

RSV vaccinations and pregnancy




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Acknowledgement of country

I would like to acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land, the Noongar Whadjuk people, and pay my respects to their elders, past, present and future.



Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

- **Membership of Immunisation committees**

- Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation, 2005-14
- Chair, WA Vaccine Safety Advisory Committee, 2011 - present

- **Vaccine Scientific Advisory Boards**

- GlaxoSmithKline - Pertussis, pneumococcal, RSV vaccines, maternal immunisation, meningococcal & NTHi vaccines
- Pfizer - Meningococcal, pneumococcal & RSV vaccines
- Janssen – Bacterial vaccines
- Sanofi – influenza vaccines, RSV mAb
- Merck – pneumococcal vaccines, RSV mAb
- Astra-Zeneca – COVID-19, RSV mAb
- Resvinet Board member –RSV advocacy not-for profit organisation
- *No personal remuneration*

- **Vaccine Research**

- Investigator of industry sponsored multi-centre studies for Baxter, CSL, GSK, Medimmune, Merck, Pfizer, Sanofi, Novartis, Moderna,
- Travel support to present at scientific conferences
 - Sanofi, Pfizer, Baxter, GSK
- Research funding for Investigator initiated studies
 - GSK, Merck, Novartis, CSL

– Views expressed during this presentation are mine only



Talk outline

- Infant RSV burden and epidemiology
- Development of RSV vaccines and monoclonal antibodies
- Progress with maternal RSV vaccination
- Comparison with other RSV prevention strategies





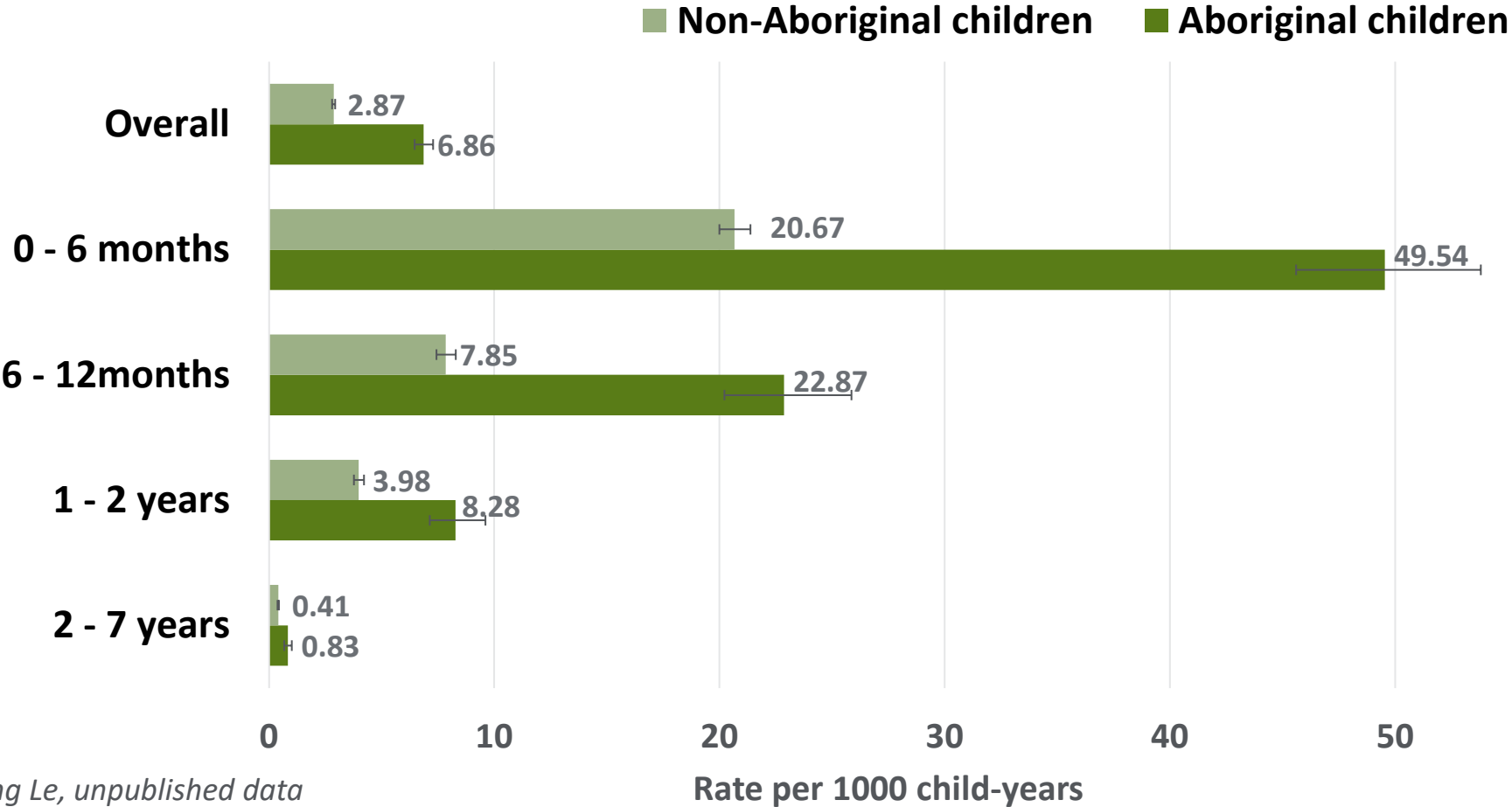
Global Burden of RSV Disease

- ~95% infected by 2 years of age
- ~ 25% of RSV infected infants have lower respiratory tract infection
 - 34 million new episodes with >200,000 deaths globally (in low-income countries)
- In Australia, estimated 15, 000 children admitted to hospital each year
 - **One in 50 babies in the first year**
 - AIHW Hospitalisation data underestimates RSB burden by at least ~30%
- Compared to influenza, RSV is associated with higher rates of ED visits, hospitalizations and carer resource use
 - Twice as many ED visits (23.6% vs 11.2%)
 - Six times more hospitalizations (8.5 vs 1.4 per 1000 term children)
 - Caregivers lose 3 times more workdays

Fisher et al. *Pediatrics* 1997; Glezen et al. *NEJM* 1973; Broughton et al. *Thorax* 2005; Brandt et al. *Am J Epidem.* 1973; Henderson et al. *J Pediatr.* 1979; La Via et al. *J Pediatr.* 1992; Bourgeois et al. *Pediatrics* 2009; Nair et al. *Lancet* 2010.
Evohealth report 2023



RSV-hospitalisation in WA



- RSV incidence is approximately twice the rate in Aboriginal children than non-Aboriginal children

