14 109:11 307:9 323:15,18 339:7 5.5 170:21 5:15 9:2,4 352:9 50 25:12 27:17	60s 52:8,12 55:8 238:22 61 40:3,14 65 104:20 174:3 176:10 183:12 67 55:9 69 4:15 6-minute 160:3,17 251:19,20	8 8 25:9 27:8 45:17 94:2 106:15 109:11 120:11 124:4 140:16 157:9 176:13 277:13 325:18 326:9 355:21 80 23:5 72:5 297:4
 33 111:17 183:12 340 5:15 35 119:3 192:8 352 5:16 37 43:17 47:10 38 111:19 39 42:19 47:2,7 	40:2 152:22 183:22 206:14 332:4 500 120:15 505(d 210:20 50s 177:16 50th 85:20	276:18 294:9 317:2,13 318:4,8,21 320:15 333:22 6-month 283:1 297:3 6-months 289:20	 800 181:8 80s 53:22 54:22 82 247:20 84,000 185:16 85 134:17 86,000 176:16
3-drug 105:8 4 4 4 82:5 130:21 170:14 307:8 323:15,18 325:18 327:20 4,500 19:7 4:57 354:5	51 40:3 53 75:14 149:12 237:5,8 55 290:6 56 149:13 57 302:13 5-year 184:5,6 <u>6</u>	7 7 45:17 81:2 83:5 104:11 175:2 185:12 309:7 7:00 64:19 70 23:5 25:13 34:7 41:18 192:8 336:22 70s 53:22 54:22	9 9 39:8 72:21 94:2 140:17 185:4 236:4 277:13 9:01 1:10 6:1 90 88:1,5 98:15 179:17 261:18 297:4 91 39:8

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 3

	Газ	,e e	
911 56:3	abnormalities	accept 77:3 339:7	acknowledgement
92 138:13	205:19	acceptable 215:8	234:6
95 161:8 174:2	abrupt 78:21	accepted 112:20	acquired 23:7 60:19 198:8
96 161:8	abruptly 74:14	access 97:7 208:21	207:14 327:21
99 104:3 108:19	abscessus 23:6	279:2 346:21	
272:20	27:12 28:10	353:17	across 97:9 116:18
272.20	104:4,8,9	accessibility	123:21 231:18
A	105:11,22 106:9	117:13 278:4	300:3,18 307:17 311:17 312:20
a.m 1:10 6:1	108:22 109:15	accessible 349:17	
100:22	116:2,15		Act 210:21
	128:4,22	accommodate	action 159:3
AARP 118:1	135:16,19 157:7	332:21	355:9,13
abbreviated 12:2	173:1 180:9	accomplish	active 34:8
ability 20:13 30:11	181:12,14 182:1	268:15	53:21,22 56:8
46:4 58:9 125:1	190:10 254:11	accomplishment	57:1 107:10
127:4 169:7	257:2 258:4,6 266:4,17	77:13	111:22 121:20
179:5 300:14	271:10,22		129:16 141:3
317:8	272:13 274:19	according 200:14 210:20 211:2	210:13,16
able 9:19 16:15,19	275:20 277:12	210.20 211.2 217:22 218:12	211:18 212:22
18:21 20:19,22	278:18,20 279:9		213:8
36:21 45:9 46:19	283:17 284:6,11	account 176:21	214:9,10,12
47:1 56:17 59:8	290:5,6 313:2	330:11	217:18 294:14
65:9 66:13	326:3,10,18,20	accounting 23:6	295:8 316:21
67:12,19	327:3	accounts 23:4	321:16 330:12
68:2,3,17 69:10	abscessus-		activities 30:12
75:5,6 76:4	abscessus 258:5	accrual 277:17	45:10 48:20
90:15 91:8 93:13		278:15 284:1	70:17 114:3
97:15 119:22	absolutely 17:18	accrue 279:11	117:4 125:1
125:2,14 127:1,2	156:2 206:10	accurate 79:2	129:21 131:10
142:6 160:12	320:6	224:9	316:15
171:8 181:16	absorption 130:15	accurately 279:5	activity 103:3
184:22	abstract 249:9	•	130:5 210:13
213:10,12,21	academia 16:4	ache 63:17 67:4	319:6 323:16,18
224:21 266:1	36:13 289:14	aches 96:6	actual 188:7 261:3
267:16 270:10		achieve 287:2	334:6
271:8 280:13	academic 231:22	achieving 27:3	
289:22 301:18 306:17 307:13	academics 268:14	0	actually 19:13 39:12 62:20
311:19 312:19	352:22	acid 84:18 95:2	74:18 82:1
332:21 337:18	Acapella 113:14	112:14 114:6	122:19 123:17
338:20	accelerated	acknowledge	124:8 133:15
	219:12,17	172:7 233:21	134:9 135:7
abnormal 192:3	217.12,17	259:19	138:22 141:12

Page 4

	rag		
162:20 168:9	214:20 298:20	administered	Affairs 35:20 36:1
174:4 175:16	adding 141:15	112:5 153:16,18	affect 15:3 30:11
179:10 189:5	280:4	239:22 253:19	58:9 236:8,12
194:17 203:21		318:10 333:20	298:15
208:13 232:22	addition 74:22	ADMINISTRATI	
233:12 236:18	121:11 125:12	ON 1:3	affected 29:9 46:3
240:13 241:4	150:15,20		59:8 63:3 84:4
242:4,7,15	152:6,7 193:3	administrator	93:21 114:4
243:14 245:7	216:15 249:11	43:11	affecting 55:10,13
246:14 260:19	additional 21:1	admit 21:10	affects 25:3 46:22
272:8 273:18	35:17 177:3	admitted 112:21	186:2 234:9
274:3 275:3,6	226:5 228:11		
276:17 277:1,2,5	242:20 243:3	admittedly 301:1	AFLOW 82:1
279:1 281:4	267:8	adopting 207:3	afraid 90:9 277:15
282:13 285:6 286:13 293:1,11	Additionally	ADS 343:12,13	afternoon 7:17
	112:20 114:9	adults 236:2	12:10 13:12
296:3,9,19 304:22 308:11	229:16	237:5,9	15:20 26:8
	add-on 214:18	<i>,</i>	29:2,21 31:17
309:14 310:11 311:10 312:17	216:14	advance 116:4	83:9 150:4 162:6
		advantage 20:6	223:19 248:15
315:13,18 322:8	address 36:22	212:15 213:6	261:13 262:6
323:10,17,20	167:1 284:19	215:16 216:16	341:7
332:7 333:9 341:1 346:20	313:17 315:16	226:13	afterwards 68:5
347:13	337:13	advantages 225:2	145:5
	addressed	296:3	
acuity 108:8	122:9,13 263:21		against 110:19
acupuncture	addressing 123:9	advent 169:6	198:16 210:14
121:7,8	153:21	adverse 27:17	295:3 322:15
123:8,17,20		209:17 252:12	329:7
148:2	adequate 189:21	257:10	agar 307:19,22
acupuncturist	210:21 211:3,9 222:2,21	adversely 186:2	309:10
123:9		advertised 157:17	age 25:11,12,14
	adequately 200:5		40:1,14 111:19
adapted 111:2	225:20	advice 124:4 224:1	137:20 167:20
add 45:11 97:21	Adjemian 167:2	231:3 353:16	170:19
98:10 145:15	178:14 200:7	advising 51:22	171:15,22 172:4
241:8 273:17	Adjourn 5:16	advocacy 259:20	173:21
290:11	352:2	268:13	174:3,6,12
291:20,22	adjourned 354:6		176:10 180:5
296:21 329:16	0	advocates 12:14	181:9 185:19
330:8 331:7	adjusted 170:19	Aerobika 88:18	206:6 238:22
334:14	administer 114:11	144:2	270:16
added 105:10,17	154:4	AFB 192:8	agencies 36:14
128:12 138:6			

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 5

	Iug	,	
agency 341:14,20	302:14	already 9:17	270:19 351:8
agenda 4:2 6:21	airways 13:22	17:7,10 33:13	among 25:21
145:16 162:6	23:20 66:2 88:19	66:2 117:11	amongst 277:3
343:12	akin 327:11	151:18 234:5	316:2
agent 193:11	alarm 90:14	240:14 244:19 245:17 246:1	amount 59:22
aggregated 167:22		247:3,15 248:8	121:1 150:22
278:5,10	albumin 129:13	251:11 257:5	168:18 179:3
aggressive 111:1	albuterol 112:11	261:17 270:5	203:14,16 227:7
300:3	Alexandra 3:4	302:5	239:10 282:18
	5:10 162:22	alter 102:14	302:9
aging 62:16	163:18 233:6	altered 204:17	analysis 178:14
ago 41:2,3,4,10	252:18 253:20		191:11 238:10
43:19 48:11 51:1 52:15 60:6 62:14	293:19	alternative 148:17 149:15	265:11
65:7 66:22 73:13	algorithm 242:6		269:15,20
76:15 83:4 97:12	all-cause 194:20	altogether 270:12	283:19 284:5,18
108:9,20 135:15	allergies 122:14	am 6:10 42:22	analyze 207:7
157:13 166:4	allergists 53:3	43:9,10 45:6	208:7 277:9,10
193:13 196:2	0	55:3 56:16 75:20	306:17
260:22 349:14	allocate 54:16	86:19 94:17 111:15 113:1	analyzed 175:3
agony 187:11	allow 17:2 19:14	117:12 146:21	226:18
agreeing 136:7	215:12 219:7	147:2,5 157:14	anaphylactic
	277:15 281:17	186:20 341:9,10	106:6
agreement 137:2 322:14	allowed 125:4	345:8 346:13	and/or 23:16
	174:14 178:10	355:7,10	Andrea 92:6
ahead 6:22 52:8	282:5 310:15	amazing 144:5	93:11,12,17,21
96:17 101:3 139:20 152:18	allowing 17:7	amazingly 296:1	Andrejak 184:9
321:14	115:13 196:20	0.	° I
aids 69:1 106:21	allows 18:6,11	America 100:8	anecdotes 319:14
	97:6 130:9	amikacin	angles 84:17
aim 224:12 234:19	alluded 246:1,8	106:15,17	animal 210:15
ain't 188:16,17	247:3,21 271:10	107:13,19 109:11 113:1,2	325:8
air 49:5 92:10	329:1 344:7	117:16	animals 210:8
94:21 95:3 99:13	alone 43:19 64:10	120:12,21 124:4	Anne 3:2 5:12
airplane 140:3	195:18 214:21	126:22	165:3 234:4
airport 13:1	343:13	128:5,6,11,14	243:17
-	aloud 237:4	131:3 138:17	266:13,18
airway 47:13	alpha 138:1 240:1	142:5 144:19	301:11 321:1
50:14 104:15 204:18,19 298:5	-	145:3 186:21	anniversary 85:20
204.18,19 298.5 299:21 300:4,9	alpha-1 24:6 53:13	198:1,5,18 244:1 247:2 249:8,11	announce 352:5
277.21 JUU.T,J	alphas 241:12	253:17 256:3	unifounce 552.5
		2JJ.1/2JU.J	

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 6

	1 48	3	
annual 176:2,13	317:20	anywhere 27:9	32:9 186:16
answer 33:13 57:7	antibodies 259:2,3	apart 95:21	263:7 347:11
72:3 103:5 148:9 200:11 204:2,7	antigens 167:12	apartments 66:7	appreciates 192:16
224:21 249:22	antihistamines	apnea 143:22	
264:14 270:10	348:15	apologies 187:20	appreciative 97:19
286:4,10 296:12 301:15 322:3 351:20 352:1	Anti-Infective 10:14,16 12:7 164:9,14 260:15	apologize 41:13 187:12	approach 61:8 117:2 194:4,10
		apparent 46:2	195:13 249:1
answered 133:18	antimicrobial	166:18	267:6 268:21
135:2	10:7 210:13	appeal 247:7	299:10,17 300:4
answering 34:6	Anti-Microbial		334:18 352:2
40:10,18 148:20	12:5	appealing 108:15	approached 284:9
answers 44:4 57:7	antitrypsin 24:6	appear 202:15	322:12 324:12
268:18 269:11	138:2	311:15	approaches 7:12
anti 10:10 12:7	anxiety 78:18	appearance 28:3	31:2 111:8
165:6	U U	218:8	116:10
	anxious 233:5	appeared 106:19	
antibacterial	250:14	275:13	approaching
134:17,18	anybody 35:15		155:11 159:18
349:4,12	59:15 81:17 94:8	appears 155:9	appropriate
antibacterials	155:13 336:5	185:18 186:3	195:12 229:10
133:22	348:3,16	appetite 71:20	255:17 261:21
134:10,11	anymore 64:22	72:21 91:2,8,15	262:1,14
antibiotic 26:18	100:7	92:15 93:16,18	approval 61:3
79:9 120:15	anyone 350:9	136:10,13 241:4	109:5 210:18
125:22 150:9	•	applaud 312:17	219:12,17
199:7 244:7,11	anything 17:8	applause 69:13,14	222:4,9
250:19 251:17	41:13 43:16	98:6 100:21	233:12,15 235:3
252:8,16 257:9	54:13 64:11 91:4	111:12 115:10	250:13 288:15
300:15 301:7,8	95:3 99:11 110:2	118:21 127:13	343:2
304:14	124:14 142:13	132:3 186:6	approvals 61:14
antibiotics	151:2 270:21	202:7 222:12	109:18
26:11,13 27:6,14	284:3 302:17 309:9	243:9 260:1	approve 17:2
50:19 51:9 63:6	316:11,17,19	354:4	117:21
79:22 94:2	319:2,4 320:3	applications 15:12	
116:11 117:15	323:12,13		approved
123:1,6,11 124:6	ŕ	applies 206:19	26:11,16 29:12
126:22 129:1,20	anyway 84:12	apply 134:6	218:16 219:9
130:19,21 131:4	100:10 154:13	214:16 219:21	281:18 289:13
138:3,10,20	323:21 331:18	220:19	305:1 331:2
156:1,12 282:2	345:8 351:6	appreciate 12:20	344:15,16
300:12 304:6		appreciate 12.20	

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 7

	1 ag	,	
approximately	arrived 13:1	assigned 173:17	Attendees 2:1 3:1
23:5 25:9,11	arrives 346:10	associate 10:22	attention 42:18
27:8,11	Arthur 2:4	205:9,10	50:22 185:18
April 345:16	115:11,17,20	associated 27:13	208:11 300:19
arbitrary 306:10	articles 43:13	29:15 137:8	333:9
arduous 332:18		168:19 177:1,12	attest 63:13 95:8
333:5	articulating 292:3	180:3 186:4	attitude 20:12
area 8:5 38:5,6	ascertain 293:1	193:8 194:20,21	attorney 355:11
39:9,13 43:4	asleep 75:21 121:1	195:6 197:3 203:6 205:12	·
44:3 53:5 179:3	aspect 22:5 46:22		attractive 169:16 310:8
189:13,15 195:9	102:19 195:2	Association	
196:8 197:9	196:9 198:13	178:21	attributed 177:6
233:2 263:8	201:15	assumed 176:6	203:21
276:4 282:14	aspects 20:7	206:22 207:1	audience 12:15
303:11 304:8	36:20,22 101:6	assuming 81:3	32:20 38:7 39:19
317:1 331:19 353:11 354:2	198:21 329:7	297:13	40:5,12,20
	Aspergillus 94:5	assumption	41:5,17 72:4 89:7 134:4,7
areas 23:11 24:4 167:6 170:7	255:21 290:13	330:10	202:11 246:12
178:19 180:15	aspirin 348:16	assumptions	247:19
183:8,10 190:2	assess 167:14	175:18 176:5,16	Augmentin
196:5 287:6	185:15 212:17	276:6,7,9	107:18
288:14 328:3	227:7 246:9	assurance 46:5	august
arena 233:4	316:21	assure 210:3	47:17,19,20
aren't 285:2	assessed 212:19	asthma	56:14 259:12
309:18 324:14	272:12	121:11,12,15	Australia 308:5
	assesses 219:15	122:14 124:19	313:7 349:18
argue 204:13	assessing 225:20	asthmatic 99:7	authorities 162:20
argument 204:10 266:6 289:18	255:10 281:16		
	291:6	astounding 200:12	authority 162:18 209:4
Arikace 165:12	assessment 10:19	asymptomatic	
270:5 271:22	163:21 212:16	217:17	authorization
284:7	221:1 223:21	ate 121:5	210:18
Arizona 349:20	228:22 232:2	Atlas.ti 236:22	available 4:10
arm 329:2,13	291:19 303:20	atmospheric	9:15 17:7,10
armed 166:16	317:3	177:13 178:21	18:21 51:3 109:19 116:5
arms 116:19 121:1	assessments 29:3	179:4 180:18	118:14 129:1
299:8,15	224:3 228:21	ATS 236:4	161:10 212:14
arrange 334:9	229:4 231:6	attached 234:22	213:5 232:2
_	232:8 245:7		313:19 339:22
array 99:10		attempt 112:6	344:12 347:4

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 8

	1 48	,	
353:13		58:21 78:12	battled 58:1
Avelox 105:19	$\frac{B}{P(120,20,122,7)}$	87:14 88:4 89:4	battling 75:14
Avenue 1:15	B6 120:20 123:7 background 7:5	barbecue 49:7 barbecues 47:21	beat 45:21 77:17 110:9,13 111:4
average 30:17 85:3 104:10	14:9 43:11 162:8	barely 92:20 117:5	beautifully 241:5
170:19 171:2	203:11 214:20,21	125:7	became 107:10
175:10	215:1,11 280:10	barking 122:10	121:22 166:17
averages 270:15	329:14,20 330:1	barn 130:8	275:1
AVI 81:20	331:5	barrier 282:19	Becky 166:20
avium 23:4 28:6	backing 343:8	bars 171:18	169:13 200:7
104:2,7 111:18	backs 278:7	based 45:5,6 46:13	Becky's 175:13
180:8 181:20 257:22 340:7	backwards 107:2	109:21 173:14	become 78:17
avoid 46:18	bacteria 66:4	174:7,9 175:19	109:19 117:10 196:20
112:12 144:7	112:7 255:11 343:22	176:7,14 180:15	
awake 75:21 121:4	bacterial 12:8	182:17 191:10 193:9 203:10	becomes 49:22 126:12 269:17
aware 100:1 109:2	26:12 104:11	209:6 219:18	280:11 291:10
203:18 348:8	314:16 324:21	237:1 257:21	298:12 302:7
awareness 25:21	330:17 348:13	271:1 287:15 289:18 309:3	303:13
342:8	Bactrim 108:12	314:14	becoming 199:19 200:2
away 43:5 82:2	bad 6:5 30:18 49:5	baseline 304:13,22	bed 56:15 97:14
87:7 122:18,21 125:14 130:5	76:2 78:15 81:17 96:1 132:21	305:8	125:15
123.14 130.3	143:7,10 164:16	basic 8:6 167:22	bedaquiline 249:4
208:1 269:2	241:22	293:2 311:3,16	befriended 43:6
302:6 323:8	badges 188:7	314:9 340:8	beg 117:8 118:9
324:2 338:19	badly 86:16 91:5	basically 121:22 169:7 177:17	begin 231:8
awe 156:2,17	balance 107:5	183:9,21 201:5	242:22 260:7
awesome 144:20	112:17 116:17	246:6 253:3	353:8 354:1
awful 19:13 83:22	balanced 299:15	333:4	beginning 77:11
axis 181:10	ball 255:3	basis 21:21 55:5 61:15 88:7	104:3 107:7
azithromycin	banked 337:16	219:9,13 222:9	126:15 268:1
120:15 128:5,11 130:13 138:5	banking 338:8	271:13 351:18	begins 52:7
144:14	bar 182:21	353:2	begun 233:4
aztreonam 107:12	Barb 53:7	baths 350:2	behalf 6:12 40:10,18 42:22
108:3	Barbara 2:16	battle 78:22 79:3	behaved 274:20
	51:13 57:15	94:6 147:4,11	Denaveu 2/4.20

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 9

	rag	, , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
behavior 141:16	244:20 245:19	135:17,20	bleeding 80:12
behavioral 141:15	252:6 264:9 288:21 303:6	biking 54:3	blessed 75:20
behind 87:2	313:11 321:7	billing 170:3	blinded 48:18
306:11	352:16	173:17 174:4,8	block 45:19,21
belabor 198:2	bet 285:18 297:21	billion 177:5	160:22
belch 94:20	309:9	biologic 218:3	blood 24:13 71:17
believe 33:13 34:7	Bethesda 53:7	biologically	72:8,19 81:12
75:18 84:8	Betsy 2:13 83:16	330:12	86:22 87:10 123:11 129:14
100:13 120:21	84:20 85:1,3,5	biologics 156:14	161:4 164:21
123:15,20 189:6	103:21 111:11	157:2 343:21	165:19 199:2
264:22 275:4	131:7	biomarker 217:20	218:6,17
281:15,18	better 20:15 22:5	218:1,7,8,9,22	334:10,22
286:13 305:18	50:10,12 60:16	219:1,4,14 221:7	,
343:16 349:12	105:6 123:19	274:8	blue 174:22
beneficiary	126:9 129:6		248:11
169:20 170:13	130:14	biomarkers	blurred 116:20
benefit 17:8,20,22	136:3,9,10,11	217:22 221:4,9	board 62:18
20:9,11	139:13 142:7	biopharmaceutica	123:22
191:10,21	145:4 146:12,17	l 343:9,19	body 23:21 80:5
209:16 212:17	150:11 188:12	biopsy 172:17	95:4 116:18
218:14 226:20	205:18	Biostatistics 288:8	199:8 210:12
228:11,18	212:9,12,13,14		239:15,20
230:10	223:1 244:8,9	birth 199:10	240:12,19
232:8,12,14	245:4 247:5	bit 14:9 16:16 34:1	241:2,10 292:18
253:19 263:17	250:21 257:16	38:12 41:20	294:15
275:5 280:3	267:4 269:19	52:11 56:12 62:8	Bogenrief 2:2
281:19 283:4	272:10 276:22	71:3 86:7 124:21	119:2 125:20
314:9,18,19,20	285:9 287:21	129:18 146:17	
315:14 350:3	292:7,8 293:3,6,11 294:8	149:2 162:19	boil 66:15,16
benefit/risk 17:18	295:12,21 298:7	168:11 170:21 172:8 179:8	bold 201:17
benefited 68:8	300:10 301:14	182:10 187:8	Bona 2:3 11:2
118:3	303:21 304:3	189:17,18	bone 156:8
benefits 14:17,21	307:4 312:13	195:13 196:21	bones 156:9
17:1 117:22	317:6 319:18 340:17 347:19	208:4 223:16	book 65:6
245:9 343:1		240:20 282:15 283:14 285:15	
besides 148:11	beyond 120:14	283:14 283:15 292:2 297:19	Boom 145:7
318:21	biased 211:7	306:14 310:8	born 198:3
best 36:18 49:5	Biaxin 112:10	330:22 334:6	borne 194:10
118:5 190:14 204:2 232:12	bigger 313:20	black 95:18	boss 204:13
	biggest 63:2		

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 10

	1 48		
bother 49:10	149:4,12	175:11 177:19	Bucks 111:15
bothered 128:1	Breslawsky	178:7 184:16	bug 156:16 191:15
240:7 242:1	142:2,3	192:4 193:8,14	195:6 196:15,19
	brief 22:20 166:2	194:12	199:6 284:13
bothersome 182:12		204:3,5,6,17	317:21 326:1
	briefly 26:9	205:9,13 206:2	bugged 38:9
bottle 338:5	200:16 224:10	220:19 234:11	88
bottled 46:15	250:16 262:4	235:7 236:2,21	bugs 108:15
bottles 338:1	286:5 288:16	240:17 241:1,11 242:9,19	245:18
349:20	294:13	242.9,19 244:2,13,16	build 32:22
bottom 42:17	brightens 130:9	254:13,22 255:7	113:10 278:13
74:12 173:2	bring 81:9 98:1	259:20 262:18	318:15
175:4 181:10	99:9 112:12	285:4 292:8	building 1:13
201:16 264:7	114:10 142:14	294:18,21 295:5	66:7,9 278:8
	144:22 145:11	296:10 299:20	310:18
bought 106:4	197:1 277:16	301:13 319:16	built 175:16
bout 112:13	299:2 302:20	320:1 324:13,14	bunch 93:5 187:19
box 334:3	321:3 348:9	342:19	287:5 339:3
brain 86:22	bringing 82:11	348:21,22	346:19
	114:4 144:4	349:22	
brand 81:22	259:21	bronchiectatic	Buonviri 157:5
braving 6:5	brings 82:3 130:5	247:18 297:2,7	158:13
bread 158:3	299:16	bronchitis 14:8	burden 153:12
break 7:15,16	British 339:1	79:8 122:15	155:9 175:14
8:14,15 37:7,18	broaden 32:18	bronchoscopy	186:1 324:21
39:3 96:14		172:17	burning 202:9
100:17 101:17	broader 16:9		burnout 50:15
179:15 249:21	18:13 178:6	bronze 345:6	bus 8:21,22 9:4
259:11 260:7	Broadway 67:22	broth	84:9 352:5,6,7
304:2 349:7	broke 87:17	307:11,20,22	business 93:8
breakpoints	broken 86:22 87:9	308:21 309:5,13	115:15
109:12	89:5,9	338:1	
breath 14:3 24:13	bromide 112:11	broth-alone 307:4	button 42:12
55:12 57:2 71:19		broth-only 306:19	
72:9,19 90:7	bronchiectasis	brought 9:1 70:22	<u> </u>
91:22 92:6,13	23:18 28:5 29:11	74:18 143:15	cab 45:19,20
115:21 116:21	41:12 48:16	255:9 261:17	Calcium 130:18
121:14 122:19	53:13 65:20,22	313:21 348:7	calculate 279:4
160:14 298:11	95:20 104:1,22 111:19 143:21	349:8,18	calculated 61:9
breathing 71:19	145:20	brown 171:19	
81:12 91:22	174:17,22	bubble 48:3	California 155:4
92:3,9 148:15	· · · · · · · · ·	DUDDIE 40.3	349:19

Page 11

r	1 46		
caller 98:22	333:19 335:18	Caucasian 238:19	census 171:2
callers 94:9	342:5	cause 14:1 22:22	center 1:14 6:11
calm 294:22	cared 293:14	24:18 114:6	11:6 36:1 163:16
camp 100:6	career 46:5,7	179:7 204:5,20	165:9 183:15
-	51:20 64:15	205:1 234:8	186:12 309:14
campfire 100:5	careful 54:4,16	caused 62:10	centers 153:22
campfires 100:8	191:10	causes 82:7 94:22	155:7 170:10
camping 100:8	caregiver 40:10	191:2 205:9	265:20 278:5,10 300:3 332:19
Campus 1:12	caregivers 32:2,19	causing 254:22	334:5,10 335:22
Canada 97:5,9	36:8 40:8,17	298:13	342:6
172:14	71:11 133:19	cavitary 28:8	central 313:8
cancel 63:18	Caribbean 85:19	184:12,14 193:9	
cancer 127:22	caring 54:3 208:18	194:17,19	cephalexin 135:22
	U	195:4,7 197:5	certain 46:15
cancerous 79:21	Carolina 181:7	248:14,16 254:14 256:12	60:21 107:1 109:15
candidate 99:18	carry 84:2	258:8	178:11,22
capacity 113:22	cart 49:20	286:18,19,20	212:22 216:9
217:14 315:10	cascade 344:1	316:4 326:16	222:11 287:13
320:13	348:8,18	329:3 330:15	300:9 304:15
capture 21:14,17	case 58:11,17	350:8 351:5	306:8 321:20
22:5 275:10	73:21 105:3	cavities 24:19	326:4
car 74:8 84:9	113:11 115:21	cavity 79:18	certainly 55:11
cardiac 55:6	168:21 170:5	Cayston 108:3,5	93:8 99:17 195:22 202:5
cardiology 136:5	171:1 172:15,16,18	232:21 233:15	220:2 262:7
cardiovascular	173:3,9,14	235:4	337:4 351:15
218:19	190:20 197:21	CDC 168:12 171:1	CERTIFICATE
care 18:15 43:11	226:15 269:9	178:2	355:1
56:8 66:19 75:22	cases 23:5,12,13	CDER	certify 355:4
90:16 127:7	176:6,10 230:1	10:8,11,14,20	cetera 45:8 67:18
129:19 130:3	310:13	11:1	74:4 99:13
150:21 152:8 162:14 175:16	cash 118:2	cefoxitin 106:4	287:13 288:13
198:10 200:5	CAT 79:15 197:11	116:13 128:5,7,16	326:4,5
243:13 247:5	catch 317:9	, ,	CF 107:11 110:10
256:4 265:15	categories 24:1	celebrating 118:19	179:14,16,17
273:2 278:5	212:4		181:4,5 240:15
280:14 286:21	categorize 212:4	cell 156:15	242:11 244:14 264:22 266:7
300:17 302:8 315:20	category 23:20	cells 157:18 158:4	271:5 274:18
329:17,18,19	67:9	cellular 156:14	279:6 287:9
527.17,10,17	01.2		

