

# Medical Innovation – changing business model

Marie-Paule Kieny, WHO-WIPO-WTO, 5 July 2013



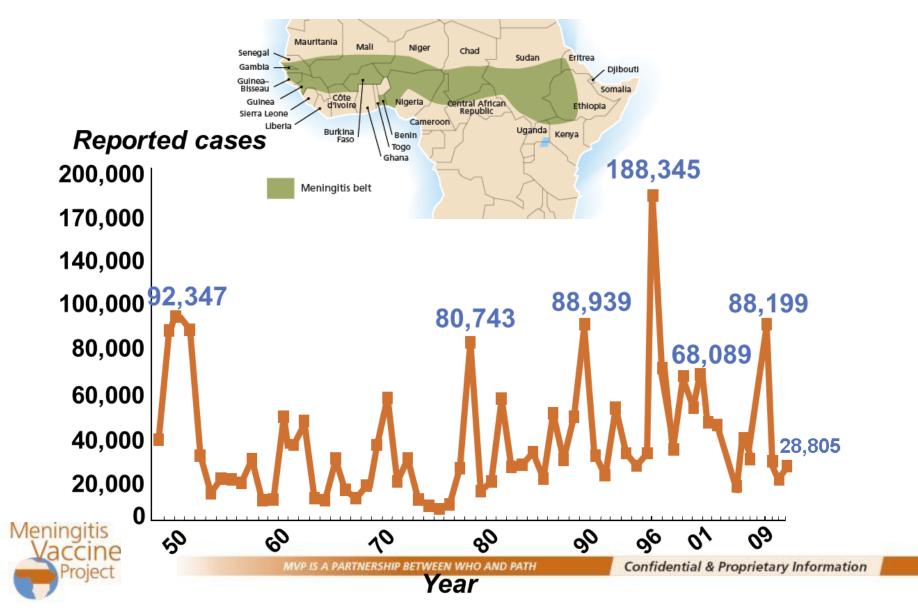
#### The Meningitis Vaccine Project (MVP)

A successful vaccine development for Africa, partnering with a DCVM

- An exemplary partnership with the critical role of a developing country vaccine manufacturer
  - The state-of-the-art development of an affordable vaccine specifically designed to address an unmet major public health need in Africa
  - The diligent registration on this new vaccine paving the way for innovative regulatory pathways
  - A time lag period of 0 year between vaccine licensure and vaccine introduction at public-health scale
  - > The development of a strong international scientific network



### **Epidemic meningitis in Africa: 1948-2012**



#### **Epidemic meningitis: impact on families**



PATH/Monique Berlier

- More than 10 percent of patients die, typically within 24–48 hours of the onset of symptoms
- 25% of survivors have long-term aftereffects
- Expenditures of 3 to 4 months of disposable income

Source: WHO, Colombini A, Batiano F, Zongo, S, et al. *Costs for households and community perception of meningitis epidemics in Burkina Faso*. Clinical Infectious Diseases 2009 Nov 15;49(10):1520–1525.

## **Epidemic meningitis: impact on public health**

- Marked seasonality with periodic devastating epidemics
- Overwhelms health infrastructures and disrupts routine programs
- Greater than 80% serogroup A





WHO/Kader Konde

### The Meningitis Vaccine Project (MVP)

#### Early development

- Early 2000: WHO expert group concludes that development of a meningococcal conjugate vaccine offers an attractive strategy for epidemic control in sub-Saharan Africa
- April 2000: group of international experts and delegates from African ministries of health endorse the initiative
- June 2001: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation funds MVP
  - 10-year partnership between WHO and PATH
  - Goal of eliminating epidemic meningitis as a public health problem in sub-Saharan Africa through the development, testing, licensure, and widespread use of conjugate meningococcal vaccines
- 2001–2002: Project constraints, African public health officials emphasize the key importance of a low vaccine price for a sustainable supply (< \$0.5 USD per dose)</li>

