

DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

I work at Instituto Clodomiro Picado and have no actual or potential conflict of interests in relation to this workshop or this presentation.

PLASMA FRACTIONATION OF ANIMAL- DERIVED IMMUNOGLOBULINS IN LMIC: LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FOR HUMAN PLASMA IgG PRODUCTION



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OUTLINE AND AIMS OF THE PRESENTATION

- Overview of Instituto Clodomiro Picado from a historical perspective
- Antivenom immunoglobulins manufacture – Similarities with human IgG production
- ICP as a reference manufacturer of biologicals in LMIC
- Main challenges over the road
- What should have been done differently for better & quicker success?
- Take-home message and recommendations



INSTITUTO CLODOMIRO PICADO (ICP)

- Snakebite envenoming is a highly relevant public health problem that affects the most impoverished populations worldwide.
- ICP was founded in 1970 after a collaborative program to produce therapeutic antivenoms immunoglobulins between the Ministry of Health, the University of Costa Rica and the US embassy.
- Since 1972 ICP is part of University of Costa Rica = public institution



INSTITUTO CLODOMIRO PICADO (ICP)



2000-Present

1980-2000

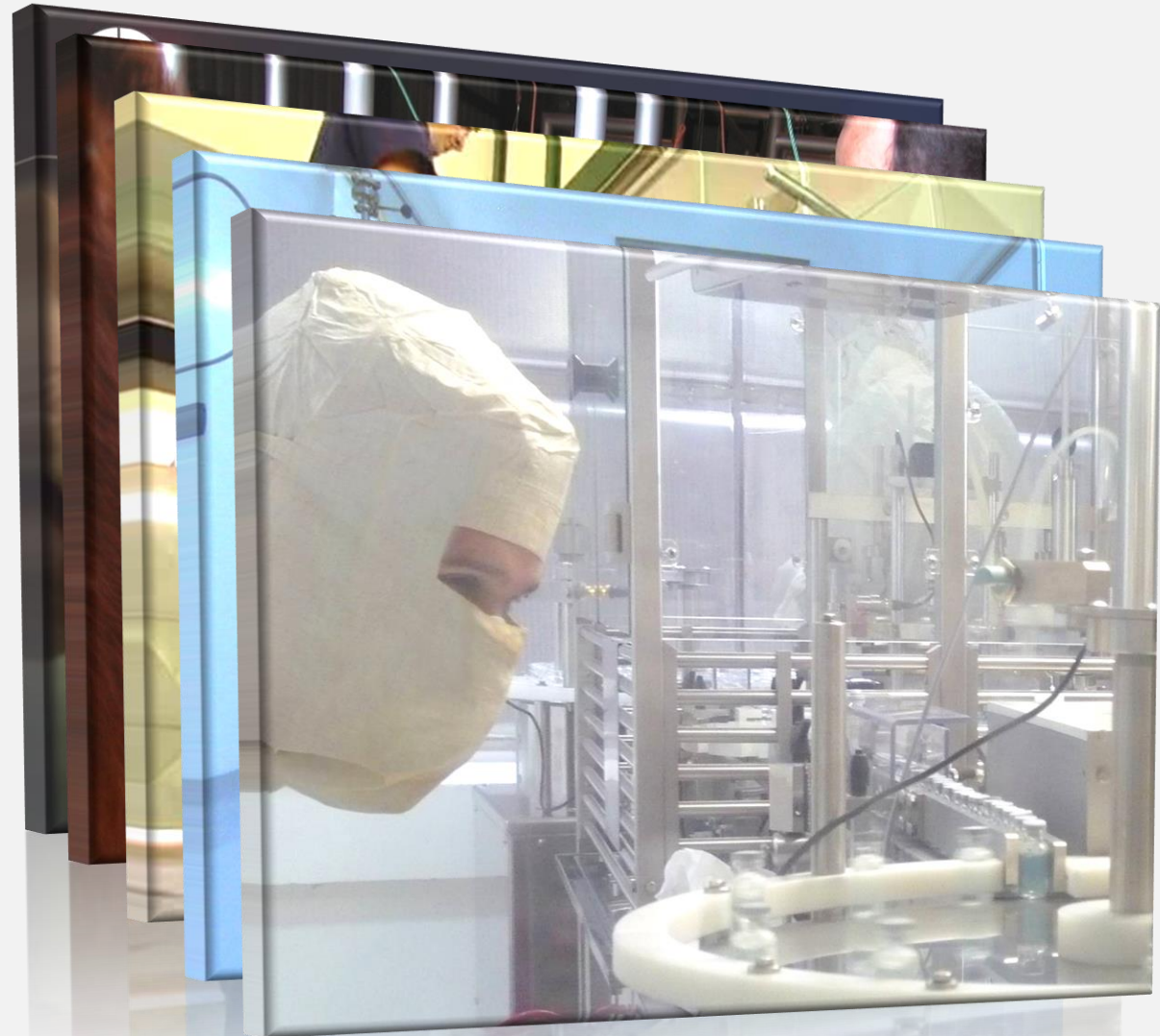
1970-1980

1967: First batch of antivenom for CR

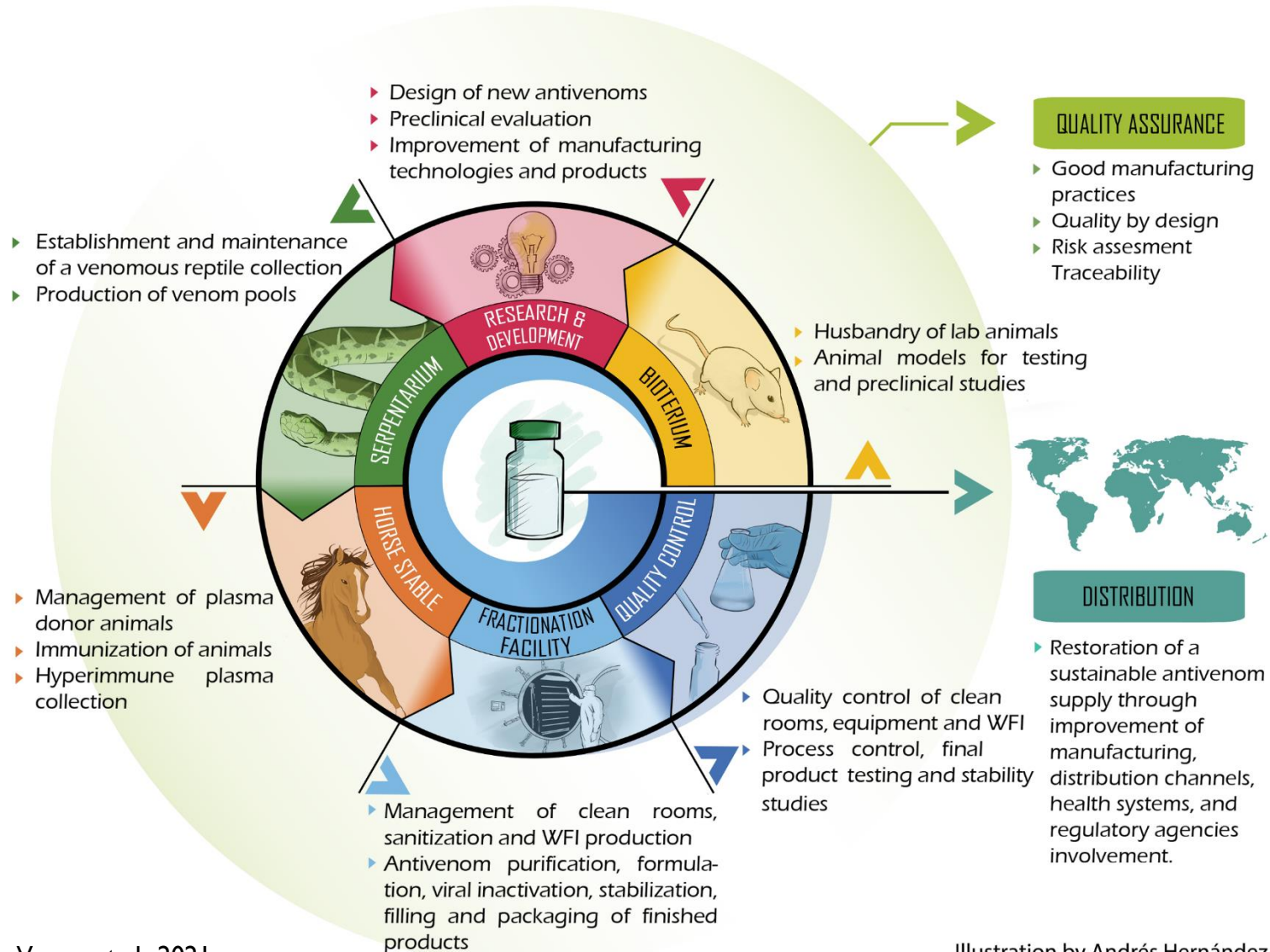


ANTIVENOM MANUFACTURE

Snake antivenoms are polyclonal immunoglobulin preparations obtained from the fractionation of plasma of animals, usually horses, immunized with snake venoms



