

Immunogenicity and safety of a purified vero rabies vaccine – serum free, compared with two licensed vaccines, in a simulated rabies post-exposure regimen in healthy adults in France: A randomized controlled phase III trial



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Authors: Pineda-Peña AC, Jiang Q, Petit C, Korejwo-Peyramond J, Donazzolo Y, Latreille M, Homery MC, Babin V, Benamor S, Pichon S, Guinet-Morlot F, Minutello AM

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INTRODUCTION

Vaccines are highly prophylactic when administered as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in high-risk individuals or as post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) in individuals exposed to rabid animals, in some cases in conjunction with rabies immunoglobulin.

PVRV-NG (Sanofi), a next-generation rabies vaccine is a serum- and antibiotic-free, highly purified Vero cell rabies vaccine, developed using the same Pitman-Moore viral strain as the licensed HDCV (human diploid cell vaccine) and PVRV (purified Vero cell rabies vaccine) vaccines.

Two PVRV-NG formulations (PVRV-NG and PVRV-NG2) have been developed with a reduced residual DNA content (<100 pg/dose) and is free of raw material derived from animal/human origin.



OBJECTIVE

This phase III study evaluated non-inferiority of the immune response elicited by PVRV-NG2 versus standard-of-care vaccines (PVRV and HDCV), when co-administered with human rabies immunoglobulin (HRIG) as simulated PEP in healthy adults. Further, the safety and immunogenicity of PVRV-NG2 as a standalone vaccine was also assessed.



METHODS



STUDY DESIGN

Phase III, dual-center, modified, double-blind, controlled, randomized study (NCT03965962)



VACCINES AND HRIG

- PVRV-NG2+HRIG, PVRV+HRIG, HDCV+HRIG, or PVRV-NG2 alone: 3:1:1:1
- Administered as single doses on D0, D3, D7, D14, D28, with HRIG on D0



PARTICIPANTS

Healthy adults (N=640)
Age: ≥18 years old (mean age: 46.2 years)
Exclusion criteria: High risk of rabies exposure and any prior vaccination with any vaccine, within 4 weeks

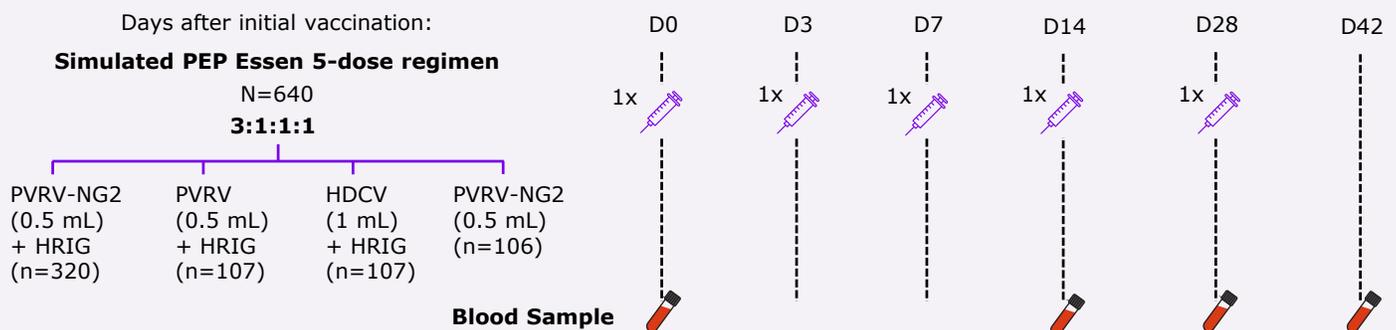


LOCATION AND PERIOD



Location: France
Period: July 2019 – January 2021

Figure 1: Study design



Immunogenicity assessment:

- Blood samples at D0 (baseline titer), D14, D28, and D42 to measure RVNA using the RFFIT (rapid fluorescent focus inhibition test)

Safety assessment:

- Solicited injection site reactions were recorded for 7 days after each vaccination.
- Solicited systemic reactions were recorded up to 7 days following each vaccination.
- Unsolicited injection site reactions were recorded for 28 days after each vaccination.
- Unsolicited systemic adverse events (AEs) were recorded between each vaccination and for 28 days following the last vaccination.
- Serious AEs (SAEs), AEs of special interest (AESIs), and cases of pregnancy were recorded throughout the study period for up to 6 months after the last vaccination.



