A Novel, 2nd Generation Device for Ambient Storage and Transportation for Downstream Infectious Disease Testing: ViveSTTM

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Healthcare Challenge

- Millions of people globally suffer from life threatening, blood-borne viruses
 - 170 million with Hepatitis C (HCV)
 - 350 million with Hepatitis B (HBV)
 - 34 million with HIV/AIDS
- Advancements in drug therapies allow for effective treatment of these diseases
- Quality patient care requires ongoing testing to determine "viral load" and patient response to various drug treatments



Without ongoing testing, proper patient care is impossible to provide

Patient Diagnostic Process



Current: Transport & Storage

Current Specimen Transportation Method

Watertight Primary Receptacle Glass, Metal, or Plastic* Infectious Substance *If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary Absorbent Packing Material packaging, they must be either individually wrapped or separated so (for liquids) as to prevent contact between them Watertight Secondary Packaging List of Contents Itemized List of Contents: **Rigid Outer Packaging UN Package** Certification Mark Infectious Substance Label Shipper or Proper Shipping Name Consignee and UN Number Identification

Current Specimen Storage Method

SHIRE.

Requires 24 hr monitoring

Maintains -86 to 50°C via Microprocessor Temperature Control System



The Biggest Challenge is in Resource Limited Areas

- The majority of global infections for HCV, HBV and HIV are outside of the US or Western Europe where the shipping of samples is more prevalent...
- In resource limited areas, the transportation and storage of blood samples to centralized labs can be cost prohibitive or virtually impossible



Number infected in millions	HIV	HCV	HBV
Region			
United States	1.2	4.0	1.5
Western Europe	0.7	5.0	4.0
Rest of World	32.1	161.0	344.5
Total	34.0	170.0	350.0

Over 94% of people infected with HCV, HBV and HIV are in regions outside of the US and Europe

Introducing ViveSTTM

- Novel dried sample matrix holds up to 1.5 mL of liquid biological sample
- Eliminates dry ice and cumbersome packaging, Reduces shipping costs
- Environmental monitoring using color-indicating desiccant
- Recovered sample can be used in downstream molecular testing



