PRAGMATIC CLINICAL TRIALS IN VACCINE EVALUATION

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Future Clinical Trials – from tomorrow to 2030 – Why choose the Nordics? Helsinki, June 8, 2022



FINNISH VACCINE RESEARCH CENTER FINVAC LTD

- Rokotetutkimuskeskus Finvac Oy Vaccinforskningscentralen Finvac Ab
- VAT 3256659-4 / Fl32566594
- ► Home municipality TAMPERE (Finvac oy, Technopolis Asemakeskus, Peltokatu 26, 33100 Tampere)
- Formed via a merger of
 - ▶ Tampere University Vaccine Research Center and
 - ► THL clinical vaccine research group
 - Transfer of businesses/operations expected after the summer (operational Q3/2022)
- Owned by:
 - ▶ 51% State of Finland
 - ▶ 49% Tampere University Foundation sr.
- ▶ Website opened at <u>WWW.finvacresearch.com</u>

DISCLOSURE

My previous employer, The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) has endorsed public-private partnership and has received research funding

- From Sanofi Pasteur
- from GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA
- from Pfizer Inc.

AA Palmu

- Investigator in the research projects above
- No other personal conflict of interest

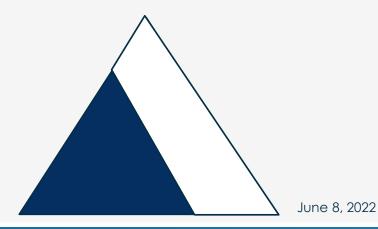
Finnish Vaccine Research Center Finvac will collaborate with all major vaccine manufacturers

NEED OF PHASE IV EVIDENCE FOR VACCINES

- Effectiveness in real life circumstances, not only licensure studies
- Earlier licensure of vaccines with post-licensure commitments
- Different target groups, dosing schedules, combinations
- Indirect impact of vaccination programmes
- Long-term effects
- Rare adverse reactions
- Data for cost-effectiveness evaluations
- Data for mathematical modeling

THE PUBLIC HEALTH PERSPECTIVE

- Vaccines are at their best when implemented as large-scale vaccination programmes
 - Therefore, vaccines should be considered primarily as important public health tools
- The most important public health outcome, and thus critical in decision-making, is the absolute net reduction in overall disease burden
 - Therefore, all reduction in disease should be measured
 - Thus, sensitivity is more important than specificity



CHALLENGES IN PHASE IV VACCINE RESEARCH

Design selection

- High vaccination coverage: cohort and case-control studies problematic
- Ecological before-after comparison susceptible to secular trends and changes in time (access to care, diagnostics, treatment resources, health care organization, other interventions, risk factors, demographics, etc. ...)

Bias

- Selection bias
- Confounding (by indication)
- Healthy vaccinee bias
- Misclassification (sensitivity/specificity)
- Heterogeneity (lack of standardization)
- Publication bias

Lack of precision for rare outcomes

REGISTERS PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PHASE IV RESEARCH

- Large populations (low selection bias, adequate power)
- Long-term follow-up feasible (indirect effects, waning, adequate power)
- Documentation of routine care (generalizability)

BUT

- Data available based on the purpose of the (administrative) register
- Misclassification (sensitivity/specificity)
- Heterogeneity
 - lack of standardization
 - high number of service providers
- Confounding (by indication)
- Differences in access to care

REAL-WORLD EVIDENCE STUDIES ENABLED BY EXCEPTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN FINLAND

- Data are nationwide, complete, real-time, linkable, affordable = UNIQUE
 - **Digital and Population Data Services Agency** Digi- ja väestötietovirasto, <u>www.dvv.fi</u> Real-time population data **Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare** Terveyden ja hyvinvoinnin laitos (THL) <u>www.thl.fi</u>
 - Finnish National Infectious Diseases Register; Care Register for Health Care (hospital discharge register, HILMO), Register of Primary Health Care visits (AvoHILMO); Medical Birth Register, Cancer register, etc.
 - The Social Insurance Institution of Finland Kansaneläkelaitos (KELA) <u>www.kela.fi</u>
 - Kanta archive (national patient data repository) and data on purchases of prescription medicines, reimbursement for medicine expenses, cost of examinations and treatments, rehabilitation, sickness allowance, pensions, etc.
 - Statistics Finland Tilastokeskus www.stat.fi Cause of deaths, Background information
- + national health insurance, public health care, universally accessible health services, skilled personnel and citizen's trust

SOLUTION: PRAGMATIC RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIALS

to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions in real-life routine practice conditions

- 1) RCT, the gold standard for proving causality
 - Randomization will
 - Control all confounding, known and unknown
 - Facilitate blinding to assure balanced misclassification Symmetric if present
- 2) Registers allow the long-term follow-up in a feasible manner
- 3) Collaboration with healthcare organizations allows large sample size

EXAMPLES OF **PRAGMATIC VACCINE TRIALS**USING NATIONAL REGISTER DATA

- FinIP vaccine trial 2008-2018 www.finip.fi in collaboration with GSK
 - Pneumococcal conjugate vaccination in the infants
 - Largest of its kind globally (N=47 000)
 - Widely published 2013 to 2018 Publications
- FinFluHD vaccine trial 2019- in collaboration with Sanofi Pasteur
 - Influenza vaccine trial in the elderly
 - Protocol: Am Heart J 2021 Jul;237:54-61
 - The biggest vaccine trial of the modern era (N=121 000 planned), 33 000 enrolled in 2019-2020 influenza season
 - Study discontinued in April 2022 due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic

FINNISH INVASIVE PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE VACCINE EFFECTIVENESS TRIAL DESIGN



Phase III/IV cluster-randomized, double-blind trial in children <19 months of age at enrolment

Vaccines

10-valent PHiD-CV (GSK) in two thirds of clusters (N=52) OR hepatitis B or A vaccine as control in one third of clusters (N=26)

- GlaxoSmithKline as sponsor
- Conducted nationwide 2009 to 2011, follow-up until 2018
- Over 47,000 children enrolled in total
- Passive outcome follow-up from national health registers

Palmu et. al. Lancet 2013;381:214–22

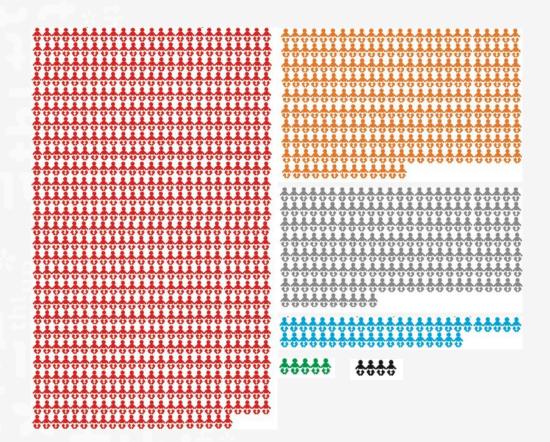


THE DISEASE BURDEN CAUSED BY S. PNEUMONIAE IN INFANTS AND THE VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASE INCIDENCES (VPDI)

Outcomes	VE 3+1/2+1 95% Cls	Incidence per 100 000 Control 3+1/2+1	VPDI per 100 000
IPD (invasive pneumococcal disease) ¹	94%	80	75
Data: National Infectious diseases register	77 to 99		
Non-laboratory-confirmed IPD ²	50%	422	207
Data: National hospital discharge register (HILMO)	32 to 63		
Pneumonia ³ Data: National hospital discharge register (HILMO)	26% 8 to 41	1262	341
Tympanostomy tube placement ⁴ Data: KELA reimbursement register and HILMO	13% -2 to 26	7887	1100
Antimicrobial purchases 5	8%	154900	11800
Data: KELA reimbursement register	1 to 14		

Palmu AA, et al. Vaccine 2018

Number needed to vaccinate to prevent one event during two-year follow-up: FinIP trial



Disease	NNV
Laboratory-confirmed IPD	671
Non-laboratory-confirmed IPD	238
Pneumonia	185
Tympanostomy tube placement	44
Antimicrobial purchase	5
Any of the outcomes above	4

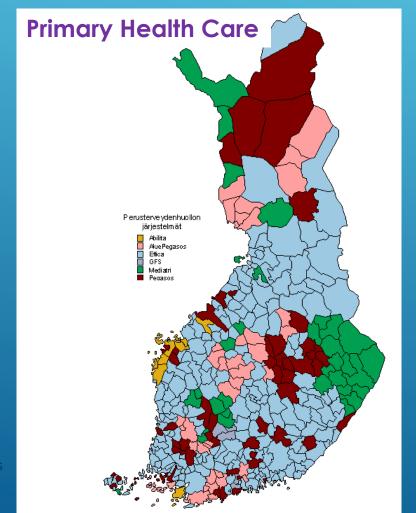
2(3)+1 vaccine doses for infants

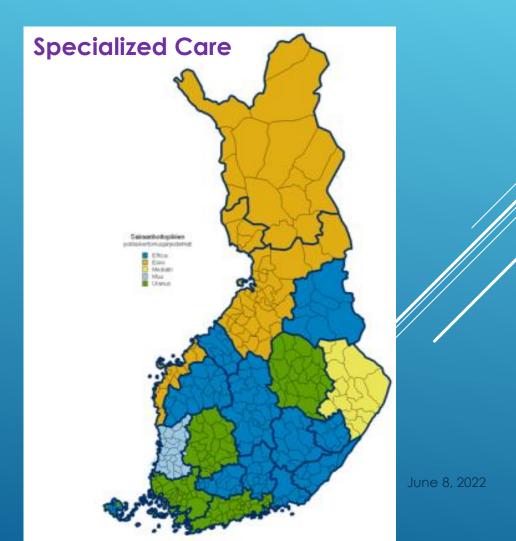
ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO AUGMENT RESEARCH

Access to patient file data: National Electronic Patient Data Repository (KANTA) and data lakes

From Jan 1, 2023 in 21 wellbeing services counties

both primary and specialized care





BIOBANKS: ADDITION OF LINKED GENOME DATA

FinnGen is a large public-private partnership aiming to collect and analyse genome and health data from 500,000 Finnish biobank participants. A gateway to personalized medicine projects.

Fingenious® is a digital portal that functions as the one-stop window to samples and biodata of Finnish public biobanks.

FINNISH VACCINE RESEARCH CENTER FINVAC WILL CONTINUE THE THL STRATEGY FOR PRAGMATIC CLINICAL TRIALS

Public health perspective

Total effects, long-term effects, full population effects

The best possible design

Large phase III and IV comparative randomized trials (RCT)

Use of national competition factors

Collaboration with health care providers, register follow-up

FINVAC – PHASE I TO PHASE IV, WITH EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE AND DOCUMENTED PERFORMANCE

WWW.FINVACRESEARCH.COM