

GSK - HIV Collaborative Research Trials in the resource-poor setting

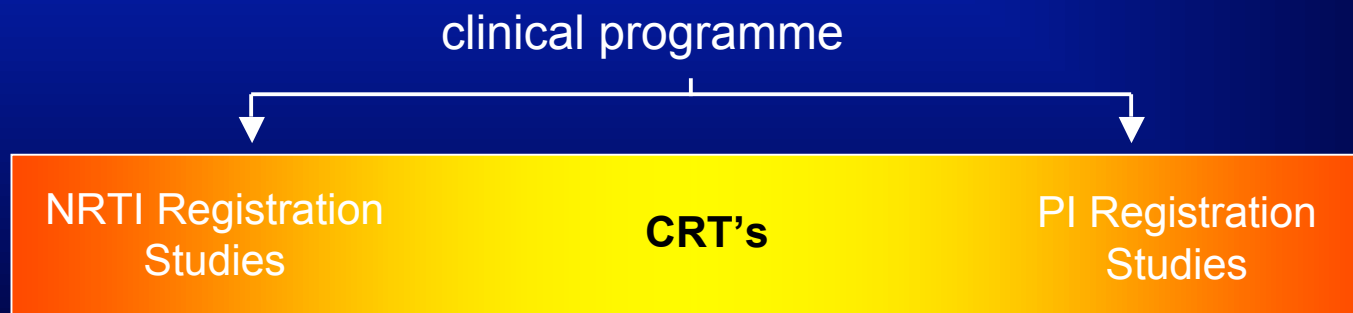
Washington DC, Sept 19th, 2005

- **Background** : Information sharing
 - Unique program supporting treatment-guidelines/policy informing studies and public-health related research
- **Goals**
 - Share program remit, process & review criteria
 - Scope: key topics for the resource-limited setting
 - Key example: pMTCT
 - Identifying the issues : GSK's perspective

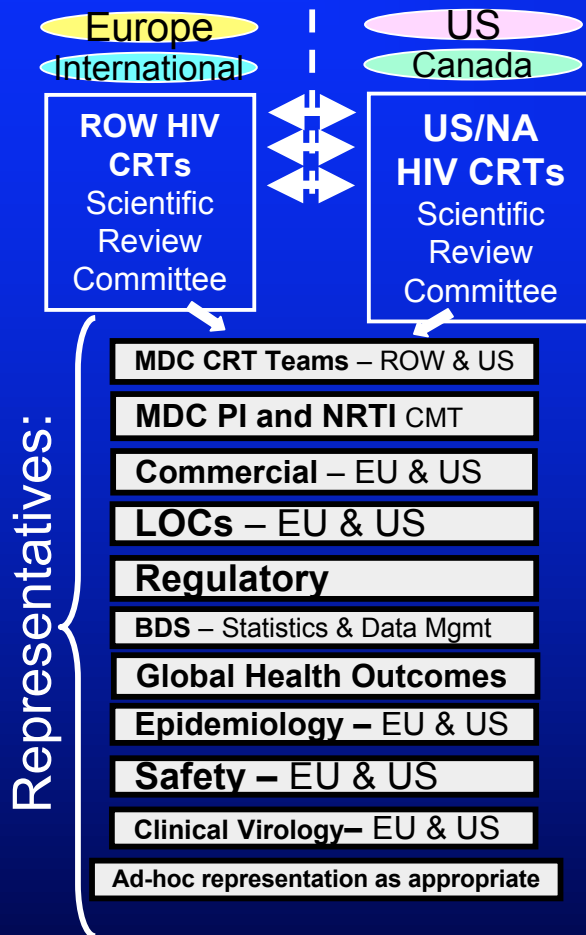
Introduction HIV – CRT's

Program Conceived 1995

- External Investigator Initiated/sponsored Studies
= Collaborative Research Trials (CRT's)
- Collaborations with NIH, CDC, ANRS, WHO, MRC or individual universities
- GSK support studies with donation of drug and / or funding
- Historically committed to resource-poor setting



GSK Review Process



Proposals reviewed only if scientific information is complete

General Approval Criteria

- Scientifically and ethically sound
- Focus on patient safety
- Committed post-study care and medication (mandatory)
- Credible research groups / investigator
- Must have viable infrastructure supported by third parties

Qualification for Funding: must address

- Question relevant to resource poor setting
- Support trials that are policy informing
- Public health relevant research
- Novel scientific question, clear scientific data gap
- Complementary to existing commitments (avoid duplication)

Consider:

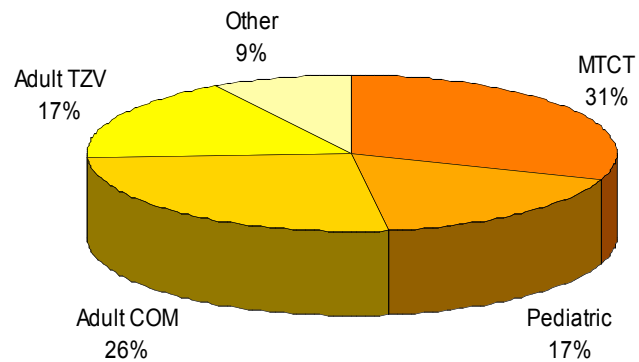
- Geographical distribution
- Fair spread between different organisations / networks
- Capacity building / technology transfer

What is GSK currently doing?