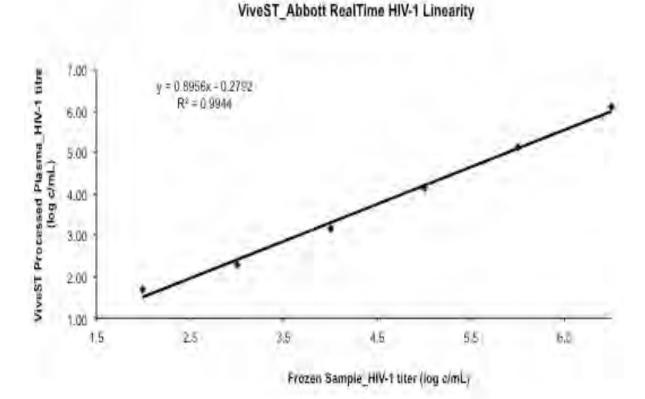
ViveST Design Features



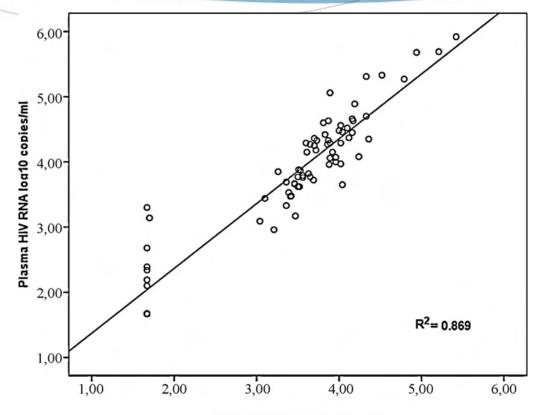
Simple Workflow



HIV-1 Sample Correlation Abbott RealTime HIV-1 Assay



Dried Plasma Spots

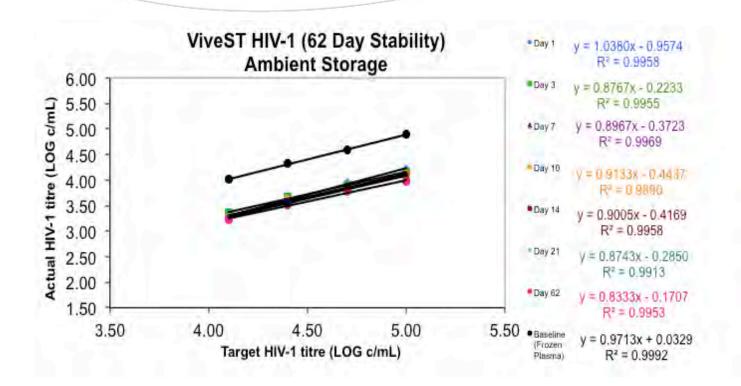


DPS HIV RNA log10 copies/ml

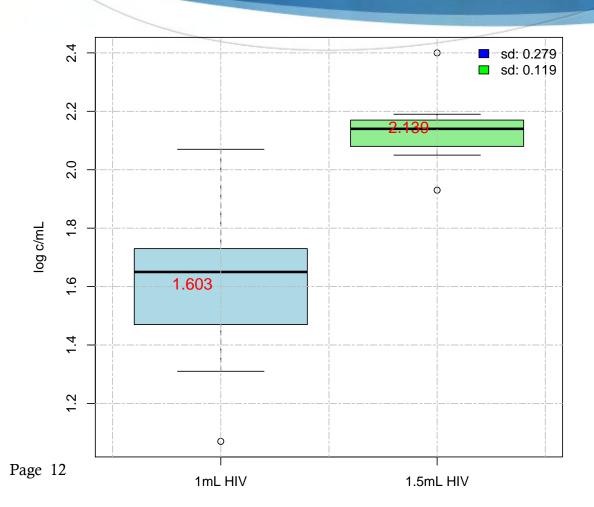
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•Andreotti M, et al. Correlation between HIV-1 vial load quantification in plasma, dried blood spots and dried plasma spots using the Roche COBAS Taqman assay. Journal of Clinical Virology 47 (2010)

