Challenges & Opportunities of Vaccination for Ebola in Africa

Seminar on Infectious Diseases and Infection Control Management

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LIBERIA: BRIEF COUNTRY PROFILE



Liberians: Harness Local Expertise



Dr. Fatorma K. Bolay



Dr. Garfee Williams



Dr. Moses Massaquoi



Dr. Mosoka Fallah



Dr. Tolbert Nyenswah



Dr. Joel Jones



Dr. Saye Bawo



Dr. Eugene Dolopei



Cllr. Abla G. Williams



Dr. Stephen B. Kennedy



Dr. Rev. Tijli Tyee



Dr. Emmet Dennis



Dr. Francis Kateh



Mr. Luke Bawo



Mrs. Gloria Mason-Ross

EBOLA IN LIBERIA

Chronology of Key Events in Liberia

First case of confirmed EVD	30 March 2014	
First District affected by EVD	Foya, Lofa County	
Presidential Declaration /Launch	State of Public Health Emergency Declared in May 2014	
Month with the highest number of cases	October 2014 (Cases 2,200 / Death 1,101)	
Cases & (deaths) in Health Workers	378 (192): First Responders	
Ebola Free Declaration & Certification by WHO	May 9, 2015	

30 March 2014: EVD Confirmed in Liberia



Sub-Regional Spread of EVD Outbreak



Vast Spatial Distribution

Contexts for Sub-Region Ebola Outbreak



- Post conflict environment in affected countries
 - civil wars in Sierra Leone and Liberia
 - Internal conflict in Guinea
- Porous borders between countries
- Inefficient healthcare system
- No institutional memory of Ebola in West Africa
- Health workers not trained to respond and protect themselves
- High level of community resistance to the Ebola outbreak response

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MISSED OPPORTUNITIES: TRIGGERS OF EBOLA OUTBREAKS

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Editorials

The Ebola epidemic: a transformative moment for global health Stephen B Kennedy^a & Richard A Nisbett^b

- "This region is characterized by weak system of government and health care delivery, high rates of illiteracy, poverty, and distrust of the government, and extreme population mobility across porous, artificial boundaries".
- "Such epidemics threaten not just the world's most resource-poor settings, but also the entire global community".

Vulnerability Zone

Pre-EVD Laboratory System and related challenges in Liberia - Kennedy, SB et al, Afr J Lab Med, 2016

"...laboratory system was duplicative, fragmented and minimally coordinated".

"...challenges included limited trained human resource capacity, inadequate infrastructure & a lack of coordination."

Ebola virus & malaria parasite positivity: a febrile illness quagmire - Massaquoi, MBF & Kennedy, SB Lancet Infect. Dis, 2017

"...differential diagnoses and management of febrile illnesses will remain a crucial challenge in west Africa".

The New York Times

The Opinion Pages | OP-ED CONTRIBUTORS

Yes, We Were Warned About Ebola

By BERNICE DAHN, VERA MUSSAH and CAMERON NUTT APRIL 7, 2015

"The conventional wisdom among public health authorities is that the ebola virus... was a new phenomenon, not seen in West Africa before 2013".

"The conventional wisdom was wrong".

1978-1979

- 433 Liberian samples collected
- Retrospectively analyzed
- 6% (26) had antibodies to EVD

1986

- 3 Studies published
- Increased prevalence of EVD antibodies
- 10.6%, 13.4% & 14%, respectively

CLINICAL RESEARCH: REGIONAL INEQUALITY



EVD: GENERIC BACKGROUND

Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (VHFs)

Arenaviridae	Bunyaviridae	Filoviridae	Flaviviridate
Lassa HF	Hantavirus Genus	Ebola	Dengue
Junin Virus	Congo-Crimean HF	Matburg	Yellow fever
Machupo Virus	Rift Valley Fever	Lloviu	Kyasanur
Guanarito Virus	A P		Omsk
Sabia Virus	reso		
	Ca		World Health
			Organization

