

# Antibactériens non conventionnels

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# Two major issues, sometimes combined



NATURE COMMUNICATIONS | (2019)10:3416

PERSPECTIVE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-11303-9>

OPEN

# Designing development programs for non-traditional antibacterial agents

John H. Rex<sup>1,2</sup>, Holly Fernandez Lynch<sup>3</sup>, I. Glenn Cohen<sup>4,5</sup>,  
Jonathan J. Darrow<sup>6</sup> & Kevin Outterson<sup>7</sup>



**Table 1 The wide range of non-traditional antimicrobial agents****Category**Antibiotic-sequestering pro  
antibiotic-degrading enzyme

Antibodies

Bacteriophage (both wild-t  
engineered)Host immune response mo  
(stimulating and immunos)

Lysins

Metal chelation

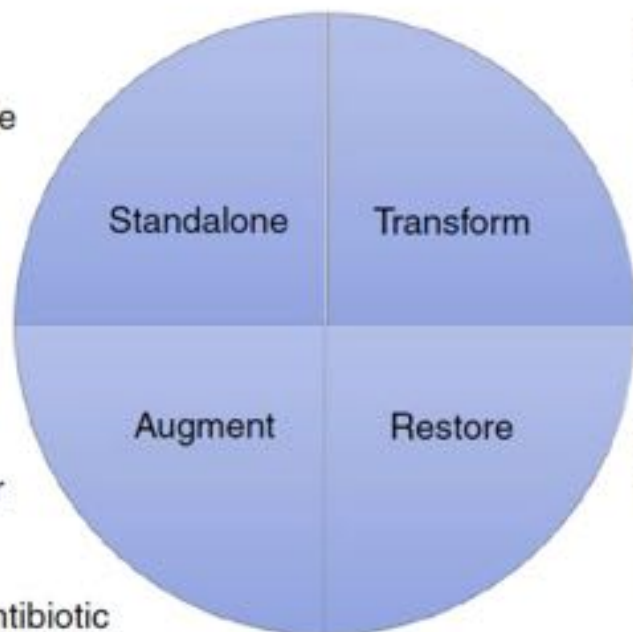
Microbiome and probiotics

**Examples**

- Traditional small molecule
- Phage
- Antisense

**Example**

- Virulence factor inhibitor or anti-toxin antibody + approved antibiotic

**Example**

- Gram-negative activity from colistin + approved Gram-positive antibiotic

**Example**

- BL-BLI (Beta-lactam beta-lactamase inhibitor) combinations

**Products**

ES

s that produce the anthrax, diphtheria,

ES

-CSF

ES

ES

ES

carriage of resistant or pathogenic bacteria (Narrow

**Table 3 Development options for the four categories****Design options****Would data from a non-inferiority study be adequate for approval?<sup>a</sup>****To what extent is a demonstration of superiority required for approval?<sup>b</sup>**

Standalone

Yes

Optional

Transform

Yes

Optional

Augment

No

Required

Restore

Yes

Usually optional

<sup>a</sup>Is it possible to achieve initial approval by studying the product in a head-to-head non-inferiority study in which the novel product is compared with an existing agent in a usual drug resistance (UDR) setting where the comparator agent has retained activity?<sup>b</sup>Recognizing the conflicting tension around use of superiority studies for approving new agents (see text), does demonstration of the value of the novel agent effectively require a superiority study?

# Non-traditional Antibacterial Therapeutic Options and Challenges

Ursula Theuretzbacher<sup>1</sup> and Laura J.V. Piddock<sup>2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centre for Anti-Infective Agents, Vienna, Austria

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Microbiology and Infection, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, West Midlands B15 2TT, UK

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chom.2019.05.004>

Anti-virulence approaches

Microbiome-Modifying Therapies

Phages and phage-related therapies

# Anti-virulence approaches

**Table 1. Monoclonal Antibodies in Clinical Development**

Monoclonal Antibody, Company	Clinical Development	Anti-virulence Target	Indication
Suvratoxumab (MEDI4893), MedImmune	phase 2	<i>S. aureus</i> $\alpha$ -toxin	prevention of VAP caused by <i>S. aureus</i>
AR-301 (Salvecin, Tosatoxumab), Ardis	phase 3	<i>S. aureus</i> $\alpha$ -toxin	adjunctive therapy for VAP caused by <i>S. aureus</i>
MEDI3902, MedImmune	phase 2	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> T3SS needle-tip protein PcrV and Psl exopolysaccharide	prevention of VAP caused by <i>P. aeruginosa</i>
AR-105 (Aerucin), Ardis	phase 2	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> alginate	adjunctive treatment of VAP caused by <i>P. aeruginosa</i>
514G3, XBiotech	phase 1/2	<i>S. aureus</i> protein A	adjunctive treatment of bloodstream infections caused by <i>S. aureus</i>
ASN-100, Arsaris	phase 2	<i>S. aureus</i> $\alpha$ -toxin and five leukocidins	failed to prove its effectiveness in high-risk, mechanically ventilated patients with <i>S. aureus</i> pneumonia

For information about the status of R&D of antibodies, small molecules, and other approaches to new treatments, please see [www.clinicaltrials.gov](http://www.clinicaltrials.gov) or the website of the developer organization.



**Table 3. Current Approaches to Manipulate the Microbiome**

Approach	Indication	Comments
Transfer of human intestinal microbiota	Prevention of recurrent CDI	FMT: Transfer of stool suspension from a donor via colonoscopy, enema, nasogastric routes or pills (Finch, Open Biome)
		Fecal microbiota suspension: standardized number of live bacteria from stool suspension from donors via enema or capsules, GMP produced (Rebiotix (Ferring))
Synthetic microbiota	Intestinal, dermatological (e.g., atopic dermatitis), lung conditions (e.g., CF)	Selected live bacteria producing specific metabolites or cocktail of secondary metabolites
		Selected live bacteria from skin microbiota (MatriSys Bio)
		Selected live bacteria for balancing the lung microbiota
Manipulating the metabolism of microbiota	–	Manipulating the metabolic balance through specific bacterial nutrients, e.g., Glycans (Kaleido)
Competition	Prevention of recurrent CDI, catheter-associated UTI	Non-toxinogenic <i>C. difficile</i> that is assumed to outcompete the toxic strain (Microbiotica) Apathogenic <i>E. coli</i> introduced into the bladder via catheter coating (Atterx)
Engineering probiotics to deliver antibacterial proteins	Various indications (Bäumler and Sperandio, 2016)	Engineered <i>Lactobacillus</i> to express bacteriocin against <i>P. aeruginosa</i> (inhaled, CF) and <i>C. difficile</i> (SciBac) Engineered <i>Lactobacillus</i> to express SagA protein that promotes tolerance to enteric infections including <i>C. difficile</i> infection (Rise Therapeutics) R-type bacteriocins against <i>C. difficile</i>
Prevention of disbalance of microbiome due to antibiotic therapy	Prevention of recurrent CDI	Hydrolyzing specific beta-lactam antibiotics in the gut (beta-lactamase, Synthetic Biologics, DaVolterra)
Decolonization of MDR Gram-negative pathogens in high-risk patients	Various indications	Decolonization of asymptomatic carriers with live bacteria (e.g., carriers of <i>C. difficile</i> , MDR Gram-negative pathogens in high-risk patients, <i>Salmonella Typhi</i> )

# Microbiome-Modifying Therapies

# Phages and phage-related therapies

**Table 4. Current Approaches Using Phages**

Approach	Composition
Fixed phage cocktails	Fixed composition of lytic phages to achieve a broad host range of a bacterial species
Individualized phage cocktail	The lytic phages are stored individually in a phage bank with established QC. Only the most active phages based on rapid diagnostic tests are selected for an individual patient
Genetically engineered phages	Engineered phages with improved or specific characteristics
Genetically engineered non-replicating phages as vehicles	Engineered phages to express additionally antimicrobial peptides or protein toxins leading to rapid, nonlytic bacterial death. May deliver CRISPR-CAas3 genes directly into bacteria
Phage products, e.g., endolysins	Natural or recombinant cell wall hydrolyzing phage-based enzymes. Endolysins against <i>S. aureus</i> are in clinical development



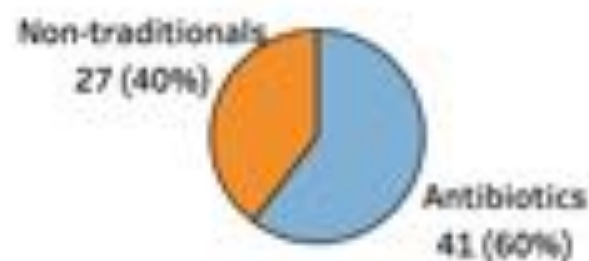
# 2020 ANTIBACTERIAL AGENTS IN CLINICAL AND PRECLINICAL DEVELOPMENT

an overview and analysis

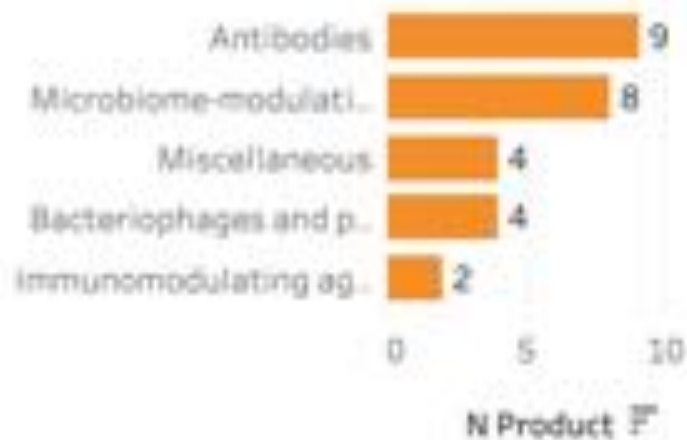


World Health  
Organization

### A.1. Products by type



### A.2. No. of non traditional products by category



### A.3. Products by pathogen category and phase

Pathogen category	Phase I	Phase II	Phase	Unkno..	Total
Priority pathogens	18	15	9	1	43
Mycobacterium tuberculosis	3	9			12
Clostridium difficile	3	8	2		13
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>68</b>

### B. Expected activity against priority pathogens

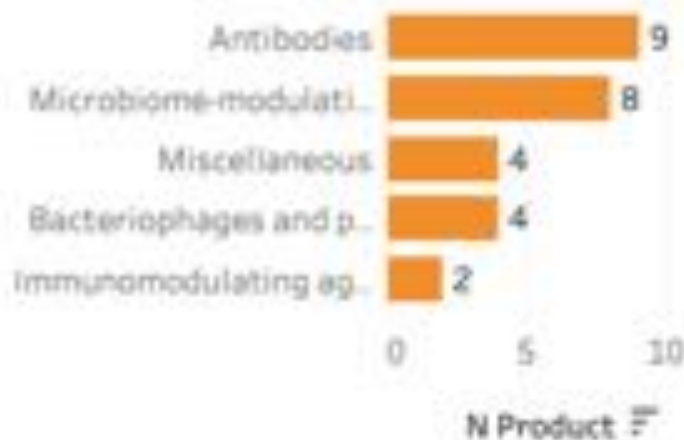
Active?	Critical priority pathogens					Other priority pathogens							Subtotal	Total
	Acinetobac baumannii	Pseudomor aeruginosa	Enteroba.	All critical priority pathogens	Subtotal	Gram-positive priority p.	Neisseria gonorrhoei	Helicobact pylori	Staphylococ aureus	Enterococc faecium	Streptococ pneumonia	Campyloba spp.		
Yes	7	7	14	3	21	17	3	2	17	3	2	2	21	38
Possibly	3	3	3	2	6	1	1	1	1	1			2	8
No	12	17	10	17	18	3	7	8	3	7	7	8	10	20



### A.1. Products by type



### A.2. No. of non traditional products by category



### A.3. Products by pathogen category and phase

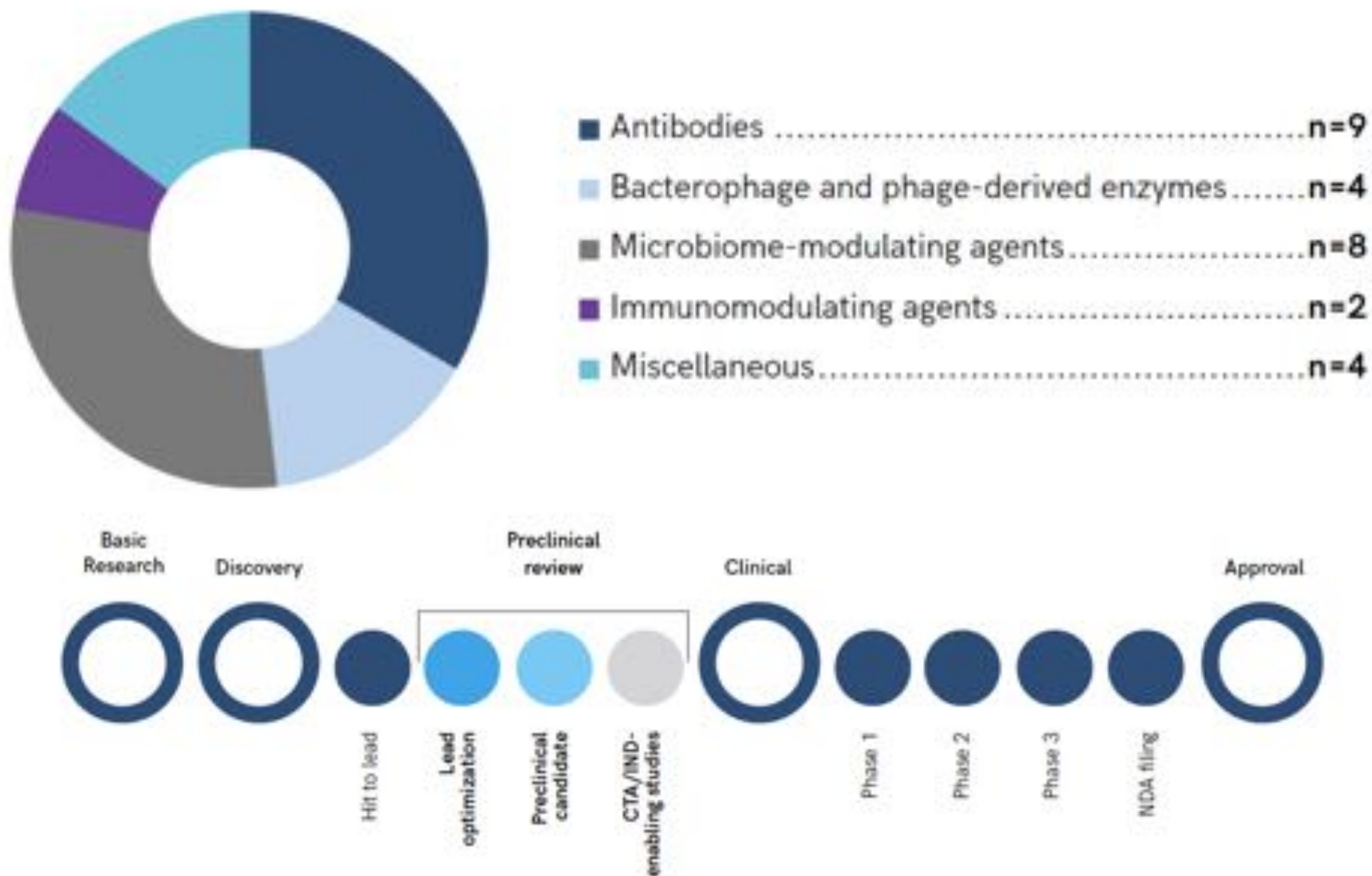
Pathogen category	Phase I	Phase II	Phase	Unkno...	Total
Priority pathogens	4	11	3	1	19
Clostridium difficile	2	5	1		8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>

