

Participation in international
clinical research (antivirals)
Experience in Mali

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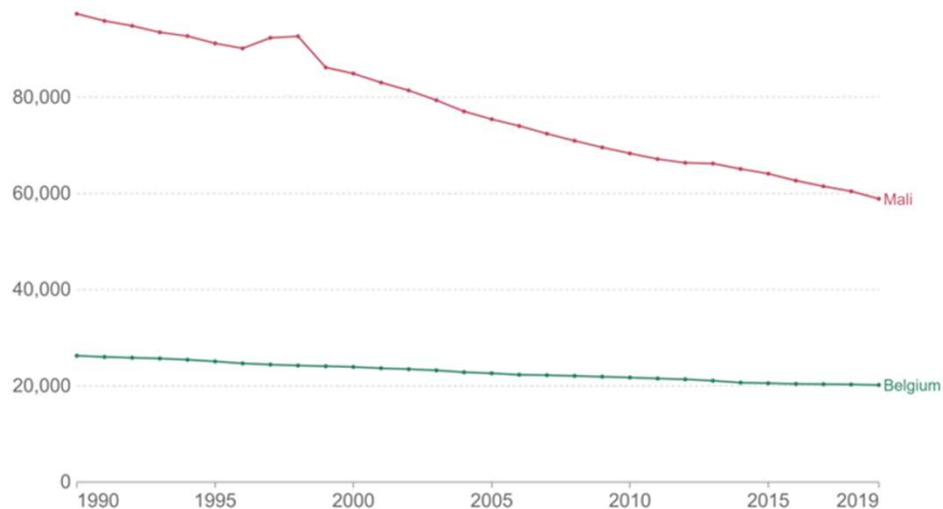


The need



Burden of disease, 1990 to 2019

Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) per 100,000 individuals from all causes. DALYs measure the total burden of disease – both from years of life lost due to premature death and years lived with a disability. One DALY equals one lost year of healthy life.



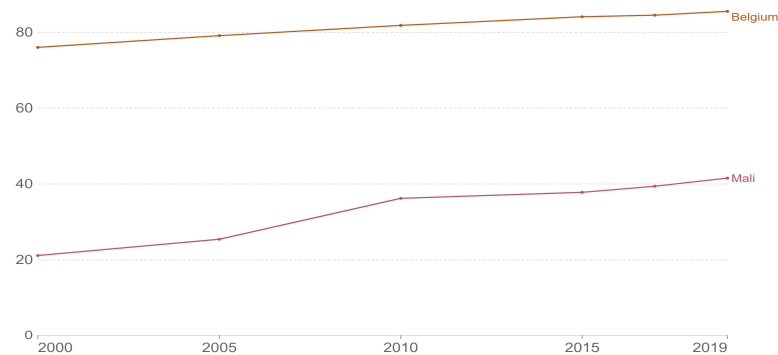
Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (2019)

Note: To allow comparisons between countries and over time this metric is age-standardized.

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Universal Health Coverage Index, 2000 to 2019

The Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Index is measured on a scale from 0 (worst) to 100 (best) based on the average coverage of essential services including reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access.

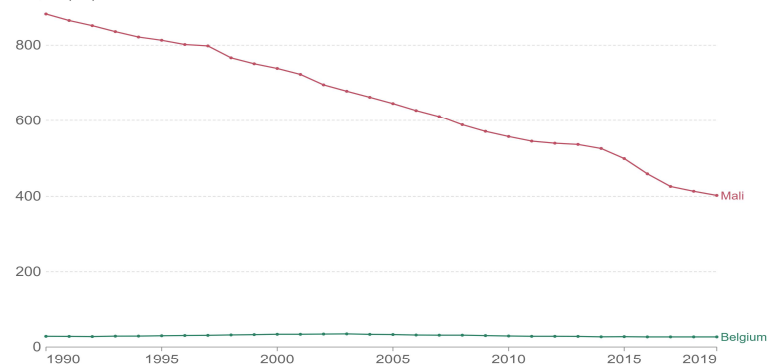


Source: WHO, Global Health Observatory (2022)

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Death rate from infectious diseases, 1990 to 2019

Annual number of deaths from HIV/AIDS, diarrhea, malaria, lower respiratory, and all other infectious diseases, per 100,000 people.

