

Pregnant and Lactating People in the Lenacapavir for HIV PrEP PURPOSE Program

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CROI Symposium: State of the art research to advance PrEP in Pregnant and Lactating People

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We are in this until we end the HIV epidemic for everyone, everywhere





Legacy of making medicines for people with HIV



17.6
million people treated with Gilead HIV drugs

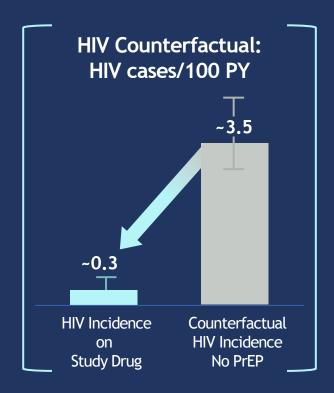


The New Hork Times

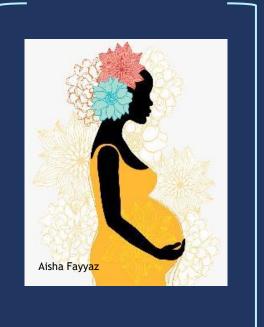
10.5
years since
Truvada was
approved for
PrEP in the US



Together we are breaking new ground on ways to do trials



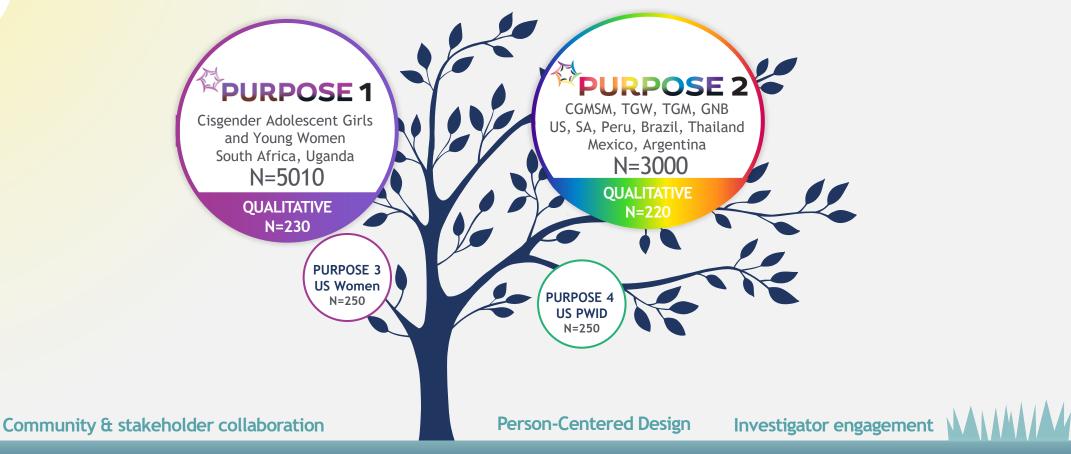






Transparency

Collaboration LEN for PrEP: Prevention with PURPOSE



Proof of Concept that Capsid Inhibitors Prevent SHIV in Non-Human Primates Robust Pharmacokinetic and Safety Database in persons with and without HIV

