

Tecovirimat

Jean Longtin, MD, PharmD, FRCPC

Microbiologiste-infectiologue, CHU de Québec

Médecin conseil à la direction nationale de santé publique



Conflict of interest

- None

Monkeypox treatments

- Mostly mild disease
- Supportive care
 - Intravenous hydration
- Antivirals
 - Tecovirimat
 - Cidofovir
 - Brincidofovir



Tecovirimat

- Treatment of choice
- Inhibitor of orthopoxvirus surface protein VP37
 - required for the formation of infectious virus particle
 - essential for dissemination

Efficacy

- Animal studies

Table 4: Survival Rates in Tecovirimat Treatment Studies in Cynomolgus Macaques and NZW Rabbits Exhibiting Clinical Signs of Orthopoxvirus Disease

	Treatment Initiation ^a	Survival Percentage (No. survived/n)		p-value ^b	Survival Rate Difference ^c (95% CI) ^d
		Placebo	Tecovirimat		
Cynomolgus Macaques					
Study 1	Day 4	0% (0/7)	80% (4/5)	0.0038	80% (20.8%, 99.5%)
Study 2	Day 4	0% (0/6)	100% (6/6)	0.0002	100% (47.1%, 100%)
Study 3	Day 4	0% (0/3)	83% (5/6)	0.0151	83% (7.5%, 99.6%)
	Day 5		83% (5/6)	0.0151	83% (7.5%, 99.6%)
	Day 6		50% (3/6)	0.1231	50% (-28.3%, 90.2%)

Clinical features and management of human monkeypox: a retrospective observational study in the UK