### B. Expected activity against priority pathogens

Active?	Critical priority pathogens					Other priority pathogens							Total	
	Acinetobac baumannii	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Enteroba.	All critical priority pathogens	Subtotal	Gram-positive priority p.	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	Helicobact pylori	Staphylococcus aureus	Enterococcc faecium	Streptococ pneumonia	Campyloba spp.		Subtotal
Yes	1	5	6	1	10	10	1	1	10	2	1	2	12	19



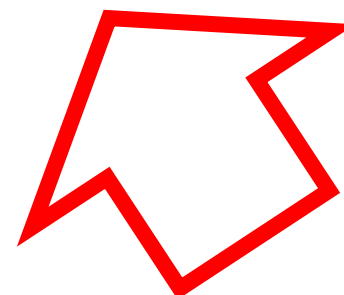
Fig. 7. Number of non-traditional antibacterials in the clinical pipeline.



Name (synonym)	Phase	Antibiotic class	Route of administration (developer)	Expected activity against priority pathogens
CF-301 (exebacase)	3	Phage endolysin	iv (ContraFect)	<i>S. aureus</i>
SAL-200 (tonabacase)	2a	Phage endolysin	iv (iNtRON Biotechnology, Roivant Sciences)	<i>S. aureus</i>
PhageBank	1/2	Phage bank (process)	oral (Adaptive Phage Therapeutics and US Department of Defense)	<i>E. coli</i> , <i>K. pneumoniae</i>
LBP-EC01	1b	CRISPR-Cas3 enhanced phage	iv (Locus Bioscience)	<i>E. coli</i> , <i>K. pneumoniae</i>

**Traitement adjuvant dans les bactériémies à *S. aureus***

Name (synonym)	Phase	Antibiotic class	Route of administration (developer)	Expected activity against priority pathogens
CF-301 (exebacase)	3	Phage endolysin	iv (ContraFect)	<i>S. aureus</i>
SAL-200 (tonabacase)	2a	Phage endolysin	iv (iNtRON Biotechnology, Roivant Sciences)	<i>S. aureus</i>
PhageBank	1/2	Phage bank (process)	oral (Adaptive Phage Therapeutics and US Department of Defense)	<i>E. coli</i> , <i>K. pneumoniae</i>
LBP-EC01	1b	CRISPR-Cas3 enhanced phage	iv (Locus Bioscience)	<i>E. coli</i> , <i>K. pneumoniae</i>



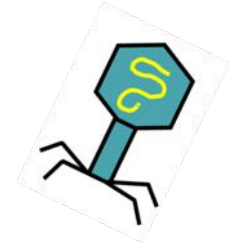
**Traitement vs placebo dans les colonisations ou infections urinaires**



Name (synonym)	Phase	Antibiotic class	Route of administration (developer)	Expected activity against priority pathogens
CF-301 (exebacase)	3	Phage endolysin	iv (ContraFect)	<i>S. aureus</i>
SAL-200 (tonabacase)	2a	Phage endolysin	iv (iNtRON Biotechnology, Roivant Sciences)	<i>S. aureus</i>
PhageBank	1/2	Phage bank (process)	oral (Adaptive Phage Therapeutics and US Department of Defense)	<i>E. coli</i> , <i>K. pneumoniae</i>
LBP-EC01	1b	CRISPR-Cas3 enhanced phage	iv (Locus Bioscience)	<i>E. coli</i> , <i>K. pneumoniae</i>
+				
Phagos (PHRC 2015)	1/2	Bacteriophage cocktail	Local (Pherecydes)	<i>S. aureus</i>
PhagoPied (PHRC 2015)	1/2	Bacteriophage cocktail	Local (Pherecydes)	<i>S. aureus</i>
PhagoDAIR	1/2	Bacteriophage cocktail	Local (Pherecydes)	<i>S. aureus</i>

# What is a bacteriophage?

- Suffix –phage, *phagos* φαγεῖν (*phagein*), "to eat", "to devour"
- Viruses that infect ONLY bacteria
- Classification (*myoviridae*, *podoviridae*, etc...)
- A phage is specific to A TYPE of bacteria
- Largely abundant in the biosphere:  
 $10^{31}$  bacteriophages on the planet, more than every other organism
- Especially in marine environment, sea, lake, backwater, soil, animal and human stools, etc.



10 to 100 fold smaller than a bacteria

Translucent tap water



X million of ≠  
Bactériophage<sub>S</sub> !!!  
(targeting environmental bacteria)



HCL  
HOSPICES CIVILS  
DE LYON

Pharmaceutical  
preparation

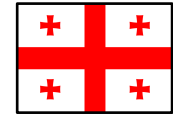
$10^8$  of THREE  
bacteriophages/mL  
(targeting *S. aureus*)

T. FERRY





# Story of phage Therapy



## Creation from F. d'Herelle (dismissed from Pasteur Institute):

- Laboratoire du bactériophage (Paris)
- Eliava Center (Georgia)
  - Fixed cocktails to treat digestive-tract infections
  - Fixed cocktails to treat skin and soft tissue infections



**LE LABORATOIRE DU BACTÉRIOPHAGE**  
 Laboratoire de recherches dont les bénéfices sont destinés à des fins scientifiques  
 sous le contrôle du PROF. d'HERELLE

<b>Bacté-coli-phage</b> Colibacilluries . Pyélonéphrites . Cystites	<b>Bacté-rhino-phage</b> Grippe . Coryza . Rhino-pharyngites
<b>Bacté-intesti-phage</b> Entérites . Colites . Diarrhées infantiles	
<b>Bacté-pyo-phage</b> Panaris . Phlegmons . Plaies Infectées	<b>Bacté-staphy-phage</b> Furonculose . Anthrax

AGENTS GÉNÉRAUX  
 LABORATOIRES ROBERT & CARRIÈRE - 37, rue de Bourgogne - Paris

**BACTÉ-STAPHY-PHAGE**

**BACTÉ-PYO-PHAGE**

T. Ferry

LE LABORATOIRE DU BACTÉRIOPHAGE  
 FONDÉ PAR LE PROFESSEUR D'HERELLE  
 75, RUE CAUVY DE SERRES - PARIS (17<sup>e</sup>)  
 Téléph. VANLIGNON 83-82

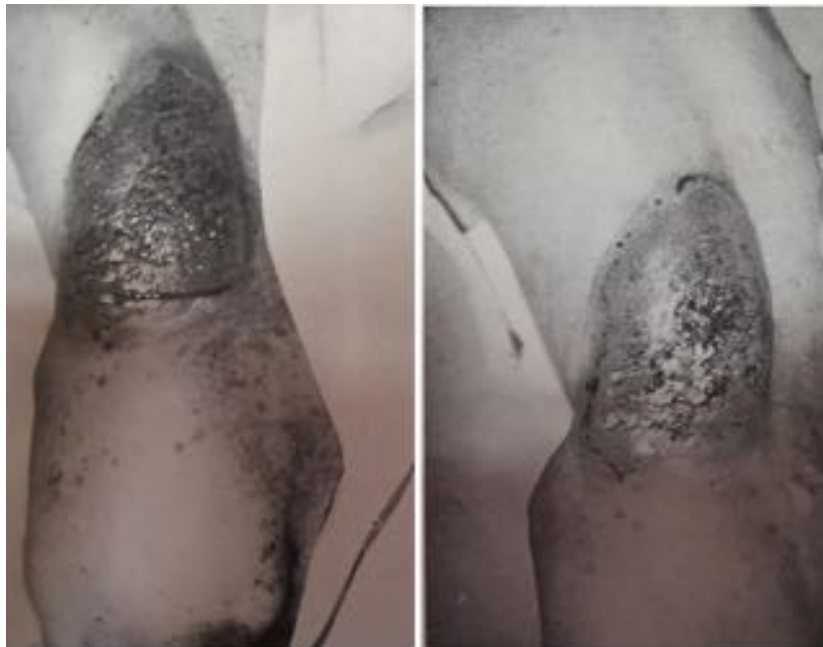


# Story of phage Therapy in Lyon



## Dr. Emile PESCE

- Medical thesis "Contribution to the study of the treatment of furuncles and anthrax by bacteriophage", 1931



“Need for a microbiological analysis to select the phage, based on its activity on the patient’s strain”

“If microbiological analysis could not be done, use fixed cocktail”

Archives from Ferry T.



*Le Journal de Médecine de Lyon*

After d'Herelle, The story continued in Lyon

## Traitement des infections à bacilles pyocyaniques par des bactériophages adaptés par sélection.

Par MM. André BERTOYE et A.-L. COURTIEU.



*Les bacilles pyocyaniques sont fréquemment résistants aux antibiotiques usuels.*

**Antimicrobial resistance**

*Le caractère rebelle est une de leurs caractéristiques.*

**Phage banking  
Phage training**

*La sélection de bactériophages adaptés par sélection à une variété de bacilles pyocyaniques a permis de trouver un phage capable de détruire les bacilles pyocyaniques.*

**Meningitis  
Skin and soft tissue  
Bone and joint infection**

*Le phage sélectionné a été utilisé avec succès dans le traitement de patients atteints de méningite, d'infections cutanées et de infections osseuses et articulaires.*

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Clinique des Maladies Infectieuses, Hôpital de la Croix-Rousse  
Hospices Civils de Lyon

1958-1960







# Méningite purulente à colibacilles traitee par un bactériophage adapté intrarachidien

Par MM. P. SEDALLIAN, A. BERTOYE, J. GAUTHIER,  
J.-M. MULLER et A.-L. COURTIEU.

## Clinique des Maladies Infectieuses et Institut Pasteur de Lyon

Une injection intrarachidienne d'1/10 de centimètre cube n'ayant été suivie d'aucun accident, on commence, dès le lendemain 30 septembre, le traitement aux doses thérapeutiques : 1 centimètre cube de bactériophage intraventriculaire et 1 centimètre cube intrarachidien par vingt-quatre heures. Rapidement, le nombre des éléments du liquide céphalo-rachidien s'effondre à 356 contre 1.800 deux jours auparavant. Dès lors, la situation va s'améliorer très vite et on peut espérer la partie gagnée, malgré la persistance dans le liquide céphalo-rachidien d'un taux d'albumine aux alentours d'un gramme et de 50 à 200 éléments.

A une demande de **M. Roche**, **M. Bertoye** précise que nombre de germes peuvent être dotés d'un bactériophage. Il faut quatre à cinq jours pour l'adaptation du bactériophage : ce ne peut donc pas être une médication d'urgence.

Lyon Med. 1958 Mar 30;90(13):509-12

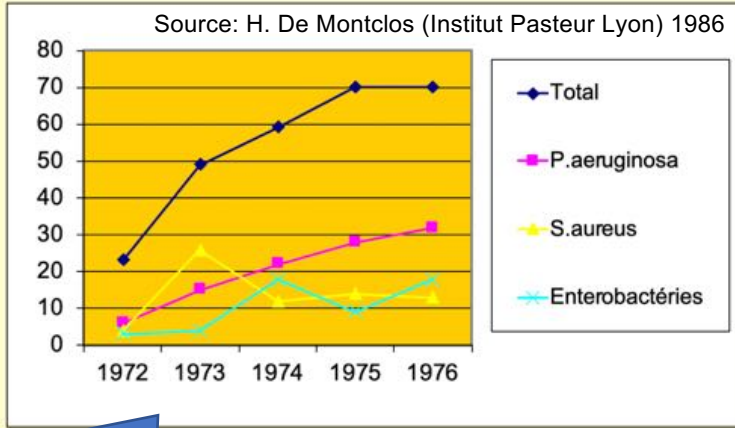


# L'INSTITUT BACTÉRIOLOGIQUE



DE LYON

Lyon  
Pasteur  
Institute



Active and trained  
bacteriophages

**Technical development**  
**Customisation of treatment**  
**Academic multidisciplinary approach**  
**70 patients/year!**