Strains of Ebola Virus

- Ebola Zaire
- Ebola Sudan
- Ebola Bundibugyo
- Ebola Ivory Coast (Tai Forest)
- Ebola Reston
 - Ebola Bombali (Angolan free tailed bats)

Filovirus Cycle of Transmission



'Single pass' from animal to human

All transmission in Ebola outbreak

Ebola Symptoms & Immune Response



Adapted from T Ksiazek, CDC

- Subclinical period for 1-3 days before symptoms arise
- Peak of viral load tracks with peak of fever
- Persistent positive PCR can occur despite resolution of symptoms

Immune response

- Robust IgG response seen in patients with more severe disease
- Detection can take several weeks after onset of symptoms

Ebola diagnosis depends on:

Detecting the virus during the acute phase of the disease

OR

 Measuring the host's specific immunological response during illness and convalescence

How is Ebola Virus Diagnosed in the Laboratory?

- 1. RT-PCR: rapid, more sensitive than antigen detection ELISA, and provides specific identification of genetic fragments of the virus
- 2. ELISA: allows the detection of the viral antigen or artificody on improved with inactivated specimens, such as blood, serum, granssue suspensions
- Virus isolation: requires a Biosafesty Level-4 isologiatory and can take several days
 Immediate and the several days
- 4. Immuno-histochemical stallning and histopathology: On collected tissue or dead animals, focalles viral antigen





EVD: OUTBREAK RESPONSE

Coordination

- Ebola outbreak response is <u>complex</u> with many interdependent activities.
- Different organizations doing case investigation, contact tracing, case management, care of the sick, surveillance, health structure support, safe burials, health promotion, laboratory diagnostics, and household decontamination
- Must ensure that everything is done, and done well.
- Frequent coordination meetings needed.

Coordination, Control and Command Center



EVD: PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Outbreak Control Interventions

Prevent Transmission = prevent new cases

- 1. Find and identify cases
- 2. Separate them in treatment center
- 3. Contact Tracing & early referral (Surveillance)
- 4. Community mobilization
- 5. Reduce viral exposures

Personal Protective Equipment Policies and Equipment Vary by Organization and Site



MSF PPD: Used in Guinea



WHO PPD: Used in Liberia

EVD: GENERIC CLINICAL MANAGEMENT

Case Management: Ebola Treatment Units (ETUs)

- Comfortable ETUs: beds, Fans, Tables, Televisions, Toiletries, etc.
- Documentation: Scanners for patient records.
- Build Trust: Families see sick relatives from distance and talk.
- Laboratory support: linked to ETU for EVD Testing.
- Staff support: Empathy, identification, medical support, etc.





Clinical Management of Patients with Viral Haemorrhagic Fever:

A Pocket Guide for the Front-line Health Worker 30 MARCH 2014



Interim emergency guidance- generic draft for West African adaptation



 Clinical management → supportive, but intensive

• **Especially important:** Fluid and electrolyte replacement for diarrhoea and vomiting

 Altered mental status in some patients leads to challenges in care

Specific Ebola Treatments

- Convalescent plasma as post exposure prophylaxis:
 - Results mixed, uncleared benefits

- Monoclonal Antibodies (MAb)
 - ZMAPP: Triple Monoclonal Antibody
 - Remdesivir: Antiviral Agent
 - MAb114: Single Monoclonal Antibody
 - REGN-EB3: Triple Monoclonal Antibody

EVD: Clinical Research Programs

BIRTH OF PREVAIL

PREVAIL began in mid-2014 at the request of Liberia's former Minister of Health (MoH), Dr. Walter T. Gwenigale.

Key was to develop partnership between the US DHHS and GoL's MoH for clinical research on promising therapeutic, diagnostic & vaccine products.

US Sec DHHS Sylvia Burwell, responded favorably and committed to "combat the epidemic".

Dr. H. Clifford Lane, Deputy Director, NIAID represented the US DHHS research efforts.

Dr. Stephen B. Kennedy, PI, UL-PIRE Africa Center, represented Liberia's MoH research efforts.

