





DNDi was created in response to the frustration of clinicians and the desperation of patients faced with medicines that were ineffective, unsafe, unavailable, unaffordable, or that had never been developed at all.

#### The root of the problem?

The prevailing profit-oriented model for medical research and development (R&D) leaves little incentive to develop drugs for the poorest and most vulnerable communities.



#### **INNOVATING TO SAVE LIVES**



#### **Sleeping sickness**

Accelerate sustainable disease elimination



#### **Dengue**

Accelerate R&D to address the most prevalent mosquito-borne viral disease





#### Leishmaniasis

Deliver safer, simpler treatments to save lives and reduce social stigma



#### HIV

Ensure access to life-saving treatment for children and people with advanced HIV



#### Chagas disease

Contribute to eliminating Chagas as a public health problem



#### **Hepatitis C**

Help make treatment a reality for millions of people waiting for a cure



#### **Filaria** (river blindness)

Advance progress toward breaking the cycle of transmission



## COVID-19/ pandemic-prone diseases

Speed tools to save lives, especially in resource-limited settings



#### Mycetoma

Prevent devastating amputation and disability



#### New areas to be explored:

Schistosomiasis, snakebite, rabies





#### **CHAGAS DISEASE**

## ACCELERATING ACCESS TO BETTER TREATMENT AND IDENTIFYING NEW DRUG CANDIDATES

**FACTS** 

>6 million
people living with
Chagas

**21** endemic countries in Latin America

**33%** of people infected suffer cardiac damage

#### **CHALLENGES**

Current treatments were discovered over 50 years ago, last at least 8 weeks, and can have serious side effects.

Only 1% of those infected have access to diagnosis and treatment.

#### **OUR WORK**

2011: First age-adapted formulations of the drug benznidazole for infants and children

2018: Simplified test-andtreat approaches piloted in Colombia are now being replicated in other Latin American countries

#### **OUR GOALS**

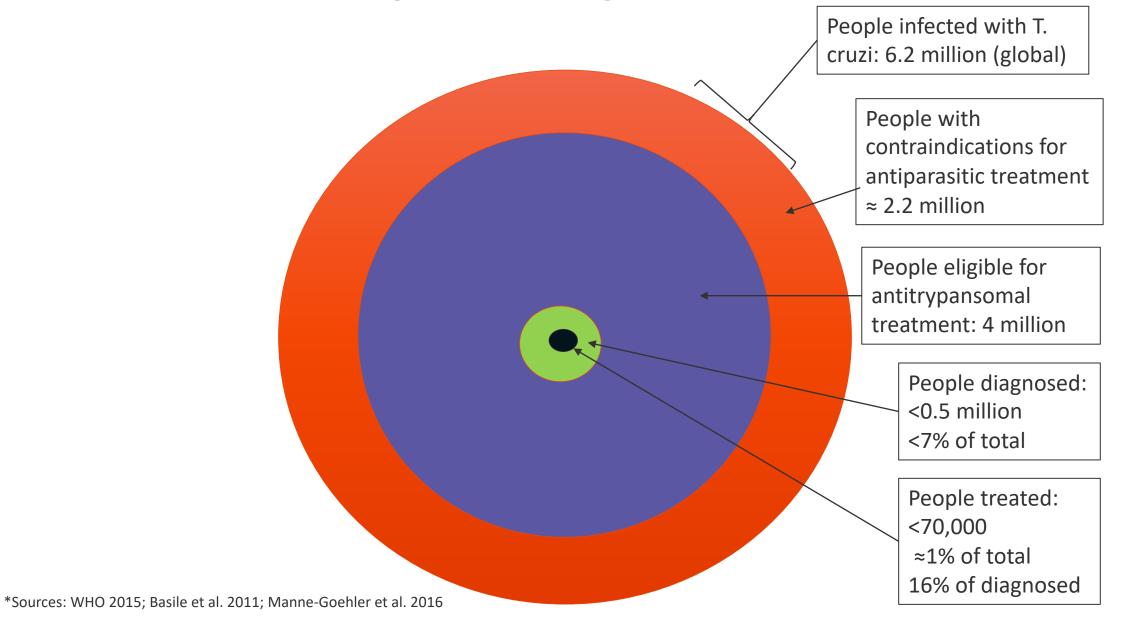
2021-2028: Contribute to eliminating Chagas as a public health problem