Isolation of the isolates  
responsible for the infection



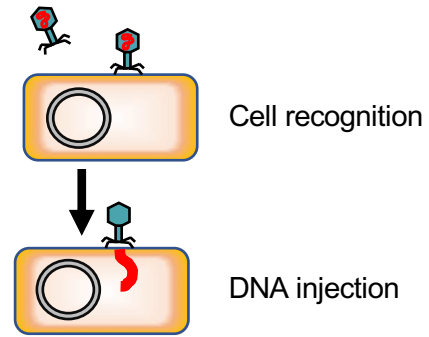
1978

Pr. Bertoye

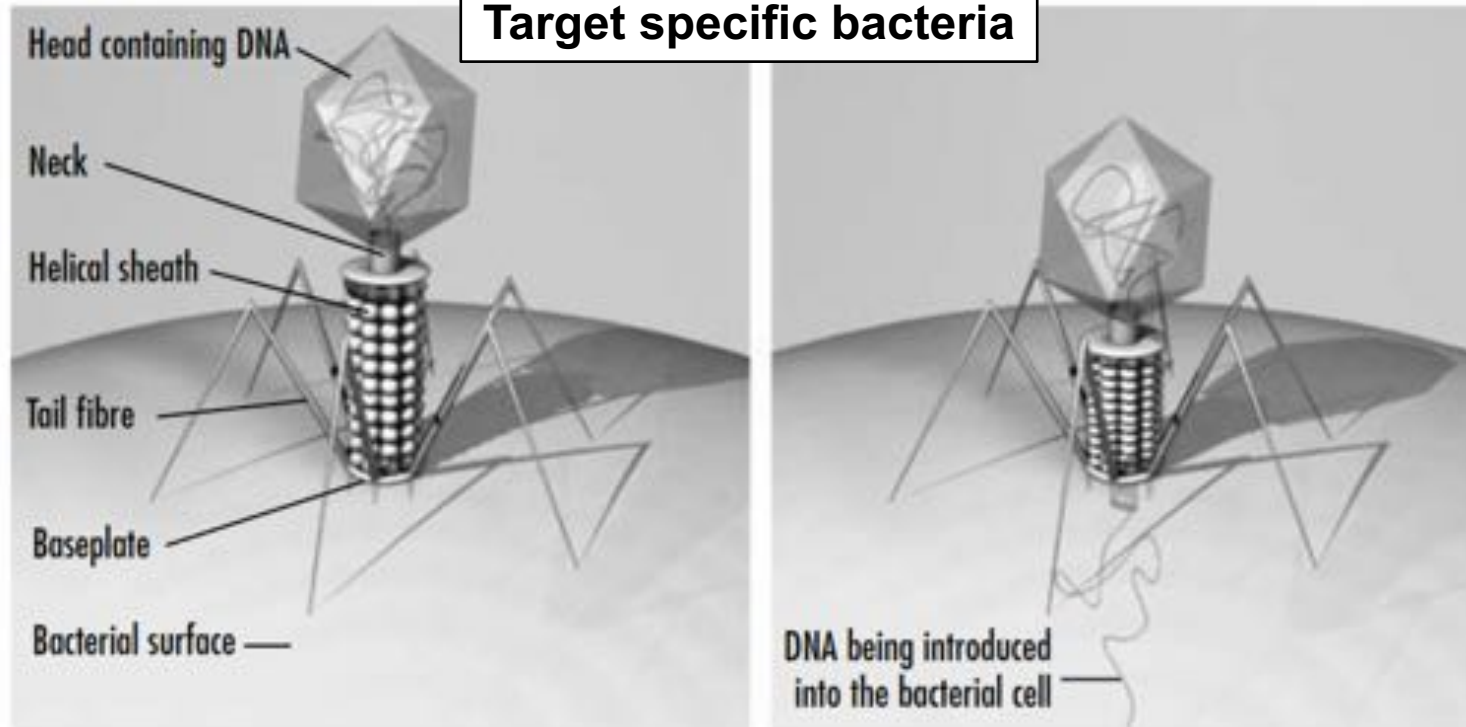
**Infectious  
diseases  
clinic**



# The phage life



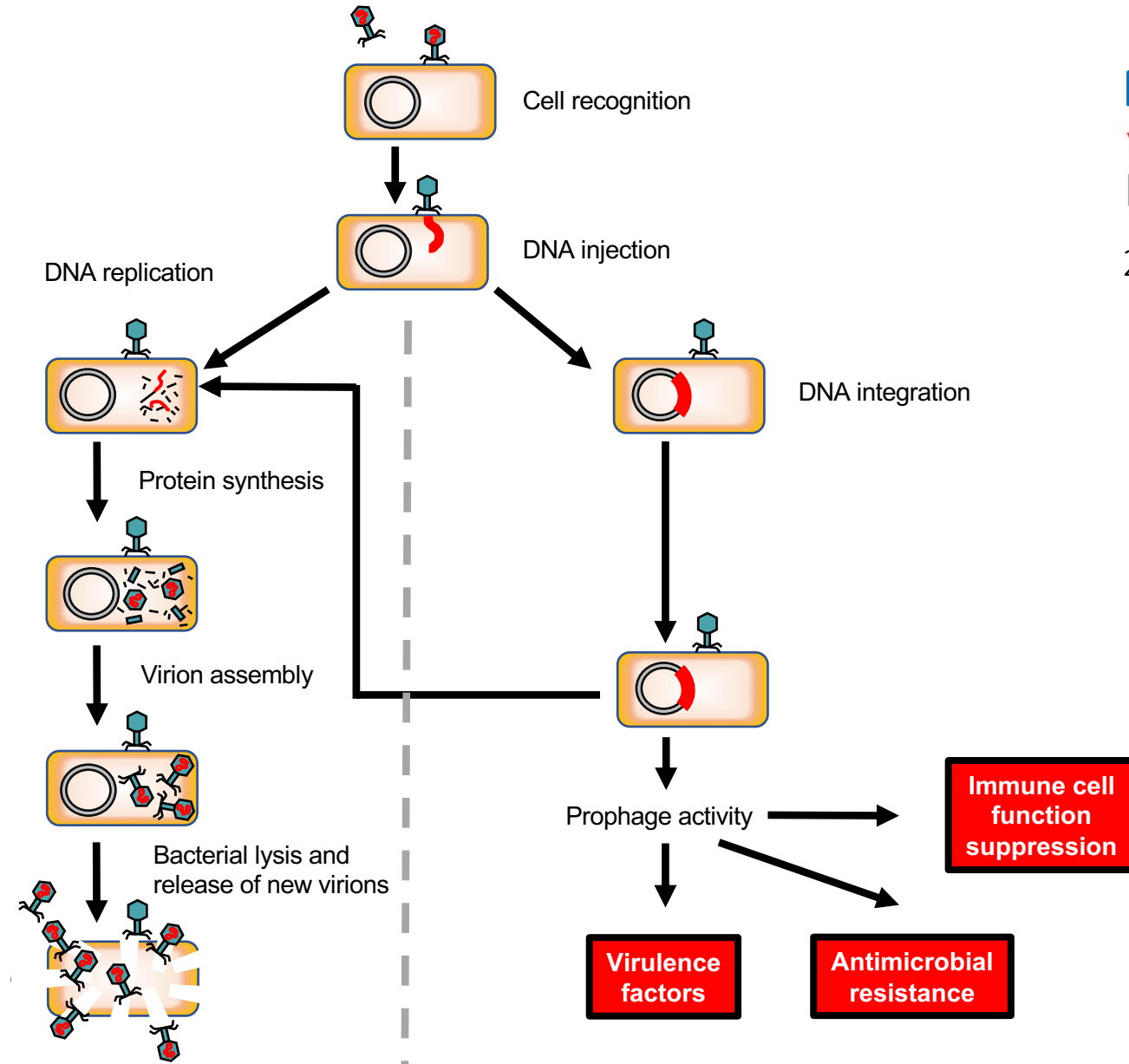
**Environmental viruses  
Target specific bacteria**





