



Vi-CRM₁₉₇ conjugate vaccine against typhoid fever: development and early clinical testing

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for the NVGH Development Project Team & Clinical Teams of the Vi-CRM₁₉₇ studies

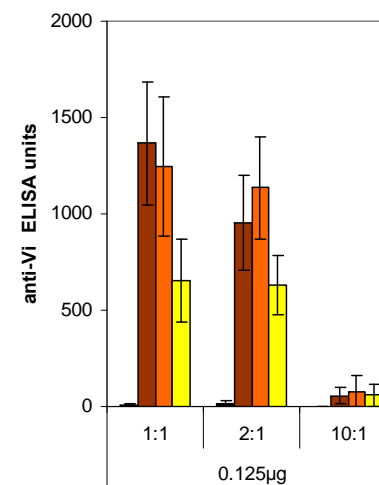
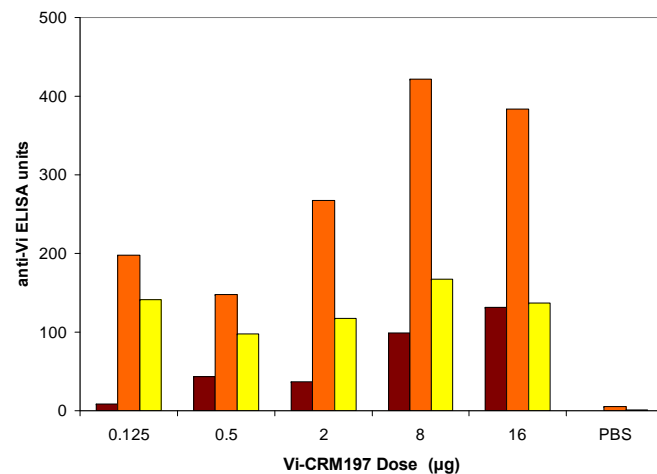
8th International Typhoid Fever and Invasive Salmonellosis – Dhaka, Bangladesh

Agenda

- Status of project as presented in Kilifi
- Clinical plan overview
- Phase 1 & dose ranging studies
- Phase 2 studies in endemic countries
- Proposed basis for pre-qualification
- Next steps
- Acknowledgements

Vi-CRM₁₉₇: Laboratory proof of concept presented in Kilifi (Laura Martin | January 2009)