### MenA vaccine development

Group A polysaccharide produced by SynCo BioPartners, Amsterdam. Technology then Men A transferred to **Serum** polysaccharide Conjugation method Institute of India (SIIL) developed at CBER/ FDA, Bethesda, Meningitis **USA**; transferred and scaled-up at Serum Institute of Serum Institute of core team India (SIIL) process India (SIIL) development and Tetanus toxoid Conjugation process development manufacturing method manufacturing Target price US\$ <0.50/dose



## MenA conjugate vaccine



#### **MenAfriVac®**



PATH/Monique Berlier



#### **Conclusions from clinical trials**

Is well tolerated and safe

Induces superior and longer lasting immunogenic

response

Boosts anti-tetanus immunity



WHO/Rodrigue Barry

### Licensure and prequalification

- MenAfriVac® licensed by Drugs Controller General of India in December 2009
- WHO prequalification awarded in June 2010





#### MenAfriVac introduction

Strategy



- Inducing strong herd immunity through single dose mass vaccinations targeting 1–29 year olds with high vaccine coverage in 26 countries of the meningitis belt
- Protecting new birth cohorts
  - Follow-up campaigns every 5 years for the under 5 year olds or
  - Routine immunization through introduction into the EPI by 2015
- Enhancing surveillance and epidemic response throughout vaccine introduction and beyond



## 2010: Phased introduction and rollout in three countries

- District-level introduction (1.2 million vaccinated in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger) in September 2010
- Results presented to WHO Global Advisory Committee on Vaccine Safety who deemed the vaccine safe
- Rollout in 1–29 year olds in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger in December 2010, prior to meningitis season

Burkina Faso

11.5 million vaccinated

Mali

4 million vaccinated

Niger

4 million vaccinated





PATH/ Monique Berlier

#### Official launch day – health workers



PATH/ Gabe Bienczycki

#### Official launch day – school children

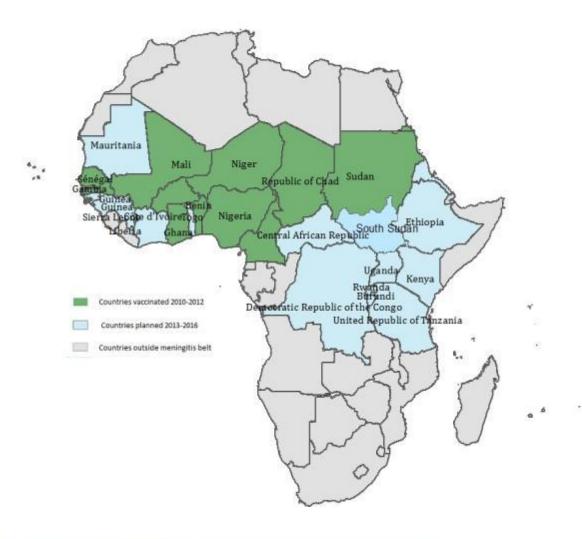


PATH/ Gabe Bienczycki

accine

Project

#### MenAfriVac Roll-out 2010-2016





#### MenAfriVac Introduction

Some early evidence ...

#### Strong evidence of effect on carriage

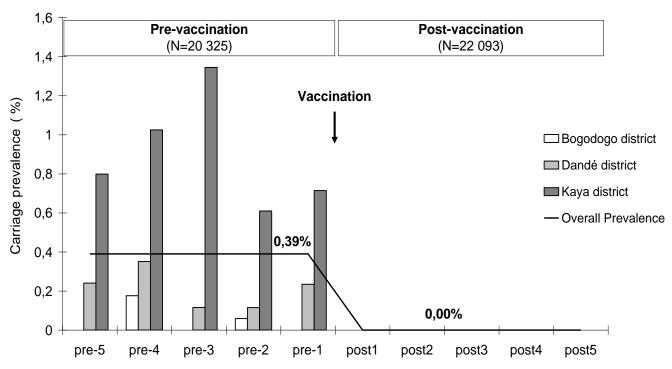


Figure 2. Impact of MenAfriVac vaccination on carriage of N. meningitidis serogroup A

Kristiansen PA, Diomandé FVK, Ba AK, et al. *Impact of the serogroup A meningococcal conjugate vaccine, MenAfriVac, on carriage and herd immunity.* Clinical Infect Dis 2012. Published Online October 19, 2012. doi:10.1093/cid/cis892.



