

Pharmaceutical and other
responses to emerging
infections in developing
countries

OR

What makes a disease 'popular'?

About Policy Cures

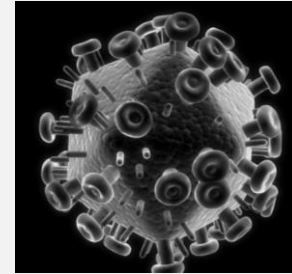
Innovative ideas and accurate analysis to accelerate development and uptake of new drugs, vaccines, diagnostics and other products for neglected diseases of the developing world



Many viruses affect the developing world ..

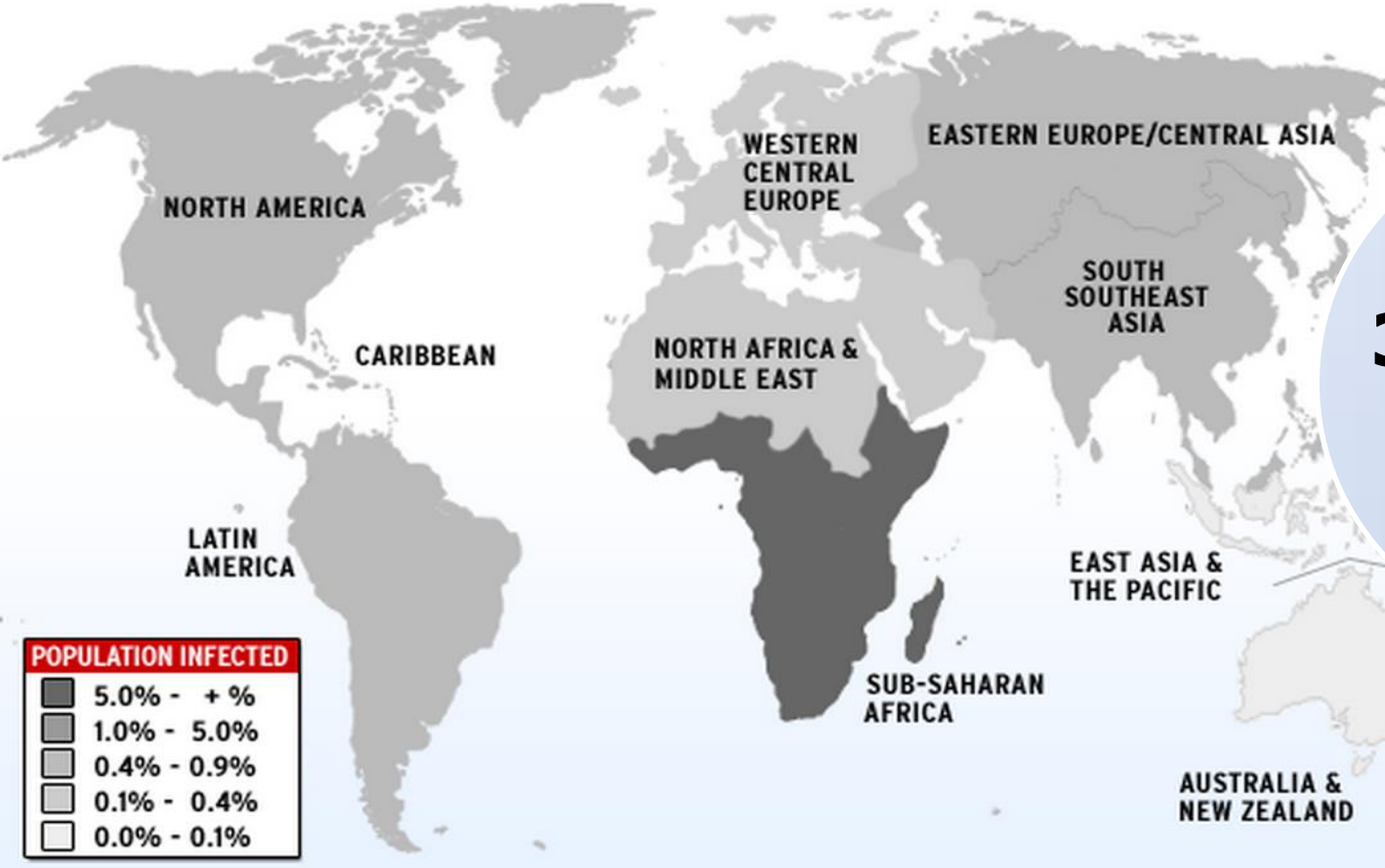
- HIV
- Rotavirus
- Hepatitis C
- Dengue
- CMV
- Ebola

- But dramatically different responses in terms of their
 - funding
 - R&D pipelines
- The contrasting cases of HIV, Hep C and Ebola...