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 12

	Pag	e 12	
289:12,13 292:7 296:7,10 304:18	changed 30:16 52:14 55:8 78:2	chief 165:17 243:12	cipro 105:18 116:13
318:17	97:10 145:9	Chien 2:4,5	circle 74:21 352:8
319:1,10,12,15 342:11	172:19 196:3 256:22 345:12	115:12,14	circles 180:14
CFQ-R 233:13	changes 45:7 59:4	child 77:5	circumstance
235:1 241:7	70:10 85:14	children 115:16	295:6
242:11 294:2	86:12 124:1	117:6 118:11	circumstances
CFU 311:13	141:15 157:11	156:6	212:2
chaired 12:10	181:5 219:4,5	Children's	citizen 118:9
	294:4 320:14	260:17,21	city 43:4,14 45:19
chairing 201:13	characteristic	chills 239:20 242:3	54:18 66:8 68:11
Chalasani 11:11	218:1	chime 152:7	Claire 184:8
89:17 141:2	characteristics	chloride 83:5	clapped 132:5
challenge 59:15 281:9,20	287:13 297:19	choice 214:4,5	••
281.9,20 282:4,11 303:9	charge 46:5	261:22	clarify 326:11
330:1	Charles 2:7	choking 141:7	clarifying 325:11
challenges 5:11	charts 202:15	choose 71:16	clarithromycin
15:21 16:2 27:22	cheap 297:10	chords 114:5	105:9 112:9
29:19 163:5	check 34:14 49:21		clarity 327:5
214:3 235:18	77:9 87:15 89:14	chosen 306:10	class 55:6
243:15 291:2 302:10 332:22	134:6 140:22	chronic 14:2 24:2 26:2 71:17 72:18	classes
	146:5 149:1	81:11 92:13	54:17,19,20,21
challenging 151:20 215:18	300:10 308:14,15	101:22 105:16	clean 130:1 140:1
223:6 262:10	checked 235:11	112:16 234:10	145:5 300:12,13
269:16 303:13		255:1	cleaned 129:17
326:8 330:22	chemistry 210:2	Chuck 163:11,13	cleaning 54:11
332:10 335:16	chemo 77:15,16	253:12 268:21	clear 24:8 55:20
chance 29:20	chest 24:14 28:4	269:11 271:5,10 272:14 281:4	81:21 84:9 87:22
163:10 164:1 289:7	50:14 71:22	299:10,17	88:14,19 119:9
	79:11 113:8 129:3 192:3	302:15 305:7	126:12 164:4 199:1 226:11
change 21:16 47:7 50:6 64:15 79:8	235:6 239:6	322:19	234:7 235:14
173:3 174:16	247:17	Chuck's 268:8,18	242:16 252:18
181:8,17 206:1,3	chests 349:7	church 49:8	257:13 346:22
211:6 221:2	chew 88:12	Cigarette 100:5	clearance 47:14
227:6 229:17,20	chewing 89:2	ciliary 24:8	50:15 104:15
243:6 245:13,14 252:14 256:22	_	110:9,13	204:18 299:22
294:3 300:14	chicken 204:9 254:21	cinematic 188:6	300:4,9 302:14
_>	2J7.21	cinematic 100.0	

Page 13

	Pag	e 13	
clearer 172:12	230:8,10,12	137:8	cold 44:15 67:2
clearing 88:20	231:5,6 232:13	closing 5:16 74:11	161:4 166:5
113:20 205:3	233:1 234:18	159:18 352:2	239:11 240:7
clearly 108:9	243:16	cloudy 348:11	242:2
245:3 249:10,16	246:11,13,17	·	coli 338:18
253:5 262:17	247:4,9,11,13	clue 65:21 127:20	collaborate
274:8 283:1	248:7 250:9,13	clues 277:21	335:19
284:2,21 300:18	252:11	cluster 178:14	
342:16	253:1,9,12	331:12	collaborating 36:3
	254:5,11 255:22 256:19 257:20		collaboration
clicker 38:1 71:12		clusters 178:17	170:9
clickers 33:14,15	258:1,8 259:8 273:19	180:13	colleague 187:3
34:2 71:9 133:19	275:6,9,14 276:5	co 311:6	0
clients 65:10	277:19 278:2,5	Coast 168:6	colleagues 6:13
climates 183:9	285:8,13,18	169:3,19	7:3 10:5 11:8
	304:8	170:11,13 178:3	30:2 34:14 187:15 188:20
climatic 180:20	314:1,8,17,18	coastal 23:13	195:3 247:16
clinic 243:1	317:18		250:6 299:19
289:17 310:14	318:4,13,20	co-authors 187:5	322:5 343:18
334:21 340:1	319:2,22 331:21	cocktail 56:20	
clinical 5:4,8,11	335:15 339:20	80:2 105:8 138:3	collect 18:4,12
7:20 10:19 13:13	342:17 353:9	code 173:18	19:14 21:1 234:1
15:10,18,22 17:4	clinically 215:8	211:2,8 218:13	237:19 267:7
22:4 29:4	217:7,9 218:12	ŕ	291:17 331:12
31:13,19,21	222:1,5 224:18	coded 236:22	351:21
112:21 115:4	222.1,3 224.18 269:4	238:5	collected 167:5
117:10 138:16		codes 174:8	175:20 239:1
144:20 149:21	clinician 165:17	co-develop 222:10	309:20
150:5,8,13,14	220:7,11 289:5	-	collecting 180:1
154:1 155:2,5	clinicians 190:7	co-development	collection
163:2,4,21	264:19 341:19	216:22	
165:1,12,17	clinics 271:7	coding 176:7	310:10,15 311:3 333:16 334:7
208:12 209:20		coffee 8:6	
210:1,10 211:4	clock 90:14		collections 150:17
217:8 218:14	clofazimine	cognitive 86:18 237:2 238:6	collectively 132:6
219:3,5,15	128:12 130:16	237.2 238.0 242:14	collects 179:16
221:17	138:7 208:21		
222:16,17	344:7,8,10	cognizant 46:17	colonies 307:9
223:21	346:21	co-infected 255:19	309:11
224:3,13,20	close 96:14 109:3	co-infecting 258:9	colonize 296:18
225:13	192:17 200:16	_	colony 311:8
226:14,18	201:20 271:7	co-investigator	Colorado 170:12
227:7,15,22	closely 15:14	186:20	Colorado 170:12
228:11,18	10501y 13.17		

Page 14

	1 48		
colors 177:18	35:15 37:4	335:21 345:5	compassionate
183:8	83:3,15 87:14	commonly	61:15
combat 106:9	98:8 99:6	27:19,20 174:18	competing 329:5,6
109:13	100:10,13 143:17 146:19	191:1	competitive 111:3
combination	152:19 153:19	communicated	complain 44:15
26:21 214:19	155:16 158:15	345:16	-
215:4,5 216:3	161:2,3 206:9	communication	complete 59:7
217:1 222:10	270:1 288:22	126:9	118:1 334:12
228:16	308:18 335:12		337:5
combinations	340:19,22 344:7	communities 15:11 18:10	completed 119:5
26:18	commented 89:22		236:20 237:14
combine 263:10	90:3	community	271:21
		18:8,13	completely
combined 319:6	comments 4:14,16 19:7 20:18	commute 6:5	33:17,19 121:19
combining 258:12	35:10,12 42:8	comorbidities	complex 23:4
comer 290:20	51:15 69:17	166:13 203:6	180:8 181:20
comes 9:22 35:9	101:10 103:9,13	333:6	244:18 252:8,16
37:1 49:19 59:18	139:7 141:20	companies	258:6 282:9
68:16 74:14	148:22 153:22	15:10,15,17	296:20
75:16,17 77:4	158:8 268:8	166:11 353:10	complexity 153:8
78:7 91:17 96:1	287:4 306:2		
151:3,7 159:4	321:10 331:21	company 61:14 117:19 146:22	complicate 216:4 297:7
180:19 185:18	341:4,6	244:5 289:3	
192:18 204:10	commercial		complicated
214:10 278:7	52:4,6,10	comparator	121:13 125:22
279:16 299:20		212:10,11,22	262:9 290:15
301:12 339:10	commercially 344:12	213:8	299:3 302:17,19
comfortable		214:9,11,12	338:20
8:7,11 33:7	commission	compare 44:18	complicates 216:2
102:6 137:11	355:21	79:15 171:8	256:5 298:3
238:7 307:15	Commissioner	174:15 178:17	complicating
314:7	57:10	215:3,13 310:15	298:14
coming 29:22	commit 46:8	328:20 329:18	complication
51:19 52:3 73:9	commitment	337:18 338:11	217:14 298:2
88:11 89:15	116:6	compared 181:10	
107:2 124:21		211:19,22	complied 200:9
158:16 192:20	committed 18:18	213:11 214:20	complimentary
203:15,17	286:14	215:4,5 273:13	148:17
208:17 239:13	committee 200:17	comparison	component 99:8
258:20 265:19	common 24:22	268:22	185:10 285:5
340:4	98:10 107:11	compassion 115:1	components 17:11
comment 5:15	109:13 202:20	r	

Page 15

composed 200:17	290:7	221:12 310:5	constant 74:19,20
216:8	condition 14:14	consensus 25:4	94:6 114:3
compounds 99:12	17:5,15 23:19	236:4 247:11	constantly 47:16
compromise	29:13 41:12,15 42:2,3 48:12	258:12	48:11 92:22 94:2 121:3
283:15	42.2,5 48.12 50:6,18 99:20	consider 25:2	
compromised	211:20 225:22	71:15 151:4 203:1 228:1	Constituent 35:20
24:10 26:3	261:11	257:7,20 263:15	constitute 250:4
computer 38:16	conditioning	280:14 288:1	constitutes 20:10
121:3	99:13	considerable	construct 241:21
conceivable 87:5	conditions 24:6	185:20	269:15
conceived 328:19	178:11 180:18	considerably	constructed 175:5
concentration	conduct 15:9,12	177:4 203:10	construction
109:7 168:5	243:4	considerate	64:17,18
169:1	conducted 168:12	114:22	consult 120:1
concentrator 108:10	conducting 262:3	consideration	consultant 341:11
	conference 1:14	158:8 220:1	consulting 244:4
concept 71:2 110:8 217:20	111:9	227:9	contact 35:21
	confidence	considerations 5:5 31:19 103:8	contagious 84:7
concepts 70:8 224:9 227:1	310:3,20	150:2 154:15,17	contaminants
228:2,5 232:13	confirm 226:8	162:17 191:19	190:19
concern 322:17,18	230:10	209:2,7,11	contaminate 191:4
344:20	confirmatory	221:20 262:3	contamination
concerned 251:9	219:14,19	280:17 307:13	308:14
351:19	confirming 241:5	considered 119:18	context 17:4
concerning 115:2	conflict 186:19	214:18 228:12 288:19	209:15 250:13
concerns 97:19	confounders	considers 329:17	280:13 291:8
329:5	266:22		continue 34:12
conclude 259:10	confusing 242:7	consistency 310:16 311:13	35:6 37:11 45:3
concludes 232:15	confusion 75:16	313:3	114:16 115:21
conclusion 29:8	Congress 162:18	consistent 241:13	121:8 123:3 125:4 161:20
110:21 114:13	209:3,5	consistently 29:7	303:3 354:1
221:22 248:4	Congressional	192:4 210:4	continued 3:1
250:8	222:22	consists 239:21	
conclusions	connected 347:17		continues 113:21
316:16	Connecticut 74:8	consortia 231:21	Continuing 86:10
concurrent 211:13	consecutive 27:4	consortium 169:17	contractors 64:20
concurrently		107.17	contrast 190:15

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 16

	1 ag		
contribute 301:8	343:6,10,17	117:18 147:11 175:15	88:13,22 89:4 91:1 93:14 97:14
contributed 62:15	coordination	176:3,17,20	99:9 114:3
contributes 75:2	127:6	177:3 282:18	124:12
contribution	coordinator 97:4		-
216:7,10,13	251:21	costing 177:9	cough-spit 55:22
, , ,	COPD 41:14	costly 269:17	could've 46:6 87:5
control 83:11	244:3	costs 177:1,6,7	207:10
206:3 211:18,21 256:16 321:16	cope 73:8	186:1	Council 339:1
328:8 329:13	-	cot 52:17	counsel 51:22 54:2
	copious 235:20		355:7,11
controlled 276:5	core 333:18	couch 121:22	
321:21,22 328:8	corner 82:2,4	125:15	count 160:9 295:3
334:4	ŕ	cough 14:3 24:12	counterintuitive
controlling 206:2	corporations 65:5	48:15,16	198:21
controls 205:11	correct 170:4	55:15,18 63:11	counties 178:16,18
210:3 262:1	173:17 249:15	71:17 72:8,18	, ,
321:15	301:11	75:5,7 80:11	countries 118:6
	correction 252:7	81:9,11,15,16,19	country 13:11
convening 264:16		82:6,9,11,18	43:6 65:4 158:1
280:22	correctly 173:16	83:7,8,17 84:3	182:18 183:11
conversation	196:6 249:15	85:14,15	284:4
117:6 141:4	correlate 199:5,7	88:3,5,14 89:8	counts 245:21
conversations	219:5,11 222:5	90:7 91:5,9,17	308:2,5 311:20
258:21	293:19 294:2,3,9	101:22 102:2	
	312:9 316:18	106:16 122:9,17	County 111:15
conversion 219:18 221:6 247:20	317:14 319:21	124:12,13	couple 13:8 54:2
248:17 249:11	320:9	127:18 141:6	56:10 63:12
310:8 312:9	correlated 218:21	148:14 149:10	65:18 76:15
314:14 320:22	274:9 294:7	253:3 298:10	142:3 182:16
332:15	312:11 320:1	299:22	240:6 247:14
	correlates 199:2	coughed 52:22	248:14,21
convert 277:13	221:17 311:22	79:17 80:11 83:9	250:20 251:13
307:2		coughing 24:13	258:18 282:22
converted 128:19	correlation 171:15	48:10,11 53:1,5	310:2 317:18
297:1	196:11 221:7	55:11 56:4 57:3	327:22 336:21
converters 277:3	312:5,13 314:13	63:1 64:16 65:12	341:13,21
	corroborated	71:17 72:8,18	coupled 182:16
cook 66:17	172:11	74:19,20 75:8	206:2,4
122:4,6	corticosteroids	78:9 80:9 81:11	courageous 69:18
cooking 122:5	156:7	83:17,19,20	course 9:9 12:17
Cooney 251:21	Cosmetic 210:21	84:15,21 85:9	28:7 29:5 45:10
cooperative		86:11,16	46:19 66:5 80:5
cooperative	cost 27:10,13	87:6,10,17,21	10.17 00.5 00.5

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 17

	Pag	e 17	
104:22 128:15	59:17 104:10	162:14 167:8	163:11,13
190:1 196:1	112:2 114:20	177:10 246:4,19	201:13 242:22
197:15 199:4	124:8,9 128:2	276:10 285:20	264:14 288:22
210:10 211:6	173:6 184:1,2	286:21 313:8	299:16 301:6
227:2 239:9	192:5 218:7	343:15	305:19 310:22
245:2,14 246:2	219:18 221:6		312:16 319:10
243.2,14 240.2 259:21 269:8	219:18 221:0	currently 29:13	
294:5 295:17		31:4 112:9	327:4,10 333:11 351:1
	248:17 249:10 250:5 303:5	117:14 118:14	
304:13		119:9 124:18	damage 23:19
cover 117:22	306:5,7 307:19	135:22 152:2,4	24:7 104:5 107:4
coverage 117:20	308:7 310:4,8	343:4	109:11 113:22
0	312:14 314:14	curve 45:15	131:22 244:10
covered 123:21	315:4 326:21		damaged 109:7
147:3,10 242:13	culture-based	cut 277:8	129:10
covering 19:17	310:20	cycle 91:2,5	damaging 112:8
CPAP 143:22	cultured 129:11	cycles 128:16	113:6
crazy 45:20 147:8	138:17,18	Cynthia 99:2,4,6	danger 277:14
cream 136:14	cultures 27:4	155:18,20,21	0
	108:4 128:18	156:20,21,22	Daniels 2:6 5:9
creates 74:20	129:9 173:15		10:18 162:22
82:10	180:6 192:8	Cynthia's 155:15	163:20
creativity 281:15	206:16 208:3	cystic 24:2 25:6	223:15,18,19,20
creeps 50:1	221:13	26:3 28:9 41:12	298:17
	228:12,13	146:8 181:1,16	dark 276:8
cripple 78:13,17	246:7,21 248:3	186:3 205:21	darker 23:11
crisis 164:7	250:3 256:17	220:20 232:21	177:17 183:8
anitania 101.12	272:19 275:14	233:16 234:10	
criteria 191:13	293:21 296:22	235:1 240:11	data 148:8 149:22
329:8	306:5,7,15	242:18 262:19	166:16,19 167:4
critical 17:19	308:15,20 309:4	278:1 279:4,9	168:11 171:3
47:18 121:8	310:5,13 311:19	304:7	174:6,10
125:12 235:17	312:6 316:9		175:2,18,19
243:13 281:1	culturing 140:5	D	176:11,12
348:20	169:7 180:2	daily 7:11 15:3	177:14 179:16
criticize 325:5		30:8 45:11 47:13	180:2,16 181:22
	cure 44:5	55:5 58:7 71:16	182:6 184:22
critter 200:21	59:15,16,17	78:22 79:1,3	194:8,9,17,18
crossed 139:2	114:15 131:20	88:7 113:13	197:8 206:11
crowded 49:10	cured 207:22	114:14 115:6	207:16 208:4,7
CT 123:2 124:7	244:10	121:6 136:1	210:11 234:1
157:13 250:21	current 4:19	193:10 236:13	237:20 238:18 239:1 241:14
251:3,5,8 319:18	7:6,12 60:16	dairy 144:7,9	239:1 241:14 243:4 252:5
culture 24:20	112:21 154:6	Daley 2:7 80:15	254:16 277:2,9

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 18

	Pag	e 18	
281:11 287:10	222:15 267:3	146:20	138:2
289:6 291:18	296:2 318:9,11	147:19,20,21	define 29:3 59:16
311:13 314:3	334:21	debilitating	308:8 312:4
324:9 334:7	days 27:8 30:18	220:10	314:13 332:17
336:4	44:16,20	Deborah 79:6	defined 29:1 221:3
database 174:1,2	45:12,13 49:17	81:5,6,7	308:9 310:7
178:22	50:4 56:16	151:6,10,13,16	
databases 178:20	63:12,14,17	350:6	defining 58:3
	64:5,13 91:3,16		59:19 244:20
date 243:16	109:11 110:15	de-bulking 350:14	246:16
daughter 44:7	131:11 136:1	decade 172:4	definitely 72:6
47:22 75:22	138:17 140:5	December 35:5	81:8 102:8,18
76:5,20	160:21,22		137:2 146:2
	176:22 304:18	119:5,6	154:15 155:8
daughter's 77:8	309:6,7 338:14	decide 191:20	171:14 246:18
Dave 162:13	day's 335:7	254:8,20 272:20	294:1,6 329:8
163:15 186:10	·	290:4 351:1	339:17
187:18 244:15	Dayton 135:14	decided 345:13	
256:20 286:2	DC 38:5 39:8,9,13		definition 168:21
312:7 322:20	53:4 125:10	deciding 187:15	170:5 172:16
326:18	165:4	291:7 314:21	173:9,14 217:22
David 2:14,17 5:3		decision 17:3	244:20 314:9
164:22 186:13	DDT 231:15	124:6 266:3	320:21 332:14
247:16 279:22	dead 69:2	decisions 61:11	definitions 174:7
	deal 6:7 44:5 50:7		181:4 182:17
David's 206:11	63:2 65:22 83:7	decline 181:17	definitively 310:7
246:20	84:19 95:2	declined 56:9	•
day 6:5,19 7:2	114:16 196:20	decongestants	degree 174:11
9:8,18 12:1,17	265:10 297:8	112:13	213:1 221:2
13:10,15 30:17	314:21 348:18		314:8 331:10
45:5 46:17		decontamination	dehumidifiers
54:6,9,13 58:19	dealing 42:20	311:7 313:3	86:1
66:16 70:17 76:4	53:14 75:19 94:17 95:7	decorating 65:1	delay 88:11
78:2 80:13	111:21 112:16	decrease 59:22	delayed 14:7
81:16,17,21	158:18 246:13		215:7 321:21
82:3,5 83:6	270:14 313:1	decreased	
85:1,2,3,9	317:19	129:13,21 219:9	delight 208:15
88:13,15 90:4		314:16	delighted 57:17
92:21 93:3,4	death 80:12	decreasing 131:22	58:15 233:7
98:12 104:11 112:5 113:3	182:17	deep 141:7	deliver 347:6,8
112:3 113:5	deaths 183:6	defective 205:3	delivered 344:18
120:16,17,19	debate 253:7	deficiency 24:7	delivering 349:9
122:2 125:16	Debbie 142:2	deficient 53:13	wont of mg 5 19.9
130:9 131:2,5			

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 19

	1 ag		
demanding 54:1 demerits 306:3 demographic 146:11 demographics 170:2 238:15 demonstrate 281:8 demonstrated 216:6 218:18 219:11 demonstrating 216:12 217:4 denied 117:20	derived 176:7 182:19 describe 21:15 73:5 211:8 225:9 227:3 229:3 described 236:11 describes 211:10 descriptions 143:8 Desensitization 106:4 desensitized 133:11 design 5:11 7:21 13:14 15:22 150:6 169:11	desk 37:6 despite 107:17 317:2 destination 335:22 detail 13:7 26:9 31:18 197:13 216:21 detailed 182:6 236:12 detecting 174:9 deteriorate 108:20 deterioration 63:21 104:22 determine 175:21	233:10 234:14 238:1 255:6 279:18 development 1:7 4:7 5:7 6:14 7:5 11:3,21 13:5,14 15:8,15 16:10,18 22:8 29:19 165:1,12 167:7 204:16 219:7 220:16 224:12,15 225:3 226:2 227:12 230:1 231:7,14,15,19 232:4 235:8,11 246:2 277:18
Denmark 184:9	195:14 203:22	232:11	278:12 287:5
density 156:8	208:12 212:5,6	determined 124:3	343:5 352:15
Denver 80:14 243:3	215:9 216:4 222:17 243:15	determining 310:21	device 113:14 302:16
department 51:20 52:16 57:9	254:11 261:21 265:10 270:13	devastating 116:2	diabetes 183:20
depending 25:8 142:18 242:18 263:13 318:9 330:2 depends 85:11 209:16 266:2 270:2 279:17 292:1,20 315:7 317:10 325:22 326:1 depicts 173:3 depressed 130:7 depression 82:4	272:11 275:10 279:8 282:6,14 290:9 322:11 323:19 326:6 329:15 330:8 331:21 337:2 340:17 designed 212:9,12,21 designer 64:14 65:6 designers 287:11 designing 5:4 248:20 254:5	develop 15:9 21:4 98:12 120:2 225:14 226:22 231:17 232:1 234:20 278:22 319:5 developed 106:11 120:21 129:2 131:15 193:22 206:15 220:18 230:4 240:14 241:9 developers 225:20 230:21 231:17,22	diabetic 92:16 93:22 diagnose 87:1 191:12 323:4,5 diagnosed 39:17 41:7,9 43:12 53:11 58:19 62:11,12 63:5 66:10 68:11,21 73:12 80:7 94:19 104:6 111:18 119:4,17 128:3 135:14 137:20 173:13 184:1 285:2
depressive 44:19	designs 31:19	352:22	285:2 diagnosing 189:6
deprived 159:7	214:17 216:11	developing 28:1	191:13 246:15
deputy 10:7,13 derive 178:22	263:12 273:19 280:15 desired 248:19	97:12 226:4 229:8 230:6 231:4 232:6	diagnosis 14:6 41:2 43:22 62:22 95:20 102:12,15

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 20

107:8 116:9	152.20		
122:16 129:16 145:17,20 146:2,12 170:4 176:1 191:8,18 336:11 342:8 348:1 diagnostic 228:17 diagnostics 343:21 dialogue 14:18 32:18 35:6 36:11 dichotomies 280:19	172:20 203:12,13,22 263:3 278:18 different 13:20 15:2 26:15,17 28:7 30:21 33:1 44:1 57:21 61:3,6,21 62:8 68:20 79:7 84:17 100:15 108:17 112:4 116:11 126:14 132:18 160:3 184:15 189:21 190:2	185:15 197:15 202:4 214:13 216:13 220:9 227:17 233:11 234:12 236:15 245:17 246:9 248:5 256:15 276:6 280:3 282:9 284:12 298:12 302:7 317:5 332:3 333:22 338:12 difficulties 71:19 81:13 91:22 92:3	disadvantage 213:7 disadvantages 214:2 disagree 268:19 Disappointing 110:15 discern 298:18 disciplines 209:21 disclosures 243:22 discontinue
dichotomous 329:10 dictated 131:11	189.21 190.2 195:13 200:18,20,21 201:14 207:10 211:9 238:16	239:7 332:1 difficulty 38:13 70:22 89:20	123:15 discontinued 113:6 129:12 discord 142:13
die 69:6 182:13 207:18 died 108:20 320:6	254:19 255:3,13 256:1 258:3 262:22	277:7 302:21 diffusing 320:13 dig 275:18	discovered 138:1 discuss 29:20 89:21 262:7
Diego 268:3 281:21 diem 46:10	263:2,12,15 264:2 265:3,10 269:10 277:11,21 283:17 287:6	digestive 112:18 240:12,18 241:5,10 242:10 dilemma 306:16	discussed 104:15 227:11 249:1 279:22 286:5 306:15,20
diesel 99:10 diet 47:15 92:17 93:22 145:9 148:16 149:7,14 dietary 148:16	288:1,2 290:17 292:6,8,10,11,15 ,16 296:9 305:6 311:10 313:4 322:13 325:1,3	diminish 113:22 dinner 320:20 direct 11:5 212:16 217:10	341:22 342:9 discussing 15:21 182:9 201:11 209:13 280:19 284:1
differ 296:14 differ 236:14	326:3,4 327:15 330:2 331:2 340:9 351:15,16	direction 57:21 352:11 355:6 directions 242:14	discussion 4:12,15,17,18 5:13
154:5 171:20 183:17 185:3 197:10 199:2 203:20 263:18	differentiate 258:2 337:9 differentiating 263:8	directly 176:12 198:14 228:13 333:17 343:4 346:6	7:7,14,15,22 12:10 13:16 16:7 29:22 30:3 32:5,7 34:17,21 26:6 17 10 41:22
271:1,11 281:8 308:10 315:12 316:21 317:13 330:14 339:15 differences 171:11	differently 274:20 difficult 28:16 58:14 121:13 126:3,13 131:13 139:22 159:6,15	director 10:7,10,13,22 12:11 36:1 164:13 260:15,22	36:6,17,19 41:22 69:15 71:10 100:18,20 101:4 132:10 150:5 161:20 163:7 222:15 225:16

Page 21

	rag	6.21	
243:11 260:5	193:2,6,7,10,14,	195:16 198:22	101:9,14 102:21
261:1,4,7,15	20 194:18,19	203:9 234:10	103:5 154:17
291:5 293:17	195:2,4,7,11,21	294:14 295:8	161:20
306:11 321:14	196:4 197:2,5	324:1 325:1	
332:2 336:10	200:5 201:19	341:10	docs 53:4 208:13
			doctor 79:9 80:4
discussions 230:22	202:1,16	disorder 44:10	119:12 123:13
231:9 236:19	203:1,7,14,15	45:22	127:6 137:7
262:21 323:15	205:1,20,22	dispersed 278:10	154:4,7,9,10
disease 14:6,10	206:6 208:18	-	155:10 192:17
17:13	211:6 217:14,18	disseminated	199:20
18:10,14,16 19:1	221:11 222:20	196:4	
20:1 22:16,22	223:6 234:16	dissent 282:22	doctors 20:3 44:1
23:12,15 24:3,18	237:16 238:3	distasteful 307:5	58:16 60:7 99:7
25:2,5,16 26:2	239:17 240:13		110:22 119:3
28:2,3,7,8,12	244:14,15 246:5	distinction 217:21	136:20,21 146:7
29:12 41:14 42:3	248:14,17	distinguish 211:4	157:10,20 198:3
	250:19 251:1,6	266:20	351:1
44:19 58:7	252:6,7,8,17		doctor's 150:15
59:6,10 60:2	254:6,14 255:1,5	distribution 40:15	345:20 346:5
61:19 66:1 68:18	256:15,18	177:21 178:1,8	
69:6 78:1 80:4	260:18,20	179:21	document
86:13 98:1	264:4,5,8 268:10	disturbing 193:17	189:17,21
111:22	278:8 279:10	diuretic 159:3	200:20,21
112:11,16	283:3 287:1	aluretic 159.5	201:9,14
113:12,19,21	288:14 294:13	dive 71:2 153:19	documentation
115:2,7 124:22	295:18 296:14	diversity 18:9	280:8
127:3,6 129:20	301:21 303:11	·	
147:16 153:8,9	311:22 312:6	divert 306:13	dollars 118:2
159:12 162:12	315:9,10,19	divide 270:12	177:5
166:7,12,15	316:3 318:2	diving 30:5	dominates 93:8
167:9 169:1	319:6 323:3	U	done 13:8 32:17
173:4,14	324:15 326:16	division	42:13 45:14 46:6
174:12,16	328:10,14,18	10:10,13,16	58:4 64:21,22
175:9,15 176:17	333:7 341:16,17	12:7,11 13:8	93:6 98:1 131:10
178:8,17,19	342:8 344:11	20:3 164:9,14	132:7 153:11
179:7,21	350:9 351:6	165:6 243:12	167:10,18
180:11,22 181:4		260:14,15,22	170:9,22
182:9,11,12,19	disease-related	353:8,13	170.9,22
183:18	298:18	divisions 19:10	
184:5,12,14,16	diseases 10:22	224:2	175:12,17
185:1,2,5,6,10,1	14:8 19:5,6,9,17		177:22 180:7
7,21 186:1,18	46:2 53:12	dizziness 107:5	181:6 182:15
188:16,22 189:7	109:22 111:2	DNA 169:6	184:19
190:18,21	146:12 183:20	doalsof 20.19 22	188:11,12
191:2,8,13,14	190:5 192:22	docket 20:18,22	205:4,17 211:4
		35:1,4,10 37:11	213:3 231:10,11

Page 22

		e 22	
244:4 250:15 252:19 267:19 273:3 288:17 291:4 294:9 297:13 302:18 309:1 312:20	164:1,8,10,13,15 ,19,20,22 165:3,5,8,11,14, 22 186:7,10,14 187:3 201:13,21 202:8,9,10,13,21	317:1,12,16,19 318:3,18 319:4,10 320:4,19 321:4 322:1 324:3,5,6,11	drew 130:4 drink 46:15 91:16,17 drinking 66:17 drinks 90:14
324:10 334:16 335:2 340:10 345:21 347:11 Donna 78:5,6 Dorothy 83:4,14	204:7 206:8,10,11 208:9,16 209:9 222:13 223:3,19 230:14 232:16,17,18	325:11,12,15,16, 22 326:7,11,13,15 327:4,9,10,11,14 ,17,18 328:5 329:1,4,12	92:19 drive 59:9 76:4,6 111:3 153:2 266:3 344:19 driving 74:7
dose 212:13 348:16 doses 26:21 211:16 double-blind	233:7,8 234:3 238:19 242:22 243:10,11,18 260:2,11,14 261:2,15 262:16	330:7,15,21 331:7,8,11,13,20 332:2,6,9 333:11,13 334:9,17,20	76:14,16 90:2 drop 83:8 droplet 179:5 dropped 54:19
275:16 316:20 doubled-over 122:11 downs 77:20	263:21 264:14 267:19,21 268:2 270:1 273:17 277:16 280:21 282:21 284:19	335:11,21 336:2,3,7,9,15,1 9 337:15,21,22 339:9 340:11,12,18,20	drops 350:2 drove 277:3 Drs 223:15 drug 1:3,7 4:7 5:7
downside 137:17 140:13 downsides 31:7 103:17 130:11 135:9 137:14	286:5,12 287:4,8 288:7,16,22 290:11,16 291:3,20,21,22 293:2,9,12,13,15 ,17,18 294:1,12	341:5,7 344:3 346:17 348:6 350:6,11,13,18,2 1 351:1,10,18 352:3	6:11,14 7:4 11:21 13:5,14 14:17 15:8,10,14,15 16:10,18 17:1,21
133.9 137.14 140:10 downward 319:14 doze 73:15 dozen 70:2	295:10,15,22 296:21 297:10 298:1,17 299:1,16 300:16 301:6,10,16,17,2	draft 237:1 238:5 242:15 drainage 113:9 dramatic 74:7 85:22 171:16	26:20 28:1,13 29:5,19 60:18 61:3,14 98:12 105:12,14 106:13 107:16 108:6 109:8
Dr 10:6,9,12,15,18, 21 11:4,9,17,19 12:11 13:6 14:8 16:9,12,14 22:13 66:11 67:8 80:14,15,17 152:20 157:11,15 162:4 163:3,13,15,18,2 0	0 302:12,20 303:18,21 304:5 305:19,21 306:13 307:12,18 308:2,7,11,18,19 ,22 309:18,22 310:22 311:21 312:1,2,8,16,22 313:6,14,21 314:10 315:3,5	dramatically 86:13 172:5 draw 276:6 281:12 316:16 drawing 342:17 drawn 334:10,22 draws 123:12 dream 42:18 dress 95:18	113:10 128:10,12 133:20 134:13 141:9,21 145:1 147:6 148:11 166:8 167:7 181:3 196:10 197:20 199:1,3 210:3,6,12,15,17 ,18,20 211:5,11,13,14,1

