Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases: The Perpetual Challenge to Global Health

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National Institutes of Health August 8, 2006



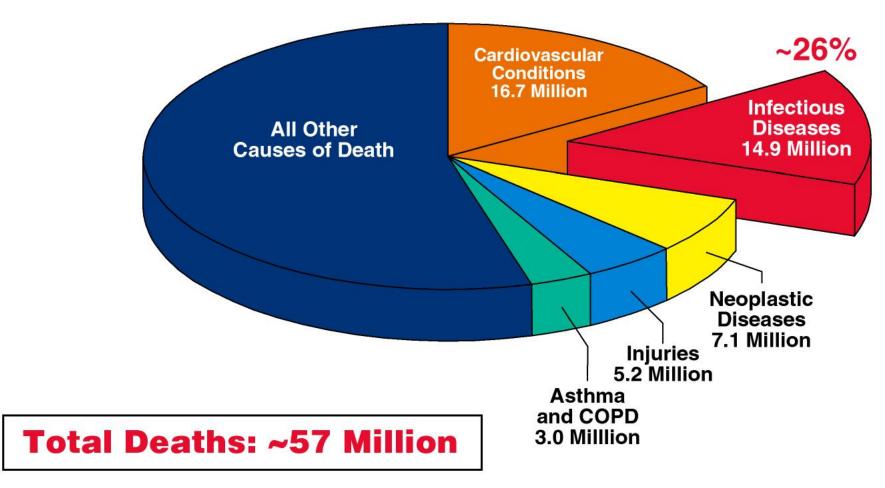


A Premature Declaration of Victory Over Infectious Diseases

"We can look forward with confidence to a considerable degree of freedom from infectious diseases at a time not too far in the future. Indeed... it seems reasonable to anticipate that within some measurable time... all the major infections will have disappeared."

- Aidan Cockburn, *The Evolution and Eradication of Infectious Diseases*, 1963.

Infectious Diseases Cause ~26% of All Deaths Worldwide

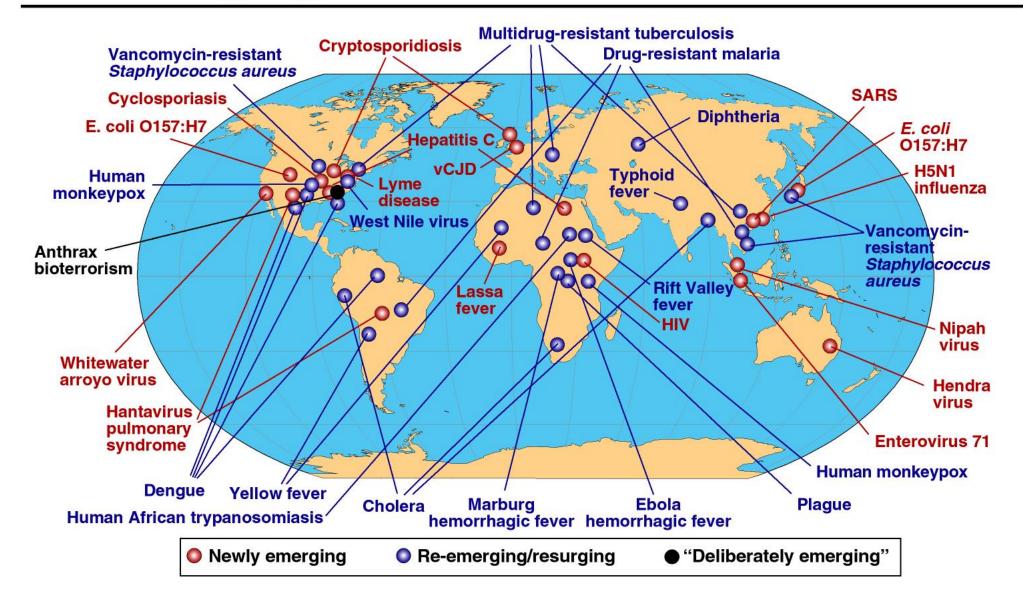


Source: WHO, World Health Report, 2004

Background "Matrix" of Infectious Diseases of Global Public Health Importance

	Estimated Annual Deaths
Respiratory Infections	4.0 million
HIV/AIDS	3.1 million
Diarrheal Diseases	1.8 million
Tuberculosis	1.7 million
Malaria	1.3 million
Vaccine Preventable Childhood Diseases (measles, pertussis, tetanus, etc.)	600,000
Meningitis	170,000
Tropical Parasitic Diseases (trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis, etc.)	130,000