# The phage life

Ferry T. et al.  
**Virologie**  
2020;24(1):49-56



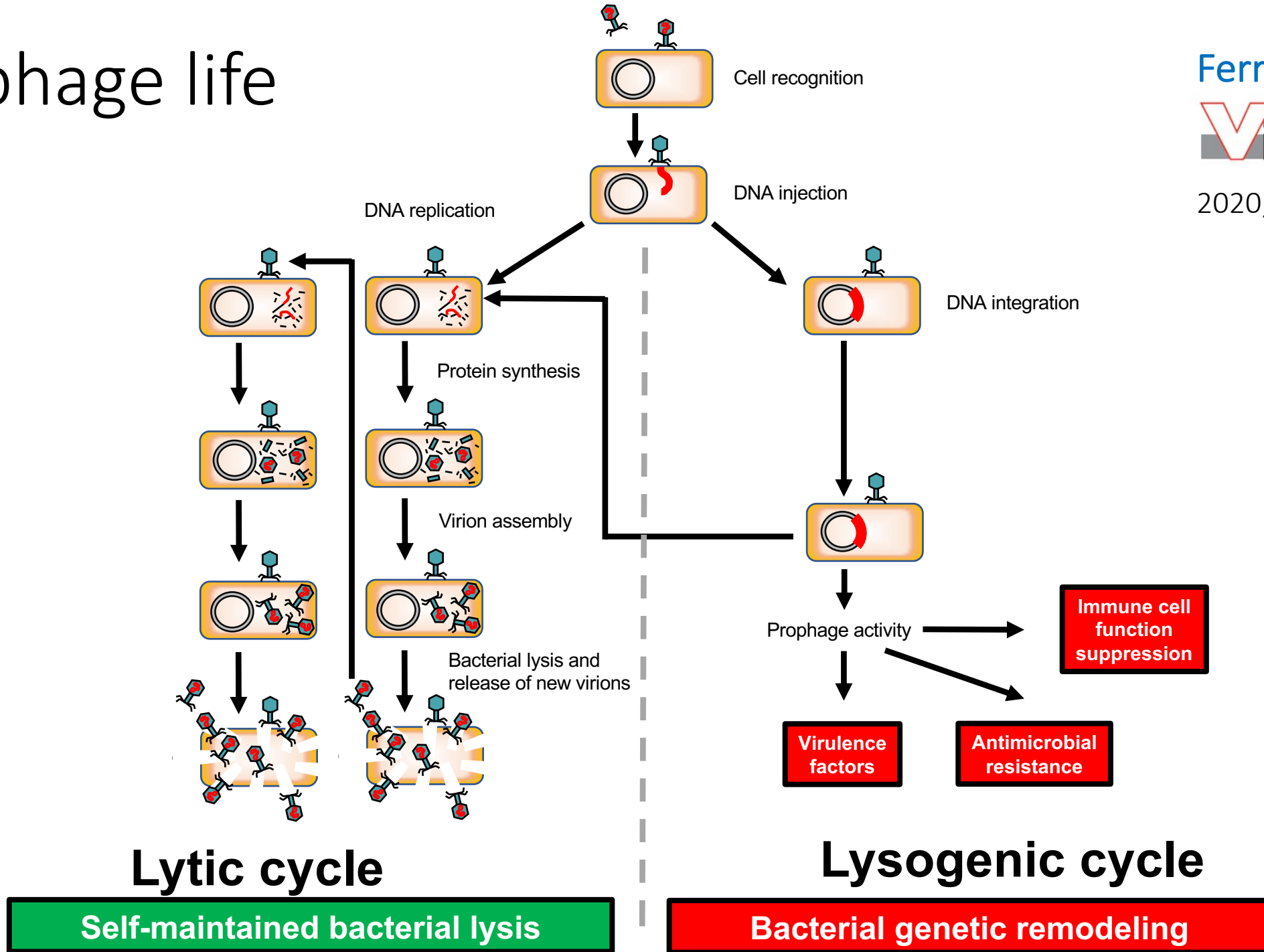
**Lytic cycle**

Self-maintained bacterial lysis

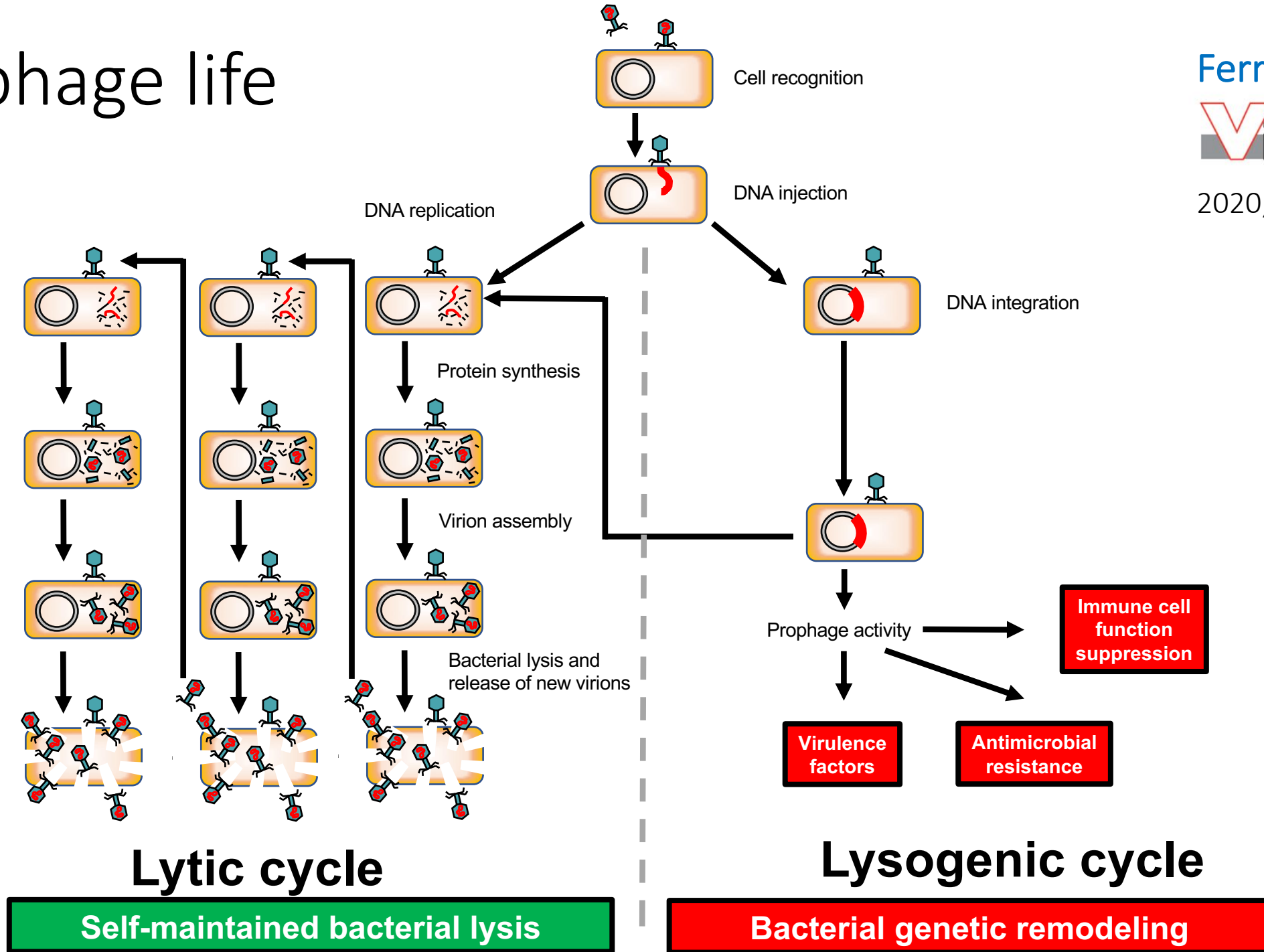
**Lysogenic cycle**

Bacterial genetic remodeling

# The phage life



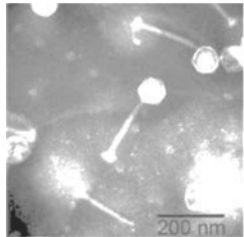
# The phage life





# Only lytic phages have to be used

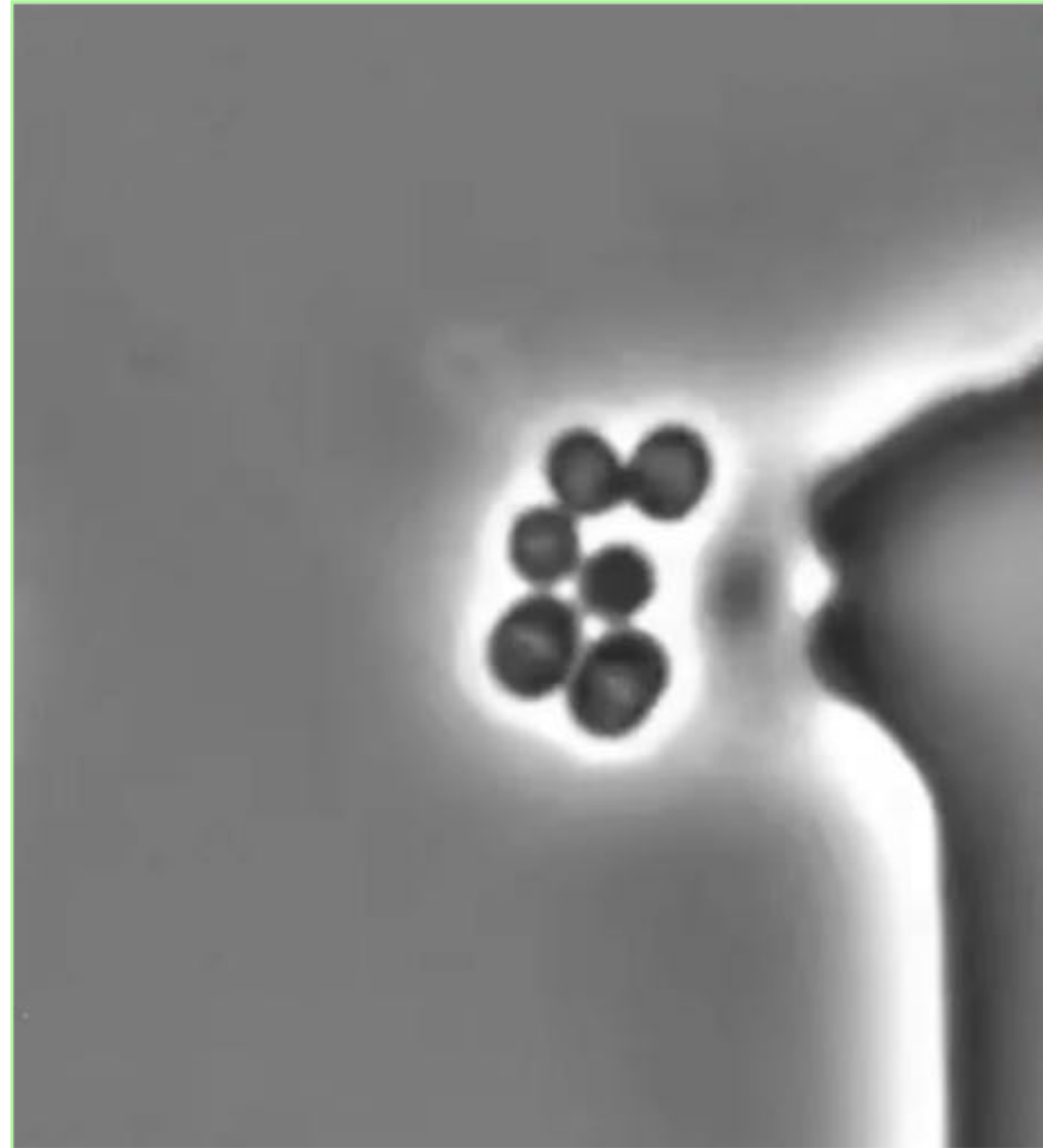
*S. aureus* being lysed  
by the Sa2 phage



Bacterial DNA appeared in  
green

Courtesy Pascal Maguin  
Luciano Marraffini Lab

THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY



# Implementation of a Phage Therapy Center in a CRIOAc

250 km



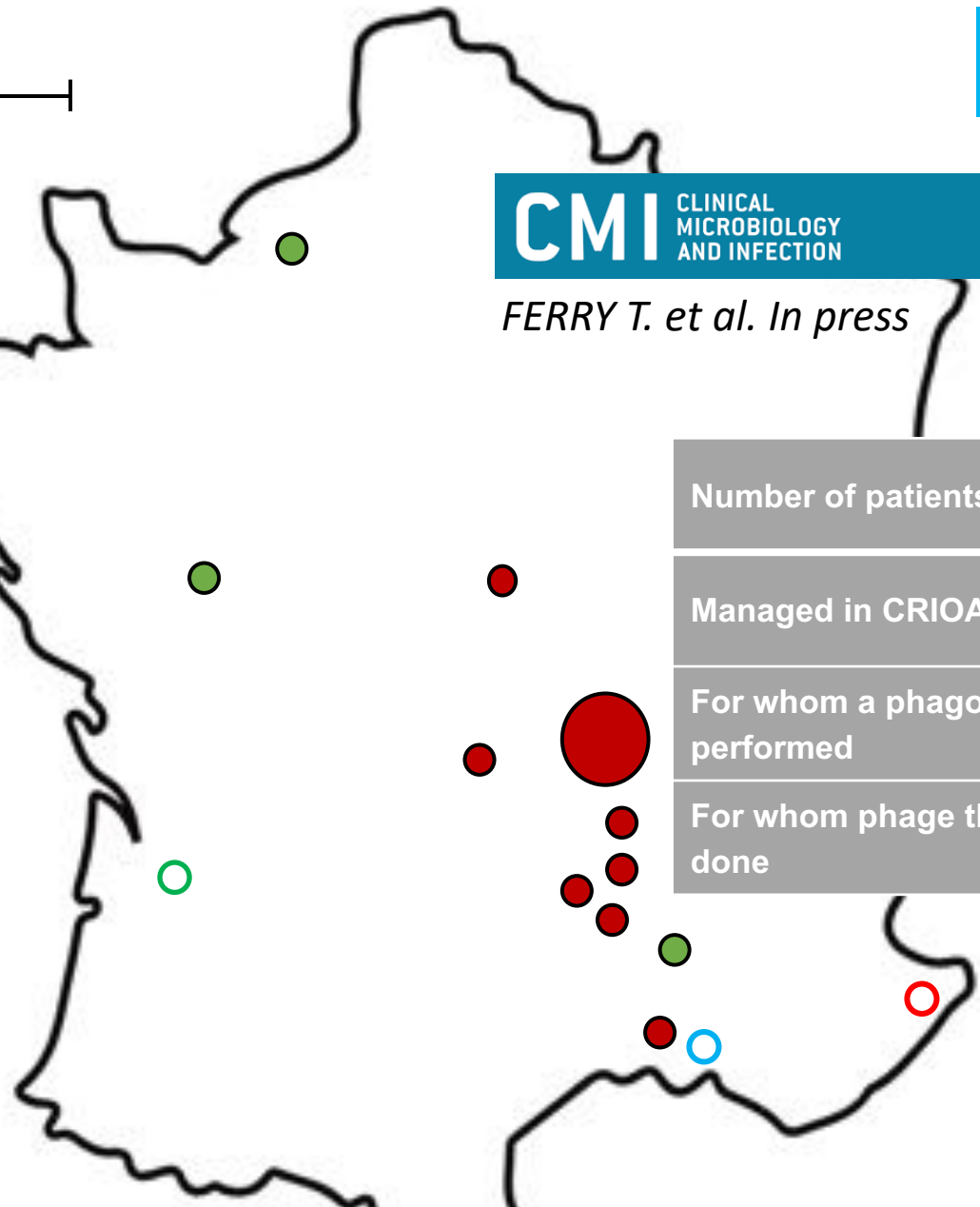
PHAGEinLYON



**CMI** CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND INFECTION

FERRY T. et al. In press

Number of patients	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Managed in CRIOAc Lyon	557	594	647	520	<b>2318</b>
For whom a phagogram was performed	7 (1.2%)	10 (1.7%)	17 (2.6%)	23 (4.4%)	<b>57 (2.4%)</b>
For whom phage therapy was done	4 (0.7%)	2 (0.3%)	8 (1.2%)	7 (1.3%)	<b>21 (0.9%)</b>



●○IOA    ●○ Endocardite    ●○ Pneumonies

# Implementation of a Phage Therapy Center in a CRIOAc

250 km



## PHAGEin LYON



**CMI** CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND INFECTION

FERRY T. et al. In press

29 patients traités aux HCL depuis 2017 ●●

- 26 avec des phages de



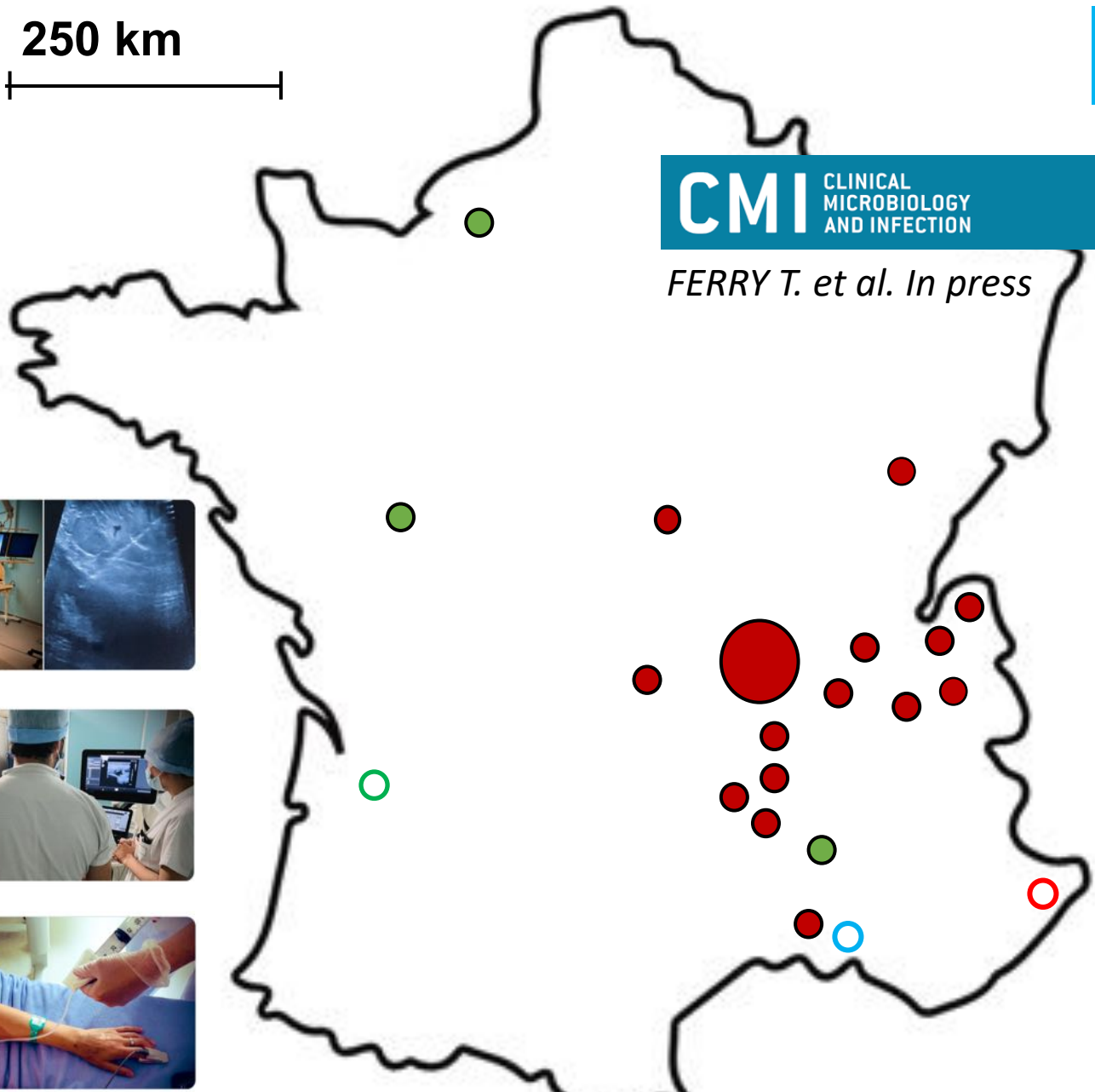
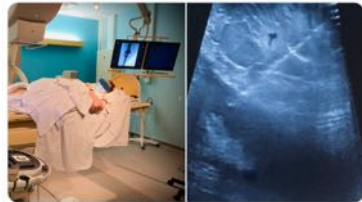
- 3 avec des phages



