

CIC 2018 CCI | December 4-6 4 - 6 décembre OTTAWA

Immunogenicity of 2 compared with 3 doses of the quadrivalent HPV vaccine up to 10 years post-vaccination: *Phase III post-licensure randomized trial*

R Donken, S. Dobson, K. Marty, D. Cook, C. Sauvageau, V. Gilca, M. Dionne,
S. McNeil, M. Kraiden, D. Money, J. Kellner, D. Scheifele, T. Kollmann,
J. Bettinger, J. Singer, M. Naus, M. Sadarangani, G. Ogilvie



THE UNIVERSITY
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Faculty of Medicine



Vaccine
Evaluation
Center





Disclosure Statement

Disclosure of Relationship	Company/Organization(s)	If you think this might be perceived as biasing your presentation or a conflict of interest, identify how you will address this in your presentation.
I have ownership interest or other financial interest in the company (i.e. stocks, stock options or other ownership interest, excluding diversified mutual funds)		
I am a member of an Advisory Board or similar committee		
I am a member of a Speaker's Bureau		
I am involved in research grants and funding from industry	Pfizer, Merck, GSK, VBI Vaccines	No vaccine trade names
I am currently participating in or have participated in a clinical trial within the past two years		
I have received honorarium, consulting fees, salary, royalty, grant-in-aid or other monetary support received from or expected from the company		
I have ownership in a patent for a product referred to in the presentation or marketed by the company		
I am involved in the design of clinical studies concerning the use of products manufactured by the company		
My spouse or close family member(s) have commercial affiliation(s)		



Aims

- Evaluate if 2-dose Q-HPV is non-inferior to 3-dose
- Report 120 month anti-HPV antibody in:
 - 2-dose (2D) girls 9-13 years
 - 3-dose (3D) girls 9-13 years
 - 3-dose (3D) women 16-26 years



Background

- BCGOV01: Randomized phase III trial
 - 2 doses vs. 3 doses of the Q-HPV vaccine
 - 2 dose girls 9-13 years (0, 6 months)
 - 3 dose girls 9-13 years (0, 2, 6 months)
 - 3 dose women 16-26 years (0, 2, 6 months)
- Assessed at 7, 18, 24, 36, 60, 120 months after last dose

Methods

- Randomized phase III, postlicensure, age-stratified, non-inferiority immunogenicity trial
- Participants recruited in 2007-2008
- Contacted at 120 months
- Serum antibodies to HPV-6, 11, 16 and 18
 - Merck Competitive Luminex ImmunoAssay (cLIA)
 - Total IgG LIA (Luminex Immunoassay)



Analysis

- Seropositivity and GMTs for 4 genotypes compared between groups
- Non-inferiority: lower bound of 95% CI of GMT ratio >0.5
- Trends in antibody concentration compared using a linear mixed effects model on natural log-transformed values from assays



Immunogenicity of 2 Doses of HPV Vaccine in Younger Adolescents vs 3 Doses in Young Women

A Randomized Clinical Trial

- Simon R. M. Dobson, MD
- Shelly McNeil, MD
- Marc Dionne, MD
- Meena Dawar, MD
- Gina Ogilvie, MD
- Mel Krajden, MD, PhD
- Chantal Sauvageau, MD
- David W. Scheifele, MD
- Tobias R. Kollmann, MD, PhD
- Scott A. Halperin, MD
- Joanne M. Langley, MD
- Julie A. Bettinger, PhD
- Joel Singer, PhD
- Deborah Money, MD
- Dianne Miller, MD
- Monika Naus, MD

Importance Global use of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines to prevent cervical cancer is impeded by cost. A 2-dose schedule for girls may be possible.

Objective To determine whether mean antibody levels to HPV-16 and HPV-18 among girls receiving 2 doses was noninferior to women receiving 3 doses.

Design, Setting, and Patients Randomized, phase 3, postlicensure, multicenter, age-stratified, noninferiority immunogenicity study of 830 Canadian females from August 2007 through February 2011. Follow-up blood samples were provided by 675 participants (81%).

