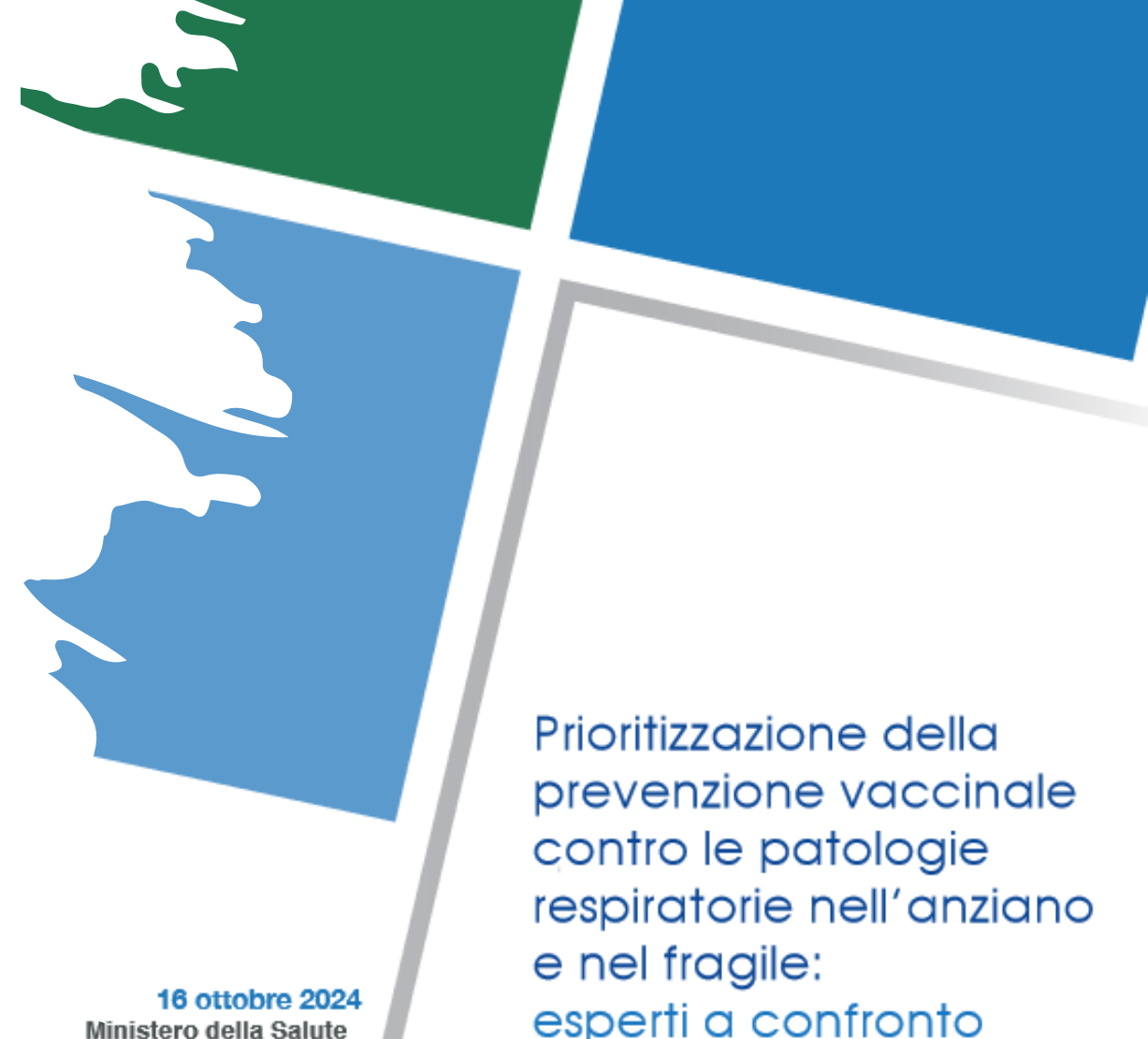




# Opportunità vaccinali contro le patologie respiratorie

Vincenzo Baldo



16 ottobre 2024  
Ministero della Salute

Prioritizzazione della  
prevenzione vaccinale  
contro le patologie  
respiratorie nell'anziano  
e nel fragile:  
esperti a confronto



# Quali microrganismi?

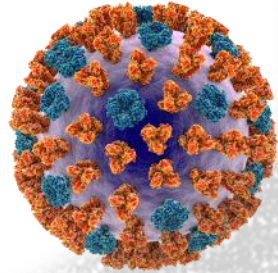
Modalità di trasmissione

Complicazioni respiratorie

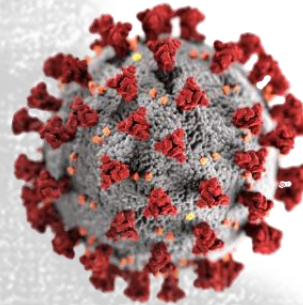
Stagionalità

Coinfezioni

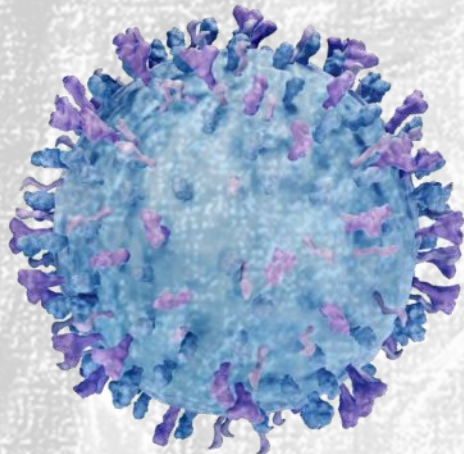
.....



Influenzavirus



SARS-CoV-2



Virus respiratorio sinciziale



Streptococco pneumoniae

Infezioni del tratto respiratorio

Gravità nelle fasce vulnerabili

Sintomi simili

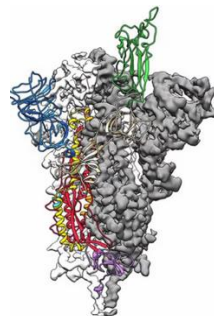
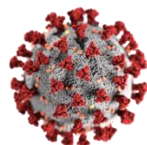
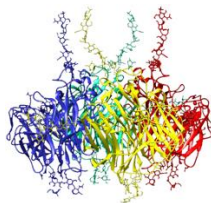
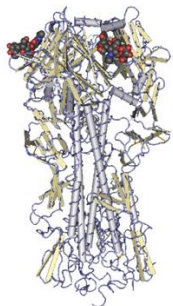
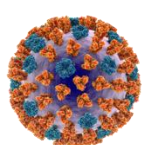
Spike/capsula

«difficili»



# Bersaglio immunologico

## Tecnologie standard



Inactivated vaccines contain SARS-CoV-2 that is grown in cell culture and then chemically inactivated



Live attenuated vaccines are made of genetically weakened versions of SARS-CoV-2 that is grown in cell culture



