

Zoomウェビナー

「途上国の感染症対策に資する診断薬開発を推進するために」

## 顧みられない熱帯病の診断薬開発ニーズ

長崎大学熱帯医学研究所NTDイノベーションセンター助教

日本顧みられない熱帯病アライアンス副事務局長

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*We Connect Japanese NTD Players*

JAGntdは、日本の「顧みられない熱帯病 (Neglected Tropical Diseases: NTDs) 制圧活動への参画を促進するため、国内外のNTDsに関わる団体、企業、個人を結び、相互の情報交換を行うネットワークです。

Website <https://jagntd.org>

会員登録(無料)すると、不定期でニュースレターが届きます。

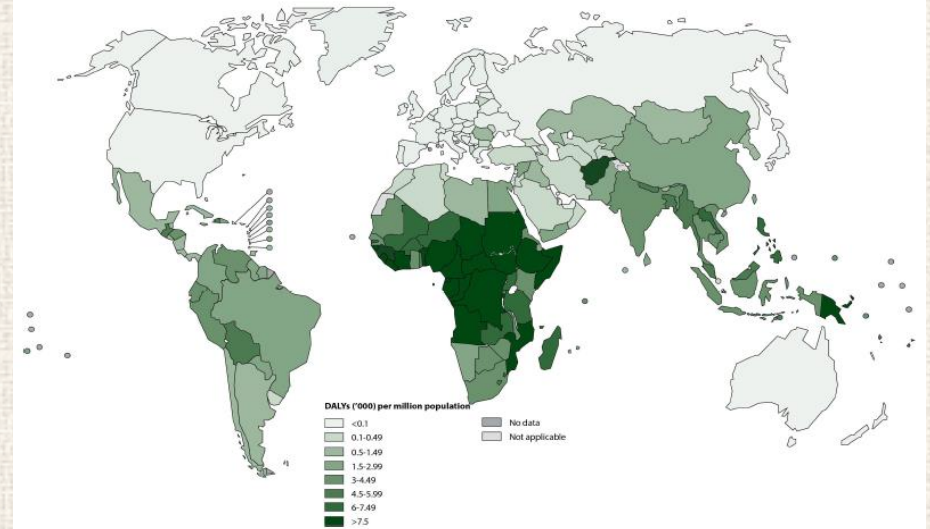


設立総会  
(2018年11月9日)