Intervention Girls (9-13 years) were randomized 1:1 to receive 3 doses of quadrivalent HPV vaccine at 0, 2, and 6 months (n=261) or 2 doses at 0 and 6 months (n=259). Young women (16-26 years) received 3 doses at 0, 2, and 6 months (n=310). Antibody levels were measured at 0, 7, 18, 24, and 36 months.

Main Outcomes and Measures Primary outcome was noninferiority (95% CI, lower bound >0.5) of geometric mean titer (GMT) ratios for HPV-16 and HPV-18 for girls (2 doses) compared with young women (3 doses) 1 month after last dose. Secondary outcomes were noninferiority of GMT ratios of girls receiving 2 vs 3 doses of vaccine; and durability of noninferiority to 36 months.

Results The GMT ratios were noninferior for girls (2 doses) to women (3 doses): 2.07 (95% CI, 1.62-2.65) for HPV-16 and 1.76 (95% CI, 1.41-2.19) for HPV-18. Girls (3 doses) had GMT responses 1 month after last vaccination for HPV-16 of 7736 milli-

Results: 60 months

- N=101 girls
 - 50 girls from 2 dose group
 - 51 girls from 3-dose group
- Seropositivity >95% for all genotypes except HPV-18
- No differences in seropositivity for 2- vs. 3-dose girls ($p > 0.05$)
- No significant differences in GMTs using IgG or cLIA between 2- and 3-dose recipients, except HPV-18 cLIA ($p = 0.04$)
- No significant differences between assays

Results: 120 months

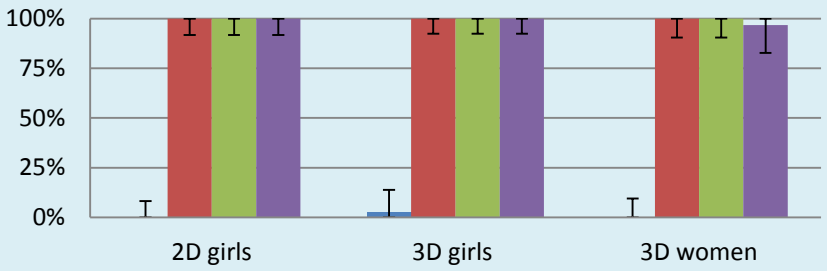
- N=114
- Compared to the 830 women originally assessed for eligibility, 3D girls who participated at 120 months were slightly younger at the first visit compared to those loss-to-follow-up (mean age 11.3 yrs vs. 11.9 yrs)
- 3D women who participated at 120 months were less likely to be sexually active (48.7% versus 68.1%) but had younger age at sexual debut (mean age 16.6 yrs vs. 16.7 yrs)

Results: 120 months

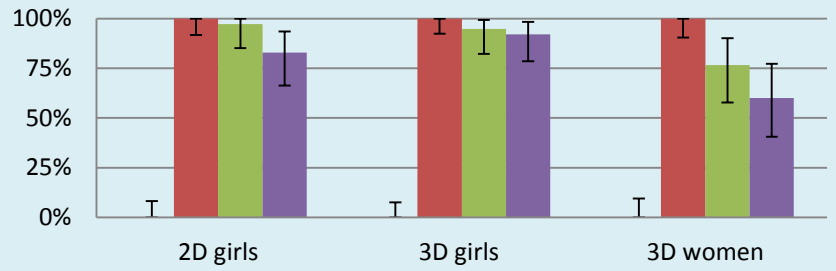
- We included participants who contributed at all visits on day 1; 7, 24 and 120 months post-vaccination: n=103
- 2 doses (9-13): 35 participants
- 3 doses (9-13): 38 participants
- 3 doses (16-26): 30 participants
- No difference in 2- vs. 3-dose girls at the first study visit with regard to socio-demographics or sexual behavior at both the first or the 120 month visit

