

### Act Fast: Understanding Flu Prevention and Treatment in At-Risk Populations

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# **Learning Objectives**

- After participating in this educational activity, participants should be better able to:
  - Discuss the pathophysiology of influenza A and B viruses
  - Compare antiviral agent indications and selection based on data from completed clinical trials, ongoing studies, and real-world reports
  - Formulate post-exposure prophylaxis strategies based on an antiviral agent's mechanism of action

**omnia**™ EDUCATION

# Kaplan-Meier Curves of TTIIS in the Modified Intention-to-Treat Population



## MiniSTONE-2: Time to Alleviation of Influenza Symptoms in Children – Baloxavir vs Oseltamivir

- Phase 3, randomized, controlled trial among healthy children ill <48 hours; aged 1 to 12 years</li>
- Baloxavir single dose: 2 mg/kg if <20 kg, 40 mg if ≥20 kg vs oseltamivir twice daily x 5 days; weight-based dosing
- Randomized 2:1, N = 112/57; 81/54 with confirmed influenza
- Primary endpoint was met: similar safety between baloxavir and oseltamivir

	Baloxavir (hours, 95% Cl)	Oseltamivir (hours, 95% Cl)
Time to alleviation of symptoms	138 (117-163)	150 (115-165)
Time to culture negativity	24.2 (23.5-24.6)	75.8 (68.9-97.8)



Baker J, et al. Pediatr Infect Dis J. 2020;39(8):700-705.



# Change from Baseline in Influenza Infectious Viral Load over Time in the Phase 3 Trial





Hayden FG, et al. N Engl J Med. 2018;379(10):913-923 \*P value < 0.05 for comparison with oseltamivir

#### BLOCKSTONE: Preventative Treatment with Baloxavir After Exposure to an Infected Household Member – 86% Effective