- Develop a safer, shorter treatment with benznidazole
- Make progress towards an entirely new drug for Chagas, with one new chemical entity entering Phase III trial
- Reduce mother-to-child transmission and accelerate rollout of test-and-treat strategies





## Global Neglect of Chagas Disease\*





## Without a change in the current situation, over the next 10 years, according to current estimates, we can expect:

- 75,000-100,000 premature deaths due to Chagas disease and 8 million DALYs lost
- Nearly 300,000 new cases due to vector transmission and 85,000 due to congenital transmission
- 800,000-1.2 million new cases of cardiomyopathy
- US\$7 billion in healthcare costs and \$80 billion in economic losses



### How can we change the status quo?

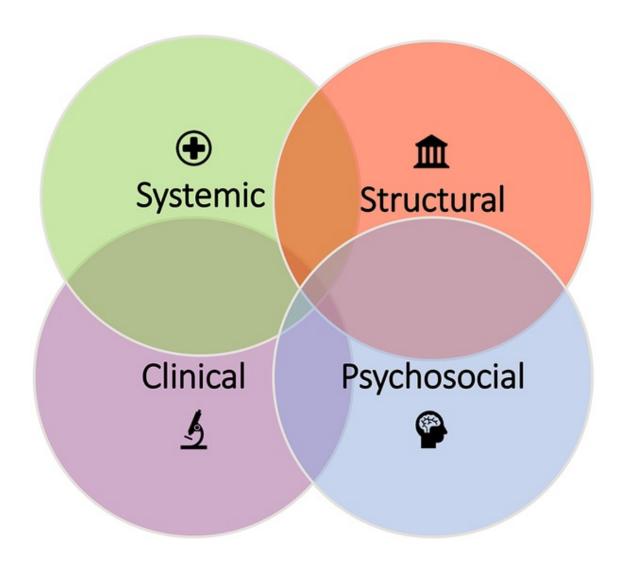
- 1. Improve Chagas disease treatment
- 2. Strengthen healthcare system capacity
- 3. Simplify testing processes
- 4. Improve access to testing and treatment
- 5. Advocate to end the neglect



## Multidimensional Barriers to Diagnosis and Treatment of Chagas Disease

Forsyth C, Meymandi S, Moss I, Cone J, Cohen R, et al. (2019) Proposed multidimensional framework for understanding Chagas disease healthcare barriers in the United States. PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases 13(9): e0007447. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0007447







## 1. Improving Chagas Disease Treatment

In my case they can't give it to me because it's very strong and if the medicine were a little milder I could take it. (Jorge)



## **Problems with Current Chagas Disease Treatment**

- Only two drugs with proven efficacy, benznidazole and nifurtimox
- No new drugs in over 50 years
- Long treatment (2-3 months)
- Problems
  - Effectiveness
  - Safety
- Costs





### The R&D pipeline explained



#### **DISCOVERY**

chemical compound screening, evaluation & optimization



#### **TRANSLATION**

- Drug candidate assessment
- Testing in healthy volunteers



#### **CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT**

Large-scale clinical trials



#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

- Drug regulatory review & national registration
- Ongoing surveillance
- Tackling barriers to treatment access

### Working with partners at every step of the way



Patients & communities



Health Ministries



**Academia** 



Pharmaceutical industry



**Treatment** providers





## Lead Optimization Latin America (LOLA) Consortium



## **Our Drug Discovery Partners** in Latin America

- University of Campinas (UNICAMP)
- University of São Paulo (USP)
- Phenotypic Screening Platform, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, University of São Paulo (ICB-USP)
- The Centre for Medicinal Chemistry (CQMED-UNICAMP)
- Structural Genomics Consortium (SGC)
- Centro de Inovação e Ensaios Pré-Clínicos (CIEnP)
- São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP)