Seropositivity at 120 months

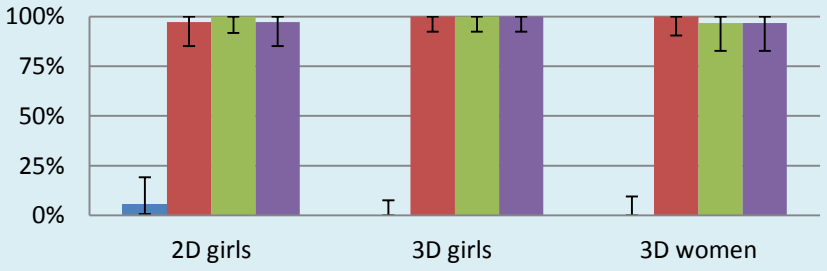
HPV16



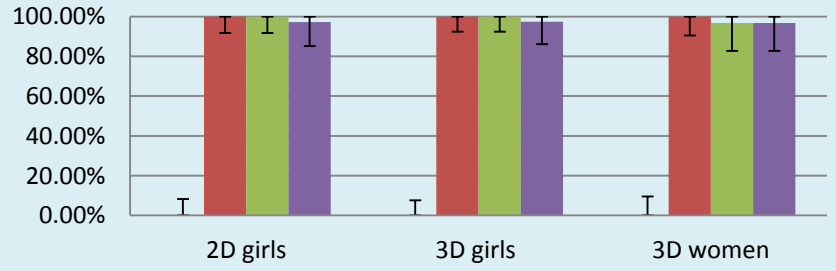
HPV18



HPV6

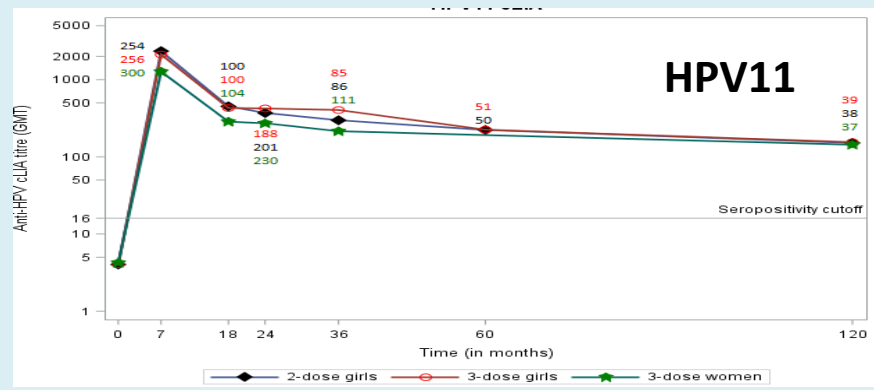
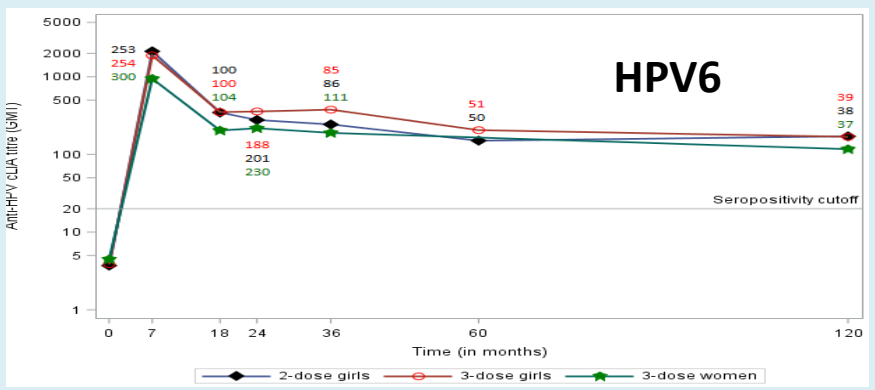
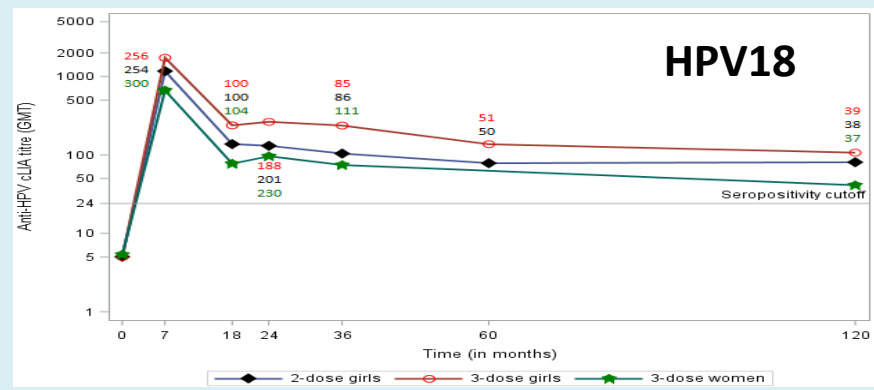
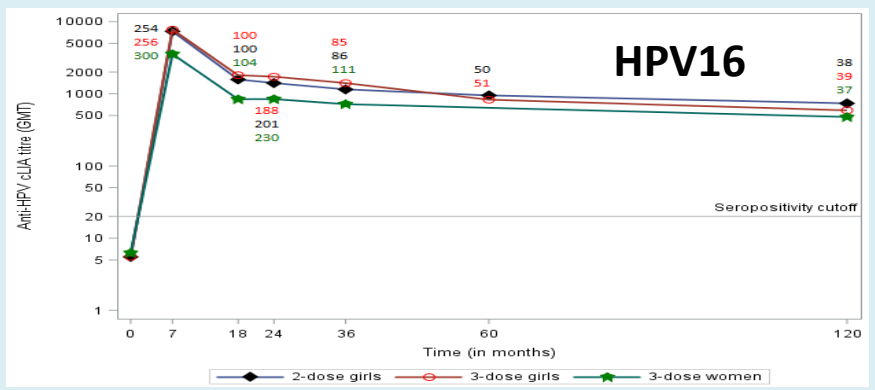