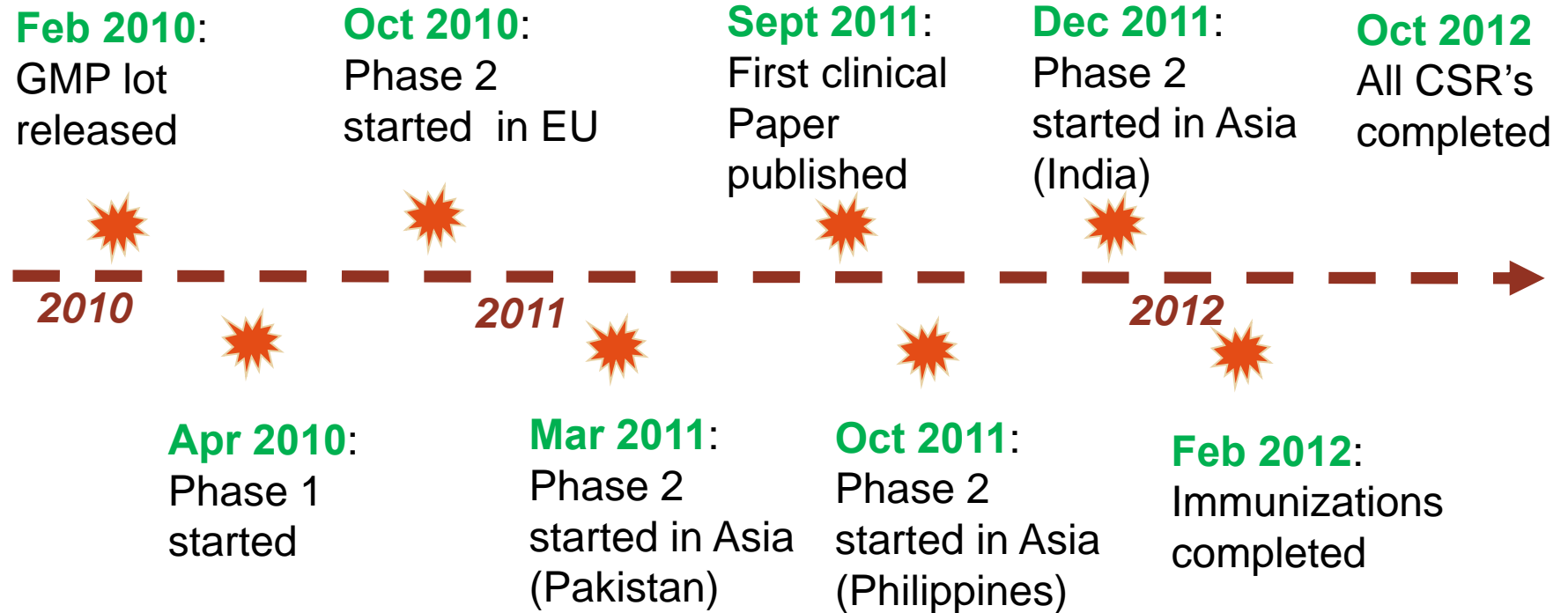
- Immunogenic and well tolerated
 - Antibody response is dose dependent
 - 1:1 or 2:1 weight ratio Vi:CRM₁₉₇ superior to 10:1 ratio



- anti-Vi antibody levels comparable to other Vi-conjugates
 - Analysis of sera supplied by NIH
 - Using CRM₁₉₇, TT conjugates made with Vi obtained from NIH

Vi-CRM₁₉₇ – Clinical development overview

A 30 month journey: key milestones



Phase 1 & dose ranging studies in EU adults (1)

Study design

First in Man Trial	
Group	Vaccine
A	Vi-CRM ₁₉₇ conjugate (25.0 µg/dose)
B	Typherix (25.0 µg/dose)

Clinical Site:

