



Evaluation of **phage therapy** as an alternative option for the treatment of bacterial wound infection

Presentation of a new European study

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Conflict of interest slide



- Involved in a EU funded study evaluating a product developed by a commercial company.
- I have no financial interests.





This talk



PhagoBurn

Goal: To establish safety and efficacy of **phage therapy** for the treatment of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *E. coli* burn wound infection

Phage therapy: The use of bacteriophages to combat uncontrolled bacteria.



(Bacterio)phage



Basic structure

Head

(a protein coat
encapsulating a DNA or
RNA genome)

Tail

(a genome injection system)

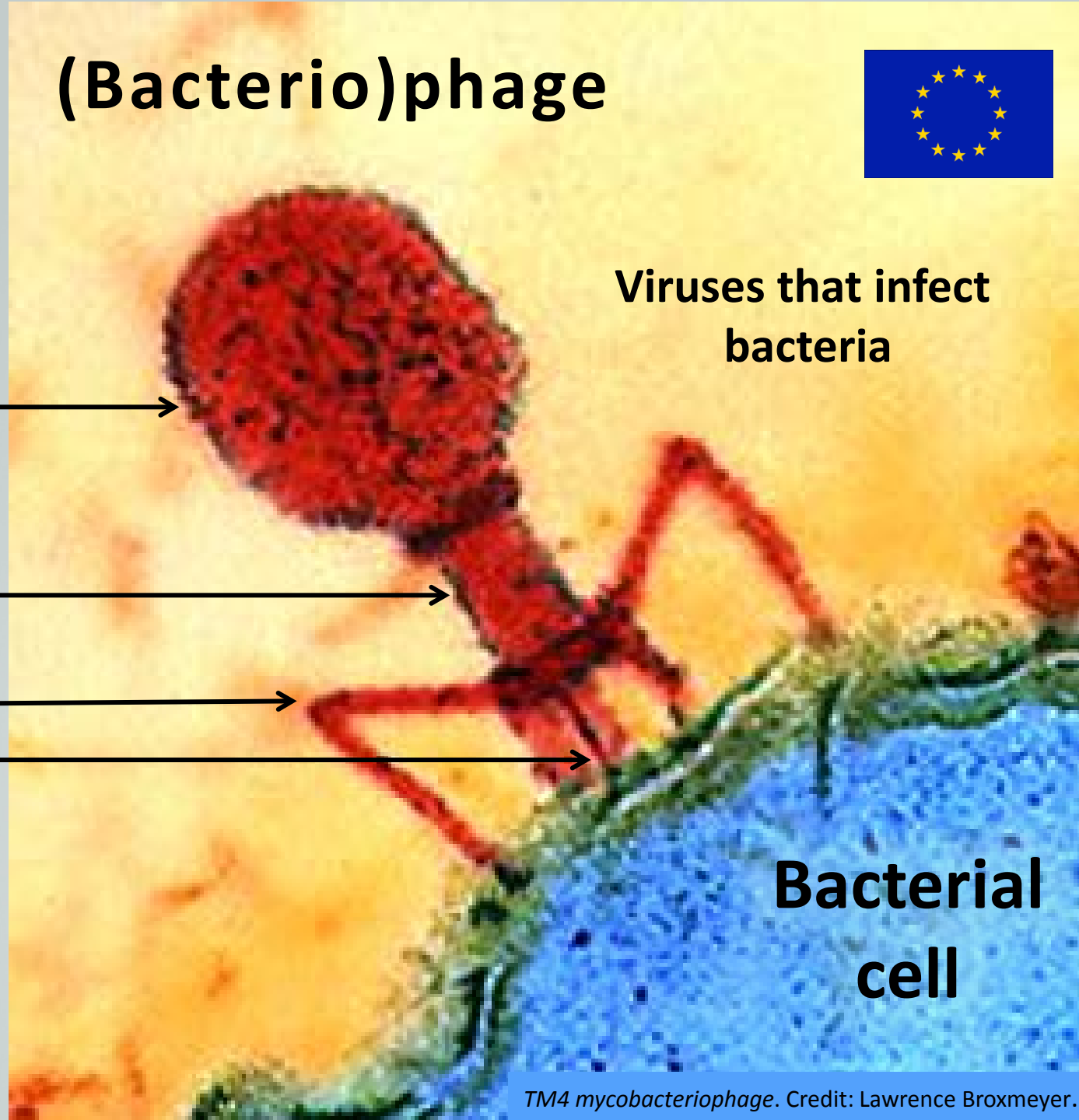
Tail fibers

Attach to
bacterial
receptors

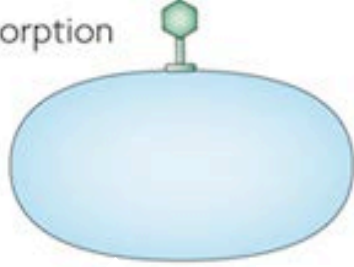
Tail spikes

Viruses that infect
bacteria

Bacterial
cell



① Adsorption



'self-replicating'
antimicrobial

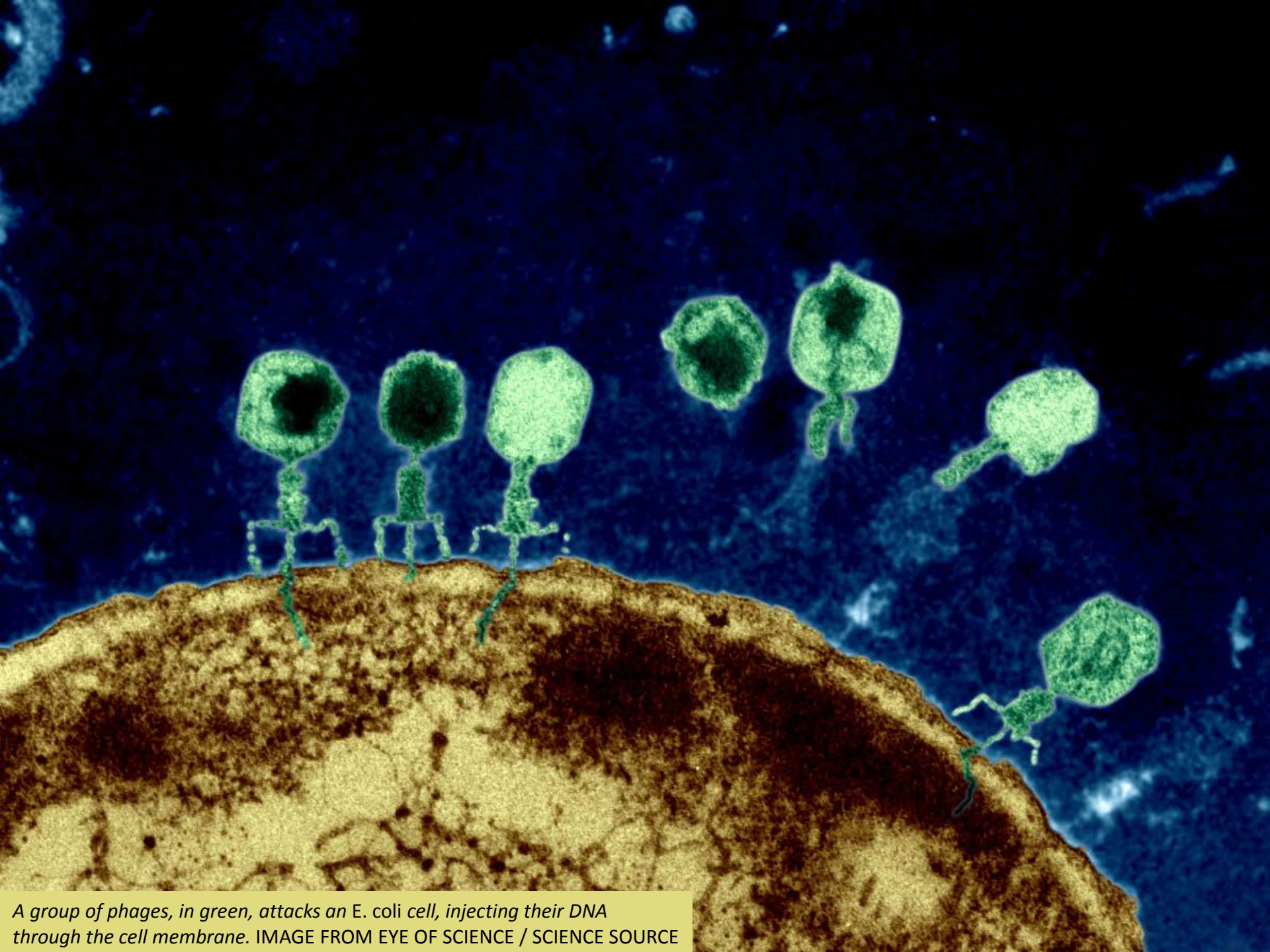
Lytic cycle



The phage hijacks the machinery of the bacterial cell, forcing it to replicate the phage's genetic material and protein coat.