Huong Le, unpublished data



Long-term consequences of RSV disease

Recurrent viral-induced wheeze and asthma more common after RSV hospitalisation

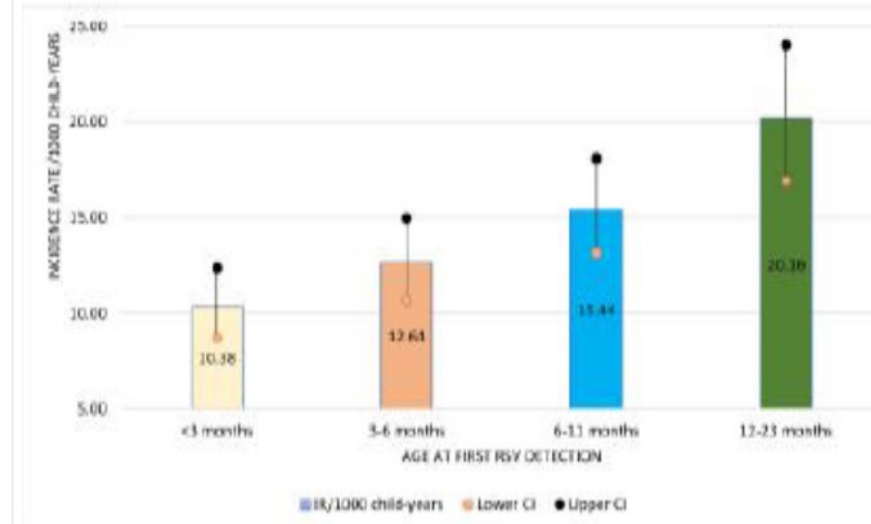
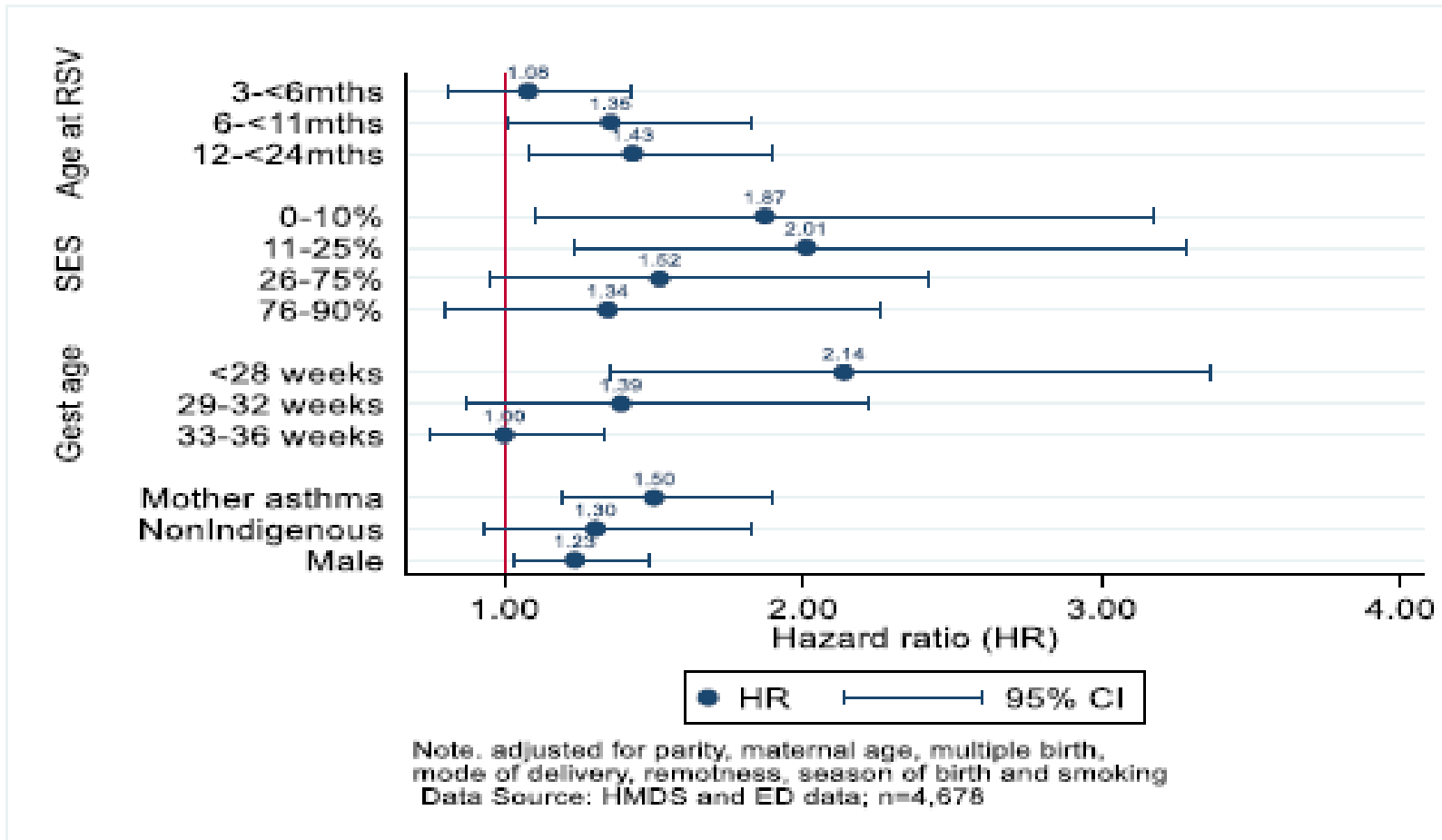
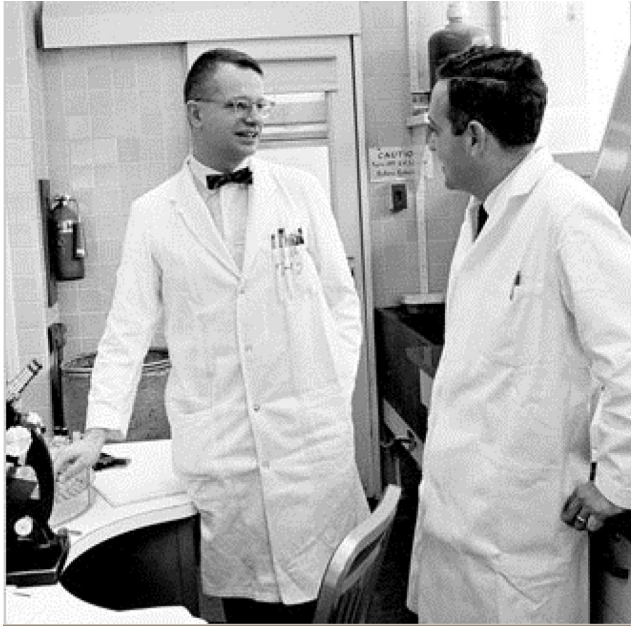


Figure 3. Relative risk of asthma and wheezing after age 2 during the follow-up for children with RSV-confirmed detections before age 2 years, 2000-2012, WA

Gebremedhin RSVVW 2021



The journey to RSV prevention

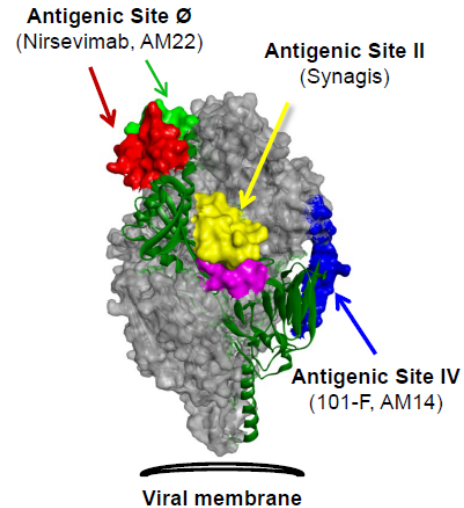
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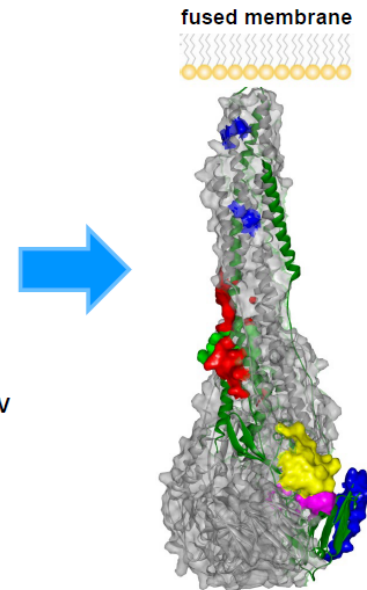
AN EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY OF ALTERED CLINICAL REACTIVITY
TO RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL (RS) VIRUS INFECTION IN
CHILDREN PREVIOUSLY VACCINATED WITH AN
INACTIVATED RS VIRUS VACCINE

ALBERT Z. KAPIKIAN,¹ REGINALD H. MITCHELL,² ROBERT M. CHANOCK,¹
RUTH A. SHVEDOFF¹ AND C. ELEANOR STEWART²

Prefusion F Trimer



Postfusion F Trimer



Only prefusion F can bind host
cells for RSV to infect

Antibodies specific to the
prefusion form are most effective
at blocking virus infection