Global Examples of Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases



CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL



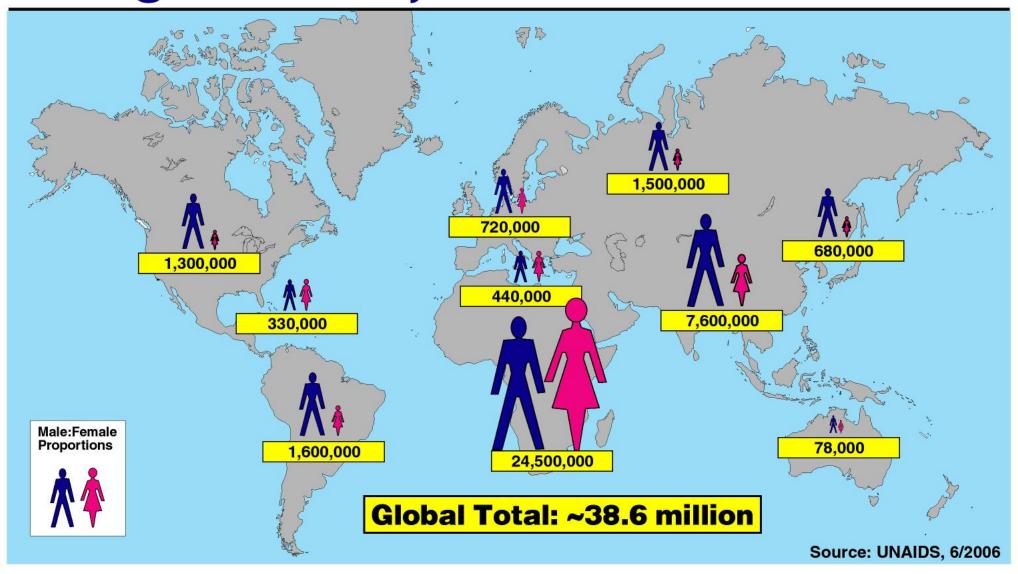
June 5, 1981

Pneumocystis Pneumonia – Los Angeles

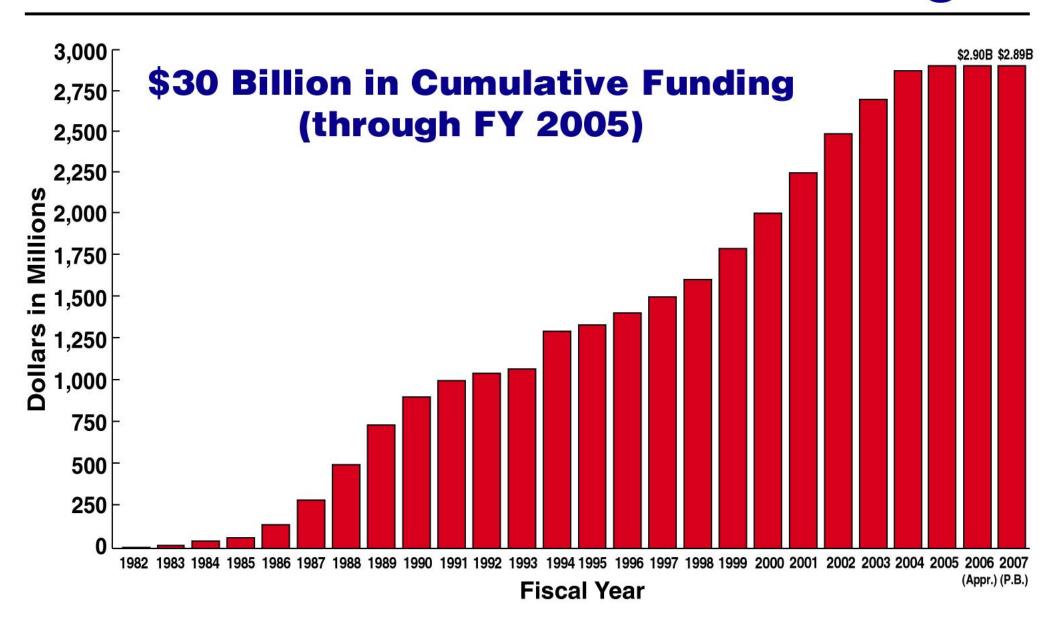
July 4, 1981

Kaposi's Sarcoma and Pneumocystis Pneumonia Among Homosexual Men – New York City and California

Adults and Children Estimated to be Living with HIV, 2005



NIH HIV/AIDS Research Funding



Advances in AIDS Research, 1981-2006

- Etiology
- Diagnosis
- Molecular Virology and Epidemiology
- Pathogenesis
- Natural History
- Treatment
- Prevention
- Vaccine Development

FDA-Approved Antiretroviral Drugs

NRTI

- Abacavir
- Didanosine
- Emtricitabine
- Lamivudine
- Stavudine
- Zidovudine
- Zalcitabine
- Tenofovir

NNRTI

- Delavirdine
- Efavirenz
- Nevirapine

Fusion Inhibitor

Enfuvirtide (T-20)

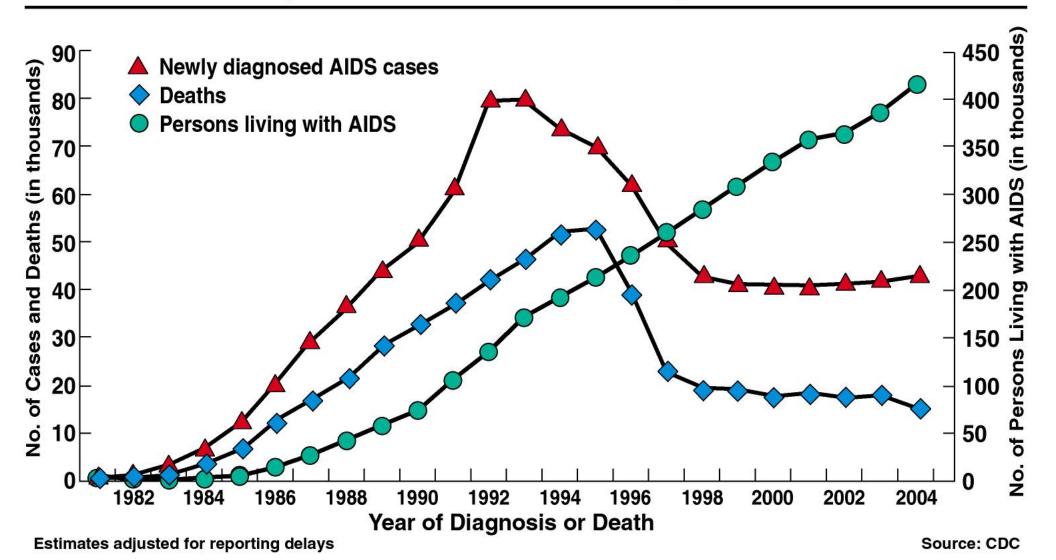
PΙ

- Amprenavir
- Atazanavir
- Fosamprenavir
- Indinavir
- Lopinavir
- Nelfinavir
- Ritonavir
- Saquinavir
- Tipranavir
- Darunavir (TMC114)

Combinations

- 5 available, combining 2 or 3 drugs
 - e.g. Atripla: efavirenz + emtricitabine + tenofovir

AIDS Cases, Deaths, and People Living with AIDS, United States, 1981-2004



Global Access to Antiretroviral Drugs in Low and Middle Income Countries is Improving

12/2002: 300,000 people on ARVs

12/2005: ~1.3 million people on ARVs

- In 2005, 250,000-350,000 deaths were averted because of recent treatment scale up.
- However, only 1 in 5 people in need of ARVs in low- and middle-income countries are receiving them.

