

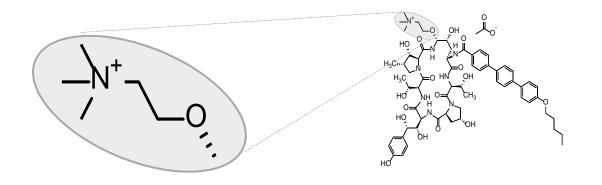


Lessons Learned: Final Considerations for Antifungal Drug Development

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Rezafungin: A novel echinocandin in Phase 3 for treatment and prevention



Structural modification from anidulafungin is designed to yield distinct chemical & biological properties

- Prolonged PK ---once weekly dosing
- High, front-loaded exposures ---potential for improved efficacy
- Absence of hepatotoxicity in preclinical models
- No DDIs ---compatible with other medications

Development Program

- Studies
 - Completed Phase 2 trial in Treatment of Candidemia/ Invasive Candidiasis (n=207)
 - Ongoing Phase 3 trial in Treatment of Candidemia/ Invasive Candidiasis
 - Ongoing Phase 3 trial in Prophylaxis of Invasive Fungal Disease (*Candida* spp, *Aspergillus* spp, *Pneumocystis*) in Allogeneic Blood and Marrow Transplant
- Proposed Indications
 - Treatment of Candidemia/ Invasive Candidiasis
 - Prophylaxis of Invasive Fungal Disease in Allogeneic Blood and Marrow Transplant

Lessons Learned- Summary

Our goal: to enable approval of safe and effective drugs so that doctors can have antifungal options to improve patient outcomes.

Changing Environment

• Epidemics of COVID and *C. auris* have alerted all of us to unknown future needs and challenges

Enrollment Challenges

- Enrollment in candidemia/IC and IA studies is far more difficult than in past pivotal studies (<0.2 pts/site/month) with challenges multiplied when a single *Candida* species (e.g. *Candida auris*) is targeted
- COVID has increased the complexity with fewer sites available for clinical research and increased risk of missed visits due to COVID threatening study visits for immunosuppressed population

Exclusion Criteria

 Largest reasons for pre-screen failures are >96 hours from randomization for slow-growing *Candida* cultures and >48-hour empiric antifungal therapy when early, directed therapy is known to improve mortality

Unanswered Questions

Feasibility

• Have we reached the point where large scale Phase 3 studies for antifungal agents are no longer feasible?

Substantial Evidence

- Given recent advances in PK/PD target attainment, can more emphasis be placed on PK/PD in lieu of a Phase 3 clinical trial powered for inferential statistics.
- Given the described challenges, what can be considered 'substantial evidence of effectiveness' for a full candidemia/IC, single species development program, or for a salvage therapy study?

Exclusion Criteria

• Can there be some leniency in the key exclusion criteria that prevent enrollment in order to increase patient experience with candidate drugs?