Center for Evaluation of Vaccines
University of Antwerp – Belgium

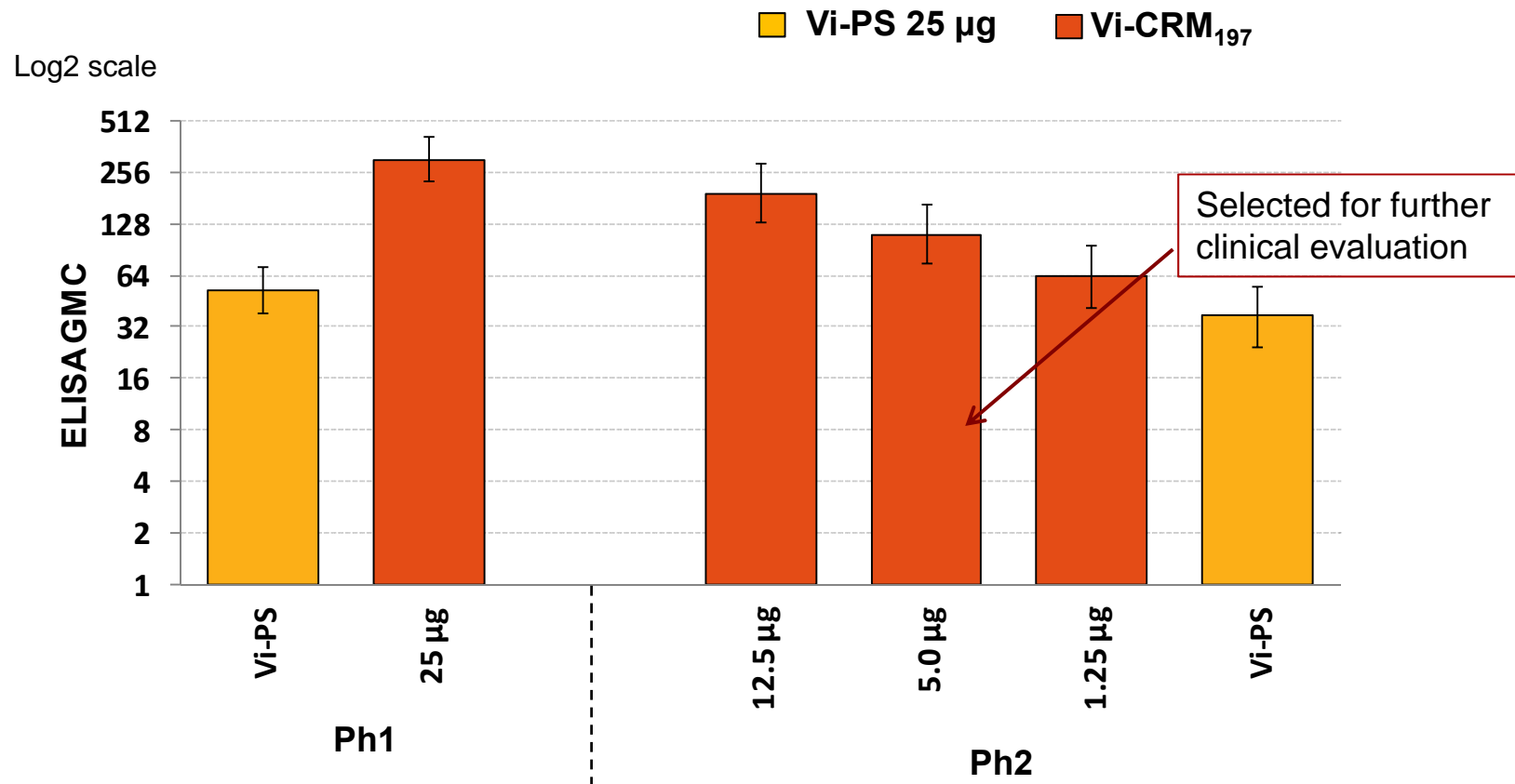
PI: Prof. Pierre Van Damme

Dose Ranging trial	
Group	Vaccine
A	Vi-CRM ₁₉₇ conjugate (12.5 µg/dose)
B	Vi-CRM ₁₉₇ conjugate (5.0 µg/dose)
C	Vi-CRM ₁₉₇ conjugate (1.25 µg/dose)
D	Typherix (25.0 µg/dose)

Source: Van Damme et al. PLoS ONE 2011; 6 (9): e25398 doi: 10.1371

Phase 1 & dose ranging studies in EU adults (2)

Anti-Vi serum IgG 28 days after vaccination



Source: Van Damme et al. PLoS ONE 2011; 6 (9): e25398 doi: 10.1371

Phase 2 clinical studies in endemic countries (1)

Study Design

	1° dose	2° dose	3° dose
Adults 18-45 y	Vi-CRM		
	Vi-PS		
Children 24-59 mo *	Vi-CRM	Vi-CRM	
	Vi-PS	Prevenar	
Older Infants 9 mo *	Vi-CRM + EPI	Vi-CRM	
	Prevenar + EPI	Prevenar	
Infants 6 wks **	Vi-CRM + EPI	Vi-CRM + EPI	Vi-CRM + EPI
	Prevenar+EPI	Prevenar+EPI	Prevenar+EPI

DSMB

DSMB

DSMB

* Doses 8 weeks apart in children & and older infants ** Doses 4 weeks apart in infants

Phase 2 clinical studies in endemic countries (2)