ANTIVENOM MANUFACTURE



ANTIVENOMS VS. HUMAN PLASMA IgG

Human plasma IgG ↔ Antivenoms

- IgG
- GMPs and regulatory requirements
- Fractionation facility and equipment
- Downstream processing technologies
- Technical and professional staff
- Strategies to avoid bioburden contamination
- Viral inactivation
- Product formulation and stabilization
- Quality control of in-process and final products

Human plasma IgG ≠ Antivenoms

Global
(non-specific)

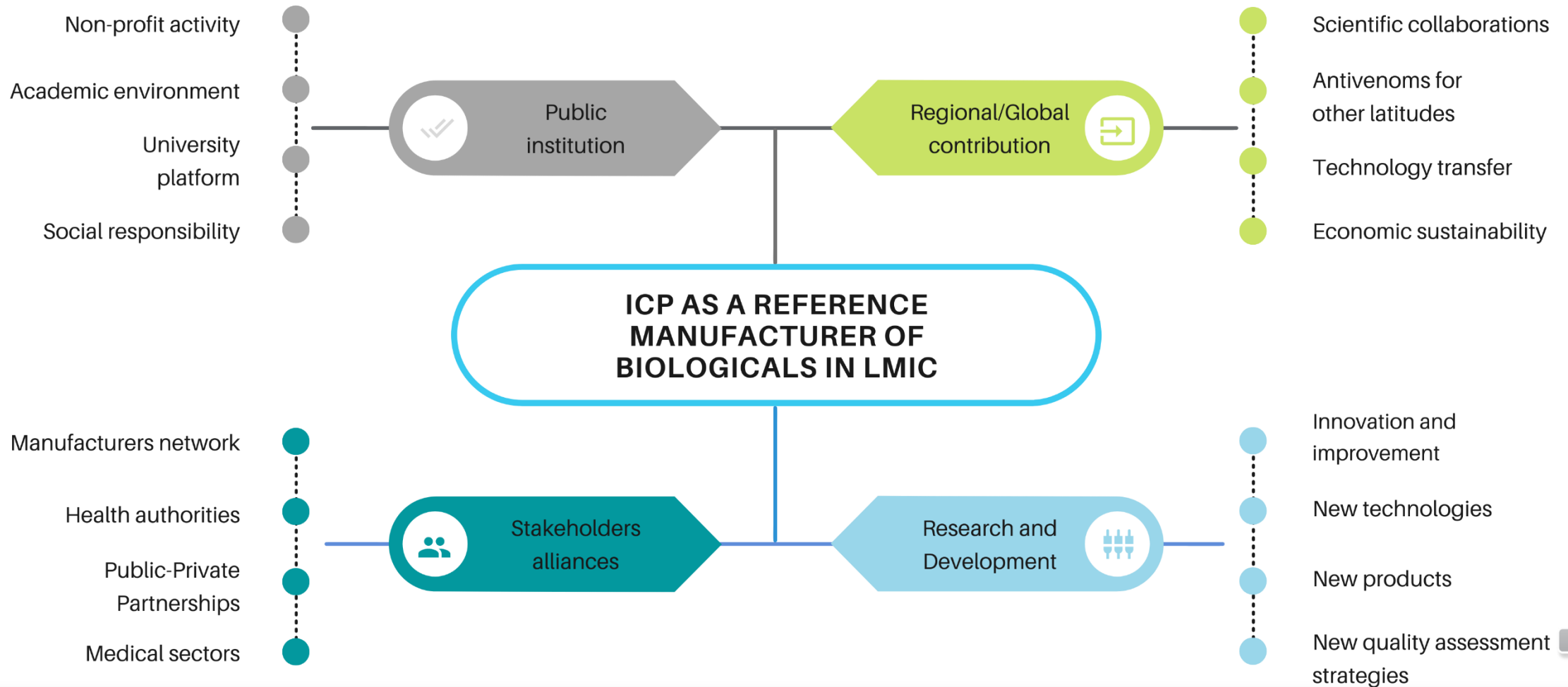
Big pharmaceutical
companies

Regional
(species-specific)