Page 23

	Pag	e 23	
6,19,22 212:9,16,21 213:14 214:19,22 215:10,11,20 216:6,9,13,14,15 219:12 221:22 222:10 224:11,15 225:3,11,20 226:1,3,22 227:11 228:1 229:7,21 230:1,5,20 231:7,8,14,15,19 ,22 232:4,8	,19 111:8 112:4 117:9,11 126:14 134:2 138:14 142:22 143:1,9 145:15 156:19 157:1,14 162:17 198:6,18 209:2,6,11 216:8 217:1 218:15 219:9,16,17 245:8 252:13 266:4 278:19 305:10 325:7 326:4 328:1,18 331:2 343:4,5 353:1	298:9 302:22 dust 64:17 dying 83:22 dyskinesia 24:8 Eager 321:13 Eagle 2:8 165:11 273:17 286:12 301:17,20 302:20 303:22 308:7 315:5 316:10 317:12 331:7,13 332:6,9 335:21 339:9	261:16 280:11 288:20 290:18 330:18 easiest 21:11 easily 333:16 335:9 339:3 349:17 East 170:13 easy 48:8 197:19 242:16 278:3 279:11 353:17 eat 84:14 91:3,12 92:18,19,21 93:13,18 130:18 136:16 320:20
249:4 250:13 266:8 270:3 275:5,11 277:22 279:9,18,20 280:4,12 281:17 285:19 287:6 292:5,7,14,17 298:2,4,10,15 305:4 317:6,7,11,21 322:7 323:11,16,20 326:1 328:22 329:10,16 330:9,12,19 346:1,14 352:15 drugs 5:4,5 11:1,6	Drummond 157:11,15 dry 112:14 drying 169:9 due 22:18 46:7 107:22 128:7 129:3,12,21 193:19 durability 303:8 duration 26:22 50:9 117:17 216:1 245:22 259:16 262:8 327:7 durations 26:15	ear 107:4 earlier 30:4 60:10 93:14 146:2,12 204:3 223:20 247:21 256:20 270:13 291:4 313:22 323:5 331:8 337:5 341:1 early 29:4 77:7 86:14 114:1 120:22 145:16 177:16 195:5 229:22 230:7,21 231:9 277:18,20	eating 84:15 85:13 91:4,10,16 145:9,10 239:19 240:12,19 241:10 242:10 EBA 327:12,18 echo 16:13 51:14 62:1 131:7 146:20 268:8 334:19 341:22 echoing 89:19 141:4 educate 68:17 education 196:9
12:6,8 15:9,13 21:20 26:10,19,21 27:19,20 29:14 50:21 56:18 58:12 59:11 60:15 63:8 80:5 104:11,21 105:20,22 106:5 107:11 108:1,21 109:1,6,10,13,17	Duricef 135:21 during 8:14 13:14 37:3,18 41:22 54:13 58:13 70:17 87:11 101:17 103:3 129:8 136:21 180:4 221:15 227:6 253:20 260:5 297:3	278:11 289:19 325:17 327:6 328:17 334:21 348:1 352:20 353:15 earned 118:11 ears 138:11 142:9 eases 141:7 easier 98:13 139:14 249:14	197:18 200:4 educational 189:11 201:15 effect 26:17 27:16 116:2 128:14 129:6 130:20 211:7 213:10,13,15,18, 21 214:12,15 215:20,22 218:17 291:14

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 24

	8		
295:14 318:1	efficiency 291:19	56:5	226:15,16 227:5
329:10 345:5	effort 110:19	embraced 188:1	232:22
effective 60:4	131:16 201:13		233:12,14,17
106:5,13 107:11	234:6 287:14	emergence 194:14 198:17 216:17	234:17 248:6
110:7 124:3	301:2		249:13 251:5,17
140:5 147:8	efforts 16:10	emergency 106:7	252:4 253:7
156:18 159:10		EMI 106:3	255:18
196:16,18	egg 204:9 254:21	emotional 44:22	257:7,11,19
211:20 212:10	Eggers 11:9	112:15 236:17	258:13 259:1,6
213:9 261:10	eight 73:12 89:12		272:15,18 273:7
278:21 288:14	96:11 239:21	emotionally 30:20	274:4,5 277:8,11 287:21 292:22
effectively 238:9		emphasize 105:2	293:17
effectiveness	Eighteen 79:18	270:22	305:16,22
280:12	Eighty 177:5	emphysema 14:8	306:2,4 310:20
	Eisman 80:14	41:14 255:2	313:22
effects 29:16	either 55:13 67:20	employed	314:6,10,22
105:18 106:2,19	76:7 102:13	355:8,11	315:1 316:13
109:9 110:3	135:19 141:20		317:16 321:14
112:8,15,17 113:6 114:19	150:19 164:16	employee 355:10	329:5,11
115:2 117:1	180:8 207:13	employer 147:1	endpoints 5:8
132:21 133:2	211:12 212:5	empty 60:7 126:3	28:22 163:3
132.21 135.2	226:6 236:1	1 0	217:3 219:22
142:16,19,22	259:8 272:18	enable 296:16	222:16
143:5 144:17	286:4 301:15	enabled 177:12	224:13,19
156:11 157:1	310:14 312:3	encourage 32:21	226:15
211:4 236:15	349:9	34:12 35:7 101:8	228:3,9,12,17
239:15 244:18	electronic 169:22	111:10 226:3,22	232:7 245:6,12
252:12 257:10		228:1 231:8	250:17,18 257:4
328:21 345:4	elegant 167:11	353:12	259:16 261:22
efficacy	eliminate 117:3	encouraged	263:15 274:9
209:13,15,20	else 20:3 35:9 37:1	115:17 278:14	281:17 287:12
210:19 214:8	54:13 138:12	encouragement	288:3 318:20
215:21	142:13 148:11	109:21 208:6	321:7,11
216:12,16 217:4	149:7 223:2		energy 45:5,8
222:1 227:18	283:7 285:22	encouraging	49:21
270:6,10 271:2	290:14 319:2,5	115:4 230:20	54:4,14,15,16
272:2 288:11	332:17	314:2	59:9 71:21
290:9	email 346:3	endorse 240:18	72:6,22 77:14
291:5,6,9,13,17	Emanuel 201:22	endorsed 240:9	106:16 108:8
292:10 296:7		241:20	110:2 122:6
301:7 304:15,21	embarrassed	endorsing 230:19	129:22
305:12,18	55:14 101:20	-	136:10,17
328:20 330:18	embarrassment	endpoint 223:4,5	engage 225:15

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 25

	Fag	C 20	
226:5 229:8	166:22 269:14	334:15	209:19,20 258:9 330:18 338:21
Engagement 36:2	epidemiology 4:19	essentially 167:20	
English 111:17	7:20 162:12	179:17 193:22	evaluated 27:2
enjoy 92:19	167:3,9 168:14	201:21 334:11	213:20 218:2
	183:18	establish 168:21	222:2
enormous 43:8	episode 83:21	170:4	evaluates 220:6
107:21 271:13 307:9	99:15 206:22	established 170:5	evaluating 213:22
	207:1,19	209:3 219:2,6	343:15
enrich 281:6	episodes 83:18	Esther 97:3	evaluation 6:11
enroll 262:14	84:21 85:4,9		37:18 209:16
267:14,15 286:9	207:10,12	estimate 176:2,16	210:8 283:3
288:20 289:7	equal 172:16	213:10,12 229:17	evaluations
enrolled 267:12	equate 181:3		221:5,19
315:18	•	estimated 171:1	<i>,</i>
enrollment 299:13	equates 171:3	176:9,13 183:11	Evans-Watkins
	equating 172:18	213:18	355:2,16
ensure 14:16 16:22 224:6	equipment 140:4	estimates 25:8	evaporative 336:1
226:10 231:1	161:9 301:5	et 45:8 67:18 74:4	evapotranspiratio
	equivalents	99:13 287:13	n 179:8 180:19
ENT 53:3	346:20	288:12 326:4,5	events 47:21
entails 126:10	eradicate 245:18	eternal 88:21	
enter 131:4 273:5		eternally 157:14	eventually 44:2,8 298:6 317:9
entered 137:21	eradicated 295:16		
138:13,15	eradication	ethambutol 105:9	everybody 11:19
ŕ	245:21 246:1	113:4 120:16	27:19 40:6 48:5
entire 118:9	315:11	138:5	51:16 60:1 61:18
entirely 174:8	ERM 271:13	199:13,15,17,21	68:17 82:17 84:12 97:11
environment 23:8	ERS 253:21	ethical 213:4	133:18 142:18
178:12 202:19	258:19	329:7	146:3 153:10
249:16		ethnicity 203:10	161:5 162:4
environmental	ESBL 109:14	etiology 202:22	186:15 187:22
177:13 178:22	especially 51:16		243:20 245:3
185:22 206:4	87:11 90:12	eucalyptus 349:3,10	246:8 259:18
envy 46:12	109:6 113:16	,	284:22 315:16
ĩ	126:4 169:5	Europe 195:8	326:12 353:20
epidemic 352:21	206:19 279:13	200:18 308:4	everyone 6:3
epidemiologic	317:5 320:21	313:7	11:20 16:13
174:5 238:18	328:11,17 337:11 338:21	European 195:3	42:16 69:12
epidemiological	348:20	307:21	97:17 99:16
202:14		evaluate 15:22	147:13 188:1,4
epidemiologist	essential 156:2	188:21 189:1	192:15 260:11
epidemiologist			

	Fag	e 20	
264:19 268:9	200:3 201:3	exercise 50:3,4	315:17 319:22
269:1,10 289:13	214:1 217:15	54:17 55:2,4,7	351:11
321:13 325:5	218:15,19	69:20 105:3,5	experienced 71:13
326:2 352:4,12	219:8,16 220:20	113:14 117:5	89:8 148:13
354:3	221:2,5,19	131:7,8 156:9	240:8
everything 41:21	223:17 226:19	157:12	263:14,17,19
43:15 50:11	227:19 256:3	exercise/	265:12
63:3,18 65:16	289:20 298:4	relaxation	313:10,13
66:9 68:9 76:9	306:18 309:5	149:13	experiences 32:15
77:2 87:1 92:7	318:5	exercises 132:17	70:4 132:14
93:9 101:5	examples 49:18	148:15 149:4	
110:22 149:6	218:15 220:7		experiencing
290:14 322:10	289:2	exhausted 335:1	17:20 18:14 31:8
334:4	exceeding 175:8	exhausting	81:15 137:15,18
everywhere		84:12,13	experiment
84:2,18	exceedingly 180:10	exist 230:2	116:16
332:19,20			experimental
evidence 205:6	Excellence 342:7	existing 60:13 116:4 230:3	150:9 331:3,6
210:19 214:9	excellent 32:12	319:5	expert 234:2
210:19 214.9	179:13		-
228:11 232:12	except 62:18	expand 32:18	expertise 189:13
	110:14 209:15	expanded 208:21	experts 7:18 13:9
evil 286:2	248:14 284:7	346:21	15:21 226:7
evolved 30:16		expect 276:16	236:5 261:12
exacerbates 73:7	exception 57:21	-	302:6
	196:14	expected 104:19	expires 355:21
exacerbation 60:2 86:15 87:12	exceptions 197:22	expecting 332:11	-
297:2	excess 112:14	expects 287:20	explain 95:4 320:15
	excessive 124:11	expensive 125:11	
exacerbations 60:1 66:22 181:5		•	explained 242:17
255:14,16,17	excited 166:4 230:17 233:3	experience 17:21	explaining 242:8
256:11	230.17 235.5 237:15 353:4	18:9 21:15 22:6	exploratory 228:7
		30:14 33:2 45:3	259:1 314:22
exact 66:9	excitement	68:15 73:6 84:22 85:10 88:6 16	321:6 336:13
exactly 171:21	278:8,13	85:10 88:6,16 92:4,5 95:9	exploring 157:2
181:21 221:20	exciting 68:1	92:4,5 95:9 96:13 101:21	i 0
269:8 298:13	exclude 265:6	102:2 103:2	exposed 66:21
exam 334:12	269:18 320:11	102.2 103.2	67:5 208:1
		141:22 212:1	exposure 26:5
examining 296:13	excluding 269:13	225:6 230:9	99:9 167:14,17
example 22:1	exclusively 272:16	241:2 246:13	168:4 177:14
191:6 193:3	excuse 51:5 55:15	274:17 276:14	203:2 206:5
194:6 195:17	CACUSE 01.0 00.10	285:18 301:18	251:10
		202010 201010	

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

105.10			
expressed 37:13	facing 303:9	false 229:5	75:3,15,16 76:13
extend 59:13,20	fact 55:6 56:15	familiar 193:7	78:7,21 79:1,3
61:9 261:4	59:15 63:19	198:9,10	82:9,13 89:21,22
	125:13 142:7	,	92:12,13 96:6
extended 58:18	207:17 240:19	family 61:19	103:1 114:6
61:17 145:14	268:19 283:6	113:16 118:11	116:21
extensively 17:12	295:5 333:14	126:20 127:4	121:17,18 122:3
extent 256:4	337:1	famous 53:4	127:18 144:1,2
292:15 311:22		187:11	159:14 220:10
	factor 179:10	fan 322:6 323:21	239:9,10 253:4
extraordinary	185:7,17 204:4		fatigued 55:11
161:17	248:19 298:14	fantastic 108:5	65:13 80:13
extrapolate 28:17	factored 257:1	252:20	335:9
213:22	factors 169:9	Farley 2:9 4:6	
extrapolated	177:13 179:21	10:6 11:17,18,19	favorable 194:13
176:3	185:1 196:22	16:14 162:4	FDA 1:12 6:11,13
	203:2 204:16	164:1,15,17	7:3 9:21
extrapolating	205:6 207:14	165:14 186:7	10:4,11,14
290:22	263:4 299:4,7,14	202:8 206:10	12:6,13 15:7,9
extreme 86:11	320:12	208:9 222:13	16:22 29:12 30:1
87:11		232:17 233:8	33:5,21 35:18,19
	failed 249:2	243:10 260:2,11	36:12 51:17 52:2
extremely 14:19	328:15	287:4 288:7	57:10 58:16
18:1,5 129:17	failing 330:7,8,9	299:1 331:8	90:19 103:1
144:4 162:5	failures 207:2	340:12,19,20	109:18 111:9
197:15 215:18		344:3 346:17	116:3 117:8
229:19 264:18 312:18 352:18	faint 53:18	350:6,11 352:3	152:6 158:10
	fair 251:11 347:14	fascinating 241:7	159:20 161:13
eye 52:16 53:1	fairly 120:22	0	162:18 163:22
286:2	143:19 167:11	fashion 285:2	164:9,15,17,19
eyes 74:11 160:18	169:19 176:5	324:16 349:13	188:20 202:6
eyesight 59:8	189:16 205:5	fast 109:5 117:8	208:12,16,17
114:7	239:2 262:22	303:12	209:4 216:19
117./	271:7 272:18	faster 64:16	223:22
	279:5 304:14	109:16 275:14	225:16,19
F	306:10 334:1		227:18 228:19
face 13:1 52:17,19	353:16	fatal 197:6	229:22 230:18
58:20 116:19		fathers 201:22	232:8 235:14
163:6 189:20	Falkenheim 66:11	fatigue 14:3 24:14	237:3,22 247:7
243:16 257:15	Falkenheim's 66:6	45:4 49:18,22	259:21 260:21
Facilitated	fall 75:21 107:6	57:2 59:1,22	264:16 268:13
4:15,17 69:14	121:1 181:19	71:21 72:6,22	280:22 287:21
132:9		73:3,6,13	294:5 347:10
facility 49:15	falls 161:8	74:13,17,21	FDA-approved

	rag	C 20	
26:9 FDA's 4:7 13:5 14:16 fear 49:11 56:6	fellow 118:5,13 fellowship 260:20 felt 43:19 69:20 80:6 106:10	235:1 240:11 242:19 262:19 278:2 279:4,10 304:7	fine 80:6 192:9 272:1 341:2 finger 161:4 fingerprinting
fearful 49:11 30:0 78:12,17 99:22 143:9 fearful 49:15 88:11 feasibility 28:21 332:9 feasible 169:12 215:13 222:9 321:19 348:4 features 251:1	136:15 334:16 female 40:19,22 74:17 75:8,10 90:22 91:11,14 139:18 143:18 144:12 152:1 153:15,21 154:9,12,19,22 161:3 202:13 238:17 308:1	fibrotic 255:1 field 7:18 261:12 fifty 22:21 fight 98:18 147:14 figure 53:5 255:21 281:14 290:8 319:20 323:19 fill 37:19 297:11,22 334:13 344:14	207:5 351:11 fingers 139:2 finish 56:4 249:21 finished 281:13 Finland 184:18 fireplaces 49:7 firmly 123:19 first 9:22 25:20 28:1 31:15,20
February 47:17,18 80:22 157:9 350:22 federal 19:4 211:2 218:13 340:21 feedback 352:17 feel 8:10,12 9:6,10 44:14,17,19 45:7 48:2 54:15 62:13 65:7 70:12 76:22 77:17 91:9 102:6 130:7 136:2,8 228:14 244:8,9 245:4 269:6 273:14 285:1 293:3 295:17 298:7,11 317:6	fence 204:21 Fern 57:22 59:6 61:14 97:22 Fern's 58:11 FEV1 138:12 181:2,17 182:4 221:2 252:14 318:16,22 319:11,15,17,19 320:1,17 FEV1s 320:7,9 fever 24:15 67:3 71:19 72:12,20 95:22 96:12 239:7,20 fevers 74:3 242:3 Fiber sectors	filled 240:3 filters 66:13 final 51:4,6 57:7 125:17 161:13 266:21 286:4 303:20 finally 28:21 37:16 53:6 62:11,21 114:20 127:14 128:3 131:6 184:18 210:14 211:21 221:4 222:9 237:14 238:9 249:8 257:2 258:11	$\begin{array}{c} 32:1\ 37:21\ 38:3\\ 39:5\ 43:18\\ 45:17,18\ 48:12\\ 50:18\ 64:7\\ 67:12,21\ 68:5,21\\ 77:6,7\ 81:22\\ 87:17\ 96:19\\ 103:21\ 105:7\\ 111:4\ 119:21\\ 122:11,16,19\\ 136:8\ 138:12\\ 150:2\ 151:3,6,14\\ 157:13\ 162:7\\ 166:16\ 187:1\\ 192:2\ 204:10\\ 211:10\ 214:18\\ 220:3\ 231:6\\ 233:18\ 235:16\end{array}$
298.7,11 317.0 326:22 341:17 feeling 42:20 64:1 124:20 238:7 239:12 241:3 293:11 318:10 feels 64:4 192:9 217:10 298:3 feet 82:2 106:12 120:22	fibrocavitary 185:2,5,6 264:4 316:3 fibrosis 24:2 25:7 26:4 28:9 41:12 146:8 181:1,16 182:3 186:3 201:4 205:21 220:20 232:21 233:16 234:11	financial 47:2 227:19 228:4 financially 355:12 finding 78:7 173:5 193:18 199:6 261:10 279:14 310:16 352:9 findings 229:3 251:3	261:20 262:11 264:15 271:3 273:3 286:12 303:5 315:6 317:20 325:8 328:18 348:1 Fisher 2:10 127:16 344:4,6 fit 326:18

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 29

	1 ag	c _>	
fits 158:9 five 32:16 41:7	20:2 142:10 226:6 227:13,18	forget 130:10 352:4	foundation 32:6 244:4 289:13
61:17 62:11,21 63:6 64:13 68:11	234:2 235:10,22 238:1 239:4,18	Forgive 197:10 form 22:3	Foundation's 342:11
89:12 103:11	261:19 291:8	138:16,17 249:9	fountain 88:21
107:7 126:21	focused 103:18	349:9,10	fourth 262:2
128:16 138:6 158:22 159:5,15	162:6 176:11 248:13 277:20	format 4:12 7:7	foyer 8:5
184:3 207:9,10	291:17	29:22 30:3	
211:10 268:5	focused-related	formed 79:18	frail 156:9
335:3 338:4	343:11	former 204:13	France 86:5
350:2	focuses 18:22	formerly 341:11	frankly 58:6 197:15 201:8
five-year 19:17	233:9 296:15	forming 311:9	
fix 54:12,13	focusing 22:16	forms 37:18	free 8:10,12 9:6,10 115:6 219:20
164:1,7	209:2	108:17	frequency 110:9
flames 339:5	foibles 246:13	297:12,22	205:13 262:9
flashes 239:12	309:21	334:14	263:13202:5
flat 90:8	folds 76:8	forth 7:21 8:7	frequent 107:5
flexibility 282:13	folks 12:19 18:22	31:20 62:13	190:18 236:14
flexible 282:15	40:16 162:21	65:11,17 87:4	256:10 327:3
floor 52:18 88:2	168:12 189:12 193:6 200:8	forthcoming 254:16	frequently 49:12
floors 49:4	202:10 208:14		88:7 153:13
Florida 136:21	350:11	fortunate 62:7 68:7 73:20 138:8	191:4 193:10,19 195:4,7
137:7 155:4	follow-on 305:15	146:21 147:5	,
335:13	follow-up 206:14	166:19	friend 55:16 187:3 281:10
Flovent 116:13	338:16	fortunately	friends 43:3 77:16
flower 129:18	food 1:3 126:2	193:22 194:9	117:7
130:2	130:14,17	335:21	front 33:15 55:21
flu 47:18	136:16 144:7	fortune 342:13	166:21 260:12
fluconazole	210:20	forum 341:15	269:13,18
108:18	foods 126:1	forward 6:18	282:16 352:8
flu-like 67:3	fora 223:9	12:16 13:14,17	frozen 38:16
fluoroquinolone	force 118:16	16:1 22:11 51:9 57:8,12 70:6	fruitful 110:20
199:22	forced 49:5	98:15 148:10	frustrating 124:14
Fluoroquinolones	forefront 98:2	162:9 261:9	131:14
105:17	foregoing 355:3	287:16 325:5	fuchsia 171:18
flutter 81:22	forever 160:22	340:17 353:21	full 46:4,11 47:1
focus 19:6,20,21		fought 147:11	64:8 79:20 90:12

Page 30

	1 ag	6.00	
106:10 116:6	111:7 120:8	24:11,20 25:1,3	197:18 269:16
125:5 346:20	143:10 156:13	197:2 212:1	346:11
	208:8 217:18	216:12	
fuller 228:17	218:18 242:14		getting 12:16 19:2
fully 14:13 30:13	334:18	generate 224:18	36:4 48:1
118:3	551.10	generated	49:11,15 50:14
fumes 99:11	G	168:3,22	51:9 55:7 62:22
		generating 346:2	96:14 97:11
function 45:12	Gaby 2:5	0 0	114:20 125:15
63:16 104:19	115:11,14	generation 228:15	127:18 144:18
123:10,12,19	118:22 119:1	346:8	155:10 156:9,16
128:7 150:17	146:20	generic 106:15	161:6 190:16
158:5 181:1,5,9	gain 17:21 230:8	107:13,19	223:4 236:13
186:3 220:7,21	341:18	204:15	239:8 255:6
221:8 228:14	gained 145:7	genes 205:9,10,14	265:20 279:14
244:22 245:14	268:11 283:4	206:2,3	280:16 284:20
251:18 252:11		,	285:2,11,13
254:3 257:8	gamma 110:19	genetic 23:16	288:15 292:21
303:7,15 316:12	garage 54:10	109:22 110:1	303:21 345:9
318:22	0 0	203:8,9	348:10
functional 217:13	gardens 129:18 130:2	204:11,22	getting-better-
221:1 274:10		205:6,18 206:17	and-go-back
294:20 298:7	Gastric 95:12	genotyping 247:3	77:19
315:10,15	gather 243:3	gentleman 53:17	GI 144:9 239:16
317:3,8	gavel 260:14	gentleman's	Giambone 2:12
functioning	gears 26:6 209:10	153:22	4:4,13 6:3,10
110:22	217:2		11:7,16 30:1
236:13,17,18		gentlemen 115:12	38:11,17
functions 217:10	gee 56:7 207:8	geographic 177:20	39:1,6,10 40:7
256:8	335:4	178:19 183:7	42:9 51:4,6,12
	Geisinger 170:12	185:20	57:14 62:3
fundamental	gender 168:20	geographical	69:8,16 70:14,20
16:22	171:21 182:22	203:10	71:6 73:2 74:13
funded 233:20			75:4,9,11 76:10
funding 288:12	gene 60:21 205:21	geographically	78:3,5,19 81:5,7
343:8	271:13	25:9 278:10	82:11,21 83:2,14
	general 22:15	335:15	84:20 85:2,4,7
fungal 104:12	25:4,6 26:13,18	Georgetown 165:4	86:8 87:13
108:15	51:22 54:2 175:1	243:13	88:4,9,15
Furthermore	177:20 180:12	geospatial 180:13	89:3,11 90:17
277:1	184:13		91:7,13,18
future 15:6	205:11,15	GERD	93:10,12,19 94:7
56:6,19 57:4	216:3,5 320:11	94:18,19,20	95:6,9,12
78:12 99:22	generally 23:15	gets 26:1 160:11	96:4,7,10,22
	8 ,		

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 31

	1 48		
97:2 98:7,19	global 22:17	grant 114:19	grief 54:22
99:5 100:12	164:22	268:20	0
101:2 102:4,17			Griffith 2:14 5:3
103:10 111:11	glue 99:13	granted 209:4	162:13 163:15
115:8 118:22	goal 27:3 56:22	granuloma 128:1	186:10,13,14
125:17	226:8	graph 173:2	202:10 282:21
127:11,14	goals 47:2 59:20	174:20 175:4,5	286:5 296:21
132:2,4,11	145:12	181:19	298:1 312:8
132:2,1,11			327:18 329:1
134:5,8,22	God 80:10 156:3	graphs 182:21	330:15 333:11
137:4,12	gold 246:4 274:6	grateful 97:21	grim 27:22
139:3,6,10,19	Goldsmith 2:11	147:2 157:15	grocery 49:19
140:7,16,21	10:21	gratefulness 51:15	0
141:19 143:12		e	gross 312:12
144:10 146:14	gone 44:9 65:20	great 1:14 6:18	ground 36:6
147:17,20	151:8 158:21	7:18 9:11 35:6	group 4:15,17
149:17	272:11	39:22 42:9 68:19	7:14 23:17,20
151:9,11,15,21	goodness 122:4	70:3 71:8 73:2	40:14 41:22 43:4
152:3,16	Google 9:21	83:7 101:3	44:8,11 46:21
153:12,17	21:10,12	106:10 110:22	69:3,4,14 94:17
154:6,11,14,21		127:8 132:7	97:4 104:14
155:8,16,20	google.com 9:21	133:16 139:3	132:9 158:1
156:20,22	gordonae	140:7 141:19	167:3 170:11
158:11,14	190:11,19,21	145:2,8 149:8	172:3 173:22
159:17 160:7,20	gotten 48:13,16	165:15 208:9	174:6,13 175:13
161:1,11,17	50:8 123:1 304:3	243:10 252:19	188:14 204:10
Gina 2:8 165:11	347:13 352:18	259:13 260:13	218:1 224:1
335:5		281:1 285:11	237:10 249:6
	government 36:14	289:2,8 295:1	259:12,20 272:9
given 9:20 43:7	118:4	296:1 297:15	286:18 307:15
61:14 117:9	grab 8:9 71:11	327:1 340:3,20 352:3 353:21	323:9 343:17
148:7 150:20,22	grabbing 88:2		352:16
176:15 179:14		greater 31:18 32:6	groups 22:2 44:12
217:17 237:6	gradually 122:20	40:3,16 172:16	50:1 179:15
243:14 337:11	graduation 111:6	185:12 294:7	205:14 226:6
gives 210:9 225:4	Graham 11:13	343:20	203.14 220.0
giving 149:22	94:7 96:17	greatest 158:3	234:2 235:22
252:7 286:2	155:13	greatly 45:7 99:19	238:2 239:5,18
341:8	gram 107:8	121:21 311:8	268:13,22
glad 16:15 52:21	e		269:13 287:19
237:7 322:1	grandchild 111:5	green 63:1 171:19	292:11,19
	grandchildren	greenish-blue	330:13 343:6,10
Glaeser 2:13	61:18 92:12	171:18	grow 61:18 113:21
103:22 110:6	117:7 118:12	greet 53:16	295:2
		8	275.2

