

'Papilocare', effective at restoring HPV-induced lesions

Results observed in 85% of treated patients at 6 months



Data from the Paloma clinical trial has provided evidence of how treatment with 'Papilocare' from Procure Health, managed to restore low grade cervix lesions (ASCUS/LSIL) among 85 percent of treated patients at 6 months. This result was even more significant among women infected with high risk human papillomavirus (HPV), which is mainly responsible for cervical cancer, restoring lesions among 88 percent of patients.

As a secondary criterion, it has shown evidence of an increase of 57 percent in high risk virus clearance, with 63 percent elimination occurring among patients treated with 'Papilocare' for 6 months vs 40 percent for the control group.

Furthermore, this result is very consistent with the 3 results presented by independent studies carried out by public teaching hospitals in Spain, who report an efficacy of 50 to 70 percent for 'Papilocare' when clearing high risk HPV.

The 'Paloma' randomised, multicentre clinical trial, controlled with regular clinical practice, recruited 101 patients and ended in June 2019. All the results have been accepted and presented to gynaecologists at European congresses, such as the EFC (European Federation for Colposcopy) congress in Rome in September 2019, the ESG (European Society of Gynaecology) congress in Vienna in October 2019, and the ESGO (European Society of Gynaecological Oncology) congress in Athens in November 2019.

Procure Health launched 'Papilocare Vaginal Gel' in 2016 as the first and only product indicated for preventing and treating HPV-induced lesions in the European market.

The future

Procure Health continues investing in investigation with different clinical trials and studies, which include the Paloma 2 multicentre randomised trial, controlled with everyday clinical practice, including 288 patients in 9 public and private centres in the country. There is also the Papilocan randomised, double blind, placebo-controlled trial undertaken by Hospital de La Candelaria (Santa Cruz de Tenerife), with 200 patients, and the PapilObs observational, international, multicentre study with 500 patients recruited from several European countries.

Additionally, they have a line of investigation open in conjunction with Harvard University and UCLA in California (United States of America) to develop an "on chip" human cervix. This work expects to analyse the HPV infection process and the virus' integration into cells, with the aim of understanding the therapeutic mechanism of action of 'Papilocare' and discovering new therapies.

This is an investigation project that will "offer greater understanding of how the virus integrates into cervix cells and the defence mechanisms. Our main focus of interest is improving women's health", explains Carine Emsellem, scientific director of Procure Health. She goes on to add that "this project, which involves the participation of Dr Danial Khorsandi, from the UCLA Department of Bioengineering, lays the foundations for an unprecedented health and technological development that aims to help improve the lives of a large percentage of the population".
