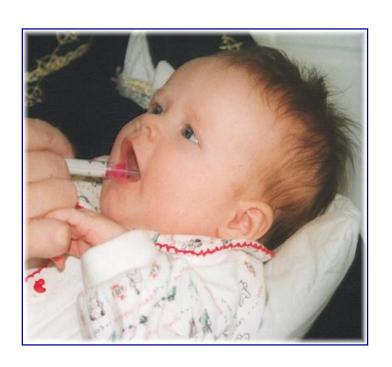
# Rotavirus Vaccines -- Current Status & Value of a Correlate of Protection



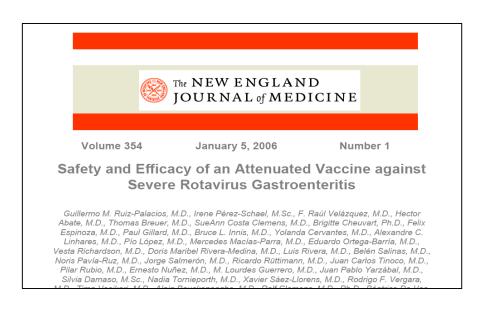


Umesh D. Parashar CDC, Atlanta, GA





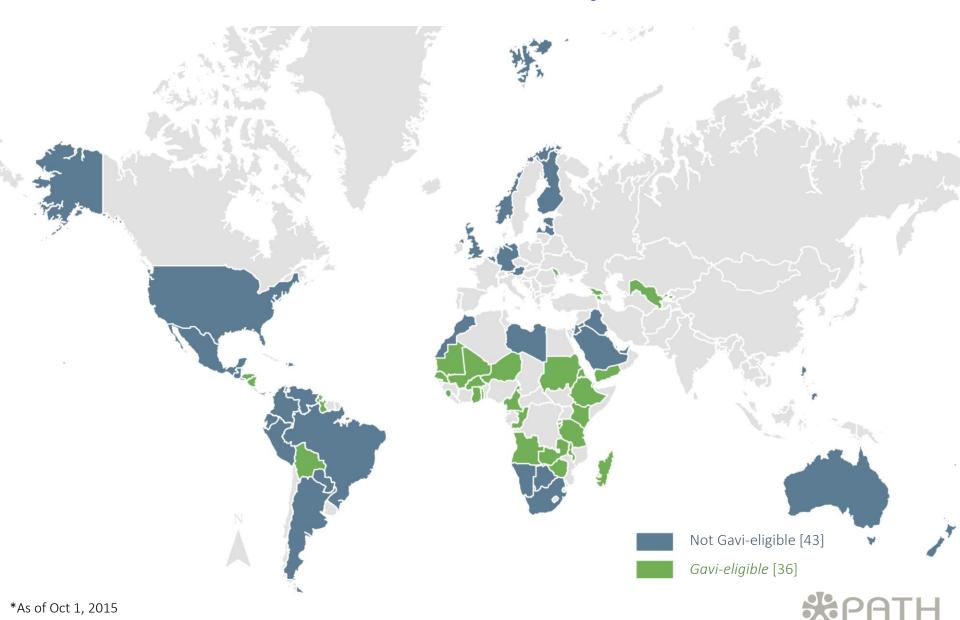
#### **Two New Rotavirus Vaccines Licensed in 2006**