Many copies of the phage are produced and the bacterium bursts.

The phage offspring is set free to infect other bacteria.



A group of phages, in green, attacks an E. coli cell, injecting their DNA through the cell membrane. IMAGE FROM EYE OF SCIENCE / SCIENCE SOURCE



Phages are everywhere...



The most abundant biological lifelike entities of our biosphere.

*They are present **wherever bacteria are**, outnumbering them 10 to 1.*



Estimated 10^{31} phages on our planet

- Soil
- Plants
- Rivers and lakes
- Ocean water & sediment
- Ocean ice



Human body & live organisms

- Oral cavity
- Intestines
- Vagina
- Skin
- Urine



Everyday life

- Food (cheese, yoghurt, salami,..)
- Drinking water
- Live polio vaccines

We live in a sea of phages

Up to 1 billion of phages/ml of water

Yet, no infection of human cells by phages has been reported.



Because



Bacterial cell (prokaryote)



Animal cell (eukaryote)

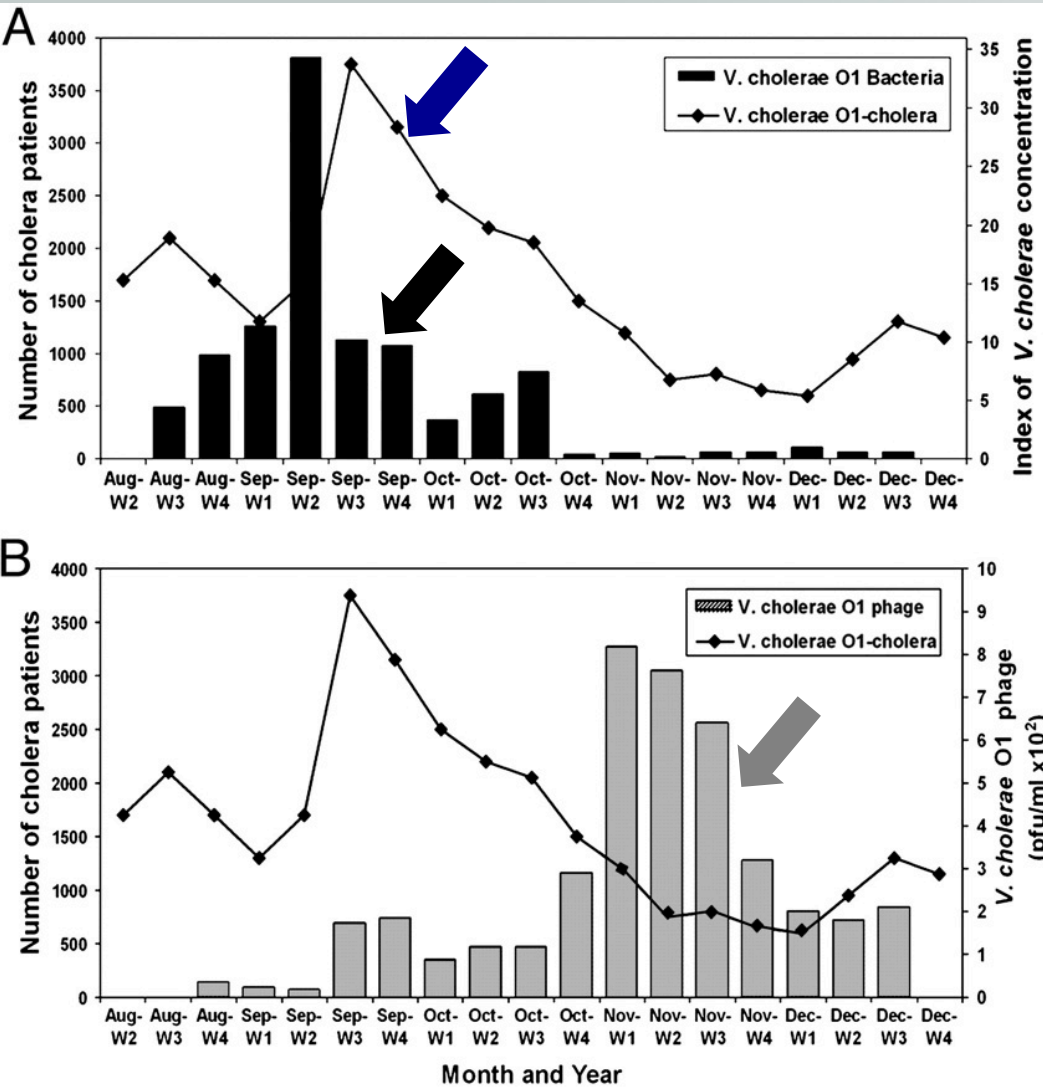


It is virtually impossible for phages to enter directly into eukaryotic cells since it requires **prokaryotic cell wall receptors** for its attachment.

