## **ORAL ABSTRACTS**

## 127. Efficacy, Immunogenicity and Safety of an Investigational Subunit Adjuvanted Herpes Zoster Vaccine in Adults Aged 60 Years and Older: Results From the ZOE-50 and ZOE-70 Efficacy Studies

Janet E. McElhaney, MD1; Himal Lal, MD2; Anthony L. Cunningham, MB, BS, MD3; Myron J. Levin, MD<sup>4</sup>; Roman Chlibek, MD, PhD<sup>5</sup>; Javier Diez-Domingo, MD, PhD<sup>6</sup>; Eugene Athan, MBBS, FRACP, MPH<sup>7</sup>; Johan Berglund, MD<sup>8</sup>; H. Jackson Downey, MD<sup>9</sup>; Wayne Ghesquière, MD<sup>10</sup>; Olivier Godeaux, MD, MPH<sup>2,11</sup>; Iris Gorfinkel, MD<sup>12</sup>; Shinn-Jang Hwang, MD13; Tiina Korhonen, MD14; Shelly McNeil, MD, FRCPC, FIDSA<sup>15</sup>; Karlis Pauksens, MD, PhD<sup>16</sup>; Joan Puig-Barberà, MD<sup>6</sup>; Thiago J. Avelino-Silva, MD<sup>17</sup>; Timo Vesikari, MD, PhD<sup>18</sup>; Antonio Volpi, MD<sup>19</sup>; Daisuke Watanabe, MD, PhD<sup>20</sup>; Wilfred Yeo, MB, ChB, MD<sup>21</sup>; Laura Campora, MD<sup>22</sup>; Carline Vanden Abeele, MSc<sup>22</sup>; Lidia Oostvogels, MD<sup>22</sup>; Thomas C. Heineman, MD, PhD<sup>2</sup>; <sup>1</sup>Health Sciences North Research Institute, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada; <sup>2</sup>GSK Vaccines, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania; <sup>3</sup>Westmead Millennium Institute for Medical Research, Westmead, Australia; <sup>4</sup>Departments of Pediatrics and Medicine, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, Colorado; ⁵University of Defence, Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic; ĈVaccine Research Unit, Fundación para el Fomento de la Investigación Sanitaria y Biomédica, Valencia, Spain; <sup>7</sup>Infectious Diseases, Barwon Health, Deakin University, Geelong, Australia; <sup>8</sup>Blekinge Institute of Technology and Blekinge Center for Competence, Karlskrona, Sweden; <sup>9</sup>Jacksonville Center for Clinical Research, Jacksonville, Florida; <sup>10</sup>Section of Infectious Diseases, University of British Colombia, Victoria, British Colombia, Canada; 11 Jansen Infectious Diseases and Vaccines, Leiden, Netherlands; 12 Prime Health Clinical Research Organization, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; <sup>13</sup>Taipei Veterans General Hospital, National Yang Ming University School of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan; <sup>14</sup>University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland; <sup>15</sup>Canadian Center for Vaccinology, IWK Health Centre and Nova Scotia Health Authority, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; <sup>16</sup>Uppsala University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden; <sup>17</sup>Division of Geriatrics, University of Sao Paulo Medical School, Sao Paulo, Brazil, <sup>18</sup>Vaccine Research Center, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland; <sup>19</sup>Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy; <sup>20</sup>Aichi Medical University, Nagakute, Japan; <sup>21</sup>School of Medicine, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia; <sup>22</sup>GSK Vaccines, Wavre, Belgium

Session: 44. Newer and Older Vaccines in Older Adults Thursday. October 27, 2016: 10:30 AM

Background. The recombinant herpes zoster (HZ) subunit vaccine candidate (HZ/su) had >90% efficacy (VE) against HZ in older adults in two phase 3 clinical trials (ZOE-50, ZOE-70 [NCT01165177, NCT01165229]). Here we report HZ/su VE against HZ and postherpetic neuralgia (PHN), immunogenicity and safety data in adults ≥60 years of age (YOA) from these studies (VE ≥60 YOA [ZOE-50], immunogenicity/safety ≥70 YOA [pooled ZOE-50/70]).

