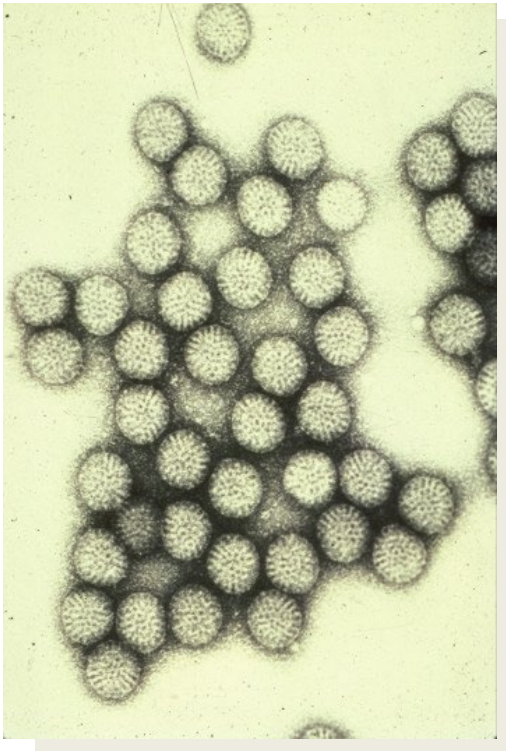


Rotavirus & Norovirus Vaccines



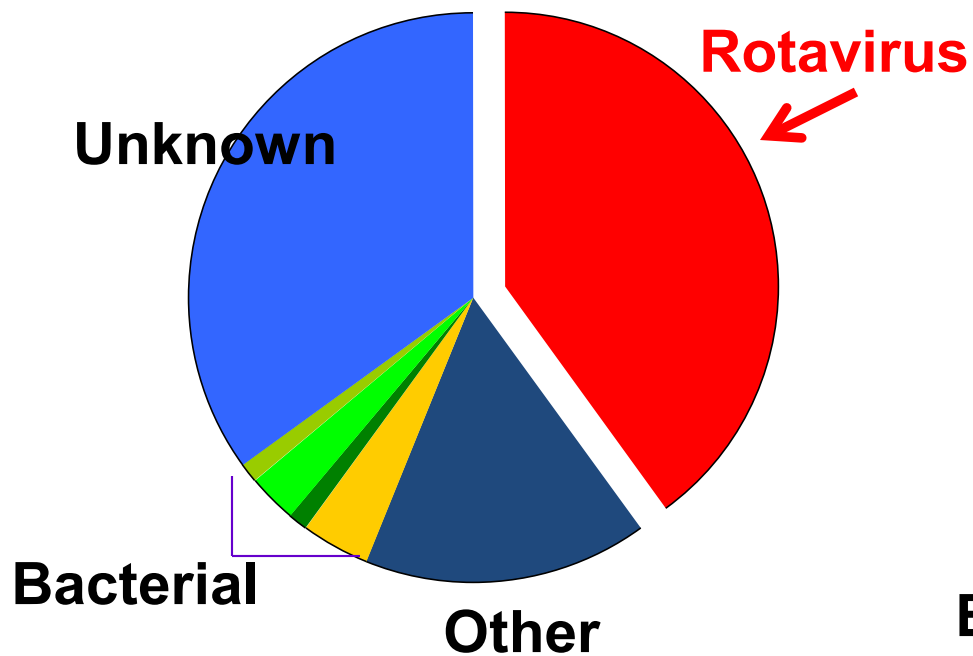
Umesh D. Parashar
Chief, Viral Gastroenteritis Branch
CDC, Atlanta, USA

uparashar@cdc.gov

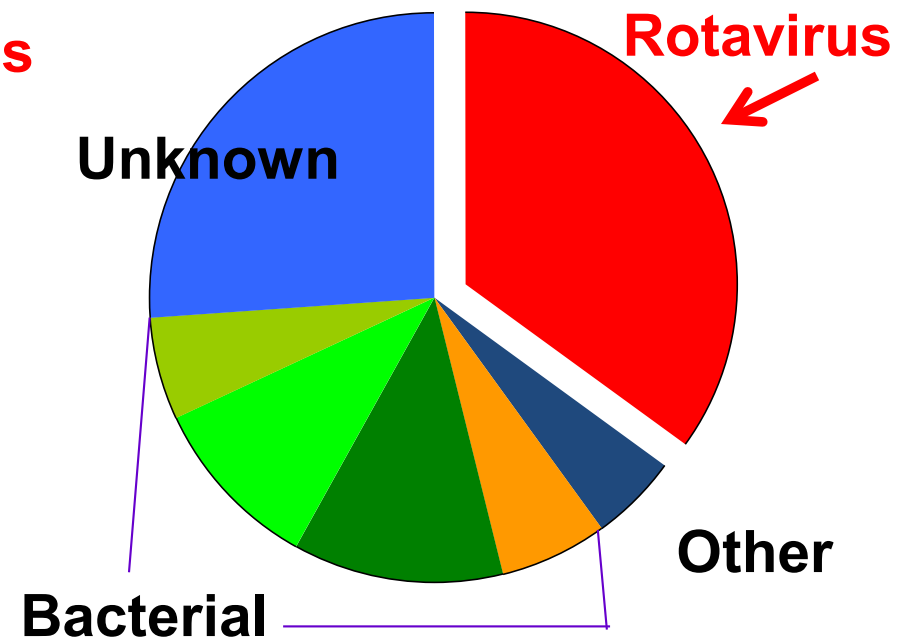


Rotavirus is the leading cause of diarrhea hospitalizations in children <5 years globally