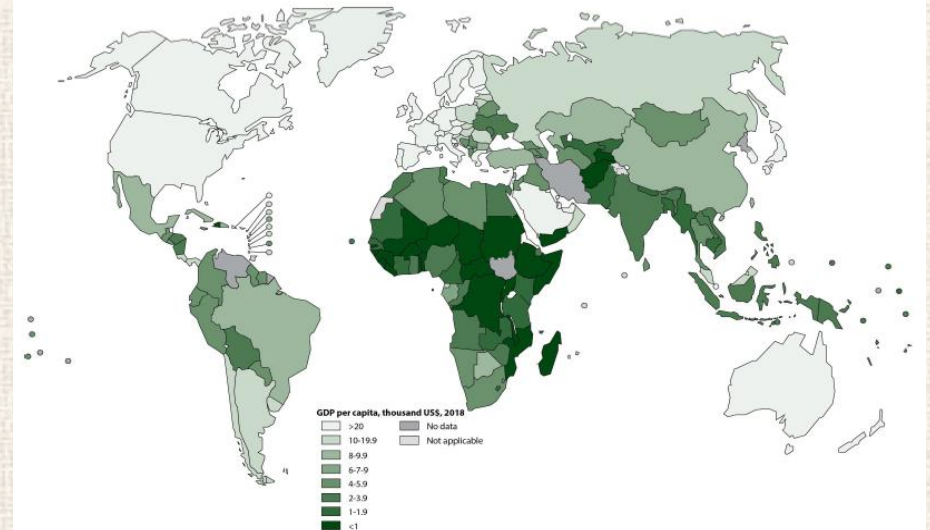
NTDs分野における日本の貢献を可視化、合理化、拡大する

# 顧みられない熱帯病 (NTDs)

1. Dracunculiasis ギニア虫感染症
2. Yaws (Endemic treponematoses) 風土性トレポネーマ症
3. Lymphatic filariasis リンパ系フィラリア症
4. Trachoma トラコーマ
5. Human African Typanosimiasis アフリカ睡眠病
6. Leprosy (Hansen's disease) ハンセン病
7. Leishmaniasis リーシュマニア症
8. Schistosomiasis 住血吸虫症
9. Onchocerciasis 河川盲目症
10. Chagas disease シャーガス病
11. Rabies 狂犬病
12. Soil-transmitted helminthiases 土壌伝播寄生虫症
13. Buruli ulcer ブルーリ潰瘍
14. Dengue and Chikungunya デング熱・チクングニア熱
15. Echinococcosis 包虫症 (エキノコックス症)
16. Taeniasis/Cysticercosis 条虫症/のう虫症
17. Foodborne trematodiases 食物媒介吸虫類感染症
18. Snakebite envenoming 毒蛇咬傷
19. Scabies and other ectoparasites 疥癬とその他の外部寄生虫
20. Mycetoma, chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses マイセトーマ (菌腫) など



GDP per capita, thousand US\$, 2018



# 新しいWHOロードマップ(ドラフト)

## *Ending the neglect to attain the Sustainable Development Goals:*

A road map for neglected tropical diseases 2021–2030

WHO/UCN/NTD/2020.01

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WHOロードマップは2020年6月の世界保健総会で承認される予定でしたが、COVID-19の影響により、承認プロセスが遅れています。現在、そのドラフトが公開されており、本ウェビナーの情報はこのドラフトに基づいています。

[https://www.who.int/neglected\\_diseases/WHONTD-roadmap-2030/en/](https://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/WHONTD-roadmap-2030/en/)