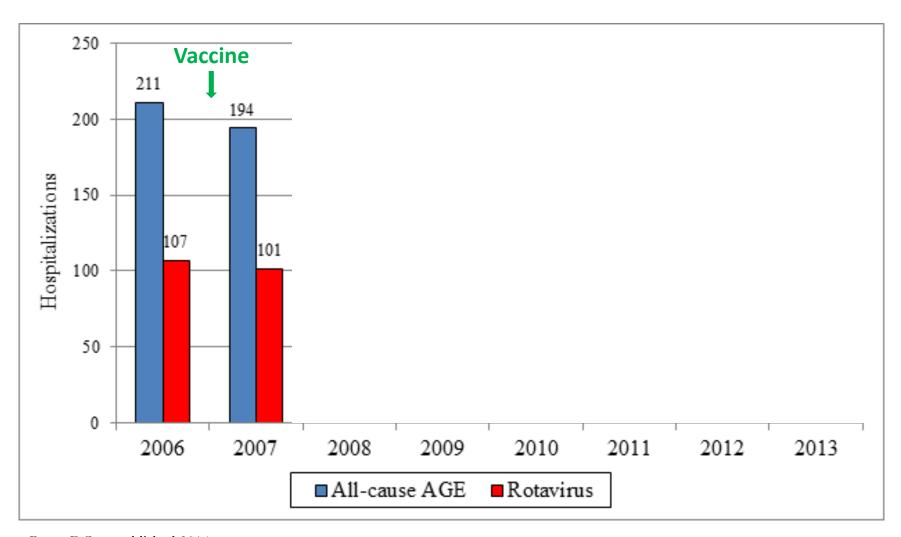


• Efficacy of 85%-98% against severe disease in Europe and Americas

### National RV introductions, 79 countries\*

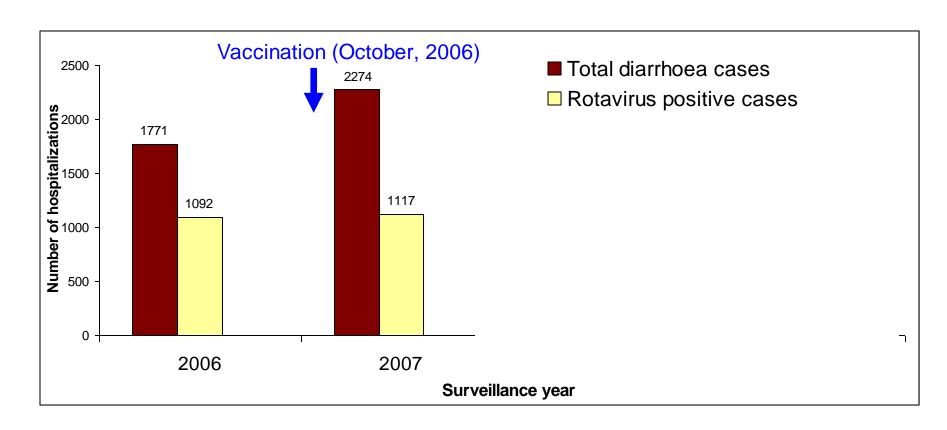


## Impact on All-Cause and Rotavirus-Specific Gastroenteritis Hospitalizations in USA



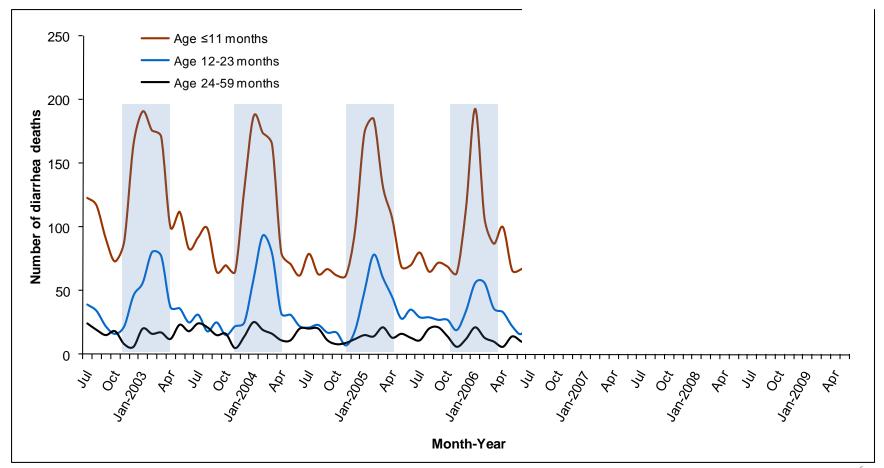
### Impact on Rotavirus and All-Cause Gastroenteritis Hospitalizations in Children, El Salvador

70-80% reduction in rotavirus hospitalizations children < 5 years



#### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Effect of Rotavirus Vaccination on Death from Childhood Diarrhea in Mexico