Clinical Sites and population enrolled

PAKISTAN	INDIA	PHILIPPINES
Aga Khan University Karachi, Pakistan PI: Prof Zulfiqar Buttha Prof Sajid Soofi	KEM Hospital Pune, India PI: Prof Ashish Bavdekar	Research Institute for Tropical Medicine Manila, Philippines PI: Prof Rose Capeding
Adults 18-45 years	Adults 18-45 years	
Children 24-59 months		Children 24-59 months
Older Infants 9 months		Older Infants 9 months
Infants 6 weeks		Infants 6 weeks

Overall safety profile in endemic countries trials

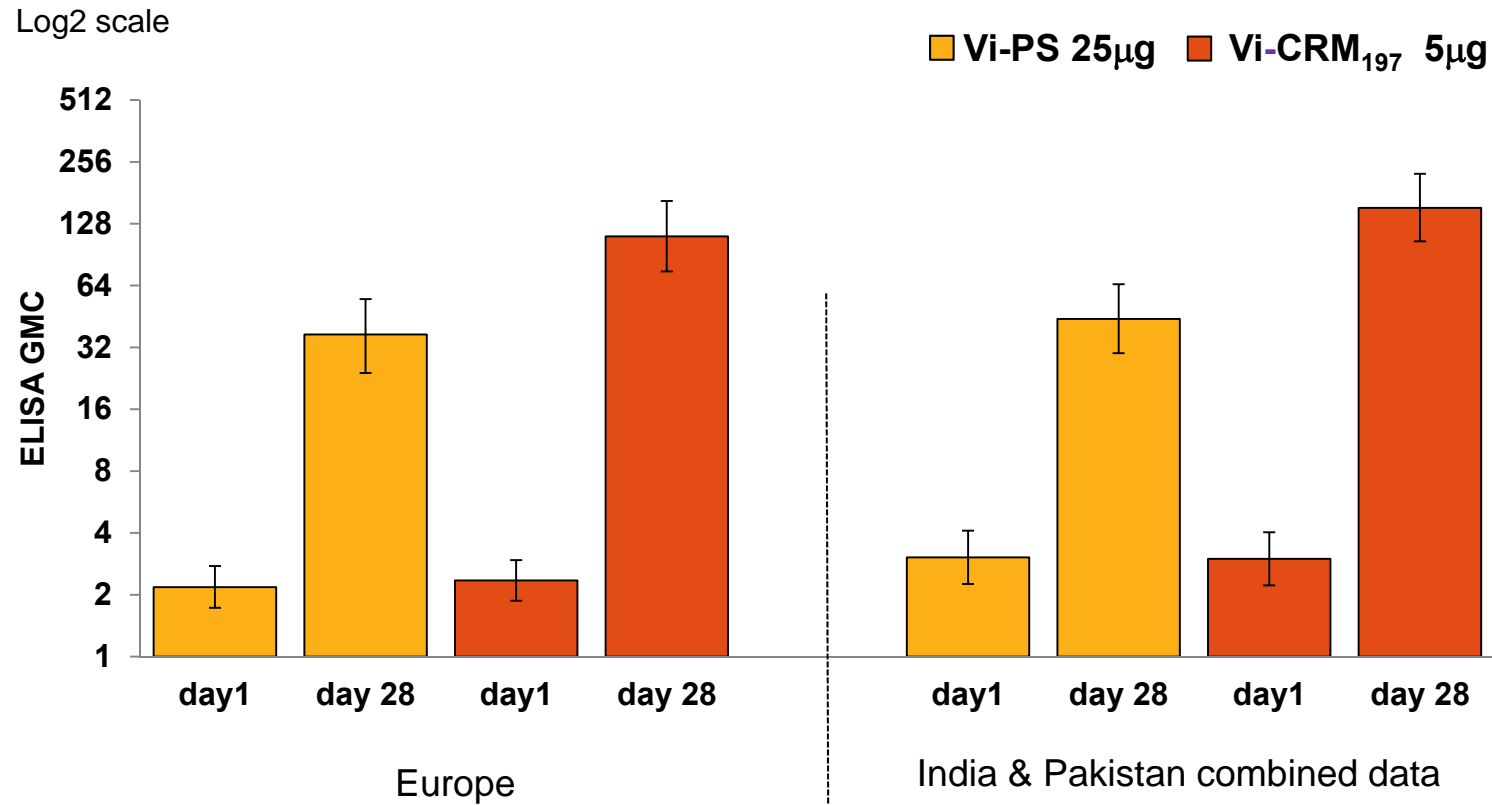
Pakistan, India & Philippines, combined data