Partnership for Research on Ebola Virus in Liberia

- PREVAIL I: Phase 2 EVD Vaccine RCT
- PREVAIL II: ZMAPP RCT
- PREVAIL III: Natural History of EVD Survivors
 - Birth Cohorts
 - Semen
 - Vagina
 - Neurological
- PREVAIL IV: Gilead Viral Persistence RCT
- PREVAIL V: Multi-Country EVD Vaccine RCT
- PREVAIL VI: Genomic Study
- PREVAIL VII: Ophthalmology Study
- PREVAIL VIII: HIV+ Observational Cohort Study

PREVAIL I Team



PREVAIL I Design



Antibody testing at Vaccination, Week 1, Month 1, Month 6 and Month 12; also visits at Months 2, 4, 8, and 10.

Vaccinations for Phase 2 began 2 February and ended 30 April 2015 Long-term follow-up for immunogenicity testing.

> SB Kennedy et al., Clinical Trials, 2016 SB Kennedy et al., N Engl J Med, 2017

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Phase 2 Placebo-Controlled Trial of Two Vaccines to Prevent Ebola in Liberia

S.B. Kennedy, F. Bolay, M. Kieh, G. Grandits, M. Badio, R. Ballou, R. Eckes, M. Feinberg, D. Follmann, B. Grund, S. Gupta, L. Hensley, E. Higgs, K. Janosko, M. Johnson, F. Kateh, J. Logue, J. Marchand, T. Monath, M. Nason, T. Nyenswah, F. Roman, E. Stavale, J. Wolfson, J.D. Neaton, and H.C. Lane, for the PREVALL I Study Group* The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Randomized, Controlled Trial of ZMapp for Ebola Virus Infection

The PREVAIL II Writing Group, for the Multi-National PREVAIL II Study Team*

PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The impact of the 2014 Ebola epidemic on HIV disease burden and outcomes in Liberia West Africa

Soka J. Moses¹⁶, lan Wachekwa²⁶, Collin Van Ryn³, Greg Grandits³, Alice Pau⁴, Moses Badio¹, Stephen B. Kennedy¹, Michael C. Sneller⁴, Elizabeth S. Higgs⁴, H. Clifford Lane⁶, Mosoka Fallah⁵, Stephen A. Migueles⁴, Cavan Reilly⁶³*

The Lancet Microbe

Estimation of the correlates of protection of the rVSV∆G-ZEBOV-GP Zaire ebolavirus vaccine: a post-hoc analysis of data from phase 2/3 clinical trials

CrossMark

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Rebecca F Grais, Stephen B Kennedy, Barbara E Mahon, Sheri A Dubey, Rebecca J Grant-Klein, Ken Liu, Jonathan Hartzel, Beth-Ann Coller, Carolee Welebob, Mary E Hanson, Jakub K Simon

EVD: PROMOTE EVD VACCINE RECEPTIVENESS

EVD Vaccines

• ERVEBO: rVSV-ZEBOV EVD Vaccine: Merck

- Licensed for aged 1 year and above
- Replication-competent, live, attenuated, recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus
- Pre-exposure vaccination (Outbreak Response)

Zabdeno (Ad26.ZEBOV) & Mvabea (MVA-BN-Filo): J&J

- Licensed for aged 1 year and above
- Prophylactic (Preventive) 2-dose regimen 8 weeks apart
- Non-replicating viral vector

Address Public Perceptions



Community Engagement & Empowerment: Critical Steps for Outbreak Response & Vaccine Receptiveness



Public, Traditional & Parliamentary Engagement





Demonstrate Local Vaccine Leadership



CONCLUSION

Experiences on Liberia's Response

- High political commitment (PACE)
- Formation of Incident Management System (IMS)
- Scaled up in number of ETU beds geographically
- Cremation to deal with high number of dead bodies
- Increased in number of safe burial teams
- Community Intervention / Community-Related Activities
- Enforced quarantine in "trouble spots"
- Clinical Research: e.g., EVD Vaccines, Therapeutics, etc.

Young Girl from Western Liberia





Q&A