It is virtually impossible for phages to multiply in eukaryotic cells since it requires a **prokaryotic biochemical machinery** for replication.



Natural controllers



- Phage will rapidly reduce the population of the most abundant bacteria. They equilibrate/control bacterial populations.
- Example: The self-limiting nature of seasonal cholera epidemics in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Curve: Number of cholera patients over a 5-month period.

Black bars: *Vibrio cholerae* concentration in river water.

Grey bars : *Vibrio cholerae* phage concentration in river water.



Phage therapy timeline



Phage discovery

1896: Hankin (UK): river water can kill cholera pathogen

1915: Twort (UK): a mysterious agent that kills bacteria

1916: d'Herelle (FRA): a microbe destroys shigella pathogen

1917: d'Herelle calls the microbe "bacteriophage"

1923: the Eliava phage institute is established in Tbilisi (GEO)



1928: Fleming (UK) discovers **penicillin**



WWII:

Red Army (USSR)

German Army (North Africa campaign)

Japanese Army

Phage therapy

1919: d'Herelle treats dysentery in a boy using phages.

1921: Bruynoghe and Maisin (BEL) publish on the first use of phages in a therapy context

1930s: phage products are **marketed** by:

- Laboratoire du Bactériophage (FRA)
- Robert et Carrière (FRA)
- L'Oréal (FRA)
- Eli Lilly (USA)
- Squibb & Sons (today Bristol-Myers Squibb) (USA)
- Swan-Myers division of Abbott (USA)

1940s: Antibiotics overshadow phage therapy

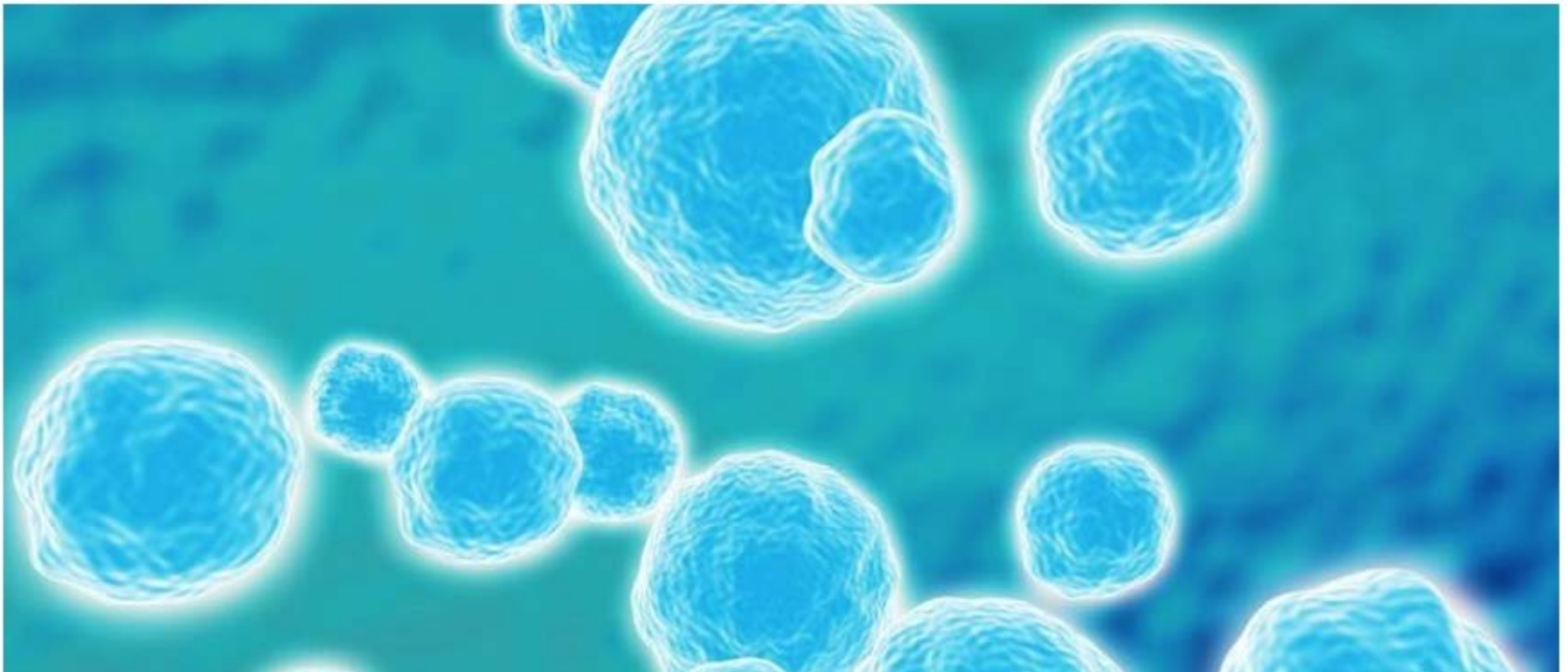
Since then: decline of phage therapy in the West, while it is further developed in the USSR



Renewed interest



'The world is headed for a post-antibiotic era,' WHO official warns





Reasons for the decline



We must understand the reasons for the initial decline of phage therapy in the West, to successfully re-introduce phage therapy in Western medicine.

- **Microbiological issues**
- **Prejudices**
- **Pharmaco-economical issues**





Microbiological issues

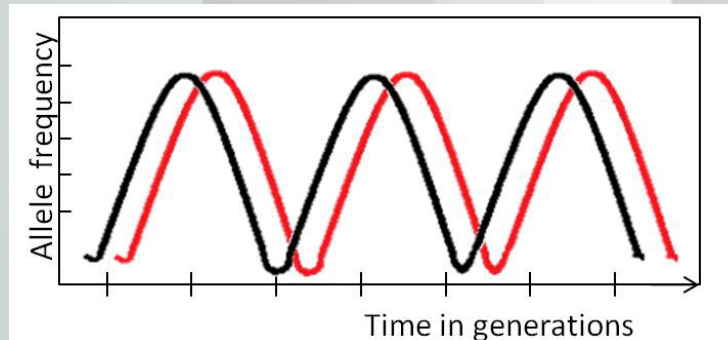


Phages are species or even strain specificity.

- Do not disturb the commensal flora.
- Infecting bacteria need to be known (**cocktails** could partially solve this).
- Problematic, particularly in empiric antimicrobial therapy.

The bacterium and its phage are a co-evolving host/parasite couple.

- Phages **will not eradicate** their hosts. They reduce bioburden, but the patient's immune system and/or other antimicrobials need to finish.
- They are involved in arms race, consisting of the repeated emergence **bacterial resistance (even to cocktails)** and **new phage infectivity**.





Solution



- ✓ Select phages, from the environment or from collections, matched (personalised) to the infecting bacteria.
- ✓ Apply different phages sequentially (not in a cocktail) to stay ahead of bacterial resistance.
- ✓ Combine phages with other antimicrobials.