Vaccine	# subjects	# doses	Any death	Any SAE*	Any Local	Any systemic
Vi-CRM ₁₉₇	40 adults	40	0	0	19 (48%)	20 (50%)
	40 children	80	0	2 (5%)	23 (58%)	16 (40%)
	40 older infants	80	0	4 (10%)	9 (23%)	18 (45%)
	40 infants	120	0	5 (13%)	34 (85%)	33 (83%)
Control	40 adults	40	0	0	20 (50%)	20 (50%)
	40 children	80	0	2 (5%)	22 (55%)	18 (45%)
	40 older infants	80	0	5 (13%)	21 (53%)	29 (73%)
	39 infants	117	0	4 (10%)	31 (79%)	28 (72%)

* No Serious Adverse Event was vaccine related

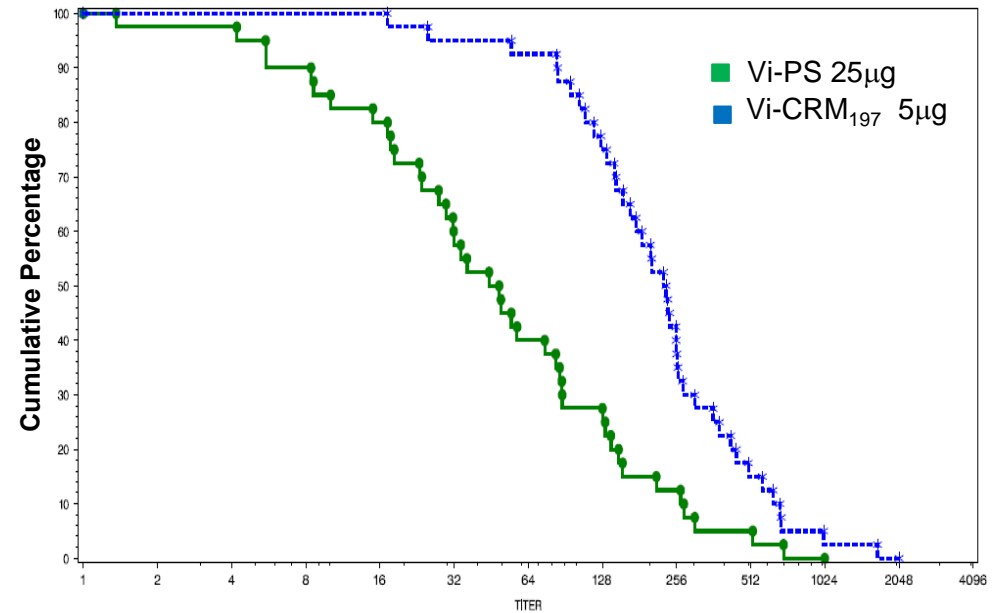
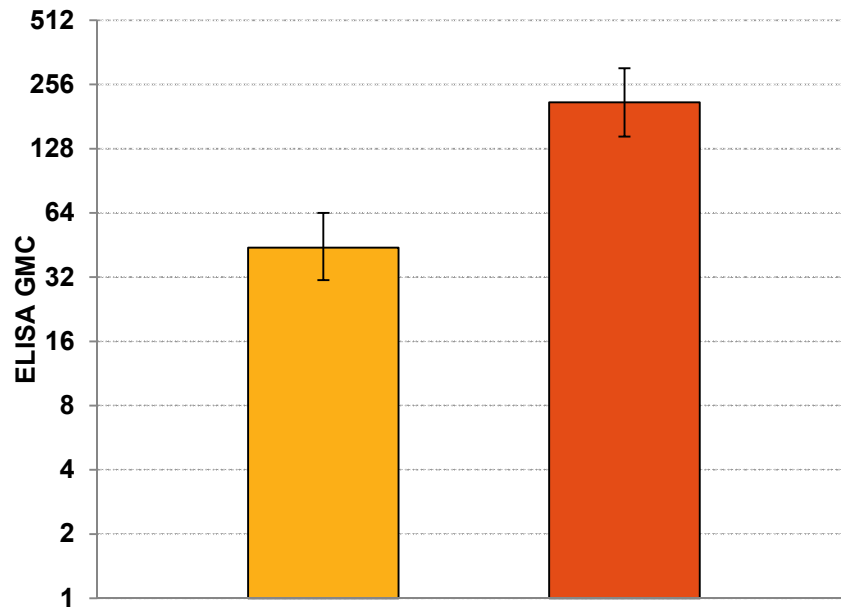
Immunogenicity in Adults is similar in Europe and Asia