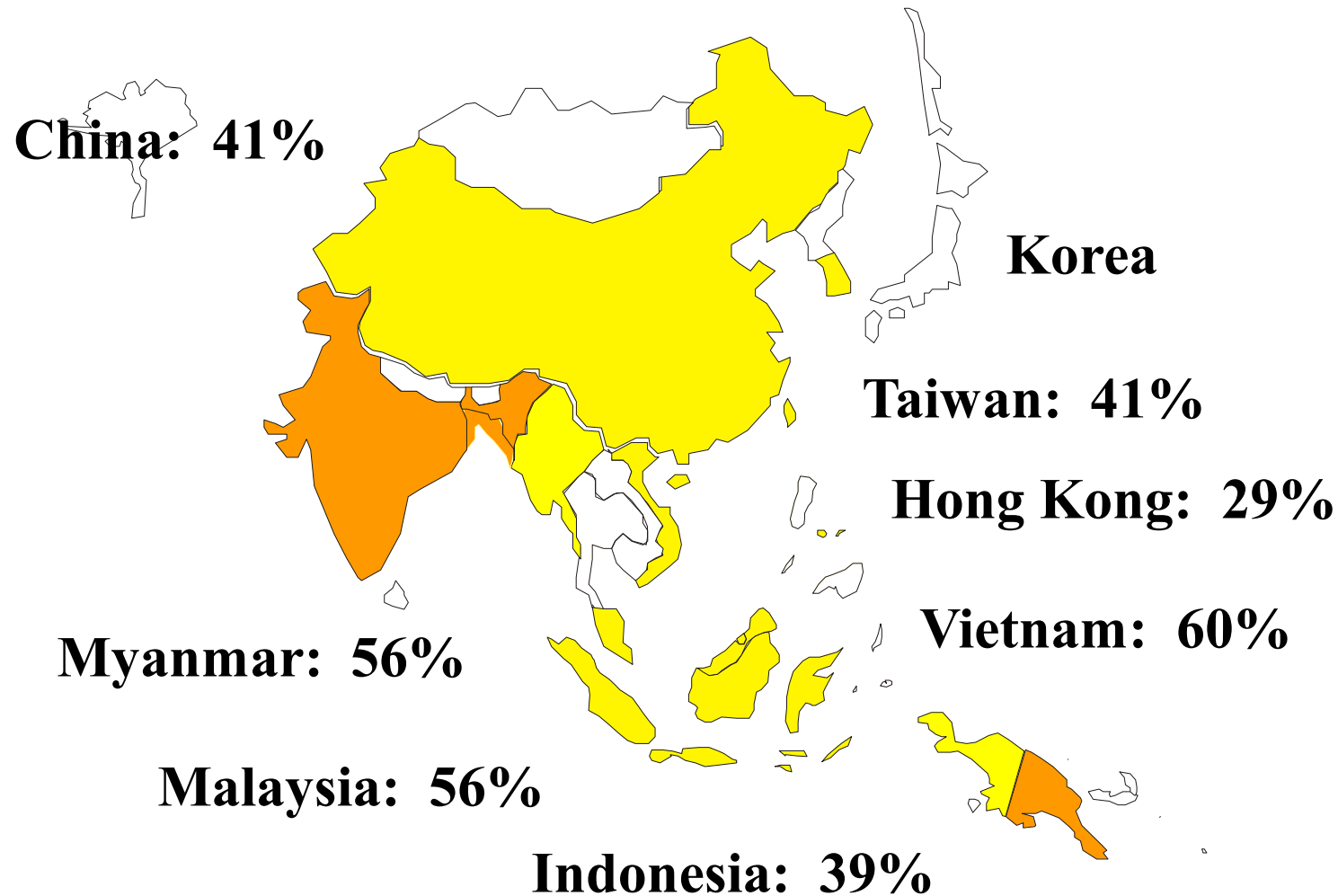
Developed Countries



Developing Countries



Proportion of diarrhea hospitalizations due to rotavirus in the Asian Rotavirus Network



First rotavirus vaccine licensed in 1998 in US



A setback – Vaccine withdrawn within 1 year because it caused intussusception

CDC
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

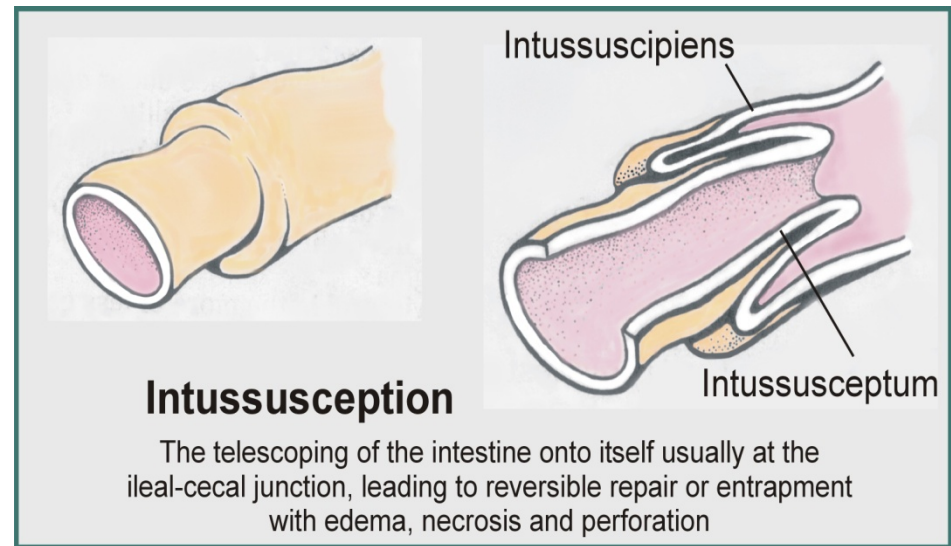
July 16, 1999 / Vol. 48 / No. 27

MMWR
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY
WEEKLY REPORT

577	Intussusception Among Recipients of Rotavirus Vaccine — United States, 1998–1999
582	Outbreak of <i>Salmonella</i> Serotype Muenchen Infections Associated with Unpasteurized Orange Juice — United States and Canada, June 1999
585	Progress Toward Measles Elimination — Southern Africa, 1996–1998
590	Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices: Revised Recommendations for Routine Poliomyelitis Vaccination

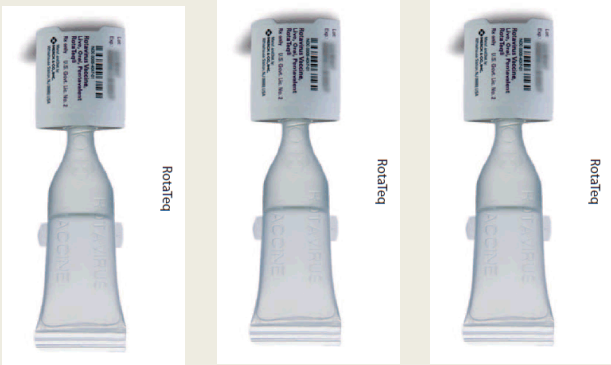

Intussusception Among Recipients of Rotavirus Vaccine — United States, 1998–1999

On August 31, 1998, a tetravalent rhesus-based rotavirus vaccine (RotaShield®*, Wyeth Laboratories, Inc., Marietta, Pennsylvania) (RRV-TV) was licensed in the United States for vaccination of infants. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Academy of Family Physicians have recommended routine use of RRV-TV for vaccination of healthy infants (1,2). During September 1, 1998–July 7, 1999, 15 cases of intussusception (a bowel obstruction in which one segment of bowel becomes enfolded within another segment) among infants who had received RRV-TV were reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). This report summarizes the clinical and epidemiologic features of these cases and preliminary data from ongoing studies of intussusception and rotavirus vaccine.