McLellan et al Science Nov 2013

RSV Vaccine and mAb Snapshot

TARGET INDICATION: **P** = PEDIATRIC **M** = MATERNAL **E** = ELDERLY

	▶ PHASE 1	▶ PHASE 2	▶ PHASE 3	▶ MARKET APPROVED
LIVE-ATTENUATED/ CHIMERIC	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Blue Lake PIV5/RSV</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Codagenix,^P LID/NIAID/NIH RSV</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Intravacc^P RSV-ΔG</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Pontificia^P Universidad Catolica de Chile BCG/RSV</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">SIPL, St. Jude Hospital^P SeV/RSV</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Meissa^P Vaccines RSV</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">Sanofi,^P LID/NIAID/NIH RSV</div>		
PROTEIN-BASED • PARTICLE • SUBUNIT	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Icosavax^E RSV/hMPV VLP</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Immunovaccine, VIB^E RSV SH Protein</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">NIH/^{E M} NIAID/VRC RSV F Protein</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">Virometix VLP</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Advaccine^{P E} Biotechnology RSV G Protein</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">Daiichi^E Sankyo Protein ?</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">Pfizer^M RSV F Protein</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">GlaxoSmithKline^E RSV F Protein</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">Pfizer^E RSV F Protein</div>
NUCLEIC ACID	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Moderna^{M P} RNA</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">Sanofi^E RNA</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">Moderna^E RNA</div>	
RECOMBINANT VECTORS		<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">Janssen^P Pharmaceutical Adenovirus</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">Bavarian^E Nordic MVA</div>	
IMMUNO- PROPHYLAXIS	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Gates MRI^P Anti-F mAb</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">Trinomab^P Biotechnology Anti-F mAb</div>		<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">Merck^P Anti-F mAb</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Astra Zeneca, Sanofi^P Nirsevimab</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;">Astra^P Zeneca Palivizumab</div>

UPDATED: June 2, 2023

Indicates
Change

<https://www.path.org/resources/rsv-vaccine-and-mab-snapshot/>

PATH


Addressing RSV in children and adults : what is the best approach?

Vaccine type	Children (Baby icon)	Pregnant women (Pregnant woman icon)	Adults (Man and woman icon)
Live attenuated/chimeric	✓		
Protein-based (inactivated, particle, subunit)	✓	✓	✓
Nucleic acid (mRNA)	✓		✓
Recombinant vectors	(✓)		✓
Immuno-prophylaxis (mAb)	✓		

RSV, respiratory syncytial virus

Lessons from Novavax prepare study – close but yet so far ...

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccination during Pregnancy and Effects in Infants

S.A. Madhi, F.P. Polack, P.A. Piedra, F.M. Munoz, A.A. Trenholme, E.A.F. Simões, G.K. Swamy, S. Agrawal, K. Ahmed, A. August, A.H. Baqui, A. Calvert, J. Chen, I. Cho, M.F. Cotton, C.L. Cutland, J.A. Englund, A. Fix, B. Gonik, L. Hammitt, P.T. Heath, J.N. de Jesus, C.E. Jones, A. Khalil, D.W. Kimberlin, R. Libster, C.J. Llapur, M. Lucero, G. Pérez Marc, H.S. Marshall, M.S. Masenya, F. Martín-Torres, J.K. Meece, T.M. Nolan, A. Osman, K.P. Perrett, J.S. Plested, P.C. Richmond, M.D. Snape, J.H. Shakib, V. Shinde, T. Stoney, D.N. Thomas, A.T. Tita, M.W. Varner, M. Vatish, K. Vrbicky, J. Wen, K. Zaman, H.J. Zar, G.M. Glenn, and L.F. Fries, for the Prepare Study Group*

Unexplained Novavax Efficacy results

Geographic imbalance in efficacy

Primary Endpoint Cases

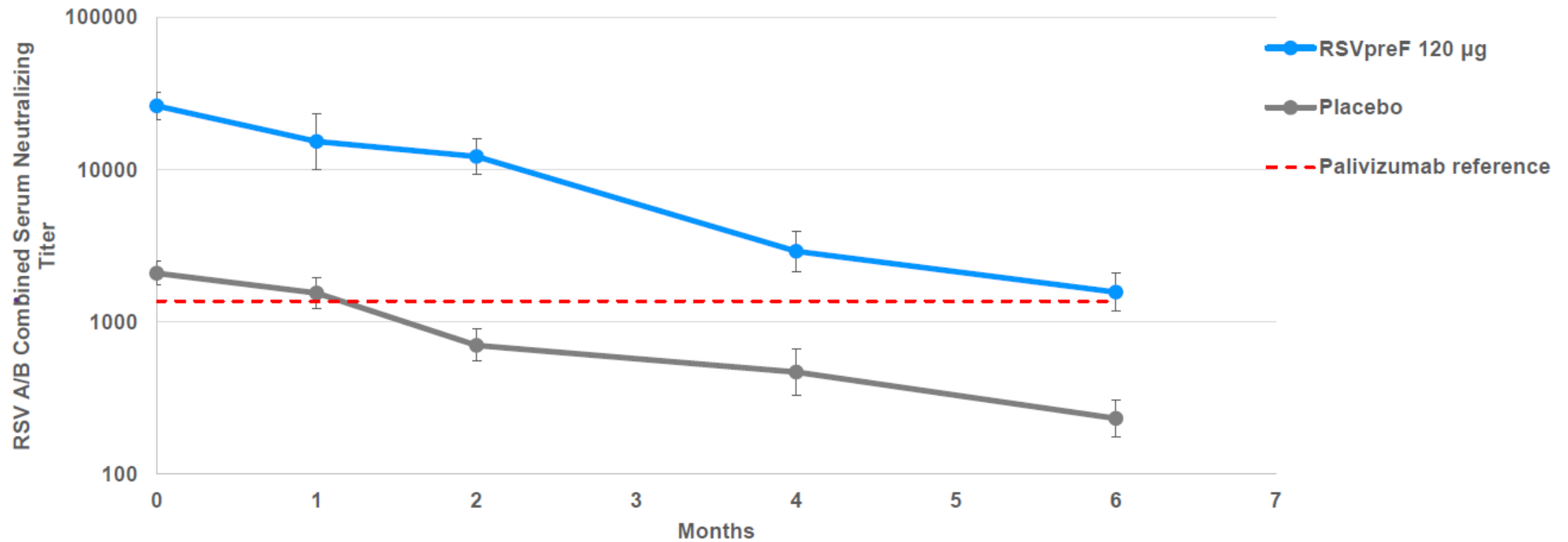
Day 90 Vac. Efficacy (%) Placebo, Vaccine cases	All	U.S.	S. Africa	ROW*
MS RSV LRTI	39.4 35/1430 41/2765	11.6 6/346 10/652	42.5 22/732 25/1447	54.7 7/352 6/666

U.S. efficacy was low compared to other countries by most measures and appears to be related to timing of immunization, including the negative effects of late gestational age immunization and short intervals to birth, conditions which were more common in U.S. subjects.

- larger proportion of infants vaccinated several months before start of RSV season
- FDA required repeat Phase 3 study – Novavax has discontinued RSV program
- Provides proof of principle of safety and efficacy of maternal RSV vaccination

Maternal RSV vaccination results in protective antibody levels in infants

RSV A/B Combined 50% Geometric Mean Neutralizing Titers by Month in Infants born to Mothers Vaccinated at 24-36 weeks



-- Palivizumab reference line = 50% A/B neutralizing titer of a 100ug/mL palivizumab dose, demonstrated to be efficacious in preventing infant RSV-associated ICU admission (Forbes ML, Kumar VR, Yogeve R, et al. Hum Vaccin Immunother 2014;10:2789-94.)