# How well will live oral rotavirus vaccines work in the developing world?

### Hurdles to Immunization for a Live Oral Rotavirus Vaccine

# Factors that lower viral titer

- Breast milk
- Stomach acid
- Maternal antibodies
- OPV

# Factors that impair immune response

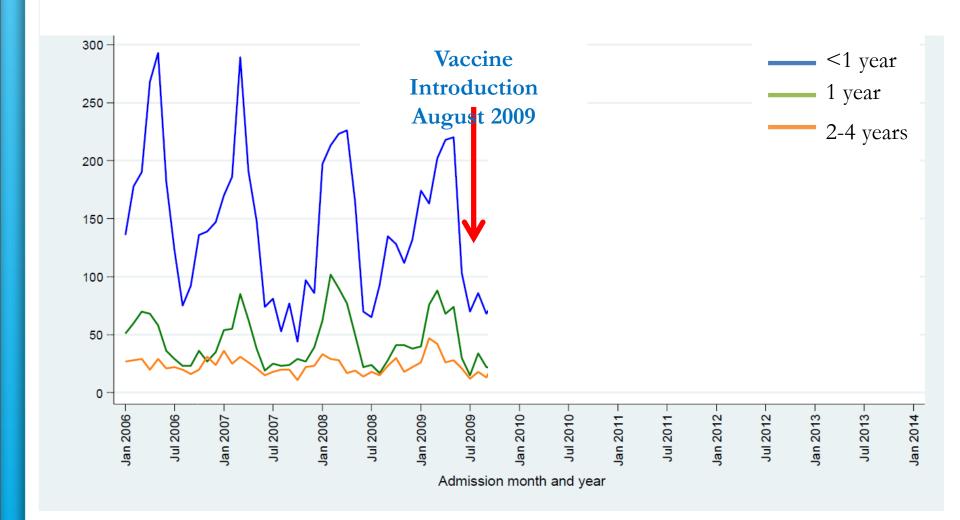
- Malnutrition Zn, Vit A
- Interfering microbes- viruses and bacteria
- Other infections- HIV, malaria, TBC

Slide: R Glass

## Moderate Efficacy of Rotavirus Vaccines in Africa and Asia

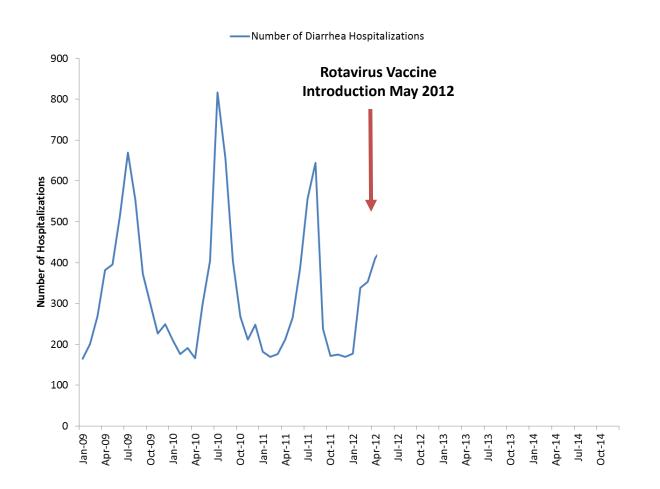
| Vaccine | Region | Countries               | Efficacy (95%CI) |
|---------|--------|-------------------------|------------------|
| RotaTeq | Africa | Ghana, Kenya,<br>Mali   | 64% (40%-79%)    |
| RotaTeq | Asia   | Bangladesh,<br>Vietnam  | 51% (13%-73%)    |
| Rotarix | Africa | South Africa,<br>Malawi | 62% (44%-73%)    |

### Monthly count of diarrhea hospitalizations among children <5 years of age, Soweto, South Africa, 2006-2013





### Diarrhea hospitalizations by month among children <5 years of age at 24 district hospitals, Rwanda, 2009-2014



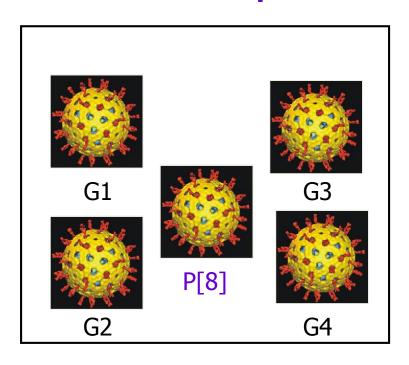
Annual reductions of 17%-23% in diarrhea hospitalizations following rotavirus vaccine introduction