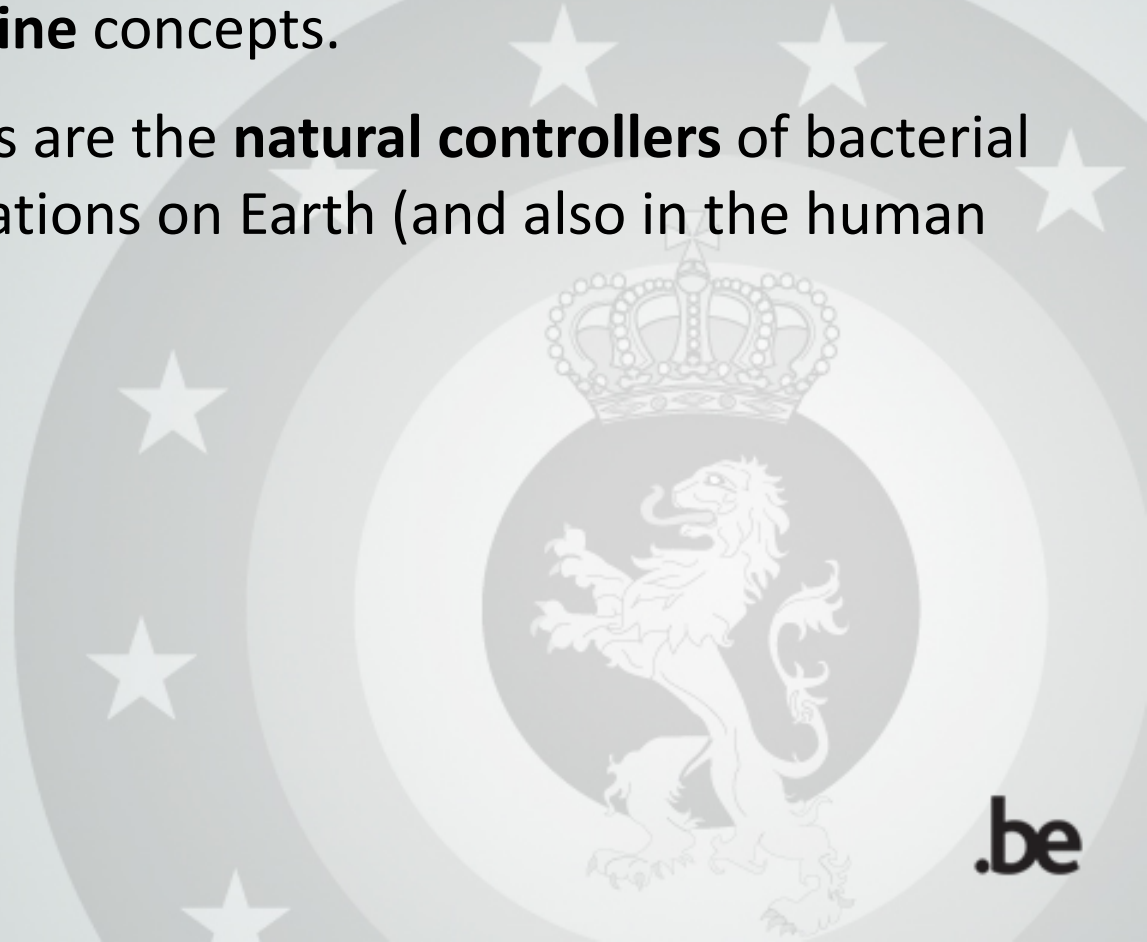




Sustainable approach



- In line with evolutionary “**Darwinian**” **medicine** concepts.
- Phages are the **natural controllers** of bacterial populations on Earth (and also in the human body).



Sustainable approach is not compatible with current trends

Get me Phages... Now!



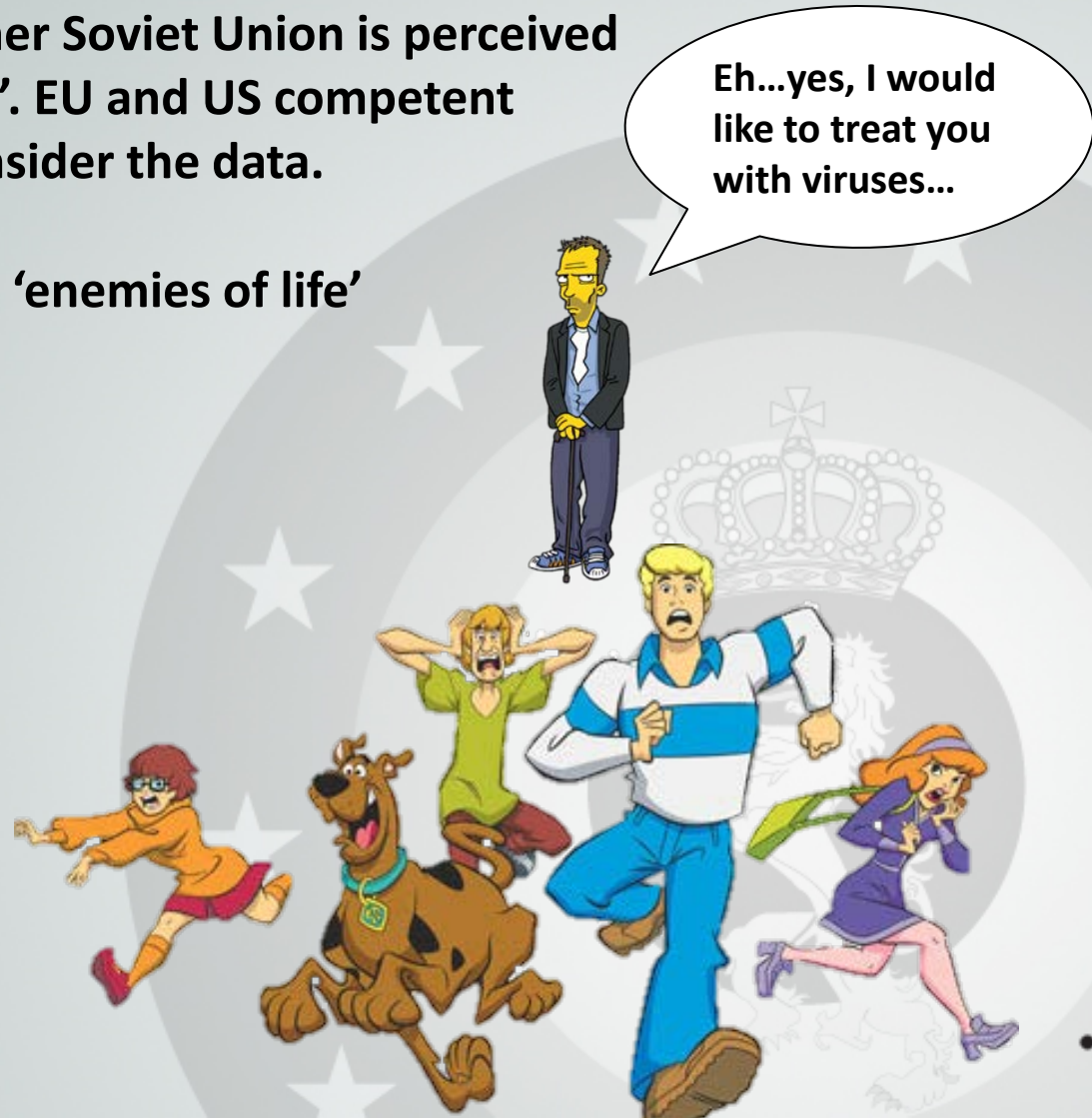
CE IVD



Prejudices



- Work performed in former Soviet Union is perceived as 'academically inferior'. EU and US competent authorities refuse to consider the data.
- Viruses are perceived as 'enemies of life'