## **Toward a Safer, Effective Treatment for Chronic Chagas Disease:**

**Shortening Current Treatment** 

**BENLATINO** 



#### The BENDITA study

A Phase II study to assess safety, tolerability, and efficacy of different benznidazole regimens, alone and in combination with fosravuconazole





NuestroBen (Nueva Esquema para Tratamiento con Benzonidazol )









# Toward a Safer, Effective Treatment for Chronic Chagas Disease: Clinical Trials of New Drugs











## The Chagas Clinical Research Platform

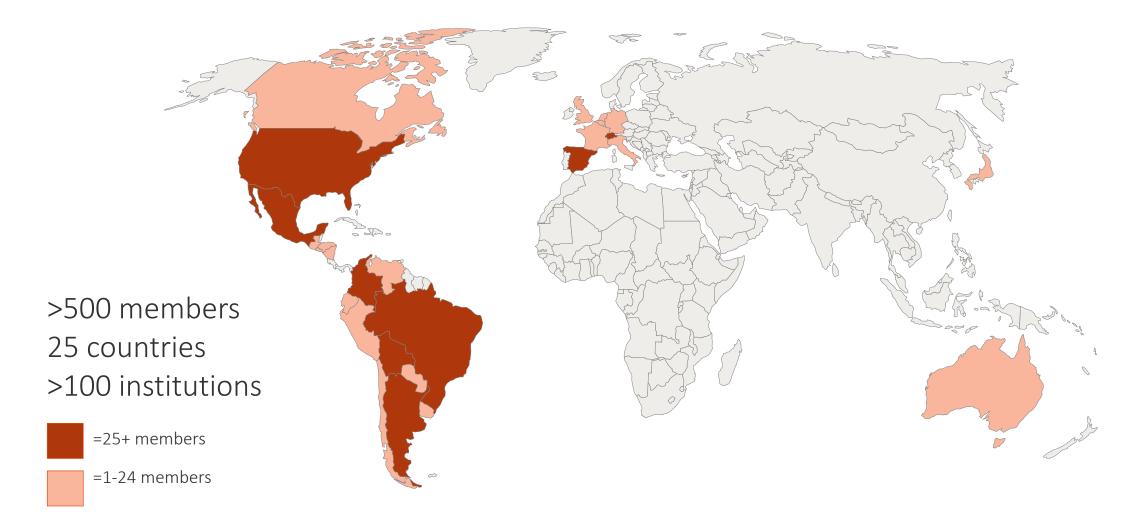
- Unify the Chagas clinical and research community in serving the needs of people with Chagas disease, their families, and communities.
- Provide a forum for discussions on research priorities, and alignment on collaborative action
- Promote communication and sharing of new research







## **Chagas Clinical Research Platform**





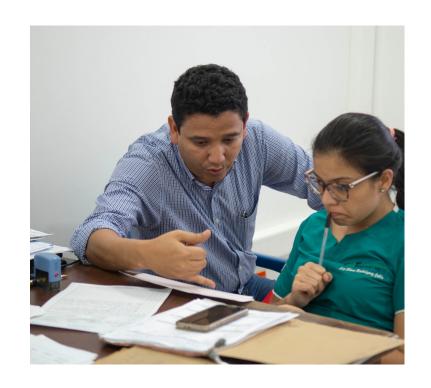
# 2. Strengthening Healthcare System Capacity to Care for Patients with Chronic Chagas Disease

There is not a lot of awareness. I think every health center should give talks about this disease to train the nurses and everyone else because they don't have knowledge about it. (Roberto)





### **Activities to Strengthen Health System Capacity**







- 1. Training healthcare personnel in diagnosis and treatment
- 2. Updating manuals and recommendations
- 3. Improving information resources

iChagas app

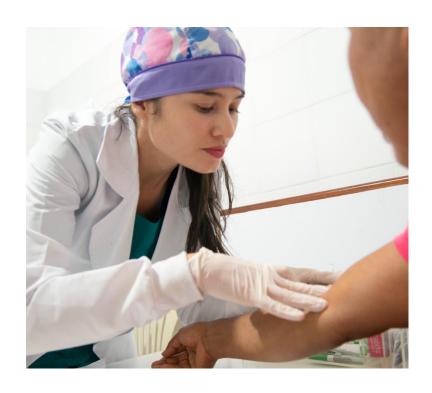
# 3. Simplifying Testing Processes to Make Testing More Accessible

