



MICROBIOTERAPIA FECAL ALOGÉNICA COMO TRATAMIENTO DE LA EICR AGUDA GASTROINTESTINAL REFRACTARIA: RESULTADOS DEL PROGRAMA DE ACCESO TEMPRANO EN EUROPA

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Disclosures



Speaker honoraria: Pfizer, MSD, Gilead, AMGEN, Novartis

Consultant or advisor: Kite, Novartis, Jazz, Sanofi, Maat Pharma

Introduction

Fecal microbiotherapy and gastro-intestinal acute GvHD

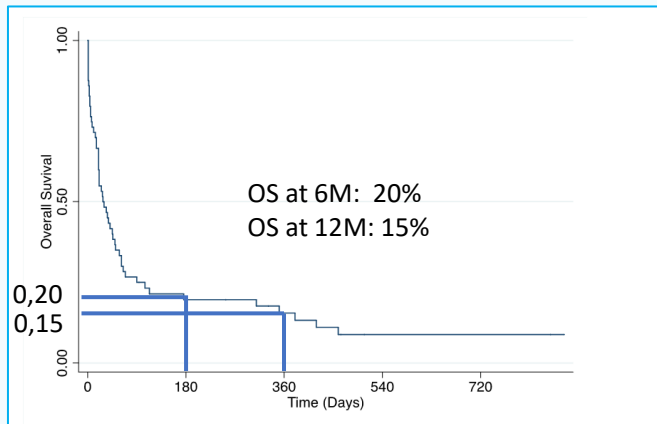


Treatment of GI-aGvHD is an unmet medical need

aGvHD after ruxo resistance/intolerance:
unmet medical need, poor survival



No validated treatments are available for acute GvHD that is refractory to steroids and ruxolitinib, and therefore it remains an unmet medical need



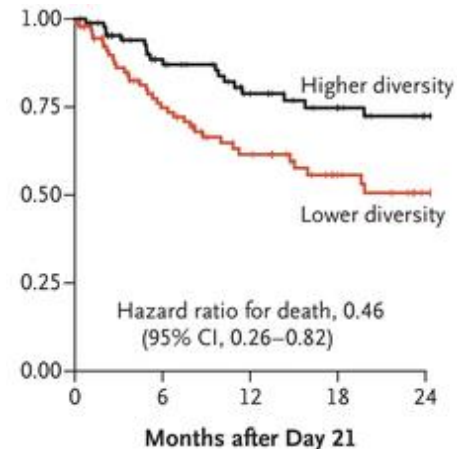
Median survival of 28 (range: 15-253) days
Abedin et al, 2021 - Malard et al, 2023

Link between gut microbiota dysbiosis and GvHD outcomes is well established



Overall Survival – Cohort 2

Proportion surviving



Peled, J.U. & al N Engl J Med 2020382:822-34

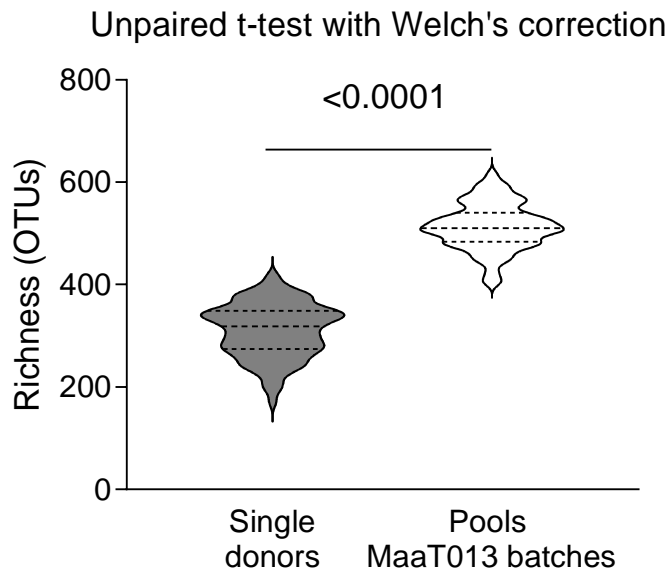
FMT was proven to be safe and effective in highly immunosuppressed patients