1 intussusception case per 10,000 vaccinated infants

Two new rotavirus vaccines licensed in 2006

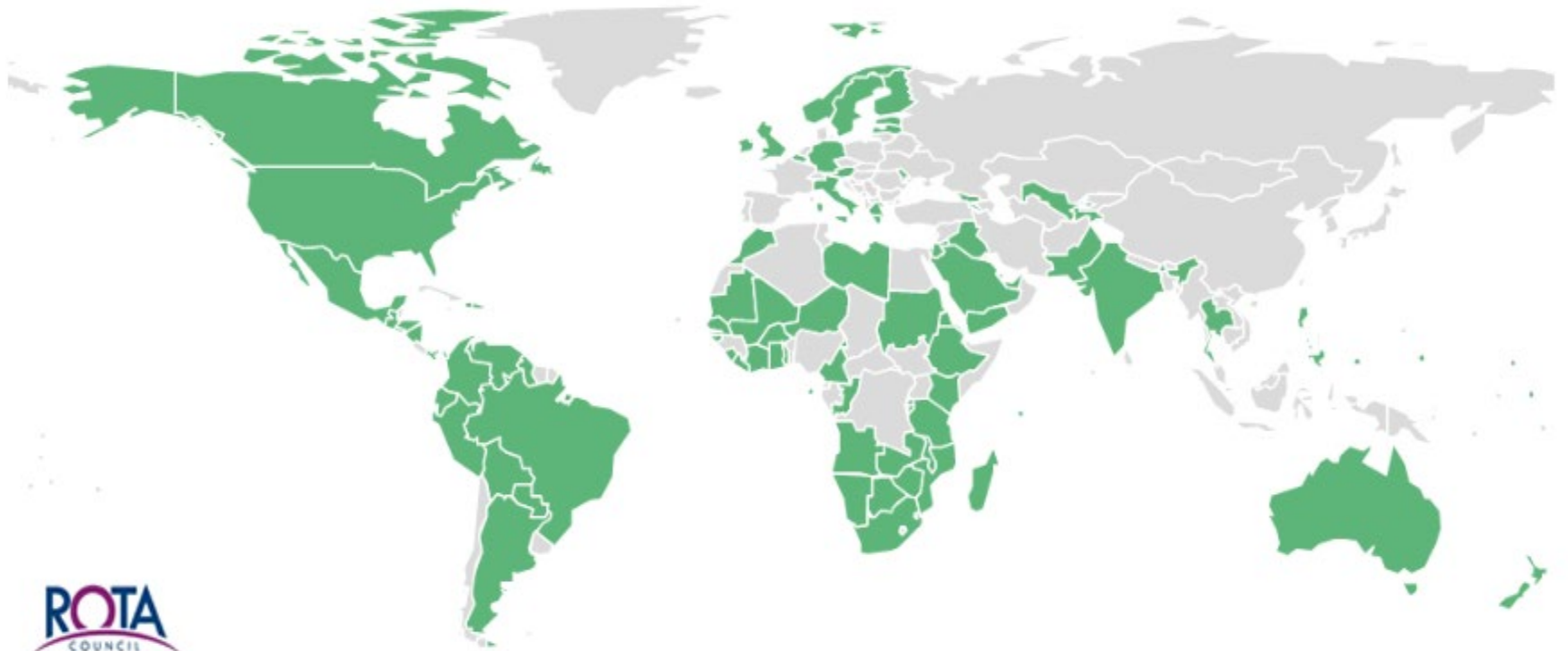
RotaTeq™ (Merck&Co., Inc.)	Rotarix™ (GlaxoSmithKline)
<p data-bbox="98 462 768 508">3 oral doses beginning at 6 weeks</p> <div data-bbox="158 515 772 876">Three white plastic vials of RotaTeq vaccine, each with a white cap and a label. The vials are arranged side-by-side. The label on each vial includes the text 'RotaTeq' and 'Merck & Co., Inc.'.</div>	<p data-bbox="967 462 1638 508">2 oral doses beginning at 6 weeks</p> <div data-bbox="973 565 1676 793">Two white plastic vials of Rotarix vaccine, each with a white cap and a label. The vials are arranged side-by-side. The label on each vial includes the text 'Rotarix' and 'GlaxoSmithKline'.</div>

- Large trials (~70,000 infants) in US, Europe, and South America
- ***No increased risk of intussusception!***

High Efficacy of Both Vaccines in Trials in High/Middle Income Countries

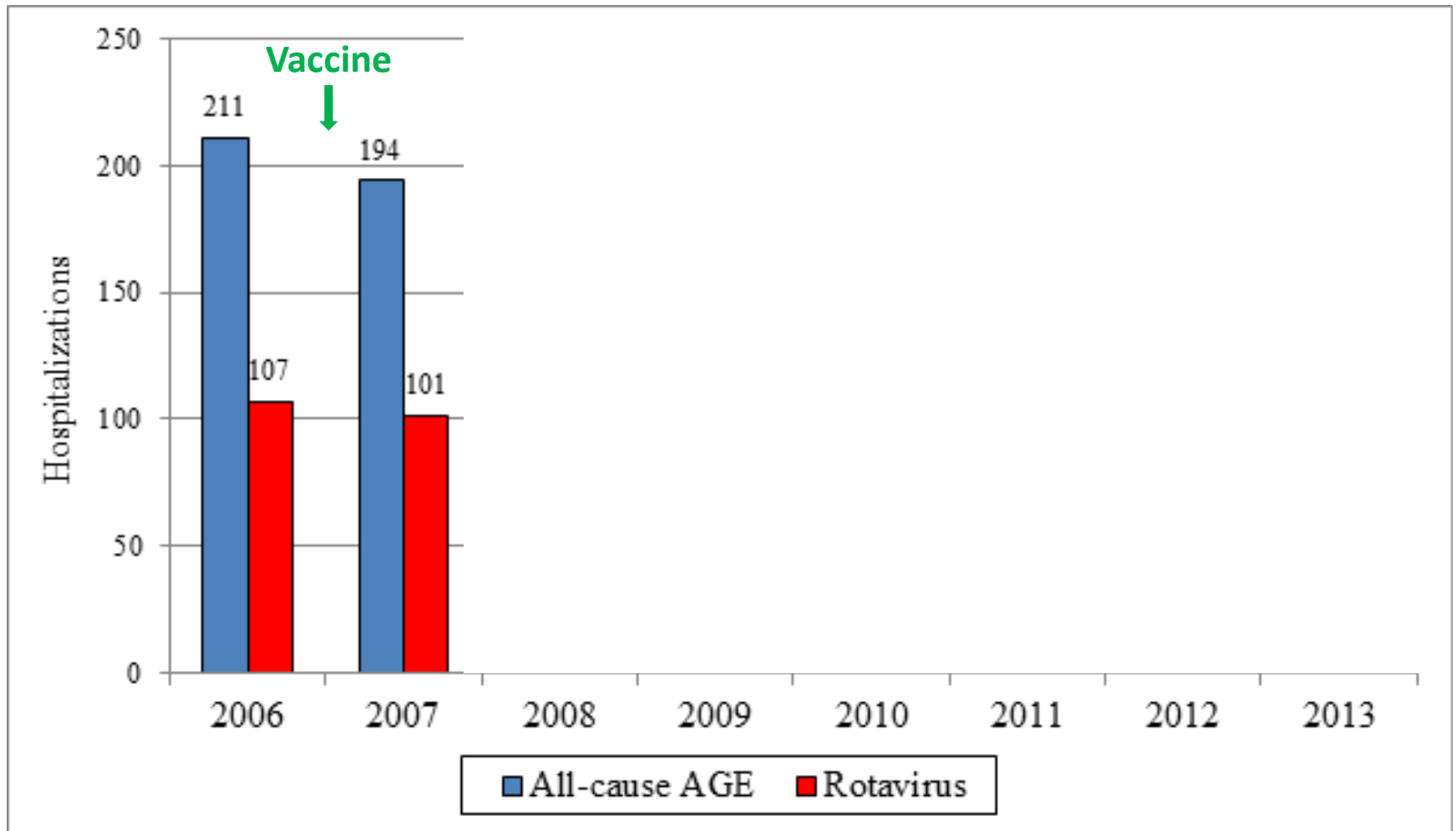
Vaccine	Region	Efficacy (95%CI)
Rotarix	Europe	96% (90%-99%)
Rotarix	Latin America	85% (72%-92%)
Rotarix	Asia	96% (85%-99%)
RotaTeq	Europe/US	98% (88%-100%)