# 診断(薬)の重要性が増している

制圧を早める

制圧戦略の策定に必要なデータを  
集める

例) アフリカ睡眠病対策には、サーベイランスに使える大量処理が可能で費用対効果に優れた検査法が必要。

罹患率を減らす

治療対象となる症例を見つける

例) 高感度の迅速診断テストがあれば、東アフリカでの皮膚リーシュマニアの治療を改善できる。

コストを減らす

集団投薬の対象を絞る、あるいは年数を短くする

例) 迅速診断キットがあれば、住血吸虫症の集団投薬をより選択的・効率的に行うことができる。

# どの疾病で何のための診断薬が求められているか？

WHO Roadmap, Fig 9

- 適切な診断法がある
- 適切な診断法があるが、2030年目標を達成するには修正が必要
- 診断法があるが、大きな修正が必要
- 診断法がない

Fig. 9. Assessment of diagnostic gaps and priorities

Disease	Assessment				Priorities
	Mapping	Starting treatment	Stopping treatment	Post-treatment surveillance	
Lymphatic filariasis	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Develop rapid diagnostic tests that are not cross-reactive with Loa loa. Improve reliability of the Alere filariasis test strip and the Brugia rapid point-of-care cassette test; improve diagnostics for post-MDA surveillance. Ensure reporting of problems with diagnostic tests for monitoring their quality.
Onchocerciasis	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Optimize the Ovit10 (L3) O. volvulus/Wuchereria bancrofti antigen test for onchocerciasis and lymphatic filariasis, and find biomarkers for new surveillance tools. Continue to evaluate performance of diagnostics in development. Develop target product profiles for new and rapid diagnostic tests designed for the needs of programmes. Develop a confirmatory diagnostic or diagnostics for use in low-prevalence settings for use in mapping, deciding to stop MDA and surveillance. Develop diagnostic strategy for determination of intensity of Loa loa infection. Relate prevalence measured by serology to indices of vector transmission.
Soebles and other eotoparasitoses	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Validate clinical diagnostic algorithms for programmatic use. Develop population level diagnostics to facilitate integration with other NTD activities, and evaluate programme end-points.
Schistosomiasis	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Develop or introduce standardized, sensitive point-of-care diagnostic for use in various prevalence settings and all schistosome species; use for mapping. Create a repository of sera, urine and stools for development, validation and evaluation of diagnostics. Develop test for resistance to praziquantel. Develop molecular test for xenomonitoring and surveillance. Develop point-of-care diagnostic for genital manifestations.
Soil-transmitted helminthiasis	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Develop highly specific and sensitive biomarkers in a test for use in the field to decide on stopping preventive chemotherapy. Develop to detect resistance for use in the field. Develop molecular platforms (multiplex) to detect NTDs other than soil-transmitted helminthiasis in the field for cross-cutting use.
Trachoma	Green	Green	Green	Red	Organize diagnostic procedures and prepare guidance. Conduct research to understand whether tests for current or previous ocular Chlamydia trachomatis infection would help programmes to determine whether to discontinue interventions and monitor populations afterwards.
Disease	Screening	Confirm diagnosis	Surveillance	Priorities	
Buruli ulcer	Grey	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Develop rapid diagnostic tools for use in a public health centre or community for early diagnosis, reducing morbidity and confirming cases. Improve detection of viable Mycobacterium ulcerans in wound samples to distinguish between treatment failure and paradoxical reaction with methods such as mycolactone detection and sequencing of the rRNA.
Chagas disease	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Validate effectiveness of rapid diagnostic tests and develop affordable ones. Validate an effective point-of-care diagnostic for infants. Evaluate biomarkers of success or failure of treatment. Simplify and bring up to date diagnostic algorithms to improve access and shorten time to diagnosis.
Dengue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Improve quality assurance for point-of-care rapid diagnostic tests. Develop polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test for confirmation of diagnosis.
Dracunculiasis	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Develop field test to detect pre-patent infection in humans, dogs and other animals. Develop field pond-side test for detecting Dracunculus medinensis DNA in copepods.
Echinococcosis	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Bring standardized ELISA for dogs to market. Define target product profile, and develop optimal diagnostic for humans.
Foodborne trematodiasis	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Finish development of more sensitive serological techniques and polymerase chain reaction assays.
Human African trypanosomiasis	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Develop field-adapted diagnostic and detection tools (e.g. rapid screening or diagnostic tests) for use in primary health care facilities. Ensure independent, multicentre evaluation of new tools. Include blood microscopy in clinical and laboratory algorithms (for rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis).
Leishmaniasis (visceral)	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Develop more sensitive rapid diagnostic tests for use in East Africa. Develop less invasive, highly specific tests to measure parasite level. Develop less invasive test of cure of post-kala-azar dermal and visceral leishmaniasis.
Leprosy	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Maintain and strengthen capacity for clinical diagnosis. Maintain access to and capacity for slit-skin smear technique. Develop a point-of-care test to confirm diagnosis and detect infection in populations at risk. Develop a vaccine to improve prevention of new leprosy cases.
Mycetoma, chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses	Grey	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Develop rapid diagnostic or serological tests to improve early detection in primary health care. Evaluate and standardize sporotrichin skin testing for diagnosis of sporotrichosis. Facilitate skin scraping, biopsy and fungal culture and histopathology assessment of deep skin lesions.
Rabies	Grey	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Develop an ante-mortem diagnostic test for use in primary health care facilities. Validate post-mortem diagnosis of rabies in animals (e.g. non-invasive sample collection combined with rapid diagnostic test) to improve post-bite treatment.
Snakebite envenoming	Grey	Green	Grey	Grey	Standardize and validate current clinically-relevant bedside diagnostic tests to confirm specific clinical syndromes (e.g. 20-minute whole blood clotting test for coagulopathy). Develop simple low-cost "Yes/No" diagnostic (immunoassay or other method for identifying biting species for disease ecology) to reduce delays in administration of antivenom.
Taeniasis and cysticercosis	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Develop and validate specific, sensitive diagnostic tools for porcine cysticercosis. Develop a sensitive, specific point-of-care diagnostic for human taeniasis and neurocysticercosis in resource-limited settings.
Yaws	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Develop a sensitive point-of-care molecular test (e.g. polymerase chain reaction) to distinguish yaws from other skin ulcers (e.g. Haemophilus ducreyi) and to monitor resistance to azithromycin.