Promising results with FMT for SR-GI-aGvHD in case reports and small series



An immunosuppressant sparing agent to restore the microbiome and treat aGvHD Organ drug designation status from EMA and FDA

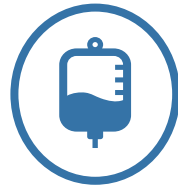


Significant increase of pooled product richness when compared to mono-donor products



Characteristics

Pooled microbiota: a high-richness, high-diversity, full ecosystem, containing Butycore™, 24 months stability at -80°C



Administration

3 doses (150 mL enema bag) within 2 weeks



Available Clinical Data

- ✓ HERACLES Phase 2 Clinical Trial, n=24,
- ✓ Early Access Program, data on n=140, ongoing (> 150 patients treated as of March 2024)



Efficacy evaluation (GI ORR at Day28)

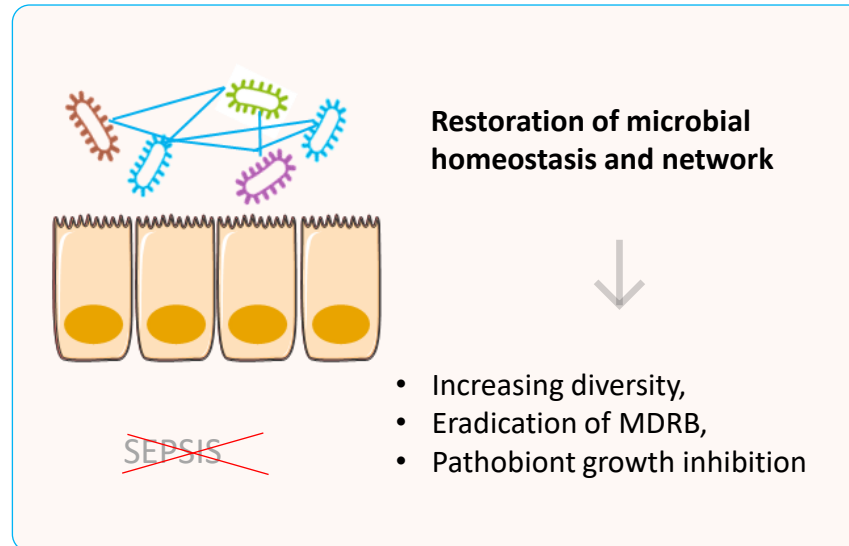
Complete response, Very Good Partial Response, Partial Response



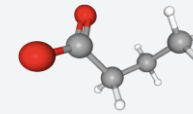
Novel Agent to Treat aGvHD Acting by Restoring Immune Homeostasis and Gut Barrier Integrity



1 Restoration of barrier integrity



2 Production of immunoregulatory metabolites



- SCFA (Butyrate, Propionate)
- Immunoregulation (IL-10...)

3 Modulation of immune homeostasis

Regulatory T cells



- Immune homeostasis restoration
- Remission of symptoms

Based on preclinical and ongoing clinical studies: MaaT013 could restore microbiome diversity, regenerates gut barrier's protective effect, and significantly curbs inflammation.

Methods

Early access program indications



- In France: Authorized by the French regulator (ANSM) with Governing protocol for use
- In other countries in Europe: compassionate use

» 140 patients treated from July 2018 to October 2023, in 26 European sites (France, Italy, Spain, Austria, Germany)

Indications:

- Adult patients with GI-aGvHD
- Known resistance to, or dependence on, corticosteroids (CS) alone or with failure of other lines of treatments
- GvHD with overlap syndrome

Contra-indications:

- **Active uncontrolled infection**
- Relapsed/ persistent malignancy requiring rapid immune suppression withdrawal
- Current or past veno-occlusive disease or other uncontrolled complication
- Absolute neutrophil count < 500/uL
- Absolute platelet count <10 000/uL
- Patients with negative EBV serology
- Current or past evidence of toxic megacolon, bowel obstruction or GI perforation
- Pregnancy, breastfeeding
- Known allergy to trehalose and maltodextrin