HIV-1 Sample Stability Abbott RealTime HIV-1 Assay

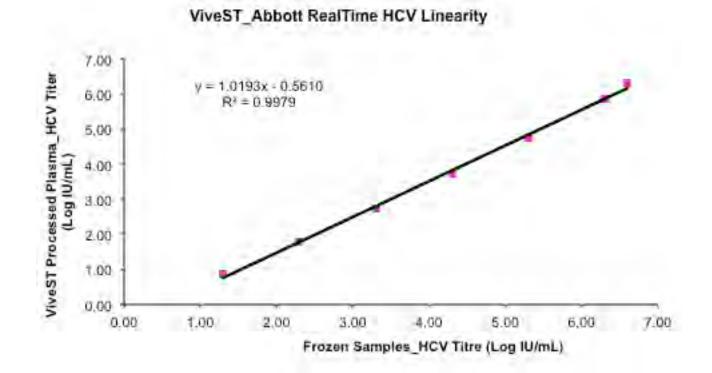


HIV-1 Concentration Abbott RealTime HIV-1 Assay

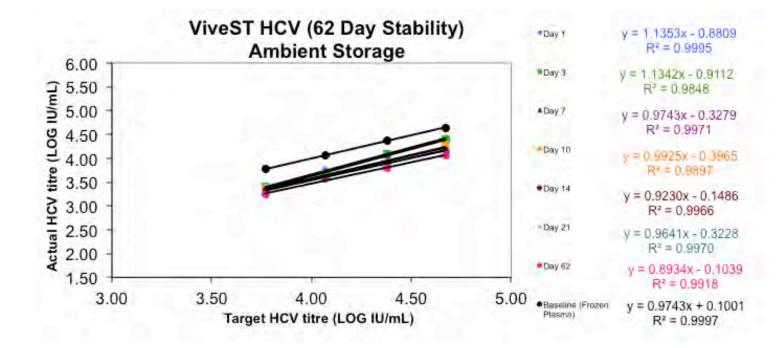


An average value of 2.14 LOG c/mL was obtained when 1.5 mL of a low titer HIV-1 infectious plasma sample was loaded on ViveST and recovered using 1.0 mL of molecular grade water compared to an average value of 1.6 LOG c/mL when 1 mL was loaded and recovered using 1.0 mL molecular grade water.

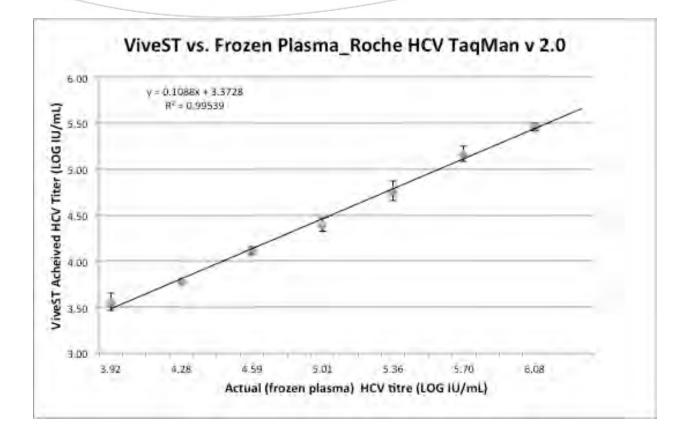
HCV Sample Correlation Abbott RealTime HCV Assay



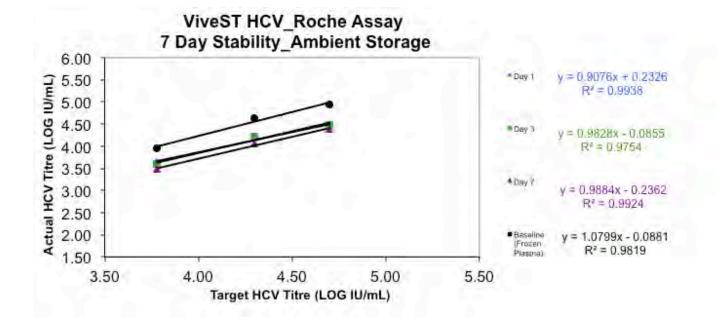
HCV Sample Stability Abbott RealTime HCV Assay



HCV Sample Correlation Roche COBAS TaqMan HCV v2.0



HCV Sample Stability Roche COBAS TaqMan HCV v2.0



HCV Genotyping_Sample Correlation Abbott RealTime HCV Genotype II RUO

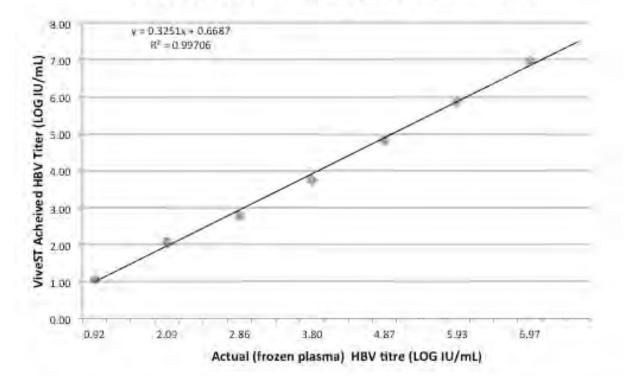
Viral Load Range Analyzed: 2.64 LOG IU/mL to 5.75 LOG IU/mL

Assay Cut-off: 2.69 LOG IU/mL (500 IU/ mL)