98 countries have implemented national rotavirus vaccination programs

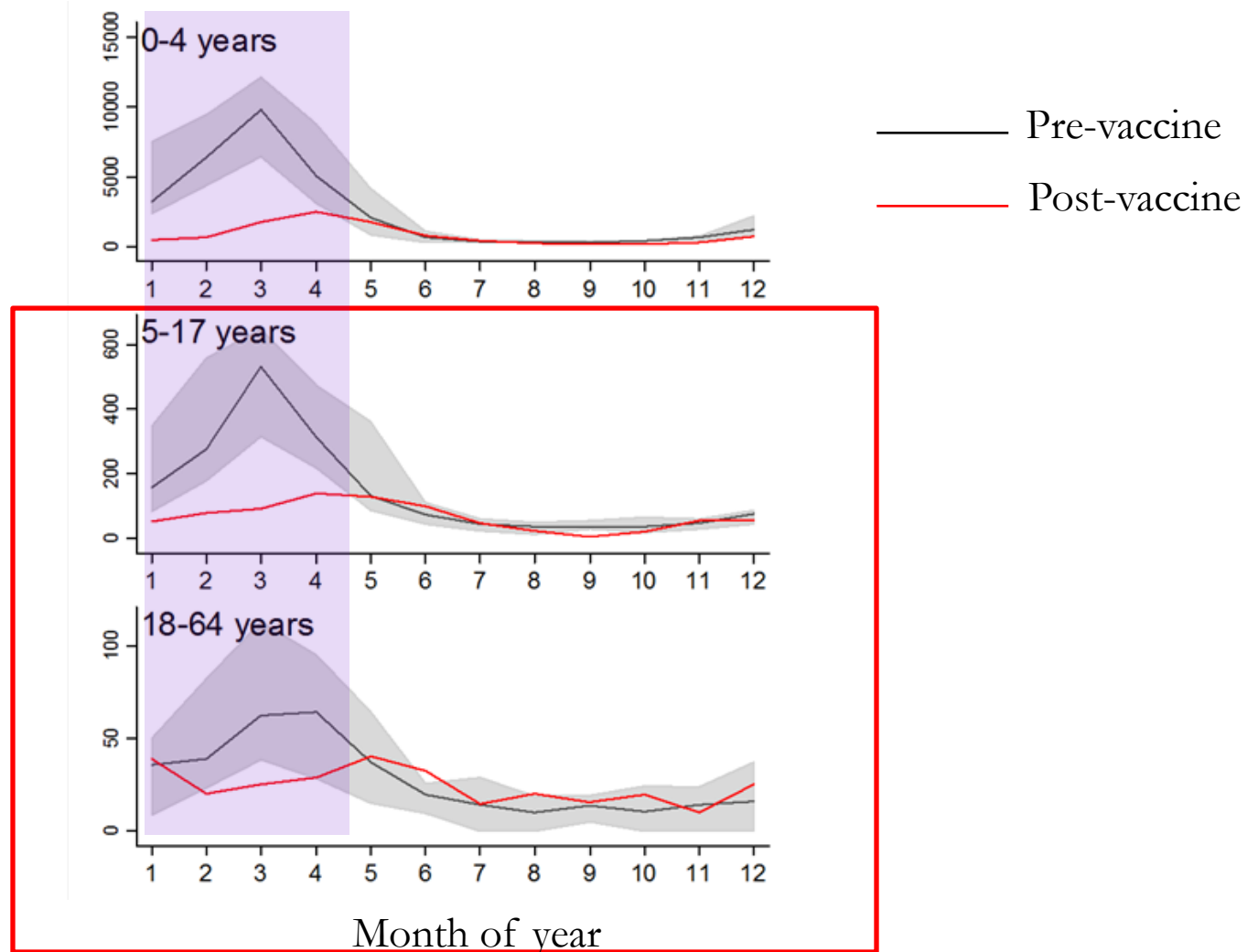


**How well will vaccines perform
in routine use?**

Impact on All-Cause and Rotavirus-Specific Gastroenteritis Hospitalizations in USA



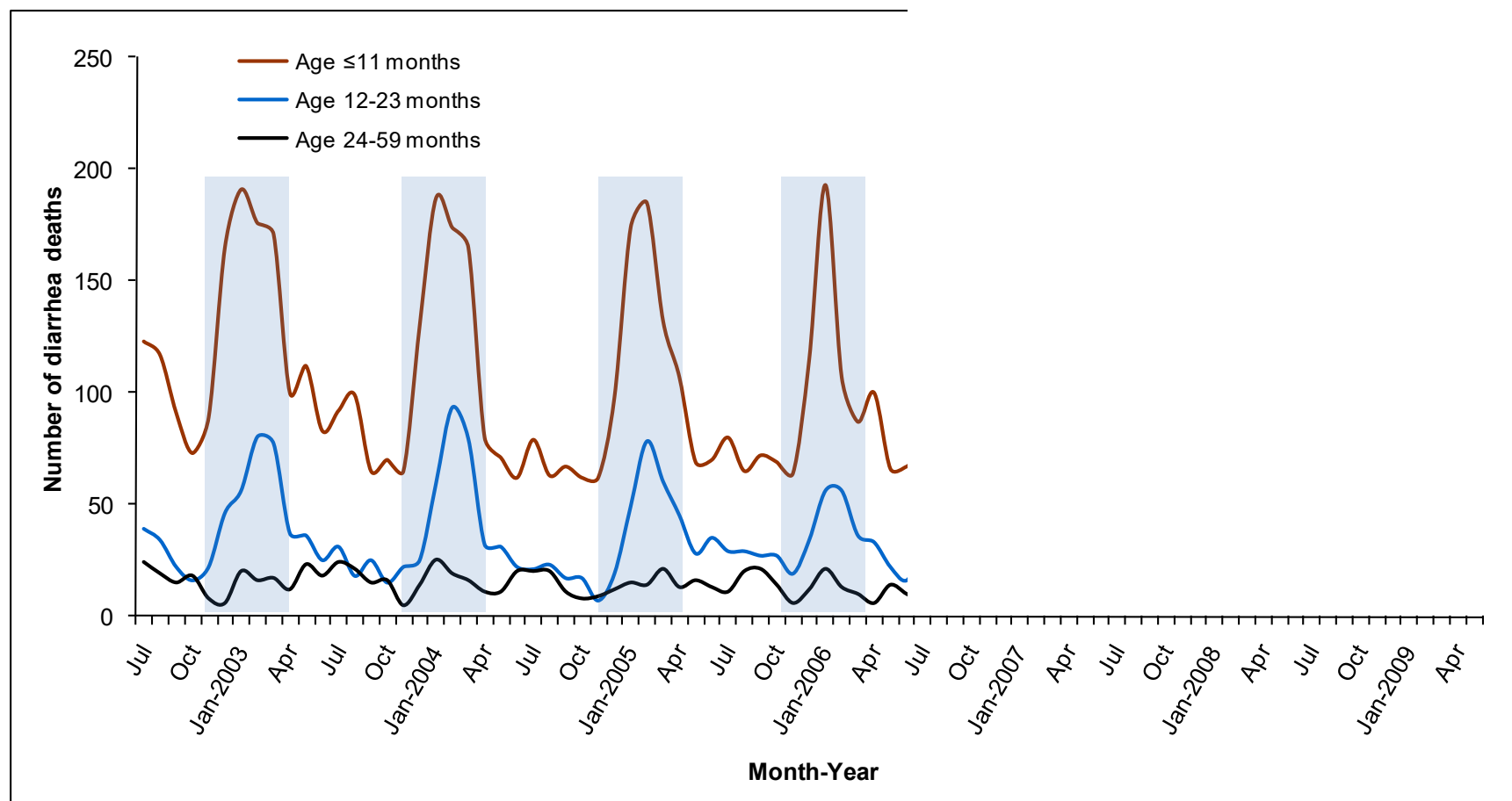
Unexpectedly, reduction in AGE hospitalizations seen in older unvaccinated children and adults in the US