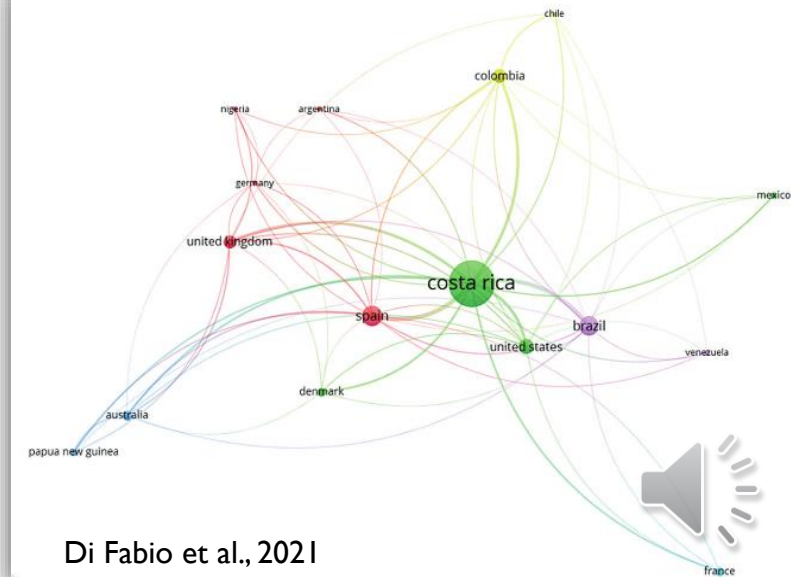
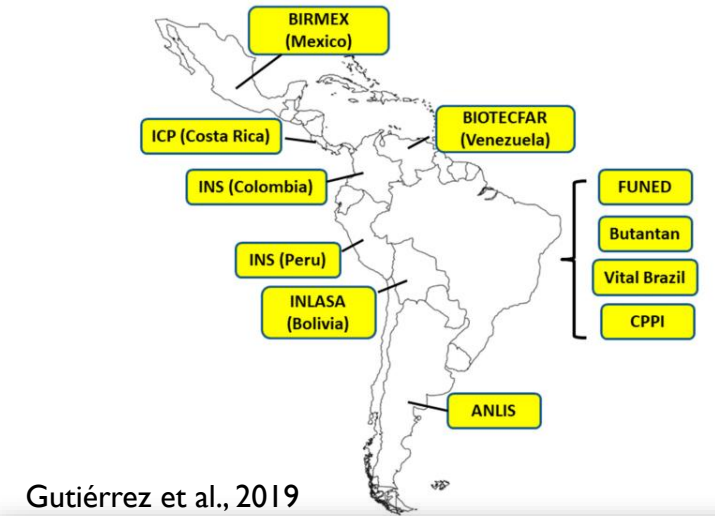
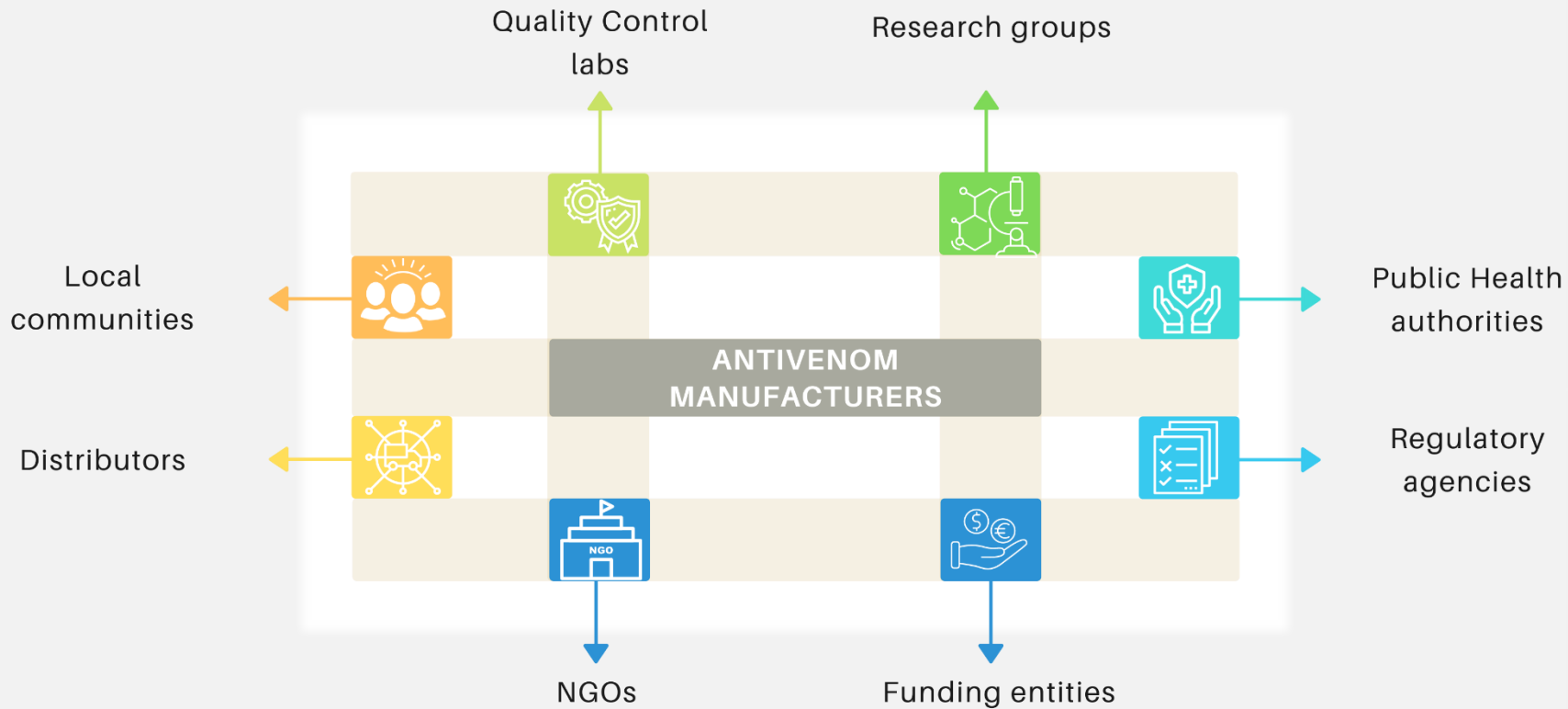
Neglected
disease