Include it in annual physicals or provide the test for free. I would find a way to provide free Chagas testing in more places. (Renata)





## **Simplifying Testing Processes**





- Studies to better understand the performance of current diagnostic tools
- Working with partners to improve the available diagnostic tools
- Incorporating rapid, point-of-care tests

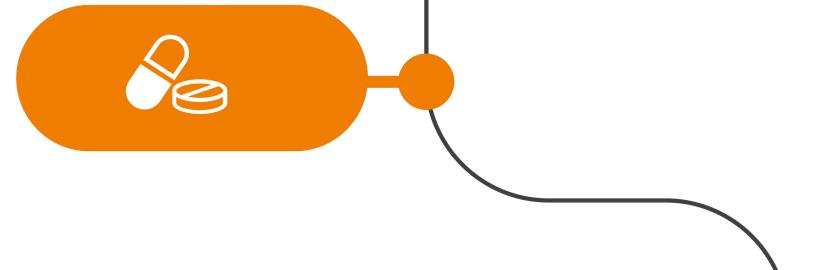
## 4. Improving Access to Testing and Treatment

Make treatment more accessible. Thank God we have insurance and were able to go to this clinic, but maybe if there were more clinics and better informed doctors it would be easier. (Eleana)





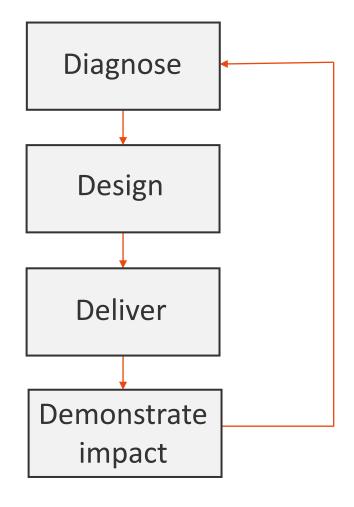
### Simplified access framework across diseases and countries



- Demand: based on a diagnosis, someone must prescribe a drug for a patient
- 2. Supply: someone must bring the drug to the patient
- 3. No systemic obstacle must prevent access to care
- 4. Financing: all costs must be covered



## **4D Access Approach**





### **4D Pilot Project Impact in Colombia**

- Simplified testing process with 92% reduction in wait times for test results
- Scaled up to 22 new municipalities in Colombia so far
- Fivefold increase in people tested per year compared to baseline



# Improving Access to Information for People at Risk









# <u>DNDi and Partners:</u><u>Chagas Treatment</u><u>Access Project</u>









**USAC**TRICENTENARIA

**Funding** 













=DNDi clinical trial



=DNDi regional office



## 5. Advocate to end the neglect





The Bogotá Manifesto: Six commitments to advance towards the elimination of Chagas disease as a public health problem

- Improve access to Dx, Tx and comprehensive care for people affected by CD, through decentralized routes of care, which allow the provision of care and follow-up in the primary healthcare level; adoption of simplified diagnostic algorithms and implementation of screening in women of reproductive age, pregnant women, and infants.
- 2. Encourage investment in research and development to obtain simpler, safer diagnostic and therapeutic tools, as well as facilitate access to existing technologies.
- 3. Strengthen and facilitate access to training and information resources for both healthcare personnel and affected people, facilitating the provision of up-to-date, high-quality care.



- Promote coordination between all the actors involved in routes of care and guarantee the participation of affected people and their associations in the design and implementation of strategies.
- Continue to support activities related to World Chagas Day.
- 6. Improve surveillance and control of the disease, expanding systems of mandatory notification of Chagas cases and clinical complications.

## Thank you! Obrigado! Gracias!



- facebook.com/dndi.org
- youtube.com/dndiconnect
- y twitter.com/dndi
- o instagram.com/drugsforneglecteddiseasesinitiative
- in linkedin.com/company/dndi

