COMBACTE-NET

COMBACTE-NET aims to establish a high-quality, pan-European network of clinical sites, which will form the backbone for clinical studies within the wider ND4BB program.

CLINICAL TRIALS

Within COMBACTE-NET the following clinical trials are currently active:

SAATELITE: A Phase II study to evaluate the effectiveness of Suvafoxumab (previously MEDI4893), a monoclonal antibody against aflatoxin in S. aureus. In preventing S. aureus HAP/VAP in ICU patients. MED4893 was developed by AstraZeneca.

Status: Database lock has been achieved.

ASPRE-ICU: A prospective, observational, epidemiologic cohort study of ICUs with patients with healthcare associated infections caused by S. aureus or P. aeruginosa. Status: The 2,000 patient target has been achieved. The study is now in the process of site closing.

ASPRE-SSI: A prospective, observational, epidemiologic cohort study of patients undergoing surgery to determine the incidence of S. aureus surgical site infections (SSIs). Status: 33 active sites enrolling patients. 8657 patients screened of which 3,750 have been enrolled in the study cohort. Target is 5,000 enrolled patients.

ANTICIPATE: a prospective observational cohort study of patients receiving antibiotic treatment during hospitalization to estimate the incidence of C. difficile infections (CDI), antibiotic-associated diarrhea (AAD), and changes in the diversity and composition of the intestinal microbiota. Status: 1037 evaluable patients enrolled. Currently finalizing data analysis and manuscript writing.

ARTHRI-5: A retrospective multi-center study which aims to estimate the burden of S. aureus as primary cause of prosthetic infections (SA-PJI) after a hip or knee arthroplasty and their risk factors. Other objectives are to quantify the costs, number of hospitalizations, surgical procedures to treat and control the infection and finally the factors influencing therapeutic failure.

Status: Finalizing study protocol.

EXPECT: A prospective observational pilot study to investigate the feasibility and design of a Phase 3 clinical efficacy vaccine study. General practitioners in maximum 8 countries will recruit a total of 6,000 participants: adults aged 60-85 years with a history of urinary tract infections. Objective is to catch hospital admissions of invasive extra-urethral pathogenic E. coli (ExPEC) disease (IED) cases. The O-serotype distribution of ExPEC isolates from patients with IED will also be estimated.

Status: Finalizing study protocol.

COMBACTE-MAGNET

COMBACTE-MAGNET (Combating Bacterial Resistance in Europe - Molecules against Gram-negatives Infections) aims to improve our knowledge on molecular markers of P. aeruginosa infections, transmission dynamics of these bacteria, and the host-specific response to infections. Such knowledge will enable researchers to design more efficient and effective clinical trials of new molecules.

CLINICAL TRIALS

Within COMBACTE-MAGNET the following clinical trials are currently active or completed:

EVADE: To determine the efficacy of MED19302, a bispecific monoclonal antibody that inhibits two key virulence factors of P. aeruginosa (PcrV and Psl) in preventing P. aeruginosa HAP/VAP. MED19302 was developed by AstraZeneca, as a new way of preventing pulmonary P. aeruginosa infections without using antibiotics.

Status: 75 active sites enrolling patients. 785 subjects have been enrolled into the EVADE study of which 143 have been randomized.

RESCUING: A retrospective observational study to assess the clinical management and treatment outcomes of hospitalized patients with complicated urinary tract infections in countries with a high prevalence of multidrug-resistant Gram-negative bacteria, including Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Romania, Turkey, and Spain. Performed in collaboration with Pfizer.

Status: Completed. Published scientific paper.

AIC499: A new and potent member of the family of so-called beta-lactam antibiotics. Given alone or in combination with a beta-lactamase inhibiting drug (BLI), AIC499 has shown strong activity against a broad range of multidrug-resistant strains of P. aeruginosa and Acinetobacter, both in laboratory and animal studies. AIC499 is being developed by AiCuris.

Status: Survey launched.

COMBACTE-CARE

COMBACTE-CARE (Combating Bacterial Resistance in Europe-Carbapenem Resistance) aims to improve our knowledge on clinical management and outcomes of hospitalized patients with Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) infections; to analyse clinical and microbiological data to provide new insights for novel clinical trial designs; and to make recommendations for the development of novel antibiotics to treat resistant infections.

CLINICAL TRIALS

Within COMBACTE-CARE the following clinical trials are currently active:

REJUVENATE: a Phase IIa trial to evaluate the pharmacokinetics and safety of the combinational drug Astronem-Ambact (AT-MAV) in patients with complicated intra-abdominal infections. AT-MAV is being developed by Pfizer.

Status: Final clinical study report delivered.

REVISIT: A global, phase III clinical trial designed to evaluate the safety, efficacy and tolerability of AT-MAV for the treatment of serious infections due to Gram-negative bacteria including metallo-

b-lactamase (MBL) producing MDRT pathogens.

It is also supported by the US Government’s Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) via a portfolio agreement with Pfizer.

Status: Up to 170 sites will be selected, of which up to 80 will be in the COMBACTE region.

COMBACTE-CDI

Clostridium difficile infection (CDI) is one of the most prevalent infections associated with health care, affecting both hospitalized patients and individuals in the community. Notably, it is becoming clear that cases may also occur in people not recently exposed to antibiotics or other health care interventions. CDI carries a considerable level of threat, with far-reaching impacts in both endemic and epidemic settings. It is a major cause of diarrhoea and more serious intestinal conditions, such as colitis. Infections pose an extensive burden in terms of morbidity, mortality and health care resource utilization, so they require effective prevention and management strategies.

WP1: A large epidemiology study to quantify the burden of C. difficile infections - in terms of incidence, distribution, recurrence, morbidity and transmission - across the healthcare economy.

Status: Survey launched.

WP2: Assess current practices in Europe and their potential impacts, including guidelines, testing, surveillance, treatments and costs.

Status: Survey launched.

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