Pharmaco-economical issues



- Phage products were classified as **medicinal products** (drugs).
 - Need to follow conventional medicinal product licensing pathways.
 - ✓ **Manufactured according to Good Manufacturing Procedures (GMP).**
 - ✓ **Preclinical studies.**
 - ✓ **Phase I, II and III clinical trials.**
 - ✓ **Marketing.**
 - Takes **many years** and costs **millions of EUR.**
 - **Developed for conventional ‘static’ drugs** such as antibiotics.
 - **Not suitable for sustainable (personalised) phage therapy** approaches.
- Investments require strong intellectual property protection.
 - Phage therapy is in the public domain since 1920s.
 - Discussions about patenting natural organisms such as phages.



In the past



Phages

- Often, not matched to the infecting bacteria.
- Not adequately purified.

Advantages of antibiotics

- No need to match.
- Industrially produced in stable and pure preparations.
- Were marketed and used in large quantities.

These advantages tipped the balance in favour of antibiotics, but ultimately resulted in the current antibiotic resistance crisis!



Have both



Industrial phage therapy medicinal products.

- Phage products, manufactured, tested and marketed as if they were antibiotics.
- Global supply of products for first line (empiric) treatment.



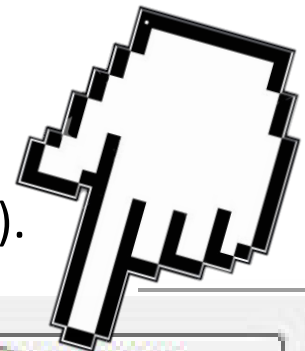
Windows Security Alert



Sustainable phage therapy approaches.

Local supply of phage therapy products for:

- 'Personalized therapy' (e.g. chronic wound infections).
- Public health or medical emergencies (e.g. EHEC outbreak).



Keep blocking



Unblock



Today's players



- **Hospitals (phage therapy centres) and universities** are not able/willing to bring phage medicinal products to the market.
- **Big Pharma** is sitting on the fence.
- A handful of **small and medium-sized companies** are trying to market phage cocktails.
 - Venture capital (high risk, high return).
 - Public sources (e.g. EC funding).





Phagoburn



PhagoBurn

- 3.85 milj. EUR funding by EC, within the FP7 framework.
- Started: June 1, 2013





Two main parts



I) GMP Manufacturing of a phage therapy **medicinal product**.

II) Multicentric clinical trial.





Phagoburn partners



Pherecydes Pharma (FRA): Developers of the phage therapy medicinal product and co-coordinator of the project.



Clean Cells (FRA): Manufacturing of the phage therapy medicinal product under GMP conditions.



Service de Santé des Armées (FRA): Coordinator of the project.



Centre hospitalier universitaire vaudois (SWI): Coordinator of the Swiss section of the clinical trial.



Royal military academy (BEL): Coordinator of the Belgian section of the clinical trial.



The product



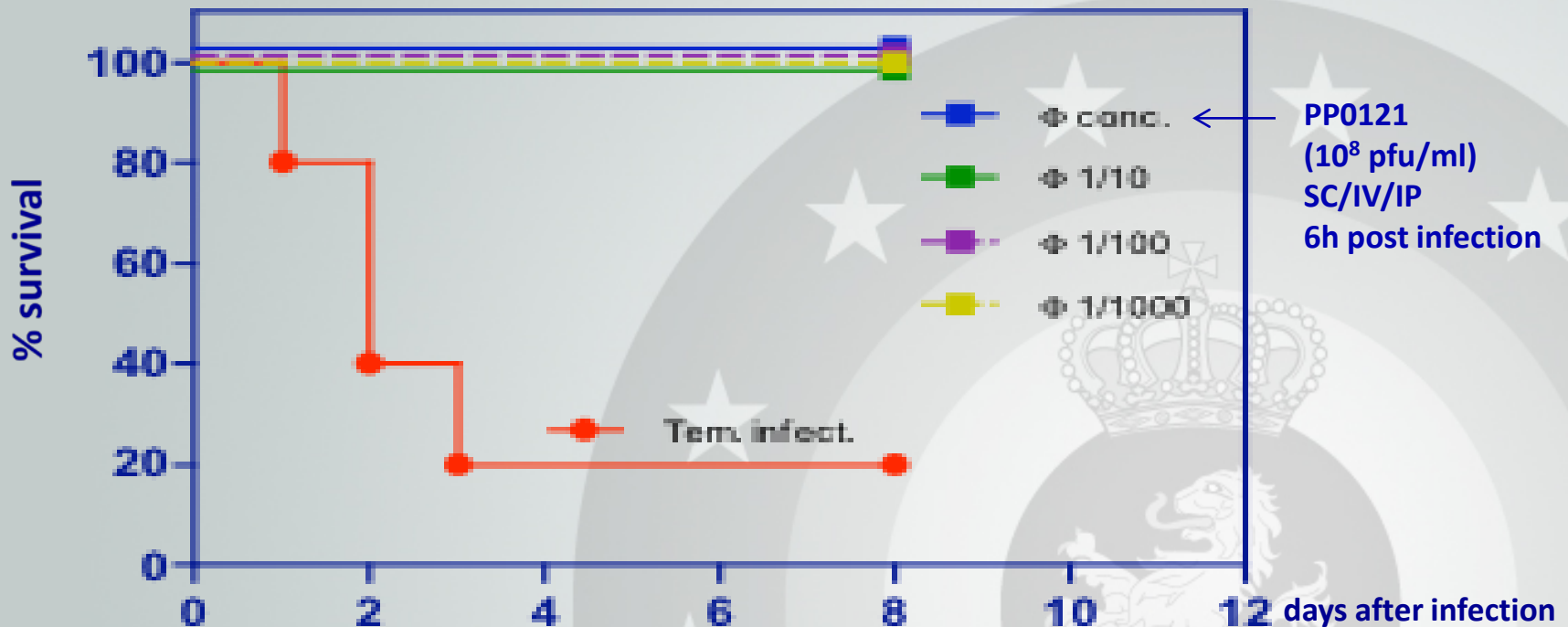
- Two Pherecydes phage cocktails:
 - PP0121: 13 natural *E. coli* lytic phages.
 - PP1131: 12 natural *P. aeruginosa* lytic phages.
- Manufactured according to GMP.
- Carrier for burn wound application: Algosteril™ dressing (Les Laboratoires Brothier).