 $\label{eq:methods.} Subjects were randomized 1:1 to receive 2 intramuscular doses of HZ/su vaccine (containing 50 µg varicella-zoster virus glycoprotein E [gE] and AS01_B Adjuvant System) or placebo (saline solution) 2 months (M) apart. We report VE in reducing HZ and PHN compared to placebo, humoral immune responses (assessed by anti-gE ELISA prior to vaccination and 1, 12, 24 and 36 M post-dose 2 [subset of subjects]) and safety (solicited [diary card subset of subjects] and unsolicited adverse events [AEs] collected for 7 and 30 days after each dose, respectively; medically attended AEs [MAEs] for 6 M after dose 2; fatal events, serious AEs [SAEs] related to vaccination/study participation and potential immune-mediated diseases [pIMDs] until study end [all subjects]).$ 

Table 1. VE against HZ and PHN (mTVC)

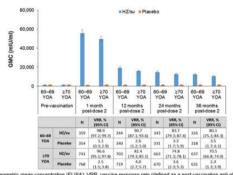
	YOA	HZ/ <u>su</u>			Placebo			VE. % (95% CI)
		N	n	Incidence	N	n	Incidence	VE, 76 (93% CI)
HZ VE	≥60	3852	3	0.2	3890	123	10.2	97.6 (92.7-99.6)
	60-69	2141	2	0.3	2166	75	10.8	97.4 (90.1-99.7)
	≥70*	8250	25	0.8	8346	284	9.3	91.3 (86.8-94.5)
PHN VE	≥60	3849	0	0.0	3890	10	0.7	100.0 (55.2-100.0)
	60-69	2140	0	0.0	2166	2	0.2	100.0 (-442.8-100.0)
	≥70*	8250	4	0.1	8346	36	1.2	88.8 (68.7-97.1)

doses and did not develop a confirmed case of HZ within 1 month after dose 2 (± YOA, years of age, N, number of subjects in the <u>mTVC</u>, n number of subjects with \$1 confirmed RZ episode or 1 PHN, C), confidence interval. HZ cases were confirmed by the real-time polymerase-chain reaction (PCR) assay or by the ascertainment committee. Incidences are expressed as number of subjects with \$1 confirmed HZ episode or 2 FPN per 1000 person-years. Results for subjects 260 YOA and 60–69 YOA are from the ZOE-50 study and for subjects ≥70 YOA, from the pooled ZOE-50/ZOE-70 analysis.

## Open Forum Infectious Diseases 2016;1(S1):S1-68

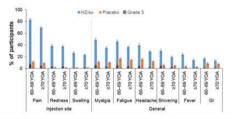
© The Author 2016. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Infectious Diseases Society of America. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs licence (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/), which permits non-commercial reproduction and distribution of the work, in any medium, provided the original work is not altered or transformed in any way, and that the work is properly cited. For commercial re-use, please contact journals.permissions@oup.com. DOI: 10.1093/ofid/ofw194

**Results.** A total of 4490 subjects 60–69 YOA (HZ/su: 2244; control: 2246), 8122 ≥60 YOA (4053; 4069) (ZOE-50) and 17531 ≥70 YOA (8758; 8773) (pooled ZOE-50/70) were vaccinated. VE against HZ in ZOE-50 was 97.6% (95% confidence interval: 92.7–99.6) in adults ≥60 YOA. VE in 60–69 YOA was 97.4% (ZOE-50) and in ≥70 YOA, 91.3% (pooled ZOE-50/70). VE against PHN was 100.0% (55.2–100.0) in adults ≥60 YOA (ZOE-50) and 88.8% in ≥70 YOA (pooled ZOE-50/70) (Table 1). Highest vaccine response rates and geometric mean concentrations of anti-gE antibodies in the HZ/su group were observed 1M post-dose 2. Immune responses persisted for 36M post-vaccination (Figure 1). HZ/su vaccine was more reactogenic than placebo, but reactions were mostly mild or moderate and transient (Figure 2). SAEs, fatal cases and pIMDs were equally distributed between HZ/su group and placebo.