New Maternal RSV Vaccine Efficacy Studies

- GSK pre-F3 protein unadjuvanted vaccine:
 - Recruiting up to 20,000 healthy pregnant mothers
 - Study discontinued due to possible increase in preterm babies in LMICs
 - *ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT04605159*

GRACE

InvestiGational RSV MAternal VaCcinE



- Pfizer bivalent preF protein vaccine  Matisse
 - Recruited 7,300 healthy pregnant mothers
 - randomized 1:1 between ≥ 24 and ≤ 36 weeks gestation
 - Efficacy outcome medically attended ALRTI up to 6 months
 - (*ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT04424316*)



Grace study: Increase in preterm births after GSK PreF3 maternal vaccination

- Enrolment ceased after 3557 women enrolled (2:1 randomisation)
 - Excess preterm births and neonatal deaths related to prematurity in vaccine group
 - Associated with mothers in LMCI countries (RR1.57 (CI:1.17-2.1) vs RR 1.04 (CI: 0.68-1.58))

Table. Preterm births in the RSV MAT-009 study (exposed set – infants)

Category	RSVPreF3 Mat		Placebo		RSVPreF3 Mat/ Placebo	
	N=3,496		N=1,739			
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	p-value
Any preterm (<37 weeks)	238	6.81 (6.0–7.7)	86	4.95 (4.0–6.1)	1.38 (1.08–1.75)	0.009
Moderate–late preterm (32– <37 weeks)	225	6.44 (5.6–7.3)	84	4.83 (3.9–5.9)	1.33 (1.04–1.70)	0.021
Very preterm (28– <32 weeks)	11	0.31 (0.2–0.6)	2	0.12 (0.0–0.4)	2.74 (0.61–12.33)	0.190
Extremely preterm (<28 weeks)	2	0.06 (0.0–0.2)	0	0.00 (0.0–0.2)	NE	

N, number of infants in the exposed set – infants; n/%, number/percentage of preterm births; CI, confidence interval; RR, relative risk; NE, could not be estimated. Data for the pre-specified day 43 post-delivery safety analysis, with data lock point 4 October 2022.

Efficacy of RSV Vaccine in Pregnancy

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JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

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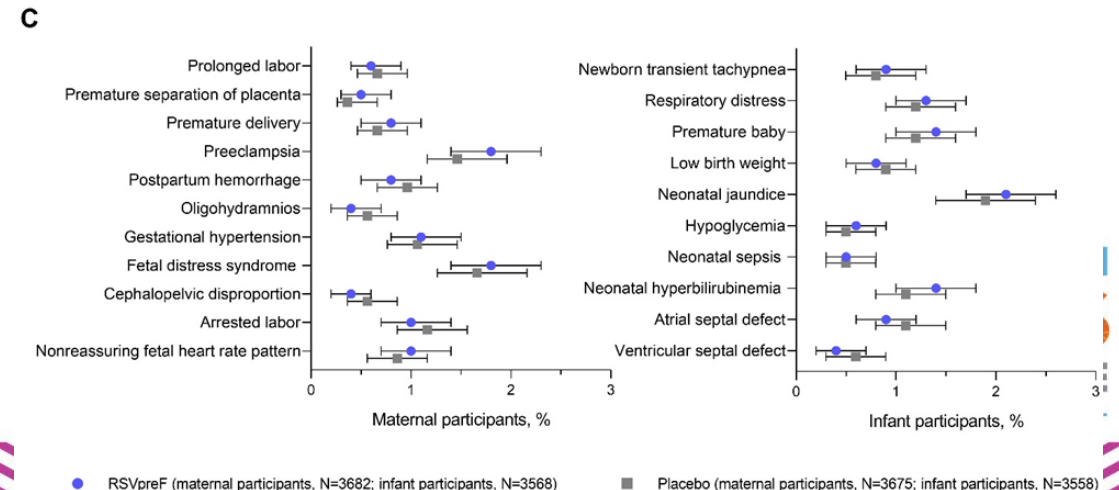
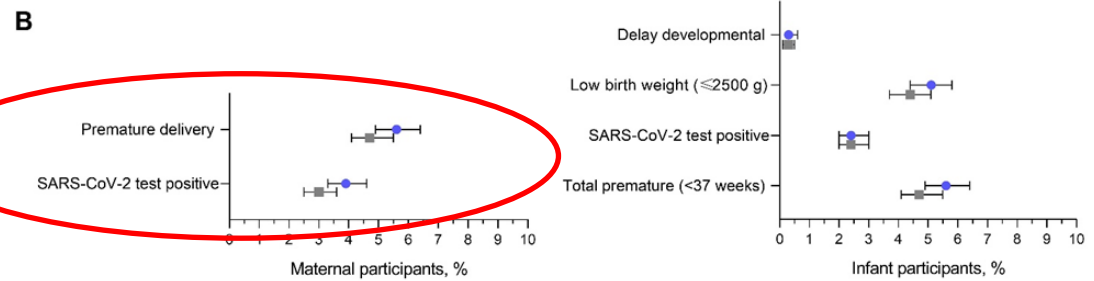
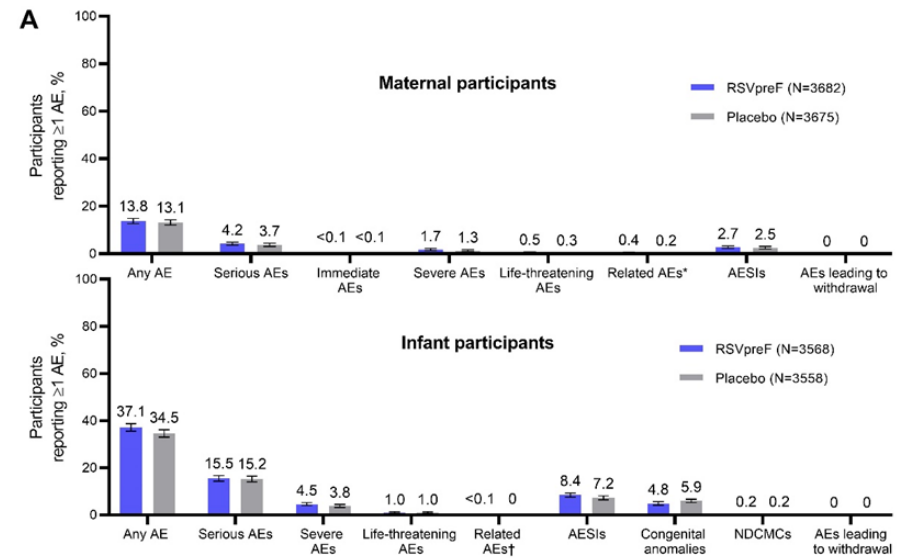
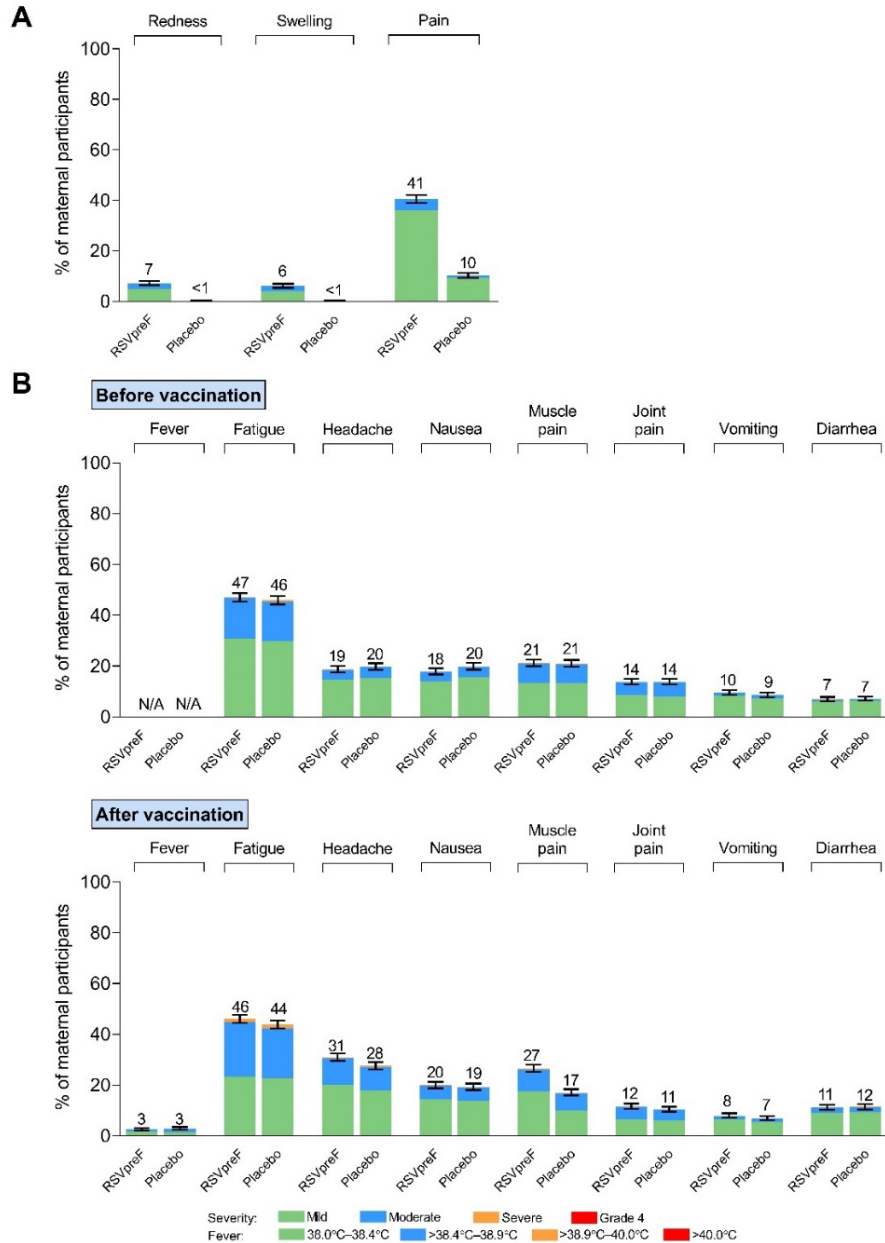
Bivalent Prefusion F Vaccine in Pregnancy to Prevent RSV Illness in Infants