Ngabo et al Lancet GH, 2016

# How well will vaccines protect against range of strains?

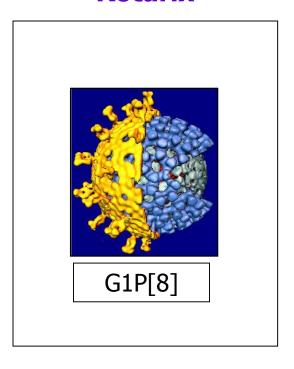
#### RotaTeq is Pentavalent & Rotarix is Monovalent

#### **RotaTeq**



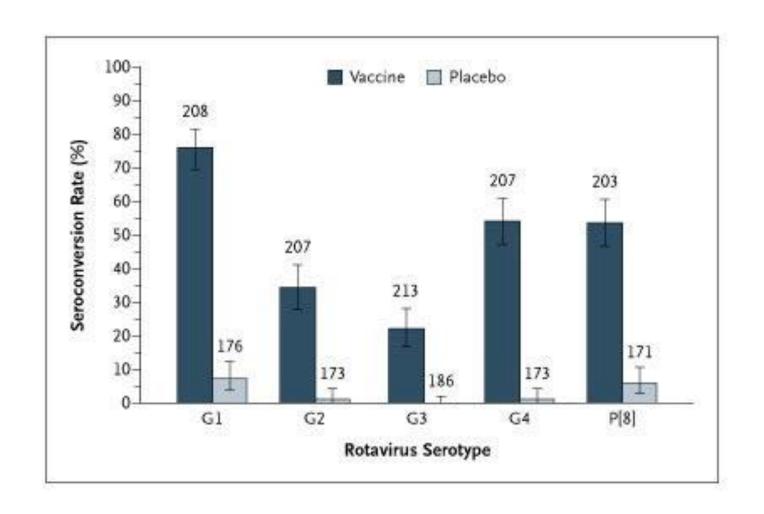
Five bovine-human rotavirus strains

#### **Rotarix**



Single human rotavirus strain

### Seroconversion rates for serum neutralizing antibodies differed against human serotypes in RotaTeq, REST Trial

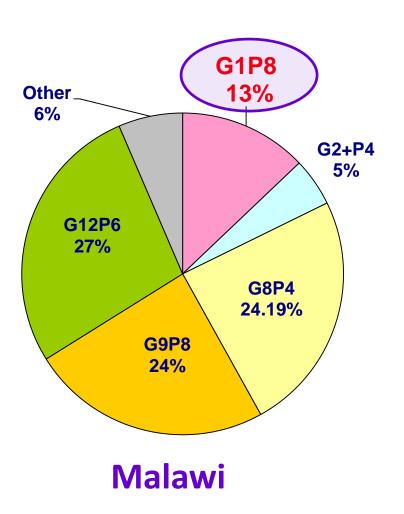


#### RotaTeq efficacy was similar against different G types

Table 2. Reduction in the Numbers of Hospitalizations and Emergency
Department Visits in the Per-Protocol Population of the Large-Scale Study,
According to G Serotype Identified in the Subject's Stool.\*

| Serotype | No. of Cases of Rotavirus<br>Gastroenteritis |                             | Percent Rate Reduction<br>(95% CI) |
|----------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
|          | Vaccine<br>Group<br>(N=34,035)               | Placebo Group<br>(N=34,003) |                                    |
| G1       | 16   | 328                         | 95.1 (91.6–97.1)                   |
| G2       | 1  | 8                           | 87.6 (<0-98.5)                     |
| G3       | 1  | 15                          | 93.4 (49.4-99.1)                   |
| G4       | 2  | 18                          | 89.1 (52.0–97.5)                   |
| G9       | 0  | 13                          | 100.0 (67.4–100.0)                 |
| G12      | 0  | 1                           | 100.0 (<0-100.0)                   |