VLPs carry no genome but display the spike protein on their surface



Recombinant spike-protein-based vaccines

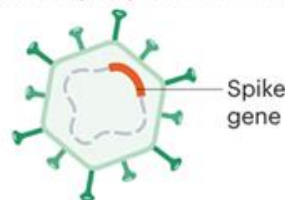


Recombinant RBD-based vaccines



## Tecnologie innovative

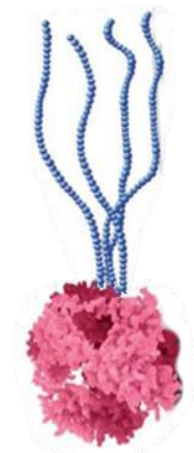
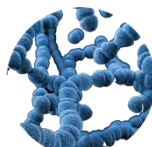
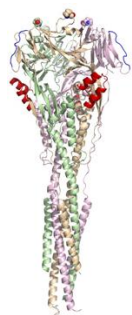
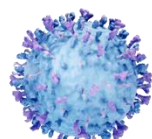
Replication-incompetent vector vaccines cannot propagate in the cells of the vaccinated individual but express the spike protein within them



Replication-competent vector vaccines can propagate to some extent in the cells of the vaccinated individual and express the spike protein within them



Inactivated virus vector vaccines carry copies of the spike protein on their surface but have been chemically inactivated

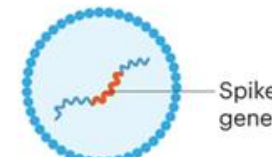


Coniugato con un carrier

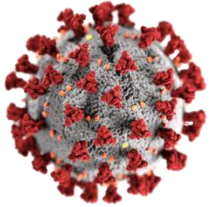
DNA vaccines consist of plasmid DNA encoding the spike gene under a mammalian promoter



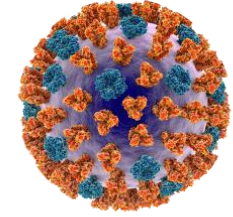
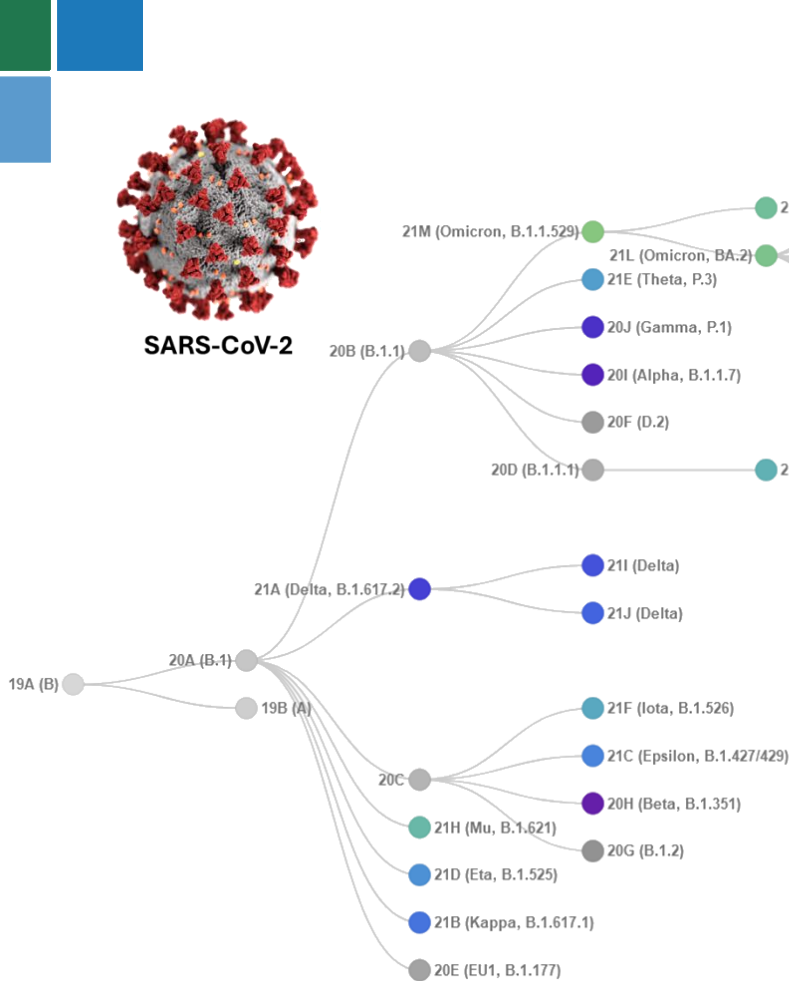
RNA vaccines consist of RNA encoding the spike protein and are typically packaged in LNPs