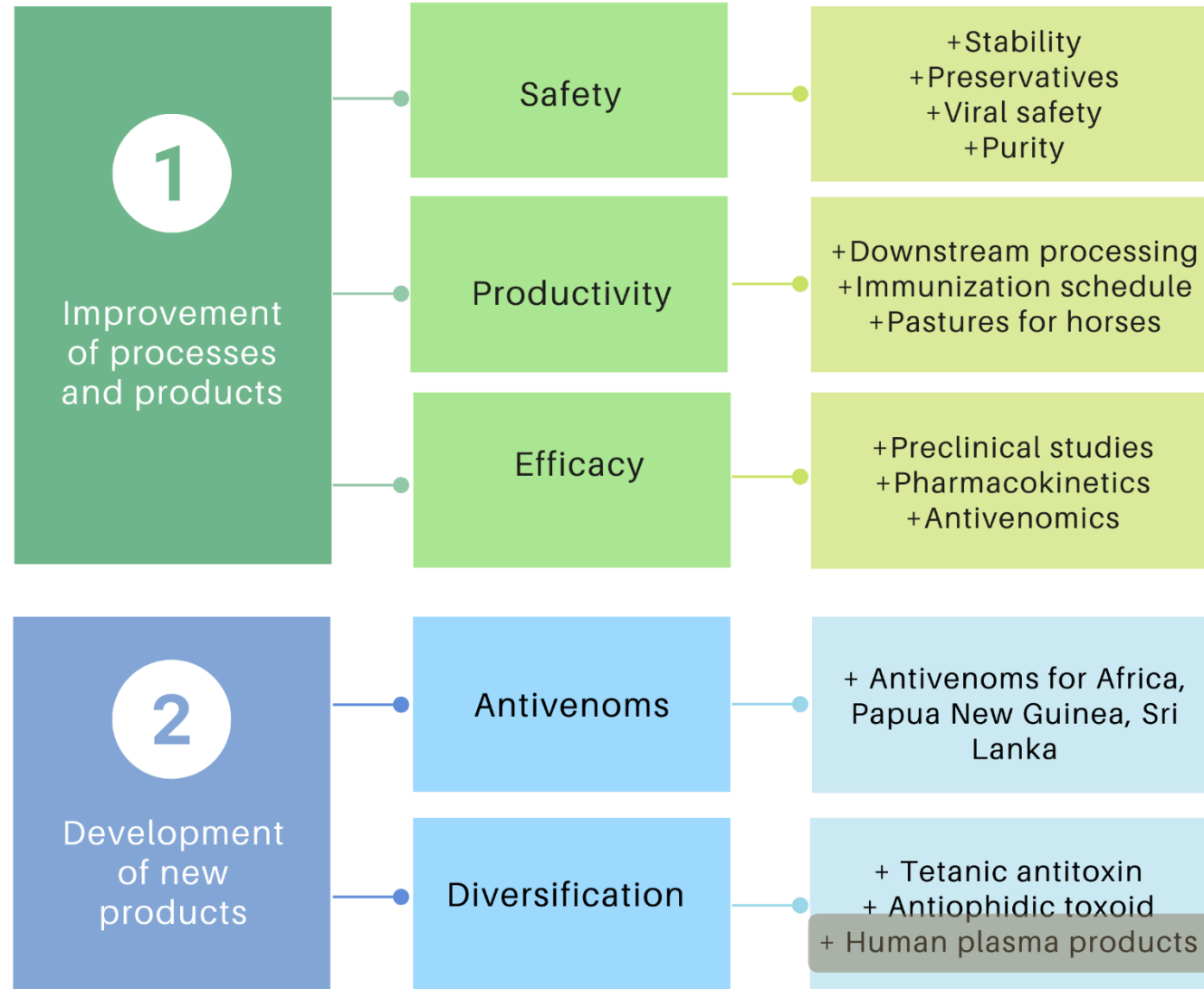
ICP AS A REFERENCE MANUFACTURER OF BIOLOGICALS IN LMIC