RESULTS

- A total of 640 healthy participants were enrolled and randomized. Most (95.6%) of them were Caucasian; 59.7% were female
- Baseline characteristics were similar across study groups

Immunogenicity objectives

- **Non-inferiority of PVRV-NG2+HRIG** compared with PVRV+HRIG (difference, -0.42% , 95% CI: -2.33% , 4.35%) and HDCV+HRIG (difference, 0.86% , 95% CI: -1.32% , 6.50%) was **demonstrated at D28 (Figure 2)**
- At D28, almost all participants (99.6%, PVRV-NG2+HRIG; 100%, PVRV+HRIG; 98.7%, HDCV+HRIG; 100%, PVRV-NG2 alone) achieved RVNA titers ≥ 0.5 IU/mL by PPAS vaccination group (Figure 2)
- **Sufficiency was demonstrated** in the PVRV-NG2+HRIG group, with 99.6% (95% CI 97.7% , 100.0%) of participants achieving an RVNA titer ≥ 0.5 IU/mL at D28 (lower limit of 95% CI of the percentage of participants $\geq 95\%$)
- RVNA GMTs were similar across groups with concomitant HRIG administration, but higher in the PVRV-NG2 alone group, than the other groups, at all given time points (Figure 3)

Figure 2: % of participants achieving RVNA titers ≥ 0.5 IU/mL at D14, D28, and D42, by vaccination group (PPAS)

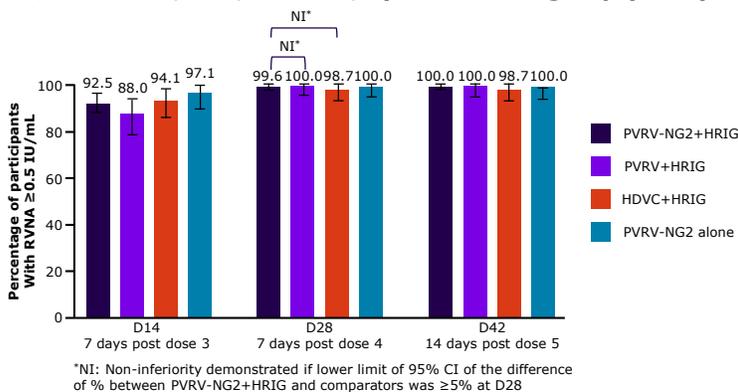
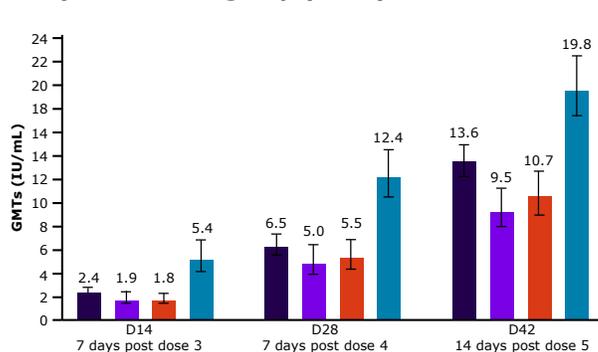


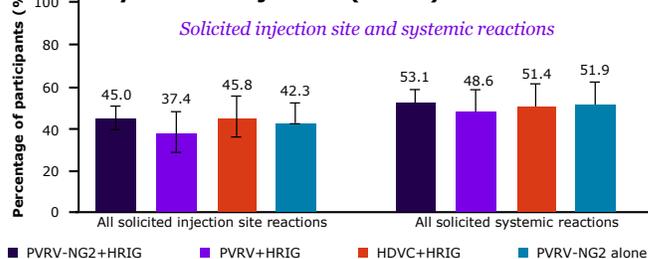
Figure 3: RVNA GMTs at D14, D28, and D42, by vaccination group (PPAS)



Safety objectives

- No major vaccine-related safety concerns were observed; frequency and severity of AEs were similar between PVRV-NG2 and comparator vaccine groups
- The proportion of participants who reported solicited reactions decreased after each subsequent vaccination
- Grade 3 reactions were reported (1 participant with solicited injection site reaction and 8 with systemic reactions (SafAS) (Figure 4)
- 12 SAEs reported in 11 participants, 2 of them (dyskinesia and general physical health deterioration) considered as related to vaccine by the investigator but not the sponsor

Figure 4: % of participants experiencing an injection site reaction or systemic reaction within 7 days after any vaccine injection (SafAS)



STUDY LIMITATIONS

- Since the study was conducted in healthy adults, it did not reflect real-life practice for co-administration of HRIG around the wound site, as per WHO recommendations
- There was lack of persistence data, which will be included in a companion study (NCT04127786)

Footnote: Figures 1–4 are created based on manuscript text/table.

Glossary: AE, adverse event; CI, confidence interval; D, day; DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid; GMT, geometric mean titer; HDCV, human diploid cell vaccine (Imovax Rabies®, Sanofi); HRIG, human rabies immunoglobulin; PEP, post-exposure prophylaxis; PPAS, per-protocol analysis set; PVRV, purified Vero cell vaccine (Verorab®, Sanofi); PVRV-NG, purified Vero cell vaccine-next generation; RFFIT, rapid fluorescent focus inhibition test; RVNA, rabies virus neutralizing antibody; SAE, serious adverse event; SOC, standard-of-care; SafAS, safety analysis set; WHO, World Health Organization

References: Pineda-Peña, AC. et. al. Immunogenicity and safety of a purified vero rabies vaccine - serum free, compared with two licensed vaccines, in a simulated rabies post-exposure regimen in healthy adults in France: a randomized controlled phase III trial. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2024 Mar; <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciae137>

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