Results

Patient and disease characteristics



Characteristics	All patients (N=140)
• Age, median (range)	58 (12-74)
• Gender	
○ Male	77 (55%)
○ Female	63 (45%)
• Disease	
○ Acute myeloid leukemia	55 (39%)
○ Myelodysplastic syndrome	26 (19%)
○ Myeloproliferativesyndrome	17 (12%)
○ Lymphoma	15 (11%)
○ Acute lymphoblastic leukemia	15 (11%)
○ Other	12 (9%)

Results

Acute GVHD characteristics



Characteristics	All patients (N=140)
• Steroid status	
○ Steroid resistance	115 (82%)
○ Steroid dependence	25 (18%)
• Type of aGvHD	
○ Classical	86 (61%)
○ Late onset	13 (9%)
○ Overlap syndrome	20 (14%)
○ Hyper-acute	20 (14%)
○ Chronic	1 (1%)
• aGvHD grade at the time of ATU request (Harris, 2016)	
○ I	0
○ II	16 (11%)
○ III	68 (49%)
○ IV	56 (40%)
• GvHD organ involvement at inclusion	
○ GI only	84 (60%)
○ GI + skin	34 (24%)
○ GI + liver	8 (6%)
○ GI + skin + liver	6 (4%)
○ Missing data for skin and liver	8 (6%)

Results

Acute GVHD characteristics



Characteristics	All patients (N=140)
• Median number of previous treatments for aGvHD (including CS) (range)	2 (1-6)
○ CS	140 (100%)
○ Ruxolitinib	121 (84%)
• Median number of MaaT013 doses administered (range)	3 (1-6)
• Route of MaaT013 administration	
○ Enema	139 (99%)
○ Nasogastric tube	1 (1%)