- 26 **IOA** (dont 22 infections de prothèse)
- 3 **endocardites**

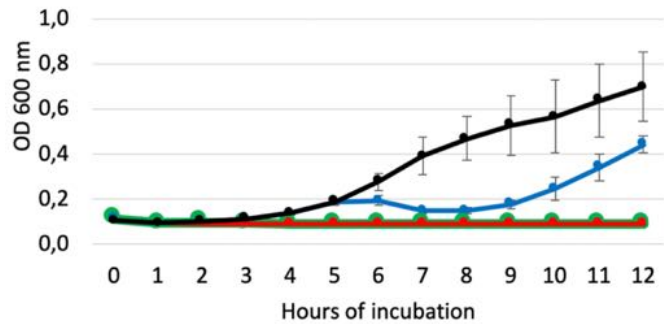
+ 3 patients accompagnés et traités hors HCL ○○○

●○IOA ●○Endocardite ●○Pneumonies



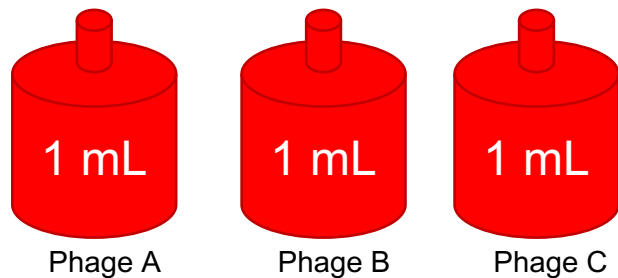


# PHAGE<sub>in</sub>LYON team



Phagogram  
Selection of active bacteriophages

## Active GMP *S. aureus* Bactériophages



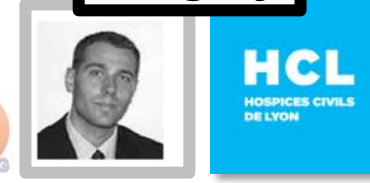
ID Clinic



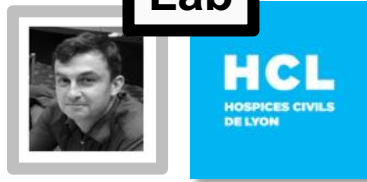
CRIAAC LYON



Surgery



Lab



Under the supervision of

**ansm**

Agence nationale de sécurité du médicament et des produits de santé

French Health Authority

Pharmacy



Extemporaneous magistral preparation of the mix of bacteriophages



# Case series

## Phage Therapy as Adjuvant to Conservative Surgery and Antibiotics to Salvage Patients With Relapsing *S. aureus* Prosthetic Knee Infection

Tristan Ferry<sup>1,2,3,4\*</sup>, Camille Kolenda<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>, Cécile Batailler<sup>2,3,6</sup>, Claude-Alexandre Gustave<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>, Sébastien Lustig<sup>2,3,6</sup>, Matthieu Malatray<sup>3,6</sup>, Cindy Fevre<sup>7</sup>, Jérôme Josse<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>, Charlotte Petitjean<sup>7</sup>, Christian Chidiac<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Gilles Leboucher<sup>8</sup> and Frédéric Laurent<sup>2,3,4,5</sup> on behalf of the Lyon BJI Study group



CASE REPORT  
published: 16 November 2020  
doi: 10.3389/fmed.2020.570572

# #PhagoDAIR



**Septic  
arthritis**

**Fistula and  
purulent discharge**





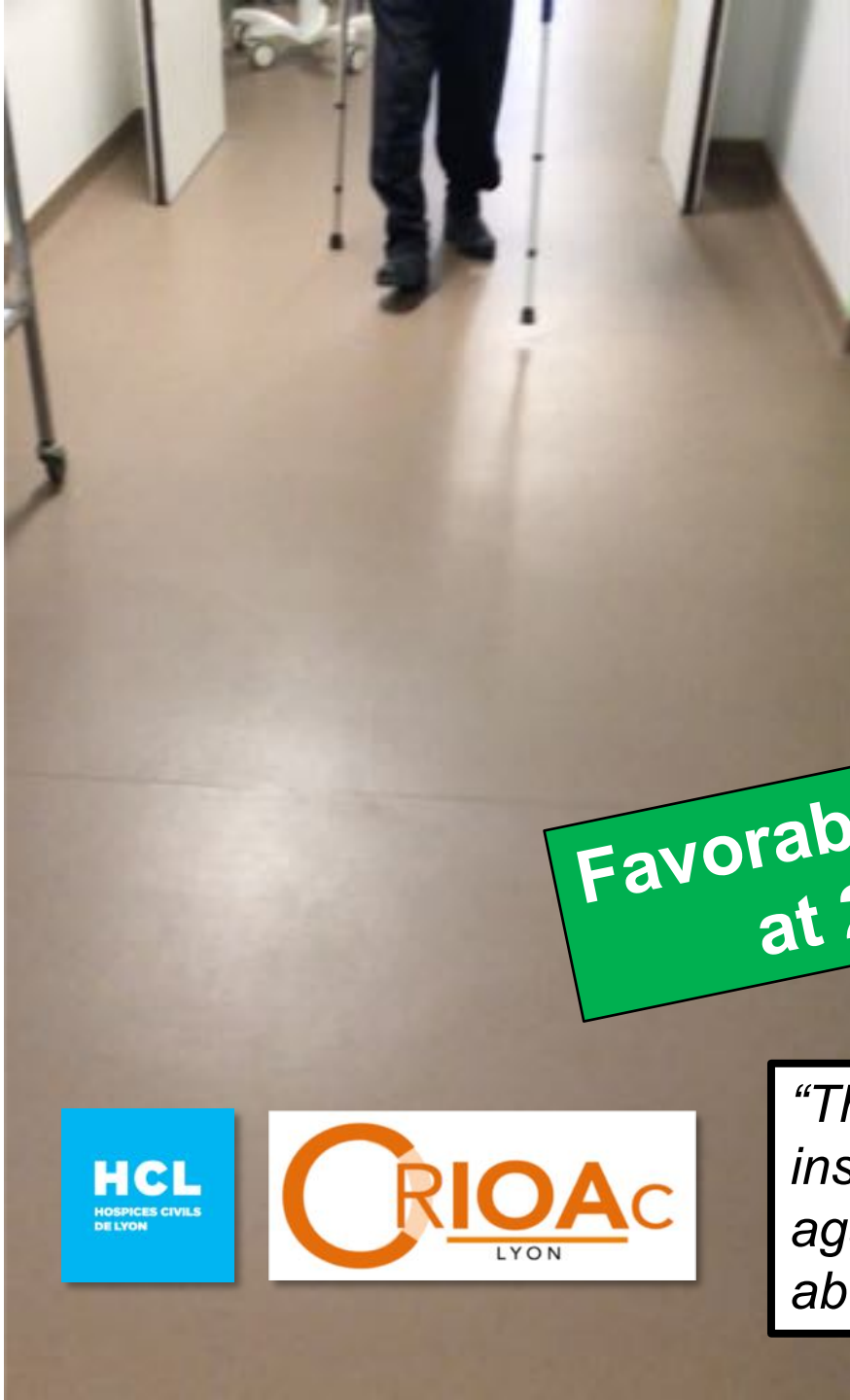
# “PhagoDAIR”



**One shot peroperative phage application after “DAIR”**







**Favorable outcome  
at 2 years**

*"The bacteriophages saved my life, he insists. I never thought one day to walk again. And to say that doctors were talking about cutting my leg off!"* R.N.



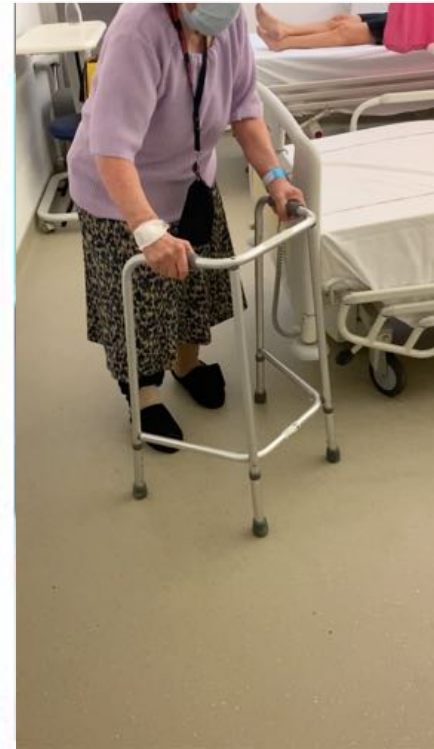


**Favorable outcome  
at 1 year**









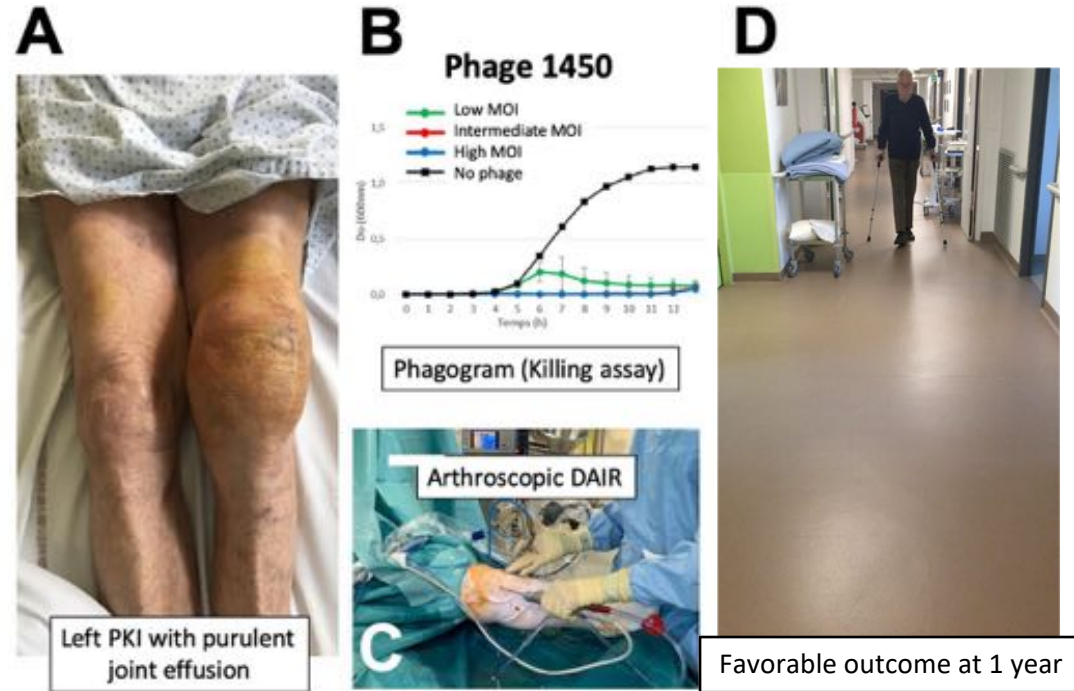
**Favorable outcome  
at 1 year**





# Arthroscopic “Debridement Antibiotics and Implant Retention” with phages to salvage *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* prosthetic knee infection

**Phago  
DAIR**



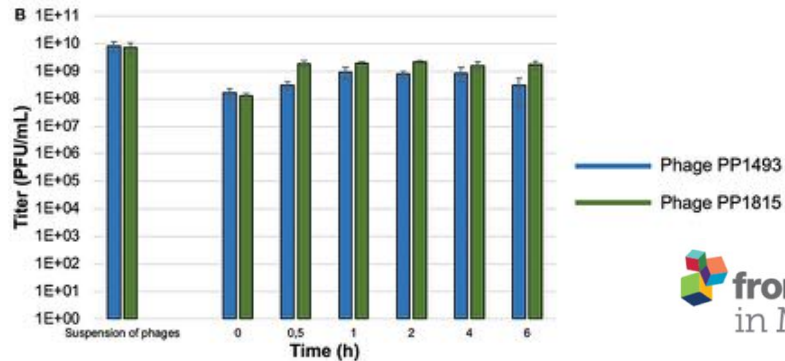
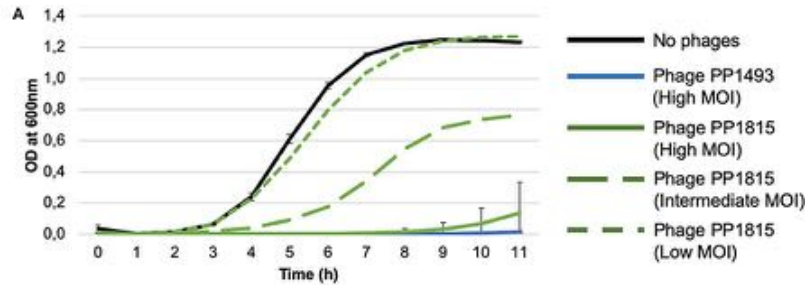
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2021

**Conclusions:** The **PhagoDAIR** procedure by **arthroscopy** has the potential to be used **as salvage therapy** for patients with *P. aeruginosa* relapsing PJI, in combination with suppressive antimicrobial therapy. **A Phase II clinical study deserves to be performed to confirm this hypothesis.**



# The Potential Innovative Use of Bacteriophages Within the DAC<sup>®</sup> Hydrogel to Treat Patients With Knee Megaprosthesis Infection Requiring “Debridement Antibiotics and Implant Retention” and Soft Tissue Coverage as Salvage Therapy

Tristan Ferry<sup>1,2,3,4\*</sup>, Cécile Batailler<sup>2,3,5</sup>, Charlotte Petitjean<sup>6</sup>, Joseph Chateau<sup>7</sup>, Cindy Fevre<sup>6</sup>, Emmanuel Forestier<sup>8</sup>, Sophie Brosset<sup>7</sup>, Gilles Leboucher<sup>9</sup>, Camille Kolenda<sup>2,3,4,10</sup>, Frédéric Laurent<sup>2,3,4,10</sup> and Sébastien Lustig<sup>2,3,5</sup> on behalf of the Lyon BJI Study Group