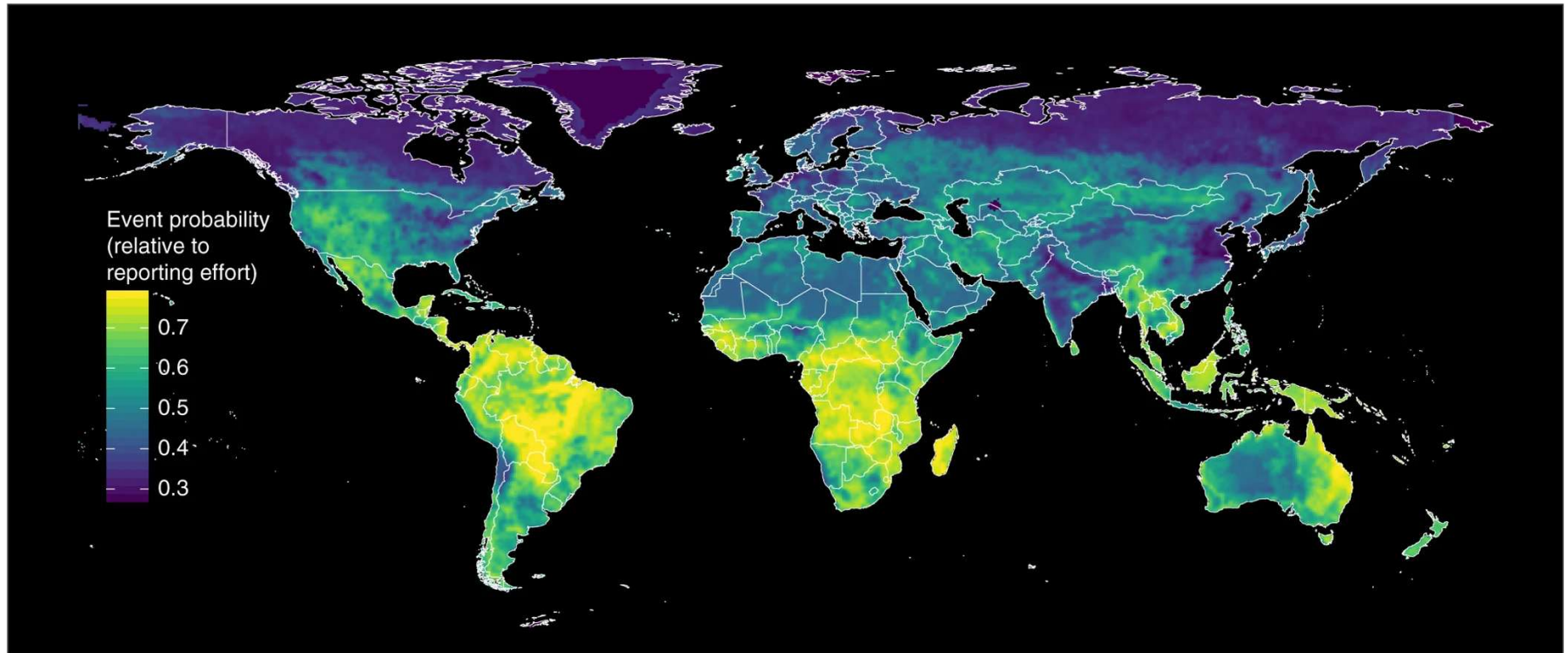


Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (2019)

Note: To allow comparisons between countries and over time this metric is age-standardized.

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The need



Modelled emerging Infectious Disease Risk

Allen, T., Murray, K.A., Zambrana-Torrel, C. et al. Global hotspots and correlates of emerging zoonotic diseases. *Nat Commun* 8, 1124 (2017).
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-017-00923-8>

The need



Photo: IRIN/Gwenn Dubourthoumieu



Photo: WHO

The studies



ANTICOV

A multicentre, randomised trial of the safety and efficacy of several therapies, including antiviral therapies, versus control in mild / moderate cases of COVID-19.

Auxiliary study:

ANTICOV COVERAGE AFRICA:

a multi-arm multi-stage randomized trial to evaluate the efficacy of several experimental treatments in reducing the risk of severe disease or death in Africa.

Solidarity Plus

is a randomized clinical trial exploring the effect of 3 drugs on reducing deaths among hospitalized COVID patients.

Conducted in 600 hospitals in 52 countries.



Trial best practice

- Equal partnership
- open cooperative R&D platforms and results sharing
- Inclusive and Adaptive design and implementation
- Research for action!



Trial challenges



Challenge	Solution
Impatience of the sick	Create a climate of trust between investigator and participant
The word 'therapeutic trial'	Create a Fellowship Link
Non-choice of treatment by the patient	The staff must be reachable at any time for the participant day or night Choice of drug intake schedules offered to participants according to their convenience
Non-participation of some people on the decision of their treating physicians or family physicians who are not involved in the study	Travel to the participant for more explanations regarding medication intake, management of rumours, handling of study products and accessories
The unacceptability of the 'COVID Positive' status	Bringing the participant to accept their status with psychological support. Although not easy to do, it's helpful to take the time to listen and provide simple explanations that allow participants to better understand the disease and accept positivity
Rumours	Intensify community engagement Use of positive champions taking part in the trail

Streamlining adoption



- Drug availability
- Equitable delivery mechanisms
- Testing and time between positive result and treatment
- Monitoring of resistance



Map of sanitary infrastructure, Mali, 2011

- Health centre (local or regional)
- Hospital
- Pharmacy