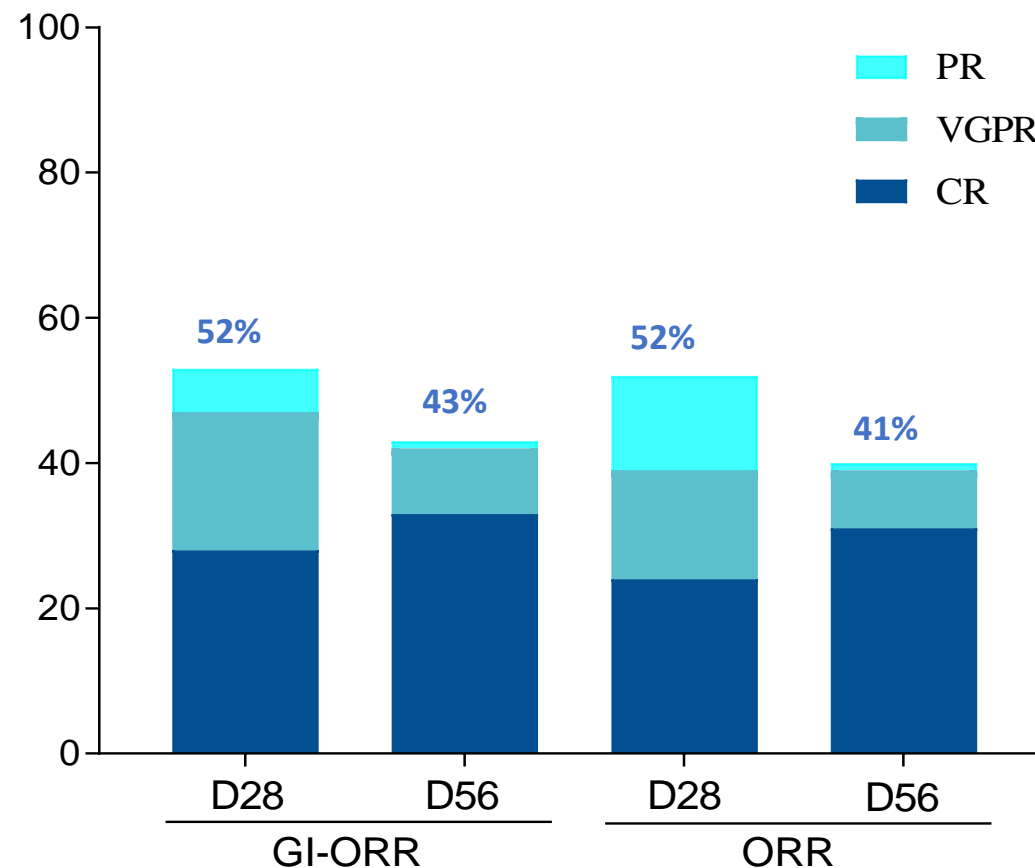
Results

Treatment response: all patients



D28 response, N (%)	Total N=140
• GI-ORR	73 (52%)
○ CR	39 (28%)
○ VGPR	26 (19%)
○ PR	8 (6%)
• Global ORR	74 (52%)
○ CR	34 (24%)
○ VGPR	21 (15%)
○ PR	18 (13%)

Sustainable response at D56



N=138 for Day 56, 2 missing data

Results

Treatment response: steroid dependent vs refractory



GI response N (%)	SR-aGvHD, N= 115	SD-aGvHD, N= 25
GI-ORR	54 (47%)	20 (80%)
CR	25 (22%)	14 (56%)
VGPR	20 (17%)	6 (24%)
PR	9 (8%)	0

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; VGPR, very good partial response; PR, partial response; ORR, overall response rate; GI, gastro-intestinal