# Where to find phages for clinical use?

- Pherecydes Pharma
- Phage community



Under the supervision of



French Health Authority



# Where to find phages for clinical use?

- Pherecydes Pharma
- Phage community

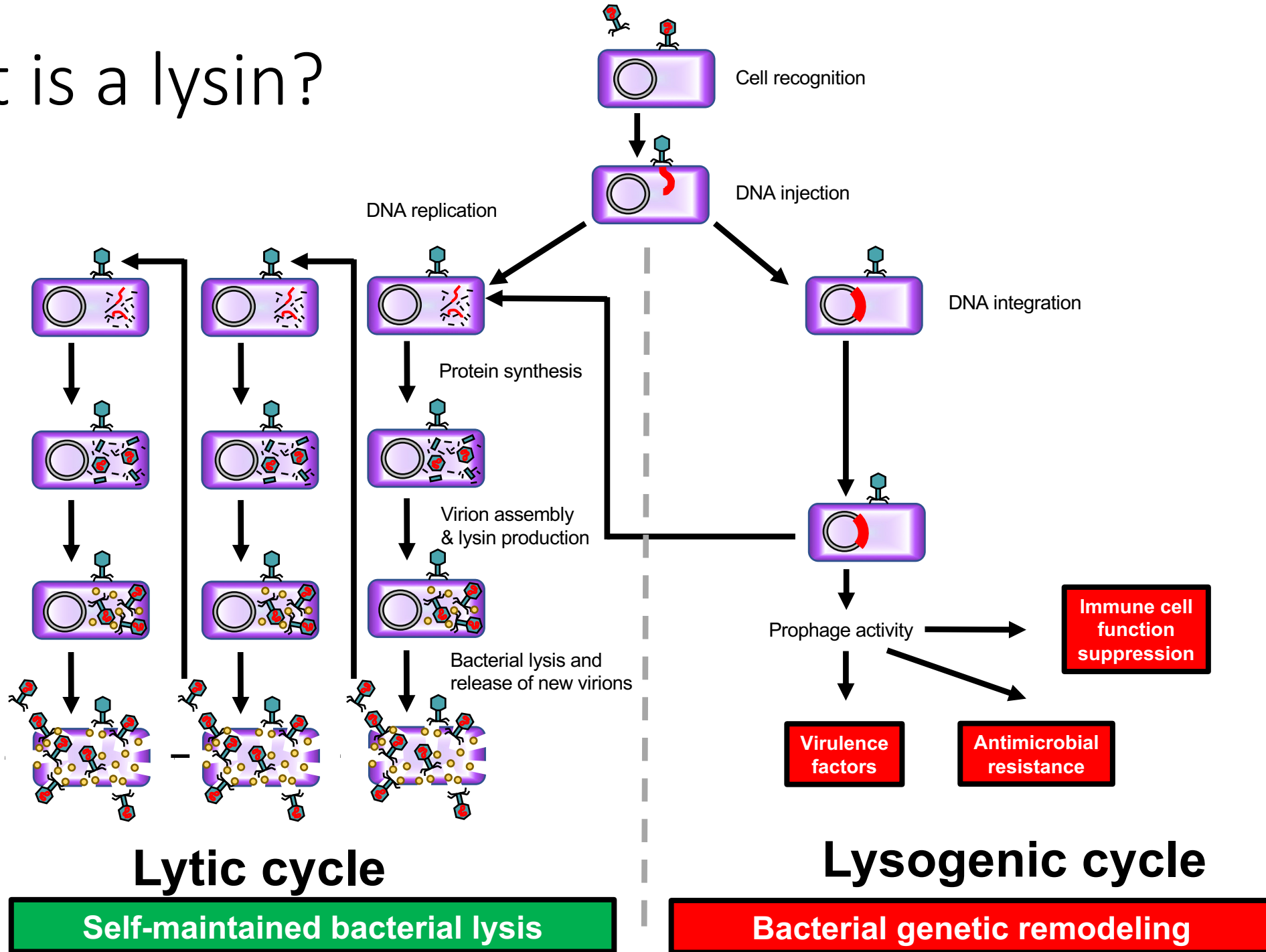


Under the supervision of

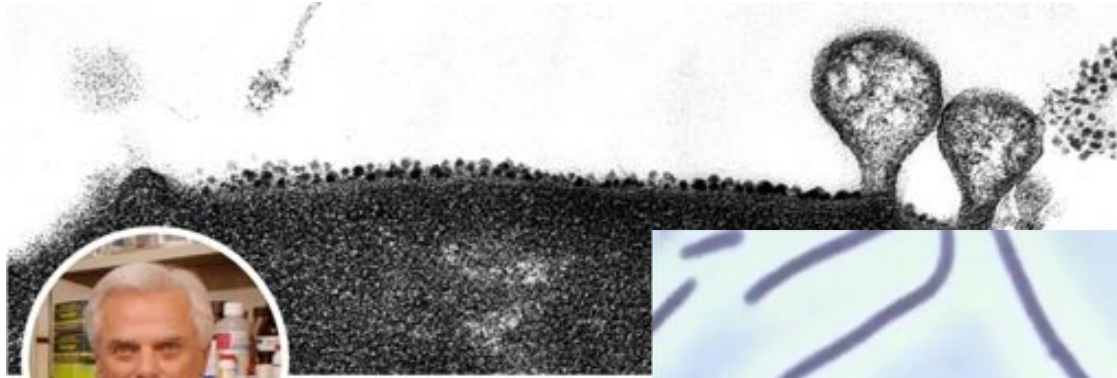




# What is a lysin?



# What is a lysin?



**Vincent A Fischetti**  
@microbephage



Tristan Ferry Lyon University Hospitals  
@FerryLyon

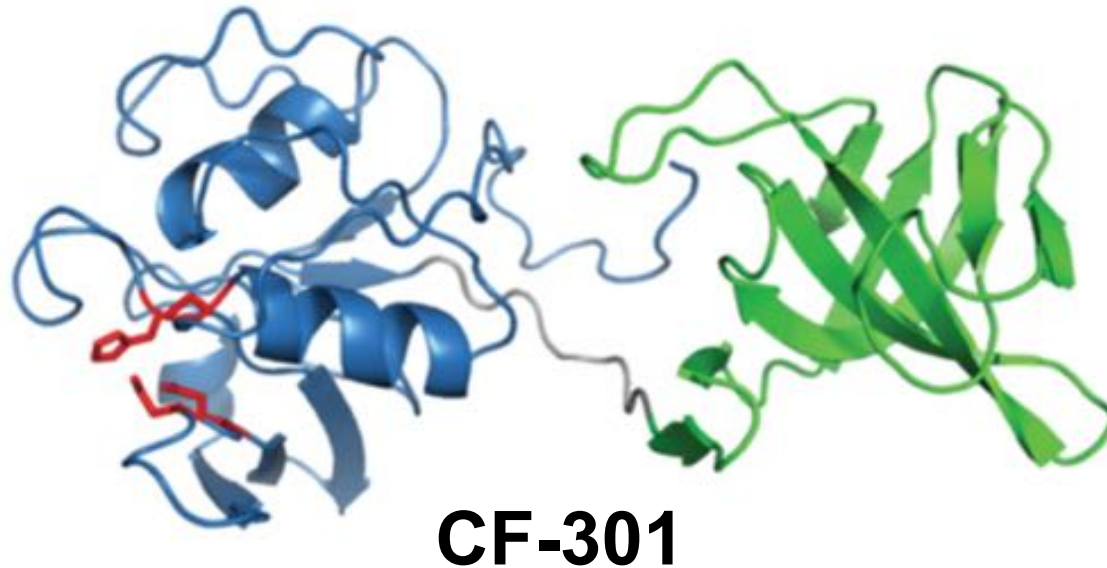
Incredible talk of Pr. Vincent A. Fischetti [@microbephage](#) @IDWeek2019 about the great potential of [#bacteriophage](#) [#lysins](#) to induce bacterial explosion... and disappearance! It's good to hear that he discovered lysins that are active against [#multidrugresistant](#) [#ESKAPE](#) pathogens!



# Combination Therapy With Lysin CF-301 and Antibiotic Is Superior to Antibiotic Alone for Treating Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*-Induced Murine Bacteremia

Raymond Schuch,<sup>1</sup> Han M. Lee,<sup>1</sup> Brent C. Schneider,<sup>1</sup> Karen L. Sauve,<sup>1</sup> Christina Law,<sup>1</sup> Babar K. Khan,<sup>1</sup> Jimmy A. Rotolo,<sup>1</sup> Yuki Horiuchi,<sup>1</sup> Daniel E. Couto,<sup>1</sup> Assaf Raz,<sup>2</sup> Vincent A. Fischetti,<sup>2</sup> David B. Huang,<sup>1</sup> Robert C. Nowinski,<sup>1</sup> and Michael Wittekind<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ContraFect Corporation, Yonkers, NY, and <sup>2</sup>Department of Bacterial Pathogenesis and Immunology, The Rockefeller University, New York, New York



CF-301 is a lysin from a *S. aureus* phage

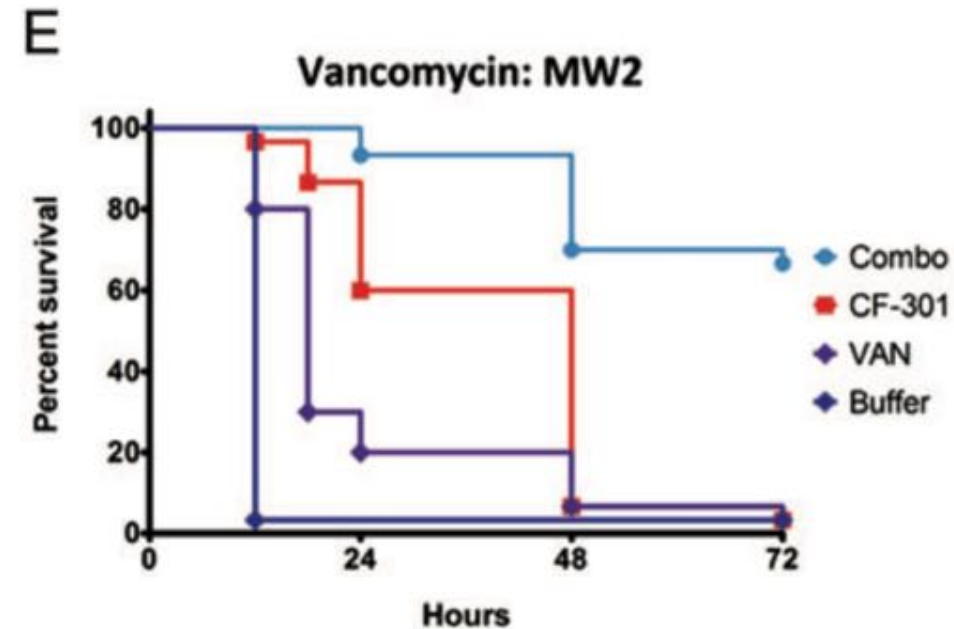
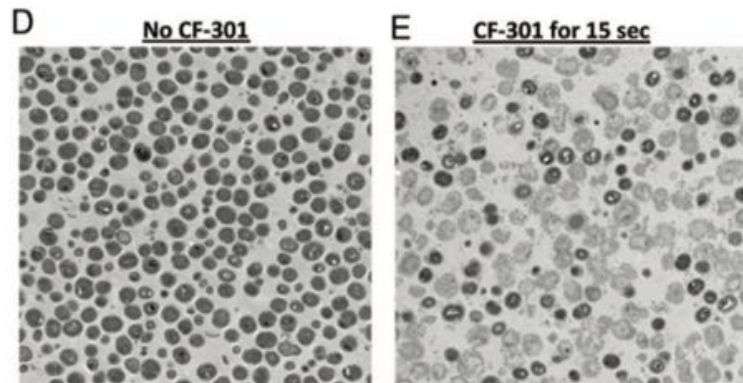
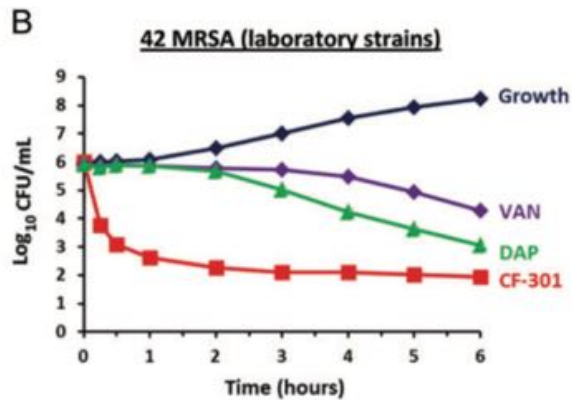
Broader spectrum of activity: against *S. aureus*, but also against coagulase-negative staphylococci

# Combination Therapy With Lysin CF-301 and Antibiotic Is Superior to Antibiotic Alone for Treating Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*-Induced Murine Bacteremia