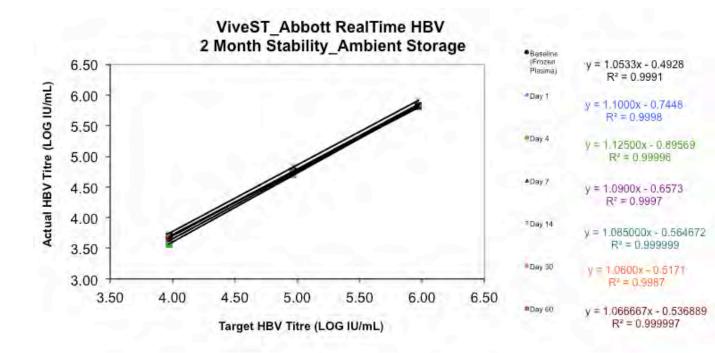
Sample ID	Fresh Plasma	ViveST Processed
b1169-1	2	2
b1170-2	1, 1a	1, 1a
b1171-3	1, 1a	1, 1a
b1172-4	1, 1a	1, 1a
b1173-5	1, 1a	1, 1a
b1174-6	1, 1a	1, 1a
b1175-7	1, 1a	1, 1a
b1176-8	1, 1a	1, 1a
b1177-9	1, 1a	1, 1a
b1169-10	2	2
b1179-11	3	3
b1180-12	1, 1a	1, 1a
b1184-13	3	3
b1178-14	3	3
b1172-15	1, 1a	1, 1a
b1185-16	1, 1a	1, 1a
b1186-17	1, 1b	1, 1b
b1172-18	1, 1a	1, 1a
b1187-19	1	1

HBV Sample Correlation Abbott RealTime HBV Assay

ViveST vs. Frozen Plasma_Abbott RealTime HBV

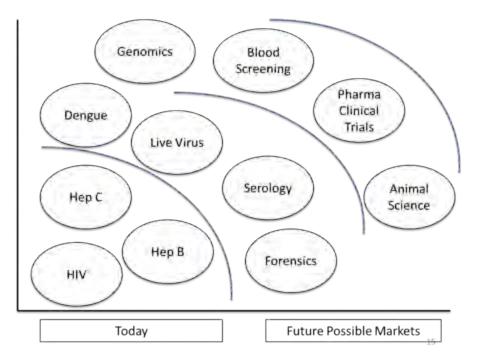


HBV Sample Stability Abbott RealTime HBV Assay



Dried Specimen Opportunities

The use of a dried matrix for transporting specimens can extend healthcare to resource limited areas for applications beyond HCV, HBV and HIV



ViveST: Technology Comparison

DBS:

- Small sample volume capacity
- Non-controlled storage environment

Plasma:

- Must remain frozen
- Expensive transport
- Careful handling required

	ViveST	DPS	Plasma
1 mL (or more) Sample Volume	1		1
Dried Sample Matrix	1	\checkmark	
Ambient Transport/Storage	1	1	
Quantitative Reproducibility (linear dynamic range for VL assays)	1		1
Reduced Shipping Costs	As low as \$2.51/ sample**	1	Over \$11.05/ sample**
Controlled Sample Environment	\checkmark		

*Dried-plasma transport using a novel matrix and collection system for human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis C virus virologic testing. RM Lloyd, Jr., et al. J Clin Microbiol, 47(5), May 2009, p. 1491-96.

Page 21 **Cost Comparison of Shipping Frozen Plasma Versus Ambient Temperature Using ViveST[™]. McClernon, et al., Poster, HIV DART 2012, Frontiers in Drug Development for Antiretroviral Therapies. San Diego, California, December 4-7, 2012

Summary & Conclusions

- ViveST[™] shows great potential for use in transport and storage of plasma for VL and genotypic testing
- For some targets, VL results from ViveST slightly lower compared to frozen plasma...consider a correction factor
- Plasma recovered from ViveST can be directly utilized in numerous downstream applications; no additional processing required
- The use of ViveST can enhance access to VL and genotypic testing in resource-limited countries and significantly reduces the burden associated with shipping frozen samples

THANK YOU

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