# さまざまな使用目的

## MDA/PC(集団投薬)対象の疾患

- マッピング
- 投薬開始
- 投薬終了
- 投薬後サーベイランス

## それ以外の疾患

- スクリーニング
- 確定診断
- サーベイランス

MDA対象疾患の診断については [Solomon et al. \(2012\)](#) も参照

Fig. 9. Assessment of diagnostic gaps and priorities

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Soebles and other ectoparasitoses	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Validate clinical diagnostic algorithms for programmatic use Develop population level diagnostics to facilitate integration with other NTD activities, and evaluate programme end-points
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Soil-transmitted helminthiasis	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Develop highly specific and sensitive biomarkers in a test for use in the field to decide on stopping preventive chemotherapy Develop to detect resistance for use in the field Develop molecular platforms (multiplex) to detect NTDs other than soil-transmitted helminthiasis in the field for cross-cutting use
Trachoma	Green	Green	Green	Red	Standardize diagnostic procedures and prepare guidance Conduct research to understand whether tests for current or previous ocular Chlamydia trachomatis infection would help programmes to determine whether to discontinue interventions and monitor populations afterwards
Buruli ulcer	Not applicable	Confirm diagnosis: Yellow	Surveillance: Not applicable	Priorities: Not applicable	Develop rapid diagnostic tools for use in a public health centre or community for early diagnosis, reducing morbidity and confirming cases Improve detection of viable Mycobacterium ulcerans in wound samples to distinguish between treatment failure and paradoxical reaction with methods such as mycolactone detection and sequencing of the rRNA
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Echinococcosis	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Bring standardized ELISA for dogs to market Define target product profile, and develop optimal diagnostic for humans
Foodborne trematodiasis	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Finish development of more sensitive serological techniques and polymerase chain reaction assays
Human African trypanosomiasis	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Develop field-adapted diagnostic and detection tools (e.g. rapid screening or diagnostic tests) for use in primary health care facilities Ensure independent, multicentre evaluation of new tools Include blood microscopy in clinical and laboratory algorithms (for rhodesiense human African trypanosomiasis)
Leishmaniasis (visceral)	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Develop more sensitive rapid diagnostic tests for use in East Africa Develop less invasive, highly specific tests to measure parasite level Develop less invasive test of cure of post-kala-azar dermal and visceral leishmaniasis
Leprosy	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Maintain and strengthen capacity for clinical diagnosis Maintain access to and capacity for slit-skin smear technique Develop a point-of-care test to confirm diagnosis and detect infection in populations at risk Develop a vaccine to improve prevention of new leprosy cases
Mycetoma, chromoblastomycosis and other deep mycoses	Not applicable	Yellow	Not applicable	Not applicable	Develop rapid diagnostic or serological tests to improve early detection in primary health care Evaluate and standardize sporotrichin skin testing for diagnosis of sporotrichosis Facilitate skin scraping, biopsy and fungal culture and histopathology assessment of deep skin lesions
Rabies	Not applicable	Yellow	Not applicable	Not applicable	Develop an ante-mortem diagnostic test for use in primary health care facilities Validate post-mortem diagnosis of rabies in animals (e.g. non-invasive sample collection combined with rapid diagnostic test) to improve post-bite treatment
Snakebite envenoming	Not applicable	Green	Not applicable	Not applicable	Standardize and validate current clinically-relevant bedside diagnostic tests to confirm specific clinical syndromes (e.g. 20-minute whole blood clotting test for coagulopathy) Develop simple low-cost "Yes/No" diagnostic (immunoassay or other method for identifying biting species for disease ecology) to reduce delays in administration of antivenom
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Yaws	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Develop a sensitive point-of-care molecular test (e.g. polymerase chain reaction) to distinguish yaws from other skin ulcers (e.g. Haemophilus ducreyi) and to monitor resistance to azithromycin

# ■ 診断法がないのは

疾患名	使用目的
リンパ系フィラリア症	投薬後サーベイランス
疥癬	投薬後サーベイランス
トラコーマ	投薬後サーベイランス
エキノコックス症	スクリーニング、サーベイランス
食物媒介吸虫類感染症	スクリーニング、サーベイランス
皮膚リーシュマニア症	サーベイランス
条虫症／のう虫症	スクリーニング、サーベイランス