Role of dose (preclinical)



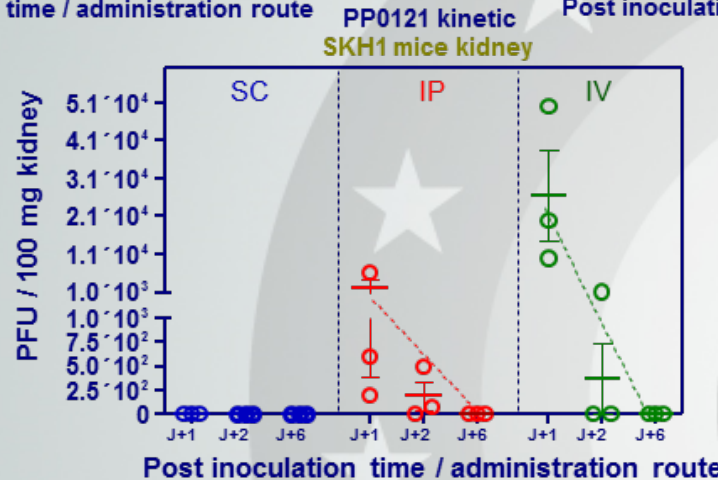
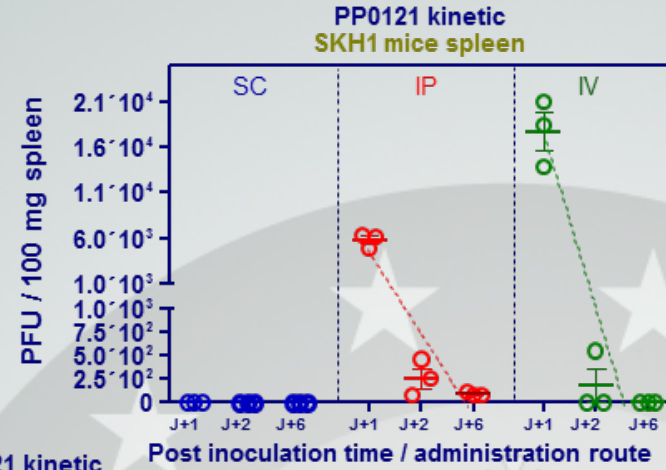
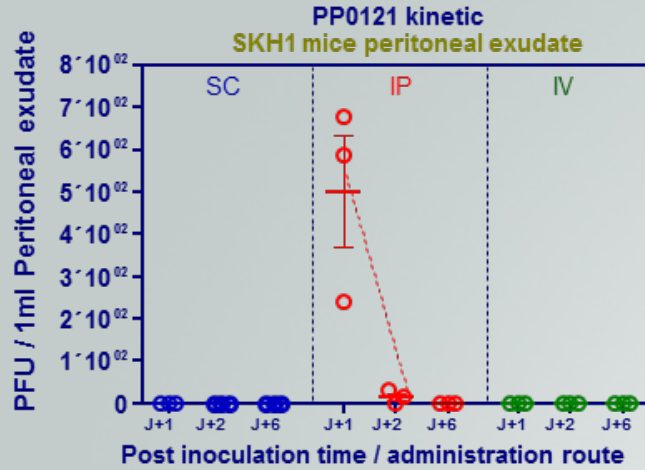
Immuno-depressed mice + mustard gas burn + SC MDR *E. Coli* (10^7 cfu/ml)



100% efficacy whatever the dilution (1 to 1/1000)



Pharmacokinetics (preclinical)



PP0121
Dose at D0: 10⁸ PFU/ml

IV or IP: phages eliminated from spleen and kidneys after 2 days.
SC: no phages detected in mice.



Competent authorities



July 7, 2015: Approval of GMP products issued by the French, Belgian and Swiss agencies for medicines.



Completion of Part I: Manufacturing!

Approximately 1 year delay.



Trial set up



- **Phase I/II** clinical trial.
- 220 patients with 3rd degree burn wounds infected exclusively by *E. coli* or *P. aeruginosa*.
- **Controlled** (1% silver sulfadiazine (SSD) cream)
- **Randomised.**
- **Blind** (to patients and assessors (microbiologists)).
- eCRF (electronic case report form) accessible to the competent authorities.