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 32

	1 ag		
growing 290:14	161:7	85:15	harder 223:14
307:7		89:7,10,12,13	
	Н	95:10,11,14,15	hardly 43:16
growth 112:7,10		96:8,9,11	158:22 309:8
113:19	hacking 88:3	102:1,3,4,11,16,	hardwood 49:4
guarantee 346:9	99:15	18 120:22	harm 17:22 156:1
guess 55:21	Hala 3:5 4:11 5:6	132:12,15,16,17,	196:7
56:6,22 63:8	10:15 14:9 22:12	22	
196:6 259:11	162:16 164:8	133:3,4,6,8,9,13,	harmful 295:14
268:21 271:2	209:7,8 222:13	15 139:11	hassle 154:2
308:4 351:5	306:14 308:18	140:9,12,15,16,1	hate 21:10 251:20
	half 9:18 13:15	7,20,21 153:14	
guessing 309:15	32:11 40:13 41:6	159:19 160:6,8,9	haven't 52:22 83:6
guidance 216:20	44:18 63:7	161:4 249:17	121:7 248:13
235:15 237:4	73:13,17	320:18	265:14 290:20
guide 230:22	80:3,12,22 82:16	hang 83:11	297:13 305:10
232:8	107:8 108:2	0	321:1 324:12
	149:3 173:8,10	hanging 67:18	having 14:18
guideline 201:4	248:2 283:9	Hansen's 344:11	29:18 38:12
guidelines 5:2	297:2 315:21	happen 43:10	39:17 44:17
162:14	hallway 8:3 252:1	47:4,6,12 64:5	54:15 70:16 79:2
186:18,22	,	73:21 277:15	114:13 119:15
187:1,7,9,12,17,	Hampshire 1:15		152:22 173:11
21 188:5,14,15	hand 33:7 58:8	happened 68:9,21	175:14
189:5,9,15 190:4	75:12 81:18	248:12 274:20	204:17,18
191:12 192:12	95:17 102:6	276:17	210:17 225:2
193:4 194:7,12	133:14 202:11	happens 194:5	253:7 270:14
196:8,9 197:9,19	212:21 280:6	196:12 199:8	281:22 282:8
198:13	341:4 350:12	269:8 276:13	286:19 287:10
200:7,10,14,17	handful 22:22	350:13	295:1 310:16,19
268:6 269:3		happy 12:13 45:1	313:3 317:3
303:2 332:15	hand-held 333:4	51:1,8 167:2	329:9,21 330:16
334:2	hand-in-hand	268:16	331:1 334:4
gum 88:12 89:2	335:20		Hawaii 85:20
Gupta 341:5,7,9	handle 250:2,12	hard 21:16 32:7	178:4
348:7	269:14 281:11	44:21 52:19	Hawaiian 168:7
	301:19	69:17 77:3 89:4	169:3
guts 91:6		103:12 131:9	
guy 47:6	handled 210:12	220:11 233:19	head 79:4 85:11
guys 187:19	247:12	243:14 251:4	89:5 90:1 161:6
225:19	hands 38:9 39:11	265:16 285:19 298:18 327:17	165:1
	69:20	332:13 335:5	headache 110:14
Gwen 187:20	70:1,2,3,9,13,14,		headed 352:11
gym 105:3 108:11	15,19,21 71:5,7	347:1,9	
			heads 152:5

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 33

	Pag	e 55	
340:16	133:10	help 12:8 14:20	hereby 355:3
head-to-head	140:10,11,18	20:16 36:4 48:14	Here's 19:16
286:1	141:4 148:1	59:13 61:13	heretical 288:5
health 35:19 51:21	157:1,19 195:5 204:3 220:10,22	71:10 74:15,16 84:1 112:11,14	hereto 355:12
52:1 120:2 124:5	239:5,10 241:4	115:5 118:13,17	
137:22 146:6	244:19 245:17	121:6 130:1,2	he's 90:15 111:5
147:1 156:5,12	247:15 248:8	133:21 136:5	137:9 165:16
163:16 164:11	254:15 257:5	146:3,13 147:15	256:8,20
165:9,20 170:11	259:13 261:12	202:5 230:22	heterogeneous
186:12 265:2	262:21 264:7	232:11 237:18	254:7 264:8
322:17	290:16 302:5	252:15 297:14	282:10 287:19
healthcare 49:15	318:7,16	333:10 341:3	299:5,12 329:22
117:13,20	322:8,10 324:8	helped 113:18	Hewitt 187:20
169:17 170:16	336:20 346:22	123:7 143:20,22	hey 53:18 250:21
176:19,22	hearing 22:11	233:22	HHS 57:11
healthy 44:11	34:15 58:21 59:7	237:11,19	
80:15 115:6	70:6 78:21,22	238:20 287:16	Hi 75:13 81:19
hear 12:1 14:19	81:8 85:11,13	349:7	83:16 95:19 99:6 119:2 127:16
15:1,4,16 18:13	89:19 95:13	helpful 13:9 15:17	142:2 155:20,21
21:3 23:1 26:7	102:5 106:21 114:7 116:22	103:6 109:13	157:5 163:13
29:1 30:15	114.7 110.22	123:22 144:4	164:10 165:11
31:12,20 32:1,18	138:11 140:19	159:20 162:21	
33:21 34:17,22	141:1,13 146:16	189:6 208:10	Higgins 2:15 165:5 288:4,16
39:21 41:22 56:2	161:1 164:4	228:10 257:11	, ,
69:11 70:3	209:11 222:14	270:11 287:10 297:9 310:21	high 27:11 67:7
72:7,14 78:5	230:14 237:7	318:19 319:1,3	107:17 111:6,17
81:14 94:14 98:4 99:5 126:11	245:2 261:7	340:15 347:15	119:12 178:16
139:3,18,19	284:22	352:19	179:13,15 180:10,15 195:8
148:6 150:3,6	heart 42:17 87:3		197:3 241:22
151:2 209:17	116:8 118:18	helping 136:19	280:2 286:21
220:14 225:6,7	164:21 165:18	141:9,12 162:7 234:1	320:8 336:1,22
233:5 265:20	heat 49:4		337:12
267:1 268:4		helps 22:6 46:21	
324:7 347:19	heating 129:6	50:5 113:17	higher 27:13 108:8 109:6
348:16	heavy 88:13	158:5 225:11,18	170:21 177:18
heard 6:7 13:12	heck 48:6	226:14 267:11	183:13 184:10
32:22 42:4 60:10	height 46:4	hemoptysis 253:4	205:13 241:19
69:21 70:7,16	0	hemorrhoids	330:17
73:4 74:6 78:20	held 54:1	101:22	highlight 116:1
90:5 93:14 98:3	hello 96:21,22	hence 161:5	274:2
101:16,18 121:7	135:13	255:16	
132:13,17			highlighted

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 34

	Pag		
266:10	310:15 335:2	host 187:6 189:22	122:4 125:9 126:19
highly 240:9	homes 66:14	hot 49:2 239:12	
241:13 318:9 327:7	homeschool 76:1	hotel 140:3	Huston 187:13
hike 52:12	homework 77:8	hour 55:16 82:16	hydrocodone 75:21
hiking 54:3	honestly 249:22	131:3,6 344:19	
hire 130:1	honor 32:10	hours 73:17 81:21 82:3,5 88:13,22	hypertension 185:8,11,13
Hispanic 238:21	honored 233:8	130:19,21 151:8	218:16
historical 211:21	hoop 346:9	268:5	hypertonic 141:17
212:1,18 214:8	hoops 344:15	hour's 68:3	302:18
328:21	hope 43:9 47:8,12	house 56:4 130:2	hypothetical 148:7 150:1
history 4:19 44:9	51:8 114:17 192:15 196:7	131:11	1.0., 10011
60:18 122:15	192.13 190.7	housekeeping	Ι
162:12 166:14 180:22 192:22	201:14,18	6:22 8:1	i.e 244:11
328:21 340:5	225:11 233:17	housework 75:22	ICD 176:7
hit 107:19,21	235:21 277:5	Hudson 2:16	ice 136:14
121:18	hopeful 57:5	51:14 87:16,21 88:8,10,17	iceberg 75:16
hitting 106:17	156:13	huge 29:17 83:20	I'd 6:13,20 9:20
HIV 68:22 218:20	hopefully 13:2	85:21 90:6 105:2	11:16 30:2 48:12
219:8 265:8,9	29:20 202:5 208:7 238:13	154:5 159:16	53:15 58:5 69:19
352:20	208.7 238.13 243:3 247:5	237:9 307:6	73:4 76:12
HMO 173:12,20	276:12 282:12	322:22 339:16	78:17,19 86:6
175:19	293:5 340:17	Hughes 2:17	92:2 94:10 96:15
HMOs 172:22	hopeless 195:22	164:22 280:21	103:20 106:13 109:3 135:1,3
hoc 283:18	hopes 167:5	330:21 331:11	145:11,15
hold 117:6 314:4	hoping 98:11	human 22:22	146:20 151:7
holding 341:15	224:21	51:21 116:16 292:18	155:1 158:7,8
holds 56:19	Hopkins 119:20	humid 183:10	186:10 187:12 188:5 202:1
	120:3 157:10		209:20 222:15
holes 87:3	horrible 82:10	humidifiers 49:6	269:12 270:1
holiday 80:5	84:5	humidity 45:8 47:20 179:9	285:14 296:2
holidays 128:10	horse 130:3		297:14 338:14 345:6
331:17	horses 129:19	hundred 22:21 43:18	
home 49:3,14	hospital 49:14		ID 136:20
51:19 52:3 86:18 122:1 125:3,4	137:9 260:17	hung 240:2	idea 56:1 76:8
129:17 201:17	hospitals 289:17	husband 76:5 80:10 113:16	104:16 141:9 168:4 182:10

	rag	c 30	
183:17 206:20	235:21 264:17	109:2,3,10	351:6,7 353:3
210:9 224:1	268:4 290:11	111:5,16	, ,
254:17 267:1,4	291:22	115:14,15 116:1	image 239:15,20
269:1 281:4	340:14,18	117:14 119:9,10	240:12,19
283:11 304:11	351:10	124:20	241:2,10
		127:16,17	images 256:6,13
ideal 31:9 103:17	illness 48:7 58:1	132:11 134:3	imagine 44:17
125:18 126:8	99:8 128:15	135:14,22	150:7 256:13
149:1 153:20	130:10	136:4,7,11,22	
155:17,21	illustrate 342:12	137:11 138:9,13	imaging 245:13
157:3,16 158:15	I'm 8:20	139:1,2 142:16	250:20
ideas 109:4 169:15	10:6,12,21 11:4	143:10 146:5,16	251:10,14 254:3
225:12	12:4 16:14,17	148:18,20	257:5
identical 189:3	-	149:18 151:13	imipenem 128:17
	26:6,8 37:10 41:4 45:1,9	152:2,10,20	-
identification	41:4 45:1,9 48:5,14,17 49:15	154:16 156:8,13	immediate 31:12
109:16,20	48:5,14,17 49:15 51:7	159:3 160:9	150:7
168:15 207:4		161:1	immediately 116:3
identified 43:18	52:8,12,19,21	163:10,13,18,20	144:4
72:11,13 81:11	53:13,15,18	163.10,13,18,20	immense 343:2
152:17 159:20	54:4,10,16		
173:17 239:19	55:6,9,10,11,14,	165:5,8,11,15	immune 24:9 26:3
294:19	16 56:7,8	167:2 182:2	205:2,10
	57:17,22	186:17 189:3,18	Immunology
identifies 234:15	58:2,15,22 60:4	190:21 191:11	110:20
identify 42:2	62:6,7,9	194:16 204:1	immunosupprosso
96:11 168:17	63:19,22	209:12 214:13	immunosuppresse d 208:19
197:1 204:22	64:10,14 68:7	215:14 217:2	
235:17 238:4	69:2,3,6 71:6	223:20 224:21	impact 7:10
271:17 281:7	73:20 75:14 76:7	233:4,7,20	17:5,13 19:22
290:1 344:4	78:8,21	237:7,14 242:7	30:8 33:3 45:4
identifying 100.22	79:3,4,20 80:15	249:20	58:21 61:6 71:15
identifying 109:22 172:15 243:5	81:3	250:14,16	102:8 114:16
	83:4,16,20,21	259:11 260:5,13	115:2 127:3
IgA 259:2,3	84:13,16,18	264:14,21	177:8 195:11
IgE 336:5	85:11,19 87:15	268:4,16,18	224:8 225:12
0	88:1,13,22	269:13	258:9 267:17
I'll 7:6 16:8	92:16,22 93:11	284:11,16	342:16
22:9,12 33:5	94:19,22	286:17 292:20	impacted 30:19,22
34:14 45:2 56:3	95:7,13,19 96:10	299:19 309:15	176:19
67:7 81:3 91:16	97:3,4,13,15	315:10 316:6	227:16,21 228:2
92:21 119:9	100:1,2 101:8,19	322:1,6 323:21	
142:4 144:13	102:5,17 103:22	330:13 336:15	impacting 75:6
166:17 167:4	104:17 105:6	341:3 345:1	82:12 236:7
222:17 224:21	106:22 107:5	346:2,3,7	impacts 45:7,9
227:3 234:19	108:8,21	348:8,10 349:15	- ,

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 36

	rag	c 30	
58:7 59:5	92:17 100:7	242:20 243:1	increasing 25:5,19
92:7,13 127:4	153:1 190:13	254:9 262:19	29:9 110:10
225:9 238:4	197:17 207:6	265:9 266:4	171:7 173:7
	287:2		175:1 183:1,3
impairment	287.2	274:22 275:2,7	1/3.1 183.1,3
194:22	improve 51:10	284:12 319:8	incredibly 100:18
imperative 324:1	59:14,21 61:10	included 112:4	264:16
337:15	123:3,14 277:13	236:3 265:4	incubating 323:3
	299:22	266:7	U
implore 116:3	improved 99:19	includes 210:2	IND 347:4
importance 105:2	106:12 109:5	217:12 226:9	independent
-	123:2 125:1		129:17 341:11
important 14:12	221:8	including 12:8	
15:3,7 16:7 18:1	221.8	61:8 104:15	independently
30:10 34:11,21	improved` 217:12	112:19 117:4	64:11
36:15 37:19	improvement	126:22 134:13	Indiana 51:19
48:21 101:10	124:7 157:14	231:21 239:16	indicate 182:6
102:19 103:7	193:21 217:13	inclusive 269:22	
111:9 125:2,5	226:21 227:8		indicated 128:18
127:5,7 150:1	229:18 232:14	incompetence	242:15
158:20 171:5	233:13 234:17	345:20	indicates 240:1
173:19 174:1	245:1 251:14	inconvenient	
176:5 192:16	294:8 305:2	114:9	indicator 218:3
194:18 196:13			indiscernible 77:6
199:18 208:6	312:10,12,14,15	incorporate 131:6	99:14 116:12
224:7 225:7,12	improving 106:16	224:12 252:22	156:6
226:9,20	123:5 135:11	253:11	individual 61:10
227:10,20	343:22	incorporated	
228:2,4 229:19	impurities 210:5	35:14 165:13	191:21 192:14
230:5 253:1,5,10	-	253:4	197:11,16 200:2
255:10 262:2,6	inability 59:1		207:13
264:17,18 266:9	inaudible 134:4	increase 25:18	231:7,14,21
273:10 279:3	139:16 160:16	59:22 74:2	241:19 292:11
287:14 289:10	350:17	110:2,12 174:21	individualized
290:4 291:10		175:5,7 176:13	55:5
299:13 304:6,9	in-between 306:16	182:21 298:7	individuals 26:1
311:5 312:18	in-broth 306:18	increased	
313:20 317:4	incense 49:9	25:21,22 26:5	indoor 49:3
319:11 320:16		48:19 110:9	indoors 117:5
322:3 325:10	Incidentally	113:20 114:6	
327:19 337:8	110:13	128:7 172:5	industry 16:4
338:10	include 14:2	177:2 185:19	36:14 60:8 166:6
339:14,19	24:1,12 26:20	186:4 342:4,7	216:20 267:1
,	113:13 116:12	<i>,</i>	268:13 330:21
importantly 224:4	141:15 224:3	increases 25:11	343:10,19
impossible 65:13	225:15 228:9	317:8	ineffective 107:18
	223.13 220.7		

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 37

	rag	e 57	
infect 13:22 190:2	Infective 10:11	107:13,19 109:6	inserted 151:19
infected 25:10	165:7	112:6,22 113:2	inside 39:9
28:6,9 168:9,10	inferior 215:15	128:11 131:3	
324:18		134:1,11,20	insidious 115:7
	inferiority 212:7 213:2	138:16,21	insight 20:16
infecting 28:4		139:12,13,14,21	insignificance
infection 23:14	inflammation	142:5,7,11	190:11
24:18 25:1 31:5	14:1 59:11 144:9	144:19 145:3	Insmed 165:13
39:18 45:18	inflammatory	146:17 150:19	186:20 233:20
46:18 49:11 51:2	294:20 344:1	151:8 179:7 186:21 252:13	244:1 280:7
54:11 71:14	348:7,11,12,19	253:17 256:3	284:9 310:12
119:10	influence 76:3,7	257:9 270:18	315:3 341:12
121:16,21 123:2 131:21 133:21	influences 185:22	298:4 349:9	instance 190:20
148:13 167:17	211:5	351:7	198:22 199:11
210:15 214:17			
220:1244:9	influenza 183:19	inhaling 204:19	instances 202:1
252:9 255:5,6	information	298:9	instead 54:14
299:21 323:9	18:4,12 19:15	inherently 60:22	73:15 199:22
337:10 338:18	21:1,2,21 31:14	initial 106:2 226:2	334:4
infections 1:6	35:21 97:7	237:14 283:3,10	Institute 137:22
4:9,19,20	150:22 155:7	initially 66:10	158:2 164:21
5:2,4,11 6:15,16	162:8 176:12	106:22 110:17	165:19
7:10,20 11:22	189:18 195:10	111:4 223:14	institutes 86:6
12:9 14:13,22	208:5	283:20	165:20
15:5 19:19 22:15	224:11,15,18		
24:16,22 25:19	225:17 226:10	initiating 325:18	institution 300:20
26:10,12 29:8	228:15 251:7	initiation 283:6	314:3
30:7 31:3 32:15	313:18 339:22	initiative 4:7 7:5	institutions 314:4
36:21 50:12 77:7	informative	13:7 16:19,21	instructions
103:15 104:12	297:12	18:2,11,17 19:12	226:11
105:15 106:17	informs 225:18	injectable	instructive 189:10
107:9 108:16	infrastructure	26:20,22 193:11	
109:14 112:19	342:3,10	inner 107:4	instrument 223:10
150:10 215:19	ź		234:20 237:1
219:22 228:9	infrequent 122:11	innocently 78:1	238:6 300:10
230:14 234:9	infusions 58:13	input 19:2,5 22:7	instruments
261:14 279:7	120:12 125:3	162:5 163:1	232:22
282:3 339:4,13	126:22	223:8 224:13	insurance 117:19
infectious 80:4	inhalation 23:8	226:2 229:22	118:7 123:21
127:6 208:17	257:10	232:10 237:12	146:6,22 147:1
260:18,20	inhale 116:12	263:7 264:11,20	integrated 169:17
288:14 324:1	inhaled 106:15	281:2	-
341:10	iiiiaicu 100.13		intended 229:15

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 38

	1 48		
intense 119:8	227:13 236:9	352:6	156:5 158:19
intent 325:14	238:5 239:9,19	involvement	164:5 167:1
	intracellulare	229:19 320:14	203:20
interactions 92:14	258:1 340:6		239:15,19 241:2
131:16	351:17	ipratropium	261:8,20 309:18
interest 186:19		112:11	310:2 311:2
212:18	intravenous	irks 52 :11	313:9,12,15
213:14,19 321:9	134:18	irritants 49:9	itch 116:18
interested 20:4	intravenously	99:10	itchy 114:7
148:22 166:7	112:5	irritate 100:2	·
204:11 231:4	introduce 10:5		it'd 297:12
270:6 294:5	163:11 217:19	Islands 168:7	item 4:2 241:19
355:12	232:18 279:20	169:4	items 8:1 237:12
interesting 7:22	280:11 299:21	islet 170:5 173:11	238:8,11 240:2,6
20:14 70:8	introduction	182:16 190:16	242:15
101:16 182:20	196:2	197:5 199:12,14	
240:10,22		206:17 351:15	it's 9:1 12:2 14:16
296:11 308:12	introductory	islet-based 172:13	15:7 18:20 20:5
335:12 336:13	179:13		23:14 30:17
	invariable 116:17	islets 168:14,17	33:17,19,20 35:6
Interestingly	investigational	169:10 170:1,2	38:8,20,22
195:3	128:12 217:1	171:16 174:10	39:1,3 42:12 44:21 45:22
interface 52:1	344:22 346:15	183:16 271:11	44.21 43.22 48:7,13,17 51:19
interfere 105:13		337:16 338:9 339:2,5	52:3 55:5,10,12
interferon 110:19	investigations 210:22 211:1	<i>,</i>	56:4 64:6 67:2
		isn't 98:9 164:16	73:21 74:6,21
interior 64:14	investigators	246:10 272:12	76:8 77:3,21
65:5	231:22	275:8 294:5	79:21 82:12
internal 53:3	investment 225:14	isolated 191:1	84:4,12,13 87:4
internally 241:13	343:9,20	isolation 46:21	88:3,21 90:3,11
v	invisible 44:10	173:5 184:3	91:4 93:1,21
international	45:22		94:5 95:2,3,22
115:15		isoniazid 120:17	98:10 99:20
interpret 209:14	invitation 243:19	issue 57:11 143:14	100:7 102:7,18
210:22 227:17	invite 13:10	153:9 155:10	103:5 105:5,13
266:16	165:16 186:10	254:21 255:10	108:5 120:8
interrupted	340:21	265:2,13 266:13	121:13,15
331:14	invited 150:8	270:7,8 277:17	125:11 126:13
interval 306:6	288:4	278:16 289:10	131:9 135:5
	involve 150:16,18	290:3,17 291:11	137:2 141:12
intervention 218:5	· · · · · ·	308:4 312:19,22	144:8,12,15
300:11 301:7	involved 24:5	324:11 348:6	145:16 146:7,8
interviews 226:6	106:3 121:2	issues 95:12,16	147:8 152:6
	285:6 297:21		153:6 156:10

Page 39

	Pag	e 39	
$\begin{array}{c} 157:22\ 158:20\\ 159:5\ 160:18\\ 161:3,7\ 166:1\\ 171:16\ 175:4\\ 182:9\ 183:21\\ 184:19\ 185:15\\ 186:15\\ 190:13,22\\ 191:14\ 192:16\\ 193:8,10\ 194:3\\ 195:21\\ 196:5,15,16,17\\ 198:14\ 199:1\\ 200:15\ 202:21\\ 205:19\ 207:5,6\\ 212:10,12,14\\ 213:3\ 216:22\\ 226:17\ 232:17\\ 234:11\ 244:14\\ 246:6\ 249:14,16\\ 252:4,5,18\ 253:1\\ 254:6\ 255:3,13\\ 257:6,13\ 262:6\\ 263:13\ 265:1\\ 266:14\ 267:3\\ 269:3,9,17,19\\ 270:8\ 271:2\\ 274:7,12\ 276:5\\ 279:7,10\ 280:2\\ 281:14,19\ 282:4\\ 286:11\ 287:22\end{array}$	325:3,10,12 326:17 327:11,18,20 330:22 331:18 332:10 333:4,5 334:13 335:5,17 337:9,10,15 338:12,17 339:19,21 341:2 344:4 347:2,10 348:11,21 349:2,16,17 351:17 352:8 IV 58:13 106:3,4,14 107:12,16 109:8 128:5,16 129:10 131:4 133:22 134:11 142:6,7,8 150:19 151:9,18 I've 32:10 42:20 49:19 54:15 55:1,9,14,17 56:9 63:2 64:10 67:12 75:14 78:13 81:2,20,21 83:12 85:18 86:3 93:22 94:1 103:22 104:4 121:12 123:8	306:14 342:13,20 351:2,13 IVs 151:7 157:7 Jacqueline 75:13 James 2:3 Janet 355:2,16 January 345:13 Japan 182:15 183:5,9,11 184:6,8 202:17,19 203:5,15 258:20 Japanese 206:20 Jaqueline 81:19 82:14 83:1,2,3 Jeanne 135:13 137:5 Jen 167:2 178:14 Jennifer 2:2 119:1,3 125:17 127:12 Jersey 44:1 Jewish 44:2 53:8,9	164:15,16 165:22 187:12 206:8 243:19 261:2 Johns 119:20 120:3 157:10 join 43:2 joined 54:17 104:8 joining 12:19 22:10 34:18 joint 95:21 96:2,8 260:19 joking 336:15 Jonathan 2:11 10:21 Joseph 3:6 Journal 248:11 judgmental 196:7 Julie 249:6 July 355:21 jump 344:14 346:8 jumped 321:14 June 67:22
234:11 244:14 246:6 249:14,16 252:4,5,18 253:1 254:6 255:3,13 257:6,13 262:6 263:13 265:1 266:14 267:3 269:3,9,17,19	131:4 133:22 134:11 142:6,7,8 150:19 151:9,18 I've 32:10 42:20 49:19 54:15 55:1,9,14,17 56:9 63:2 64:10 67:12 75:14	Japanese 206:20 Jaqueline 81:19 82:14 83:1,2,3 Jeanne 135:13 137:5 Jen 167:2 178:14 Jennifer 2:2	Joseph 3:6 Journal 248:11 judgmental 196:7 Julie 249:6 July 355:21 jump 344:14
274:7,12 276:5 279:7,10 280:2 281:14,19 282:4	93:22 94:1 103:22 104:4 121:12 123:8 124:9 126:7 128:15 129:2,6 138:18 140:18	Jersey 44:1	June 67:22 <u>K</u> Kaiser 169:18 170:11
296:20 297:10,18 298:17 303:4 306:4,19 307:4 308:14,17 309:20 311:3,4,14 312:2 314:2,14,22 317:21,22 318:9	143:6 151:7 157:5,6,18,19 158:21 190:20 191:18 192:10 207:8 208:14,16 223:12,13 239:4,5,11 240:14 242:17 243:14 244:4	Jim 11:2 job 32:12 54:1 90:12 121:2 132:7 140:2 243:14 285:10 Joe 10:12 86:4 164:19	kansasii 190:8 339:1 Karen 2:15 165:5 288:4 Kathleen 2:18 54:5 57:5 Kathleen's 51:15
320:11 322:2,17 323:1,8,9	258:21 283:11 294:2 304:7	John 2:9 4:6 10:6 11:18 16:12,21	Katie 42:15 51:4,12 58:21

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

	1 48		
66:20 69:4 70:10	Klebsiella	249:16 266:15	lastly 163:3
76:11 78:3	107:15,20,21	labs 109:17	343:18
237:10	108:4 109:14	168:14,16	lasts 150:13
Keating 2:18	knees 88:2	246:14 247:13	late 56:14 97:22
42:16 51:5,7	knew 53:14 58:17	258:1 266:19	167:10 338:11
76:12 78:4 87:19	167:8 168:19	307:13	latent 217:15
160:16,21 237:10	187:22 188:4	308:11,12,13	
	204:14,15 353:2	311:18 313:9,13 338:15 340:6	later 26:7 56:14
Ken 162:10	knowledge 128:21		57:13 73:17 76:19 77:18
164:20 165:16	198:3 207:17	lack 46:3 71:21	79:18 80:9 104:3
192:21 197:7	known 63:15	72:6,22 78:7	105:11 123:5
234:2 253:2,15 254:15	116:15 117:2	239:7	128:2 135:15
	158:10 179:12	lactose 144:8	137:21 138:17
Kenneth 3:3 4:21	182:17 211:20	ladies 115:13	208:2 222:19
165:20	213:8 349:3	349:22	225:13 227:3
Ken's 194:17	Korea 194:3	lady 192:1,2,9,18	268:22 269:20
Kevin 3:8 164:10	203:16 248:9	laid 235:13 262:16	281:13 289:19
172:8 234:3	267:5		305:5
296:15 297:1	Koreans 248:10	landscape 196:3	latter 13:15
327:4 329:1	Rot culls 2 10.10	large 4:15,17	laugh 49:22
key 53:8 156:10	L	23:16 27:15	laughter 44:13
227:9 228:3	lab 47:15 107:18	54:12 69:14	84:10 110:5
232:3 234:15,21	141:11	132:9 170:10	152:15 164:18
238:4 261:20	150:17,18	175:20 178:20	204:8 267:22
263:8	169:7,11	179:6 205:5 278:3 291:15	288:6 305:20
kick 71:10	196:15,17	302:3	327:16 336:8
kidding 264:15	197:20 218:10		launch 254:8
0	246:18,20 311:1	larger 291:1	Laura 137:19
kidney 123:10,12,19	313:9 333:18	last 32:8,11 34:20	139:5,6,8,11,16,
123.10,12,17	340:3	49:16 53:16	21
	label 26:14 29:14	56:10,15 58:19	
kill 292:5,14,17	60:11,13 117:21	60:8,20 63:12	law-abiding 118:8
317:21	147:9 199:21	88:5 102:20 136:12 166:22	laws 228:19
killed 298:6 339:8	253:17 275:17	200:21 208:15	lay 63:18 90:10
killing 293:5,7,10	289:5	223:13 247:17	laying 237:21
294:7 295:11	labeling 229:4	253:21	• •
kinds 20:14	laboratories	258:15,19	lead 36:10 81:10 110:7,16 238:13
116:11 241:2	312:20	268:4,10,16	,
294:10	laboratory 196:12	281:21 333:3	leader 55:1 97:5
kiosk 8:4	199:6,12 247:10	336:3,20 337:22	leaders 13:11
	<i>,</i>	339:16 343:3	247:2
		339:16 343:3	247:2