Source: WHO, 3/2006



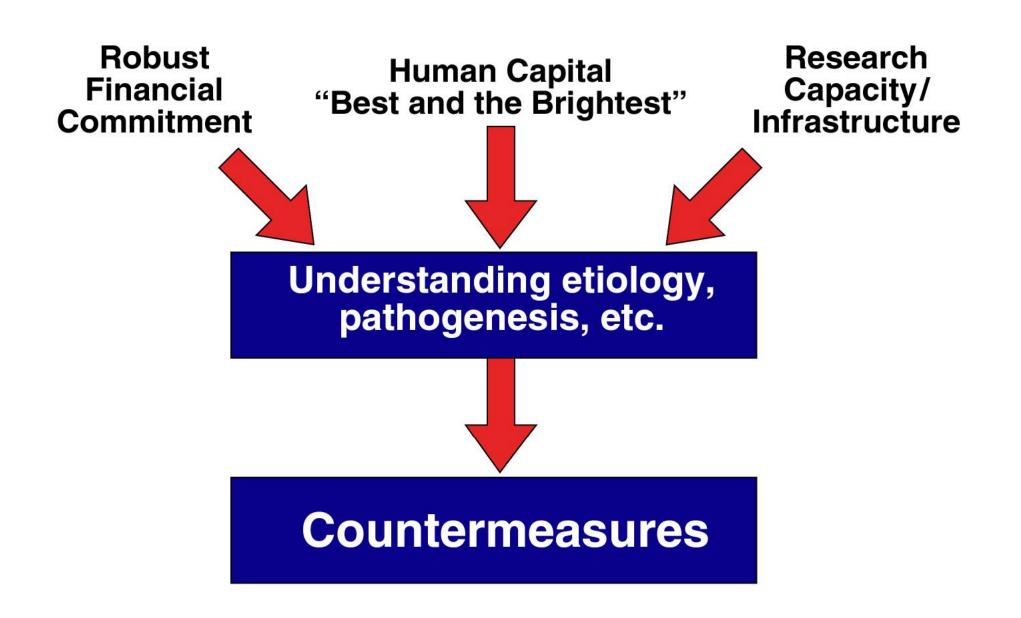
JAMA

The Journal of the American Medical Association

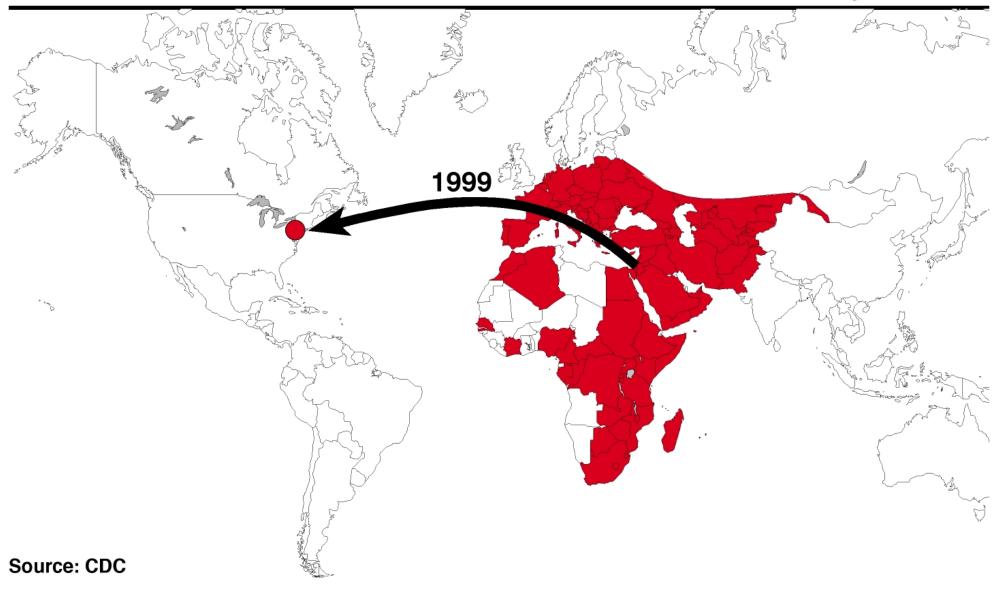
The AIDS Research Model Implications for Other Infectious Diseases of Global Health Importance

Gregory K. Folkers, MS, MPH and Anthony S. Fauci, MD

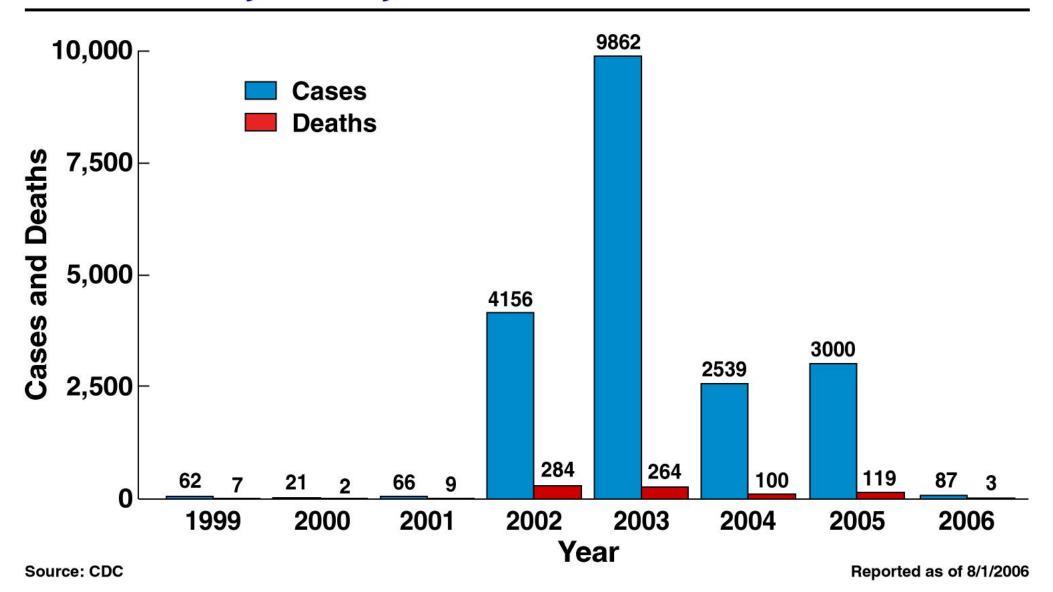
The AIDS Research Model

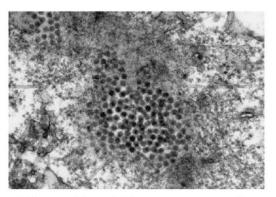


Global Distribution of West Nile Virus, 1999



Reported Human Cases of West Nile Virus Infection, USA, 1999-2006





Basic Research on the Virus



Animal Models



Vector Biology







Antiviral Therapies



Rapid Diagnostics





Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

Published online April 16, 2006

A Live, Attenuated Recombinant West Nile Virus Vaccine

Thomas P. Monath, et al.

- Acambis "chimeric" WNV vaccine research began in 2000 with NIAID funding.
- ChimeriVax-WN02 is based on yellow fever 17D vaccine, used worldwide for 70+ years in >400 million people.
- Well-tolerated, induces strong immune response after single dose.



Development of a Humanized Monoclonal Antibody with Therapeutic Potential Against West Nile Virus

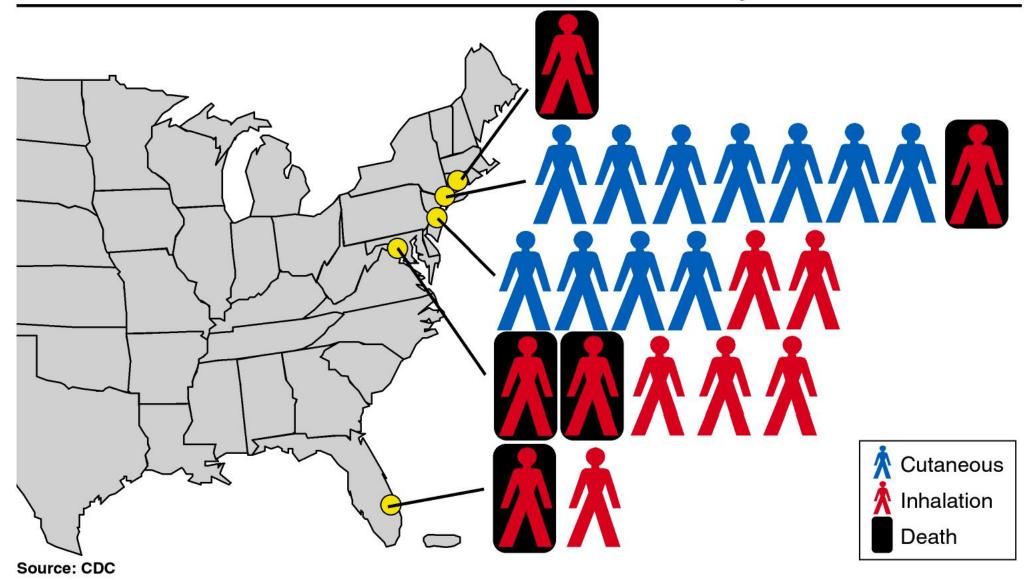
T. Oliphant et al.