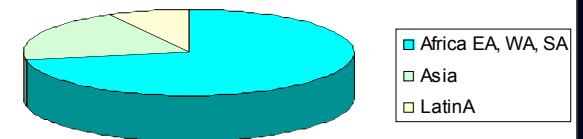
- Support 26 policy-informing clinical studies in resource poor setting
- GSK donates study drug (and/or financial support) and provides scientific input

16,500 patients

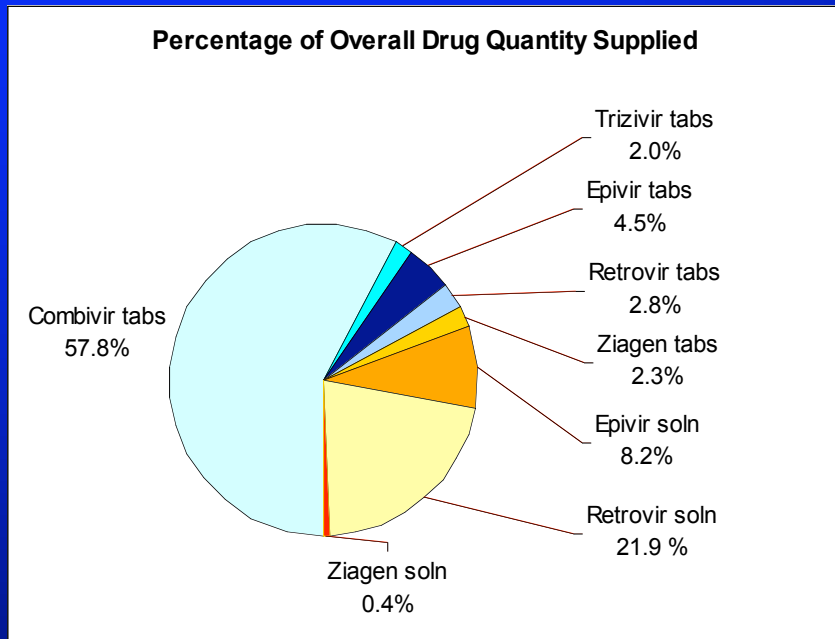
Programme Overview



Geographical Distribution



What does support of 26 studies mean?



- On average, GSK donates 66% of CTM required for these studies
- Study duration ranges from 3 to 260 weeks
- Recruitment periods range up to 104 weeks - for some medication provided until last-patient-last-visit
- 60- 80 % off commitment towards CBV

Approx 16,500 patients = 36,000 patient years of drug donation

- = \$7,684,000 at NFP price

Unmet Medical Needs

- Prevention of Mother-to-Child-Transmission (pMTCT)
- Treatment Strategies in HIV-TB co-infection
- Paediatric Treatment Strategies
- Treatment Monitoring Strategies
- Horizontal HIV Transmission Prevention
- Treatment Guidelines (WHO)

GSK Participation in MTCT Studies

- Long history of supporting MTCT studies with studies influencing both local and International guidelines:
 - 11/ 15 studies in reference Table 1 on WHO guidelines were GSK supported
- 6 MTCT studies in Africa & Asia have/are about to report data:
 - PHPTII: N Eng J Med 351:217-228 and 229-240 (2004)
 - PETRA: IAS 2003, ICASA2003, Lancet 2004
 - SIMBA: IAS2003 (LB), ICASA2003 (LB), IAC2004 (LB), CROI 2005, submitted Nature Medicine
 - DITRAME-Plus: IAS2003 (LB), ICASA2003, CROI 2004, CROI 2005 (LB)
 - MITRA. IAS2005
 - MASHI: IAS2003, ICASA2003 (x2), IAC2004 (x3), CROI 2005 (2x LB), JID 2005 (2x), submitted NEJM

Challenges Supporting Research in Resource Limited Settings – GSK Perspective

- Full collaboration – drug donation – areas for improvement
 - Decision making transparency within research groups
 - Planning ahead
 - Coordination between ‘competing’ research networks
 - Reliable study start predictions
 - Improved feasibility studies - impacts of study delays
- Challenges NFP provision: different stakeholders & sourcing routes
 - Lack of familiarity of all parties with process: challenges with trading terms / conditions (e.g.; freight charges, import duties, import licence),
 - Increased amount and complex interfaces – communication challenges
 - In-house / external processes may not be optimally in-lined.
 - Complex Local Regulatory environment (s) – not all products / presentations registered & significant differences between country

Strong collaborative PARTNERSHIP CRITICAL

- Researchers, sponsor, local communities and health policy makers
- Increasing scrutiny and accountability of industry !