Lopman et al. JID 2011

Gastanaduy et al JAMA 2013

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effect of Rotavirus Vaccination on Death
from Childhood Diarrhea in Mexico

Reduced risk of childhood seizures associated with rotavirus vaccination

Vaccinated children had ~20% reduction in risk of seizures requiring hospitalization or ED care compared with unvaccinated children during the year following vaccination

Protective Association Between Rotavirus Vaccination and Childhood Seizures in the Year Following Vaccination in US Children

Daniel C. Payne,¹ James Baggs,² Danielle M. Zerr,^{3,4} Nicola P. Klein,⁵ Katherine Yih,⁶ Jason Glanz,⁷ Aaron T. Curns,¹ Eric Weintraub,⁸ and Umesh D. Parashar¹

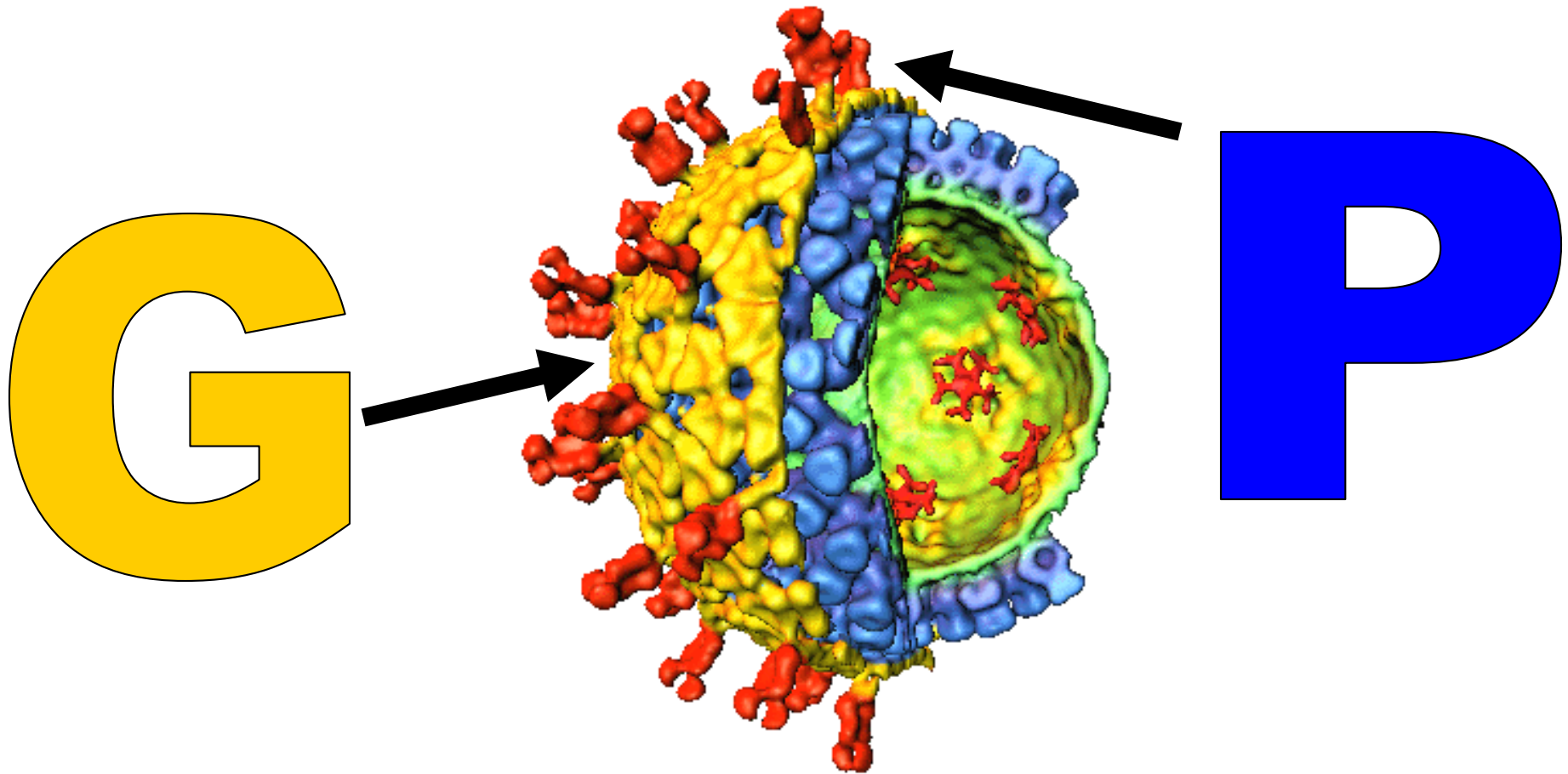
¹Epidemiology Branch, Division of Viral Diseases, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, and ²Prevention and Response Branch, Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion, National Center for Zoonotic and Emerging Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia; ³Department of Pediatrics, University of Washington, Seattle; ⁴Seattle Children's Research Institute, Washington; ⁵Kaiser Permanente Vaccine Study Center, Kaiser Permanente, Oakland, California; ⁶Department of Population Medicine, Harvard Medical School and Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Institute, Boston, Massachusetts; ⁷Institute for Health Research, Kaiser Permanente Colorado, Denver; and ⁸Immunization Safety Office, Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion, National Center for Zoonotic and Emerging Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia



Borrowed from: http://dannybrown.me/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/success_baby.jpg