- Single dose of humanized monoclonal antibody protected mice (>90%) when given up to 5 days following lethal WNV challenge
- Partial support from NIAID Midwest Regional Center of Excellence for Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases



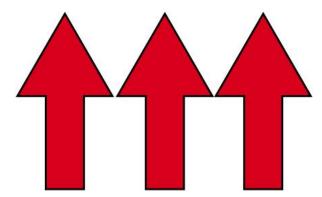
22 Anthrax Cases Associated with Bioterrorism: United States, 2001



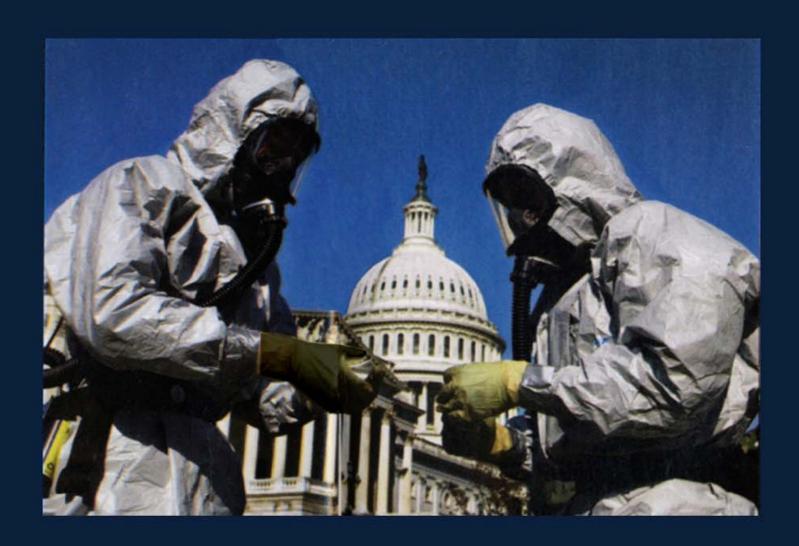
The Anthrax Attacks of 2001



Biological Impact



Fear and Disruption



The Washington Post January 26, 2002

Bush Proposes Record \$27.3 Billion Budget for NIH

\$1.5 Billion Aimed At Bioterrorism



President Bush will propose spending a record \$27.3 billion to fund the National Institutes of Health in 2003, enough to complete a five-year doubling of the agency's budget that began in 1998 and to jumpstart a major new NIH emphasis on bioterrorism. . .



NIAID Strategic Plan for Biodefense Research





NIAID Biodefense Research Agenda for CDC Category A Agents





January 2003

NIAID Biodefense Research Agenda for Category B and C Priority Pathogens





NIAID Biodefense Research Agenda for CDC Category A Agents







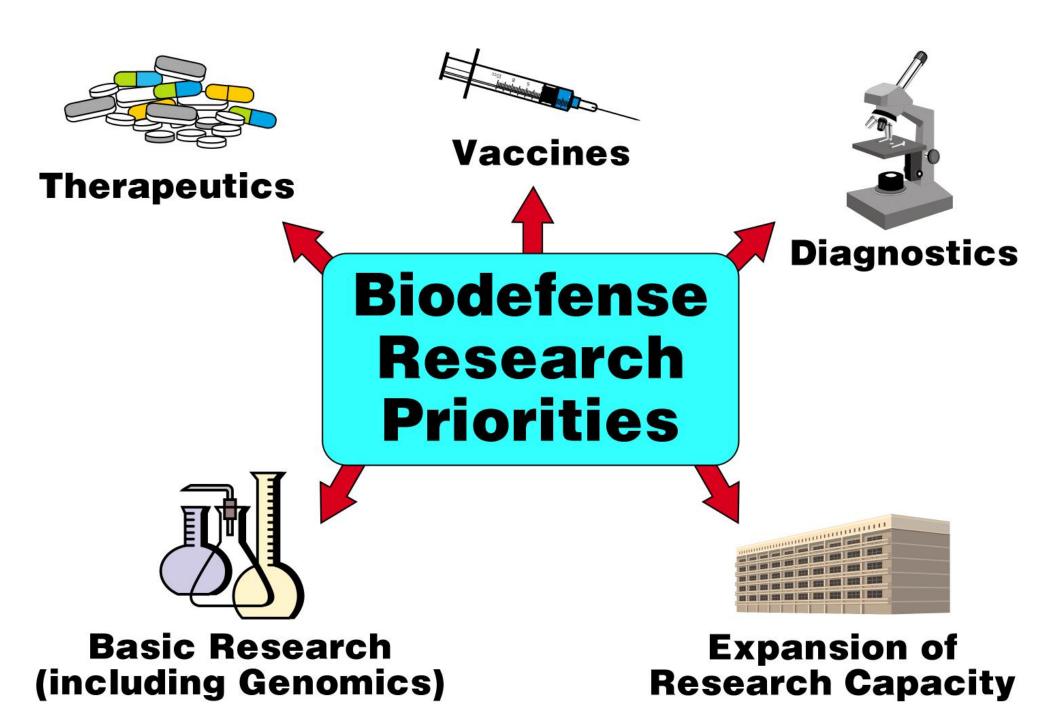


NIAID Biodefense Research Agenda for Category B and C Priority Pathogens

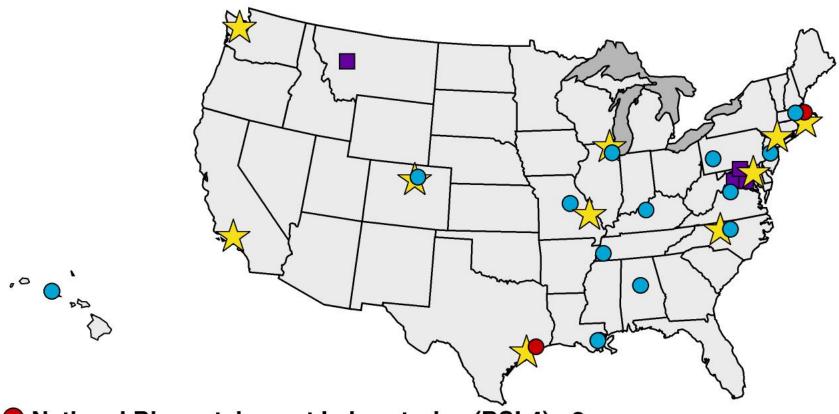
Progress Report







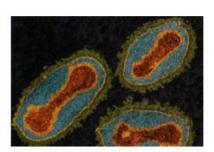
Expansion of Research Capacity for Emerging Infectious Diseases