Anti-Vi serum IgG 28 days after vaccination



Vi-CRM197 (5µg) in 9 month infants vs. Vi-PS (25µg) in adults

Anti-Vi serum IgG 28 days after vaccination



Vi-PS: All adults from NVGH studies in endemic countries combined

Vi-CRM₁₉₇: Older infants from NVGH studies in endemic countries combined

NVGH proposed basis for WHO pre-qualification

- Field trials with the Vi-PS vaccines and Vi-rEPA have consistently shown that anti-Vi IgG serum antibodies confer protection against typhoid fever.
- The investigators of the Vi-rEPA efficacy trial defined serological correlates of protection (i.e., threshold of anti-Vi antibody levels which correlates with clinical protection)
- Therefore, the prequalification of ViCP-CV could be based on immunogenicity data (i.e., without a pre-licensure efficacy trial with clinical endpoints)
- Regulatory wise, two approaches should be considered:
 - ViCP-CV induce protective titers in children <2 years. Sero-protection rates can be calculated by correlating the manufacturer's ELISA data with the NIH ELISA data used to define serological correlates of protection in the Vietnamese efficacy trial
 - Immunogenicity of ViCP-CV in <2 years is not inferior than that of the licensed Vi-PS in >2 years (i.e., age groups where the clinical efficacy of Vi-PS was shown and the vaccine is licensed)
- Following registration and pre-qualification, larger post marketing surveillance studies should be undertaken to further assess vaccine effectiveness and long term safety

Conclusions

- NVGH studies show that Vi-CRM₁₉₇ is a safe and well tolerated vaccine in all age groups
- NVGH studies show that Vi-CRM₁₉₇ is immunogenic in infants and inclusion of a typhoid vaccine into WHO EPI schedules is a concrete possibility
- NVGH is ready to pass the baton to an Asian manufacturer to complete development, obtain licensure, achieve WHO pre-qualification and start distribution

Acknowledgements

All study participants of clinical studies and their families

RITM Manila Clinical Team

Maria Rosario Capeding
Edison Alberto
Nelvia Malubay

NVGH Development Project Team

Laura Martin & all of NVGH

Vi-CRM₁₉₇ DSMB

Steven Black
Dipika Sur
Sajid Maqbool
Lulu Bravo
Juhani Eskola

Aga Khan Clinical Team

Zulfiqar Buttha
Sajid Soofi
Atif Habib
Shabina Ariff
Noshad Ali

KEM Clinical Team

Ashish Bavdekar
Sanjay Juvekar
Anand Kawade

Antwerp CEV Clinical Team

Pierre Van Damme
Froukje Kafeja
Ilse De Coster

Funding

SVA
FMdP
RT