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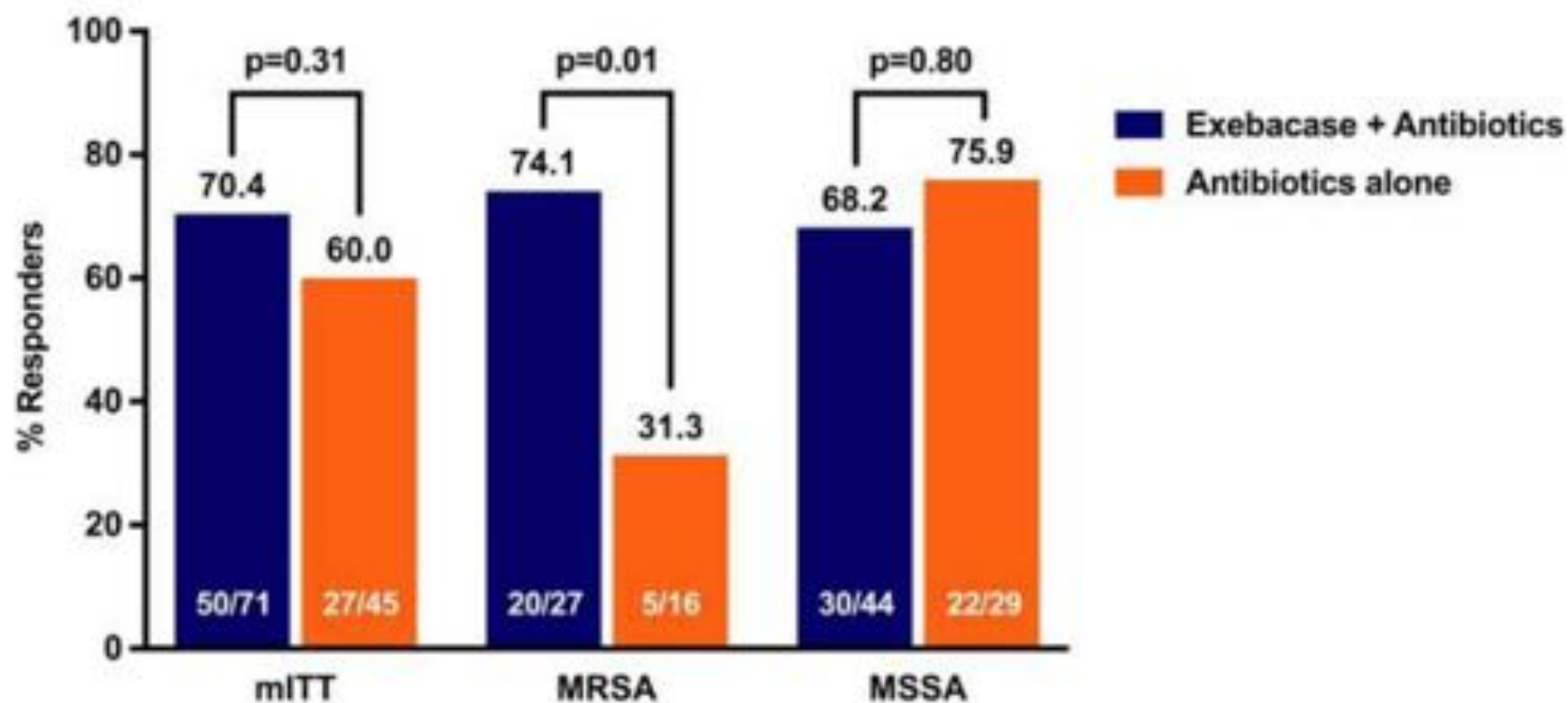
<sup>1</sup>ContraFect Corporation, Yonkers, NY, and <sup>2</sup>Department of Bacterial Pathogenesis and Immunology, The Rockefeller University, New York, New York





## Exebacase for patients with *Staphylococcus aureus* bloodstream infection and endocarditis

Vance G. Fowler Jr.,<sup>1,2</sup> Anita F. Das,<sup>3</sup> Joy Lipka-Diamond,<sup>4</sup> Raymond Schuch,<sup>5</sup> Roger Pomerantz,<sup>5</sup> Luis Jáuregui-Peredo,<sup>6</sup> Adam Bressler,<sup>7</sup> David Evans,<sup>8</sup> Gregory J. Moran,<sup>9</sup> Mark E. Rupp,<sup>10</sup> Robert Wise,<sup>10</sup> G. Ralph Corey,<sup>1</sup> Marcus Zervos,<sup>12</sup> Pamela S. Douglas,<sup>1,2</sup> and Cara Cassino<sup>9</sup>



Arthroscopic debridement, antibiotic and implant retention (DAIR) with local administration of Exebacase (Lysin CF-301) (LysinDAIR) followed by suppressive tedizolid as salvage therapy in elderly patients for relapsing multidrug-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis* prosthetic knee infection



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Paris, France  
18 –21 April 2020

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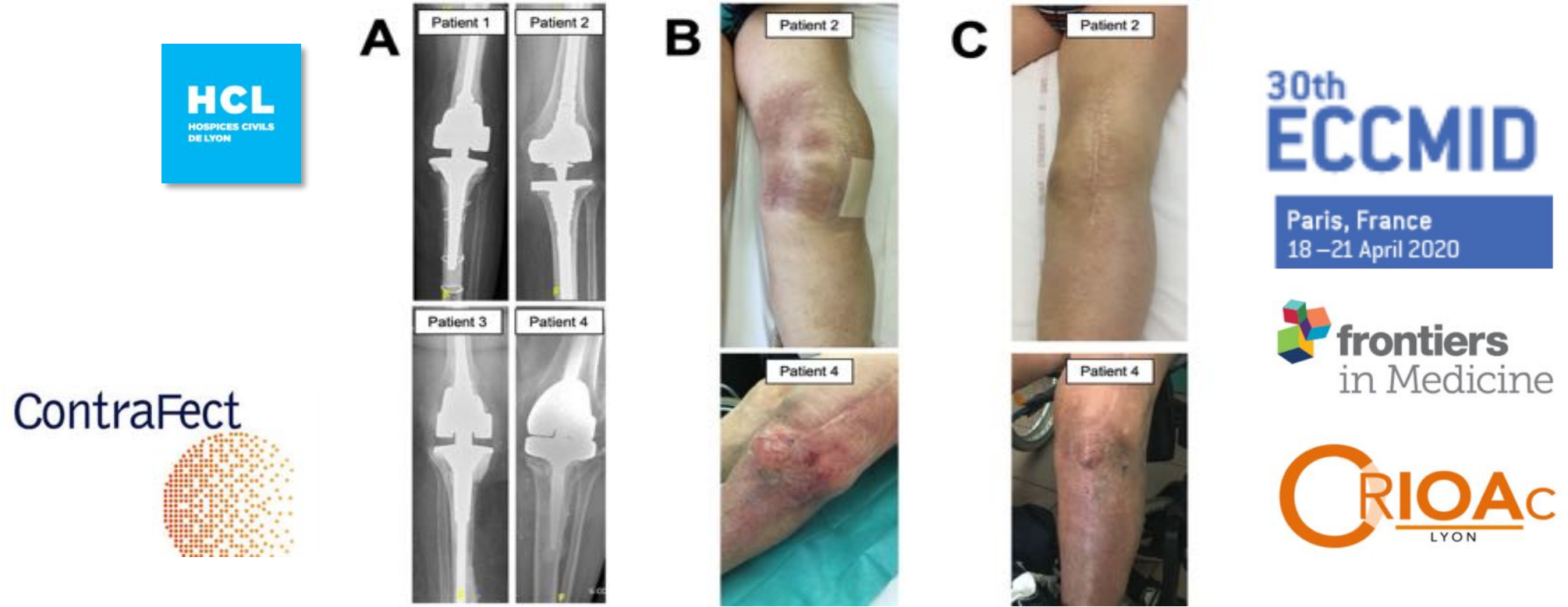
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LYON

ContraFect



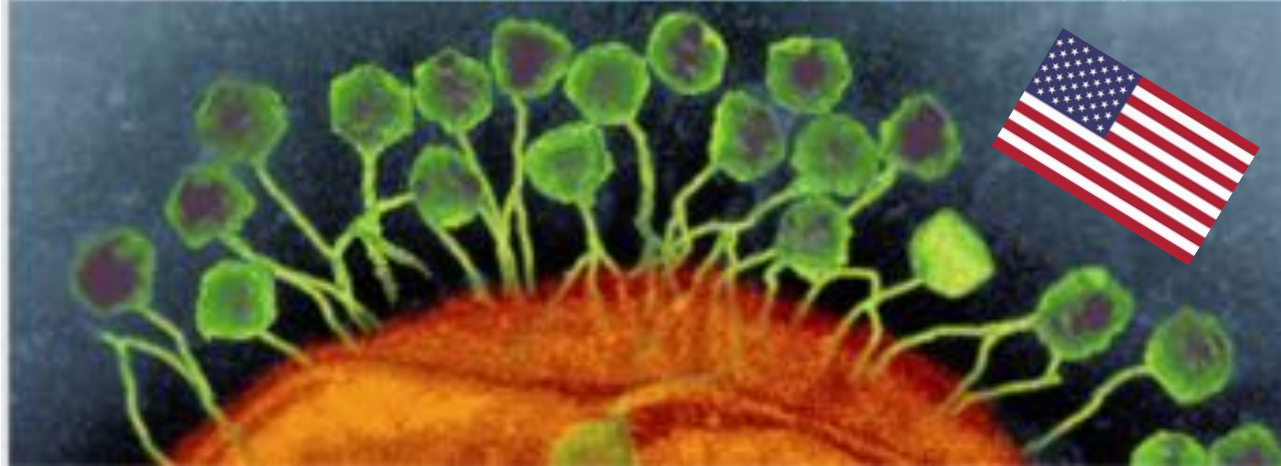
**Conclusions:** Exebacase has the potential to be used as salvage therapy during arthroscopic DAIR in patients with relapsing MDR *S. epidermidis* PKI, to improve the efficacy of suppressive antibiotics, and to avoid considerable loss of function.

Arthroscopic debridement, antibiotic and implant retention (DAIR) with local administration of Exebacase (Lysin CF-301) (LysinDAIR) followed by suppressive tedizolid as salvage therapy in elderly patients for relapsing multidrug-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis* prosthetic knee infection



**Conclusions:** Exebacase has the potential to be used as salvage therapy during arthroscopic DAIR in patients with relapsing MDR *S. epidermidis* PKI, to improve the efficacy of suppressive antibiotics, and to avoid considerable loss of function.





## Welcome to IPATH

Center for Innovative Phage Applications and Therapeutics

We are the first dedicated phage therapy center in North America, bringing innovative research and clinical practice to the field of medicine. Join us on our journey and witness a revolutionary wave of solutions to combat antibiotic resistance.

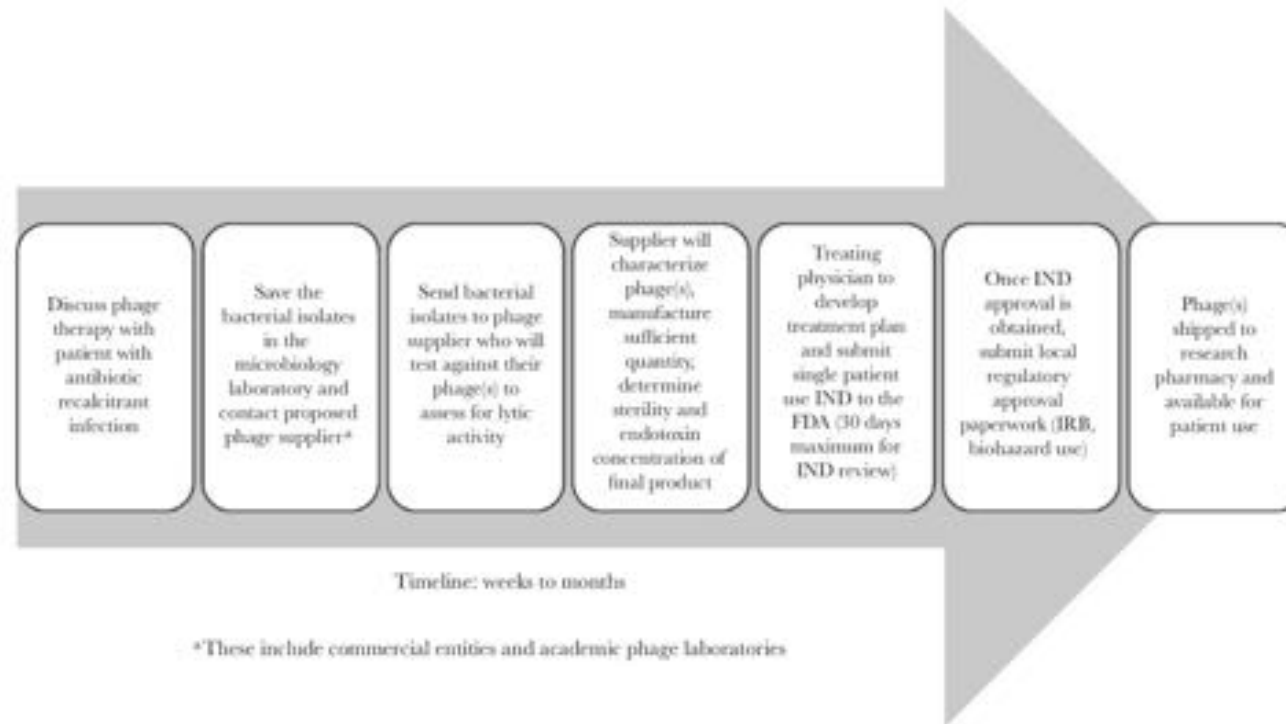


# Lessons Learned From the First 10 Consecutive Cases of Intravenous Bacteriophage Therapy to Treat Multidrug-Resistant Bacterial Infections at a Single Center in the United States



Saima Aslam,<sup>1,2</sup> Elizabeth Lampley,<sup>2</sup> Darcy Wooten,<sup>1</sup> Maile Karris,<sup>1</sup> Constance Benson,<sup>1,2</sup> Steffanie Strathdee,<sup>1,2</sup> and Robert T. Schooley<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Infectious Diseases and Global Public Health, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, USA, and <sup>2</sup>Center for Innovative Phage Applications and Therapeutics, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, USA



**Figure 2.** Timeline of the process to initiate bacteriophage therapy for a patient on a compassionate use basis in the United States. Abbreviations: FDA, Food and Drug Administration; IND, Investigational New Drug; IRB, institutional review board.