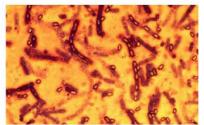


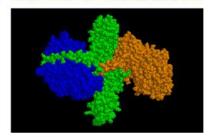
- National Biocontainment Laboratories (BSL4) 2
- Regional Biocontainment Laboratories (BSL3) 13
- Regional Centers of Excellence for Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases
 Research 10
- New NIH Facilities 4

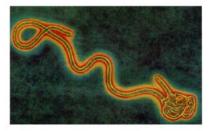
Biodefense Countermeasures: Key Achievements

- Smallpox
 - Dryvax; MVA; antiviral drugs
- Anthrax
 - rPA; antitoxins
- Botulinum
 - Vaccine; antitoxins
- Ebola
 - First human vaccine trials









SARS: A New Challenge to Global Health



Early Cases of SARS: Guangdong Province, China

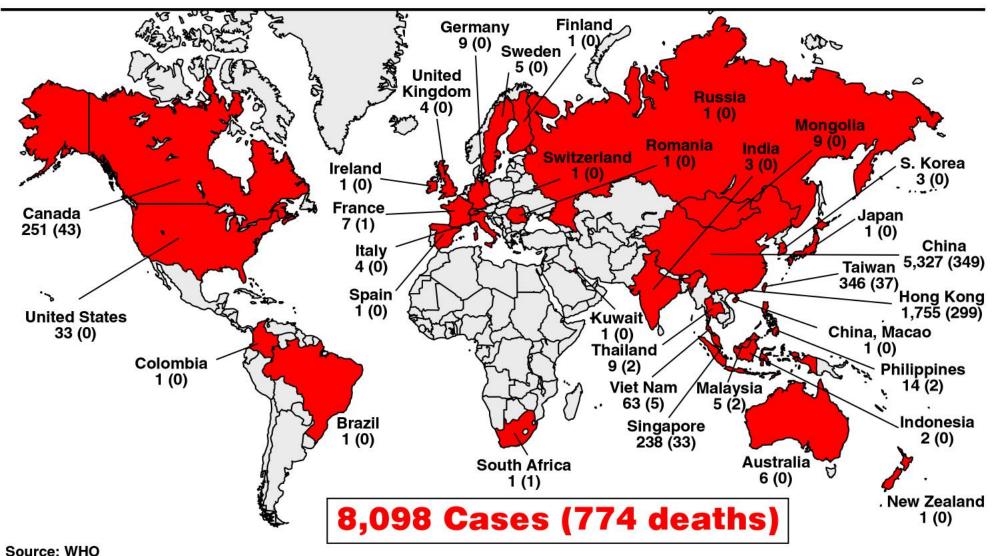


Spread of SARS from Hotel Metropole

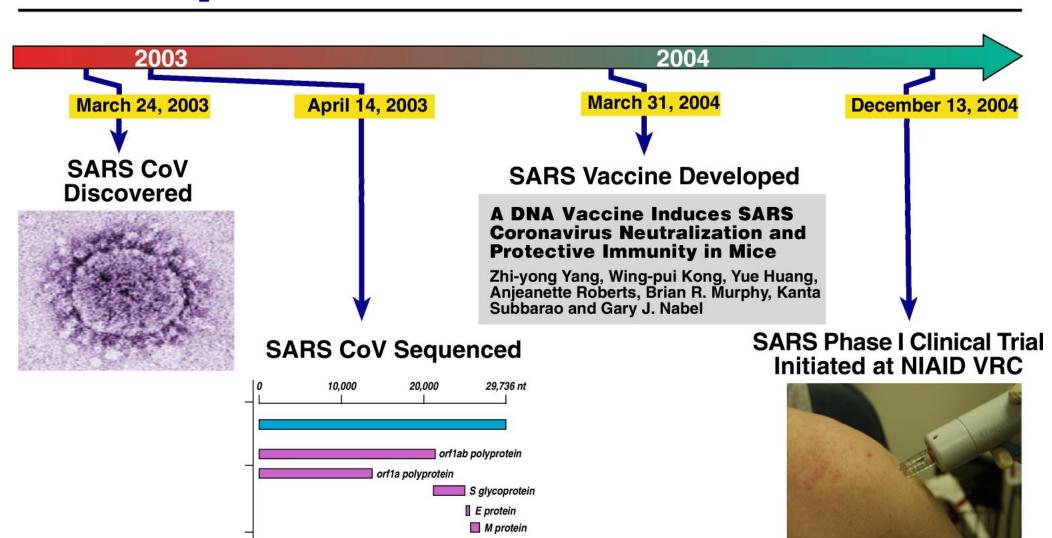


Source: MMWR, March 28, 2003

Cumulative Reported Cases of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), Sept. 26, 2003