B. Kampmann, S.A. Madhi, I. Munjal, E.A.F. Simões, B.A. Pahud, C. Llapur, J. Baker, G. Pérez Marc, D. Radley, E. Shittu, J. Glanternik, H. Snaggs, J. Baber, P. Zachariah, S.L. Barnabas, M. Fausett, T. Adam, N. Perreras, M.A. Van Houten, A. Kantele, L.-M. Huang, L.J. Bont, T. Otsuki, S.L. Vargas, J. Gullam, B. Tapiero, R.T. Stein, F.P. Polack, H.J. Zar, N.B. Staerke, M. Duron Padilla, P.C. Richmond, K. Koury, K. Schneider, E.V. Kalinina, D. Cooper, K.U. Jansen, A.S. Anderson, K.A. Swanson, W.C. Gruber, and A. Gurtman, for the MATISSE Study Group*

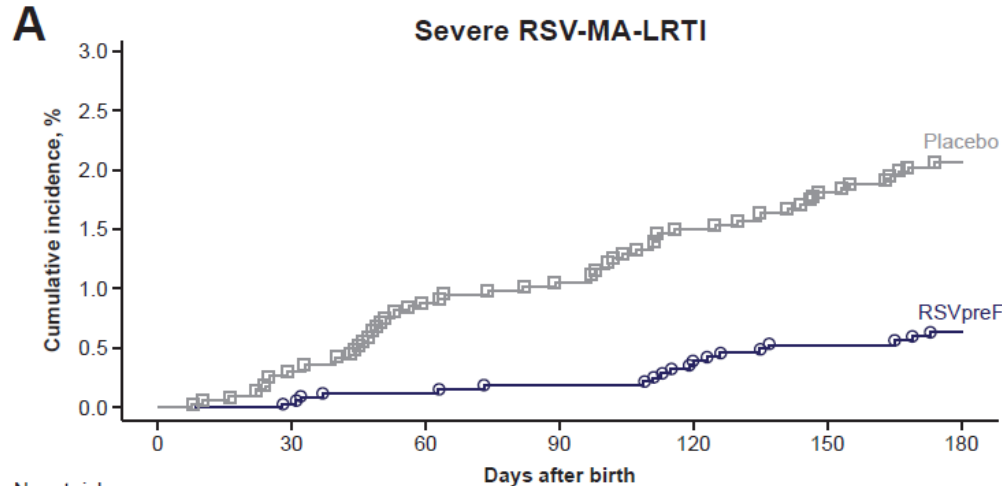


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Safety of Maternal bivalent RSV vaccine

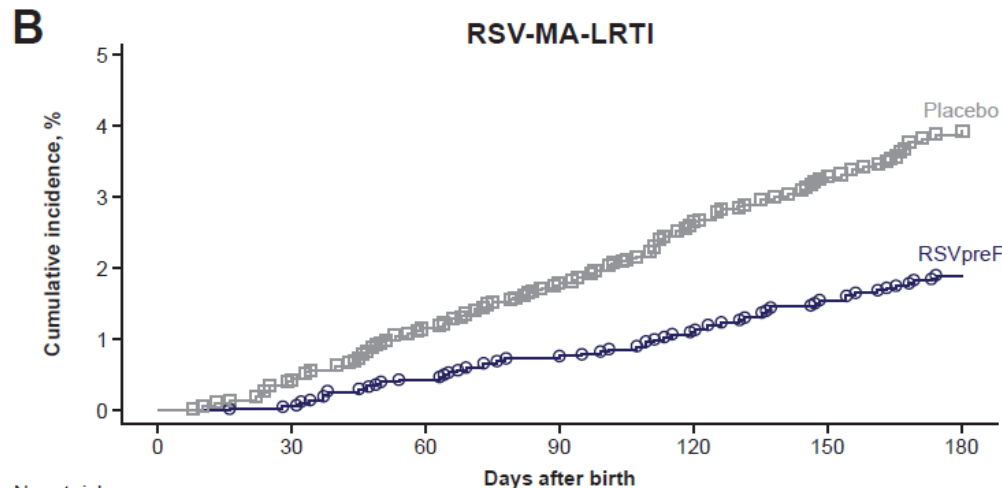


Maternal RSV Vaccine Efficacy against LRTI



No. at risk	0	30	60	90	120	150	180
RSVpreF	3495	3349	3042	2981	2916	2867	2820
Placebo	3480	3292	2973	2899	2833	2776	2749

Time interval	RSVpreF (N=3495)	Placebo (N=3480)	VE, % (CI)
	Number of cases (%)	Number of cases (%)	
90 days after birth	6 (0.2)	33 (0.9)	81.8 (40.6–96.3)
120 days after birth	12 (0.3)	46 (1.3)	73.9 (45.6–88.8)
150 days after birth	16 (0.5)	55 (1.6)	70.9 (44.5–85.9)
180 days after birth	19 (0.5)	62 (1.8)	69.4 (44.3–84.1)



No. at risk	0	30	60	90	120	150	180
RSVpreF	3495	3348	3035	2968	2898	2845	2792
Placebo	3480	3288	2964	2879	2804	2738	2700

Time interval	RSVpreF (N=3495)	Placebo (N=3480)	VE % (CI)
	Number of cases (%)	Number of cases (%)	
90 days after birth	24 (0.7)	56 (1.6)	57.1 (14.7–79.8)
120 days after birth	35 (1.0)	81 (2.3)	56.8 (31.2–73.5)
150 days after birth	47 (1.3)	99 (2.8)	52.5 (28.7–68.9)
180 days after birth	57 (1.6)	117 (3.4)	51.3 (29.4–66.8)

