LAIV vs IIV effectiveness Summary of evidence since 2009

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2015-16 Season: Summary of US Data

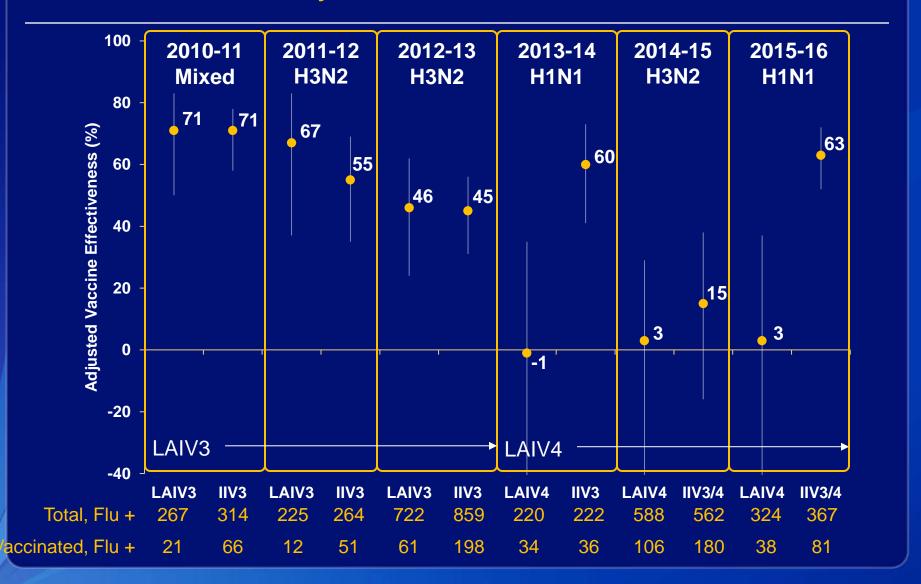
- US Flu VE data indicate no LAIV effectiveness against A/H1N1pdm09; significant VE for IIV
- US DoD test-negative study indicates no LAIV effectiveness against A/H1N1pdm09; significant VE for IIV
- MedImmune test-negative study VE estimate against A/H1N1pdm09 not significant (higher point estimate); significant VE for IIV
- All studies reported higher VE for IIV than LAIV

2015-16 Season: Data from Other Countries

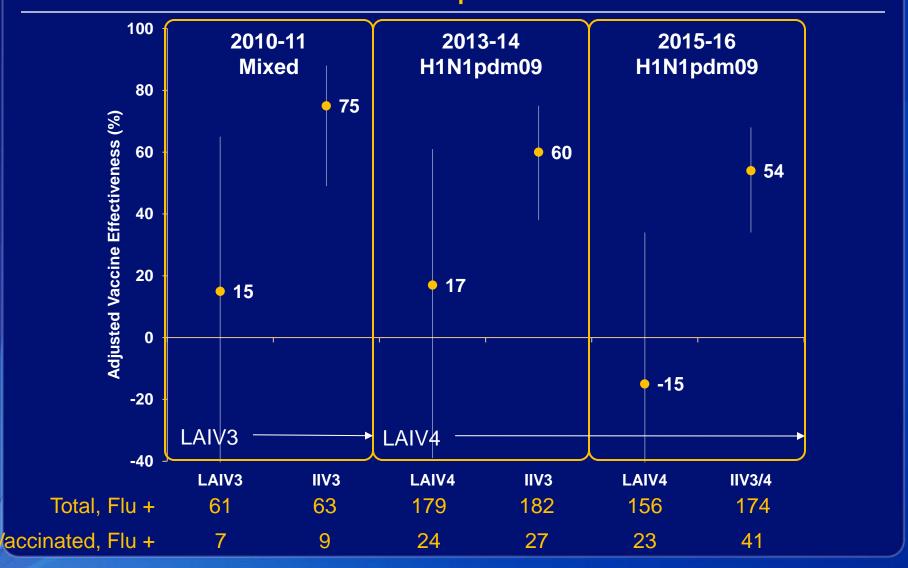
- UK test-negative VE study
 - Significant adjusted VE for LAIV against any influenza A or B among children aged 2-17 years (58% [25, 76])
- National cohort study from Finland
 - Significant unadjusted VE against flu A (mainly H1N1pdm09) for LAIV in 2-year old children (47% [20, 65]); higher point estimates for IIV (78% [46, 91])
- No estimate from Canada test-negative study
- No estimate from Israel (no LAIV this season)

