FDA/CBER's Role in Facilitating Development of and Access to Medical Countermeasures

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Biological Products Regulated by CBER

- Blood, blood components and derivatives
- Vaccines (preventive and therapeutic)
- Allergenics
- Cell and Gene Therapies
- Tissues
- Xenotransplantation
- Related Devices (including IVDs)

It's Not Been Business As Usual!

- CBER has adapted to challenges through extraordinary efforts and proactive measures.
- Many more meetings to encourage/speed development of new products.
- Collaboration and rapid turnaround in product review.
- Inspections of manufacturing facilities earlier in the process.
- Careful attention to risk/benefit and risk management issues.
- Critical Path research to assist in more efficient, rapid development and availability.

Approaches to Speed Product Availability or Licensure

- Early and frequent consultation between sponsor, end user (if different) and FDA.
- Availability for emergency use under IND or Emergency Use Authorization (EUA).
- Priority review
- Fast track
- Accelerated approval
- Approval under "Animal Rule"

Product Development Path, Milestones and Usual Recommended Meetings

Pre-IND Meeting:

- -Manufacturing
- -Lot Release
- -Animal safety & immunogenicity
- -Phase 1 protocol

End-of-Phase 2 Meeting:

- -Phase 3 protocol(s)
- -Phase 1 & Phase 2 data
- -Animal efficacy protocols & data (if "animal rule" used)
- -Update on manufacturing & lot release

Pre-BLA Meeting:

- -Clinical data summary: Safety & Efficacy data
- -Manufacturing, etc.
- -Outline of BLA

Phase $1 \longrightarrow Phase 2$

→Phase 3

IND = Investigational New Drug Application BLA = Biologics License Application License Application

Risk Management

Early and Frequent Consultation

- Improves communication process.
- Improves quality of laboratory and clinical studies.
- Reduces misunderstandings and likelihood of multiple review cycles.
- Improves efficiency of product development.
- Very resource intensive: CBER teams for priority BT product development/review (e.g., smallpox, anthrax vaccines).

Product Use Under IND

- Facilitated implementation of protocols under IND for use of investigational products in an emergency.
 - Contingency Use IND
 - -Informed consent required per regulations
 - -Potentially cumbersome for wide-spread use
- Project BioShield allows EUA in specified circumstances, rather than use of investigational product under IND.

Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) in *Project Bioshield*

- Secretary of HHS can declare an emergency after Secretary of Defense, Homeland Security, or HHS determines an emergency (or potential for) exists.
- Secretary of HHS can authorize use of an unapproved product or unapproved use of an approved product if:
 - Agent can cause serious or life-threatening disease or condition;
 - No adequate and sufficiently available approved alternative;
 - Product's known and potential benefits must outweigh known and potential risks; and
 - The product may be effective.
- EUA is granted for up to 1 year, or until termination of declaration or revocation; can be renewed.

EUA – Conditions of Authorization

- Inform health care workers or recipients, if feasible:
 - Product authorized for emergency use;
 - Significant known and potential risks and benefits, extent to which unknown;
 - Alternatives; and
 - Option to accept or refuse the product.
- Appropriate conditions for monitoring and reporting AEs, record keeping and reporting.
- Can be additional conditions on use, e.g., who may distribute or administer, collection and analysis of information.

Fast Track

- Granted during IND process.
- Applies to development program for a specific indication.
- Product must be for serious or life threatening condition and demonstrate potential to address unmet medical need.
- If granted, allows for a rolling submission of BLA.

Priority Review

- Granted at time of BLA submission.
- Product eligible if provides significant improvement:
 - In safety or effectiveness of treatment, diagnosis, or prevention of serious or life threatening disease (biologics).
 - Compared to marketed products in treatment, diagnosis, or prevention of disease (drugs).
- 6 month complete review of license application.
- Most CT products expected to qualify.

Accelerated Approval

- Product eligible if it provides a meaningful therapeutic benefit over existing treatments for serious or life-threatening illness.
- Efficacy based on surrogate endpoints likely to predict clinical benefit (314.510, 601.40).
- Post-licensure studies required (usually ongoing) to demonstrate effects on outcomes.
- Restrictions on use or distribution possible.
- Potential problems obtaining controlled data.
- Withdrawal if agreements violated/not S&E.
- Can approve through regular mechanisms with validated surrogate.

Animal Rule

- To reduce or prevent serious or life threatening conditions caused by exposure to lethal or permanently disabling toxic chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear substances.
- Expected to provide meaningful benefit over existing therapies.
- Human efficacy trials not feasible or ethical.
- Use of animal efficacy data scientifically appropriate.
- Does not apply if approval can be based on efficacy standards elsewhere in FDA regulations.

Animal Rule (cont.)

- Still need human clinical data:
 - PK/immunogenicity data, and
 - Safety in population(s) representative of use.
 - Civilian use often includes pregnancy, children.
- Approval subject to post-marketing studies and/or restrictions on use.
- Please work closely with FDA on planning animal studies before starting them.
- Potential limitations:
 - Where there is no valid animal model of disease;
 - How to predictably bridge animal data to humans; and
 - Confidence may be an issue, even in valid models.

Risk/Benefit for CT Products

- Risk/benefit differs and FDA assesses for each product & potential use.
 - Treatment: For otherwise untreatable serious illness, reasonable to tolerate significant risk & some uncertainty.
 - Prophylaxis: If given to well individuals before event or, postevent, to individuals who may not be at risk, balance shifts.
- For lethal disease, lack of efficacy is a safety issue:
 - Something is not always better than nothing;
 - Accepting ineffective therapy inhibits development/use of more effective one.
- All such products:
 - Need honest and effective risk communication; may be challenging in emergencies

New Guidance

- Guidance for Industry: Manufacturing Biological Intermediates and Biological Drug Substances Using Spore-Forming Microorganisms (2007)
- Guidance for Industry: Clinical Data Needed to Support the Licensure of Pandemic Influenza Vaccines (2007)
- Guidance for Industry: Clinical Data Needed to Support the Licensure of Trivalent Inactivated Influenza Vaccines (2007)
- Draft Guidance for Industry: Characterization and Qualification of Cell Substrates and Other Biological Starting Materials Used in the Production of Viral Vaccines for the Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases (2006)

More Guidance/Regulations

- Direct Final Rule: Revision of the Requirements for Live Vaccine Processing (21 CFR 600.11) (2007)
- Guidance for Industry: Considerations for Plasmid DNA Vaccines for Infectious Disease Indications (2007)
- Guidance for Industry: Toxicity Grading Scale for Healthy Adult and Adolescent Volunteers Enrolled in Preventive Vaccine Clinical Trials (2007)
- Guidance for Industry: Considerations for Developmental Toxicity Studies for Preventive and Therapeutic Vaccines for Infectious Disease Indications (2006)

Regulation and CT Products: What is the value added?

- Proactively facilitating development, licensure, and availability of new countermeasures by developing new pathways to speed development and enhance the assessment of safety.
- As for other medical products: need consistent and objective protection of public health.
- BT a moving target, no predictable epidemiology.
- Public expects safe and effective products, especially vaccines given to well individuals, and looks to FDA for protection and reassurance.
- Preserving confidence in medical products, and in public health leadership, is critical.

Thanks!

- CBER's CT page: http://www.fda.gov/cber/cntrbio/cntrbio.htm
- OCTMA phone (301) 827-2000
- Manufacturer's assistance:
 - http://www.fda.gov/cber/manufacturer.htm
- C. Kelley phone (301) 827-0636 cynthia.kelley@fda.hhs.gov