

# Immunogenicity of a Single 4CMenB Vaccine Booster in Adolescents 11 Years After Childhood Immunisation



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### 1. <u>Introduction</u>: 4CMenB schedule in adolescents

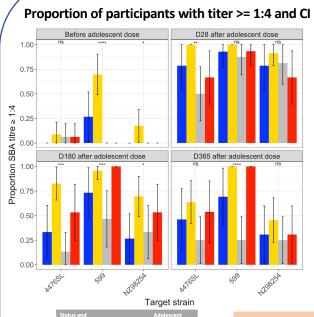
- Two doses one month apart needed (Phase II/III trials), unlikely cost-effective in the UK
- From 2026, UK 11+ years old will have received 3 doses in infancy (2+1)
- Persistence? Potential for a single dose in >11years to induce sufficient serum bactericidal antibodies?

## 2. Methods: First infant clinical trials - 2006

- Recruit at 11 years old to receive a single dose (day 0)
- Age-matched vaccine-naïve controls to receive a single dose (day 0) or a full 2doses adolescent schedule (day 0 and 28)
- Serum bactericidal antibody responses against indicator strains at day 0, and at months 1, 6 and 12

Naïve	0	-	2 (Day 0 + 28)	16
Naïve	0	-	1	16
infancy + preschool	4 (6, 8, 12, 40M) 5 (2, 4, 6, 12, 40M)	3 years of age	1	23
Vaccinated	3 (12, 40, 42M)			
Vaccinated infancy	1 (12M) 3 (6, 8, 12M) 4 (2, 4, 6, 12M)	12 months	1	16
Status	Number / age of doses in childhood	Age at Last dose	Adolescent regimen tested	

### 3. Results: hSBA



# Before adolescent dose 1024 256 64 16 1024 256 64 16 1024 256 64 16 1024 256 64 16 17 18 D180 after adolescent dose D365 after adolescent dose ns ns Target strain

- Poor persistence prior to dosing
- Best responses induced by a single dose if previously participants received a preschool dose

### 4. Conclusions

- Small sample size → descriptive study
- Booster doses well tolerated

/accinated infancy, ≤12M

B cell memory responses are not adequately primed <12 months of age</li>

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