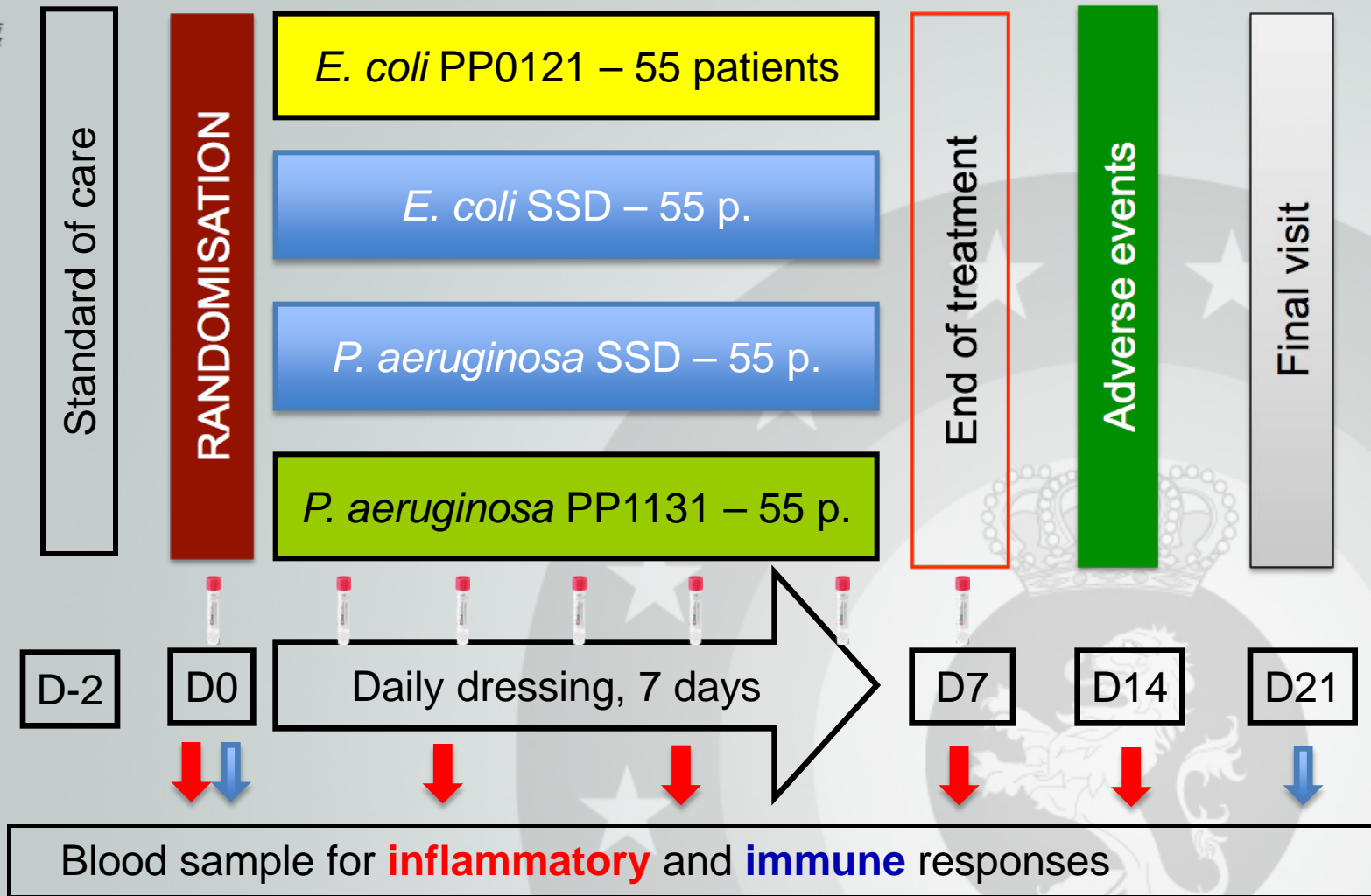
11 burn wound centres



FRANCE	Dr. Patrick JAULT (coordinator) & Prof. Thomas LECLERC	Instruction Military hospital Percy – Paris (Clamart)
SWITZELAND	Dr. Yok Aie QUE	CHUV - Lausanne
BELGIUM	Dr. Serge JENNES	Queen Astrid military hospital Bruxelles
FRANCE	Dr. François RAVAT	Centre hospitalier Saint Joseph Saint Luc - Lyon
FRANCE	Dr. Ronan LEFLOCH	CHU - Nantes
BELGIUM	Dr. Anne-Françoise ROUSSEAU	CHU - Liège
BELGIUM	Dr. Jean-Philippe FAUVILLE & Dr. Ghüder SAIDANE	Hôpital de Charleroi - Loverval
FRANCE	Dr. Hervé CARSIN	Centre Hospitalier Hôpital de Mercy Metz-Thionville
FRANCE	Dr. Sandrine Wiramus	Hôpital de la Conception – APMH Marseille
FRANCE	Dr. Nathalie Bénillan	Centre FX Michelet CHU Bordeaux
FRANCE	Dr. Eric Meaudre	Hôpital d’instruction des armées Sainte-Anne - Toulon



Global design

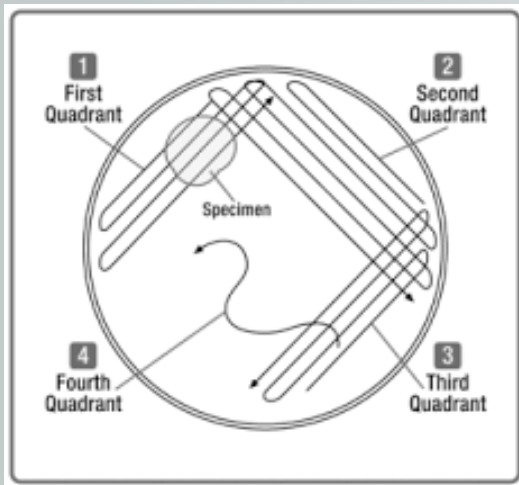




Primary endpoint



- ESwabs from D0 to D8 to collect bacteria.
- **Endpoint: Time for 2 quadrants bacterial reduction relative to D0.**



- A semi-quantitative parameter assessed blindly by microbiologists.
- + Bacterial species identification.
- + Antibiogram.
- + Evaluation of the wound bacteria's response to the phages (resistance).



Results



Ongoing clinical trial (first patients included in July 2015)



Whatever the result, it is a mandatory step in the re-introduction of phage therapy in Western medicine (if the case should arise).

A petri dish filled with green sprouts, likely alfalfa, used as a background for the text.

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

NOVEMBER 10, 2011

VOL. 365 NO. 19

German Outbreak of *Escherichia coli* O104:H4
Associated with Sprouts

Thousands of patients
54 died
Antibiotics were of no use!



Consider phage therapy?



Virulent Bacteriophages Can Target O104:H4 Enteroaggregative *Escherichia coli* in the Mouse Intestine

Damien Maura,^{a,b*} Matthieu Galtier,^{a,b} Chantal Le Bouguéneq,^c and Laurent Debarbieux^a

Institut Pasteur, Molecular Biology of the Gene in Extremophiles Unit, Department of Microbiology, Paris, France^a; Université Paris Diderot, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Cellule Pasteur, Paris, France^b; and Institut Pasteur, Biology of Gram-Positive Pathogens Unit, Department of Microbiology, Paris, France^c



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VIEWS

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Selection and Characterization of a Candidate Therapeutic Bacteriophage That Lyses the *Escherichia coli* O104:H4 Strain from the 2011 Outbreak in Germany

Maia Merabishvili, Daniel De Vos, Gilbert Verbeken, Andrew M. Kropinski, Dieter Vandenneuvel, Rob Lavigne, Pierre Wattiau, Jan Mast, Catherine Ragimbeau, Joel Mossong, Jacques Scheres, Nina Chanishvili, Mario Vaneechoutte, Jean-Paul Pimay



MINIREVIEW

Shiga Toxin-Producing *Escherichia coli* O104:H4: a New Challenge for Microbiology

Maite Muniesa,^a Jens A. Hammerl,^b Stefan Hertwig,^b Bernd Appel,^b and Harald Brüssow^c

Department of Microbiology, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain^a; Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung, Berlin, Germany^b; and Nestlé Research Center, Lausanne, Switzerland^c



Authorities didn't



« In fact, Nestlé Research Center offered a lytic phage to the German public health sector during the epidemic »

H. Brüßow, Virology 2012





Second chance



Just as in the last century, a possible broad acceptance of phage therapy will depend on:

The credibility of the scientists.

The **socio-economic and political context** in which they work!



Thank you!