# Variabilità

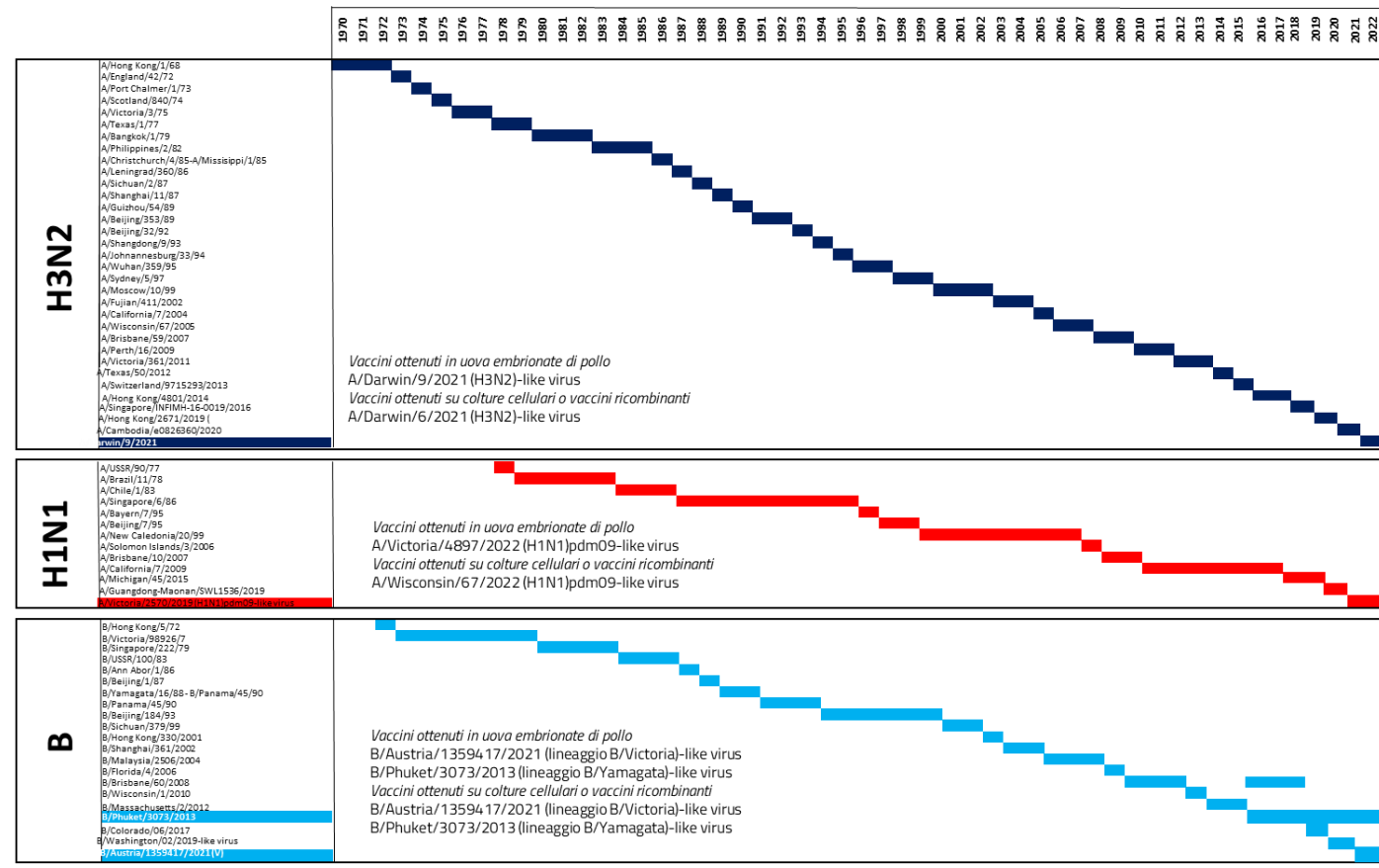


SARS-CoV-2



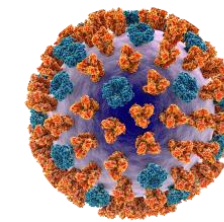
Influenzavirus

**Conseguenza**  
**Annualmente dobbiamo cambiare**  
**per difenderci**



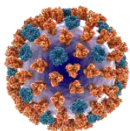


# «Armi» attuali

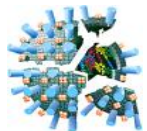


Influenzavirus

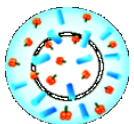
## Vaccini «attenuati»



## Vaccini «tradizionali»



Vaccini SPLIT

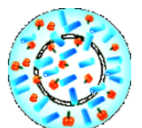


Vaccini a SUBUNITÀ

## Vaccini «potenziati»



Adjuvati con MF59



Vaccini ad alto dosaggio

# 3 Valenze

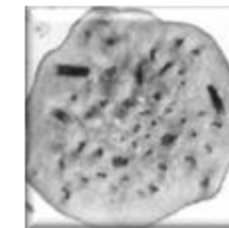
## Vaccini ottenuti in uova embrionate di pollo

- A/Victoria/4897/2022 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus
- A/Thailand/8/2022 (H1N2)-like virus
- B/Austria/1359417/2021-like virus (lineaggio B/Victoria)



## Vaccini ottenuti su colture cellulari o vaccini ricombinanti

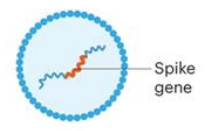
- A/Wisconsin/67/2022 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus
- A/Massachusetts/18/2022 (H1N2)-like virus
- B/Austria/1359417/2021-like virus (lineaggio B/Victoria)



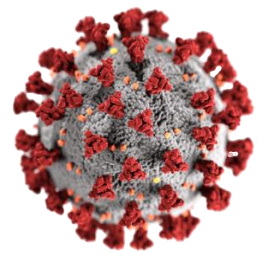
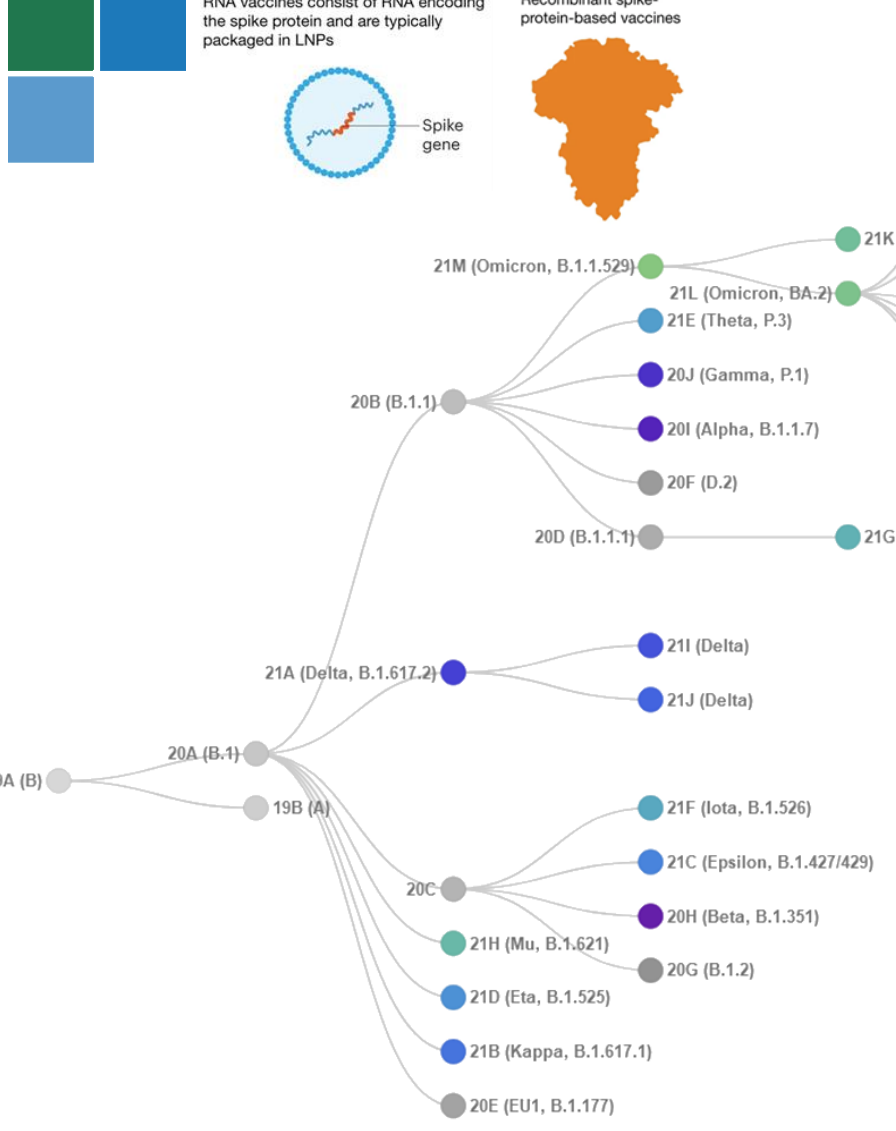
Poiché dal marzo 2020, nei virus in circolazione a livello globale non è stato riportato alcun caso riconducibile al virus B/Yamagata (Recommended composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the 2024-2025 northern hemisphere influenza season (who.int)). EMA Task Force (ETF), con l'avallo del Comitato per i medicinali per uso umano (CHMP) di EMA, ha raccomandato alle Aziende di escludere la componente vaccinale correlata a B/Yamagata. La transizione dai vaccini **quadrivalenti a quelli trivalenti dovrà essere attuata entro la stagione 2025/2026**, fatto salvo per il vaccino vivo attenuato trivalente che dovrebbe essere disponibile già dalla stagione 2024/2025