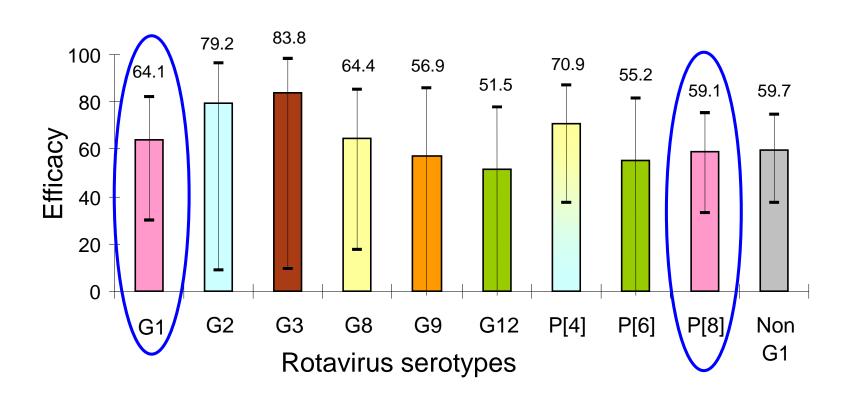
#### **Great Strain Diversity in African Rotarix Trial**



G12P6 10% Other 13% G1P8 57% G2P4 17%

**South Africa** 

### Rotarix (G1P8) Efficacy Similar Against Disease Caused by Vaccine & Non-Vaccine Strains



# High Rotarix (G1P8) Effectiveness against Non-Vaccine Strains in Several Countries

| Country | Post-vaccine | Vaccine Effectiveness |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------|
|         | strains      | (95% CI)              |
| Brazil  | G2P[4]       | 85% (54, 95)          |

# High Rotarix (G1P8) Effectiveness against Non-Vaccine Strains in Several Countries

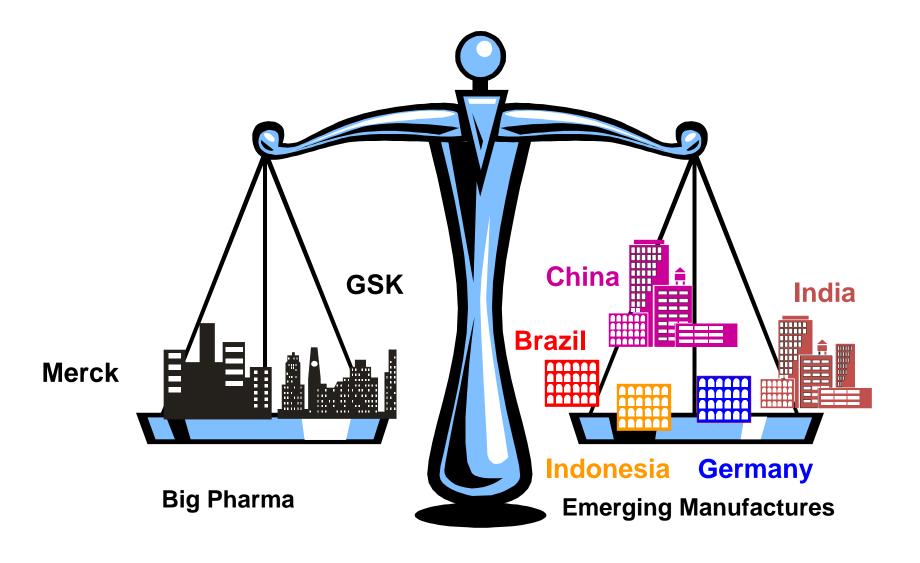
| Country | Post-vaccine | Vaccine Effectiveness |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------|
|         | strains      | (95% CI)              |
| Brazil  | G2P[4]       | 85% (54, 95)          |
| Mexico  | G9P[4]       | 94% (16, 100)         |

# High Rotarix (G1P8) Effectiveness against Non-Vaccine Strains in Several Countries

| Country | Post-vaccine strains | Vaccine Effectiveness<br>(95% CI) |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Brazil  | G2P[4]               | 85% (54, 95)                      |
| Mexico  | G9P[4]               | 94% (16, 100)                     |
| Bolivia | G9P[8]               | 84% (64, 92)                      |
|         | G2P[4]               | 71% (19, 90)                      |
|         | G3P[8]               | 92% (60, 98)                      |
|         | G9P[6]               | 87% (-10, 98)                     |