<http://www.phagoburn.eu>



About Phage Therapy

About Phagoburn

Phagoburn Clinical Trial

Communication - Publications

Newsletter



PhagoBurn

News

- Press release : Phagoburn clinical trial has now been launched officially. Click on "All News" for more information. -----
- Publication : A scientific article written by Phagoburn partners was published in *Annals of Burn & Fire Disasters* in Spring 2015. Click on "All News" for more information. -----
- Phage therapy dossier : A series of articles were published in "Enquêtes de santé" (French) in March 2015. Click on "All News" for more information. -----

[All news](#)



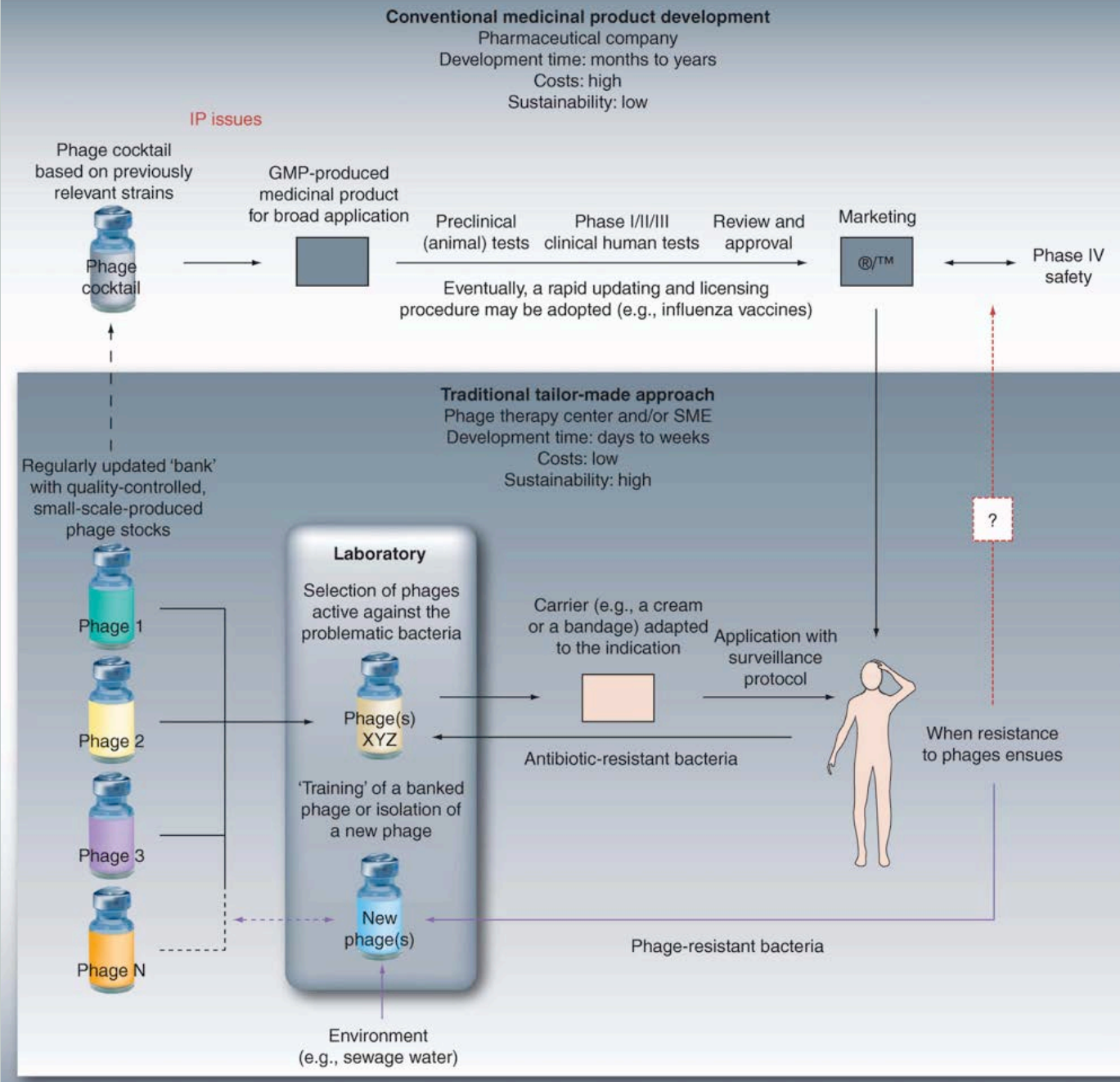
Phagoburn is a European Research & Development (R&D) project funded by the European Commission under the **7th Framework Programme for Research and Development**. The project was launched on June 1st 2013 and will last 36 months.

It aims at evaluating **phage therapy** for the treatment of burn wounds infected with bacteria *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. This evaluation is currently running through the implementation of a **phase I-II clinical trial**.

In addition, results obtained within Phagoburn will contribute to provide basis for an optimisation of current regulatory guidelines in phage therapy.

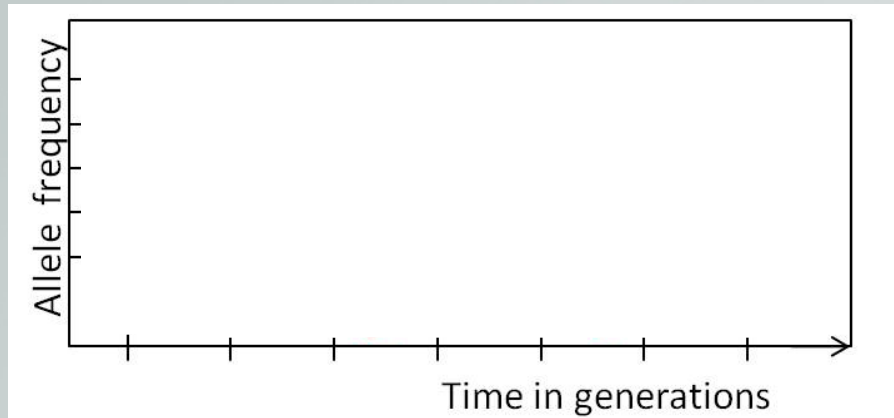
A world first! Phagoburn clinical trial is now running

[Read the press release](#)





Arms race



Typical antagonistic host-parasite co-evolution:

- (1) Successful **bacteria (black curve)** thrive.
 (2) **Phages (red curve)** emerge to lyse these bacteria.
- (3) Bacterial density decreases.
 (4) **Phage density decreases** (due to the decline of their host).
- (5) Lytic phages impose a strong **selection for bacterial resistance**, and bacteria resistant to these phages emerge.
 (6) There is strong **selection to overcome this bacterial resistance**. New – evolved – infective phages emerge.
- This leads to an arms race, consisting of the repeated emergence of new phage infectivity and bacterial resistance mutations.



Phages vs Antibiotics



PHAGES

Species or even strain specific

Do not disturb the commensal flora

Infecting bacteria need to be known
(at least at the species level)

No side effects known so far

Self-replicating/evolving entities

ANTIBIOTICS (ABs)

Not specific (broad spectrum ABs)

Disturb the commensal flora

Infecting bacteria don't need to be
known

Multiple side effects

'Static' molecules



CONTACTS



- P.H.A.G.E.org: no profit organisation to bring scientist interested in Phage therapy together
- Thomas.Rose@mil.be