US Flu VE Network 2010-2016

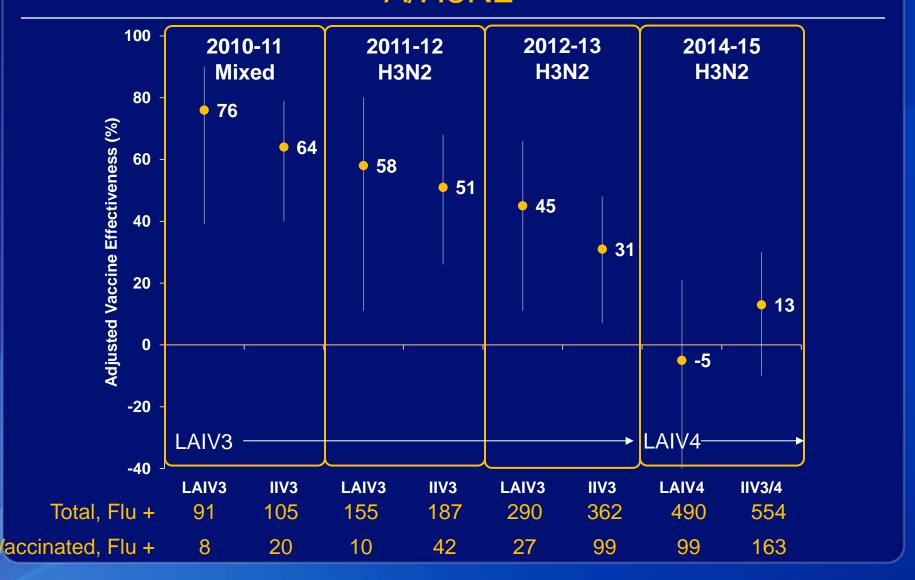
US Flu VE Network: LAIV and IIV VE age 2-17 yrs Any Influenza A or B



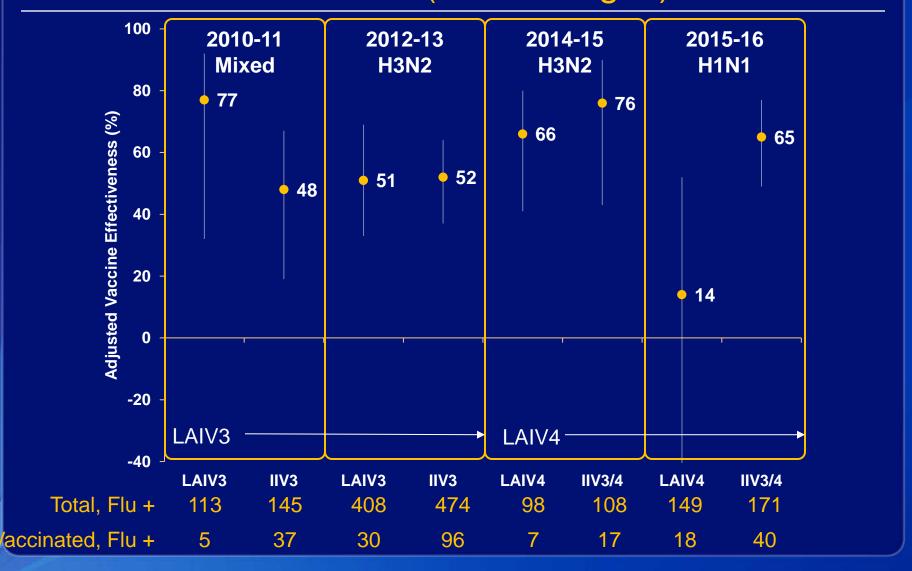
US Flu VE Network: LAIV and IIV VE age 2-17 yrs A/H1N1pdm09



US Flu VE Network: LAIV and IIV VE age 2-17 yrs A/H3N2



US Flu VE Network: LAIV and IIV VE age 2-17 yrs Influenza B (both lineages)

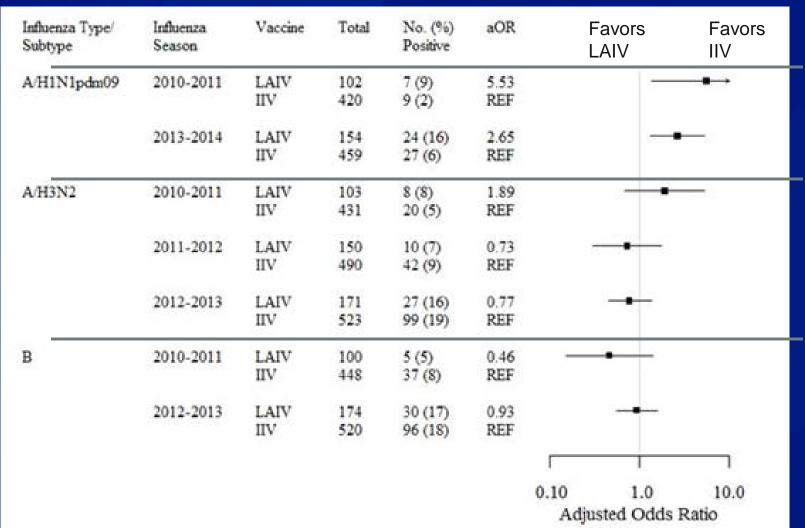


2013-14 data from observational studies in the US (LAIV4) and studies outside US (LAIV3)