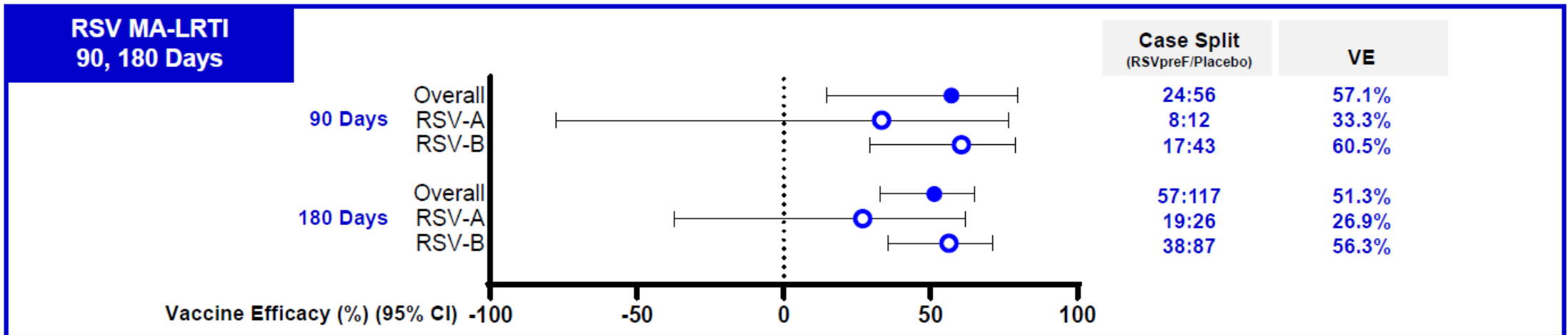
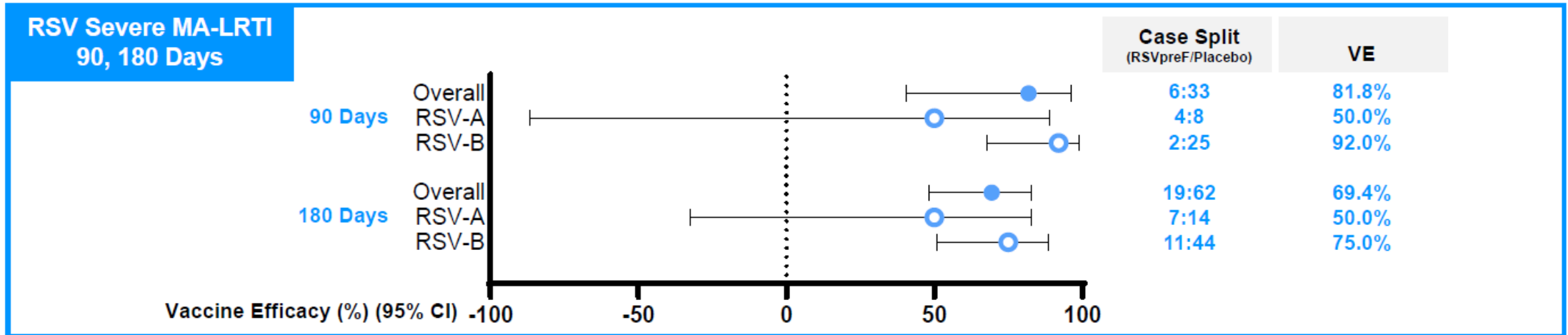
Maternal Bivalent pre-F RSV vaccine efficacy

Outcome	Vaccine Efficacy		
	Over 3 months	Over 6 months	Over 12 months
Any Medically Attended RSV LRTI	57.1% (CI: 14.7%, 79.8%)	51.3% (29.4%, 66.8%)	41.0% (16.2 – 58.9%)
Severe Medically attended RSV LRTI	81.8% (CI: 40.6%, 96.3%)	69.4% (44.3%, 84.1%)	N/A
Hospitalisations with RSV ALRTI	67.7% (15.9 – 89.5%)	56.4% (10.1 – 80.7%)	33.3% (-17.6 – 62.9%)
Any Medically Attended RSV RTI	39.1% (16.7 – 55.7%)	37.9% (24 – 49.5%)	N/A

- Vaccine well-tolerated with no safety concerns for vaccinated mothers and their newborns
- Submission for FDA registration in Feb 2023, approved by advisory committee May 2023
- Confirms efficacy of RSV maternal immunisation though duration critical

Bivalent RSV vaccine protects against both strains

Consistent efficacy Was Observed Across RSV Subgroup A and B*



* Exploratory Endpoint – no prespecified criterion for RSV A and B



Maternal RSV immunisation Summary

- No safety concerns and well tolerated in pregnant women
- Is immunogenic with passive antibody transfer to the infant
- Is likely to be effective in the first 180 days
- Prevents both lower and upper respiratory infections
- Timing of vaccination during pregnancy and related to season is important
- No evidence of disease enhancement in subsequent year



RSV Immunoprophylaxis

- RSV protection for infants too young to be vaccinated:
 - **Maternal vaccines:**
 - Mothers more influenced by protection of baby than themselves
 - Accepted NIP strategy for the prevention of maternal and infant disease with Influenza, Pertussis
 - **Monoclonal antibodies**
 - complements maternal vaccination strategy especially for premature infants as most of IgG transfer occurs in the last trimester of gestation
 - Able to target other groups including older at-risk infants
 - Maybe easier to implement but not considered as part of NIP
 - Acceptance of new technology



RSV vaccine for older adults

Promising results from recent studies



A Hidden Epidemic

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a common cause of serious respiratory illness in older adults, but is largely unrecognized — even in the medical community.

Annual burden: Among U.S. adults 65 years and older

▶ **14,000** Deaths

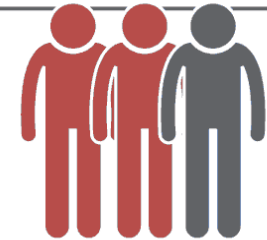


▶ **177,000** Hospitalizations



▶ **2.6 million** cases each year

▶ Spreads easily, **2 in 3** adults will get reinfected within 8 months



▶ **Symptoms:**

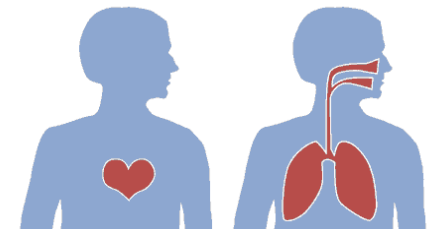
Often misdiagnosed as flu

- ✓ Nasal congestion and runny nose
- ✓ Cough
- ✓ Shortness of breath and wheezing
- ✗ No fever

▶ **Who is at risk?**

65+ years old

Heart or lung conditions



Staff Graphic

SOURCE: National Foundation for Infectious Diseases

Comparison of RSV Vaccine efficacy in older adults

Increasing severity

GlaxoSmithkline (n=24,966)		Pfizer (n=34,283)		Moderna ¹ (n=37,500)		Janssen ² (n=5782)	
Outcome	Efficacy	Outcome	Efficacy	Outcome	Efficacy	Outcome	Efficacy
RSV Acute RTI	71.7%	RSV ARTI	62.1%	RSV ARTI	N/A	RSV ARTI	N/A
RSV Acute LRT disease with ≥2 LRT Sx/signs inc 1 LR sign or 2 LR signs or 3 LR Sx	82.6%	RSV LRTI with ≥2 Sx/signs	66.7%	RSV LRTI with ≥2 Sx/signs	83.7% (CI: 66%, 92%)	RSV LRTI with ≥2 Sx/signs	75% (CI: 50-88%)
		RSV LRTI with ≥3 Sx / signs	85.7%	RSV LRTI with ≥3 Sx / signs	82.4% (CI: 35%, 95%)	RSV LRTI with ≥3 Sx / signs	80% (CI: 52-93%),
RSV LRTI with ≥2 lower resp. signs or assessed as severe by PI	94.1%					RSV LRTI with ≥2 Sx or ≥1 LRTI Sx with ≥1 systemic Sx	70% (CI: 44-85%)

Sx – symptoms

- <https://investors.modernatx.com/news/news-details/2023/Moderna-Announces-mRNA-1345-an-Investigational-RSV-vaccine>
- <https://www.janssen.com/janssen-announces-respiratory-syncytial-virus-rsv-adult-vaccine-candidate-maintains-high-efficacy>



Summary

- RSV is a major cause of paediatric diseases and mortality
 - New technologies are delivering effective prevention strategies
- Maternal RSV vaccination
 - Well tolerated and immunogenic with passive antibody transfer
 - Is likely to be effective against ALRI in the short term (90 – 180 days)
 - No evidence of disease enhancement
- RSV vaccines for older adults appear highly effective against mild-moderate disease
- Paediatric RSV vaccines in early phase trials to reduce burden in older children





Acknowledgements

- Telethon Kids Institute
 - Vaccine Trials Group
 - Hannah Moore Minda Sarna, Ruomei Xu, Parveen Fathima, Chris Blyth
- Australian and Overseas investigators involved in trials
- ACIP for public provision of meeting data
- Wesfarmers Centre Community Reference Group
- Funding
 - Telethon-Perth Children's Hospital Research Fund
 - Merck IISP