RNA vaccines consist of RNA encoding the spike protein and are typically packaged in LNPs



Recombinant spike-protein-based vaccines



SARS-CoV-2

# Statement on the antigen composition of COVID-19 vaccines

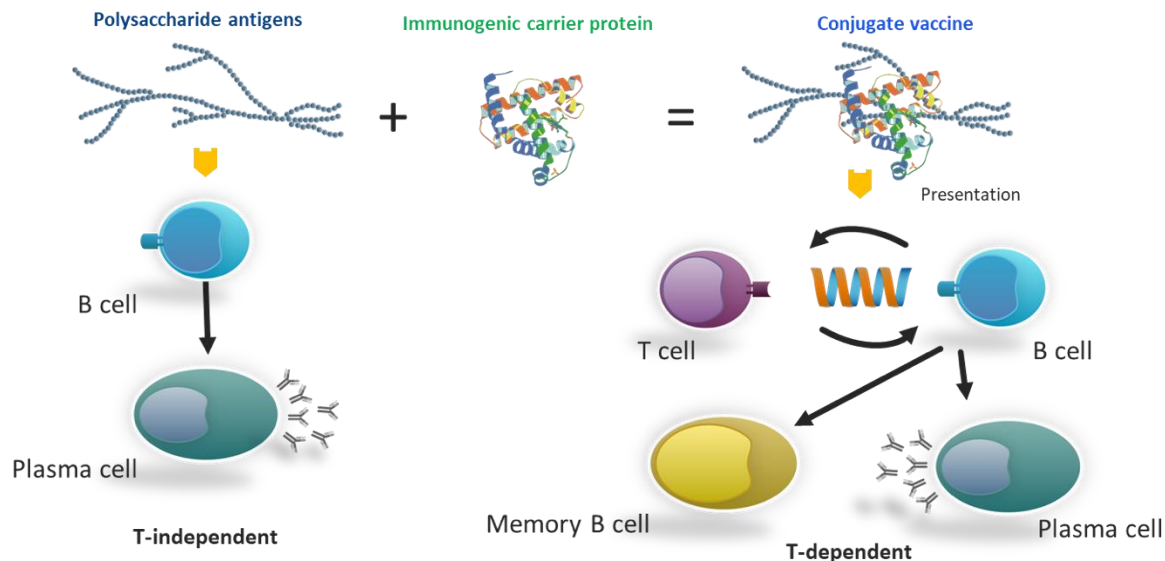
26 April 2024 | Statement | Reading time: 7 min (1878 words)

## Key points

- SARS-CoV-2 continues to circulate and evolve with important genetic and antigenic evolution of the spike protein.
- The objective of an update to COVID-19 vaccine antigen composition is to enhance vaccine-induced immune responses to circulating SARS-CoV-2 variants.
- As the virus is expected to continue to evolve from JN.1, the TAG-CO-VAC advises the use of a **monovalent JN.1 lineage** as the antigen in future formulations of COVID-19 vaccines.
- In accordance with WHO SAGE policy, vaccination programmes should continue to use any of the WHO emergency-use listed or prequalified COVID-19 vaccines and vaccination should not be delayed in anticipation of access to vaccines with an updated composition.



# Vaccino contro lo pneumococco



- Efficace in bambini
- Memoria immunologica
- Effetto Booster
- No iporesponsività
- Riduzione del portatori
- Contribuisce all'herd effect
- Protezione prolungata

PPV23	4	6B	9V	14	18C	19F	23F	1	5	7F	3
-------	---	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	----	---

19A	22F	33F	10A	11A	12F	15B	8	9N	2	17F	20
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---	-----	----

**Sequenziale**

PCV15	4	6B	9V	14	18C	19F	23F	1	5	7F	3	6A	19A	22F	33F
-------	---	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	----	---	----	-----	-----	-----

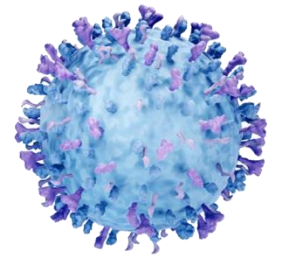
PCV20	4	6B	9V	14	18C	19F	23F	1	5	7F	3	6A	19A	22F	33F	10A	11A	12F	15B	8
-------	---	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	----	---	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

PCV21										7F	3	6A	19A	22F	33F	10A	11A	12F		8	9N
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	---	----

17F	20	15A	15C	16F	23A	23B	24F	31	35B
-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

# RSV Vaccine and mAb Snapshot

TARGET INDICATION: P = PEDIATRIC M = MATERNAL E = ELDERLY



Virus respiratorio sinciziale

	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	MARKET APPROVED	
<b>LIVE-ATTENUATED/CHIMERIC</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: blue;">E</span> PIV5/RSV                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: blue;">P</span> RSV                 </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: blue;">P</span> Inactive BCG/RSV                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: blue;">P</span> Inactive SeV/RSV                 </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: blue;">P</span> PIV5/RSV                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: blue;">P</span> RSV                 </div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: blue;">P</span> RSV                 </div>		
<b>PROTEIN-BASED</b> • PARTICLE • SUBUNIT	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: green;">E M</span> RSV F Protein                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: orange;">VLP</span> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">                     Clover Biopharma RSV F Protein                 </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: green;">P E</span> RSV G Protein                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: green;">E</span> Protein ?                 </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: orange;">E</span> RSV/hMPV VLP                 </div>		<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: green;">E</span> RSV F Protein                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: green;">E</span> RSV F Protein                 </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: green;">M</span> RSV F Protein                 </div>	<p>vaccino monovalente RSV A adiuvato con AS01E (50 e 59 anni e 60+)</p> <p>vaccino bivalente RSV A / RSV B, non adiuvato (60+)</p>
<b>NUCLEIC ACID</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: gray;">E</span> RNA                 </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: gray;">M P</span> RNA                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <span style="color: gray;">E</span> RNA                 </div>		<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: gray;">E</span> RNA                 </div>	<p>FDA e EMA approves mRNA-based RSV vaccine</p>
<b>RECOMBINANT VECTORS</b>					
<b>IMMUNO-PROPHYLAXIS</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: purple;">P</span> Anti-F mAb                 </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: purple;">P</span> Anti-F mAb                 </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: purple;">P</span> Anti-F mAb                 </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: purple;">P</span> Nirsevimab                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <span style="color: purple;">P</span> Palivizumab                 </div> </div>	