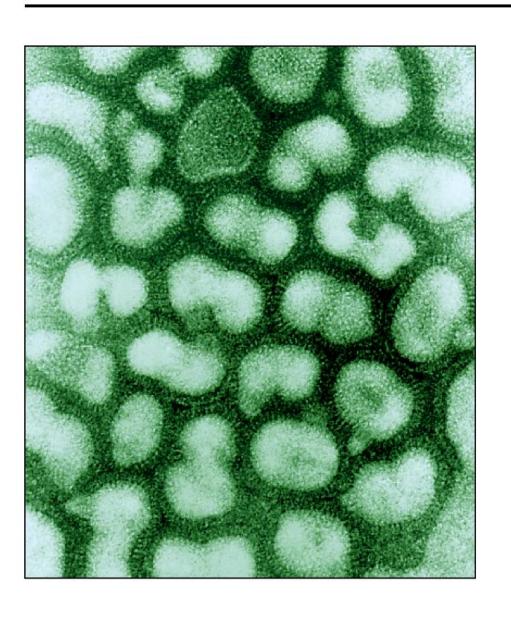


SARS Characterization and Vaccine Development

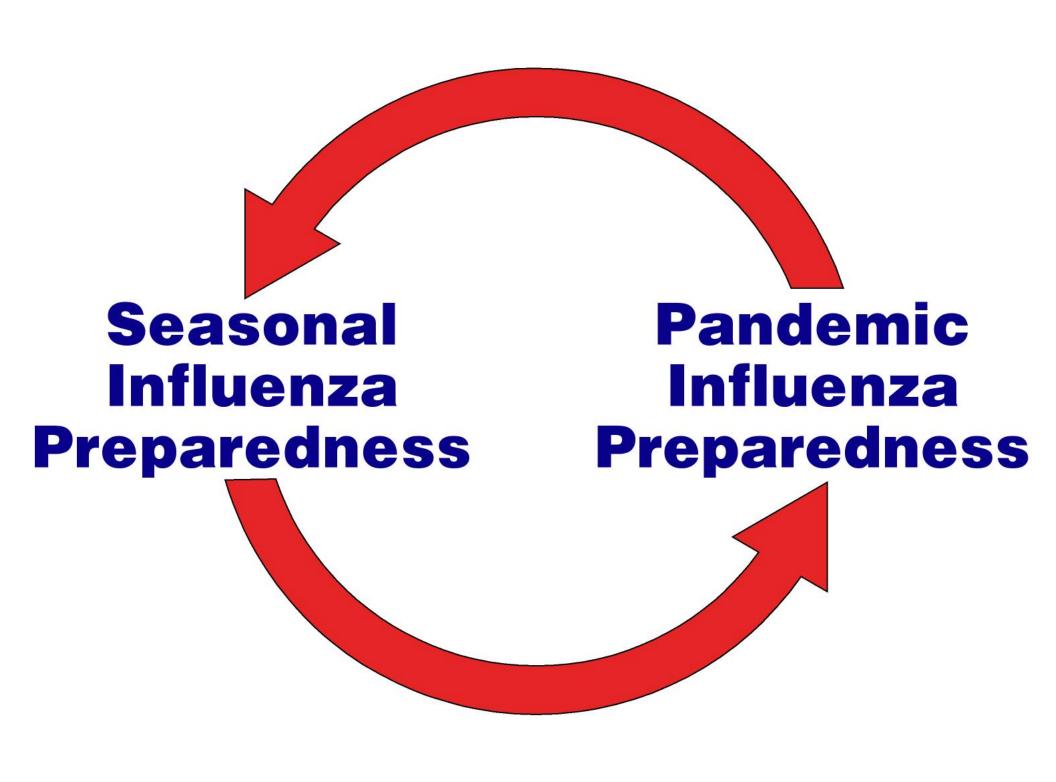


N protein

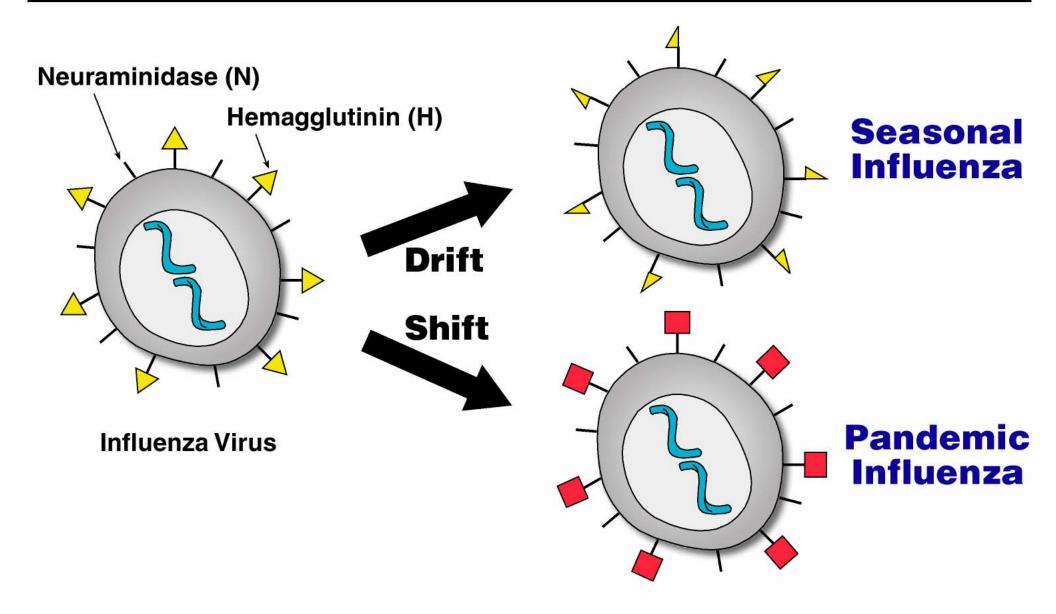
Influenza



- Re-emerging disease (interpandemic flu)
- Newly emerging disease (potential pandemic flu)



Influenza: Antigenic Drift and Shift

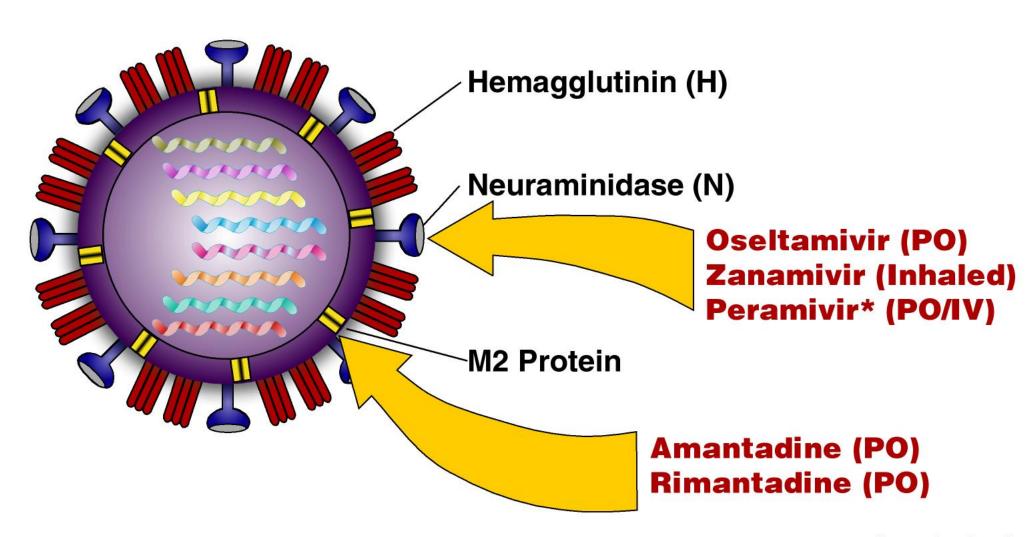


The Burden of Seasonal Influenza

- 250,000 to 500,000 deaths globally/yr
- 36,000 deaths and >200,000 hospitalizations/yr in U.S.
- \$37.5 billion in economic costs/yr in U.S. related to influenza and pneumonia
- Ever-present threat of pandemic influenza

Sources: CDC, WHO, Am. Lung. Assoc.

Antiviral Therapies for Influenza



U.S. Seasonal Influenza Vaccine: Production and Use

	Doses Produced (millions)	Doses Distributed (millions)
1980	15.7	12.4
1985	23.1	20.1
1990	32.3	28.3
1995	71.5	54.9
1999	77.2	76.8
2000	77.9	70.4
2001	87.7	77.7
2002	95.0	83.0
2003	86.9	83.1
2004	61.0	56.5
2005	86.0	>80 so far