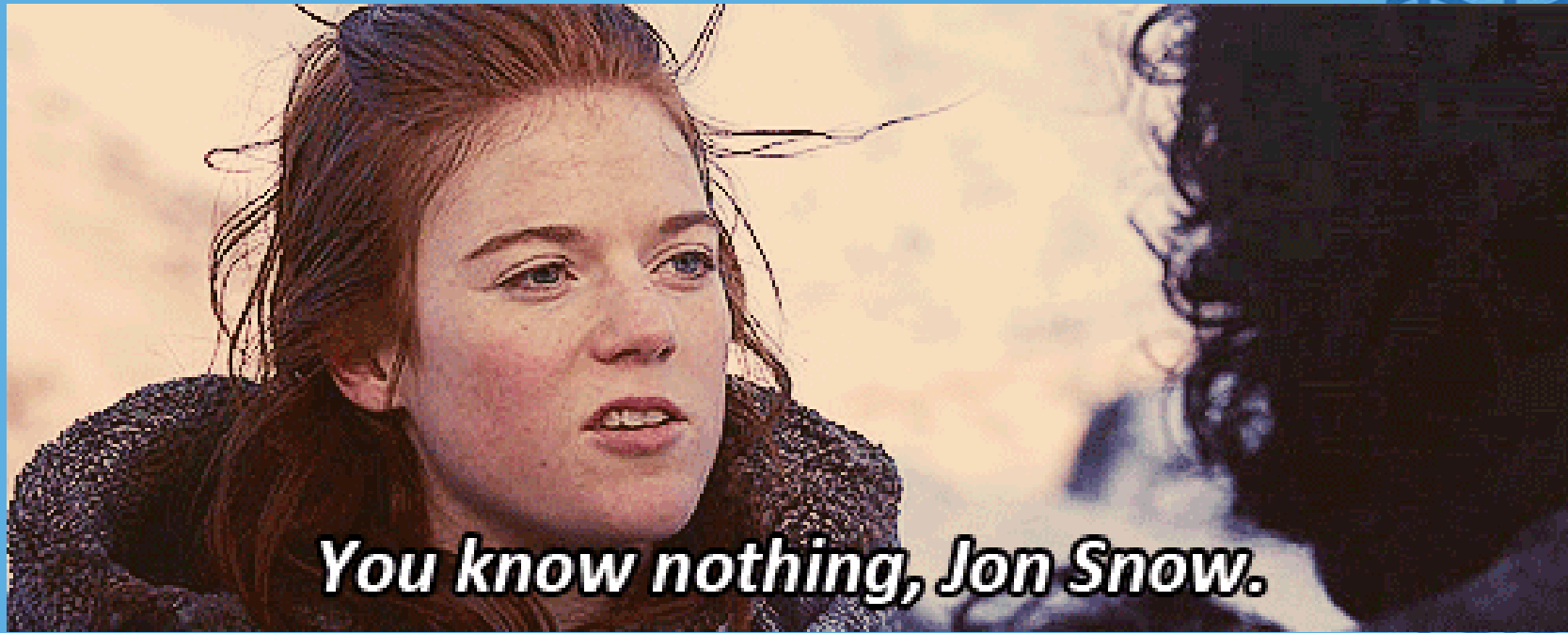


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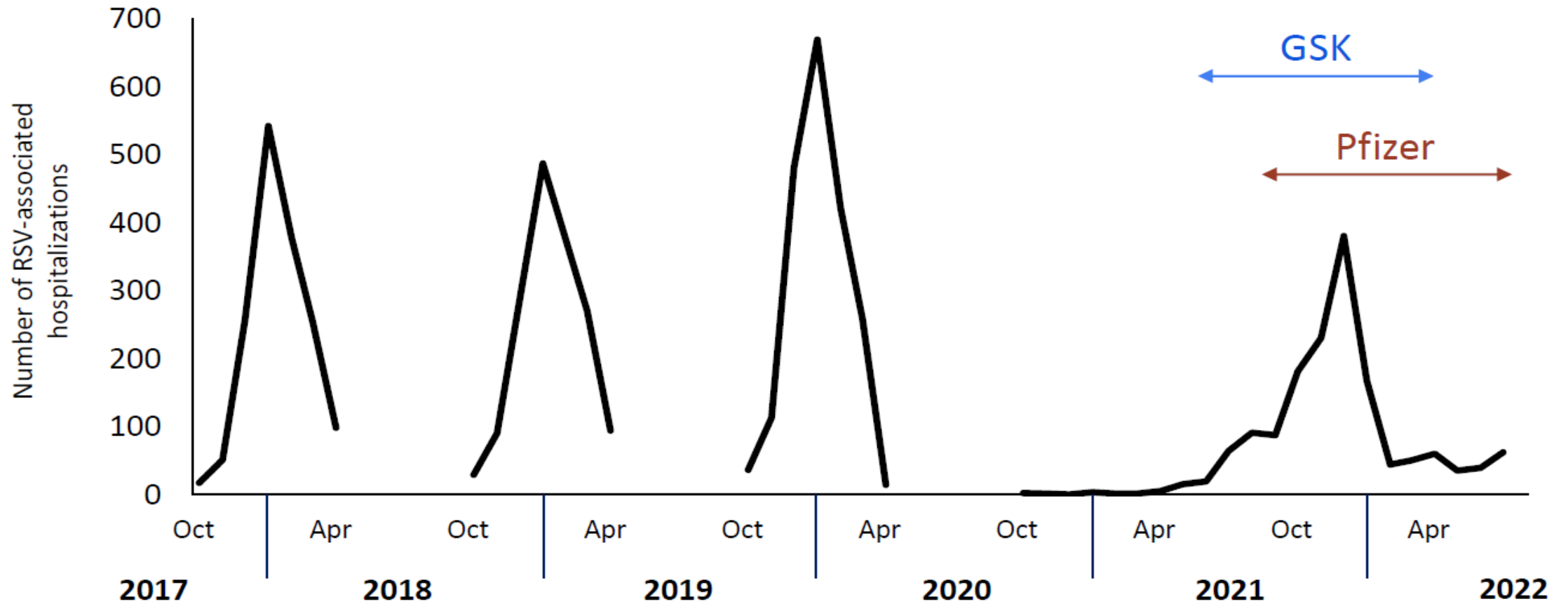
Questions?

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Timing of RSV efficacy studies may affect point estimates