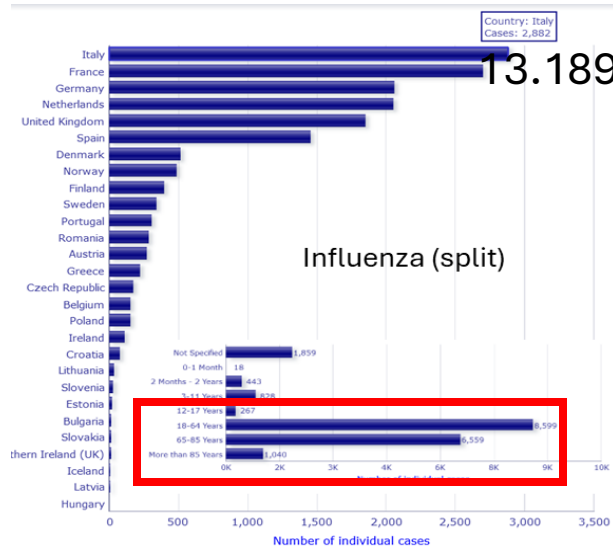
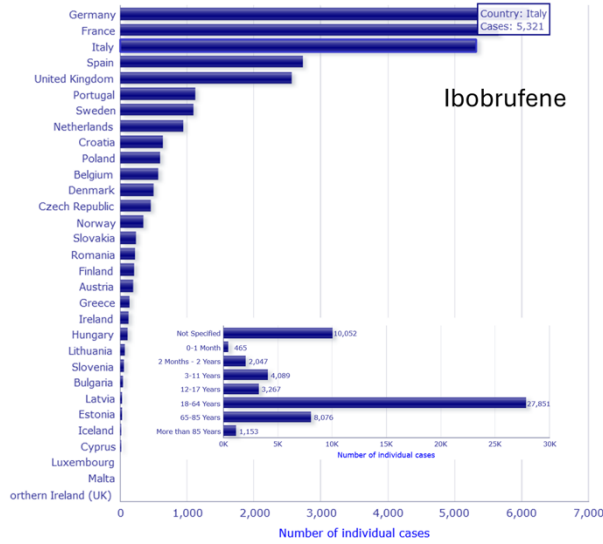
UPDATED: April 25, 2024

Indicates Change

<https://www.path.org/resources/rsv-vaccine-and-mab-snapshot/>



# Sicurezza

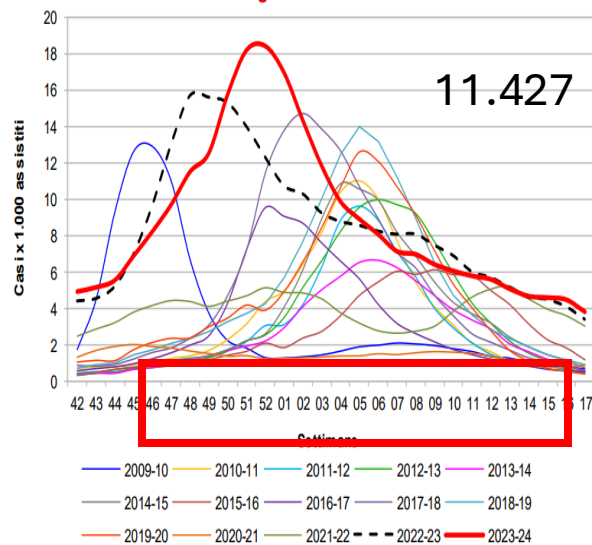


5.189

**Influenza vaccine failure: Failure to protect or failure to understand?**

Gregory A. Poland

*Expert Rev Vaccines*. 2018 June ; 17(6): 495-502. doi:10.1080/14760584.2018.1484284.