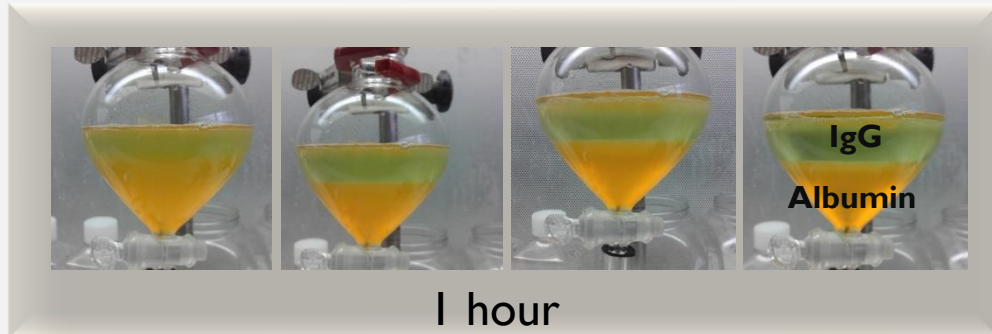
DYNAMIC ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS



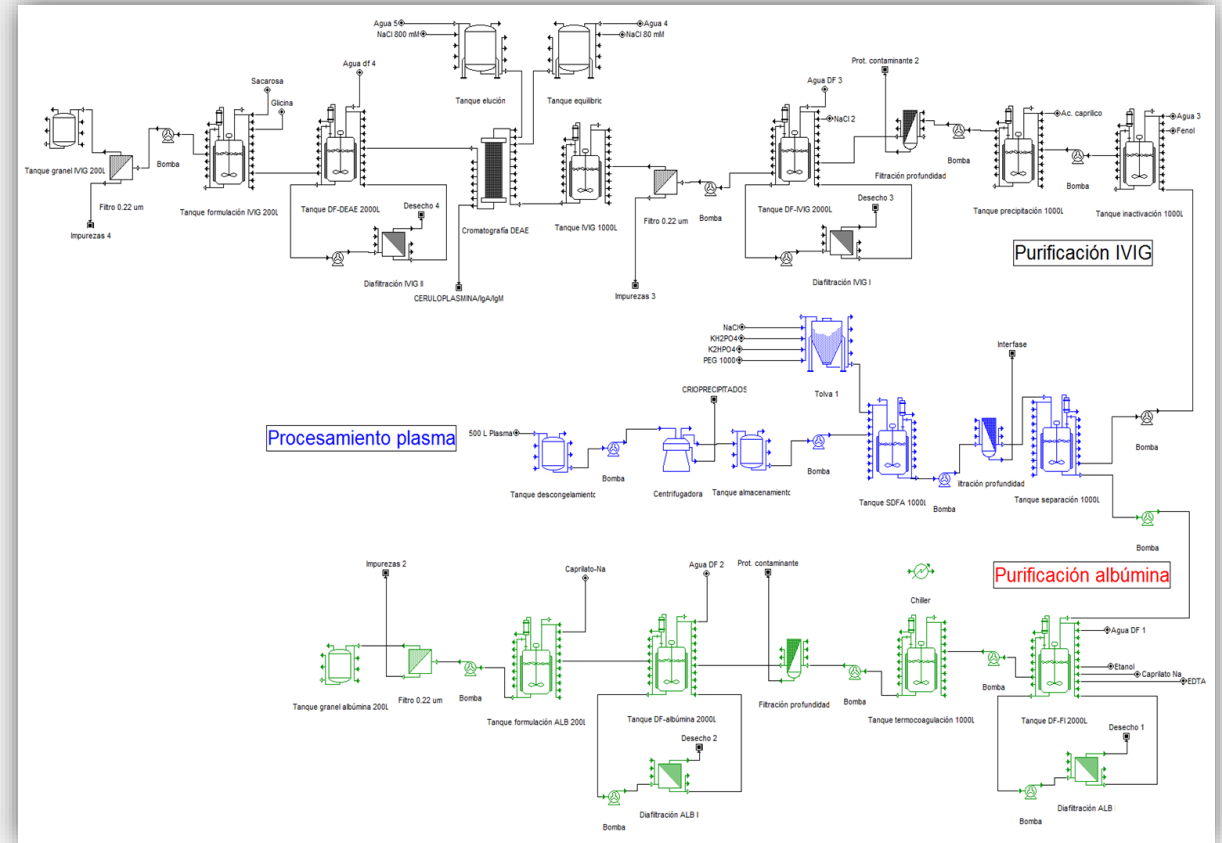
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR HUMAN PLASMA FRACTIONATION