RSVNet unpublished preliminary data – presented at ACIP meeting Oct 2022





Exploring under-ascertainment of RSV hospital burden

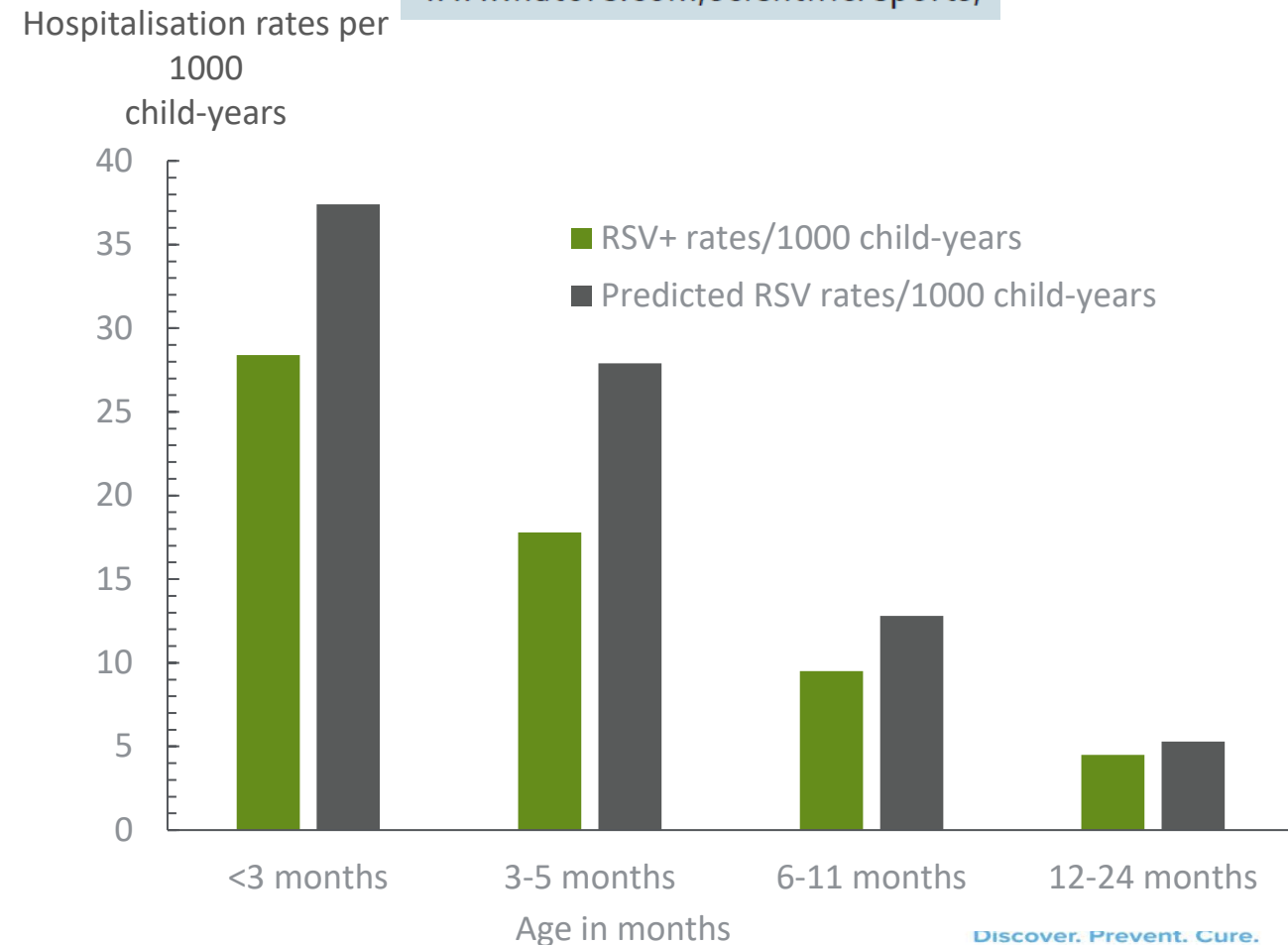
Linked hospital + perinatal + RSV laboratory testing: 2000-2012

- ▶ Prediction model of RSV test positivity <5 years
 - ▶ Perinatal, clinical and socio-demographic factors
- ▶ Applied predicted probabilities to full hospitalisation dataset to estimate “true burden of RSV”
- ▶ Laboratory testing data may be underestimating RSV incidence by 30-57%

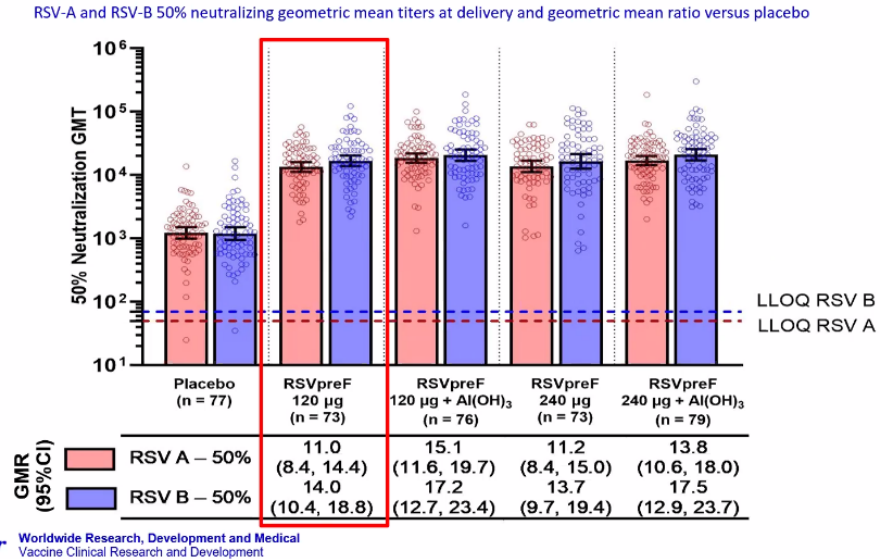
Developing a prediction model to estimate the true burden of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in hospitalised children in Western Australia

Amanuel Tesfay Gebremedhin^{1,2}, Alexandra B. Hogan², Christopher C. Blyth^{1,3,4,5}, Kathryn Glass⁶ & Hannah C. Moore¹

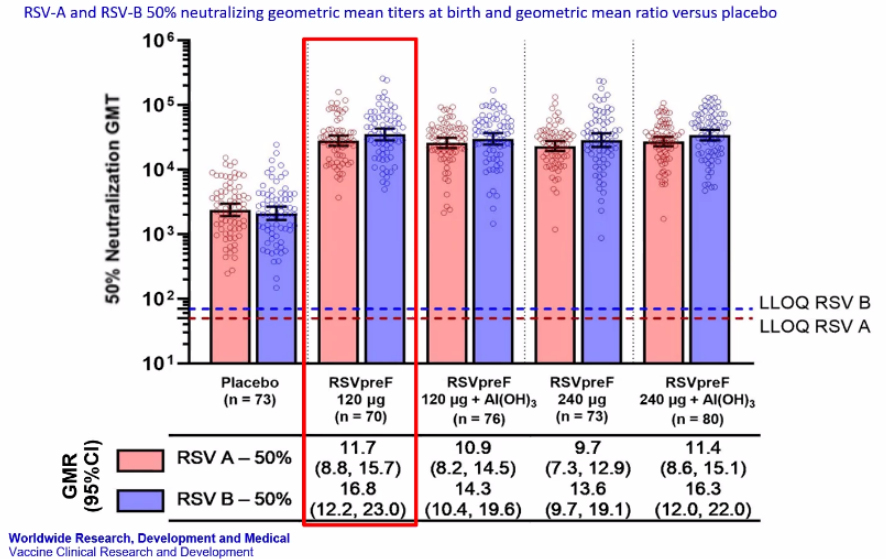
www.nature.com/scientificreports/



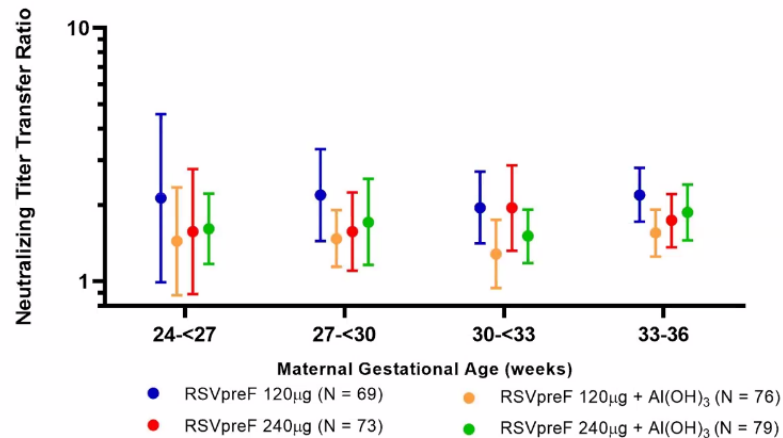
RSVpreF elicits neutralizing GMR 11-14 at chosen dose in pregnant women



High cord blood neutralizing titers in infants



Transplacental transfer consistent across broad range of gestational age at vaccination



RSVpreF given to pregnant women prevents infant RSV-positive LRTI

4:1 vaccine to placebo ratio

	RSVpreF (N=405)	Placebo (N=103)	Vaccine Efficacy (95% CI)
Analyses and Definitions			
Medically attended LRTI Medically attended visit and ≥1: • tachypnea (RR ≥60 (<2 m [60 days]) or ≥50 (≥2 to 12 m); • peripheral capillary oxygen saturation (SpO ₂) measured in room air <95%; • chest wall indrawing	3	5	84.7% (21.6%, 97.6%)
Medically attended severe LRTI Medically attended visit and ≥1: • tachypnea (RR ≥70 (<2 m [60 days]) or ≥60 (≥2 to 12 m); • SpO ₂ measured in room air <93%; • high-flow nasal cannula or mechanical ventilation; • ICU admission for >4 hours; unresponsive/unconscious	1	3	91.5% (-5.6%, 99.8%)