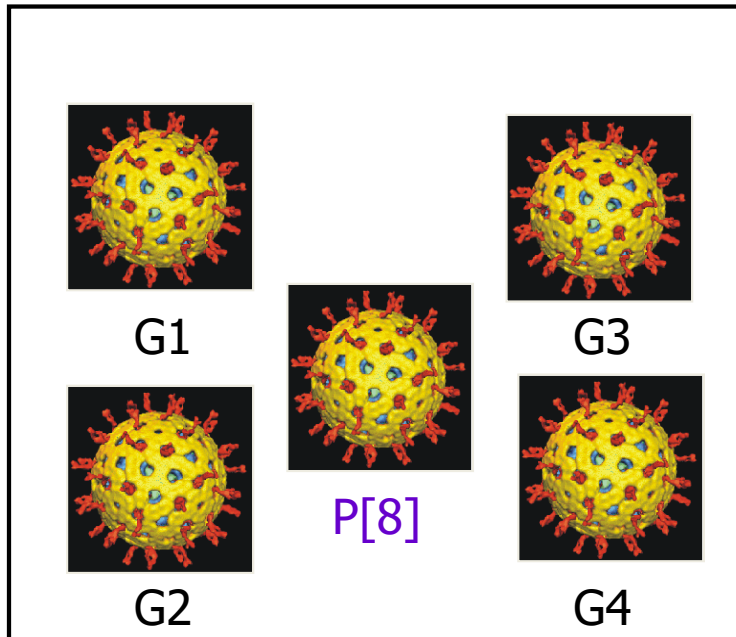
**How well will vaccines protect
against range of rotavirus strains?**

Two outer capsid proteins (G and P)
determine rotavirus strain type



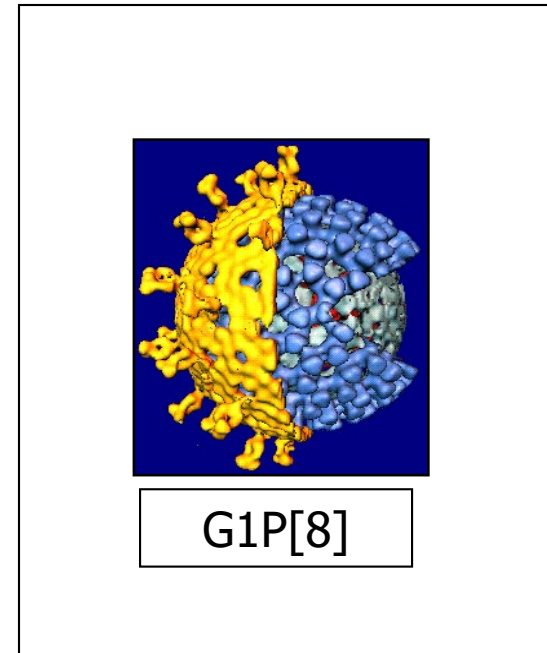
RotaTeq is pentavalent & Rotarix is monovalent

RotaTeq



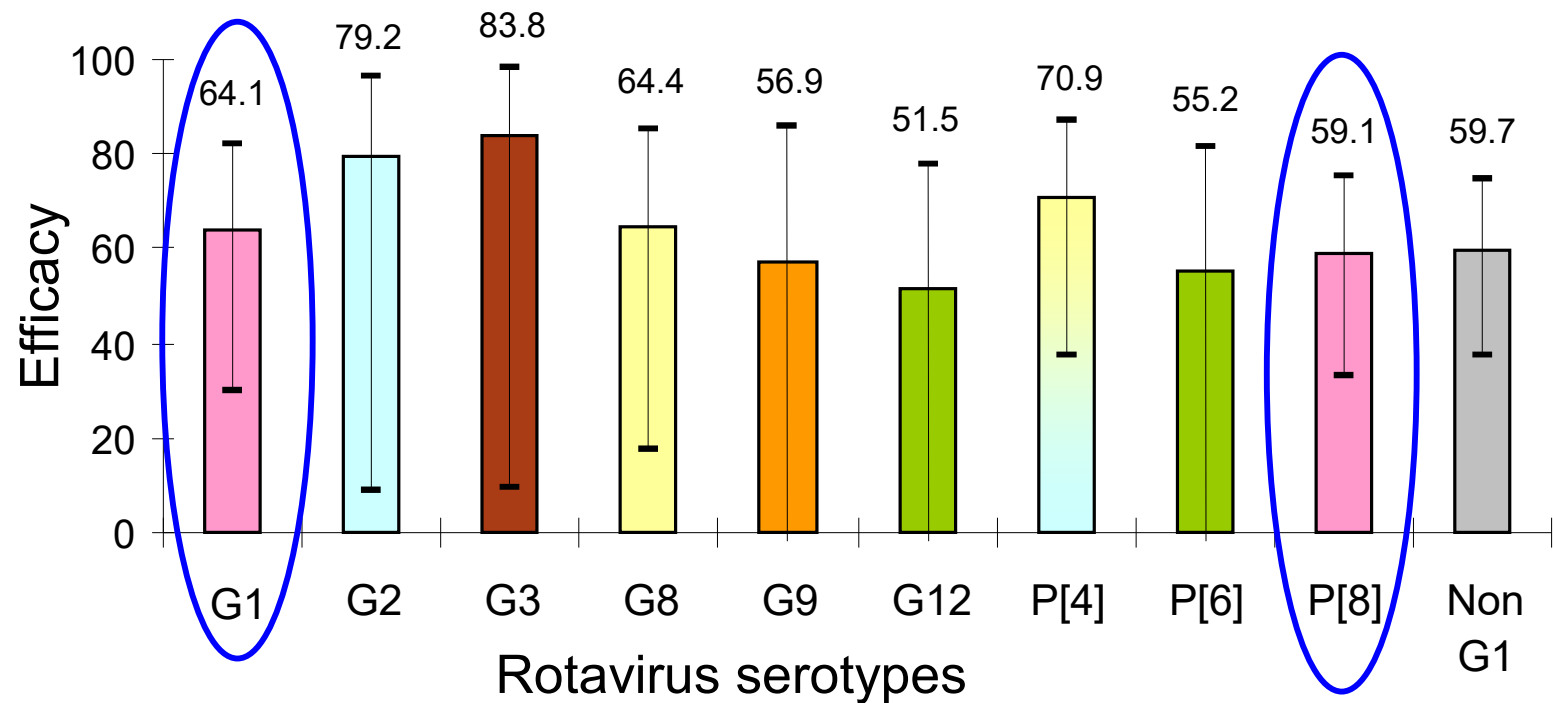
Five bovine-human
rotavirus strains

Rotarix



Single human
rotavirus strain

Monovalent rotarix (G1P8) efficacy similar against vaccine & non-vaccine strains in Africa



Increase in G2P4 after implementation of monovalent Rotarix (G1P8) in Brazil

Predominance of Rotavirus P[4]G2 in a Vaccinated Population, Brazil

**Gurgel et al, EID, 13(10), 2007*

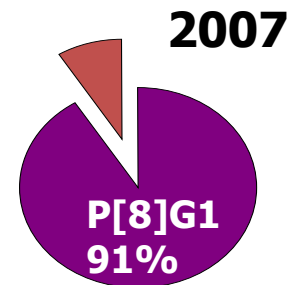
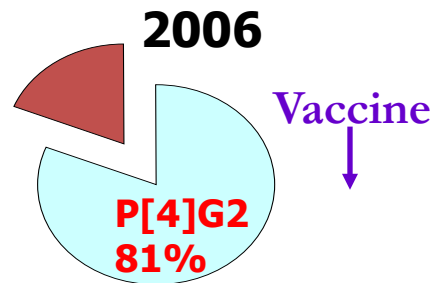
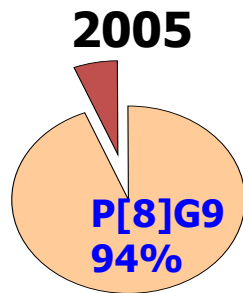


