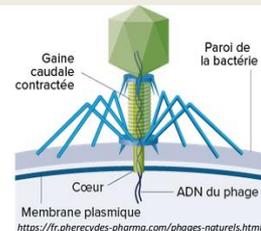


Background

Phage therapy, an ancient therapy forgotten in our Western countries, consists of the administration of bacteriophages for the treatment of **infected patients at the end of their therapeutic options**.

Bacteriophages are **virus that specifically infect a bacterial strain**, unable to infect a eukaryotic cell and therefore harmless to humans.

At the moment, phage therapy **does not have a regulatory framework** but is closely monitored by the National Drug Safety Agency (ANSM) via its temporary specialized scientific committee "phagothérapie", which met in 2016 and 2019.



Objective

Share our pharmaceutical experience of bacteriophages through the case of a patient:

- 65-year-old male
- With a severe **osteoarticular infection** with **multi-resistant *Streptococcus dysgalactiae equisimilis*** and ***Staphylococcus aureus*** on a calcaneal stump
- Amputated for diabetic foot ulcers.

Methods

➤ **Information of the ANSM** of the patient's pejorative clinical situation via a request for a nominative Temporary Use Authorization (ATU) of bacteriophages. This cannot be honored but allows the use of phages to be monitored.

➤ Request for **compassionate treatment** from the only industrial company involved in France: **Pherecydes Pharma**. This laboratory has a collection of phages whose effectiveness is tested by producing a **phagogram** based on a recent bacteriological sample. Two strains of anti-***Staphylococcus aureus*** phages were active in our patient's case.

Pharmaceutical compounding:

Under medical and pharmaceutical responsibilities due to the absence of quality and industrial production standards.

In ISO 5 Controlled Atmosphere Zone under laminar flow Microbiological Safety Cabinet.

Dilution of the entire contents of each 1 mL vial of phage in an empty sterile bag with NaCl. Total volume depending on the surface to be treated (here 30 ml).

Storage for 2 hours at room temperature. A file tracking the decrease in the concentration provides information on the last concentration known by the manufacturer.

Bio-decontamination of the biological safety cabinet before and after preparation; waste disposal via Waste from Infectious Risk Care Activities (DASRI).

➤ **Administration:** First cycle J1 J3 then 2nd cycle 7 days later J1 J3 J6 **applied locally** and in **osteo-articular injection**.

Results

The results were satisfactory in association with detersive gestures and antibiotic therapy, with **harmonious wound budding after 5 administrations**. The evolution was secondarily unfavourable following the discontinuation of tazocillin 3 days after the last phage administration. This led to a **transtibial amputation** 16 days after the last phage administration.



Figure 1 – wound two months before phage administration



Figure 2 – wound ten days after the last administration of phages

Conclusion

As a promising therapy, supported by the ANSM, phage therapy requires the definition of its **precise indications** and **administration methods** (rhythm, route, dose), after the completion of clinical trials (*phagoburn* completed, others to come). For the time being, a manufacturing laboratory in France is making available compassionate strains of **anti-S. aureus** and **anti-P. aeruginosa**, not industrially manufactured but of a quality compatible with clinical use. Its ability to produce phages using a qualified process that will allow the granting of ATUs is expected by the end of 2019.

References

Minutes of the meeting of the temporary specialized scientific committee on Phage therapy - feedback and perspectives, 21 March 2019, ANSM
Documentation Pherecydes Pharma