HPV11

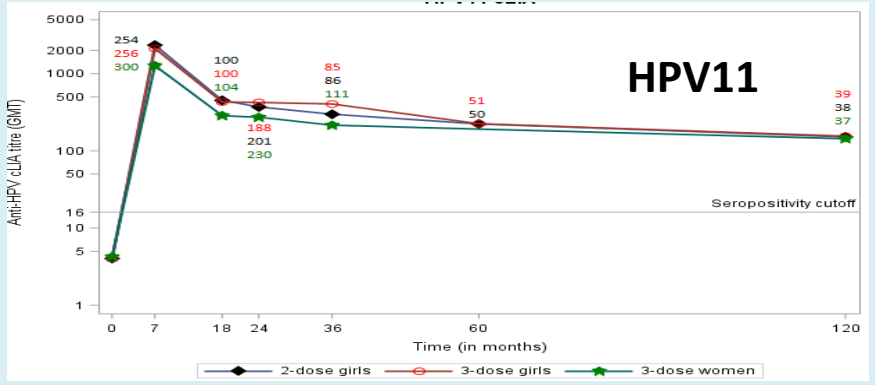
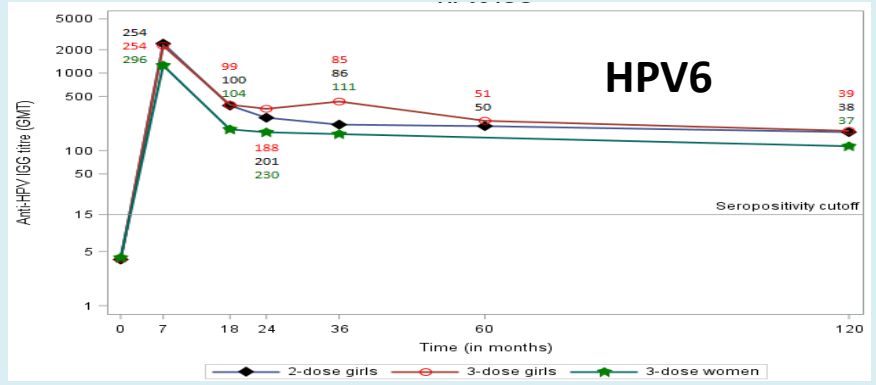
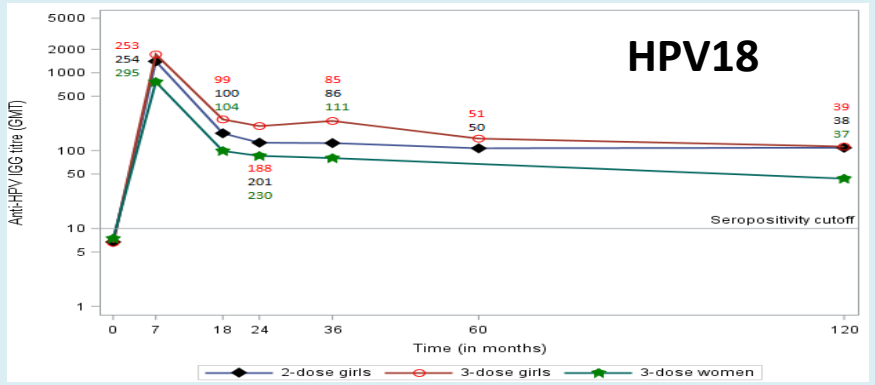
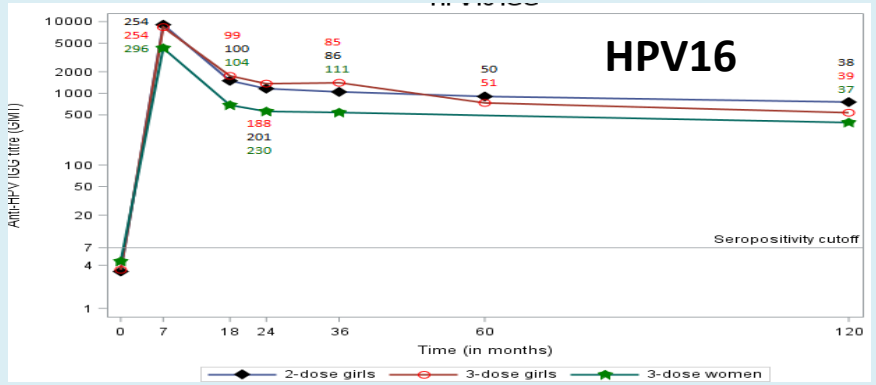