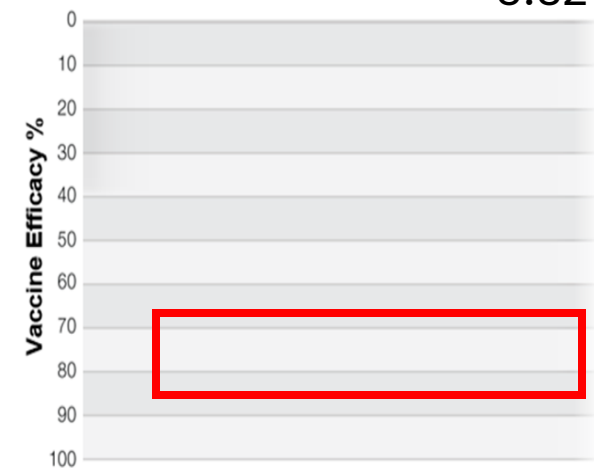
**Adults ≥65 Years (PP)<sup>1</sup>**

2.882

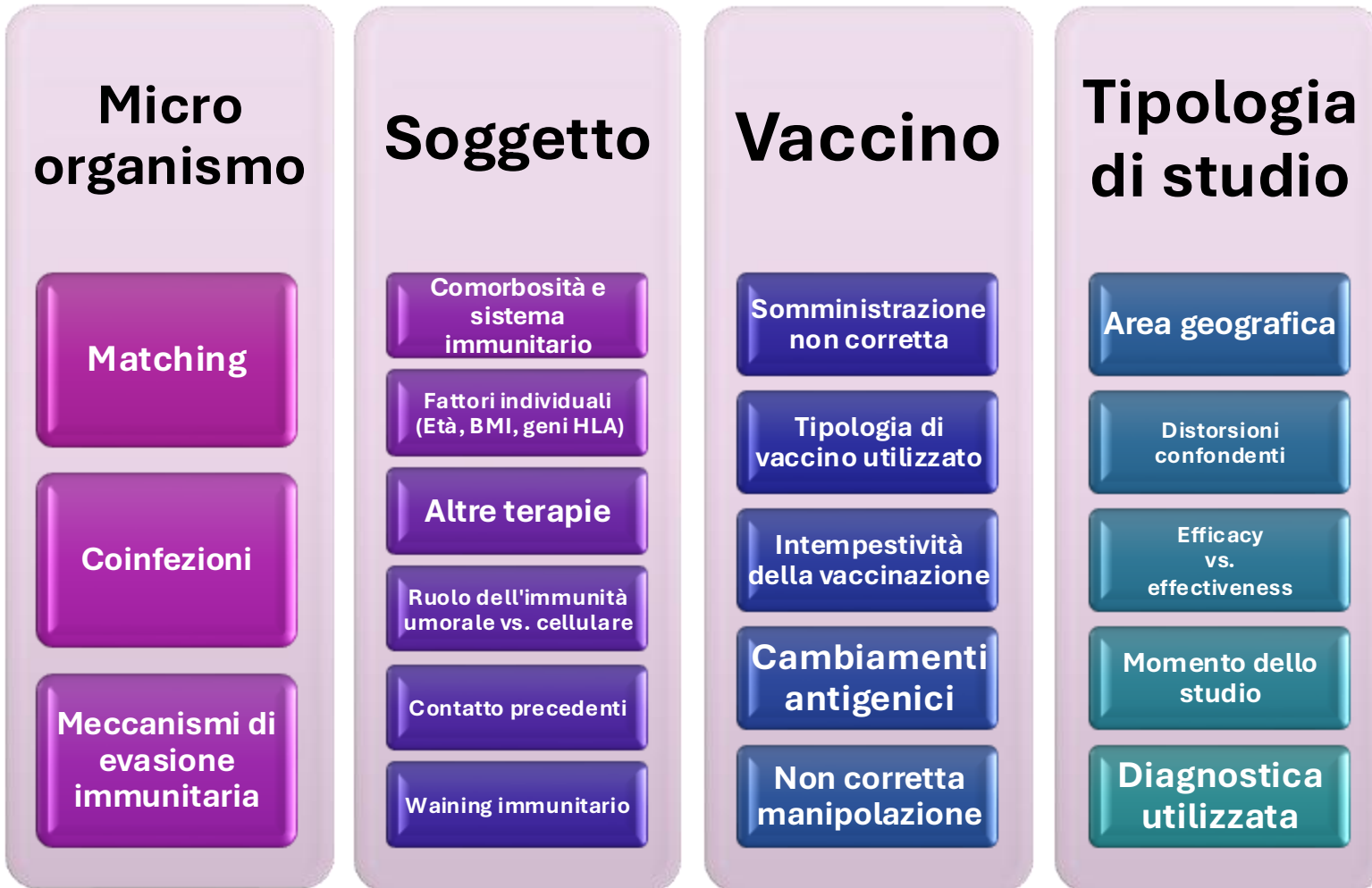


**VT-CAP and VT-IPD by Age Group (mITT)<sup>2</sup>**

5.321



# Efficacia vaccinale



- Importante conoscere e capire questi aspetti per **prevenire percezioni errate** che a loro volta influenzano la copertura vaccinale
- Il vaccino può offrire la **massima protezione** quando
  - Matching vaccinale
  - Conservazione, utilizzo e somministrazione corretta
  - Viene somministrato ad un soggetto in grado di rispondere immunologicamente con risposte protettive
  - Appropriatezza vaccinale



## Ultima stagione: ITALIA

# VT-CAP

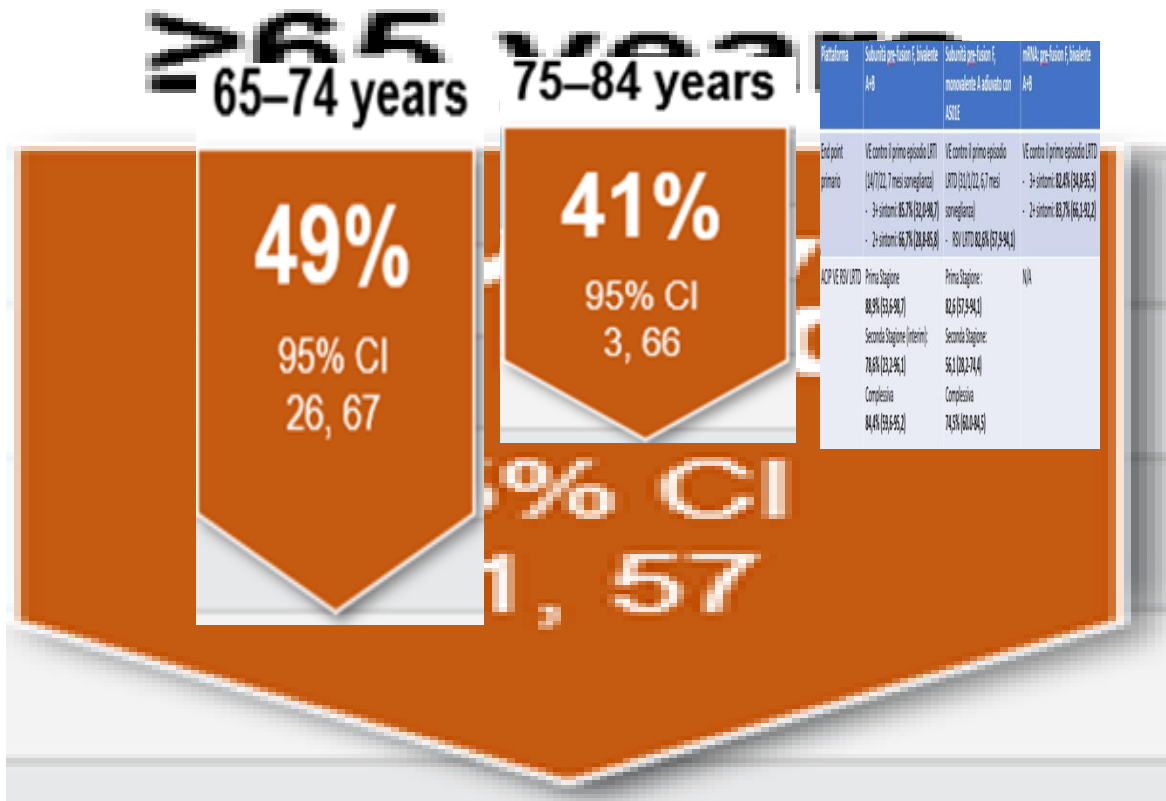
46%

95% CI

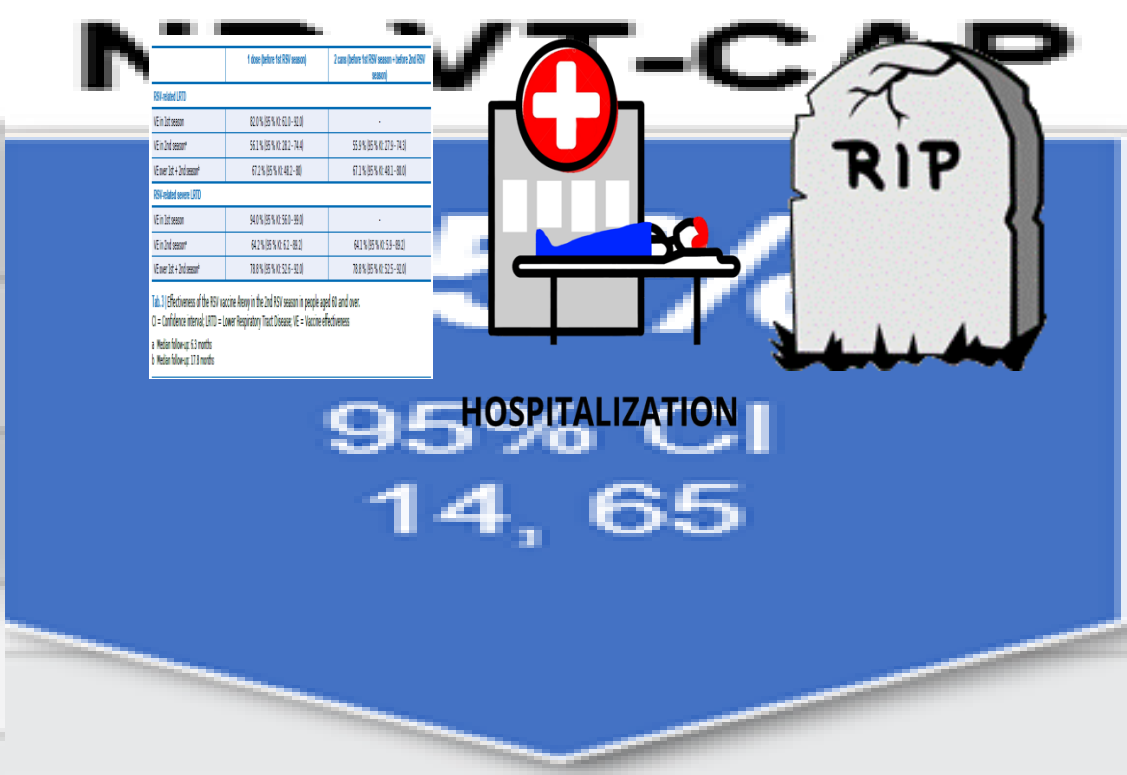
22, 63

- **Stimati circa 15 milioni** di casi a partire dall'inizio della sorveglianza
- **Se supponiamo un'efficacia 60%** (dato sottostimato).....

