IMMUNOGENICITY OF THE BOOSTER DOSE OF 2 INVESTIGATIONAL PROTEIN-BASED PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE FORMULATIONS IN TODDLERS: A PHASE II RANDOMIZED TRIAL

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INTRODUCTION

- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines (PCVs) have reduced the incidence of invasive pneumococcal disease worldwide.
- Serotype replacement and the limited number of capsular polysaccharides (PS) that can be included in PCVs may challenge the global control of pneumococcal diseases.
- To extend protection beyond the PS included in PCVs, GSK Vaccines is investigating protein-based vaccine formulations containing the conserved pneumococcal proteins Pdot and pneumococcal histidine-triad protein D (PhtD).

METHODS

- Two formulations of an investigational pneumococcal vaccine containing Pdot toxoid (dpf) and PhtD each at either 10 µg (PHiD-CV/dPly/PhD-10) or 30 µg (PHiD-CV/dPly/PhD-30) combined with PS of the pneumococcal non-typeable Haemophilus influenzae protein D conjugate vaccine Pdot (PCV-D) are evaluated in the USA (1).
- A phase II trial (ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT01204658) conducted in European infants showed that Pdot-CV/dPly/PhtD-10, Pdot-CV/dPly/PhtD-30, and PCV13 were well tolerated (primary objective) and induced robust immune responses after a single vaccine dose.
- We present immunogenicity results following administration of a booster dose of these 2 vaccine formulations in the same study (secondary objectives). Safety outcomes are presented in abstract Week58483.

RESULTS

Table 1. Vaccine antigens and study design (ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT01204658)

-** Pre booster time point: time point observed in PHiD-CV/dPly/PhD-10 and PHiD-CV/dPly/PhD-30 vaccinees only (Figure 2).
- Immune responses to PhtD and Ply proteins

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Ply</th>
<th>PhtD</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>Post</td>
<td>Pre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHiD-CV</td>
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DISCLOSURES

The authors would like to thank the infants and their families for participating in this trial, study nurses, and other staff involved in the study. Medical writing and editorial support were provided by Rosanna Court (KCF Pharma & Science, Wavre, Belgium) for GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA.

REFERENCES


IDWeek-58483.

**Pre booster time point: time point observed in PHiD-CV/dPly/PhD-10 and PHiD-CV/dPly/PhD-30 vaccinees only (Figure 2).**