- Day 1
- Month 7
- Month 24
- Month 120

GMT: cLIA



GMT: IgG





Antibody 24 → 120 months

- Significant ↓ in GMTs for all HPV types in each group
- No sig. difference in ↓ of antibody levels between groups ($p > 0.05$)
- Largest difference reduction was found for HPV18 in 3D girls

120 month GMT ratios

- 2D girls remained non-inferior to 3D women
- GMTs for 2D girl vs 3D women
 - HPV16: 1.61 (95%CI 0.91-2.85)
 - HPV18: 2.02 (95%CI 0.99-4.10)
- GMT ratio for 2D girls v 3D girls
 - HPV 16: 1.21 (0.77-1.92)
 - HPV 18: 0.72 (0.38-1.34)

Summary

- Between 24 and 120 months, there was a significant reduction in GMTs for all HPV types, in each of the groups.
- No significant difference in the reduction of antibody levels between the different study groups
- Except for HPV18, 2D in girls were non-inferior to 3D given to girls at 120 months post-vaccination.
- No significant interaction was observed between time and study groups for the development of antibodies
- Ongoing monitoring of effectiveness of 2D in girls continues with QUEST



5th International Neonatal & Maternal Immunization Symposium (INMIS 2019)

September 15-17, 2019 in Vancouver, Canada

www.inmis.org

Hear up-to-date information in maternal and neonatal immunization from vaccinology research laboratory science and clinical trials through to implementation and social science of immunization programs.



CIC 2018 CCI

December 4-6
4 - 6 décembre
OTTAWA

THANK YOU

msadarangani@bcchr.ubc.ca

<http://vaccineevaluationcenter.ca/>, <http://bcchr.ca/>

Twitter: @manishs_ @VEC_ubc



THE UNIVERSITY
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Faculty of Medicine



Vaccine
Evaluation
Center