#### Value of a Correlate of Protection

#### **Key Issue – Vaccine Supply and Cost**



#### THE LANCET

# Efficacy of a monovalent human-bovine (116E) rotavirus vaccine in Indian infants: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

Nita Bhandari, Temsunaro Rongsen-Chandola, Ashish Bavdekar, Jacob John, Kalpana Antony, Sunita Taneja, Nidhi Goyal, Anand Kawade, Gagandeep Kang, Sudeep Singh Rathore, Sanjay Juvekar, Jayaprakash Muliyil, Alok Arya, Hanif Shaikh, Vinod Abraham, Sudhanshu Vrati, Michael Proschan, Robert Kohberger\*, Georges Thiry, Roger Glass, Harry B Greenberg, George Curlin, Krishna Mohan, G V J A Harshavardhan, Sai Prasad, T S Rao, John Boslego, Maharaj Kishan Bhan, for the India Rotavirus Vaccine Group†

| Endpoints   | ROTAVAC<br>N= 4354 | Placebo<br>N= 2187 | Vaccine Efficacy %<br>(95% CI) | p value |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Severe RV GE requiring hospitalization# or supervised rehydration therapy\$ |                    |                    |                                |         |
| Till 2 yrs of age   | 92 (2%)            | 102 (5%)           | <b>55.6%</b> (40.5, 66.8)      | <0.0001 |
| Till 1 yr of age  | 57 (1%)            | 65 (3%)            | <b>56.3%</b> (36.7, 69.9)      | <0.0001 |



## Drug firms cut vaccine prices to the developing world\*

|                   | United States          | РАНО              | GAVI / UNICEF                                   |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| GSK               | \$120 –<br>\$200/child | \$15/child        | \$5/child<br>[up to 125 M doses;<br>over 5 yrs] |
| Merck             | \$120 –<br>\$200/child | \$15.45/<br>child | \$10.50/child<br>[for volume over 30            |
| Bharat<br>Biotech | _                      | _                 | ~ \$3/ child                                    |

• 3 doses/child: Merck, Bharat Biotech

2 doses/child: GSK

\* Applies to GAVI tenders

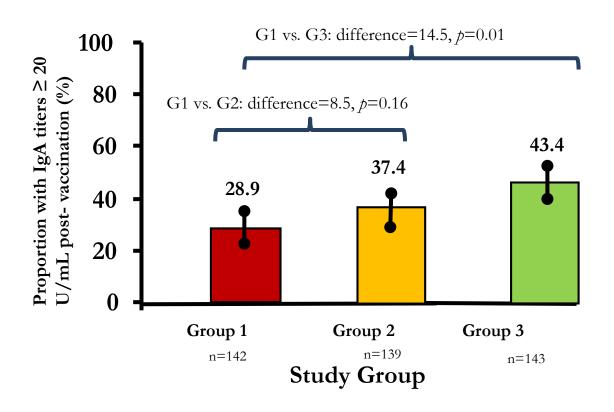
#### How will we license future rotavirus vaccines?

- All trials to date have been placebo controlled and relied on clinical endpoint
- Placebo controlled trials ethically complex given widespread global rollout of vaccine
- Non-inferiority studies with clinical endpoints large and expensive to conduct
- An immunologic correlate will simplify testing

## Testing of interventions to improve rotavirus vaccine performance in developing countries

- Additional doses of vaccine
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> dose of RV1
  - Booster dose at 9 month of life
- Alternate vaccination schedules
  - Delaying vaccination to reduce interference with maternally acquire antibody
- Supplementation with micronutrients (e.g., zinc) or probiotics

#### Immunogenicity of Different RV1 Schedules in Ghana





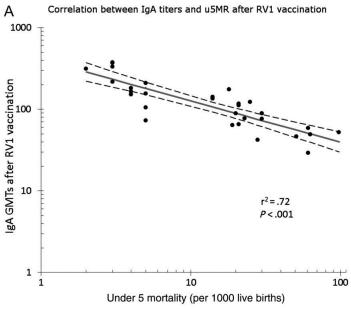
Group 1 – 2 RV1 doses at 6 and 10 weeks

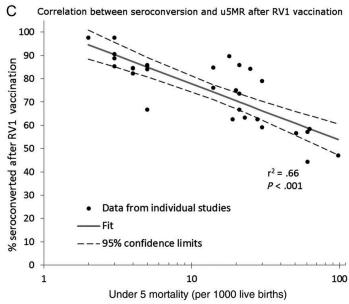
Group 2 - 2 RV1 doses at 10 and 14 weeks