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 41

	1 ag		
leading 93:15,16 leads 46:20 82:8	leg 116:18	letting 100:10 111:10	likelihood 119:12 336:21
91:1 93:15	legs 120:22 Leitman 2:19	Levaquin 105:18	likely 174:10
leaking 101:22	57:17 151:17	113:7	185:21 194:21
learn 20:7 36:9	lend 227:14	level 54:5,14	204:22 205:19
115:1 201:18	343:14	110:21 199:1	218:14 220:4 281:7
233:3 282:8	length 41:1	340:9	
321:5,7	151:10,11	levels 129:13	limit 262:17 341:6
learned 161:19	328:22 332:11	library 43:14	limited 45:2 106:4 142:21 168:18
223:12	lengths 292:12	lie 73:15	288:12 315:10
learning 6:19 19:12 33:12	lengthy 27:2	life 7:11 15:3	limiting 106:19
342:14	28:19,20 29:14	17:6,14 20:1	limits 214:4
learnt 282:7	220:4,5	30:8,19 44:17,21 45:4 46:20	line 8:18 49:21
	lenses 188:22	47:1,7 48:3	96:19,20 99:1,2
least 13:2 18:18 21:9 29:6 34:20	leprosy 344:11	51:11 52:8	130:4 155:15,18
53:14 55:9 57:7	lesions 286:19,21	55:10,13	173:2 201:16
64:13 67:3 70:2	316:4	58:7,10,18	264:7 281:12
85:5 102:20	less 17:8 25:3	59:3,4,14,21 61:9,17 63:3,8	lined 96:16
116:11 131:20	27:20 41:2 49:12	67:5,13 69:7	lines 23:13 174:20
153:5 159:5,7 170:15 173:5	60:4 145:14	71:16 76:4,21	181:21 182:2
170.13 173.3	156:19 173:10,16	78:2 81:4 84:4	309:22
189:17 195:20	202:18 235:10	98:13,18 105:4	linezolid 106:9
224:22 245:19	270:7 291:11	106:1 115:6	117:16,18
267:9 283:9	310:4 313:13	118:9 125:14 127:3 145:14	118:6,15 138:4
301:3 308:3	327:2	127.5 145.14 168:2 236:13	146:21 147:3,6 324:8
310:13 311:14 314:3,7 316:3	lessen 156:8	290:18 302:10	
320:18 321:2	let's 38:3,20 39:16	338:20 347:17	lingering 114:7
324:13,15,20	41:19 53:7 73:2	life-limiting	link 9:22 170:1,3,6
leave 9:1 20:17,21	79:11 80:4 89:2	106:18	178:10,19 180:17
49:8 232:3	91:20 94:14	lifesaver 122:6	
249:20	95:14 96:7 102:15,17	lifesavers 131:9	linked 241:20
leaves 248:18	125:20 132:22	lifestyle 157:11	liposomal 109:6
leaving 259:11	133:6,12,19	•	113:1,2 138:16 186:21 244:1
265:22 329:7	135:12 146:18	lifetime 47:9,11 147:1 167:18	249:8,11
331:4 352:8	147:22 148:9	183:21	lips 59:7 116:22
led 169:9 178:15	149:17 153:18 155:3 160:2	light 167:6	list 19:8,11 109:4
233:15	189:20 245:16	8	264:21
		lighter 73:21	

Page 42

	1 ag	e 12	
listed 176:18	125:11,12	323:4 329:9	88:13 89:5
180:4 191:19	152:22 153:8,10	331:16	94:18,20 95:13
253:3	154:2 155:2	338:15,16	98:9,20 102:5
	166:14 238:19	352:14	121:17,18 126:7
listen 36:12 57:20	298:8 301:14		145:4 146:10,16
225:5	313:17	longer 26:4,14	148:1 149:22
listened 306:14		50:9 54:12 104:2	152:5 154:15
listening 6:19 30:9	lived 168:2	108:10 114:2	166:5 167:4
31:1,4 36:13,16	liver 123:10,12,18	129:21 169:12	188:1 189:13
60:5 97:17 137:5	living 45:11 64:12	258:12 272:11 293:11 297:4	195:3,10,15
	127:19 235:18		205:17 207:6
literally 74:10	293:11 295:12	298:8 301:14	209:14,22 210:5
276:7		305:7 325:19	220:15 221:11
literature	load 218:20	337:7 344:12	222:14 223:14
203:15,17	219:8,10 314:16	345:14	236:19 237:11
235:17 246:6	loaded 242:4	longer-term 109:8	240:18 241:17
little 16:16 33:16	loading 241:19	long-term 43:11	252:2 255:4
34:1 38:12,22	U	156:11 194:22	256:9 259:13
39:1,3 41:20	loadings 241:19		261:16,19
52:11 56:12 62:8	loads 330:17	look-into 349:17	265:18 268:11
65:1 68:13 71:3	lobby 8:2	lose 91:2	273:9,14 274:13
79:7,13 80:12	lobe 80:18 127:21	losing 46:1 91:7	283:22
86:7 88:3,10		241:3	290:11,22 299:3
101:19 116:15	lobectomy 99:19	loss 24:14 59:6	304:15 305:7
124:20 139:22	local 39:14 335:18	71:20,21	310:4 311:6,12
144:21 146:17	locations 108:17	72:20,21 91:15	317:10 318:12
149:2 155:22	155:6 158:1	92:15,16	322:19 323:7
162:19 166:3		93:15,16,17,20	328:2 332:22
168:8 182:10	logistical 288:19	116:17,21,22	333:4 349:18
187:8 189:17,18	long 8:18 12:2	138:11	lots 53:2 141:13
195:1,13 196:21	27:15 42:21	140:18,19	234:5 237:18
208:4 217:19	47:11 52:8 59:10	141:14	242:2,3 243:2
220:22	61:5 65:20 67:12	239:14,16	295:1
223:16,22	69:2 80:1 92:21	lost 62:18 104:19	loud 149:19 164:3
240:20 244:4	111:1 127:19	136:12 270:16	346:22
267:4 282:12,15	155:12 193:13		
283:14 285:15	206:18 233:2	lot 6:6,7 16:3 18:9	loudly 164:6
297:19 306:13	236:12 245:19	19:13 42:22	Louisiana 344:17
330:18,22	262:8 265:8	45:13 47:22 50:9	love 52:12 145:12
349:20 350:2	269:15 271:5	51:19 52:1,3,5	251:22 276:11
live 38:4 44:21	272:13 275:15	53:4,10 55:4,12	345:6
48:2,3 51:18	283:14 298:8	56:5,9 62:10,15	
58:9 59:3 64:9	303:4,22 306:9	64:6,17 65:3,9	loved 345:6
67:5 118:10	313:10 316:1	66:5 70:4 75:1	loves 251:19
		79:22 84:15,17	

Page 43

	Fag	C 10	
low 63:18 129:12	150:10,17	278:17	136:11
178:18 348:16	157:18 158:2,5	279:12,21	major 23:17 147:3
lower 202:17	164:21 165:18	283:16 284:6,16	154:2 155:10
	181:1,5,9 186:2	290:5,7 295:16	251:1
lozenges 84:1	190:3,21	309:2,5,7 313:5	
luck 84:19	193:6,14 214:16	340:5	majority 39:12
	215:18 219:21	machines 114:11	193:16 316:2
Luckily 87:7	228:8 230:13		323:2
lucky 99:17	244:10,22	macin 117:15	male 40:18 204:1
119:21	245:14 246:5	macrolide 193:8	256:6
lump 284:15	251:18 254:3	196:18 198:5	
292:18	255:5 261:14	199:18 200:2	males 167:20
	333:7 341:15	258:5 263:5	malfunction
lunch 7:16 8:13,14		271:18	139:17
37:6 55:16,19	lungs 55:15,21		maligned 186:18
161:22 335:1	81:21	macrolide-	U
352:15	88:14,19,20	resistant 196:19	man 136:13
lunchtime 155:11	100:2 108:20	197:4 199:19	manage 12:9
161:14	109:7 112:8	202:3 271:12	92:20 148:12
	113:20,22 123:9	macrolides	196:6
Lundy 2:20 62:6	132:1 142:12	194:1,15	
86:11 94:16 95:7	144:9 158:6	196:2,13 197:22	management
158:18	344:1 348:19	198:19 317:22	247:10 343:20
lung 1:6 4:19,20	luxury 325:2	macrolide-	mandatory 328:13
5:2,4,11 6:15,16	lying 90:8	susceptible	manic 44:19
7:10,19 11:22		271:12	manifestation
12:9 13:22	Lynn 158:13,14		205:22
14:6,8,13,22	Lyrica 129:5	magazines 157:17	
19:19 22:15		magical 317:22	manner 224:9
23:15	Μ	magnitude	manufactured
24:3,7,16,18,21	MAC 23:4 77:7	213:9,13	210:5
25:1,19 26:2,10	80:7 135:15,19	,	manufacturing
28:3 29:8,11	157:6 172:21	MAI 66:3,10 94:4	210:2
30:7 31:3,5	184:1 192:6,9	326:4	
32:15 36:20	193:2,6,14,18	main 23:9 39:2	map 23:10
39:17 41:11,14	196:3,6,10	225:2 239:3,8	168:3,22 169:2
42:1,3 44:19	197:2,5 198:10	308:3	177:21 180:14
49:6 63:20 71:14	199:11 201:10	mainly 22:16,18	183:5 268:10
78:15 80:17	202:3 206:13,16	23:22 29:10	mapped 177:15,17
99:10 103:15	207:8,18,20,22	111:2 215:19	
104:19 110:11	254:10 256:7,12	252:12 289:18	Marcy 73:12
113:22	259:2 263:22		74:14,16 86:8,9
119:4,15,16	266:2,4 271:22	maintain 334:7	347:20
129:11 133:21	274:19 275:13	maintaining	margin 213:2
148:13	276:1,15,21	Ŭ	Marilynn 2:20
	_ · · · · · · · · · · · ·		··· J

	rag		
58:22 62:5 69:9	266:11	268:7 271:14	327:19 331:9,13
70:22 86:10		283:15	334:10,13 335:8
87:13 94:15	Matthias 234:3	285:16,20	336:12 337:16
158:16 159:17	238:20	293:16 298:21	340:8 342:4
	maximum 305:12	301:11 303:12	349:11 350:3
marked 183:17	may 8:5,22 17:10	305:22 307:2	351:22
marker 153:4	20:20 21:20	312:7 318:13	
252:6 289:21	20:20 21:20 24:4,17	320:12 332:6	meaning 317:9
319:11,17	26:14,17,20	348:14	339:15
336:6,12	28:16 54:5,6,8		meaningful 20:10
markers 222:3	66:13 73:22 74:1	MBA 4:4,13	217:8,9 218:12
336:17	84:7 87:21 99:22	MD 4:6,11,21	221:3 222:2,6
	102:6 144:15	5:3,6,12,14	229:17,20
market 17:2,8	150:18 154:19	MDR 215:2	232:14 243:6
29:5 50:19 61:16	178:6,12 185:9		means 25:2 59:17
210:18	203:12,13,21	meal 54:13	
marketed 347:3	, ,	meals 54:12	60:17 207:11,22 223:5 229:20
	206:1,20 212:12		
Marras 172:9	213:6,14,15,21 215:7	mean 64:4 65:19	237:22 238:22 266:14 276:19
married 64:10	216:13,15,16	67:9 68:10 69:5	300:18
120:7	, ,	82:4,17 83:19	500.18
marshal 265:5	220:7,8,19	85:5 93:1,7,21	measure 160:1
284:3	221:6,8 224:14	109:10 140:5	161:4 202:18
	227:16,19,20 228:6 230:3	144:16 190:5,17	214:5
Mary 2:10		191:9 207:5,11	217:6,7,9,10
127:15,16 132:2	270:9,11 272:5,6 273:10 275:21	211:1 217:5	220:21 223:11
344:3	277:22 278:18	252:18 256:6,8	225:13 227:1
Maryland 1:16		271:8 272:4,8,19	232:12 249:15
355:17	279:12,15 280:16 289:9	273:9 277:9	267:18 273:16
mask 54:10	291:15	283:8,14,21	303:7
		286:7 294:17	304:11,13,19
Massachusetts	295:11,13,14	295:15,19	305:13 306:22
74:8	298:6,7,8,10,11	297:8,10,11,14,1	314:15 324:22
massage 129:7	300:6 306:16	5,17,21	measured 218:2
massiliense	310:7 313:4	300:18,22	227:15 228:6
266:18 271:19	314:4 315:13	301:11 303:15	232:11 305:3
	317:6,8 318:18	304:5 306:14,21	
Materials 10:2	320:12,15,16	307:20 308:14	measurement
matter 30:10	335:9 336:12	309:20 314:9	218:7,10 227:2
88:17 199:16	maybe 38:9 42:1	315:15 317:1	measurements
261:8 272:17	57:7 62:16 63:8	319:18 320:4,12	161:9 292:10
283:6	73:7,15,18 85:3	321:1 322:14	333:21
matters 31:21	126:12 142:10	323:7	measures 220:4,6
216:2 256:5	160:12 185:16	324:7,13,17	232:6 316:18
210.2 230.3	203:18 227:21	325:13	318:13 319:6,9
		326:8,10,22	510.15 517.0,7

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 45

	Pag	C 45	
measuring 214:6	147:15 149:10	meets 231:1	322:20 326:3
224:7,8	165:18 186:11		
mechanisms	192:11 243:13	Meghana 11:11 94:8 155:13	mentioning 191:11
156:14	284:7 289:3	94.8 155.15 341:3	
	351:21		mentions 248:15
med 53:3	medicines 111:21	Mel 95:19	mentor 187:3
media 65:5 306:18	114:21 148:14	member 40:5	merely 232:5
308:8	284:6	61:19	·
median 27:5,7		members 166:5	merits 290:19
185:3,11 307:19	meditation 113:15	190:22 264:12	306:3,7
medical 10:16	medium 309:6	340:14	meropenem 106:3
29:18 68:12	MEDLINE 43:14	memory 239:14	message 188:19
143:19 147:15	meds 67:14 81:3,4	240:8 242:1	met 47:3 53:2
169:22 175:15	97:15 104:17		57:18 173:9,14
176:2 185:18	105:10 107:8	men 25:18 171:22	,
225:21 348:17	111:2 141:6	172:5 174:22	metadata 168:18
Medicare 25:17	142:16 152:2,4	175:8	metal 239:6
117:21 118:1	156:6,15	mental 108:8	metallic 239:6
147:6 174:2	meet 16:1 53:16	mention 42:1	mathadalagy
175:18 176:4,11	118:19 166:20	100:14 101:18	methodology 203:12
	222:21 329:8	125:21 143:4	
medication 63:9	332:14 353:13	157:19 301:21	methods 228:22
64:9 118:3 126:2		mentioned 12:4	Metro 38:5
131:1,19	meeting 1:5 6:14 9:12,14,15,16	30:4 41:15 42:3	39:9,13
133:1,5,12 134:2 135:4,6,10	10:1 11:20 13:4	70:10 72:1,13	Miami 163:19
150:19 177:7	14:12 16:19	73:1,6 74:14	232:20 238:19
195:18	17:13 18:19	81:13 88:5 89:4	mic 139:16 158:16
344:10,20,21	19:20 34:12	90:22 91:21	160:16 164:6
345:10,22	35:5,11	92:1,4 93:13	266:3 341:4
346:16 351:2,7	36:4,7,15,22	94:12 95:16	350:17
medications	37:16 47:8 86:20	101:19	
63:7,22 105:7	97:17 139:9	107:14,19 121:7	Michelle 251:21
112:18 113:5	253:21 258:19	123:9 134:3,14	Michigan
114:5 115:5	264:17 268:6	138:4 139:11	127:17,19
121:10,11	286:6 353:21	140:18	micro 313:22
122:22 128:19	354:5	141:14,21	319:18
130:12 131:14	meetings 5:8 13:5	148:18 149:16	microbial 77:21
132:19 147:9	18:18 19:21	189:12 223:20 233:9,11 235:3	
158:19 159:10	20:17 224:12,16	233.9,11 233.3 242:4 243:5	microbiologic
239:16 302:22	225:3,17	242.4 245.5 250:20 262:4	193:18,21
333:8	226:2,13 227:12	265:20 266:13	194:13 218:7
medicine 80:19	232:5,7 340:21	268:21 318:18	221:5,21 246:4
81:2 112:3	352:16	200.21 210.10	249:13,19
01.4 114.3			

Page 46

	I ug		
257:15,19	150:3 151:1,3,7	missed 176:7,21	276:20
258:13 259:15	184:11 252:6	277:14	moments 143:13
272:16 273:7	265:3 280:18	mission 343:11,12	
306:2 314:6	310:1 326:6	mistake 107:1,3	momentum 268:11 341:17
317:16 333:19	327:13 328:3	,	
337:18	336:19	Mitchell 80:17	money 45:20
microbiological	mindful 260:6	350:21	50:19 65:2 309:9
274:5 317:15	mindset 338:13	mitigating 216:18	monitor 123:12
microbiologically	mine 42:18 79:7	mitigation 215:16	250:10 252:12
330:19	109:15 256:7	mix 171:21 308:15	255:18
microbiology	minimal 77:13	329:22	monitoring
244:22	129:5 157:1	mixed 257:12	246:21 251:17
245:13,16	minimally 227:21		253:9 257:9 258:17
246:14,19 247:6	-	mixing 330:13	
248:6 254:2 282:18 294:4,6	minimize 112:7	mode 36:13,16	monotherapy
313:15 325:14	114:18 313:12	model 167:16	322:15 323:10 324:17 326:9
349:14	minimum 189:9	169:18 210:15	
	342:3	324:4 342:11,12	month 66:22
microphone 16:8 33:8 42:12 73:9	mini-stroke 87:8	343:6	118:7 147:12 150:14 153:1
164:6	minor 206:1,3	models 325:8,9	150.14 155.1
mics 164:2	minus 331:5	moderated 235:22	258:19 270:14
	minute 8:14 53:18	modern 349:8	300:1 304:16
mid-70 138:14	109:4 160:1,13	modifications	305:3,5 332:17
middle 8:14 80:18	220:22 252:3	141:16 148:16	monthly 150:16
99:19 111:16	257:12 260:7	149:7,15	153:15
126:19 127:21	318:14	modified 230:3	333:12,15
181:21 295:2 338:3 350:20	minutes 6:21 13:7		months 20:22 21:5
	14:11 16:17	module 234:22	27:4,9 35:5
might've 346:18	31:14 32:16 54:8	235:9 237:2,16 239:21 240:4	47:18 61:5 67:1
mildly 282:22	55:18 68:4 73:16	239:21 240:4 241:8,21	77:18 79:16,18
miles 45:17 153:1	80:9 83:18 85:9	242:5,11,12,18	106:15
332:4	87:22 88:1,6	243:1 296:14	107:12,17
milligrams	100:19 130:17	298:20 342:19	109:11 117:17
120:13,15,16,17,	261:18 321:12	molasses 90:3	120:11,14 124:4,6 126:18
19	331:22 341:6		124:4,6 126:18
million 170:14	misleading 229:6	mold 49:2 85:17 86:3	131:22 192:19
	mispronounce		221:14,15 246:6
millions 80:16	41:13	molecules 343:21	250:10,11
mind 31:15 35:9	misquote 58:13	Mom 115:20	267:5,7,8,9,13
37:1 59:20 86:19	miss 335:1	moment 274:14	272:12 273:6
103:4 122:5			275:15,16

	0		
277:12,13,14	242:1	music 114:2	260:14 261:2
281:13	move 49:3 66:4	mutation 110:1	267:21 290:16
283:11,13	73:19 154:17		291:21
289:22 297:1,4	163:6 261:9	mutational 198:8	293:2,12,15
303:4,16 305:12	264:12 268:7	327:21	301:17 303:18
306:9 326:9	287:16 320:19	mycobacteria	305:21 307:12
327:20	323:18 340:17	13:19 22:20	308:18 312:1
335:13,14 337:6		43:18 168:15	313:14 317:16
351:4,13	moved 105:18	169:8 171:17	318:3 321:4
month's 117:18	movement 268:16	179:6 181:19	325:11,16
morning 6:3 10:9	movie 187:11	205:1,3 247:12	326:7,13 327:11
11:4,19 14:5	188:8	298:6	329:12 331:20
15:16 16:13	movies 49:10	mycobacterial 1:6	335:11 336:2,19
17:12 22:13		6:15 11:22 19:19	337:21 340:11
42:16 46:13	moving 13:14,16	168:13 169:11	nap 82:18,20 93:7
50:14 51:14	121:3 302:6	171:16 198:22	napeople 265:13
62:18,22 63:10	321:10	201:11 228:8	
64:20 83:12	moxifloxacin	230:13 248:17	napopulation
111:14 115:12	105:19	299:21 330:17	263:13
162:5 179:14	MPH 4:6 5:14	mycobacterium	narrow 277:19
209:12 220:10	mucous 71:18	23:3 28:6,9	narrower
221:1 223:9	72:8,19 81:12	111:18 167:13	276:11,15
235:19 241:4	112:12,14	171:10	nasal 47:14
252:21 262:5	112:12,14	181:11,14,20,22	
281:2 318:7	144:5	190:8,10,11,19	National 44:2
332:2 335:13		195:6 205:11	53:7,9 120:1
morning's 261:7	Mullin 2:21 4:8	206:4 249:5	124:4 137:8,22
0	11:4,5 13:6	292:14,18	144:3 157:8
mortality 182:8,18,22	16:9,11,12	mycology 343:7	163:14 164:21 165:18,19
182:8,18,22	multicenter 284:2		178:20 299:18
185:5 184:5,7,21	300:2	myself 16:16 55:15 56:8,22	311:1
195:8 197:3	multidrug 279:21	66:19,20 89:1	
203:20 213:20	multi-drug 202:2	121:4 143:6	natural 4:19
219:11 314:19	C	156:5 159:8	162:12 166:14
320:5,10	multiple 29:14	236:1 239:12	180:22 192:22
,	58:11 111:1	250.1 257.12	328:21
mostly 40:21 78:9 93:6 187:19	130:12 158:1	N	naturally 13:20
209:13 224:4	231:18 310:10	na 315:12	nature 64:2,18
238:18	312:20		nausea 114:6
mother 115:16	mumbling 164:5	Naive 265:12	
	muscle 96:5 129:3	Nambiar 2:22	naval 167:19
mothers 349:6	muscles 82:8	5:14 10:9,10 12:11 164:13	nearly 134:9
mouth 239:7		12.11 104.13	nebulized 108:3

Page 48

	1 48		
112:6 349:10	neurologist 86:21	89:6	124:13
nebulizer 113:2 114:10 140:1 144:21 157:12	neuropathy 106:11 120:21 123:8 129:2	nodular 28:6 184:16 247:18 254:13 255:7	non-progressing 326:20
nebulizers 47:14	138:10 140:11	258:8 264:3	non-progressive 327:1
necessarily 28:15 69:5 74:2 122:13 182:3,4 190:17 191:18	neutralizing 130:20 nevertheless 193:20 201:12	nodule 119:16 124:17 nodules 24:19 79:13	non-tuberculous 1:5 6:15 19:19 22:20 171:17 228:8 230:13
192:13,21 199:5,7 244:14 348:12	newer 61:1 newly 41:9	nominations 19:8 non 11:21 13:18	nor 108:4 355:8,12
necessary 193:3 200:4	news 65:14 nice 40:15 52:8 69:11 134:13	171:9 198:21 212:6 213:1 249:5 256:18	normal 50:8 67:2 73:16 98:17 115:6 218:3
negative 27:3 29:7 59:18 80:6,21	145:13 192:1,18	326:22	North 181:7
94:3 104:9 107:9	197:7	non-CF 264:22 274:18 275:12	Northeast 155:3
112:2,15,17 114:18,20 124:8	nicely 242:4	276:1,15,21	northern 127:17 183:10 195:7
128:20 129:9,11	night 53:16 60:9 71:20 72:12,20	279:13 289:11 292:7 318:19	Notary 355:17
138:18,19 139:2 140:6 145:6 219:18 221:6,13	74:3 75:1 78:11,18 95:22	319:16 320:1 324:14	note 10:4 32:2 37:14 42:10
246:7 247:20	96:12 136:15 159:5 239:13	nonclinical 209:21	76:13 173:19
250:3,6 272:19 303:2,5 309:10	night's 159:1,14	noncompliant 48:8	206:13 230:18 noted 90:8,11
310:4,5 319:19 339:10 350:22	nighttime 75:2	non-cystic 182:3	102:7 179:14 182:20,21
negatively 295:3	NIH 43:17 65:14 76:5 139:1	non-drug 113:12 141:14	299:18
negatives 81:2 338:4	154:1,10 162:10 166:3 184:19,22 200:8 242:8	none 193:22 271:15 331:2	notes 8:19 57:19 67:7 235:20
neglected 341:17	200:8 343:8 nihilism 195:15	non-inferiority	nothing 47:6 51:2 64:16 66:14
neighbor 56:1	nobody 47:4 53:5	212:20 215:9,17	79:15,21 110:14
neighbors 39:14 neither 108:3	84:6 90:22 127:20 128:1	non-invasive 143:19	168:9,21 342:1 notice 9:20 19:4
355:7	Nocardia 94:5	non-MAC 263:22	235:9
nerve 113:7 129:2	255:20	266:2	noticed 85:19 122:20 171:5
network 284:21 285:6	nodding 98:20 152:5	non-prescription 104:17	182:22
	nods 79:4 85:12	non-productive	no-treatment

Page 49

	I ag		
215:6	186:18,22 187:11	nursing 49:14	Oceanographic 178:21
notwithstanding	187.11	nutritional 141:16	
57:1	189:7		OCHA 35:20
Novartis 165:1	190:1,16,17	0	October 1:9
novel 279:20	191:1,3,5,8	OAI 316:14	odds 179:9
281:15 342:1	195:2 197:22	Oak 1:12	O'Donnell 3:2
November 119:17	200:5,7,10	objective 272:18	5:12 163:3 165:3
nowhere 43:20	201:9,18,22 202:16 204:4,5	309:16 319:9	234:4
NTM 1:6 4:9,19	205:12 214:16	objectively 218:2	243:11,17,18
5:2,4,11 6:16	215:18 219:21	273:16	260:3 262:16
7:5,10,12,19	220:1 233:4	objectives 234:7	263:21 284:19
8:22 9:22 12:2,9	234:8,20	•	287:8 293:17,18 301:16 302:12
13:18 14:6,13,22	235:17,18	observation 211:7 287:15	309:18 311:21
15:4,18 16:1	236:2,5,7,12		312:2 315:3
21:20 22:15	237:2 239:2,20	obstructive 24:2	316:8 318:18
24:4,16 25:1,19	240:3,16	obtain 210:17	324:3,6 336:3
26:10 28:13,15	241:1,8,11	obtainable 118:15	ŕ
29:8 30:7 31:3,5	242:8,10,12		O'Donnell's 261:15
32:15 36:20	243:1,7	obtained 310:14	
39:17 41:2 42:18	244:3,8,14	obviate 323:15	offer 215:15
43:17 45:18	246:5,15 250:22	obvious 114:5	216:16 330:16
52:14 53:11,22	251:1 253:18		offered 86:2 137:9
55:9 58:3 59:16	254:9,21,22	obviously 76:2 145:10 190:2	offering 17:9
71:14 95:20	255:10,11,13,15 259:20 261:13	217:12 245:21	83:22
103:15	262:17 285:5	248:5 256:1	
104:1,11,13	287:7 292:6	269:2 271:14	offers 17:8
105:7 106:13 107:11 108:13	293:5 294:19,22	291:12 304:17	office 6:12 10:7
109:13,16,22	295:11 296:14	305:6 322:16	11:1,2,5,9,12,14,
110:4,10,17,19	311:9,14 319:12		15 12:4,5,6
110.4,10,17,19	322:19,22	occupational	35:19,22 51:22
114:13,14	341:15 342:18	207:14	54:1 80:8 288:7
115:19 116:5	343:11 353:3	occur 24:4,17 29:4	344:18
117:20 118:5,17	NTM-focused	150:14 311:17	345:11,16,20
128:3 133:21	109:1	313:12	346:1,5
137:20,21		occurred 109:11	officer 10:16
145:10,21	nuisance 146:22	occurring 13:20	355:2
148:13 150:9	numb 106:11	167:14 183:6	offices 265:15
166:7,8 174:17	numbness 114:8	197:1 206:6	oftentimes 348:9
175:6,9,14 176:9	nurse 43:10,19	300:5	
177:19,21	49:13 125:4	occurs 203:21	oh 38:11,17
178:16 180:2,3	136:4	327:22	39:1,11 40:9
181:11 182:18	150.т	527.22	44:12 80:10 84:8

Page 50

	0		
93:19 95:13	Oliviaz 67:8	99:1,2 155:14,18	orange 144:15
146:3,7,8	Olivier 3:3 4:21	opinion 202:17	order 8:13,16 61:9
Ohio 136:22	162:10 164:20	287:22	151:18 245:6
	165:16,21,22		251:8 332:14
okay 10:4	186:7	opinions 37:14	344:16
38:3,11,18,19	202:9,14,21	opportunities	
39:6,20	204:7 234:3	203:2	Oregon 164:11,12
40:1,13,17,21	277:16 309:22	opportunity	organic 99:12
41:6,18 42:4,9	312:22 317:1,19	20:5,6 33:12	organism 28:4,18
70:2 74:13,16	320:4 328:5	61:20 127:10	181:15
75:9 78:19 81:18	329:4 328.3		
85:7,12 86:9		173:22 186:16	245:20,21
88:9 89:3,13	333:13 336:9	225:4 330:16	247:22 257:21
90:21 91:13,18	337:15	341:8	266:12 293:7,10
93:10,20 94:9	Omeprazole	opposed 147:12	315:11 338:8,19
95:6,12,13,16	130:17	171:19 174:8	organism-killing
96:4,7,10,12	oncology 343:7	193:19 205:20	293:20
97:3 102:4,15,19	one-on-one 226:6	opposite 171:21	organisms
133:15 134:8,22	227:12	328:6	13:20,22 23:7
139:19 140:7,22			168:10 174:19
141:19 146:18	ones 15:12 134:13	optic 113:7	175:14 195:5
147:22 149:8,17	241:22 265:14	optimal	207:11 246:15
151:11,15,21	271:18,19	26:20,21,22	256:1 257:22
152:3,10,18	273:11 305:11	287:12,20	258:10 279:3
153:13,17,18	339:12,13	optimism 58:20	307:7
154:6 155:8	online 43:12 68:22	-	
158:15		optimize 329:19	organizations
160:4,15,20	Ontario 172:10,14	optimized 280:9	247:9
161:1,11 192:9	onto 330:9	329:14 331:4	organize 16:20
262:19 263:10	open 5:15	option 104:5	original 43:4
264:14 268:2	20:18,22 35:4	321:21	177:22 206:17
326:13 327:10	37:3 92:2		
329:12 337:21	96:18,20 99:1,3	options 7:6 14:10	originally 126:17
340:11 348:14	135:1 155:14,19	118:15 142:21	127:17
351:7 352:3,6	220:2 221:18	143:1 237:13	orphan 11:3 25:2
old 42:19 75:14	275:16	330:10	153:9 341:16
115:16 119:3	340:19,22 341:4	oral 106:14	osteoporosis 144:7
187:18,19,21	, ,	128:5,11 133:21	156:5
192:2 344:20	open-ended 236:9	134:10,16	
345:18 349:2,5	239:9,18	138:3,9,20	others 16:5 19:14
,	opening 4:5	146:18 149:15	43:5 45:13 59:1
older 25:12,13	11:17,18	orally 112:5	85:8 95:9
26:1 55:3 171:22	operate 76:3 78:15	· ·	96:11,13 100:14
172:2 174:3	-	orals 157:8	102:2 140:12,19
oligogenic 205:20	Operator 96:18,20		175:13 234:4