Phase 1 Studies

LEN Mucosal PK

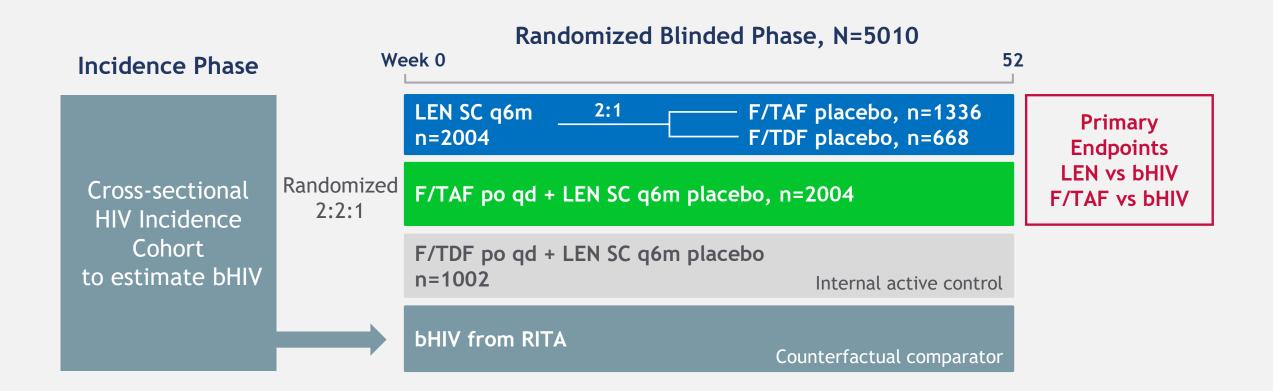






PURPOSE 1 Design: Randomized Blinded Phase

LEN for PrEP in cisgender adolescent girls and young women





F/TDF, F/TAF and LEN in PLP

- The safety of F/TDF during pregnancy and breastfeeding has been established
 - F/TDF is recommended during pregnancy and breastfeeding in South Africa¹
- Currently available data on F/TAF use in pregnancy have not revealed safety concerns
 - The IMPAACT 2010 trial demonstrated better pregnancy outcomes in women with HIV receiving DTG+F/TAF compared to DTG+F/TDF or EFV/F/TDF²
 - PK studies have shown low TAF levels in breast milk and cord blood^{3,4}
- Lenacapavir (LEN) is a novel, first-in-class, capsid inhibitor that is a twice-yearly subcutaneous injection which is approved for PWLH with multidrug resistant HIV
 - While there are no human studies of LEN in pregnancy, preclinical studies do not indicate harmful effects of LEN on fertility, pregnancy, fetal development, or postnatal development



Recent Conceptual Shifts For Research in Pregnancy

Shift from... ...To **Vulnerable** population **Complex** population **Population** Suggests unable to give valid consent Describes physiologic changes in pregnancy and **Definition** Subject to exploitation ethical considerations Protection from research Protection through research Research Allowing PLP access to studies that may offer benefit Risks of drug in pregnancy not observed Approaches Data collection in a controlled research setting to minimize until drug is in clinical setting potential population risks Presumptive exclusion Equitable inclusion **Eligibility** General exclusion from clinical trials Evaluating potential risks to PLP and their children Need justification for inclusion Need justification for exclusion Adapted from Pregnancy and HIV/AIDS Seeking Equitable Study (PHASES) Working Group.⁵

Regulatory authorities and experts in the field published guidance documents advocating for PLP inclusion in clinical trials of novel antiretrovirals⁶⁻⁹

^{5.} The PHASES Working Group. Ending the evidence gap for pregnant women around HIV and co-infections: A call to action. 2020 July; 6. Committee on Ethics. Obstet Gynecol. 2015;126:e100-7; 7. Food and Drug Administration. Enhancing the diversity of clinical trial populations—eligibility criteria, enrollment practices, and trial designs: guidance for industry; Nov 2020; 8. Food and Drug Administration. Pregnant women: scientific and ethical considerations for inclusion in clinical trials: guidance for industry; Apr 2018; 9. WHO, IMPAACT, and CIPHER. Research for informed choices: accelerating the study of new drugs for HIV in pregnant and breastfeeding women: a call to action.

Global Consultation to Plan for Inclusion of Pregnant and Lactating Populations in a Phase 3 PrEP Clinical Trial

Dázon Dixon Diallo,¹ Yvette Raphael,² Moupali Das,³ Ntando Yola,⁴ Bridget Jjuuko,⁵ Margaret Happy,⁶ Elizabeth Spooner,² Daya Moodley,⁶ Jenna Yager,³ Alexander Kintu,³ Christoph Carter,³ Priyanka Arora,³ Jared Baeten,³ Flavia Matovu-Kiweewa⁰

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PLP Inclusion and PK Sub-Studies

Stakeholder and G-CAG identified priorities, including PLP inclusion, sites experienced in caring for complex PLP, and PK in pregnancy, breast milk, and infant plasma