# 実際にどんなスペックの診断薬が求められているのか？

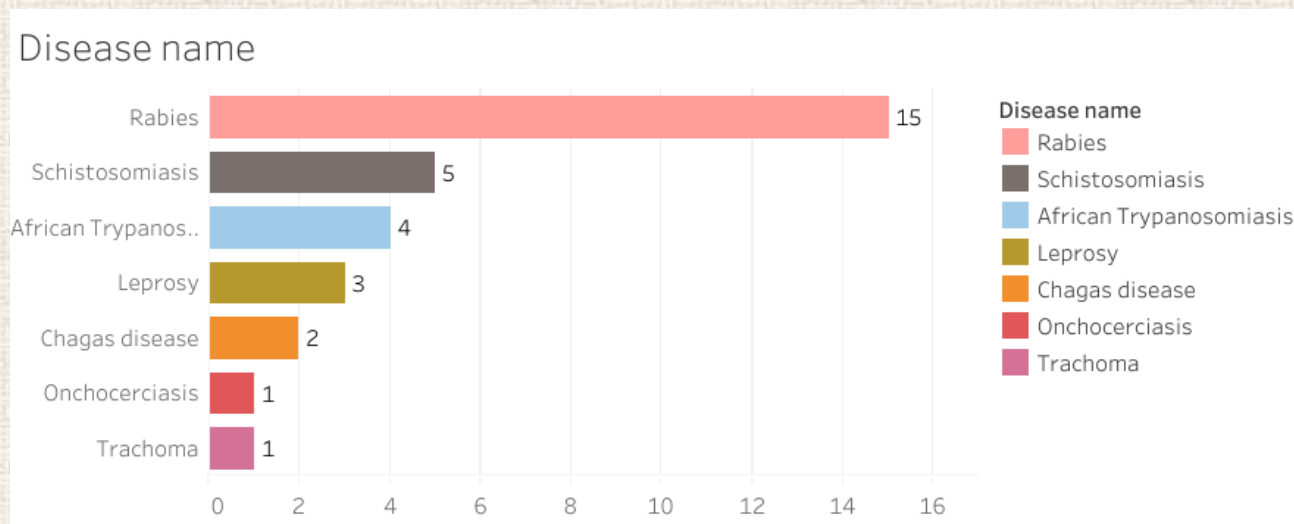
- TPP: Target Product Profile
  - 製品開発に先だって、製品に求められる条件などを記した文書

WHO Product Profile Directory

<https://www.who.int/tdr/product-profile-directory>

- NTDs診断薬に関しては、WHOによるTPPはまだ1つも公開されていない。
  - WHOでは住血吸虫症／オンコセルカ症の診断薬TPPを作っている。
  - 他の開発パートナー（GHIT Fundなど）が作ったTPPは公開されている。

# 開発中のNTD診断薬 (2018年)



Source: [WHO Global Observatory on Health R&D, 2018, direct link](#)

注: WHOデータベースに収録されていない開発案件も多いと考えられる。

こちらのデータベースも参考になります [Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics](#)

## Candidate products in the pipeline

by disease, product name, type and phase of development

Disease name	Product type	Product name	R&D phase
African Trypanosomiasis	Diagnostics	HAT LAMP	Evaluat..
		HAT lateral flow (2nd gen..	Evaluat..
		HAT Rapid Diagnostic Test	Evaluat..
		HAT/Malaria RDT	Evaluat..
Chagas disease	Diagnostics	Chagas Urine Nanoparticl..	Evaluat..
		T. cruzi nucleic acid detect..	Evaluat..
Leprosy	Diagnostics	Leprosy Detect ELISA kit	Evaluat..
		OnSite Leprosy Ab Rapid T..	Evaluat..
		Upconverting phosphor la..	Evaluat..
Onchocerciasis	Diagnostics	Ov16/Wb123 bplex rapid ..	Evaluat..
Rabies	Diagnostics	Direct Rabid Immunohisto..	Develo..
		Direct Rapid Immunohisto..	Develo..
		Dot-blot immunoassay for..	Develo..
		Filter paper blood ELISA	Develo..
		Immunoperoxidase antige..	Develo..
		Indirect Rapid Immunohis..	Develo..
		Loop-Mediated Isotherma..	Develo..
		mAb KGH P 16B8 for the r..	Develo..
		Novel rabies virus (RABV) ..	Develo..
		Nucleic acid sequence-bas..	Develo..
		Rapid immunodiagnostic ..	Develo..
		Rapid rabies enzyme imm..	Develo..
		Rapid sandwich ELISA	Develo..
		RT-PCR methods (reverse ..	Develo..
Simple enzyme immuno-a..	Develo..		
Schistosomiasis..	Diagnostics	ELISA-mAbCAA	Evaluat..
		FluoIMS-mAbCCA	Evaluat..
		IMS-mAbCCA	Evaluat..
		SmCTF-RDT	Evaluat..
		Upconverting phosphor la..	Evaluat..
Trachoma	Diagnostics	Antibody assay for tracho..	Evaluat..

R&D phase-  
■ Evaluation  
■ Development

# まとめ

- NTDs対策を進めるうえで、診断薬開発の重要性が増している。
- どの疾患を対象にするかだけでなく、どの目的で使われるか想定する必要がある。
- 具体的な製品スペックについては、(WHOでは)定まっておらず、議論の行方を注視したい。
- 類似した開発案件の有無や、国際的な規制／承認の枠組みについては不確かな要素が多く、製品ごとに詳しく検討することが求められる。