The issues for discussion before the Advisory Committees will include:

1. The Agency does not believe that product approval for this indication should rely solely on efficacy data from animal models for approval (i.e., Animal Efficacy Rule); however, we would like the committees to consider the role animal data may provide as supportive evidence of efficacy. Is there an animal model of disease that the committee believes adequately replicates human STEC disease (e.g., pathogenesis, clinical signs, and pathological lesions) such that it that may be used to provide supportive evidence of safety and efficacy to support product approval/licensure (i.e., provide supportive data in place of one pivotal clinical safety and efficacy study)? If so, which model?

2. At this time it is anticipated that any product seeking approval/licensure for treatment of STEC infection would be studied in a clinical study(ies) of superiority design, in which the product + standard of care would be compared to standard of care alone. For products seeking to intervene in the disease process prior to the onset of HUS, what primary endpoint should used to determine efficacy?
   - Prevention of HUS only?
   - Are there alternative clinical endpoints that the committees consider clinically meaningful that may be included in a composite endpoint with prevention of HUS?