	<u> </u>		
280:21	231:13 334:3	paid 50:22 147:12	248:21
otherwise 97:8	342:6	300:19 347:7	paperwork 145:22
98:3 267:12	outweigh 14:17	pain 24:14	297:12
282:17 332:17	17:1	71:21,22	
355:12	outweighs 203:16	72:12,22 82:7,12	paradigm 305:6
ounces 90:15	U	95:21 96:2,8	parallels 339:11
	overall 27:1	97:18 129:3	parameters 181:1
ourselves 15:17	156:12 170:17	134:2 239:5	326:5
313:7	175:9 216:7	242:2	paramount 37:15
outcome 10:19	282:18 295:21	painful 122:9	-
22:4 163:21	overcome 118:17	-	parents 53:21 54:3
212:17 213:19	overlap 256:2	paint 99:13 116:20	Paris 86:5
214:1,5 217:8,9	284:6	painted 27:21	participant 89:21
218:12	overly 196:7	panel 4:14,16 5:13	90:2,8,11,13
219:3,6,15	č	7:13 12:10 15:20	participants 34:10
222:2,6	overnight 47:7	32:1,5,14,17,22	89:15,18 90:13
223:11,21 224:3	oversampled	33:5 38:2 42:7	141:3,8
231:5 232:2,6 234:15 238:1	237:8	56:12 73:4 90:19	,
252:15 257:14	overtime 48:18	103:1,8 118:9	participate 20:13
266:16 273:12	overview 4:7,9,12	132:13,18 152:6	34:5 68:16 114:2 148:7 150:8
303:10 314:1	7:4,7	159:20 163:7	151:18 152:2,5
317:18	22:15,17,20	190:21 204:2	155:1 278:6,14
318:2,4,13 320:3	29:22 261:13	222:18 236:4	279:15
333:19 355:13		243:11 249:20	
outcomes 218:19	overweight 240:20	250:14 260:5,12 261:1,3 263:7	participated
220:2,8,14	overwhelming	264:12 288:4	110:6,18
220.2,8,14	121:20 239:10	306:3 336:4,19	participating
233:10 235:15	owes 110:22	340:14 344:8	20:12 31:12
245:15 253:15	oxygen 108:10	353:6	151:5 238:16
254:4,18 258:14	148:14 149:11		243:20 261:6
259:14 263:1	161:5	panelists 32:3,7,13 42:11 69:13,21	particular 19:1
267:17 273:8,12	101.0	73:14 74:6 96:16	108:14 128:22
274:11 276:16	P	103:11 132:5	133:11 190:9
317:15	p.m 9:2 161:22	163:9 164:3	194:4,10
outdoor 47:21	162:3 260:9		213:13,19 223:6
outlined 314:10	354:5	panels 234:2	234:21 235:9
		paper 200:22	240:15 281:16
outlook 120:8	pace 70:16 92:7	247:16 248:10	296:7 298:16
outreach 36:3	93:2 175:7	253:2,16 296:22	318:11 353:6
342:5,15	package 288:10	344:14	particularly 12:20
outside 37:2 38:5	pad 129:6	papers 77:11,12	15:1 163:8
39:8,13 146:11	PAGE 4:2	235:6 247:15	177:21 179:4
	1 AUE 7.2		181:14,15

Capital Reporting Company Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

	i ug		
192:14 225:7	47:13 50:15 64:8	patient-powered	206:12,15,21
229:5 243:16	103:14 108:14	285:6	208:19 217:16
252:13	138:2 151:17	patient-reported	220:18,19 223:5
259:16,19 281:2	157:5 168:20	22:3 214:1	224:8 225:5,21
330:19 333:2	171:11 179:16	220:13 222:7	226:5,12,19
352:12 353:15	190:9 191:15,21	223:11 233:10	227:10,20
parties 355:8,11	192:14 193:1	234:14 235:15	228:14 229:8,14
- ,	195:17 196:13	234.14 235.13	233:15 235:6
Partly 192:20	199:11,16 202:2	253:15 254:3	236:3,7,8,10,21
partners 18:15	209:16 211:12	258:13 273:12	237:16
partnership	217:10 221:3	274:10	238:3,16,20,21
342:22	224:5,13		239:14,22
	225:6,8,18	patients 12:14	240:3,15,17
PASE 36:2	226:16	13:13 14:15,20	241:17 243:2,6
pass 155:7 341:2	228:9,16,21	17:19 18:13	245:3,5,10,18,22
passed 33:14 43:5	229:18	23:18,21	246:21
1	230:2,11,16	24:2,3,11,17	247:17,19
passing 37:17	231:4,21 244:7,9	25:6 26:2,4	248:3,16 249:2
past 42:19 112:3	245:2 247:5	27:18 29:10,11	250:10,20
113:4 114:15	252:9	31:11 32:2,19	251:11 253:16
128:9 205:4	256:7,12,21	33:19 35:16 36:8	254:13
215:2	257:13 259:13	38:1 40:6,7,9,17 43:1 58:15 60:5	255:4,8,10,11,15
pasture 130:8	261:5 263:19,20	43.1 38.13 60.3 61:4,7 62:1	,19 256:16,19
•	264:9 267:10	71:11 97:11	257:2,15,20
patent 118:4	268:12 270:15	101:21 107:11	258:2,5,7,8,18
path 282:1,5	272:17 273:7,8	110:10 115:1,19	259:2,19 261:5
pathogen 201:11	274:9,11 280:6	118:5 126:11	262:18,19
294:19	284:1 287:18	133:18 152:22	263:3,22
	288:2 293:3,6	153:6 163:2	264:3,4,19
pathogenic 218:3	298:3 303:2,21	164:3 166:9	265:18 266:1
pathogens 263:2	307:1 315:13	170:3,8 173:21	268:12
311:7	318:19 321:19	174:12 175:22	270:9,14,17,19
pathway 231:6,13	322:18 326:18	176:19 178:6,11	272:21
237:21	329:3 338:2	179:17 180:5,7	273:13,22
	339:10 347:7,11	181:8,10	274:18
pathways 231:3	348:14	181:8,10	275:1,5,7,9,20
patience 347:12	patient-focused	183:22 185:17	276:22
patient 7:11 12:14	1:7 4:7 5:7 6:14	193:13,16	277:10,12
15:11 17:10	7:4 11:21 13:5	195:20	278:4,6,9,13
18:4,9 21:4,13	16:10,18	197:10,14	279:6,13,14,21 280:1,5 281:3
22:2 27:6,10	224:11,15,19	198:11,16	280.1,5 281.5 282:9,17
28:5,14,16 31:2	225:3 226:1	200:5,13	282.9,17 284:14,20
33:14,20 35:16	227:11 232:4,6	201:6,18 203:5	,
38:1 40:8,11,18	352:15	205:12	285:1,5,7,11,12, 15,17,19,20
			13,17,19,20

Page 53

	1 ug		
286:14,17	Pennsylvania	324:7,14,18	99:11
287:12,20	111:16 112:22	325:9 326:15,16	perhaps 86:5
288:20 289:1,8	people 13:21	327:2 335:8	107:22 114:19
290:7 297:15	18:14,15 20:18	345:2 346:17	142:10 156:16
299:3 301:12,22	2	350:8 351:11	
302:3,9 311:6	23:15 24:8,9		228:6 283:14
315:19,21,22	25:3,10,12,16	people's 143:8	284:7 296:12
316:2,14 318:7	26:3 34:8,18	per 25:9,11,13	331:1 348:1,21
320:6,7 321:20	37:7 44:12,15	27:10 46:10	349:8
323:2 326:21	46:12 47:20 49:5	170:21 171:2,7	perils 331:8
328:10,13	54:19,21 55:2	173:9 183:12	period 19:18 37:4
329:22 330:5,16	57:9,20 62:9	perceived 278:19	43:20 58:14
331:16	68:7,12,22	-	67:14 77:17
332:4,12,16,20	72:11,12 83:21	percent 23:5 27:18	118:4 170:18,19
333:3,15 335:12	84:7,8 86:20	39:8 41:18	172:19 173:4
337:1 338:16,19	94:18 96:2	72:5,7,18,21,22	175:6 180:4
340:1,4 341:18	98:14,15,20	73:1 83:5 98:15	
,	102:5 105:6	104:20	183:1,19 283:1
342:16,17 344:2	124:10	134:17,18,20,21	287:2 297:3
347:14 349:1	126:13,14	138:13,14 144:2	298:9 300:8
352:13,18,22	140:11 141:5	149:12,13,14,16	320:8 340:22
patient's 17:6,17	142:17 145:21	171:7 173:8	Periodically 33:4
20:15 199:20	146:7,10,16	174:2 175:10	34:13
232:10	153:2 159:7	176:6,9,13 177:5	periods 29:14
Patients 27:12	166:12	179:17 180:7	156:19 292:15
236:20 255:14	170:14,15 171:4	183:22	316:1
285:11 322:16	172:7	184:7,8,10,18,21	
	173:10,13,16	206:15	peripheral 138:10
Patricia 3:9	176:17 181:3	247:20,21	Permanente
111:13,15 115:9	189:16 191:5	248:1,2 249:10	169:18 170:11
152:13	193:20 198:9	272:21 290:6	m anne 100.17
paucity 276:4	199:19 200:11	297:5 302:13	permit 109:17
	202:19 203:18	336:22 339:7	persistence 183:16
pause 202:8 264:11	207:18	nonauggion 112.12	person 18:7
204.11	233:19,22 234:5	percussion 113:13	121:20
pay 289:14 333:9	239:2 241:18	perfect 244:6	196:16,18
345:14	247:8 267:12,14	289:9 335:17	197:21 208:20
paying 42:17	269:4,6,18	perfectly 341:2	349:14 353:19
	280:13 283:2,5,9	· ·	
Pediatric 260:18	286:9 292:16	perform 229:10	personal 37:13
pediatrics 232:19	294:17	performance	45:5 61:12 111:7
peeing 159:5	295:12,13,15	67:22 110:11	287:22 319:22
	297:1,3 302:14	performed 53:10	personally 116:1
Peffers 95:19 96:5	319:18 322:19	-	284:8
penetrates 109:7	323:5,7	perfumes 49:2	person's 127:3
	7.		person \$ 127.3

Page 54

	rag	C 54	
perspective 17:18,20,22	Philip 2:19 57:16 62:4 73:6 94:14	222:19 285:14 346:5,11	plans 52:9,13,14 55:8 158:10
20:9,15 22:6	97:21,22 98:4	picked 337:5	planted 129:18
225:8,21 276:5 332:7	151:16,21	PICO-based	planting 49:1
	Philley 249:6	201:1	plea 342:21
perspectives 6:20 7:11 31:2 32:20	phlegm 71:18 72:8	picture 27:22	343:18
33:21 39:22	81:12 145:5	172:12 178:6	please 8:7,10 9:4
81:14 103:14	phone 34:19 83:10	228:18	10:5 32:3 35:9
115:1	92:11 94:9,10	pictures 179:20	37:19 101:9,13
pessimism 195:16	96:15 100:14 149:1 155:13	piece 208:5 243:7	118:13 154:16
PET 79:20	345:22 346:19	pills 116:12	161:19 260:12
PFTs 104:20	phones 34:17	pioneering 276:3	pleasure 130:6
320:11 334:1	physical 55:10		166:1 232:17
ph 67:8 117:16	117:4 218:11	pipeline 169:10	plug-in 37:10
131:17 309:3	236:16 334:12	pipes 66:8	148:21
Pharma 165:2	physically 30:20	pits 49:7	plus 94:5 105:3
pharmaceutical	53:15 56:8	pivotal 302:1	214:22 241:1,11 242:9,12 307:8,9
166:6	physician 53:6	PK 326:5	331:5
pharmaceuticals	61:13 126:9	placebo 211:7,13	pneumonectomy
348:18	127:7 175:21	212:12 213:4,11	78:16
pharmacologic	201:15 208:18	214:22 215:5	pneumonia 47:19
218:4	224:4 335:19 341:9	223:1 297:20	49:17 79:12 83:6
pharmacology	344:13,16,18	316:22 321:20 322:15	112:13 113:8
210:11	346:10 347:6,8	328:7,8,12,13	122:15
pharmacy 344:17	physicians 25:21	329:2,8	244:11,12
PharmD 5:9	61:11 119:20	placebo-	pneumoniae
	120:1 189:13	controlled	107:15
phase 230:9 231:12 236:10	198:10,15	321:17 322:7	pocket 147:13
238:3 316:20	199:10 200:4,8 208:13 226:7	323:10 325:20	pockets 94:21
327:6	238:2 239:14	329:6	podium 165:16
phases 328:17	333:2 340:1	places 48:4 49:10	281:22
PhD 4:8 5:10	342:5	194:5	point 61:12 68:13
	physician's	plan 45:6 46:8	123:13 128:21
phenomenal 166:21	345:11,16	131:9	143:11 187:2
	Physicians 26:10	planned 15:19	189:3 192:12
phenomenon 327:22	PI 335:18	59:5 64:21	194:3 198:2 199:9 208:20
	pick 76:19 93:2	planning	232:5 234:1
Phil 145:12 352:5	PICK /0.19 93.2	325:16,19	257:1 260:5

	Pag	e 55	
262:7 269:6 273:5 281:18 283:16 287:17 291:9 296:1 299:1 304:6 305:9,13,18 306:8 310:12,17 318:14 325:2,17 332:3 337:4,8 353:14	Pag 220:17 261:22 263:14 264:10 265:7 270:15 275:13 276:2,11 280:7 281:6 287:18 290:20 291:1 315:7,8,18 316:5 318:17 319:1 321:19 327:8 328:12 331:15	257:15 306:18,19 307:11 309:6,7,8 326:21 338:2,3,11 339:11 350:22 351:3,9,21 positive/negative 312:4 positivity 180:3	245:9 263:12 285:7 288:20 292:9 313:16 331:19 pounds 136:12 145:7 power 284:5 302:2 powered 291:18 powerful 198:18
pointed 353:18 points 257:4 261:16 282:22 299:11 306:17 341:13,21	populations 26:15 29:10 262:12,15,22 265:1,2 270:4 282:1,7 288:2	308:21 possibilities 307:6 possibility 114:19 153:7 348:3	PPD 167:17 practical 152:21 153:7 262:3 265:13,17,21 291:1 307:12
polling 9:8 33:13 34:5 37:22 38:7 39:19 40:12,20 41:5,17 71:9 72:4 94:12 133:17 134:7 147:22 148:3	282.1,7 288.2 318:19 port 120:11 125:3 portable 108:10 portion 31:16 Portland 164:11	possible 8:11 25:20 200:12 214:7 229:22 233:17 237:11 267:3 269:21 270:16 302:15	326:7 332:1 333:12 practicality 277:17 practice 26:11 38:4 176:4
polls 23:20 pool 322:22 pools 49:3	posaconazole 108:18 pose 214:2,3 291:2 329:22	possibly 26:5 43:15 227:5 post 248:12 250:10,11 283:18 343:1	246:12 253:13 259:9 300:7 practiced 157:22 practices 175:21
poo-pooing 258:22 poor 107:5	poses 28:21 position 78:8,10 147:14	postage 345:14 346:3,4 post-doc 236:1	practitioners 305:17 pragmatic 331:6 334:18
poorly 65:8 156:11 234:12 population 25:6,17 26:1 28:14,16,17	positive 24:20 57:3 69:10 80:22 107:9 112:1 124:9 129:15 135:7 138:20,21	posted 9:17 35:3 posters 258:18 postural 141:15 potato 121:22	pray 114:17 118:18 prayer 113:15
169:20 170:14 171:11,22 172:2 174:3 179:13 180:12 193:13 205:15 206:6	168:13,17 170:1 172:17,18 173:6,11,15 174:9 180:8 184:1,3 191:17	potent 198:18 potential 153:6 178:13 249:5 250:17 257:4 307:6	pre 8:12 preach 207:6 pre-approval 343:1
209:17 213:9,14,15 214:4 215:6	192:5,8 206:16 208:3 248:3 250:5 256:17	307:6 potentially 174:5 234:17 244:18	precaution 82:15 precise 266:11 predict 218:14

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 56

	Pag	e 56	
222:5 281:6 309:3 312:9	32:16 33:10 100:4 110:21	272:14 280:2 283:11 309:3	335:18 342:5 primate 324:4
predicted 104:20 108:19	111:1 118:16 149:20	322:10 339:11 prevalence 25:15	principles 227:2
predictive 218:18 219:3	183:19,21 224:10 233:21 234:19 235:8	170:17,20 171:1,6,9,15 172:1,172:2,4,5	print 201:17 prior 24:3
predictor 320:18	presentation	172:1 173:3,4,5 174:16,17,21	129:9,16 174:8 175:17 176:8,14
predictors 320:5	16:11 65:11 68:4	175:6,9,10	208:17
predicts 314:8	165:20 186:13 209:8 223:18	176:14 177:18 178:16,18	prioritize 45:10
predisposes 204:18	232:15 233:5 243:17 252:19	180:11 182:19 183:11 184:10	priority 117:10 286:7 347:10
predisposition	314:11	185:14 202:15	prison 77:21
23:16	presentations 7:3,19 9:9 30:2	prevalent 168:5 178:12 180:15	private 342:21
predominance 173:21 178:2	65:4,10 262:5	prevent 50:12	privilege 146:6
183:7	336:21	54:11 66:5,19,20	PRO 220:18 235:5 274:11 277:13
predominantly	presented 249:9	217:18 300:5	293:20
184:12	253:21 258:19	preventing 216:17	294:16,22 295:7
predominated 172:1,3	presenting 7:19 230:15	prevention 217:14	298:13,16 300:10 303:7,20
preferentially 183:4	preserve 198:13 201:14	previous 213:11,19	304:12 315:14 probably 12:1
pre-IND 231:9	preserved 320:7	289:22 previously 24:5	25:21 37:18
353:15	prespecified 213:1	122:3 177:15	62:14 104:1,8 142:16,18 143:7
preliminary 205:5	282:16	290:7	142.10,18 145.7
230:15 237:12	press 38:4 39:18	Prevots 166:20	185:15 190:22
prepare 69:17 334:21	40:1 42:11,13	Prilosec 112:14	194:21 195:13 205:7 250:18
prepared 167:13	pressing 278:21 pressure 180:19	primarily 167:5 238:17 270:2	251:11 252:15
preparing 132:7	218:6,17 239:6	272:15 273:7	253:11 254:17 258:2,7 270:6
prescribed 344:13	273:20	291:6,16 332:10	273:16 281:10
prescription 122:22 134:1 177:6 presence 185:8	pressures 336:1 pretty 12:2 42:7 64:1 65:13 72:17 93:7 121:1 125:8 159:15 193:7	primary 24:7 93:3 127:7 228:12 233:14 250:18 251:5,16 253:6 257:7,11 259:6	294:22 303:6 319:1 323:14 326:3,17 334:6,13,15 336:16,17
246:2 316:3 present 24:11 25:16 31:11	199:13 195:7 194:7 234:7 237:17 252:4	265:14 273:2 294:6 314:22	341:22 345:2 349:15

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 57

	1 46		
probes 169:6	produced 106:6	progressed 129:20	propose 266:22
probing 17:12	145:4	progresses 105:1	proposes 302:15
20:4	producer 109:14	239:17	PROs 220:14
probiotics 112:17	produces 107:5	progression	235:12 276:12
121:5 130:20	producing 108:14	28:2,12 143:2	333:20
problem 89:21	112:1 294:15	160:2 181:4 192:10 234:16	protect 198:5,16
121:2 124:11	product 281:19	252:6 282:10	protecting 199:18
135:17,20 159:16 169:14	production 24:13	289:21 290:1	protective 110:11
196:1 249:18	productive 46:9	315:8 326:19	protein 91:16
279:15 290:8	products	progressive	92:19 129:13
295:5 296:12,20	10:8,11,14,17	256:18 283:2	protocol 120:2
345:15	11:3 12:5,7,8	315:9 326:22	252:3 288:18
problematic 265:22 317:17	164:9,14 165:7 260:16	progressor 267:10	300:9
		progressors	protocols 188:21
problems 28:21 49:6 114:8	profession 68:13 285:1	267:15	189:1
204:20 239:16	Professional 36:1	project 68:15 117:16 240:16	proud 115:16
240:8,12,19			prove 189:15
242:1 246:10	professor 186:11 232:18 243:12	projects 46:8 131:10	245:8
274:14 279:12			proved 105:13
procedure 237:4	profile 26:17 27:16	prominent 172:21 173:1	proven 296:7
350:14	profiles 110:1	prominently	provide 7:4,7 14:9
proceedings 355:3,4,6,9	-	169:3	16:20 18:7 22:7
	prognoses 258:3	promising 117:9	32:20 34:14,19 36:3 223:17
process 15:8,16 117:11	prognosis 184:14	promote 194:14	224:1 226:2
131:13,18	program 11:1	285:3	228:10 229:17
187:9,10 190:13	18:5 165:1 208:21	promptly 260:8	231:3 232:11
195:22 197:6	231:7,14,16	prone 78:10	331:1 332:6 353:16
198:13 200:3 218:4 230:6	232:1 260:20	-	
233:11 237:11	346:22 347:4	pronounce 120:18	provided 261:13 269:12
313:3 345:9,12	353:14,15	proof 110:8	provides 21:18,21
346:15 347:13	programs 6:12	proper 345:19	147:1 228:17
353:5	11:5,10 230:1,8 231:19	properly 86:19 274:13	providing 34:12
processes 218:3 238:13	progress 118:19		Province 172:14
	143:3 223:17	properties 317:22 349:12	provocative
processing 311:4	267:2 281:7		222:18
produce 332:16	352:21 354:1	proportion 172:4 279:22 323:1	Prozac 112:15
		2, 7.22 525.1	

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 58

	rag		
Pseudomonas	149:7,11 165:17	qualitative	question-focused
107:10,20 108:4	185:8,11,13	229:9,13 236:10	201:1
244:13,16	196:4 201:4	238:3	questionnaire
255:12,20	234:9 243:12	qualities 179:4	226:9,16,17
256:4,7 290:12	251:19 252:11	-	227:1,6
296:18	257:8 265:15	quality 46:5 48:3	229:12,16,18
psychologically	300:17 318:22	51:11 58:9 59:21	230:2,3,12,16,19
159:16	320:14	61:10 105:4	,21 231:1,11,17
	pulmonologist	145:14 179:7	238:7 298:21
psychologist 236:1	273:2	239:20 309:19	
psychology 232:19		352:17	questionnaires
psychometric	pulmonologists	quantify 311:20	224:4,5,6
237:15 238:10	53:3 236:4	quantitate 251:5	225:14,18
242:20	237:18	-	226:5,11
	pulmonology	quantitative	228:10,16,22
psychometrically	342:6	229:10,13	229:9 230:7
238:14	рирру 145:1	238:10 241:14	231:5,18
psychotropics		293:21 306:20	questions 9:8
50:20	pure 255:15	308:20 312:6,14	17:11 19:22
public 1:5 5:15	purely 313:15	314:2	20:2,8,14
19:7 20:22	purists 188:6	question 20:11	33:4,6,13
35:1,10 37:3,11	-	39:16 48:20 71:9	34:1,3,5 37:22
51:22 65:6	purpose 32:5	102:22 132:12	57:13 68:4 90:19
101:9,14 102:21	150:11	133:17 135:3	102:10 150:2
322:17	purposes 228:7	137:6	151:1 161:13,15
340:19,22 341:4	246:17 350:4	148:1,4,5,9	186:8 201:2,5,10
342:21 355:17	push 48:4 50:4	149:18,20 151:6	202:9,10 221:12
	56:22 98:15	152:11 159:19	224:22 226:10
publicly 232:2		185:9 202:13,21	236:12 259:11
published 184:20	putting 12:21,22	204:1,4 263:6	260:4 286:7
187:1 188:4	169:16 268:9	266:7 267:20	292:9,17 320:21
193:12 216:20	328:17 349:6	268:6,7 270:10	quick 59:2 95:14
235:5 246:20		275:1,8,9 286:8	121:1 144:13
247:17	Q	291:3	147:22 154:20
248:10,22 249:6	QOL-B 235:4	292:1,4,5,6,13,2	160:8 264:22
253:2 267:6	236:21 241:9	1 293:2,9,16,19	350:7
Pujita 11:15	242:9 243:1	297:6 301:15	
0	296:8 315:4	313:21 314:21	quickly 89:14
pull 74:9 197:8	316:9,10	315:16 325:12	141:1 160:11
pulled 76:18	qualification	328:5,14,15	166:18 177:4
pulling 82:7	231:16	329:14 336:4,20	186:19 198:20
- 0		339:14 350:7	279:5
pulmonary	qualify 231:18	questionable	quiet 84:13
78:13,17 79:19	232:1	200:1	quinolones 324:8
131:8 148:15			1

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

	Iug	1	
quite 99:15 106:19	153:14 160:9	ratios 179:10	159:5 160:18
129:18 172:8	313:2	reaching 302:3	161:13 163:4
178:15 179:10	raising 185:8	-	175:7 176:21
182:13 186:1	296:1	reaction 85:21	187:11 204:6
188:9 202:4		116:16	208:15
208:21 220:4	randomization	reactions 27:17	209:14,16 210:2
254:19 256:9,14	299:6 300:6	106:6 209:18	212:3,16 213:3
260:18 262:10	331:9	reading 161:8	214:2,11 217:4
281:20 290:17	randomize 300:7	-	233:7,9,19
304:7 310:11	randomized	ready 8:17 44:13	237:7,10,22
311:12 330:2	211:11,12,14,15,	103:10 166:4	240:10 241:22
345:1	18	230:12 243:11	242:4,7
Quittner 3:4 5:10		276:12	244:14,19 246:5
162:22 163:18	range 7:19 14:3	real 95:14 208:13	248:13 249:19
223:15 230:15	27:7,9 32:14	289:18	250:2 254:20
232:16,18	41:9 104:21	302:10,11	255:9 256:8
233:6,7 294:1	134:13 140:10	realize 17:17	259:7,14 261:20
295:22 303:18	149:6 171:22	29:17 122:12	263:7 264:22
304:5	206:7 238:22	244:6	265:18,22
	307:6		266:10,11,13,18
quote 188:7	rapagor 309:2,7	realized 67:10	269:17 272:16
	rare 10:22 119:18	86:18 158:21	273:12,15
<u> </u>	234:11 237:16	really 6:5,18 7:18	275:18,22
radiation 251:10	301:21	13:9 18:3,6,7	276:1,19 277:7
Radiator 49:4		19:1 24:16 27:1	281:15,19
	rarely 128:19	28:2 32:6,9 35:6	282:11,19
radiographic	rashes 116:17	36:7,9,10 39:21	283:22 287:15
170:6 192:10	rate 171:7 173:8	43:9 45:1,9	289:10
radiologic 218:8	175:2 193:2	46:6,9,22 49:5	290:1,4,20 291:7
221:19 245:1	200:1 282:10	50:22 51:7,10	293:13 296:1
radiologist 79:14	284:16 286:22	53:8 54:12 58:8	297:9 304:9,21
U	339:7	59:16 60:12,14	305:10
radiology 251:2		67:11 68:8	311:12,16 312:5
rain 45:8	rated 248:18	69:9,11 81:1	316:16 322:2,15
rained 85:20	rates 182:17	84:1,4,13 85:22	324:9 327:17
	rather 22:17	86:15 87:10,11	332:13
rains 160:17	27:14,21 29:6	94:6,20 95:22	334:14,16
rainy 85:18	142:12 143:8	101:3,8 102:21	335:16 337:17
raise 33:7 102:6	154:10 202:2	103:7 120:5	341:13 347:15
261:17 350:11	297:14	122:16 123:20	348:10,12,17
		124:18 125:5,15	reams 344:14
raised 70:3 71:7	rating 237:13	142:15	reappeared 104:7
95:15	238:8	143:10,20,22	
102:5,18,22	ratio 191:21	144:8 145:13	reason 63:15
132:16 140:17		146:13 156:8,17	105:6 159:2

Page 60

	146	e 00	
198:2 286:20	130:14	reduced 99:20	212:18 284:18
299:17 303:17	229:7,10,21	121:21 355:5	regards 224:2
320:15 330:4	recommendation	reduces 311:8	regimen 27:1 31:8
reasonable 287:2 302:9	194:8	reducing 106:16	124:2 128:13
	recommendations	reduction 245:20	131:4 136:2
reasonably 218:14	193:5 194:11 198:15	redundancy	199:17 214:20,21,22
reasons 25:20 63:22 132:20	recommended	310:19	215:1,11,14,15
272:1 288:19	26:19 189:8	refer 21:19 99:7	216:5,7,8 279:21
313:1	216:3 307:20	213:1 216:21	280:10 285:20
reassuring 111:8	308:16	reference 199:12	301:9 329:15,20 330:2,7,8,9
recall 265:7	reconvene 161:21	200:22 265:19	331:5
receive 20:18	record 21:18	referred 23:4	regimens 81:9
211:12,14,15	35:12 76:16	168:14 273:1	177:10 194:14
219:17	116:7 117:1 157:8 355:7	refined 61:2	206:13 215:3
received 253:17		reflect 296:9	244:17 262:8
316:14	recorded 9:13 148:10	320:14	343:15
receives 219:12	records 169:22	reflected 235:20	register 19:4 285:7
receiving 27:18	170:3,6	reflecting 167:17	
193:14 246:7	recovered 122:21	reflects 32:14	registration 37:4,5,6 282:2
recent 68:9,10	recovering 50:9	185:21 322:3	registry 179:16
169:6 175:12 184:19 201:4	recruit 152:21	reflux 84:18 90:13	180:1,6,16 244:3
205:4 320:4	238:20 302:8	95:2 112:15 114:6 300:5	259:21 285:4
recently 49:8	recruits 167:19	refractoriness	287:10
55:20 69:10	208:12	280:9	342:11,18,19,22 343:1
77:16 104:7	recurrence 119:13	refractory 253:18	regular 150:15
108:2 112:20	193:18 247:22	315:19 328:10	337:3 353:1
120:7 233:3 248:22 271:21	290:10	331:15	regularity 208:8
315:13	recurrences	refresh 74:16	regularly 154:3
receptionist	337:19	refreshed 73:18	regulations 211:3
346:11	recurrent 105:15 107:10	refuse 117:22	218:13 228:20
recess 100:22		regard 180:2	347:5
162:1 260:9	recurring 107:16	192:14 311:11	regulators 353:1
recoding 9:14	red 42:12 116:18 174:21 180:14	regarding 149:21	regulatory 227:4
recognize 52:2	reduce 59:21	244:5 262:3	228:21 231:1
252:14 290:5	reduce 39:21	344:7	353:16
recommend 21:12	110:17	regardless 152:17	rehab 55:6 131:8