- Patent granted in European Union, USA, Mexico, Canada, China, Australia, Colombia, Chile.
- Licensed in 2017 to a company located in Colombia
- Currently the initiative is under development in Costa Rica



MAIN CHALLENGES/LIMITATIONS OVER THE ROAD



Organizational

- University administrative structure did not favor production work and technological development
- Weak managerial practices



Economical

- Financial sustainability and self-sufficiency
- Limited funding for LMIC and for snakebite treatment (Neglected disease)



Regulatory

- National regulatory agencies with limited experience on how to regulate antivenoms
- Difficulty with GMPs compliance



Technical

- Technological gap
- Equipment and infrastructure
- Understaffed

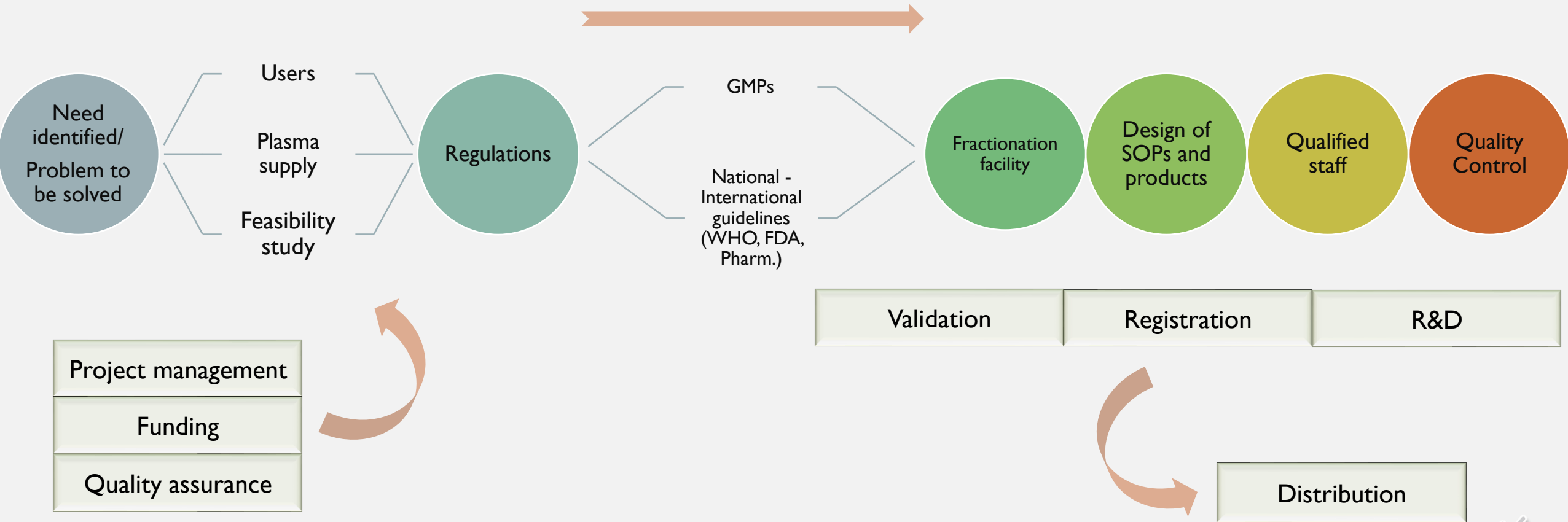


Distribution

- Competitors
- Market variability
- Limited channels of distribution and intermediaries



WHAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE DIFFERENTLY FOR BETTER & QUICKER SUCCESS?