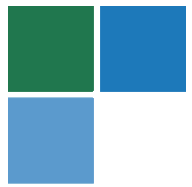
# Trial in soggetti età $\geq 65$ anni (CAPiTA) per la valutazione dell'efficacia vaccinale (84,496 soggetti) vaccino pneumo



Patologia	Sobvità ppe-fissio f, bivalente A+B	Sobvità ppe-fissio f, monovalente A adiuvato con AS/SE	mRNA ppe-fissio f, bivalente A+B
End-point primario	VE contro 1° primo episodio LPTD (147/22, 7 mesi sorveglianza) - 3+ sintomi: 85,7% (32,4-90,7)	VE contro 1° primo episodio LPTD (21/22, 6,7 mesi sorveglianza) - 3+ sintomi: 82,4% (34,9-95,3)	VE contro 1° primo episodio LPTD - 3+ sintomi: 82,4% (34,9-95,3)
ACIP VE RSV LPTD	Prima Stagione: 88,9% (53,4-90,7)	Prima Stagione: 82,6 (57,9-94,1)	N/A
	Seconda Stagione (interim): 78,8% (33,3-94,1)	Seconda Stagione: 56,1 (20,3-74,4)	
	Complessiva: 84,4% (53,4-95,2)	Complessiva: 74,5% (50,4-94,5)	

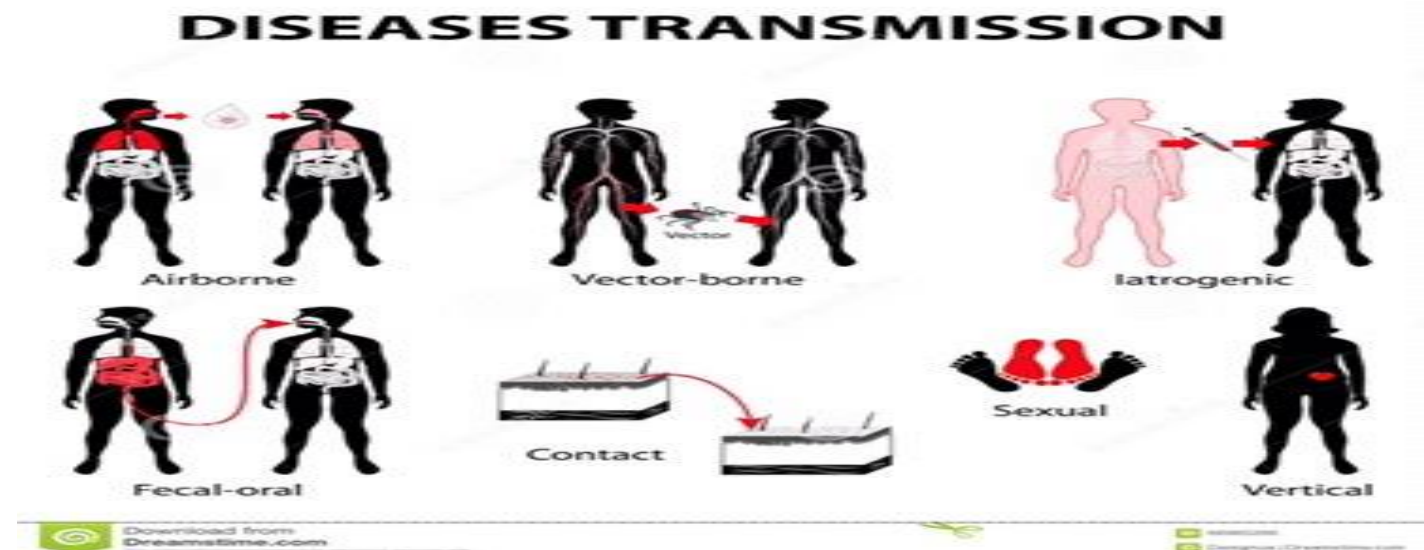


CAP = community-acquired pneumonia; CAPITA = Community-Acquired Pneumonia Immunization Trial in Adults; PCV13 = 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; VT-IPD = vaccine type invasive pneumococcal disease; VT-CAP=vaccine type community-acquired pneumonia; NBVT-CAP=non-bacteremic VT-CAP, CI = confidence interval: PP=per protocol; ITT=intent to treat



**Efficacia**

**Stiko: real world**



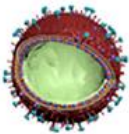
# Quali obiettivi della vaccinazione

Abstract Research 2010-2013 / 16565



**Ridurre il rischio individuale di malattia, ospedalizzazione e morte.**

Virus-like particles (VLP)