Evidence for children from observational studies in US, 2013-14 season

- 3 test-negative VE studies in US during 2013-14
 - US Flu VE (Gaglani 2016): LAIV4 VE H1N1pdm: 17% (-39 to 51)
 - ICICLE (Caspard 2016): LAIV4 VE H1N1pdm: 13% (-5 to 51)
 - DoD (unpublished): LAIV4 VE H1N1pdm: not significant
 - All reported significant VE for IIV3 against H1N1pdm
- Basis for change of LAIV H1N1pdm09 strain
 - 2015-16 first season with updated H1N1pdm09 construct
- 1 US household cohort study during 2013-14
 - HIVE, MI, ages 2-8 years (Ohmit 2016):
 LAIV4 VE 82% (-65 to 98); IIV3 VE 65% (-3 to 88)
 Only 1 LAIV case

Relative effectiveness of LAIV to IIV, aged 2-17 yrs over 4 influenza seasons, US Flu VE Network



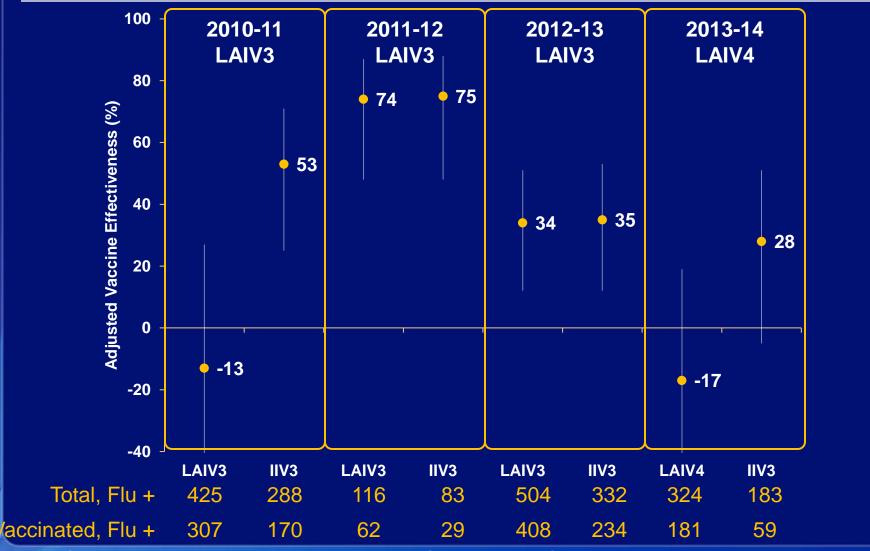
Source: Chung, Pediatrics 2016

Summary of VE against A/H1N1pdm09: studies outside US, 2013-14

- UK, observational study (Pebody 2014)
 - Test-negative: VE against A/H1N1pdm09: not significant
 - Ecological: trend of lower flu incidence in LAIV3 pilot areas
- Canada, observational study (Skowronski 2015)
 - Test-negative: LAIV3 VE 86% (-11 to 98), not significant (only 1 LAIV case)
- Canada, cluster randomized trial (Kwong 2014)
 - Reduced flu incidence in LAIV3 vs IIV3 vaccinated students:
 HR 0.10, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.84
 - Reduced flu in contacts of LAIV3 vs IIV3 vaccinated students:
 HR 0.32, CI 0.12 to 0.89

LAIV vs IIV Effectiveness in Adults— US DoD Global Laboratory-based Influenza Surveillance

LAIV and IIV effectiveness against any influenza active military, aged 18+ years, 2010-2014*



^{*}Eick-Cost 2012; MacIntosh 2013; Eick-Cost 2013; Cost 2014

Summary of serologic and viral shedding data for LAIV H1N1pdm09 virus in children since 2009

- Limited data on serologic response to A/H1N1pdm09
 LAIV vaccine component
 - Response to A/H1N1pdm LAIV component less than A/H3N2¹
 - Limited increase in A/H1N1pdm titers observed among children with low pre-vaccine baseline titers²
- A/H1N1pdm virus shedding following LAIV reduced following repeat LAIV³
 - No influence of pre-vaccination serum antibody titer

Summary of available data for LAIV VE since 2009

- Preliminary US Flu VE Network data for 2015-16 indicated that quadrivalent LAIV offered no significant protection against influenza A (H1N1)pdm09 in children aged 2-17
- Poor VE for quadrivalent LAIV was observed during two preceding flu seasons in children aged 2-17
 - 2013-14: No significant VE for LAIV4 against A(H1N1)pdm09
 - 2014-15: No significant VE for LAIV4 or IIV3/4 against drifted A(H3N2)
 viruses
- During previous seasons, most evidence demonstrated that LAIV3 worked as well as IIV3 against A(H3N2) and B viruses in children aged 2-17
- Poor VE for LAIV3/4 against A(H1N1)pdm09 in active military

Possible reasons for poor performance of quadrivalent LAIV in 2015-16 season

- Suboptimal performance of the A/Bolivia/559/2013 (H1N1)pdm09 HA vaccine component
- Potential interference among viruses in the quadrivalent vaccine [i.e., additional B vaccine component effects viral replication of A(H1N1)pdm09 virus]
- Reduced immunogenicity of LAIV as a result of more highly vaccinated population in recent years; compared with populations of earlier studies, in which it is likely that a higher proportion of children were vaccine-naïve