



USAMRDC Good News Story



U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command

USAMRIID Effort in Spotlight as New Ebola Treatments Gain Traction, Spur Hope

- A pair of treatments for Ebola virus (EBOV) have proven so effective in treating infected patients in central Africa that both have been prioritized for future clinical studies.
- One of the treatments, an antibody known as mAb114, was developed by researchers at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) in 2016 after it was found to protect non-human primates against EBOV.
- Directors of the ongoing *Pamoja Tulinde Maisha* (PALM) study based in the Democratic Republic of Congo found that patients receiving either mAb114 or sister treatment REGN-EB3 had a far greater chance of survival than those receiving other treatments.
- Of the 681 total PALM study participants, the 499 patients who received mAb114 showed an ultimate mortality rate of 34%. Final analysis of all PALM study data is expected to begin in October 2019.
- The study is co-sponsored and funded by the Institut National de Recherche Biomédicale and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases of the U.S. National Institutes of Health.



According to the World Health Organization, more than 11,000 people have died worldwide from EBOV since 2014 – with the vast majority of cases occurring in countries in central and western Africa.

OUTCOME: Through pioneering research and the ability to tackle the most difficult medical challenges, the USAMRDC is developing solutions to ensure the safety and resiliency of the Warfighter as they deploy throughout AFRICOM.

All research was conducted in compliance with the Animal Welfare Act, Public Health Service Policy, and 187 other federal statutes and regulations relating to animals and experiments involving animals.