**Ridurre il rischio di trasmissione a soggetti ad alto rischio di complicanze od ospedalizzazione.**

Recombinant proteins



**Ridurre i costi sociali connessi con morbosità e mortalità.**

# Future opportunità : influenza di un vaccino universa

**Fase 1**  
**18**

**Fase 2**  
**7**

**Fase 3**  
**5**

DNA Vaccine



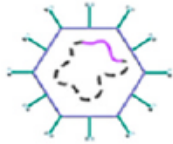
mRNA Vaccine



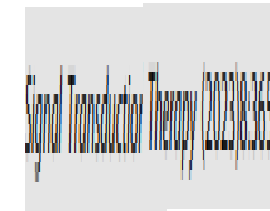
Replicating Viral Vector



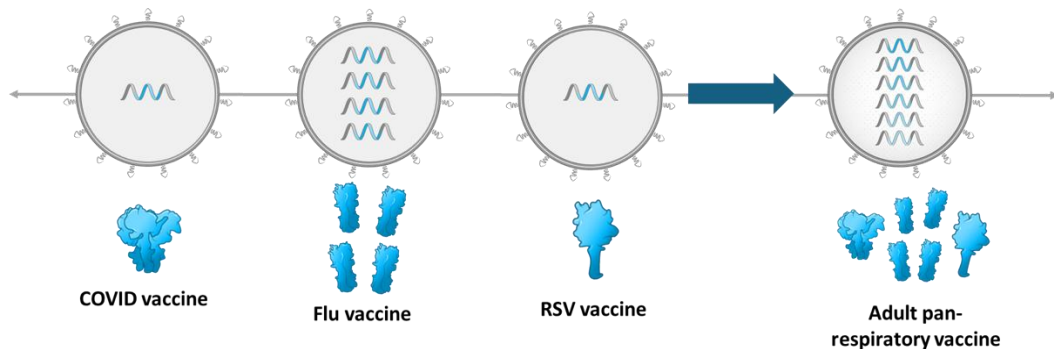
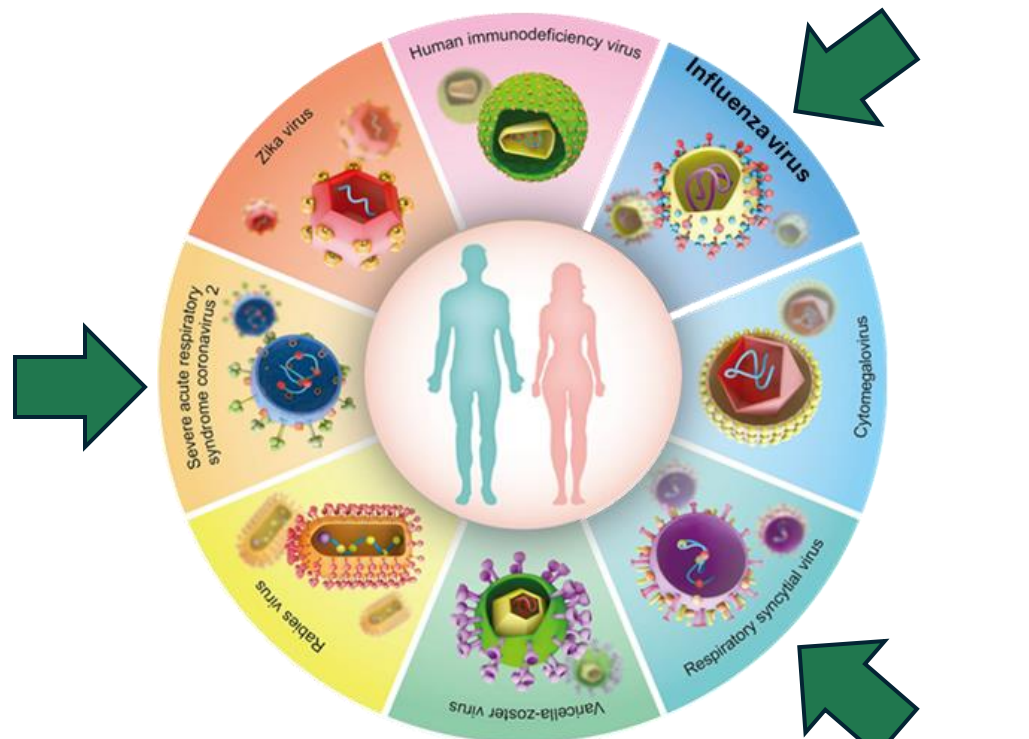
Non-Replicating Viral Vector



REPERMITE - ICS  
mRNA vaccines in disease prevention and treatment  
Gao Peng<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Song Hong<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Wang Yan<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Wang Hong<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Wu Yongjun<sup>2,3,4</sup>



# Viste le caratteristiche la piattaforma a mRNA a molte possibilità



- 2012 • dimostrati l'efficacia di un vaccino mRNA contro l'influenza nell'animale
- 2017 • un vaccino mRNA racchiuso in LNP conferma risultati
- 2019 • primo studio clinico randomizzato di fase I (safety buona) ed immunogeno
- 2021 • utilizzato mRNA non modificato e incapsulato in LNP dimostrano la capacità di suscitare robuste risposte anticorpali funzionali e immunitarie cellulari nei primati.
- 2022 • valutata l'immunogenicità e l'efficacia protettiva di un vaccino a mRNA quadrivalente modificato con nucleosidici contro l'influenza nei topi.
- 2022 • vaccino mRNA pentavalente che forniva protezione dalla morbilità con una dose sorprendentemente bassa (50 ng per antigene)
- 2022 • sviluppo un vaccino multivalente a mRNA modificato con nucleosidi mirato a tutti i sottotipi di virus influenzali conosciuti (20 sottotipi conosciuti influenza A/B)
- 2024 • Molte le aziende con studi in fase III vaccino stagionale

Lo scopo dello studio è quello di valutare **l'immunogenicità, la sicurezza e la reattogenicità** di mRNA-1083 (bivalente) rispetto alla co-somministrazione di influenza (high-dose) e SARS CoV 2 in adulti sani di 65+ anni e adulti sani da 50 a 65 anni di età.

mRNA-1083 ha mostrato un **buon profilo di sicurezza**. La maggior parte delle reazioni avverse di gravità di grado 1 o 2. Le reazioni avverse più comunemente sollecitate sono state il dolore al sito di iniezione, la stanchezza, la mialgia e il mal di testa.

### Nei 65 anni e più anziani

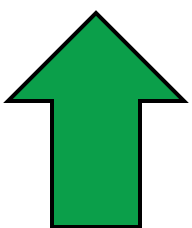
- GMR **vs HD**
  - 1.155 (95% CI: 1.094, 1.220) per A/H1N1
  - 1.063 (95% CI: 1.007, 1.122) per A/H3N2
  - 1.118 (95% CI: 1.070, 1.167) per B/Victoria
- GMR **vs mRNA** (XBB.1.5)
  - 1.641 (95% CI: 1.526, 1.765).

### Nei 50-64 anni e più anziani

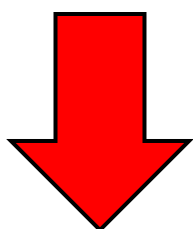
- GMR **vs HD**
  - 1.414 (95% IC: 1.333, 1.500) per A/H1N1
  - 1.380 (95% CI: 1.310, 1.454) per A/H3N2
  - 1.216 (IC 95%: 1.163, 1.270) per B/Victoria
- GMR **vs mRNA** (XBB.1.5)
  - 1.308 (95% CI: 1.219, 1.404)

# Non finisce qua... pneumococco

	Fase	PCV13	2	6C	7C	8	9N	10A	11A	12F	15A	15B	15C	16F	17F	20A	20B	22F	23A	23B	24F	31	33F	35B	
PCV 20	Approved	all				■		■	■	■		■						■					■		
PCV21	Approved FDA	3, 6A, 7F, 19A				■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
PCV21	III nel 2024	all				■	■	■	■	■		■						■					■		
PCV24	II adulti e II bambini	all	■			■	■	■	■	■		■			■		■	■					■		
PCV24	III adulti e bambini	all	■			■	■	■	■	■		■			■		■	■					■		
PCV24	II in partenza	all				■		■	■	■	■							■	■	■	■		■	■	
PCV25	II adulti	all no 6A	■	■		■	■	■		■	■	■		■				■			■		■	■	
PCV31	Fase I/II		■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■		■	■	■	■		■	■	■	

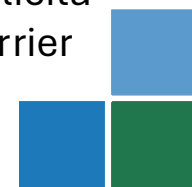


**Aumento dei sierotipi...**



**Diminuisce l'immunogenicità**

- PCV21:** diverse proteina combinati
- PCV24:** multiple antigen presentation system (MAPS)
- PCV24:** nuova piattaforma che permette di usare carrier diversi
- PCV25:** utilizza tecnologia innovative che elicitia la risposta evitando la soppressione dei carrier





## Riflessioni

Quali saranno le necessità future

Nuove tecnologie da utilizzare

Valutare sempre la sicurezza e l'efficacia sul campo

Possibilità di inserirle e di offrire nuove opportunità di salute

Al momento abbiamo vaccini sicuri, efficaci ma basse coperture...