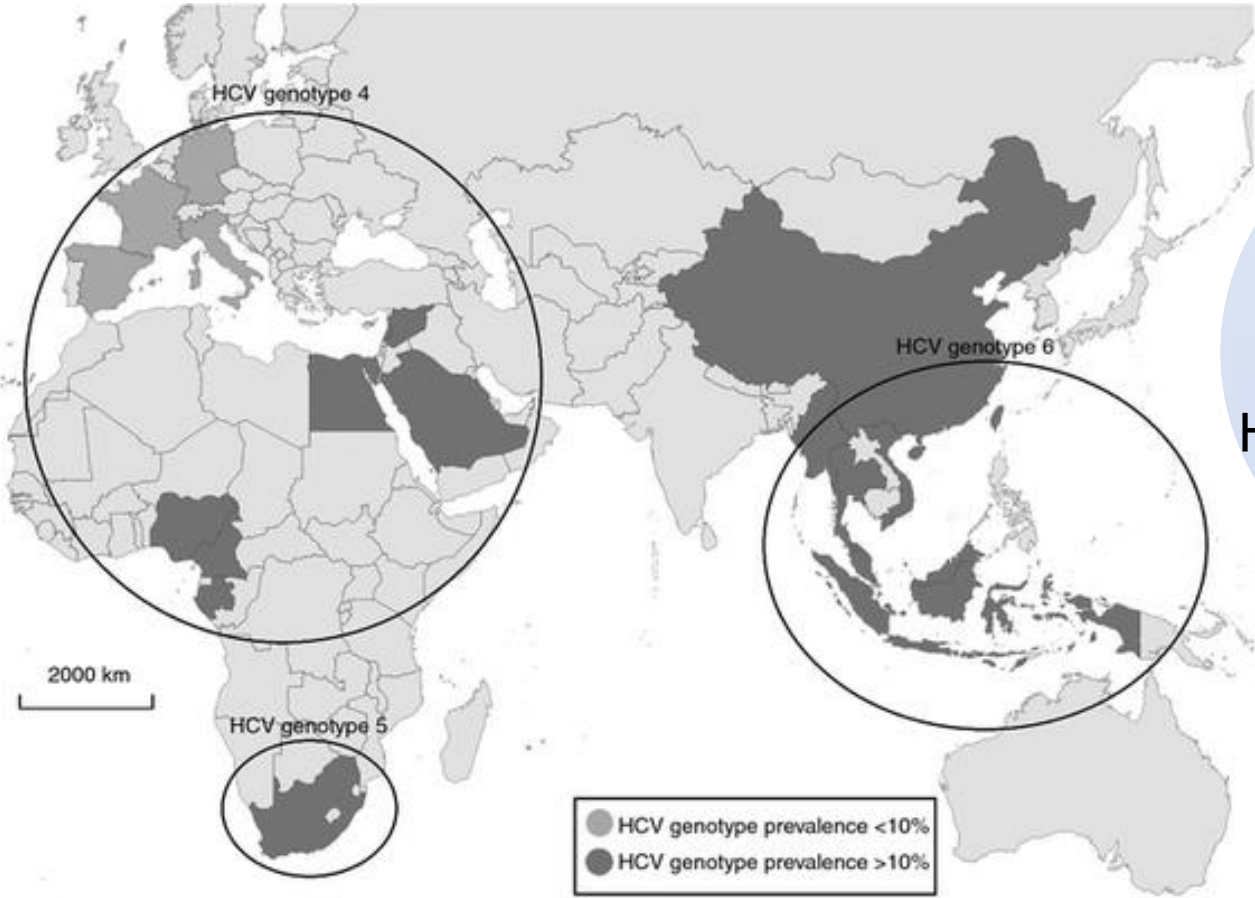
WHO/MA

HIV/AIDS



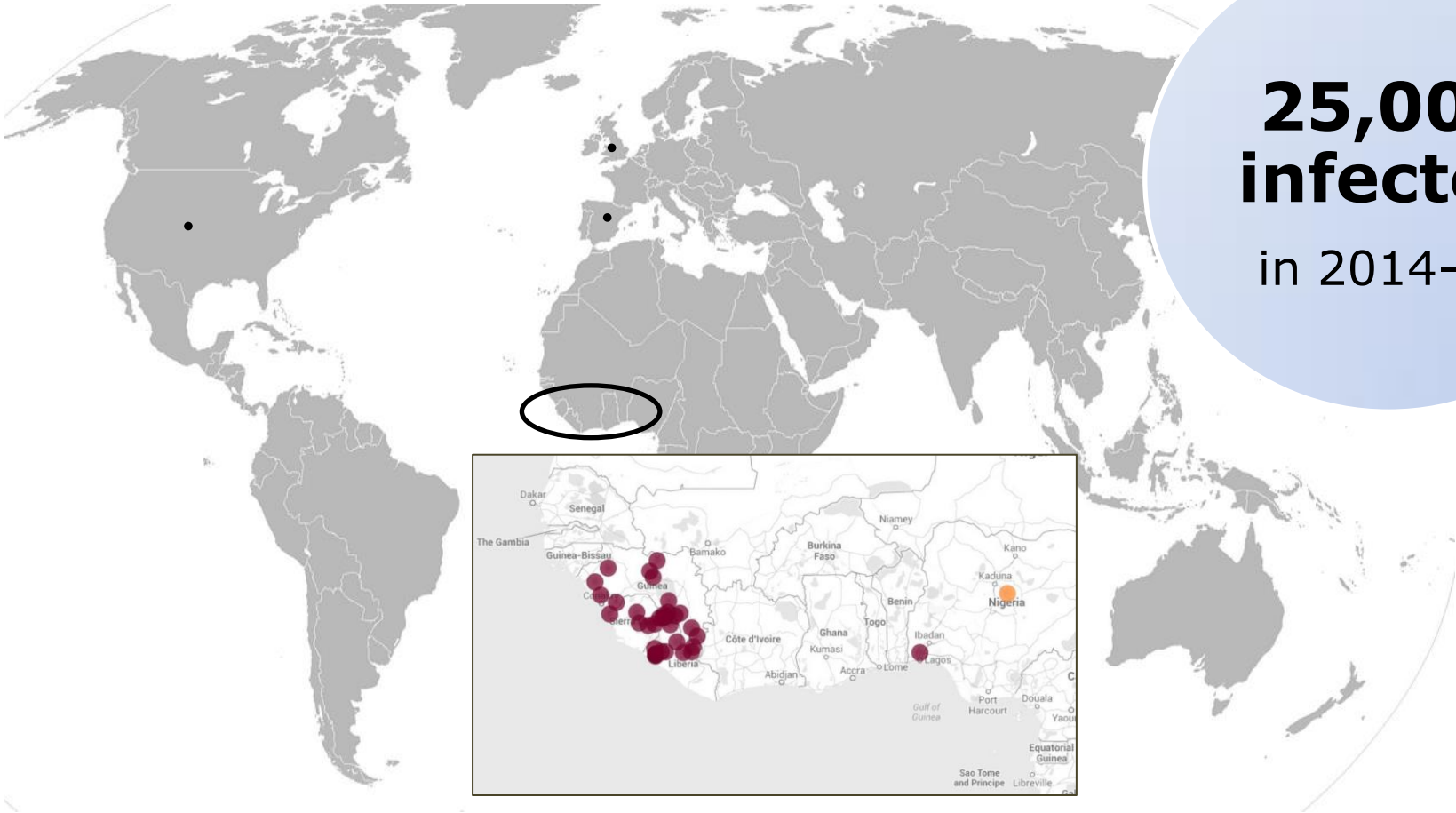
35 million infected

HCV GENOTYPES 4,5,6



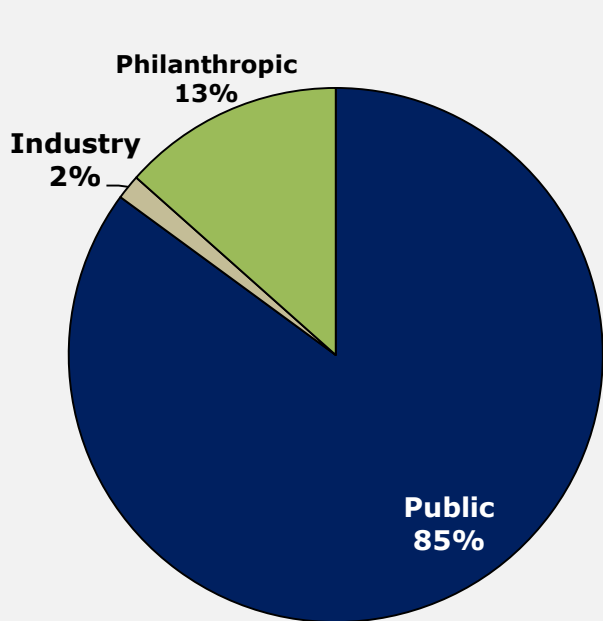
**22 million
infected**
Hep C gt 4,5 and 6
only

EBOLA

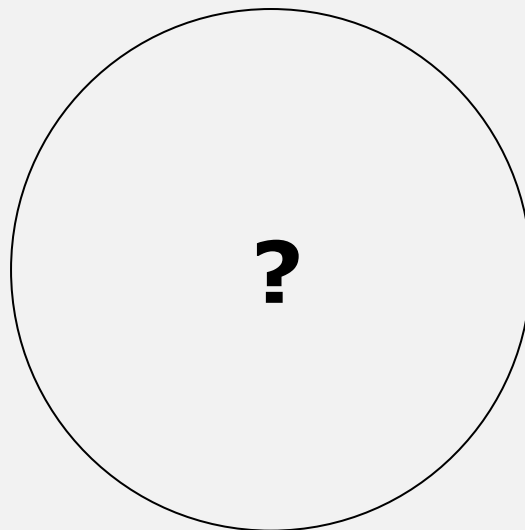


25,000
infected
in 2014-15

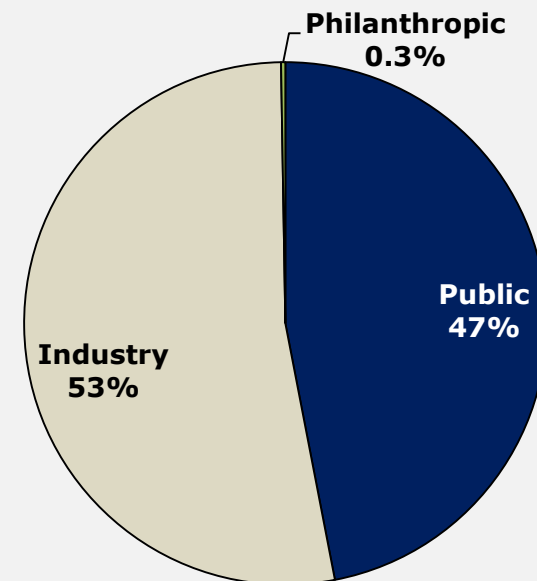
Annual R&D funding for these



HIV \$1.1bn



**Ebola
>\$290m**



Hep C \$51m

Drug Pipeline

(Not strain-specific so includes 'Western')

Ebola



Hep C



HIV



Diagnostics

(Not DC strain-specific but must be DC-suitable)

Ebola



HIV



Hep C



Vaccine pipeline

(DC strain-specific)

Hep C 4,5,6



(1 in clinical trial)

Ebola



(half already in clinical trials)

HIV



(59 in clinical trials)

The drivers of funding



Not burden of disease/DALYs

Not geographic spread

Not scientific tractability

Greed, fear, compassion, advocacy

- Commercial gain ----- and government funding programmes (e.g. HIV and Hep C drugs, bioterror diseases, Ebola)

Ceteris paribus

- Perception of contagion/ lethality (HIV, plague, anthrax, Ebola) – see point above
- Compassion, ideally with visibility in the West (HIV) – including personal interest
- Advocacy, to change the odds

'Your' disease needs to have one or all of these to garner attention



Thank you

www.policycures.org