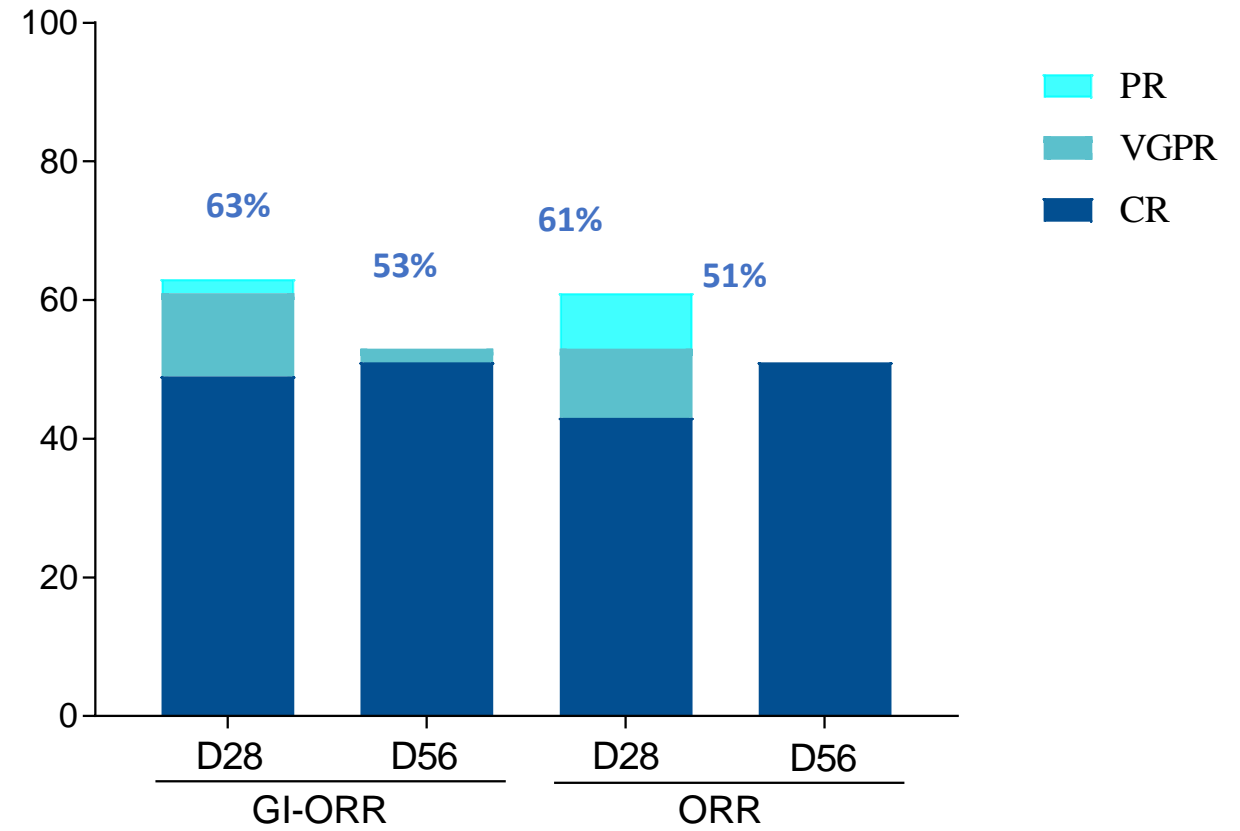
Results

Treatment response: 3rd line ruxolitinib refractory



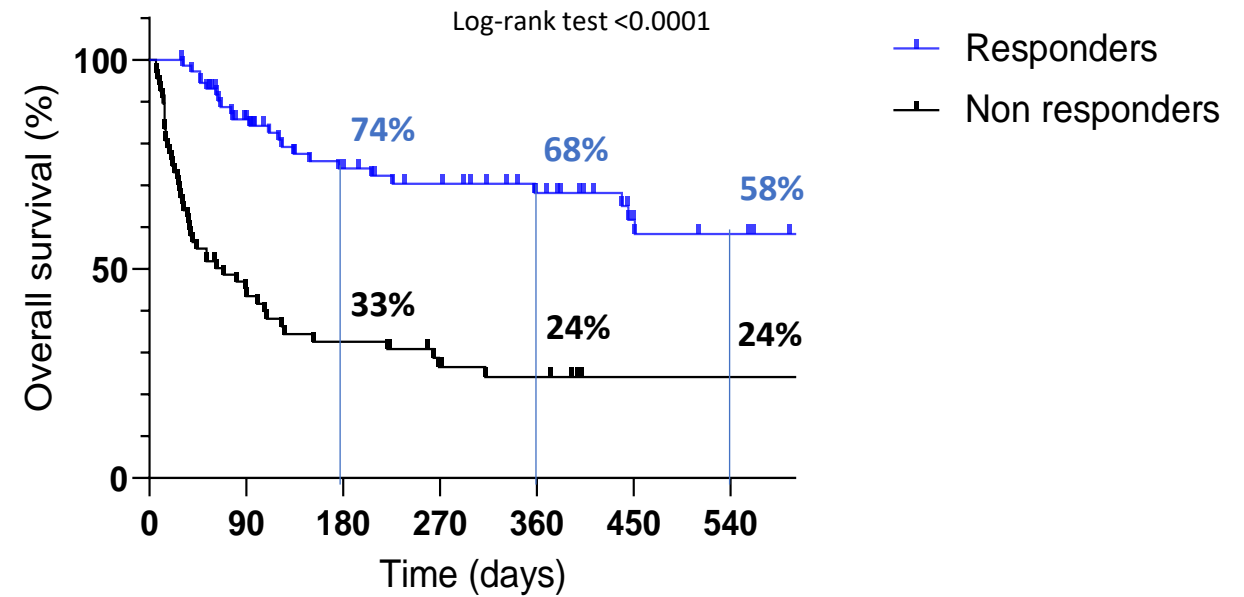
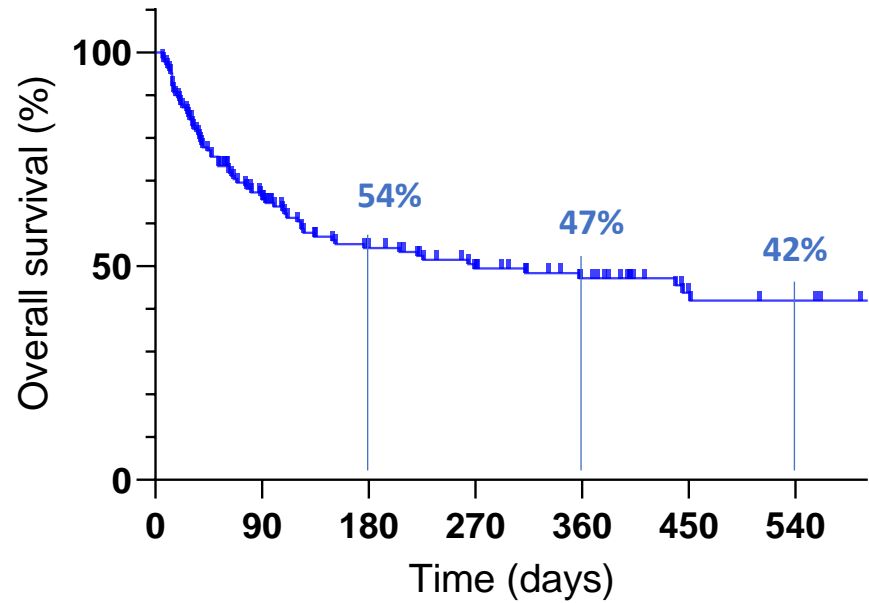
High rates of CR and VGPR
Sustainable response at D56