RAPID COMMUNICATION

Apparent extinction of non-G2 rotavirus strains from circulation in Recife, Brazil, after the introduction of rotavirus vaccine

**Nakagomi et al, Arch Vir 153(3); 2008*

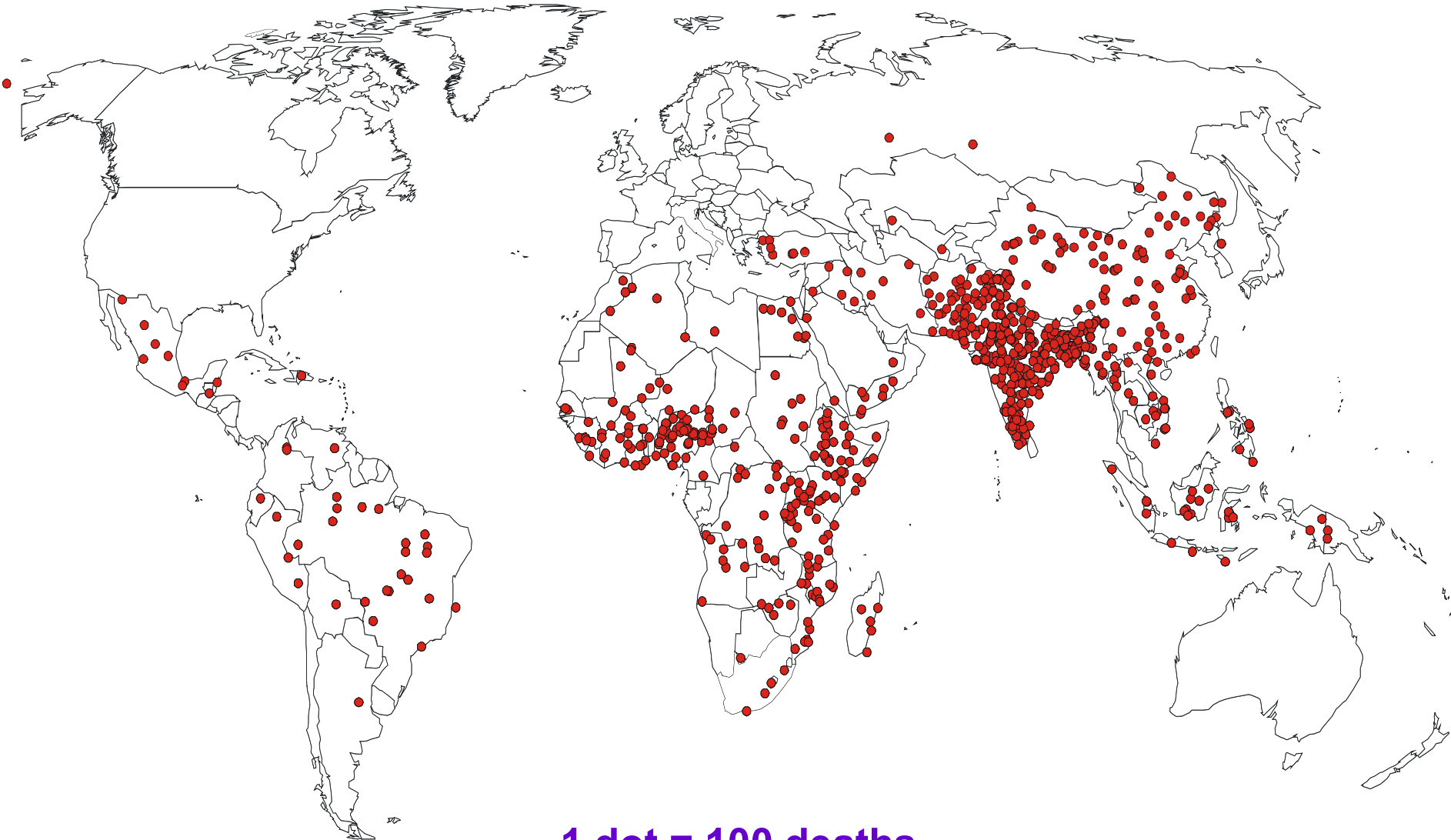
Is increasing prevalence of G2P[4] in Brazil caused by vaccine pressure or is it just natural variation?



El Salvador
Rotarix, 2006
(**opposite of Brazil**)

**How well will live oral rotavirus vaccines
work in the developing world?**

The vast majority of the ~200,000 annual deaths from rotavirus occur in developing countries



1 dot = 100 deaths

Moderate efficacy seen in trials in low income African and Asian countries

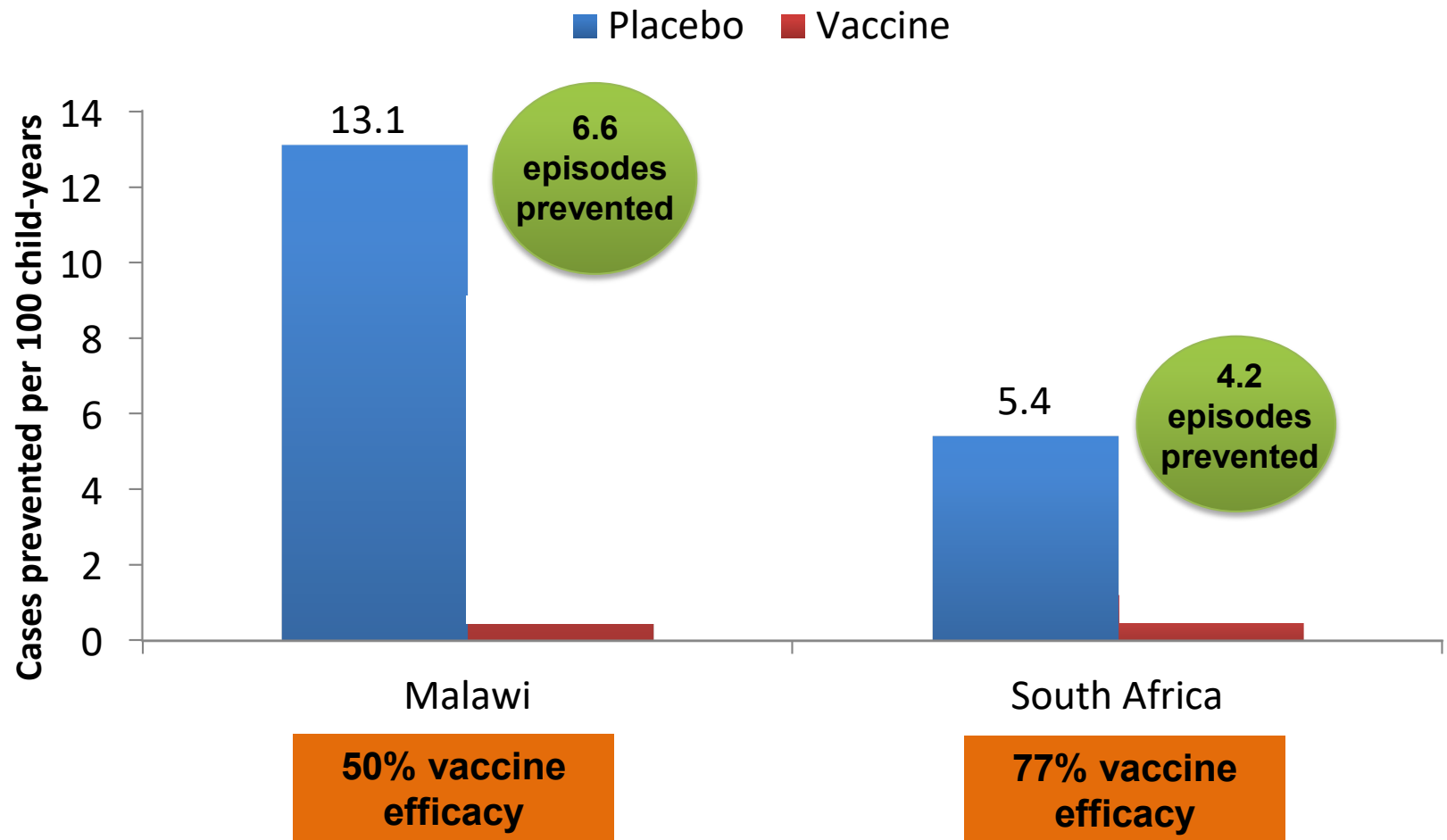
Vaccine	Region	Efficacy (95%CI)
RotaTeq	Africa	64% (40%-79%)
RotaTeq	Asia	51% (13%-73%)
Rotarix	Africa	62% (44%-73%)