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 61

	1 48		
148:15 149:7	242:17	350:10	requesting 345:8
rehabilitation	reliable 224:9	reorder 345:18	require 131:16
149:11	229:2,12	repair 158:6	216:5 219:19
re-image 267:8	reliably 210:4	-	220:16 228:22
8	314:8	repeat 62:10	311:7 347:5
reinfection 193:19		repeated 23:1	required 27:6
248:1 290:10	relief 349:8	98:10	117:3 153:4
336:22 337:1,11	remain 57:1,3,5	rephrase 188:17	219:15 237:3,18
reiterate 286:13	117:5 179:5,6	report 21:4 35:15	requires 335:7
333:13	184:1	229:15 251:14	-
relapse 193:20	remainder 23:7	307:10 308:3,13	requiring 113:8 337:3
219:19 248:2	remained 128:10	, ,	
337:9 339:7,13	remains 314:5	reported 27:17 184:5 199:13	research 6:11
340:8 351:12,13		220:8 253:17	51:10 66:6
relapses 339:3,8	remarks 4:3,5	257:14 259:14	68:8,14,15 86:5
relate 261:20	5:16 6:22 11:18	273:8	109:22 110:18
309:14	32:17 33:10		115:4 118:16
	37:12 51:4,6 125:18 352:2	REPORTER	128:13
related 19:22 20:8 174:17 182:18		355:1	229:9,11,14 233:9 251:21
198:14 278:3	remember 15:7	reporting 220:11	285:4 334:5
299:9 343:4	123:16 299:5	226:19 308:16	339:1 343:11
355:8	349:5 350:14	reports 21:13,14	
relates 179:8	remind 164:2	represent 13:19	researched 43:12 50:18
	346:1 353:13	23:11 63:8	
relationship	reminded 340:12	174:20	researchers 15:11
192:17 309:16	reminder 9:5	representative	226:4 341:19
relative 172:4		18:5 239:2	resection 80:17
179:9 180:11	reminders 8:21		119:15 127:22
355:10	reminding 313:6	representatives 16:4 33:14,20	reservations
relatively 175:20	remission 47:16	35:16 38:2 40:8	297:20
178:8 197:19	131:21	261:6	reserve 212:1
203:5 279:11	remote-looking		319:13
299:7 327:7	33:16	representing 40:22	resistance 60:18
334:5 335:9			109:13 113:10
relaxation 149:5	remotely 333:20	reprieve 114:21	194:1,15
released 188:3	remove 119:16	reproduced 277:6	194:1,15
	removed 128:6	reproducible	216:17 246:3,16
relevant 110:1 224:18 226:9	render 130:22	249:16 252:4	247:2 258:6
235:17 242:16		repulsive 48:17	327:21
318:17	renewed 345:17	-	resistant 60:22
	Renu 341:5,9	request 224:2	109:15
reliability 240:2,5	reoccurrence	345:12	

Page 62

Γ	1 48		
196:17,20	responsibility	return 166:11	risk 17:9,22 20:9
199:13,15,21	14:16	returned 129:15	23:14 48:1 107:6
200:3 202:2	responsible 205:2	166:10	109:12 177:12
resonate 70:9,18	247:8,9 346:2,3	reversed 124:22	178:13
85:7	, , ,	144:6 244:11	179:13,15,21
resonated 69:22	responsive 127:9 255:22 320:16		180:20 185:1,7
		review 5:5 20:3	191:10,20
resonates 132:13	responsiveness	162:17	196:22 203:2
resources 35:18	182:5	209:1,5,7,10	204:4,16 205:6
265:5 274:1	rest 12:1 54:7 69:7	224:2,6 225:18	206:5 207:13,14
284:4 286:6	75:1 77:10 81:4	232:20	209:15 232:8
respect 37:14	103:2 134:21	reviewed 235:16	263:4 281:19
286:16 315:17	222:15 250:5	reviewer 10:18	299:4,7,14
339:12	restaurants 46:16	163:21 223:21	risks 14:17,21
			17:1 61:9 152:17
respiratory 14:2 49:9,11 190:16	restless 114:8	reviewers 21:18	179:1 203:8,9
194:22 233:14	restrict 117:4	reviews 12:7 21:20	204:11,15,22
234:10 235:2,10	restricted 290:20	232:9	Ritalin 110:3
236:16 294:4,11	restrictions 22:18	ribs 87:18 88:2	road 5:7 74:10
296:6,8,10,13,17		89:5,9	232:5
301:1	restroom 8:9	rich 100:18	
	48:13,15		roads 6:6
respond 34:2	restrooms 8:1,4	Richard 3:7 165:8	role 60:14 251:6
199:3 272:6	result 78:14 206:5	246:19 247:3,15	258:17
275:13 277:22 280:1	277:4,6 316:19	279:22 295:10	rollercoaster
	, ,	312:7 337:16	44:22
responded 269:19	resulting 109:19	Richard's 311:1	room 1:14 9:6
272:9	results 24:7 38:21	rid 123:1 124:16	12:20 16:5 21:3
responding 134:9	42:6 112:1 129:6	207:19	33:9,22 39:21
315:20	141:11 145:6	riding 107:1	40:6,14,21 41:6
responds 199:6	148:10 205:7,21	U U	42:7 60:7 61:19
-	227:17 271:15	rifampin 105:9	89:20 106:7
response 28:11,13	312:21 318:8	112:10 120:17	134:19 140:3
90:20 161:16	Retention 332:12	123:15 138:5	141:5 142:17
194:13 199:16	rethink 289:8	144:14 285:19	149:4 172:8
229:1 244:21		286:1	177:8 181:13
245:22 251:17	retina 52:16	rigid 283:13	233:22 236:6
259:17 295:4 307:10	retired 52:15	rigorous 245:6	237:19 239:12
	111:16 114:1	U U	283:15 285:11
responses 158:9	115:14 136:4	rigorously 27:2	302:7,13,15
218:4	retirement 54:2	ringing 138:11	round 69:13
responsibilities	118:10	142:9	128:16
16:22		rinse 104:16	120.10

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

	Pag	e 63	
rounds 128:17 route 110:20 routine 283:8 routinely 243:2 rubbing 349:6 rugs 49:4 rules 36:6 run 45:17 48:22 264:21 298:9 run-in 300:9 302:16 304:11 305:8	Pag 145:6 147:7 240:6 286:22 291:15 311:3 samples 144:18 145:22 146:1 239:2 351:22 sampling 310:1 San 268:3 281:21 sandwiches 8:6 sang 68:1 Sara 11:9 167:3 175:13 Sarah 05:17	251:8,12 scared 80:12 100:3 scarring 23:19 scary 242:7 scenario 31:11 143:14 148:5 149:18,19,21 151:2 scent 99:11 scents 90:6 100:15 schedule 102:14	screens 9:6,7 screwed 300:6 search 9:21 170:1 searching 43:21 106:8 season 47:18 Seasonal 79:8 seat 32:4 84:11 seated 12:12 seats 260:12 Seattle 170:12
runners 33:8 running 115:14 260:19 340:12 ruptured 66:2 rural 127:19 rushing 56:1,2 <u>S</u> sad 285:1 safe 261:10 354:2 safely 210:4 safety 10:13 150:13 209:12,14 210:8,9 227:19 270:3,7,8 271:2 272:1 291:5,11,12,17 Salathe 234:3 238:20 saline 104:16 141:17 144:2 301:3 302:18 salvage 248:22	Sarah 95:17 saturated 180:18 saturation 108:8 save 339:2,4 saved 338:1 savings 125:7 saw 53:21 61:18 79:19 80:3,14,15 81:18 89:5 94:14 96:11 111:4 152:5 173:20 184:20 192:2 199:20 277:1 294:7 302:12 305:2 316:17 scale 235:2 237:13 294:11 296:6,8,13 308:8 scales 238:8 240:14 241:14 242:10 scan 79:15,20 157:13 197:11 250:21 251:3 scans 63:20 65:16	125:22 353:7 schedules 163:9 school 76:20 111:6,16,17 Schwartz 350:6,7,16,20 351:16 science 163:16 164:11 186:12 266:3 306:10 scientific 4:18 7:17 9:16,18 10:3 31:17 33:17 350:4 scientifically 245:6 252:21 scientists 58:16 scope 37:2 score 226:17 227:6 243:6 253:19 330:20 scores 251:8 312:11 scratched 205:16 screen 338:9	sec 73:9 second 9:18 79:5 110:18 129:4,9 149:19 160:8 184:7 186:9 231:13 263:8 271:3 284:9 285:14 297:22 348:6 secondary 315:1 320:3 seconded 322:20 secret 105:5 secretary 57:11 secretions 24:9 section 165:18 210:20 280:20 sector 342:22 security 12:22 security 12:22 secing 71:6 79:3,4 85:11 95:13 96:10 102:17 130:8 134:15 160:9 353:3,21 seek 229:21
salvage 248:22 sample 139:1	scans 63:20 65:16 123:2,5 124:7	screen 338:9	seek 229:21 seem 63:15 94:18

r	0		
95:1 123:1 159:3	313:4	316:5	176:6
160:10 223:7	semi-quantitative	separation	several 21:5 25:20
276:1,22 320:9	246:21 296:22	276:20,21	41:8 53:11 72:11
seemed 287:9	306:15 307:3,14	September 19:3	140:11 153:14
seems 41:19 65:21	311:2 312:10 314:15 330:20	sequential 238:13	169:15 174:14 175:18 182:7,20
84:15 94:21 124:21 151:20		serial 251:14	184:4 214:17
156:10 183:3	send 137:9,10 145:21 146:1	serially 253:9	219:22 235:6
222:19 274:12	188:20	series 13:4 167:12	295:2
335:17 337:8	sending 346:3	168:1 249:7	severe 17:5
348:4	senior 165:16	serious 14:14	49:18,22 88:4
seen 8:5 120:4	seniors 54:21	106:18 138:7	89:8 106:22 113:8 182:13
180:12 183:13		seriously 122:17	
190:20 194:17 196:12 275:21	sensation 116:22	seriousness 342:2	severely 315:9
314:5 351:13	sense 79:1 272:9		sexes 183:2
sees 192:18 243:2	284:10 290:22 296:18 304:20	sero 336:11,12,17	sexual 50:21
287:5	307:16 330:4	serologic 258:17	shake 88:18
segment 103:19	339:6	serology 336:4	shaking 56:16
segregate 254:10	sensitive 100:1	Serratia 108:12	Shamsuddin 3:5
292:12	106:22 196:15	serve 221:8 234:17	4:11 5:6 10:15
seized 83:20	sensitivity 99:20	serves 174:4	14:9 22:12,13 164:8 208:16
select 225:14	107:18 128:18 203:13 239:11	service 52:1	209:8,9 223:3
226:22 282:7		Services 51:21	308:19 314:10
selecting 228:1	sent 106:7 199:12 333:17 334:10	serving 234:1	share 20:21
230:6		session 4:18 5:15	32:10,22 35:8,17
selective 327:7	sentence 77:22	31:17 34:9	37:3 81:17 92:3
Selena 2:6 5:9	separate 58:6 254:12 258:7	340:19	94:13 97:18 101:5,13 155:7
10:18 162:22	271:17,20	sets 263:3	162:16
163:20	273:10 275:3	setting 174:18	sharing 69:9,18
223:18,20 236:11 243:5	283:19 284:18	181:15 197:16	91:19 97:7 98:21
	288:19 290:5	227:22 279:4	100:16 132:8
sells 8:6	291:16 297:8 330:5 335:16	335:17	133:16 137:13
semi 293:20 306:19 308:19	340:6	settings 314:5	143:12 146:14 147:17 148:22
312:14 314:1	separately 22:3	seven 89:12	161:18
semi-quantify	240:13 263:11	121:12 128:9	sharp 9:3
311:20	264:3	133:9 144:2 201:5,10	shed 167:6
semi-quantitation	separating 286:18	Seventy-three	sheet 37:5
1		Sevency-thi ee	SHEEL 57.5

Page 65

	<u>1 ag</u>		
shepherded 187:4	253:20 326:19	174:11 177:8	215:20 313:8
-	336:5	179:11	351:19,21
she's 90:2,9 209:1		180:13,20	ŕ
232:18 233:4	shower 46:13 59:2	181:17 185:7	single-arm 328:19
252:19 256:14	78:2	194:22 195:11	single-county
288:7	showers 46:14	265:2 311:7	167:19
shock 156:1,17	350:1	316:11 318:1	single-patient
shoes 13:3	showing 171:17	343:8	347:4
	184:9		
shoot 44:14		significantly	sister 45:19 63:11
shopping 49:20	shown 180:13	102:14 183:13	95:8
short 61:22 115:21	210:21 222:4	184:15	sit 53:19 54:6,7
116:6 127:19	show-of 69:19	signing 341:2	82:2,4 279:1
142:4 200:10	shows 108:4 182:4	signup 37:5	site 64:17,18 244:2
220:14 298:11	219:19	sildenafil 110:8	331:11
316:19 317:5	shuttle 8:21,22		sites 236:2 302:4
318:4 327:7	352:5,6,7	silly 269:18	331:12 342:20
337:6		Silver 1:16	
shorten 215:21	sic 200:7	simiae 284:12,13	sits 161:6
	sick 43:2 44:18		sitting 55:21 66:3
shortened 188:8	45:17 48:1,5	similar 12:22 14:7	121:3 166:20
216:1	49:16 56:15	33:1 70:4,5	187:15 273:18
shortening 215:12	79:17 81:1 86:15	72:17 85:10	289:16 334:22
shorter 122:2	94:1 127:18	132:14 134:16	situation 142:20
156:18	128:2 208:18	143:14 168:22	255:14
304:17,19	272:17 273:15	172:6,10,15,21	
,	326:16 335:8	177:22 178:1,8	situations 100:3
shortness 14:3	sicker 97:11	183:7 184:20	216:19 222:11
24:12 55:12 57:2		221:10 248:9	six 77:18 79:16
71:18 72:9,19	sickest 273:11	324:16 328:22	89:12 107:12
90:7 91:21	sides 350:19	similarities 189:2	133:4 138:9
92:6,13 116:21	sign 37:7 76:17	similarity 187:10	192:19 223:13
121:14 122:18 160:14	77:11 152:14,16	similarly 175:4	250:11 257:11
	218:11	177:15 322:12	267:5,7,8,9,13
shoulder 71:22	signals 210:9		272:12 273:6
should've	e	simplelize 131:17	335:13,14 350:2
188:11,12	signed 340:22	sincere 261:4	351:13
shout 209:21	significance	sing 67:15,19 68:2	size 286:22 291:15
showed 124:7	180:21 182:11	69:10	sizeable 286:9
128:13 147:7	190:8,10 205:18	singing 67:13	302:2
168:5 177:15	significant 7:9	0 0	skin 114:7 167:12
184:6,8	27:16 29:15 30:6	single 56:7 145:18	178:1 282:2
,	71:15 102:7	173:11 183:15	345:6 348:2
197:12,16	130:11 140:13	189:21 207:19	545.0 540.2
		1	

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

	1 ag		
skins 168:1	snack 8:9	173:10 299:5	311:15 313:14
skipped 321:12	snacks 8:6	somewhere 185:15	source 23:9
sleep 52:19	snagged 16:16	283:7 318:15	174:4,5 191:15
74:15,22 75:6	snapshot 19:16	son 115:11,17	South 194:3
78:7 114:8	170:15	sooner 29:5 208:2	203:16 248:9
143:21,22 158:19	social 46:20 55:13	323:6	267:5
159:1,6,11,12,15	131:10	sophisticated	Southeastern
239:7,8,19	236:17,18	60:20	168:6 169:2 178:3
243:13	socializing 84:5	sorry 39:5 134:5	southern 183:8
slender 23:22	socially 30:20	139:4 144:12	
slept 125:14	societies 200:18	152:12 284:16 347:21	spa 349:19
sliced 158:3	sodium 83:5		space 334:5
slide 31:11 171:14	soft 252:4	sort 78:20,22 89:8 123:4 124:13	spark 349:16
188:7 194:2		141:7 167:9	spasms 129:3
201:20 234:6	soil 13:21	169:9 171:18	spatial 178:14
slides 9:10,16,19	sold 118:6	172:11 175:8	speak 18:8 42:13
10:1,3 35:3	sole 248:6	178:10 180:22 182:22 183:7	58:1 67:20 68:1
166:17 187:18	solid 32:6 306:18	182.22 183.7 184:15 204:9	111:10
225:1 227:3	solution 83:6	240:11 269:19	115:13,18 164:6 341:8
slow 38:22 39:1,3	141:17	279:18 280:9	
110:10 112:6,10 207:3	solve 274:13	282:8 284:22	speaker 37:8 74:17 75:8,10
slowed 104:21	somebody 22:2	287:13 290:19 293:15 305:8	90:22 91:11,14
	28:8 96:16 130:1	307:3 310:6,15	139:18 143:18
slowing 113:19	191:9 273:1 287:5 315:9	316:13 318:15	144:12 152:1
slowly 108:20	326:9	320:5 328:20	153:15,21
143:3	someday 78:14	331:10 335:19	154:9,12,19,22 161:3 202:13
small 183:19 248:21 249:7	193:1	sorts 146:11 147:8	204:1 208:14
253:16 291:14	somehow 255:21	sought 167:1	308:1 341:4
343:21	281:6	176:2	speaking 42:22
smaller 291:15	someone 98:12	Soujanya 2:12	65:6 142:17
304:20 313:9,13	130:3 153:3	4:4,13 6:10 21:8	195:5
smell 239:11	190:17 195:5	sound 85:10	special 136:14
smells 100:15	202:3 266:17	238:14	212:2
smile 58:20	267:6 299:20 329:7 331:14	sounded 122:10	specialist 79:19
smoke 100:5	sometime 208:7	sounds 85:8,14	specialists 53:2
smokers 24:3		102:18 124:10 158:3 223:14	speciated 266:16
SIIIUKCI S 24.3	somewhat 104:8	150.5 223.17	

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

	Iug		
speciating 246:15	sponsors 225:11	stakeholder 36:2	start 7:2 42:14
speciation	226:3,22 228:1	234:2	59:19 73:3 80:9
266:12,14	229:7,21	stakeholders	83:16,17 84:14
,	230:5,20 231:8	225:4 231:20	87:22 88:20 89:2
species 13:20	spontaneous 59:2	238:2 342:20	103:10 105:12
22:21 28:14,15	211:6		126:20 144:14
109:15,16,18,20		stamina 45:5,16	166:1 167:7
172:21 180:3	spot 119:4	46:3 59:22 108:6	191:9 209:12,19
189:22 207:4	sprayed 99:11,14	129:22 160:15	230:6,21 264:17
210:14 254:10	spreading 284:21	161:2	268:3 283:9
309:2 313:1		stand 65:11	293:16 302:1,6
340:9	Spring 1:16	standard 88:3	303:10 318:15
specific 23:21	sputum 24:13,21	105:8 150:21	335:3
24:16 48:20	27:4 29:6	152:8 162:14	started 7:1
109:17 180:2	63:1,11 74:2	167:17 206:12	18:2,17 42:10,20
185:1 316:4	80:6 81:1 94:3	222:22 237:4	43:22 65:7 80:11
specifically 15:21	112:1,2,12	246:5 249:2,12	83:5 101:3
51:21 108:22	114:4,20	274:6 280:1,14	103:20 104:2
137:17	124:8,9,12	286:21 307:20	105:8 106:9
	128:18 129:15	315:20	121:6 123:17
specimen 172:18	138:22 144:18	329:17,18,19	125:8 127:17
309:19 311:8	145:6,21 146:1	· · ·	129:5,10 138:2
specimens 191:4	147:7 150:16	standardization	145:9 166:5
310:10	172:17 191:5	311:17	169:14 180:1
spectrum 269:9	192:4,8 221:6	standardize	210:1 260:13
316:7 328:6	256:17 267:8	300:17	280:7 300:8,12
	296:22 303:3,16	standardized	337:10,19
speeding 76:20,21	306:6,15 309:21	246:18 247:6	341:18 344:8,21
spend 6:21 135:8	312:9,10 314:14	251:7 333:16	starting 120:7
148:4 194:16	320:22 332:16	334:1	163:11 232:5
321:11 331:22	333:17 348:9		318:14 328:9
335:13	351:3	standards	
spending 45:20	sputums 350:22	209:3,5,6 227:4 228:21 231:2	starts 161:6
130:9	stabbing 276:7		state 33:9 46:6
	e	standing 68:4	168:14,16
spent 51:19 268:5	stabilized 63:20	standpoint 152:21	169:10 178:4
spite 63:19	65:16	177:14	191:1 312:6
split 271:6	stable 169:19	265:17,21	335:14 355:17
spoken 62:9 132:6	210:6 267:13	280:11 291:2	stated 73:14
158:2 274:3	staff 10:19 18:22	313:16 319:2	
	163:21 223:22	326:8	statement 186:19
sponsor 22:2		Staph 135:16,20	315:6
sponsored 186:21	stage 67:22 231:9	255:13,20 295:2	statements 229:5
244:3	261:14 279:18		States 5:5 22:17

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 68

	1 ag	e 66	
23:3,10,17	sterilize 140:4	Strategic 6:12	289:19
25:1,4 29:9	steroid 263:4	11:5,10	studies 110:6
119:18 162:18		strategies 110:16	153:5 167:10,11
200:9,19 342:3	steroids 133:22	8	172:6,10,11
347:3	134:19	stratified 264:2	174:9 175:17
statistical 229:11	stick 204:19	stratify 254:12,18	176:4,8,14
284:5	stimuli 107:1	262:20 277:10	177:11,16,22
statistician 165:6	stinking 200.7	299:13	178:15 182:8
281:10	stinking 200:7	331:11,13,19	184:4,13 195:14
	stomach 121:6	stratifying 257:20	203:4
statisticians 296:4	126:3 138:8	• 0	206:18,19,20
Statistics 108:19	stood 52:22 169:2	streamline 262:13 345:9 346:15	210:7 221:7
status 157:21		347:1	224:20
167:8 298:8	stoop 55:21		225:13,15
	stop 22:9 76:17	streamlining	227:16 228:13
stay 36:16,17,18	83:8,21 84:3	347:9	230:10,13
47:22 81:3 90:12	97:14 102:13	street 83:19 92:8	231:12 238:17
207:20,22	106:11 132:19	atu an ath an in a	248:9 252:2
332:12 351:4	133:10 152:1,4	strengthening 342:2	276:11 282:20
stayed 80:2,19	340:13		291:11 294:2,10
105:10	stopped 52:22	stretch 8:8 195:22	304:10,12,17,18,
staying 63:12 86:1	104:21 106:1	striking 171:13,20	20 307:21 309:1
156:10	113:9 124:3	181:22	310:19 327:12
	132:21 133:1,5,6	Strollo 167:3	338:22 343:17
stays 294:22	199:21 306:8	175:13	studying 43:17
steadily 108:21	stopping 152:9		166:8 215:7
183:1		strong 242:16	324:16
steady 175:2	store 49:20	289:18 349:11	stuff 21:11 67:17
•	stories 119:10	stronger 108:9	145:1 200:11
steering 90:1	126:11 132:8	342:21	295:3 301:5
Steinberg 96:21	145:19 161:18	struck 187:10	295.3 501.5 324:10
97:1,3,4 98:9	story 69:10 81:6		
stem 157:18 158:4	86:12 127:19	structural 255:5	subgroup 290:21
	166:2 252:9	struggle 114:14	321:20 324:13
Stenotrophomona s 290:13		115:6 164:4	sub-group 277:3
	straight 63:17 142:12	struggling 201:12	subgroups 269:20
stenotype 355:5		stubborn 107:16	292:16
step 57:8 235:16	straightforward		subjective 319:9
243:4 317:20	222:20 223:7	stuck 143:6	J.
stepdaughter 76:1	strain 66:10	190:12 257:18 275:22	subjects 229:1
steps 116:3 198:5	119:14		submit 15:12
235:13 242:20	351:12,14	studied 47:10	35:10,12
308:9	strains 60:21	263:11 286:14	101:9,14 154:16

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 69

	l ag	C 07	
158:7 161:20	76:16,22 77:4	44:8,12 46:21	350:9,10,14
	83:20 106:20	50:1 69:3,4	351:9
submitted 116:7		94:17 97:4	
268:20	suffer 116:5 156:4	109:18 117:10	surprise 107:21
submitting 37:12	suffered 106:21	214:8 232:7	surprised 271:15
Subpart 219:13	123:10	237:10 269:4	surprising 123:4
-	sufferees 118:14	288:9	1 0
subpopulation			surrender 77:3
275:22	sugar 93:1	supporting 118:16 165:6	surrogate 217:20
subpopulations	sugars 129:14		218:10,22
277:21	suggest 323:1	supportive 113:15	219:1,2,6,13
subsequently	88	122:7	221:4,9 222:3,4
21:19 267:18	suggested 92:9	supposed 159:11	274:8 293:10
	suggesting 305:8	supposedly 158:5	295:11 314:7,10
substantial 186:2 210:19 222:1	suggestions 50:11		surrogates
234:8 248:16	220:2 221:18	suppress 131:20	221:19,21
234.8 248.10	suggests 205:7	sure 9:4 10:6	survey 25:15
		41:4,21 58:22	33:17 175:21
substitute 188:6	Sumathi 2:22 5:14	64:21 72:14	176:4 178:2
215:10 218:11	10:9 12:11	79:11,20 90:15	200:8,13
285:22	164:13 261:1	94:19,22 120:5	,
substituted 199:22	353:18	123:16 125:20	surveyed 168:16
substituting 280:4	summarize 254:1	134:3 136:5,20	302:13
C C	summarizing	137:3 141:2	survival 185:3,11
substitution	243:15	148:3 151:15	213:21 217:13
215:20		159:3 164:6	218:21 219:20
subway 84:9	summary 34:15	182:2 190:21	220:3,4 221:8
success 194:10	35:15 185:14	204:2 225:19	survives 217:11
249:19 250:4,7	242:14	229:4 238:6	sumining 26.1
286:22 303:8,17	summer 137:1	268:4 288:5	surviving 26:4
successes 278.1	sunscreens 99:14	291:21	susceptibility
		299:14,19	190:1 313:2
successful 99:18	superimposed 255:1	304:2,13 315:11	susceptible 25:22
189:16 193:16		330:13 345:1	196:19 199:15
194:5 288:9	superior 213:5	surface 179:3	271:19
305:1 342:15	superiority	205:16	suspended 179:5
successfully 189:7	212:6,8 223:2	surgeries 129:4	-
195:18 206:21	supplemental	350:16	sustained 341:20
207:12	148:14 149:11	surgery 52:16	swallow 136:16
sudden 44:20 74:9		53:1 104:4	swallowing 84:17
89:22	supplements	119:16 121:19	sweat 116:21
suddenly 50:1	148:16 149:5,14	122:18,21	
64:5 67:10 73:14	supply 117:18	124:16 129:4,9	sweats 71:20
07.3 07.10 73.14	support 43:4,7	195:20,21	72:12,20 74:3
		· · · · · · · ·	

Capital Reporting Company Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015 Page 70 95:22 96:12 224:7 225:9,12 114:21 117:14 299:2 316:6 233:14 126:21 133:1 321:12 326:2 sweaty 239:12 234:15,21 134:10 135:6 327:5 328:4 switch 26:6 155:6 235:10,18 137:16 148:19 331:22 333:21 209:10 217:2 236:14 237:6 340:13 342:20 163:1,9 166:8 238:4 239:21 196:18 323:11 353:1,22 Switching 217:19 334:17 351:7 240:9,12,18 talks 201:21 swollen 116:19 241:6.11 245:2 353:7 Symbicort 156:7 tan 345:7 252:22 253:8 talk 13:13 16:9 256:10 273:9 tap 191:3 symptom 48:10 22:16 31:14 294:4,15,21 62:20 95:1 56:12 58:5 73:7 target 109:17 296:10,17 297:7 101:18 135:4.11 83:17 84:14 328:12,18 298:18,19 160:11 220:9 92:10,11 104:18 targeting 104:11 300:11,14 317:9 226:21 227:1.8 137:16 107:8 234:16 235:2,9 syndrome 82:10 141:13,17 236:16 240:4 task 190:13 143:13 154:12 synergies 107:22 253:19 273:4 261:15 162:8,11,13,19 synergistic 128:14 294:8.11 163:5 179:14 taste 239:6 242:1 296:6,13 312:15 system 12:22 14:2 186:9.17 189:18 taxi 45:18 94:22 112:18 202:22 209:1,10 symptomatic taxpayer 118:8 217:2 220:15 117:14 256:14 272:22 245:3,16 247:14 283:2 312:11 170:2,7,12 **TB** 24:5 74:4 249:21 205:2,11 309:13 314:20 111:3 146:8 342:10 261:15,21 169:8 171:19,22 symptomatically 262:12 280:15 188:16,18 systematic 18:3,12 257:16 284:3 286:17 197:19 198:4,9 systematically symptoms 7:9 296:4 299:10 202:3 215:2,12 19:2 238:5 14:2,4,7 15:2 321:15 346:18 219:16.17 24:12,15 347:16 systems 169:18 221:10 244:15 30:7,9,14,15,18, 170:16 176:19 249:4 265:8 talked 66:11 86:3 19,21 33:2 36:19 311:10,12,18 101:6 121:17 45:3 50:10 58:6 322:9,10,11,13,1 Т 126:7 216:11 62:10,15,17 6 323:22 325:3 table 82:19 176:18 217:3 242:2 63:10 64:2 65:19 327:15 328:4 270:13 294:13 tackle 188:13 67:4 70:11 348:2 305:11 322:20 71:13,17 72:1,13 tag 163:1 325:4 **TB**,.whereas 73:1 74:1 81:10 tainted 207:16 172:1 talking 13:6 14:4 91:21 92:1 36:8 53:17 67:10 94:11,16 taints 208:4 **TDN** 342:12 79:7 85:13 97:13.18 98:16 takeaways 232:4 teacher 111:17 124:22 127:8 101:21 takers 264:13 teaching 114:1 169:14 177:7 104:13,14 122:8 223:3 234:13 124:19 145:4 taking 9:3 73:15 team 36:2 163:1 236:6 268:5 148:12,19 111:21 113:1 342:14