Response N (%)	Ruxolitinib refractory in 2 nd line, MaaT013 in 3 rd line N=49	
	GI-ORR	ORR
ORR	31 (63%)	30 (61%)
CR	24 (49%)	21 (43%)
VGPR	6 (12%)	5 (10%)
PR	1 (2%)	4 (8%)



Results

Overall survival: all patients

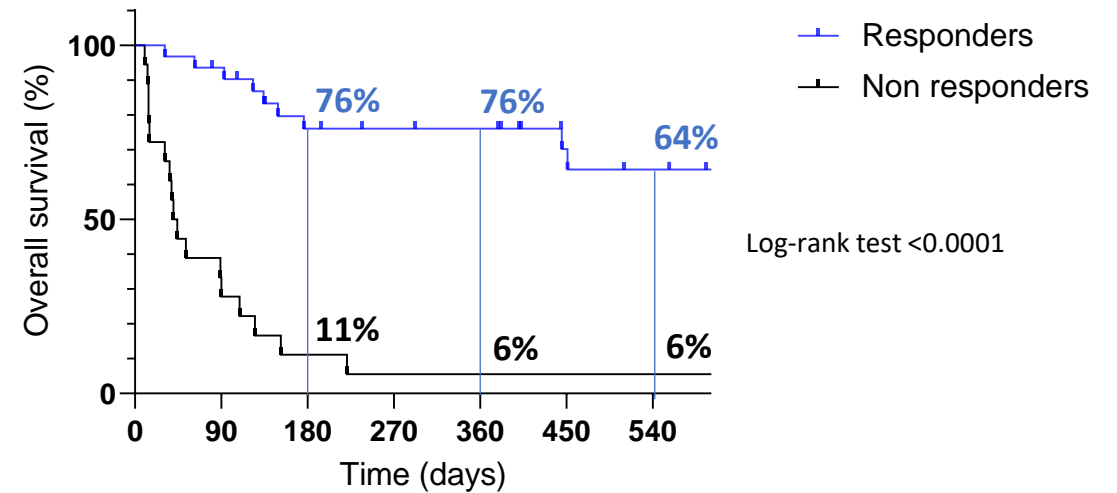
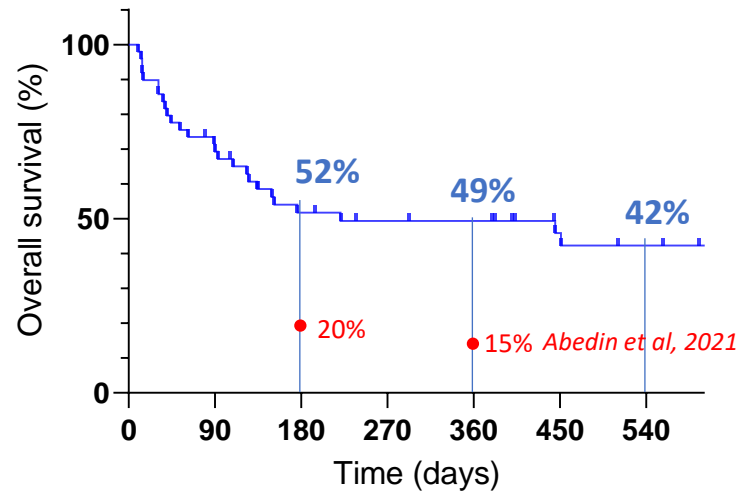