Pregnancy, Breast milk, and Infant PK Sub-Studies: Week 0 4 2nd trimester 3rd trimester 1st trimester 1st trimester 2nd trimester 3rd trimester 1st trimester 2nd trimester 3rd trimester 1st trimester 2nd trimester 3rd trimester PK samples: — Maternal plasma — Infant plasma — Breast milk Objectives Describe maternal systemic drug concentrations during pregnancy and postpartum period Qualitatively assess drug concentrations in maternal breast milk and paired infants Limit No additional samples for maternal PK burden • Breast milk and infant samples collected at 2 scheduled visits

• Participants can opt out of breast milk and infant PK sampling

post-delivery

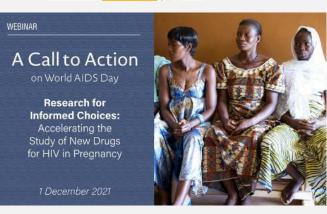
Participants who become pregnant on study will be able to continue after reconsent

Compared with studies of prior HIV drugs, the pregnancy, lactation, and breast milk substudy in PURPOSE 1 will provide data on these key populations at the time of approval instead of years later



PURPOSE: First to Include PLP and Adolescents in Phase 3 Clinical Trials







Ending the evidence gap for pregnant women around HIV & co-infections:

A CALL TO ACTION

"Rather than justifying inclusion of pregnant people, exclusion of pregnant persons from research should be justified"

"Protect pregnant people through research instead of from research"

The PHASES Working Group Pregnancy and HIV/AIDS: Seeking Equitable Study

issued July 202



ACCP Position Paper



Inclusion of Adolescents With Adults in Phase 3 Clinical Trials: Overview of the Current State and a Call for Action

The Journal of Clinical Pharmacology 2020, 60(5) 559–562 © 2020, The American College of Clinical Pharmacology DOI: 10.1002/jcph.1591

Mohamed-Eslam F. Mohamed, RPh, PhD^{1,2} D, Natella Rakhmanina, MD, PhD, FCP^{3,4}, and Hazem E. Hassan, RPh, MS, PhD¹

In the PURPOSE trials, all persons assigned female at birth are supported in their reproductive choices; contraception is not required but is provided; pregnant participants may continue on study drug after re-consent. Compared to prior HIV drugs, the Pregnancy, Lactation, and Breastmilk Substudy in PURPOSE 1 and inclusion of Adolescents in both trials will provide data on these key populations at time of approval instead of years later



PURPOSE 2 Design: Randomized Blinded Phase

LEN for PrEP in men who have sex with men, transgender women, transgender men and nonbinary people





PURPOSE 2 First to include transgender men and and gender non-binary people in PrEP Trial

HIV prevalence in TGW: 19%



"As a transmasculine person who has sex with cis men...my identity... is historically and consistently overlooked by the HIV establishment."

-Max Appenroth, Cologne



Read **No Data No More**,

a manifesto for the priorities of trans and gender-diverse people in #HIVprevention R&D. avac.org/no-data-no-more

Transgender people have been traditionally underrepresented in HIV research and are often disproportionately affected by HIV

PURPOSE 2 will strive to enroll 20% transgender women, and will be inclusive of transgender men and gender non-binary people who have sex with men



Inclusion of PLP across the PURPOSE program







PURPOSE 4 **HPTN 103**

Participants may choose whether to receive contraception.

Participants who become pregnant while on study will be able to continue on study after reconsent.

Contraception required for those AFAB of childbearing potential.

Participants who become pregnant while on study will be able to continue on study after reconsent.†

† If taking testosterone, they must discontinue testosterone if continuing the pregnancy and wish to continue study drug.

Participants may choose whether to receive contraception.

Participants who become pregnant while on study will be able to continue on study after reconsent.

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Participants who become pregnant while on study may be able to continue on study after reconsent.

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Questions?

With sincere gratitude for all our participants, community accountability and advisory group members, trial site staff, site investigators, collaborators, and other stakeholders

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