> (866) 448 - DEPO www.CapitalReportingCompany.com © 2015

217:13 220:6.9

280:18 292:2

Page 71

	rag	e / 1	
tease 298:12,22	342:15 352:17	36:5 39:13,15,22	352:12 353:6,20
317:5	terrible 78:9 107:3	42:17 51:12	thankful 6:17 62:6
technical 38:12	166:7	57:14 62:2,3	thanks 96:6
technique 178:13	terribly 192:3	69:8,9,16	100:10 165:14
203:22	ĩ	73:2,11 74:16	186:7 208:9
	terrified 49:2 69:1	75:4,11 76:10 78:3 81:5,7	209:7 222:13
techniques 149:5,13	terrifying 119:11	82:21 83:2,14	243:20 260:2,8
,	test 110:12 124:14	84:20 86:8,9	261:1,2,5 346:17
technology 61:1	143:21	87:13 89:3,13	352:3 354:2
Ted 172:9	160:1,3,13,18	90:17 91:18 92:6	that'll 9:11
tedious 139:22	191:17	94:7 97:5	that's 17:15
	211:11,12,14,16,	98:4,7,19,21	21:6,10 22:18
temperature 97:10	19,22 212:9,21	99:4	31:18 37:1 41:15
	214:19,22	100:11,12,16,17	49:21 51:16
tempted 292:12	215:10 216:15	103:13	52:12,18,21
tend 23:22 240:20	220:22 222:10	111:10,11	53:20 58:4 60:19
255:15	251:19,20	114:22	61:20 63:21 64:7
tends 23:17	273:3,20 276:18	115:3,7,8,13,20	66:1,2 68:1,9
	297:10 317:13	118:18,20,22	69:11 70:3,10
Tens 118:2	318:5,8,14,21,22	122:4 127:9,11	77:4,13 78:15
term 59:11 61:22	324:4 329:16 348:2	132:2,4,9 133:16	81:6,10 87:8
111:2 245:19		134:22 137:4,12	93:15 94:8
258:12 313:10	tested 237:8	139:3,6,8 140:7	99:8,16 103:18
317:6 318:4	testimony 115:22	143:12 144:10	116:4 126:3
338:15,16	testing 60:20	146:14	130:4 136:15
terminology 310:6	110:8,19 229:11	147:17,20	138:19 141:11
terms 84:5 175:15	237:3 238:6	149:17	151:14 157:17
177:9 180:21	242:15,21	151:15,21 152:11 153:12	159:13 160:4
190:1 194:11	251:18 257:8	152:11 155:12	162:20 173:19
195:2 197:10	282:18 307:14	156:3,20,21,22	175:1 176:11
199:16 206:18		158:11,14,18	179:5,7 182:12
246:14 262:15	tests 53:10 80:16	159:17	188:13 189:21
263:1 264:9	128:8 147:15	161:11,12,18,21	190:12 191:10
265:22 272:4	150:17,18 167:12 168:1	162:4 163:8	194:18 196:7
275:13 278:2	178:1 229:16	165:22 186:4,14	200:4 201:16
282:14,16,22	251:22 252:11	202:6 209:9	211:13 213:22
287:11 290:8,22		222:11 233:18	216:8 223:2,14
307:6,13 310:7	Texas 163:16,17	237:9	226:17 234:6
311:2,18 314:21	165:9 186:11,12	243:8,18,19	237:17 239:5 244:3 245:4
315:8 316:5,20	191:1 194:4	259:18,22	244.3 243.4 246:1 250:22
319:15 325:13	thank 6:4,8	264:16,19 268:9	252:15 259:5
329:11,14 330:1	11:7,16 16:6,12	280:22 340:14	268:2 273:9
	22:9 29:21 30:1	341:7,14 344:2	

Page 72

	1 ag	C72	
274:12 276:9	9 149:15,16	210:7,11,14	they've 13:12
277:4,7,14,15	234:18 248:22	233:16 235:10	103:12 104:21
283:22 284:16	324:16	256:2 258:16,17	207:9 267:9
286:8 287:14		270:21 271:14	333:6 335:2
288:13,21 289:3	therapists 301:1	282:14 283:15	
290:1,4 292:6,12	therapy 84:17	284:5 285:12	third 48:10 173:16
293:4,7,13,15,16	113:14 117:15	289:11,18	184:2 190:22
,18 295:11,18	125:1 129:7	290:10 297:6	349:2
296:6 299:1	138:21	309:8,20 319:5	Thompson 11:13
300:13 301:10	139:13,15,21	322:18 323:7	38:8,14 39:7
307:17,20	141:21,22	324:1,21	42:6 72:17 96:18
308:3,9 310:6	150:19 191:9	328:14,15	134:16 149:10
311:4,9,10 312:1	193:2,15,21	335:11 345:1	155:14
314:9,20 319:7	194:1 195:12	352:1	
314.9,20 319.7 324:10 326:13	215:22 216:3		thorax 235:6
324:10 326:13	221:15,16	Theresa 2:21 4:8	thoughts 31:12,20
331:18	244:17,21	11:4 13:6	32:8 34:13,19
336:10,17	246:7,9,22	16:9,11	148:6 150:7
337:17 338:4	247:22 248:4,12	they'd 283:7	151:1,22 157:3
339:10,22	249:3,12	297:22	303:19 304:3
340:7,10 348:20	250:4,8,11,12	thow 11 9.17 22.15	306:3 314:12
353:16	253:10 257:16	they'll 8:17 32:15 33:9 269:7	315:2 321:22
	259:4		329:13 330:6
theater 111:17	283:6,10,12	they're 9:17 21:19	337:13
114:2	291:7 300:15	32:12 35:3 37:19	thousand 344:15
theme 184:13	301:19 321:21	60:9,15,22 86:4	
themes 239:3,8,13	337:3	101:10 136:20	thousands 118:2 187:6
	thereafter 355:5	137:3 147:9	
themselves 98:17		151:19 156:2	threatening
153:2 163:11	therefore 14:18	173:7 201:1	106:2,18
227:15 285:7	28:19 331:3	202:4 203:19	three-drug 56:20
theoretically	there'll 164:5	206:22 207:1	thrilled 60:4
190:6,7	282:13 338:3	224:7,8	
therapeutic	there's 18:8 26:5	265:3,9,15,19	throughout 9:8
198:14	35:7,9 36:20	272:21	15:15 23:1 43:6
	37:5 52:4	273:14,15 274:9	44:1,3 90:4
therapies 27:3	63:15,20 64:15	283:17 289:16	157:22 179:18
29:12 113:12	65:20 66:13 70:4	295:1 296:8	278:11
133:20	94:11 119:12	298:9 299:4	throw 96:1 222:18
134:1,12,14,20	141:16 144:16	301:3,4 302:11	258:15 298:13
137:15 139:12	146:10 154:15	307:1 326:22	338:19
141:14,20	155:2 171:14	327:1,2 328:16 333:7 335:1,8	throwing 91:6
143:20	178:7,16,18	338:20 349:20	U
146:17,18	185:19 195:15	351:5,19	thrush 112:19
148:1,11,17,18,1	202:18 205:17	331.3,17	

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 73

	rag	e 73	
Thursday 1:9 thus 110:10 229:3	242:4 245:3 248:14 254:15	topics 7:8,16 30:4 261:19	trained 260:17 333:16
ticket 76:21	255:9 257:5 262:21 264:7	Toronto 97:9 tossed 169:14	training 105:3 144:6 167:22
tie-in 85:18 86:6	265:20 268:20		transcribed 9:12
ties 321:18	284:22 302:5,12 322:9 335:4	total 91:15 137:2 173:10 176:20	transcript 9:14
tigecycline 107:17	341:15,16,22		-
116:13 128:17	today's 6:14 13:4	totally 64:15 65:12 73:22 78:2	transcripts 236:22
129:10,12	Toerner 3:6 10:12	144:15 217:16	translate 313:22 314:17
tightly 334:4	164:19	283:17 313:14 334:15	translated 253:8
timely 278:15 285:2	toes 106:12 114:8	touch 72:9 250:16	translating 163:2
time-to-time 52:6	tolerate 58:15	touched 78:12	252:20
timings 288:2	105:12 142:6		transplant 158:4
tinnitus 142:8	tolerated 138:8	tough 142:15 143:5 156:15	trapped 95:3
tip 75:15	toll 46:20 48:8 50:7 117:14	237:17 286:8,11	travel 49:12 86:12
tired 50:13		294:19	114:10 126:4,5
53:15,19 62:13	tomorrow 160:17	tougher 273:8	140:2 144:21 145:1 155:9
76:7 82:8	ton 77:12	tours 65:5	297:19 332:4,21
tiredness 79:1	tongue 117:1	towards 20:12	traveled 44:3 65:4
tissue 14:1 48:11	tons 285:12	34:16 74:4 86:14	129:18
tissues 48:17	tool 231:15 238:14	town 153:10	352:13,14
to-date 163:6	253:5	toxic 60:4 106:1	Traveling 86:12
today 7:2,8 13:2	tools 22:4 232:2	145:14 156:12,19 245:9	travels 354:2
14:20 15:2 16:14	top 82:18 120:13 173:5 174:20	toxicities 302:22	treadmill 108:6,7
17:14 19:18,20	178:7	331:18	treat 5:4 12:9
22:10 30:5 36:7,9 37:13,17	topic	toxicity 215:16	17:14 20:2 21:20
39:2,22 43:3	4:14,15,16,17	216:18	26:12 31:5
57:21 68:14,19	7:9,11,13 30:6	298:2,5,15	120:10 133:21 148:19 177:9
89:18 104:4	31:1,10 32:3,13	317:11	197:17 198:9
115:13,18,22	34:16 36:18 37:2	toxicology 210:7	201:17 202:2
116:1,4 119:11	42:8,11 69:15	track 117:8	234:12 266:1
121:18 132:13	81:9 100:18,19	234:16 303:12	284:13 301:13
177:8 186:16	101:4,12,13 103:8,9,11,14		319:13 324:2
195:2 204:3 224:10 233:8,21	132:10 262:2,11	tradeoffs 20:10	338:18 344:11
234:7,13,20	264:13 306:12	traffic 6:6 12:21	treated 105:15
235:21 236:6,19	315:2	16:16 39:2	108:12,17
237:7,19 239:5		train 107:2	157:6,7,11

Capital Reporting Company Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 74

	1 ag	e / 4	
175:22 176:1	214:12,14	61:2 109:5,21	272:2,4 273:5,19
195:18	215:7,12,20,22	113:18	274:1,17,22
200:11,13 201:6	217:15,17	114:12,17	275:2,10,12,15
206:12,21	226:20	115:3,5 122:8	276:19 277:5
207:9,12 265:14	227:16,22	131:12 140:14	279:9 280:8
266:17 269:2,7,8	228:3,5	149:1 150:18	284:9,10
272:6,20 315:13	232:12,14	153:16,18,20	285:16,21
322:17,21 323:8	250:19 253:18	188:21 220:5	286:1,9,10
326:17 328:15	261:10 262:8	236:8	287:1,11 288:21
329:9	263:16,17,18		290:5 291:9
	267:16 280:2	tremendous 261:9	299:12 303:9,14
treating 7:12 31:3	291:14 295:17	278:1	310:12 313:8
36:20 103:15	303:1,8,17,22	trenches 163:4	315:3,18 320:3
114:13 188:21	304:1,2 306:8	trend 316:14	322:11,15
189:7 195:16	315:20 316:1	319:14	323:11,19
196:3 250:22	325:18		325:20 326:6
284:11 303:3	331:14,16	trial 5:8 7:21	329:6,15 331:21
324:15 330:3	337:4,19	13:13 20:13	334:8,18 335:15
340:1 343:22	, ,	31:13,19 112:21	336:6 337:22
treatment 4:10,19	treatment-	138:16 144:20	339:20
5:2 7:6 14:10	experienced	148:7 150:5,8,13	
15:4 26:6,7	263:9 279:17	155:2 163:2	trials 5:4,11
27:1,2,8,13,15	treatment-na	208:12 210:1,10	15:10,12,18,22
28:11,12 31:8,9	263:19 279:20	211:4,14,17,18	20:13 22:5
56:13 58:8,14	285:16 286:16	212:5,6,8	28:20,22 29:4 31:22 60:12
61:4,22 81:8	treatment-nais	213:4,22	115:4 117:10
86:14 103:18	263:10	214:6,9,19	154:1 155:5
106:2 110:7,18	treatment-naive	215:10	163:5 181:3
111:20 112:3	285:15	216:4,11,14	186:21 209:20
116:4,10		217:3,6,8 219:14,19	211:1,10,11,22
117:8,13,17	treatment-	219.14,19 220:3,6	212:2,4,15,18,20
119:6,8,19,22	napatients	,	212.2,4,13,18,20
120:2,15 123:3	286:4	222:17,21 223:2 234:18 244:2	213.3,7,11,20
124:2,21 125:19	treatment-	246:17,19	220:1 221:10
126:6,8,10,16	naversus 263:16	250:13	222:3,16 231:6
135:18,19	279:16	253:1,9,12,20	233:1 243:16
150:9,12,20	treatment-related	254:18	246:11 247:4
155:17,22	298:19	261:21,22	248:7,20 249:8
157:3,16,18		262:20 263:12	250:9 251:13
158:16 162:13	treatments 14:21	267:12,15	250:5 251:15
186:18 193:5	15:6,18 16:1	269:16	254:5,9,10,12
197:14 198:21	17:6 28:19 29:13	270:2,5,9,11,13,	255:22 256:19
199:17 207:2	36:19 58:17	16,18	257:9,20 258:8
211:15 212:13	59:5,6,13,14	·	-
213:15,18	60:3,11,13,16	271:3,4,14,22	259:8

	rag		
262:1,4,7,13	337:9,11	tubs 49:2	
265:4,6,9 274:12	trust 111:9	tuning 241:18	<u> </u>
275:3,6,9		5	U.S 167:15
276:3,5 277:19	truth 204:14	turn 11:17 16:8	168:3,6 169:2
278:2,12 282:1,6	try 19:10 20:2,6	22:12 42:12,14	171:4
284:2,20	21:14,16 50:4,7	43:20 89:6	174:1,2,3,19
285:8,13	61:10 63:18	137:10 208:11	175:15
288:1,9,17,18	84:18 87:1	223:10 232:16	176:17,20 178:3
291:13 297:17	112:12 121:4	260:13 309:8	179:18 183:14
302:1 304:8	129:1 132:18	338:6,9 340:18	184:17 185:14
319:8 321:6,17	152:21 167:14	turned 80:10	202:16 203:4,17
322:7 324:17	188:13 191:20	86:21 93:1	247:10 259:7
328:8 332:8,10	223:9 238:4	127:22 180:14	278:11 279:6
337:2 340:17	261:19 269:22	turns 179:10	307:21 313:7
342:17 353:9	279:8 284:13	TV 52:4,5	ultimate 292:17
tried 43:15 76:14	285:5 298:21	,	ultimately 232:10
139:16 257:3	300:16 311:19	twice 83:6,10,12	247:5,12
327:17 345:17	348:9,15	114:12	,
tries 19:1	trying 18:20 20:4	120:16,17,19	umbrella 288:18
trigger 70:11	22:1 55:20 77:1	157:7	unable 46:11
84:15 85:14	83:17 84:14	two-thirds 39:20	270:20
90:6,9 100:15	87:22 88:14	153:6 270:19	unanswered
	90:12 126:4	Tylenol 82:20	221:11
triggering 82:13	167:6 205:5	Tyler 163:17	unavoidable
triggers 73:8	268:15 274:21	165:10 186:12	136:12
81:16 85:15 90:5	278:12,13	246:20 247:16	
trip 86:14,17	279:20 281:5 285:3 289:20	249:6 250:6	unbelievably
136:14	283.3 289.20 290:8 293:1,4,8		87:11
	290.8 293.1,4,8 294:16 301:6	type 23:21 44:21	unclear 108:5
triple 117:15	319:20 336:11	106:6 142:13	126:16
Tri-State 44:3	348:18	172:15 182:5 197:16 198:7	underestimate
trouble 117:3		206:17 301:4	174:11
295:1 352:9	TSA 144:22	302:8	undergone 116:9
troublesome	tube 113:8		8
244:19	tuberculosis 24:4	types 82:15 170:16	underlying 23:15
	26:12 167:18	172:10 211:9,10	24:17 28:3 29:11
true 99:16,17 191:16 248:2	171:9 189:2	212:2 256:1	41:11 42:1 66:1 241:21 255:4
258:4 269:2	190:16 194:21	278:15	262:18 333:7
238.4 209.2 301:10 307:17	217:16 327:12	typewriting 355:5	344:1
314:4 339:8	tuberculous 11:22	typical 61:3 79:9	
355:7	13:19 171:10	typically 84:22	underrated
	198:22 249:5	cypicany 04.22	158:20
truly 329:21			underrepresented

Page 76

	Pag	c 70	
195:1	342:3 347:3 units 311:9	35:18 174:5 179:20 225:6	257:12 259:2,7 261:9 336:6
underscore 287:8,14		257:9 306:21	values 308:15
understand 12:18	University 112:22	319:16,17	
14:13,20 20:4,15	163:16,19 164:11 165:4,9	334:19 336:18	valve 81:22
60:12,16 66:12	181:7 186:11	useless 105:13	vapor 180:18
68:18 87:8	232:19	130:22 320:6	vaporizer 349:6
121:14 150:12	unknown 119:19	349:15	VapoRub 349:4
162:21 202:16	unknowns 328:2	usual 105:4	variability 185:20
205:18 229:15		121:11	310:2
238:8 242:16 259:14 267:16	unless 40:9 46:1 161:5 216:14	usually 26:19	variable 318:9
283:21 300:14	317:21 326:18	57:19 86:19	336:14
307:15 332:21	Unlike 124:10	88:11 131:5 189:9 193:9	variation 205:14
340:2 344:21		273:4 289:17	varies
346:6 351:19	unlikely 318:1	303:22 306:22	28:2,11,12,13
understandable	unmet 14:14 29:17	UTI 282:3	189:22 300:3
226:12	342:1	utilization 175:16	variety 169:9
understanding	unpredictable		203:20 237:6
113:17 152:10	73:22 76:14	utilize 224:11	299:4
287:11 328:7	unrelated 228:5	utilizing 349:13	various 116:10
understood 68:13	unusual 53:20		132:19 153:22
156:11 202:14	104:9,17 295:6	<u>V</u>	304:12 306:6
234:12	update 187:16,21	vacations 136:6	vary 25:8 189:22
undesirable 110:3	updating 166:19	vacuum 346:18	203:9 311:10
unethical 329:2	upfront 126:9	Vaidya 11:15	vascular 185:10
unexpectedly	uphold 228:19	38:15,22 39:4	320:14
52:14	-	valid 160:18	VASP 82:1
unfortunately	upon 49:19 77:4 175:16 224:2	161:7,9 291:10	vast 99:10
43:1 47:3 64:6		validated 222:8	vastly 203:16
75:2 100:6 182:7	upper 79:19 80:18 350:20	235:1 252:21	versa 257:17
187:22 274:15 347:5		253:5 274:13 296:6	
	ups 77:20 206:12		version 188:8
unique 17:19 20:5	upset 85:22 121:6	validation	versus 174:22
24:16 239:21 323:9	138:8	220:16,17 237:15	185:5,12 215:1
United 5:5 22:17	urged 157:9		254:13 255:6 257:22 258:6,8
23:3,10,17	urgently	valuable 14:19 18:6,20 162:6	263:9,19
25:1,4 29:9	118:13,16	224:17 353:8	264:4,22 265:12
117:19 119:18	urinary 338:18	value 15:4 200:1	266:2,17 278:18
162:17 200:9,19	useful 13:16 22:7	value 13.4 200.1	286:19 290:21

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 77

	1 ag		
296:10 298:18	vital 257:14	160:1,3,13,21,22	345:18
306:18 329:9	vitally 253:1,5	220:22 223:15	watch 46:14 47:15
vertebrae 87:18	Vitamin 120:20	251:19,20 257:12 276:18	48:22 52:5 84:11
vertigo 106:22	123:7	294:9 317:2,13	98:11
vessel 86:22 87:10	vitamins 112:16	318:5,8,14,21	watched 269:5
vest 81:20 82:6,15	vitro 210:12	320:16 334:1	watching 92:22
113:13 114:10	vivo 323:16	walked 80:8	97:13 269:4
vestibular 107:4	vocal 114:4	walking 52:6,12	water 13:21 23:8
viable 179:6	VOCS 99:12	54:3 79:10 90:3	39:2 46:14,15,16 49:1
330:10		105:4	66:6,8,16,17
Viagra	voice 21:4,13 67:15,17 98:2	walks 252:3	84:1,2 179:3
110:9,12,13	115:18 225:5	wall 82:3	191:3
vice 257:16	volatile 99:12	Wallace 3:7	wax 255:3
vicious 74:21	voluntary	152:20 165:8	waxing 251:3
91:2,4	33:18,19	187:4 206:8,10,11	ways 15:2 16:1
Vicks 349:4	volunteering 84:6	234:4 270:1	30:21 223:7
view 14:20 61:13	vomit 91:1	291:3 294:12	237:8 251:15
viewpoint 62:8		295:15 297:10	277:11 280:16 281:16,17
viewpoints 290:17	vomiting 93:15	300:16 301:10	343:16
views 37:13	voriconazole	306:13 307:18 308:2,11,22	weaken 156:15
	113:5	313:6 320:19	
viral 218:20 219:8,10	voted 41:19 72:5 73:3	332:3 334:9,20	wealthy 64:11
ŕ		337:22	weapon 105:5
virtually 297:18 307:19	vouch 251:22	350:13,18	wear 49:1 54:10
308:12,13	vulnerability 110:17	351:10,18	81:20
virtues 328:7	110.17	walls 156:15	wears 44:16 74:19
virulence 189:22	W	Walter 187:13	weary 159:13
virulent 181:15	wait 8:18 49:21	waning 251:3	weather 45:7
	83:11 168:11	warmer 183:9	70:10 85:14,18 90:5 240:7 242:2
vision 116:20 140:18 141:13	283:5 305:15	wash 54:5,6,7	
	waited 305:4	washes 47:14	Web 12:19 16:5 34:4,7,8,10,15
visit 125:4 283:10 335:10 337:4	waiting 29:6 66:3	Washington 12:21	35:3 39:4,7
visits 150:14,15,16	94:8 283:1	53:4 107:2	42:5,6 72:2,16
153:15 177:3	wake 73:17	125:10	87:15
262:9 333:12,14	walk 48:12,14,22	wasn't 44:4 67:18	89:14,15,18
334:6 337:3	82:1 83:19	86:18 145:9	134:15 140:22 141:3 149:9
	92:7,10	266:10 275:15	171.3 177.7

Patient-Focused Drug Development Public Meeting 10-15-2015

Page 78

	I ag		
webcast 21:3	347:20	well-validated	326:2 328:4
33:22 34:6,13,18		235:5	333:1,21 339:17
72:3 97:6 148:21	Weiner 73:11,12	walna (17 10 7.2	340:11 347:1,17
webinar 43:2	85:17 347:20,22	we're 6:17,18 7:2 9:7,8 12:15	349:13 352:9
	weird 144:16	17:7,11 18:19,20	West 168:6
website 9:15	welcome 4:3	19:18 22:1	169:3,19 170:10
21:6,9,11 35:2	6:2,13 8:15	30:4,8	178:3
50:12	11:20 22:14	31:1,3,10,13	
we'd 276:11 321:2	35:15 78:4	32:1,17 33:11	we've 19:10,12
322:3 323:5	264:11 274:11	34:15 36:17,21	27:21 33:13
wedding 85:20	304:3 306:11	37:17	89:19 90:5 132:5
e	314:12 315:1	38:12,14,15,17	140:10 141:4
wedge 119:15	321:22 330:5	42:14 44:13 47:5	148:1 161:19
week 9:13 32:11	welcoming 16:14	58:21 61:20	166:22 179:12
56:15 64:13 67:3	_	78:21 85:13	180:11 184:19
85:21 87:7	we'll 6:22 7:16	96:14 97:19	207:3 239:9
109:12 120:13	9:16 14:4 21:6	101:2 103:10,18	248:8 257:4
123:18 131:2,7	26:7 31:11	135:8 137:1	259:12 261:12
136:5 139:1	33:4,8,22 34:17	141:1 142:20	262:21 264:7
193:9,15 281:21	37:6,7,8 41:21	143:14 148:6,20	268:11 270:5
335:10 345:21	55:19 71:2	149:20,21 150:5	272:3 282:7
	72:6,9,14 81:8	155:11 163:6	284:1 285:9
weekend 64:7	87:14 94:9	164:2 177:7	290:16 294:9
77:18	100:19 102:11	188:13 195:1	308:22 318:16
weekly 123:11	118:19 148:5,10	201:8,12 208:11	322:8,10,20
125:3	149:1 152:18	220:14 221:18	325:4 352:16,17
weeks 9:13 32:8	153:19 155:16	237:6 244:2	whatever 37:1
52:17,20 56:14	161:21 162:19	246:18 248:20	55:7,22 94:3
76:19 94:4 97:12	186:8 202:5,8	250:14 254:4	98:16 154:4
157:13 300:1	208:8 209:9	257:18 259:15	159:4 204:19
304:14,19,21,22	243:3 260:13	260:6,7	212:11 301:4
305:2 309:8	261:19,21	268:14,15,21	310:16,20
325:18 327:20	267:17 280:15 281:12 291:17	271:6 274:21	329:17 334:22
weigh 203:14	299:10 320:20	276:10,16	whatnot 295:20
268:19	340:15 352:10	277:4,20 278:11	307:2
weight 24:14 46:1	353:18	280:19 281:22	wheel 90:2
62:19 71:20		282:5,8 284:2	
72:21 92:16,21	well-being 227:19	285:3,10,13	wheeze 298:10
93:19,20 136:11	228:4	286:3,14	wheezing 78:8,9
144:6 145:8	well-controlled	292:2,21,22	whenever 136:6
239:16 241:3	210:22 211:3,9	293:4,7 297:13	whereas 60:6
weights 108:7	222:3,21	303:15,16 310:18,21 312:3	187:6 255:15
e	well-defined	313:6 322:14	279:12 315:12
W-E-I-N-E	229:1,12 235:14	515.0522.17	

Page 79

	1 46		
Whereupon	willing 273:5	306:1 326:14	133:6 135:5,11
100:22 161:22	willingness 207:4	woods 52:7,13	138:15
260:9 354:5	278:6	ŕ	139:12,13 141:6
wherever 333:18		wore 82:16	163:4 164:2,16
	winded 92:8	work 15:14 17:15	165:12,15
whether 110:8	window 54:6,7	22:2 28:15 37:20	208:16 218:1
121:15 169:8	windows 54:5	46:4,10,11,19	233:4 303:13
185:9 199:14		47:1 57:6 64:9	310:11 325:10
207:17 229:14	winter 136:22	76:15 77:1,18,20	331:18
242:18 253:6	Winthrop 3:8	92:22 102:14	341:10,11
258:16,22	164:10 172:8	109:1 110:16	342:13 346:21
263:13,22 266:3	234:3 267:19	114:18 122:1	347:1,9 348:3
270:2 271:1,3	268:2 290:11	125:9,14,16	353:2,11
273:21	291:20,22	126:14 131:9	works 28:13 125:9
274:7,9,10	293:9,13 295:10	135:21 136:3	126:12 150:12
275:11 283:11	313:21 319:4	161:5 172:9	197:20,21 266:8
290:4 291:4	322:1 324:5,11	176:22 205:17	274:13 275:11
303:12 306:4	325:12,15,22	209:22 223:17	291:7 299:7
309:13	326:11,15	230:16	326:1
314:1,3,13,14,22	327:9,14,17	231:10,16,20	
328:8 330:11	334:17 336:7,15	233:19,20 234:5	workshop 7:17
331:14	wiped 44:20	236:14 237:2	9:17,18 10:3
Whew 52:21	•	238:12 252:20	23:2 31:17
white 1:12 33:16	wish 123:20	253:1,21 266:5,6	world 244:7
146:5 167:20	284:10	289:5 295:8	251:19 287:9
348:11	withdrawn 129:14	300:22 304:10	worried 51:1
	Wolinsky 201:22	313:18 323:17	156:9 351:5
whole 13:10 18:8	ĩ	332:13	
51:20 53:10 54:9	woman 52:6 53:17	335:19,20 346:7	worries 50:17 51:3
85:21 131:13	women 23:22	353:9	worse 48:13,16
252:9 296:2	25:18 172:2,5	worked 19:10 32:7	50:8 124:21
335:7	174:21 175:8	37:20 64:8,13	189:10 191:6
whom 215:7 330:3	183:4 185:19	103:12 138:22	212:22 214:13
355:2	wonder 108:13	146:17 233:2,19	295:18 312:13
who's 63:11	124:20 273:21	241:14 294:2	319:20
162:11 166:20		304:7	worst 100:6
236:5 266:17	wondered 350:8	working 15.10	
267:2 315:13	wonderful 53:6	working 15:10 17:15 19:11 31:6	worth 182:9
	113:16 136:13	32:11 38:20	200:15 335:7
whose 109:6	137:22 186:15	51:20 69:16	would've 60:6
who've 233:19,22	299:6	84:16 86:19	62:14 73:16
wife 61:8 97:22	wondering 154:22		125:14 147:12
207:21	155:5 224:14	102:12,13 103:16	345:5
	286:17 301:17		wrong 122:17
	200.17 301.17	125:5,10,12	······································

Page 80			
188:11 278:19 281:22 282:1 wrote 65:6	125:8 146:4 younger 40:2 176:10 yourself 8:7 10:5		
$ \begin{array}{r} X \\ xenopi \\ 119:5,13,17 \\ 120:4 172:22 \\ 195:6 \\ X-ray 24:19 28:4 \\ 79:11 192:3 \\ 218:8 \\ \hline \underbrace{Y} \\ yay 52:18 145:6 \\ $	70:17 93:2 344:4 yourselves 243:7 you've 21:17 32:22 81:11 89:5,9 132:6,18,19 133:5 135:2 150:7 244:19 245:17 247:15 273:20 277:14 295:16 299:2,14		
yeast 112:19 yelled 322:5 yesterday 65:15 67:8 83:9 107:3	323:18 353:4 yummy 145:10 Z		
yet 112:13 116:4 121:7 127:1 147:6 184:20 221:17 226:9 243:8 322:21 330:1	zap 54:14 zero 281:12 Zyvox 117:16 ZZ 138:1		
yogurt 121:5 York 43:4,14 45:19 66:8 68:11 104:14 105:4 154:2,4,9			
Yost 3:9 111:14,15 152:14			
you'll 8:3 9:19 10:2 12:1 35:2 38:19 42:11 79:22 152:7 153:13 206:13 235:9			
young 44:6,7 47:21 77:5 120:6			