Clinical response to MaaT013 translates to increased overall survival

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; VGPR, very good partial response; PR, partial response

Results

Overall survival: 3rd line ruxolitinib refractory



Log-rank test <0.0001



Clinical response to MaaT013 translates to increased overall survival

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; VGPR, very good partial response; PR, partial response

Results

Safety



- 35 pharmacovigilance cases reported in 33 patients
 - 22 cases possibly related to MaaT013, including 10 bacteremia and 6 sepsis
 - 70 deaths reported: **GvHD in 28, severe infection in 24**, relapse in 11, hemorrhage in 2, neurological complications post allo-HCT in 1, respiratory distress in 1, cardiac arrest in 2 and unknown cause for 1 patient. No causality link with MaaT013 administration has been identified.
- 2 paediatric patients (aged 12 and 15) treated with MaaT013: well tolerated (no AE) and good efficacy
- Overall safety is good compared to historical data in such heavily pre-treated and fragile population



- No report of pathogen transmission
- Only 2 cases of non-pathogenic commensal bacteria associated with infectious events

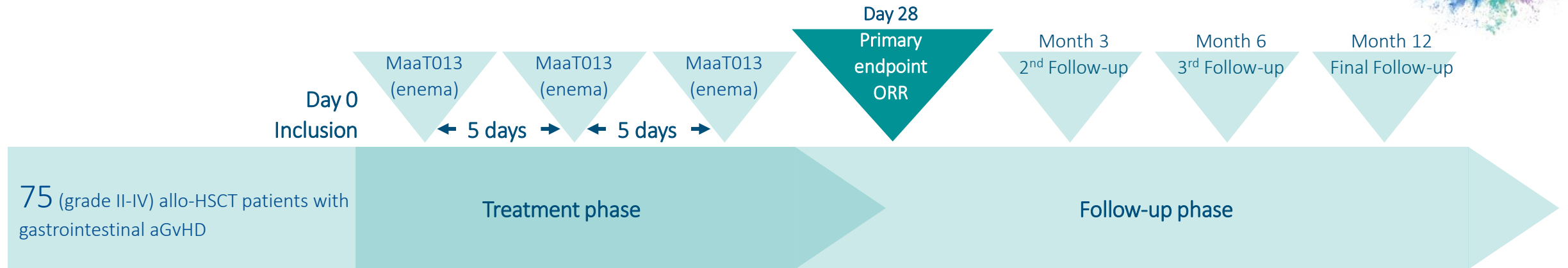
Conclusions



- MaaT013 seems effective therapy in R/R aGVHD
- Good safety profile
- High overall survival in this severe population
- Innovative mechanism of action based on immune modulation
- Further investigation currently ongoing in a phase 3 trial “ARES” (NCT04769895)

Conclusions

Ares Phase 3 study: 3rd line agent in GI aGVHD



- Pivotal single-arm study of MaaT013
- Targeting 3rd line in patients with GI aGVHD who are refractory to both steroids and ruxolitinib
- Primary endpoint: GI response at Day 28
- Sites initiated in Europe in Q1 2022 (France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Austria, Belgium)
- First patient included in March 2022
- **Positive review by DSMB in October (N=30): favorable benefit/risk ratio, with “high efficacy and low toxicity.”**



Patients, Caregivers and Healthy Donors involved

- Michael Loschi, Thomas Cluzeau (CHU Nice)
- Faezeh Legrand, Reynier Devillier, Angela Granata, Valerio Maisano (Institut Paoli Calmettes)
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- **MaaT Pharma's team**



Thank you!