GMC, geometric mean concentration (ELISA), VRR, vaccine response rate (defined as a post-vaccination anti-gE antibody concentration above 4-fold the cut-off [97 gtt]/mill for initially seronegative subjects, and a post-vaccination antibody concentration above 4-fold the per-vaccination antibody concentration for initially serpossitive subjects, and a post-vaccination antibody concentration for initially serpossitive subjects, and Post-vaccination antibody concentration for initially serpossitive subjects, and Post-vaccination and anti-geometric subjects of the pre-vaccination and 1 month post-foliose 2, ATP cohort for immunogenity month 3; for 12, 24 and 38 months post-dose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity month 3; for 12, 24 and 38 months post-dose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 month post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 1 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 2 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 3 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 3 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 3 months post-foliose 2, ATP cohorts for immunogenity and 3 months post-foliose 3 months post-foli

Figure 1. Anti-gE GMCs and VRRs by age group (adapted ATP cohort for immunogenicity humoral")



AE, adverse event, TVC, total vaccinated cohort, %, percentage of subjects reporting the symptom at least once; 0,1 gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vontling, digatypae, and/or abdominal pain), all symptoms, grades: 1 (midd), 2 (moderate) and 3 (severe: significant pain at rest, preventing normal everyday activities [pain], diameter > 100 mm (redness, swelling), oral temperature > 280 PC (lever, oral temperature > 235 PC) (preventing normal everyday activities (other symptoms)). Results for subjects 60–89 YOA are from the ZOE-50 study and for subjects ≥70 YOA, from the pooled ZOE-50/QZE-70 analysis. Error bars deptet 19% confidence intervals (Cls).

Figure 2. Incidence of solicited injection site and general AEs (TVC diary card)

 $\pmb{Conclusion}$ . In adults  $\geq 60$  YOA, HZ/su vaccine is efficacious against HZ and PHN, highly immunogenic and has a clinically acceptable safety profile.

Funding. GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA.

Disclosures. J. E. McElhaney, GSK group of companies: Scientific Advisor and Site PI for clinical trial, Institution received payments for enrollment in clinical trial and Speaker honorarium; **H. Lal**, GSK group of companies: Employee and Shareholder, Salary and stock; **A. L. Cunningham**, GSK group of companies: Board Member, My Institution received honorarium for an international advisory board meeting; M. J. Levin, GSK group of companies: Investigator and Scientific Advisor, Consulting fee and Grant recipient. Merck, Sharp & Dohme: Intellectual Property and Scientific Advisor, Consulting fee and patent royalty; R. Chlibek, GSK group of companies: Investigator, Research support; J. Diez-Domingo, SPMSD: Grant Investigator, Scientific Advisor and Speaker's Bureau, Consulting fee, Research grant and Speaker honorarium; H. J. Downey, GSK group of companies, Pfizer, Protein Science: Investigator, Grant recipient; O. Godeaux, GSK group of companies: Former Employee, Salary; I. Gorfinkel, GSK group of companies: Research Contractor, Research grant and Research support; T. Korhonen, University of Tampere, Finland: Employee and Investigator, Salary; S. McNeil, GSK group of companies: Grant Investigator, Collaborative Research Agreement, Grant recipient, Research grant and Research support. Pfizer: Grant Investigator, Collaborative Research Agreement, Grant recipient, Research grant and Research support; K. Pauksens, Akademiska sjukhuset, Uppsala University Hospital: Investigator, The institution received compensation to perform clinical trial; T. J. Avelino-Silva, GSK group of companies: Investigator, Research support; T. Vesikari, University of Tampere: Investigator and Scientific Advisor, Research support; A. Volpi, SanofiPasteur MSD Italy: Scientific Advisor, Salary; D. Watanabe, GSK group of companies: Consultant, Consulting fee; W. Yeo, University of Wollongong: Employee and Investigator, Research support and Salary; L. Campora, GSK group of companies: Employee, Salary; C. Vanden Abeele, GSK group of companies: Employee, Salary; L. Oostvogels, GSK group of companies: Employee, Salary; T. C. Heineman, GSK group of companies: Employee and Shareholder, Salary