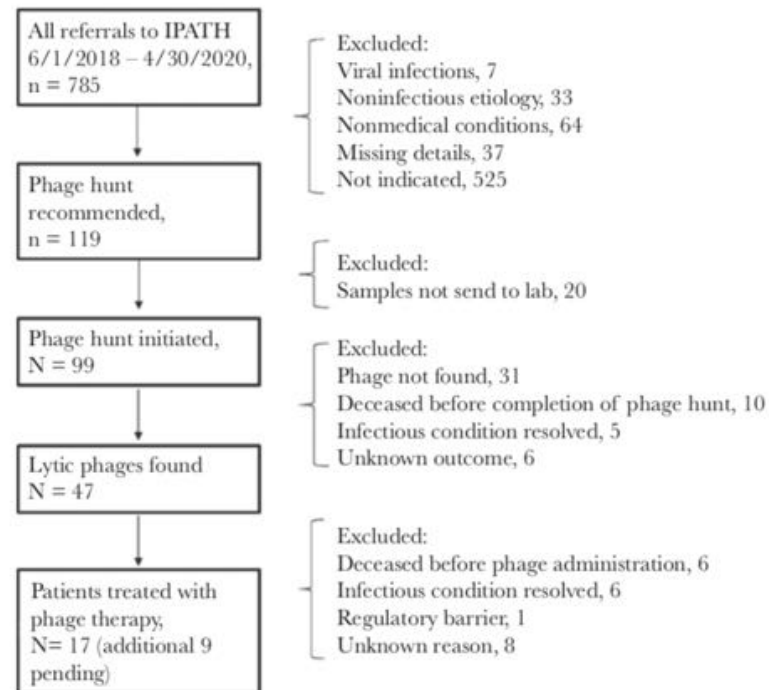


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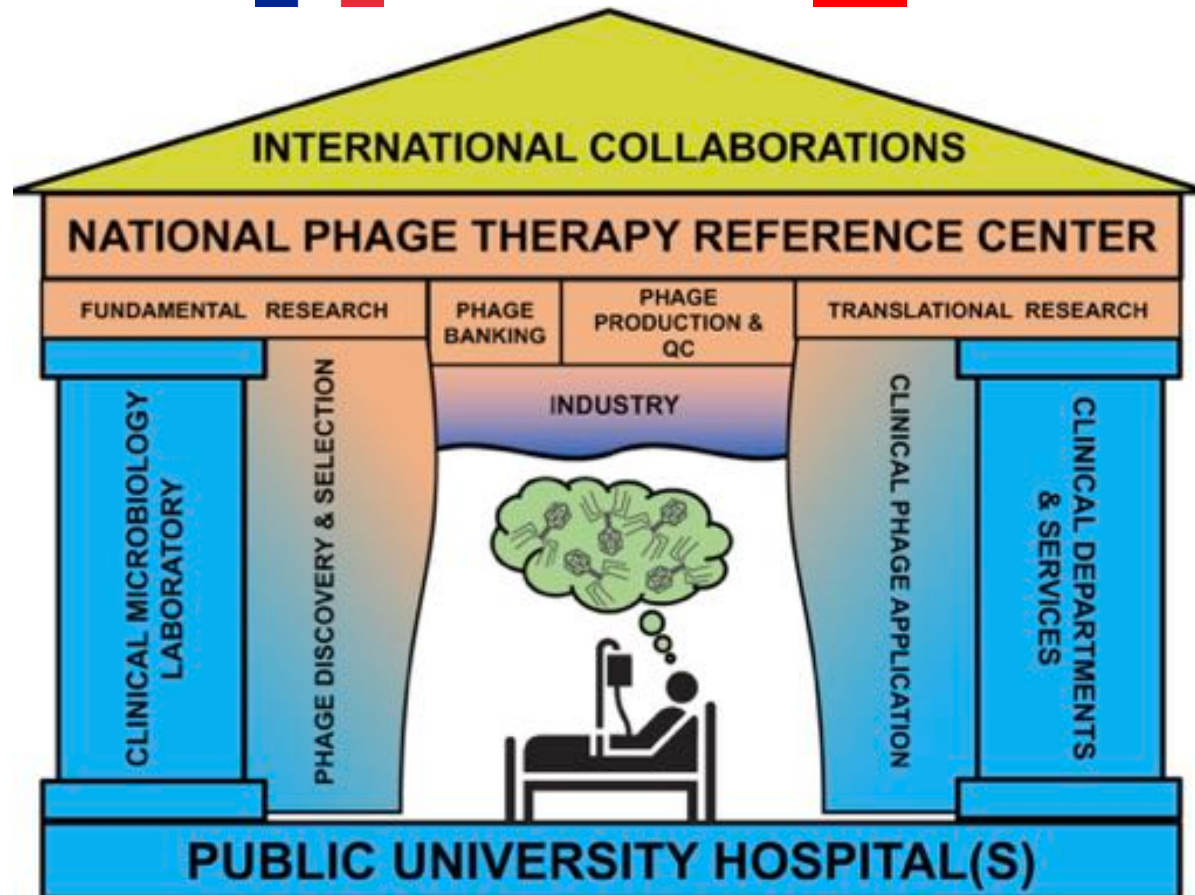


**Figure 1.** Flowchart depicting outcome of all bacteriophage therapy requests at the Center for Innovative Phage Applications and Therapeutics. Abbreviation: IPATH, Center for Innovative Phage Applications and Therapeutics.



# Recent progress toward the implementation of phage therapy in Western medicine

Jean-Paul Pirnay<sup>1,†</sup>, Tristan Ferry<sup>2,3,†</sup> and Grégory Resch<sup>4,\*,†</sup>





# ESGNTA

ESCMID STUDY GROUP  
FOR NON-TRADITIONAL  
ANTIBACTERIAL THERAPY

European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases

## **Prof. Ran NIR-PAZ**

Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center  
Clinical Microbiology and infectious Diseases  
Israël

## **Prof. Tristan FERRY**

Hospices Civils de Lyon  
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## **Prof. Patrick SOENTJENS**

Department of Clinical Sciences  
Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp  
Belgium

## **Prof. Zuzanna DRULIS-KAWA**

University of Wrocław  
Department of Pathogen Biology and Immunology  
Poland

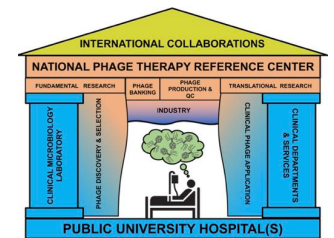
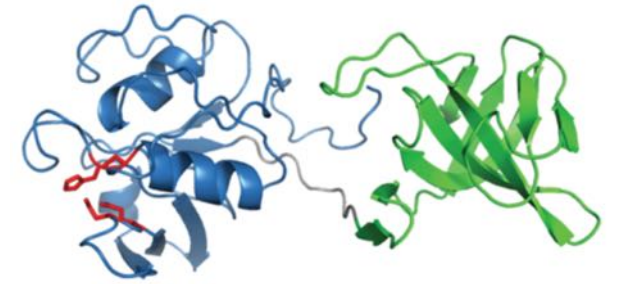
## **Prof. Joana AZEREDO**

Universidade do Minho  
Engenharia Biológica  
Portugal

# Inauguration Committee Members

# Conclusion

- Real potential for non-traditional antibacterial therapies
- Distinguish:
  - Anti-virulence approaches
  - Immunomodulators
  - Microbiome-Modifying Therapies
  - Phages
  - Phage-related therapies (Lysins)
- Phages have a real potential in prosthetic-joint infection
  - Need for EMA positioning about the status of phages
  - Need for industrial and academic development of therapeutic phages (discovery, banking, susceptibility testing) in connection with health care authorities
  - Need for creation of nation-wide reference centers dedicated to phage therapy
  - Need to perform clinical trials to evaluate the ability of these innovations to improve the outcome
- Lysins are evaluated in *S. aureus* bacteremia, but could be also active against coagulase-negative staphylococci
  - Has also antibiofilm activities (as bacteriophages)
  - Has to follow the classical way of a drug





## PÉTITION EN FAVEUR DE LA RENAISSANCE DE LA BACTERIOPHAGIE THERAPEUTIQUE

Frappé par le désarroi des malades se trouvant, depuis plusieurs mois, dans l'impossibilité de trouver en pharmacie les ampoules de Bactériophage qui leur avaient été prescrites ou bien de renouveler la provision que les plus prévoyants d'entre eux avaient constituée pour surmonter victorieusement, dès le prime début, tout assaut microbien, j'ai pensé que la SOCIETE DES AMIS DE FELIX D'HERELLE se devait de mettre la puissance de son autorité au service de ces doléances qui m'étaient exprimées pour contribuer à redonner à la Phagothérapie tous les moyens d'expression dont la prestigieuse découverte dispose, et cela, dans les pharmacies, car aucune ne prépare son malade à la production naturelle de la « guérison naturelle » au commencement du milieu. Ce sont ces races que sont inconnues, sélectionnées dans les pharmacies.

J'ai donc résolu de vous inviter, en tant que tels, à venir à la campagne de promotion de la Bactériophage, et vous, notamment par moi-même apprécié

— Vous, mes MAITRES, le plus grand bien de la France

— Vous, MALADES ou vos proches ou vos amis, des succès remportés au cours des applications thérapeutiques du Phénomène de Bactériophage ;

— Vous, MEMBRES DE LA SOCIETE DES AMIS DE FELIX D'HERELLE qui vous êtes groupés pour pouvoir, par le soutien de chacun, assurer la pérennité de l'œuvre exceptionnelle de ce grand savant qui, venu de Montréal, a offert à la France la gloire attachée à la découverte d'un phénomène naturel dont le microscope électronique, fait unique dans la Science, a confirmé dans ses moindres détails la réalité que la méthode expérimentale seule avait permis de dévoiler :

à signer l'attestation ci-contre pour influencer par le nombre des signataires les milieux scientifiques aptes à relever le flambeau qui est tombé par suite de la défaillance du Laboratoire qui avait été fondé par d'Hérelle en 1928 et qui a permis, au cours des 50 années qui suivirent, la mise au point d'un traitement d'une efficacité jamais égalée par sa qualité, sa constance et sa parfaite innocuité : LA PHAGOTHERAPIE. Cette défaillance est d'autant plus catastrophique que, d'une part, ce Laboratoire était le seul à assurer la préparation des différentes races de Bactériophage qui sont indispensables à la pratique médicale et chirurgicale dans le domaine de toute la pathologie infectieuse et que, d'autre part, le phénomène de Bactériophage qui est reproduit dans un but thérapeutique ne peut être remplacé par aucune spécialité pharmaceutique puisque, seul de tous les traitements, il est l'expression d'un phénomène de la nature. L'arrêt de ce Labo-

ratoire a pour conséquence inéluctable d'entraîner dans sa chute la pratique d'une méthode thérapeutique qui a fait ses preuves dans tous les domaines depuis 1917, date à laquelle le phénomène de Bactériophage fut révélé au monde du haut de la tribune de l'Académie des Sciences.

C'est donc un devoir pour la SOCIETE DES AMIS DE FELIX D'HERELLE, dont la mission est d'assurer la défense de l'œuvre du Pr d'Hérelle contre toute manœuvre dirigée directement ou indirectement contre elle, que d'appuyer de son influence toutes initiatives généreuses qui sont disposées à œuvrer dans ce sens. Plus les voix seront nombreuses, plus elles auront chance d'être entendues.

Disciples convaincus de la Bactériophage, venez tous à nous en nous offrant le poids de votre signature.

Dr A. RAIGA-CLEMENCEAU

# PHAGAGE *in* LYON

FONDATION  
**HCL**  
HOSPICES CIVILS  
DE LYON

Date : \_\_\_\_\_ Signature : \_\_\_\_\_

Cette attestation, sans être séparé de la pétition, est à renvoyer au Dr Raiga-Clemenceau, Secrétaire Général de la SOCIETE DES AMIS DE FELIX D'HERELLE,

11, rue Boissière - 75116 PARIS

# Lyon BJI Study group

**Coordinator: Tristan Ferry**

**Infectious Diseases Specialists – Tristan Ferry**, Florent Valour, Thomas Perpoint, Florence Ader, Sandrine Roux, Agathe Becker, Claire Triffault-Fillit, Anne Conrad, Cécile Pouderoux, Pierre Chauvelot, Paul Chabert, Johanna Lippman, Evelyne Braun

**Surgeons – Sébastien Lustig**, Elvire Servien, Cécile Batailler, Stanislas Gunst, Axel Schmidt, Elliot Sappey-Marinier, Quentin Ode, Michel-Henry Fessy, Anthony Viste, Jean-Luc Besse, Philippe Chaudier, Lucie Louboutin, Adrien Van Haecke, Marcelle Mercier, Vincent Belgaid, Aram Gazarian, Arnaud Walch, Antoine Bertani, Frédéric Rongieras, Sébastien Martres, Franck Trouillet, Cédric Barrey, Ali Mojallal, Sophie Brosset, Camille Hanriat, Hélène Person, Philippe Céruse, Carine Fuchsmann, Arnaud Gleizal;

**Anesthesiologists – Frédéric Aubrun**, Mikhail Dziadzko, Caroline Macabéo, Dana Patrascu;

**Microbiologists – Frederic Laurent**, Laetitia Beraud, Tiphaine Roussel-Gaillard, Céline Dupieux, Camille Kolenda, Jérôme Josse;

**Imaging – Fabien Craighero**, Loic Boussel, Jean-Baptiste Pialat, Isabelle Morelec;

**PK/PD specialists – Michel Tod**, Marie-Claude Gagnieu, Sylvain Goutelle;

**Clinical research assistant and database manager– Eugénie Mabrut**



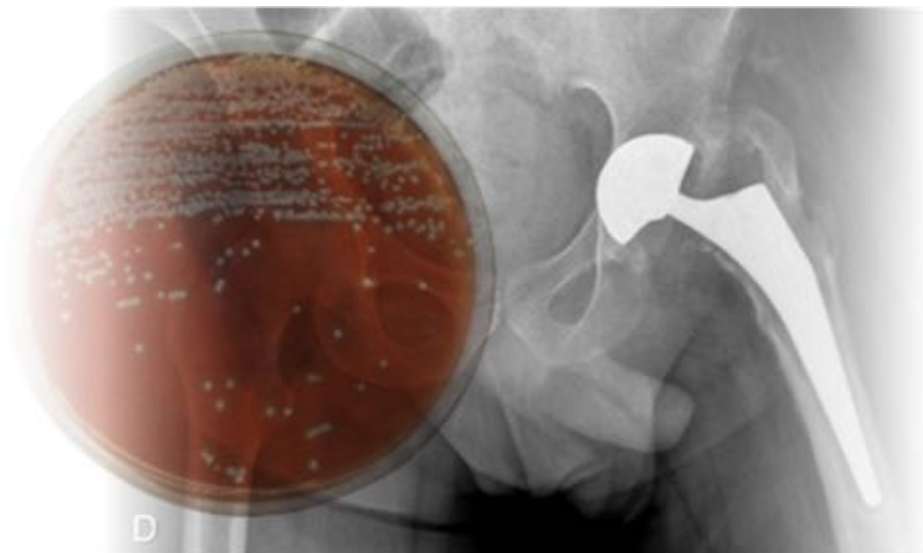


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Vème Congrès  
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21 et 22 octobre 2021  
à l'ENS Lyon  
PRÉSENTIEL  
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DIRECTION  
GÉNÉRALE  
DE L'OFFRE  
DE SOINS

Guest international speakers: J. Parvizi  
O. Cornu



<http://crioac2021.univ-lyon1.fr>