

Novel strategies to improve vaccine coverage and equity Birgitte Giersing, PhD Initiative for Vaccine Research, Dept. Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals, WHO Developing Countries Vaccine Manufacturing Network Meeting, Kunming, China 29th October – 1st November 2018

Partners involved



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Overview

- Anticipated paradigm shifts in immunization strategies
- Total systems effectiveness (TSE)
- Vaccine Innovation Prioritization Strategy (VIPS)
- Specific examples of innovative vaccine delivery approaches:
 - Microarray patches (MAPs)
 - Controlled temperature chain (CTC)

PROBLEM: 19.9 million under 1 year olds are unimmunized, globally



1. Paradigm shifts for global immunization

Moving forward, most of the un-vaccinated will be in middle income countries and in **geographically clustered** areas **sub-nationally** located in key countries.

Solution? A sub-national approach to improve coverage and equity



2. Paradigm shifts for global immunization

The next decade will likely see shift to **differentiated approaches** being used **in the same country**...

.....focusing on urban poor in the first mile, rural poor in the last mile, and vulnerable populations in fragile/conflict/post-conflict countries

The existing approaches are not enough



increase in logistical complexity

Potential novel delivery approaches



Controlled temperature chain (CTC)



Next generation compact pre-filled autodisable device



Microarray patch



Teor-off cap on Spout

Integrated reconstitution device

Solution? Develop innovative vaccine products to improve equitable vaccine coverage



increase in logistical complexity

3. Paradigm shifts for global immunization

The next decade is likely to focus on scaling up existing vaccines and switching products (ex: OPV to IPV, Measles to MR or TT to Td)

....or choices on product presentations / new delivery technologies, each presenting important trade-offs that will need to be evaluated

Examples of differentiated of products





CAMPACINES, MAN





- o Price
- $\circ~$ No of doses
- \circ Wastage
- o Storage
- $\circ~$ Cold chain footprint
- Route of administration



Solution? Better understanding of and responding to country needs



Need a tool and a process to be able to evaluate the trade offs between difference products, in the context of their immunization barriers



Better representation of country needs, including needs related to innovation, at the global level

Total Systems Effectiveness (TSE) is an approach to evaluate tradeoffs



What is the status of TSE today?



Vaccine Innovation Prioritisation Strategy (VIPS)

VIPS: Vision and goal



unicef 🚱







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Vaccine Innovation Prioritisation Strategy (VIPS)

VIPS: Vision and goal





Scope of antigen agnostic vaccine innovations



i.e. Bundling accessories; Packed volume

VIPS will prioritise first antigen-agnostic innovations, then antigen-specific innovations



How are TSE and VIPS related?



Country preferences on products and attributes inform both existing products, and pipeline products – and will inform the VIPS process

TSE informs the PUBLIC HEALTH VALUE PROPOSTION for new products

Product development of VIPS prioritized innovations



<u>How can TSE inform product development</u> of VIPS prioritized innovations?



Benefits and current limitation of the TSE/VIPS approach

- Products shaped by country need
- Alignment across global stakeholders
- Consistent messaging on priorities
- Holistic, end to end approach
- Better use of resources

- TSE and VIPS initiatives are early stage
- In parallel to prioritization, we are working on how to increase resources for development
- Investment by manufacturers may depend on other aspects: market assessment, pathway, procurement mechanism...

The environment is dynamic and likely to change in the lifespan of product development

Specific examples of innovative vaccine delivery approaches:

Microarray patches (MAP)
controlled temperature chain (CTC)

What are Microarray Patches (MAPs)?

\circ Needle-free

- Consist of an array of hundreds of small solid-coated or dissolvable projections, up to 1 mm in length, that deliver a dry formulation of vaccine into the upper layers of the skin.
- Target the high density of antigen-presenting cells in the dermis responsible for the immunologic response (potential for dose sparing)
- $\,\circ\,$ Likely to be single dose, single use
- May require an applicator, either integrated, or separate, with the potential for re-loading
- Disposal in biohazard waste





Potential game-changing attributes of MAPs



Remove the needle waste

Ease of administration

The challenges in product development of MAPs

- Unclear use case: unclear market
- Requires capital investment in manufacturing line
- Partnership between Vx and MAP developer: complexity
- Uncertain procurement mechanism: willingness to pay
- Unclear value proposition for investment



Programmatic definition of Controlled Temperature Chain (CTC)

.....a specific set of conditions allowing for a vaccine to be stored and transported outside of the traditional 2° to 8°C cold chain

- One excursion, just prior to administration
- Ambient temperatures up to 40°
- Specifically limited duration (at least 3 days)
- Currently limited to vaccines used in special campaigns





The extra reach of CTC



Priority vaccines for CTC:

- Human papillomavirus (HPV);
- Oral cholera vaccine (OCV);
- Tetanus toxoid vaccine;
- Hepatitis B vaccine birth dose (HepB-BD)

CTC's greatest value is in the last mile, to facilitate outreach

The challenges in product development of CTC

- Limited to specific vaccines that are delivered in special campaigns, not in a bundle
- Requires manufacturers to generate stability data at 40C, and license for CTC
- In-country uptake and demand generation has been challenging
- Longer thermostability timeframes may be technically feasible for some vaccines which would bring significant programmatic advantages over the current 3 day window

TSE intends to help countries to better understand the value and potential impact of CTC

...and to inform country preferences for thermostability requirements, and appropriate vaccine bundling

Will prioritization of CTC by VIPS be informative and compelling to vaccine manufacturer decision making?

Thanks!











Innovative Technologies

Panel Discussion DCVMN meeting – Kunming, China 31 October 2018

How can the TSE and VIPS initiatives better identify and advance priority innovations for vaccines that will help countries meet their immunization coverage and equity goals and other needs?



Examples of Successful Innovations Advanced to Date



Monitors

7.6 billion supplied

Examples of Successful Innovations Advanced to Date

Controlled Temperature Chain (CTC) Qualified Vaccines

MenAfriVac® meningitis A vaccine



4 million doses delivered in a CTC

Gardasil™ human papillomavirus vaccine



Shanchol[™] oral cholera vaccine



Photos clockwise left to right: Serum Institute of India, Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp, Shantha Biotechnics.

Novel Primary Containers



Euvichol® oral cholera vaccine



Rotarix™ rotavirus vaccine

notos left to right: GSK, EuBiologicals, Serum Institute of India.



Rotasiil® rotavirus vaccine

Examples of Emerging and Future Innovations for Vaccines



Coated microarray patch



Sublingual fast dissolving tablets or

Top row photos left to right **gels**, PATH, Rommelag, Georgia Tech. Bottom row photos: PATH, Hilleman Laboratories, PATH.



Blow-fill-seal compact prefilled auto-disable device



Integrated reconstitution technology



Blow-fill-seal container with insert (septum)



Dissolving microarray patch



Disposable-syringe jet injector