Source: NVPO

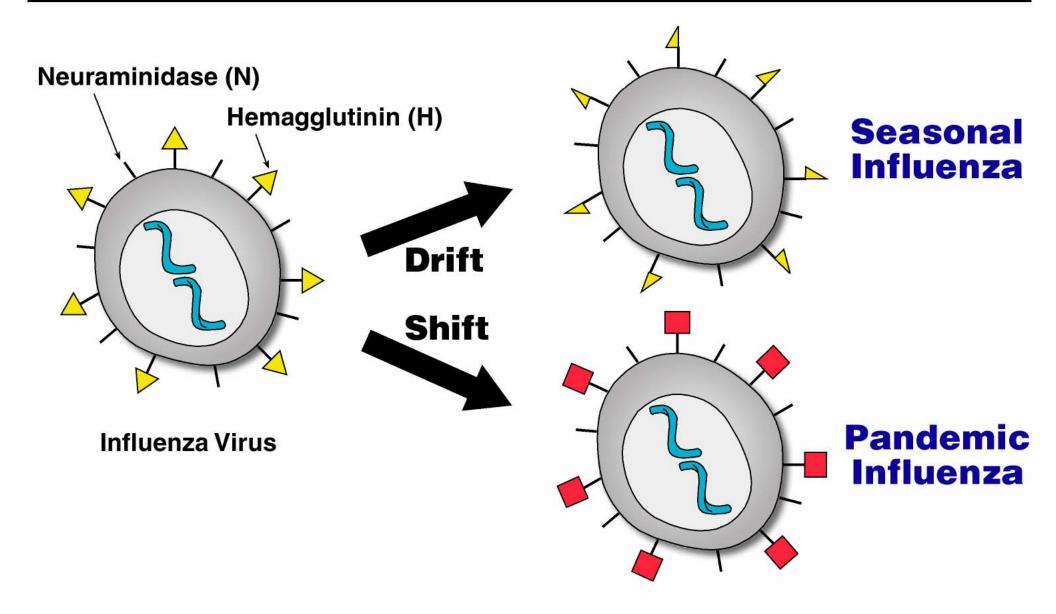
The New York Times

November 24, 2005

Drug Makers Plan Big Increase in Flu Vaccine for Next Fall

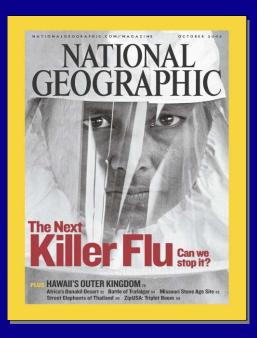
Pharmaceutical companies say they are preparing to produce as many as 120 million doses of flu vaccine for the next flu season, by far the most ever.

Influenza: Antigenic Drift and Shift



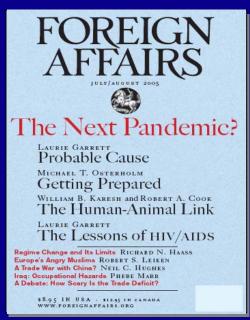
Past Antigenic Shifts: Pandemics in the 20th Century

			Global Deaths
1918	H1N1	Spanish Flu	>50 million
1957	H2N2	Asian Flu	1-2 million
1968	H3N2	Hong Kong Flu	700,000





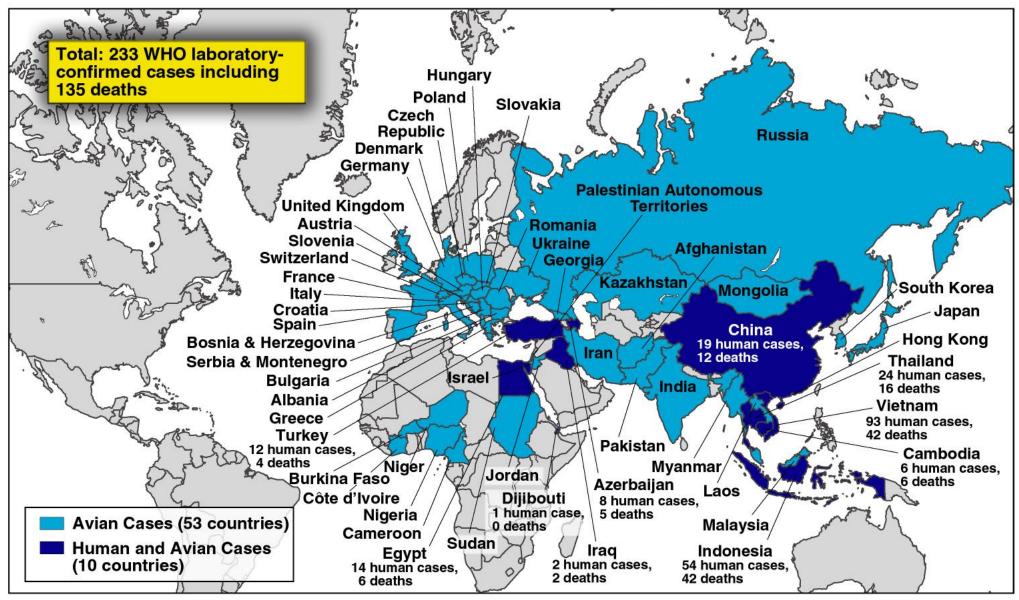








H5N1 Influenza Cases, 2003-2006



Source: WHO and OIE (World Organization for Animal Health), 8/7/2006



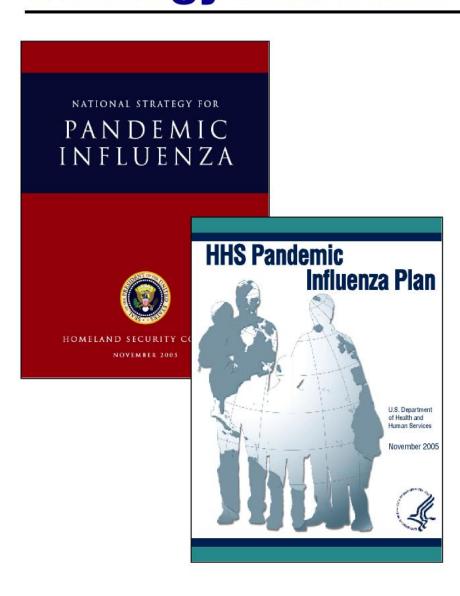
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

Published online before print July 31, 2006

Lack of Transmission of H5N1 Avian-Human Reassortant Influenza Viruses in a Ferret Model

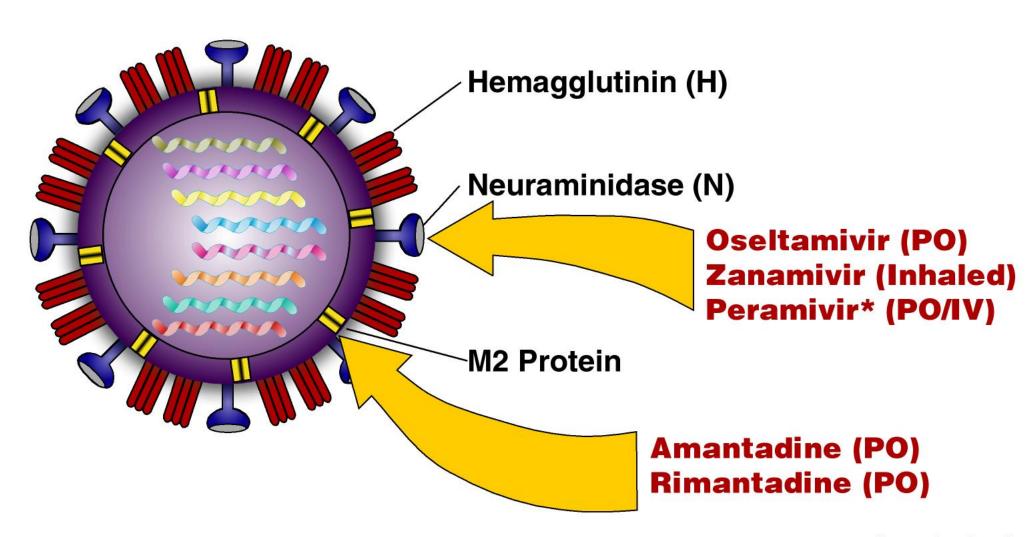
TR Maines, LM Chen, Y Matsuoka, H Chen, T Rowe, J Ortin, A Falcón, NT Hien, LQ Mai, ER Sedyaningsih, S Harun, TM Tumpey, RO Donis, NJ Cox, K Subbarao, and JM Katz

Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Strategy and Plan



- International Surveillance
- Domestic Surveillance
- Vaccine
- Antivirals
- Communications
- State and Local Preparedness

Antiviral Therapies for Influenza



Influenza Antivirals: Examples of Current and Planned Projects

- Evaluation of novel drug targets (eg viral entry, replication, HA maturation)
- Development/testing of next-generation neuraminidase inhibitors (eg peramivir)
- Antiviral screening program
- Combination therapy studies
- Clinical trials of oseltamivir in SE Asia
- Assessment of oseltamivir in young infants

Pandemic Influenza Vaccine

Pre-pandemic

Intra-pandemic

Pre-Pandemic H5N1 Vaccine Evaluation: Preliminary Results

Sanofi Inactivated H5N1 Subunit Vaccine

- Evaluated in 451 healthy young adults
 - Well-tolerated overall
 - Two 90 µg doses induced immune response predictive of protection
 - Results published in New England Journal of Medicine March 30, 2006
- Trial in elderly initiated in October 2005
- Pediatric study initiated in January 2006

Major Challenges to Pandemic Vaccine Development and Availability are Production and Surge Capacity

- Accelerate development of cell culture based vaccine technology
- Develop novel vaccine approaches
- Evaluate dose-sparing technology (adjuvants, intramuscular vs. intradermal)

Reuters

July 26, 2006

Low-Dose Glaxo Bird Flu Vaccine Works in Trial

GSK Announces H5N1 Vaccine Trial Results

- Evaluated in 400 healthy adults, aged 18-60 years
- Safe and well-tolerated overall
- Achieved high immune response at a low dose of antigen
- 3.8µg antigen + proprietary adjuvant induced immune response predictive of protection in > 80% of subjects

The Future: A "Universal" Influenza Vaccine?

August 13, 2004

November 16, 2005

January 30, 2006

/accine

Vaccine

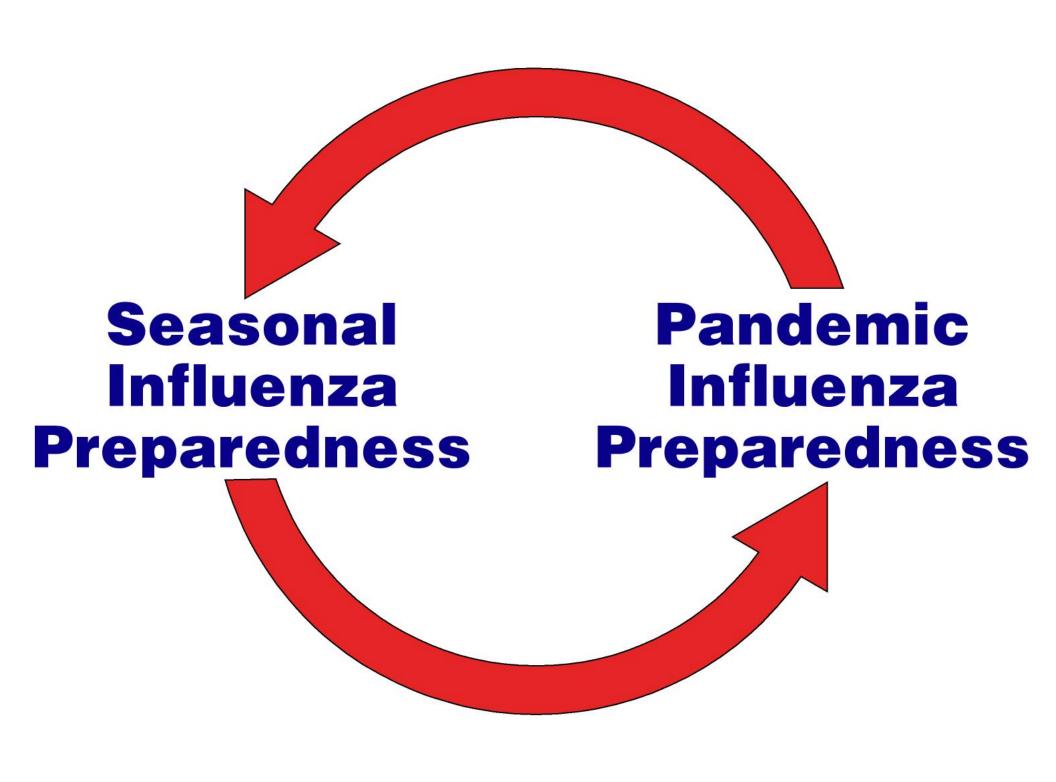
Vaccine

PRECLINICAL STUDY
OF INFLUENZA VIRUS
A M2 PEPTIDE
CONJUGATE VACCINES
IN MICE, FERRETS, AND
RHESUS MONKEYS

Fan J, Liang X, Horton MS, Perry HC, Citron MP, Heidecker GJ, Fu TM, Joyce J, Przysiecki CT, Keller PM, Garsky VM, Ionescu R, Rippeon Y, Shi L, Chastain MA, Condra JH, Davies ME, Liao J, Emini EA, Shiver JW PROTECTION AGAINST
MULTIPLE INFLUENZA A
SUBTYPES BY
VACCINATION WITH
HIGHLY CONSERVED
NUCLEOPROTEIN

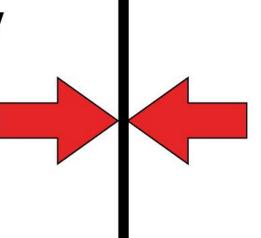
Epstein SL, Kong WP, Misplon JA, Lo CY, Tumpey TM, Xu L, Nabel GJ THE UNIVERSAL
INFLUENZA VACCINE
M2E-HBC
ADMINISTERED
INTRANASALLY IN
COMBINATION WITH
THE ADJUVANT
CTA1-DD PROVIDES
COMPLETE
PROTECTION

De Filette M, Ramne A, Birkett A, Lycke N, Lowenadler B, Min Jou W, Saelens X, Fiers W



A Perpetual Struggle

The Extraordinary
Capability of
Microbial
Pathogens to
Persist, Emerge,
and Re-Emerge



Public Health Measures, Biomedical Research, and Technological Advances