Group 3–3 RV1 doses at 6, 10, and 14 weeks

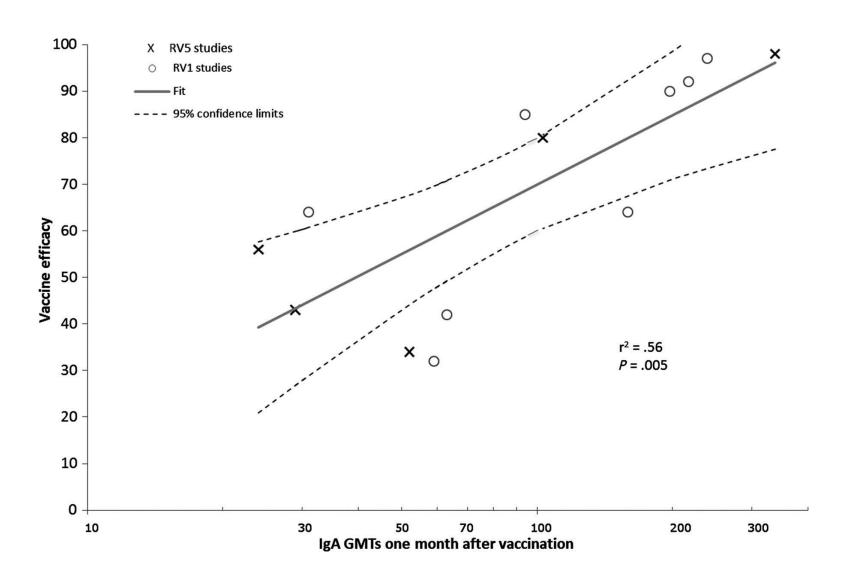
### Serum IgA as a Correlate?

#### Relationship between under-5 child mortality and immune response to rotavirus vaccination

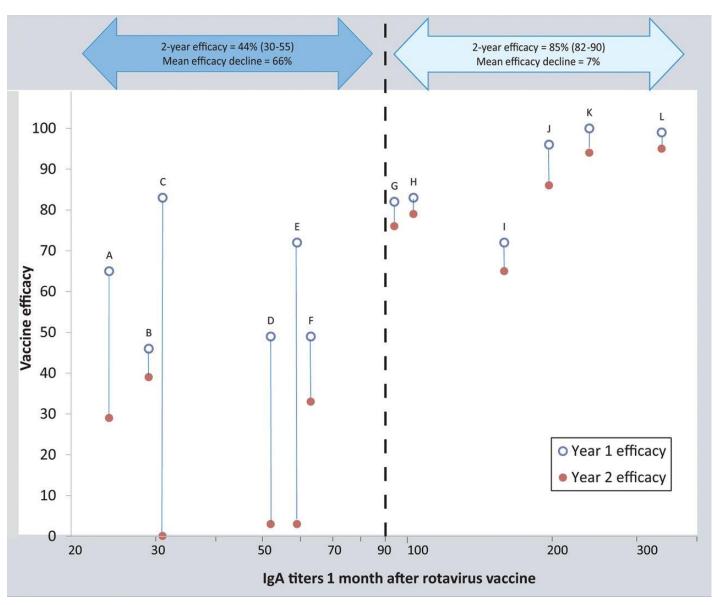




### Relationship between anti-rotavirus serum IgA geometric mean titers/concentrations and rotavirus vaccine efficacy



#### Decline in vaccine efficacy between year 1 (open circles) and year 2 (solid circles) after rotavirus vaccination, by location and titers rotavirus IgA geometric mean titers/concentrations



### Summary

- Good impact of rotavirus vaccination
  - Efficacy lower in developing countries, but still substantial impact
  - Evidence of heterotypic protection

- Correlate of protection will
  - Simplify testing of future rotavirus vaccines
  - Help test interventions to improve vaccine performance