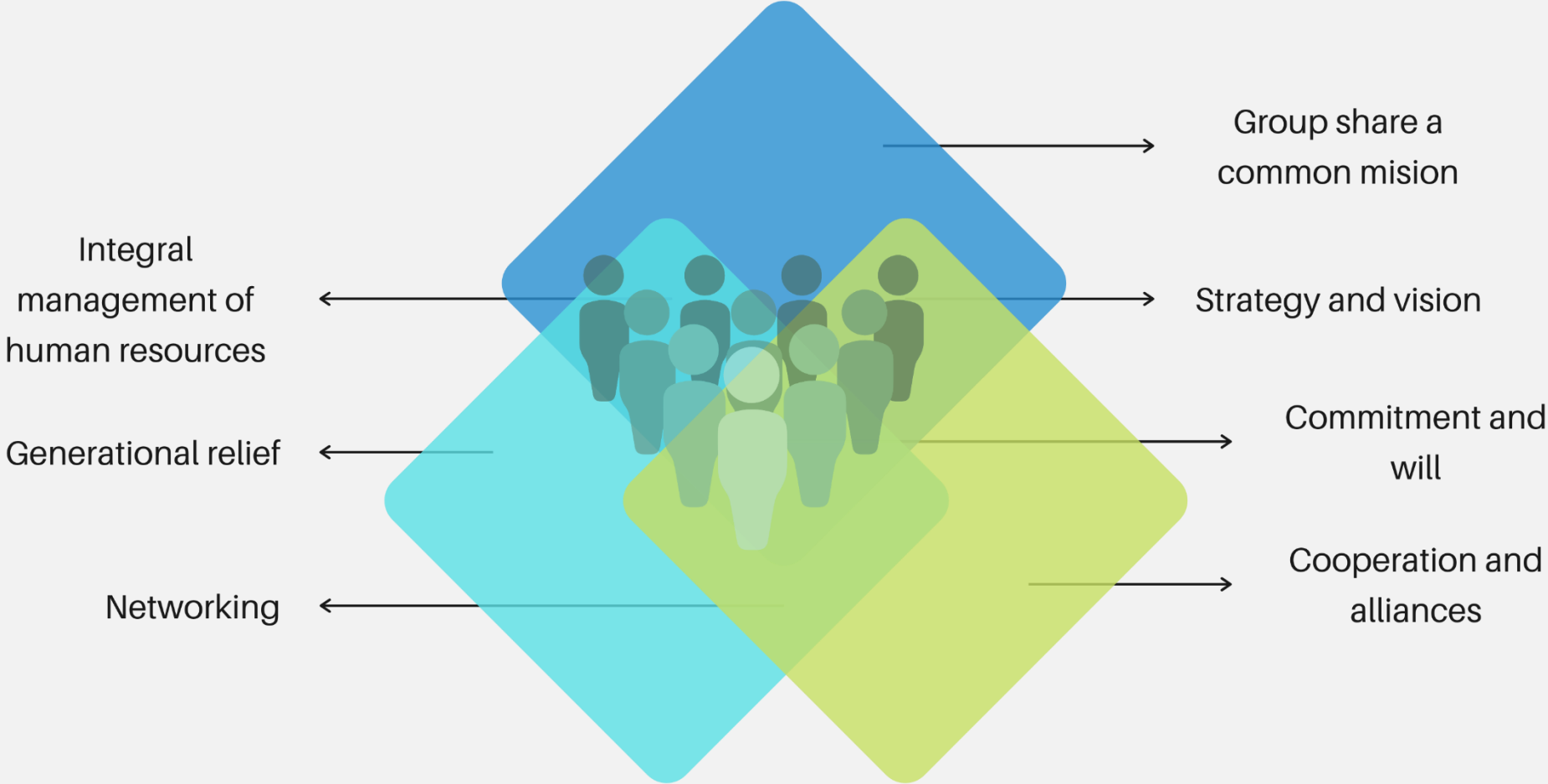


TAKE-HOME MESSAGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Promotion of manufacture of cost-effective products, supplied at affordable prices and in sufficient quantity
- Constant scientifically-sound efforts in research and development for improvement of product design and manufacture
- Strengthening of national regulatory agencies
- Investment in infrastructure, equipment, staff, automation
- Promotion of technology transfer, public-private partnerships and international alliances
- Enhance positioning and credibility of products manufactured in LMIC = quality



TAKE-HOME MESSAGES



TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

We need to believe that there is full potential of LMIC to find domestic solutions for improving access to safe and affordable PDMPs