#### 100 000 000th vaccination

Cotonou, Benin, 15 November 2012

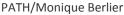
Project



## Meningitis Vaccine Poject: Expected public health outcomes

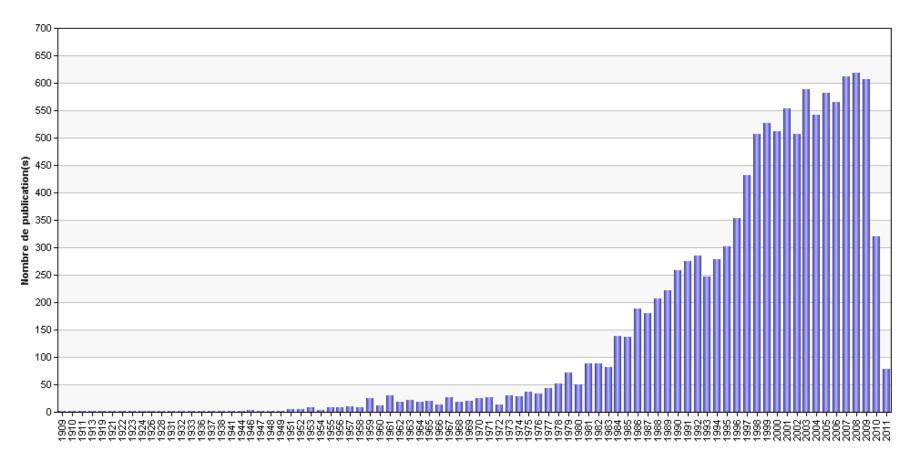
- Over 10 years this effort will prevent
  - > 1.3 million cases
  - > 130,000 deaths
  - 250,000 cases of disability
- Free up public health resources currently used annually to combat meningitis epidemics
- Remove financial drain on families and communities from epidemics







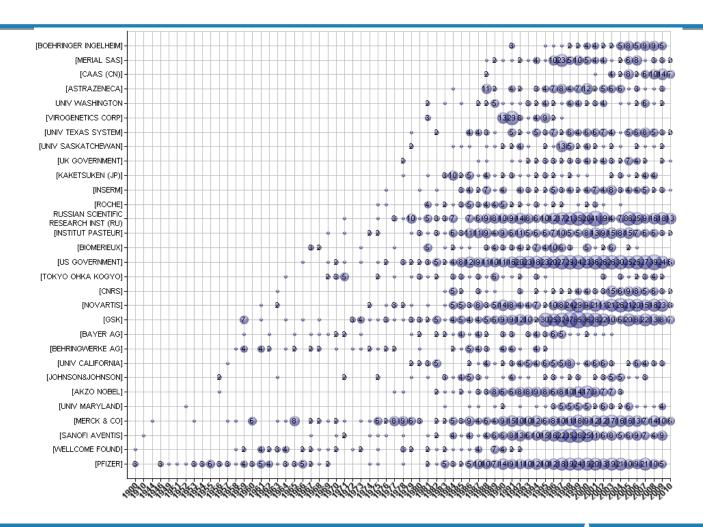
## Vaccine patenting activity



http://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/programs/patent\_landscapes/reports/vaccines.html



## Who is doing the patenting





## **Patent ownership**

- An exponential rise in the number of patents on vaccines.
- Big industry patenting fairly constant therefore rise in ratio of non-industry: industry patent ownership
- Very significant for vaccines against TB, HIV, malaria etc.

## **Vaccine Development Models**

#### Past vaccines:

- Few patents, majority within industry.
- Minimal technical uncertainty
- Normally 5-10 licenses taken.
- Moderate transactional costs.

#### For future vaccines:

- Many patents, few within industry
- High technical uncertainty
- Large number of licenses needed to ensure FTO
- High transactional cost.



For new vaccines to be developed, manufactured, and made accessible where they are most needed, alternative business models are required.















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U.S. Food and Drug Administration



