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Michael G. Ison, Alberto Papi, Eugene Athan, Robert G. Feldman, Joanne M. Langley, Dong-Gun Lee, Isabel Leroux-Roels, Federico Martinon-Torres, Tino F. Schwarz, Richard N. van Zyl-Smit, Susanna Quadripani, Quentin Deraedt, Nancy Dezutter, Catherine Gerard, Laurence Fissette, Stebin Xavier, Aurélie Olivier, Marie Van der Wielen, Dominique Descamps, on behalf of the AReSVi-006 study group. The Efficacy of a Single Dose of the Respiratory Syncytial Virus Prefusion F Protein Vaccine in Adults ≥ 60 Years of Age Over 3 RSV Seasons. Poster 3391 presented at CHEST 2024 – (2024 October 6-9), Boston, United States. <https://events.rdmobile.com/Lists/Details/2538335>

Title:

THE EFFICACY OF A SINGLE DOSE OF THE RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS PREFUSION F PROTEIN VACCINE IN ADULTS ≥ 60 YEARS OF AGE OVER 3 RSV SEASONS

Authorship and presenter:

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Purpose: We report the persistence of vaccine efficacy (VE) of a single dose of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) prefusion F protein vaccine (RSVPreF3 OA) over 3 RSV seasons.

Methods: In this phase 3, placebo-controlled, double-blind, multi-country study (NCT04886596), adults ≥ 60 years of age (YOA) were randomized 1:1 to receive RSVPreF3 OA or placebo pre-RSV season 1. RSVPreF3 OA recipients were re-randomized 1:1 pre-season 2 to receive a second RSVPreF3 OA dose (data not shown) or placebo; placebo recipients from pre-season 1 received placebo pre-season 2. VE against RSV-related lower respiratory tract disease (RSV-LRTD) overall and by RSV subtype over 3 RSV seasons were confirmatory secondary objectives. VE against severe RSV-LRTD, RSV-LRTD by age, baseline comorbidity and frailty status, VE against RSV-related acute respiratory illness (ARI) and safety were also assessed. VE was calculated using a Poisson model with season or without (w/o) season (post-hoc analysis) as covariate.

Results: The exposed set (ES) comprised 24,972 participants; 24,966 were included in the modified ES (current VE analyses). The median follow-up over 3 seasons was 30.6 months. The efficacy of a single RSVPreF3 OA dose against RSV-LRTD over 3 RSV seasons was demonstrated, with VE estimates of 62.9% (97.5% CI: 46.7–74.8; with season as covariate) and 69.1% (97.5% CI: 55.8–78.9; w/o season as covariate). VE was demonstrated over 3 seasons against RSV-LRTD caused by RSV-A (69.8%, 97.5% CI: 42.2–85.7 [w/o season: 75.7%, 53.6–88.5]) and RSV-B (58.6%, 97.5% CI: 35.9–74.1 [w/o season: 65.0%, 46.1–78.1]). VE over 3 RSV seasons was 67.4% (95% CI: 42.4–82.7 [w/o season: 72.3%, 51.3–85.2]) against severe RSV-LRTD and 51.1% (95% CI: 40.3–60.2 [w/o season: 57.9%, 48.6–65.6]) against RSV-ARI. VE over 3 seasons was also clinically relevant in participants 60–69 YOA, 70–79 YOA, those with ≥ 1 baseline comorbidity of interest and pre-frail participants. VE of a single dose of RSVPreF3 OA against RSV-LRTD during season 3 was 48.0% (95% CI: 8.7–72.0). The frequency of serious adverse events and potential immune-mediated diseases remained low and balanced across groups through the study. No cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome or acute disseminated encephalomyelitis were reported up to study end.

Conclusions: A single RSVPreF3 OA dose provides clinically relevant protection against RSV disease over 3 RSV seasons in adults ≥ 60 YOA, regardless of RSV subtype, disease severity (RSV-LRTD, severe RSV-LRTD and RSV-ARI), baseline comorbidities or age, and in pre-frail

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participants, with an acceptable safety profile. This supports a favorable benefit-risk profile of RSVPreF3 OA over 3 RSV seasons.

Clinical Implications: Older adults or those with comorbidities are at increased risk of LRTD, hospitalization and death due to RSV. A single dose of RSVPreF3 OA offers clinically meaningful protection against RSV-LRTD in adults ≥ 60 YOA with or without comorbidities over 3 RSV seasons.

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members dedicate this publication to the memory of their dear colleague Céline Boutry who contributed with passion to the delivery of this study.

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