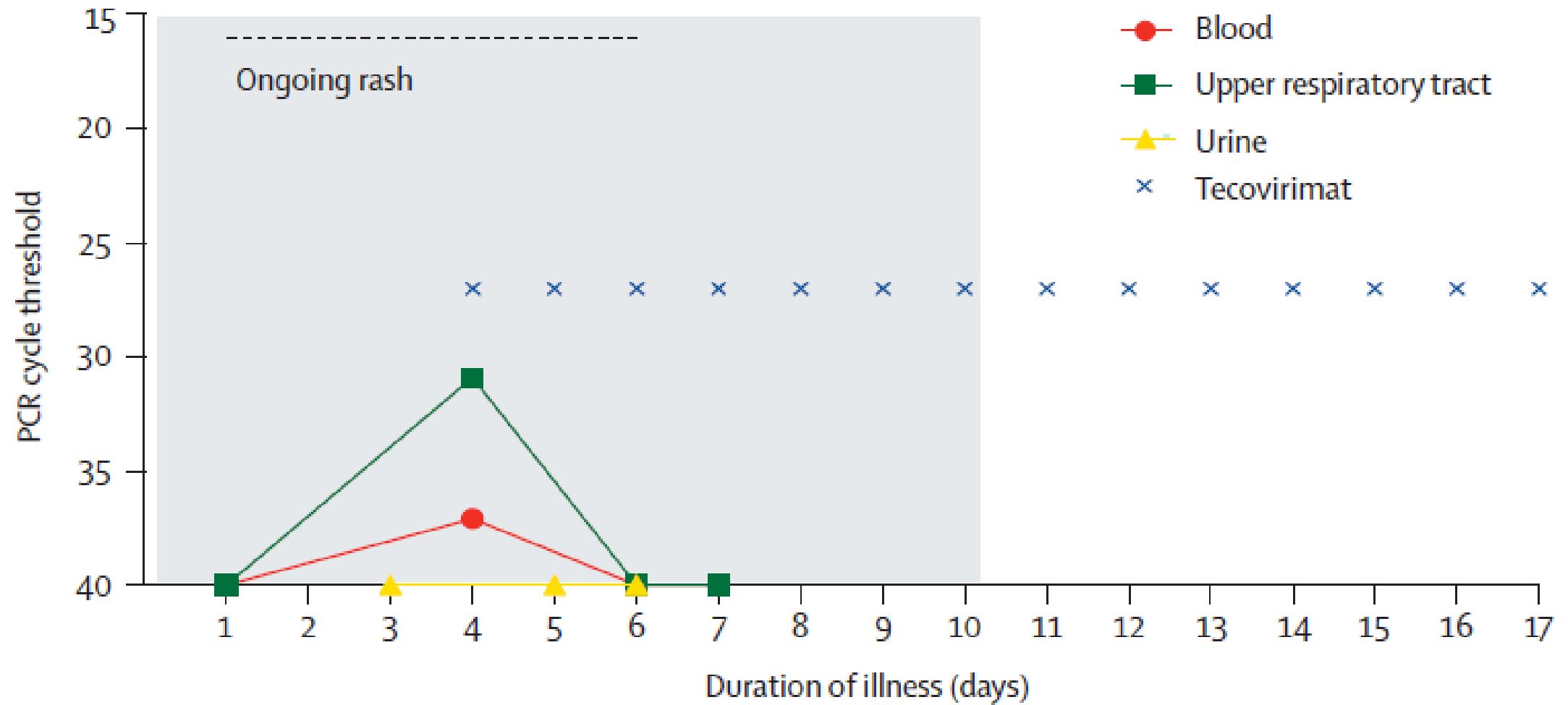


Hugh Adler, Susan Gould, Paul Hine, Luke B Snell, Waison Wong, Catherine F Houlihan, Jane C Osborne, Tommy Rampling, Mike BJ Beadsworth, Christopher JA Duncan, Jake Dunning, Tom E Fletcher, Ewan R Hunter, Michael Jacobs, Saye H Khoo, William Newsholme, David Porter, Robert J Porter, Libuše Ratcliffe, Matthias L Schmid, Malcolm G Semple, Anne J Tunbridge, Tom Wingfield, Nicholas M Price* on behalf of the NHS England High Consequence Infectious Diseases (Airborne) Network†*



- Retrospective
- N=7
 - 3 no antiviral
 - 3 brincidofovir
 - All discontinued (hepatic toxicities)
 - 1 tecovirimat

Patient 7 (2021)



Side effects

- Expanded safety trial
 - 360 human volunteers
 - adverse effect profile similar to that of placebo
- Well tolerated
 - 12% headaches
 - 10% nausea

Tecovirimat dosing

- 13 à 25 kg: 200 mg BID x 14d
- 25 à 40 kg: 400 mg BID x 14d
- 40 à 120 kg: 600 mg BID x 14d
- ≥ 120 kg: 600 mg TID x 14d

Drug interactions

- Substrate
 - UGT1A1, UGT1A4
- Inhibitor (weak)
 - CYP2C19
 - CYP2C8
- Inductor (weak)
 - CYP3A4

Availability

- National Emergency Strategic Stockpile (NESS)
 - Special Access Program
- Provide report to PHAC, Health Canada's Special Access Program and SIGA
 - Results of the use of the Drug
 - Serious and/or unexpected adverse drug reactions



Tecovirimat use in Québec

- As of June 22nd
 - 184 cases
 - 11 patients treated (6%)
 - 5 HIV pos
 - 41 yo (29-63)
 - None received smallpox vaccine
 - 50% bacterial infection

Clinical justifications for tecovirimat

- 5 severe head and neck
 - 5 odynophagia
 - 1 conjunctivitis
 - 1 trismus
 - 1 peritonsillar abscess
- 4 highly symptomatic genital and/or anorectal lesions
 - 3 urinary retention
 - 1 rectal
- 2 aimed to reduce shedding within family

Outcomes

- Initiation
 - Average on day 12th of Sx (7 to 23)
- Outcomes (preliminary)
 - No ICU
 - No surgery
 - All noted improvement within few days
 - 1 case laryngeal swelling improved markedly x 24h
- Well tolerated
 - No significant adverse event

Discussion

- 5 to 10% required treatment
 - Most head and neck infections
- Limitations
 - No highly immunocompromised (all with CD4 >200)
 - No pregnancy
 - No pediatrics
 - High rate of bacterial co-infections

Conclusion

- Majority self-limited disease
- Tecovirimat
 - Well tolerated
 - May accelerate recovery
- Tecovirimat should be considered
 - Severe / disseminated disease
 - Severe head and neck
 - Severe genital or rectal
- ID referral if high risk of complications
 - Significant immunodeficiency
 - Pediatrics
 - Pregnancy

Questions?

Jean.Longtin.med@ssss.gouv.qc.ca