Armah et al. Lancet 2010
Zaman et al. Lancet 2010
Madhi et al NEJM 2010

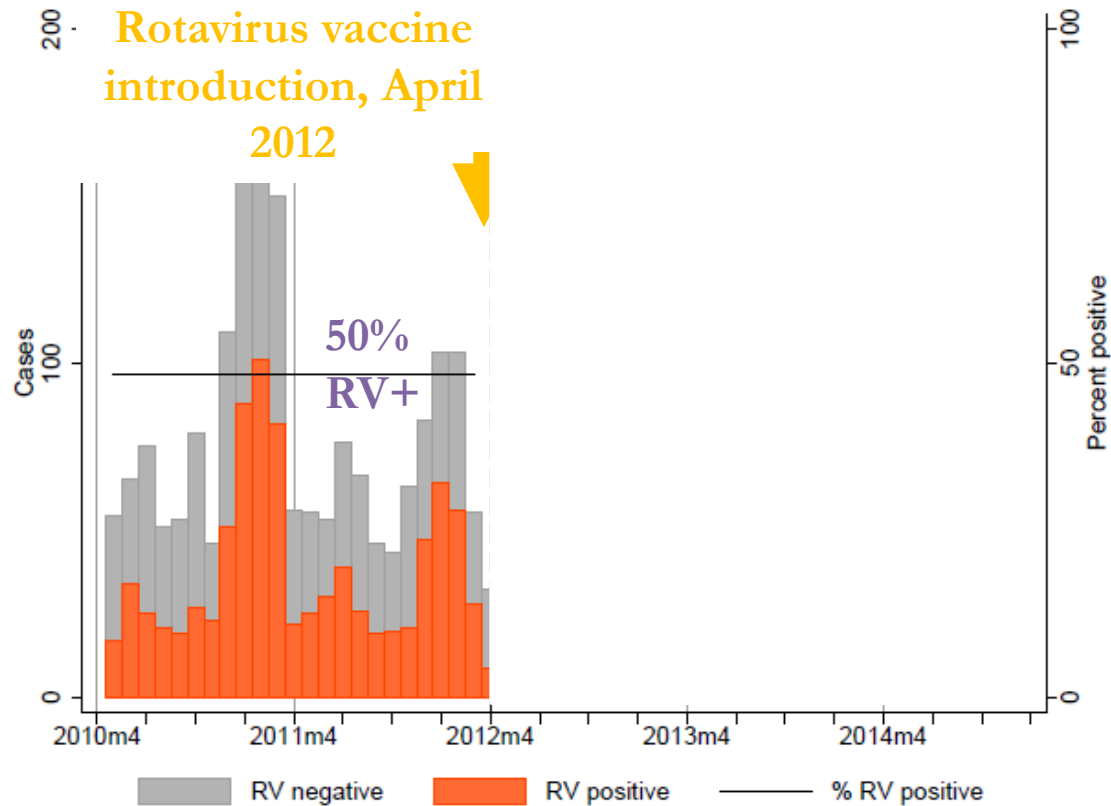
What does 50% efficacy mean?

Would you rather have 99% of my salary or 1% of Bill Gates'?

Despite lower efficacy, rotavirus vaccines prevent more disease in high burden settings



Decline in rotavirus hospitalizations after vaccine implementation in Ghana



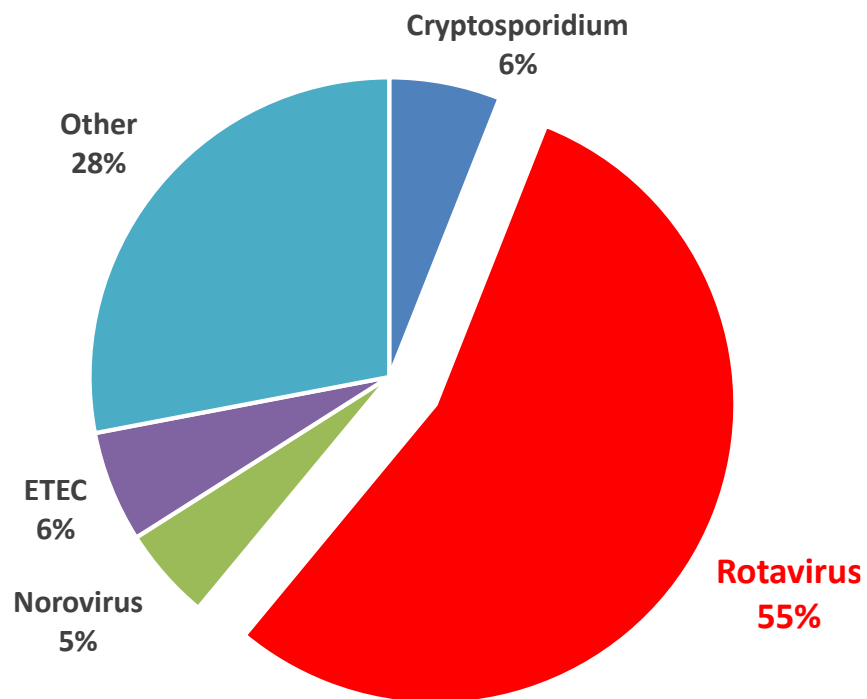
Impact of monovalent rotavirus vaccine on
diarrhoea-associated post-neonatal infant mortality in
rural communities in Malawi: a population-based birth
cohort study



- Diarrhea-associated mortality declined by **31%** (95% CI, 1%-52%)
- Vaccine effectiveness against diarrhea mortality **34%** (95% CI, -28%-66%)

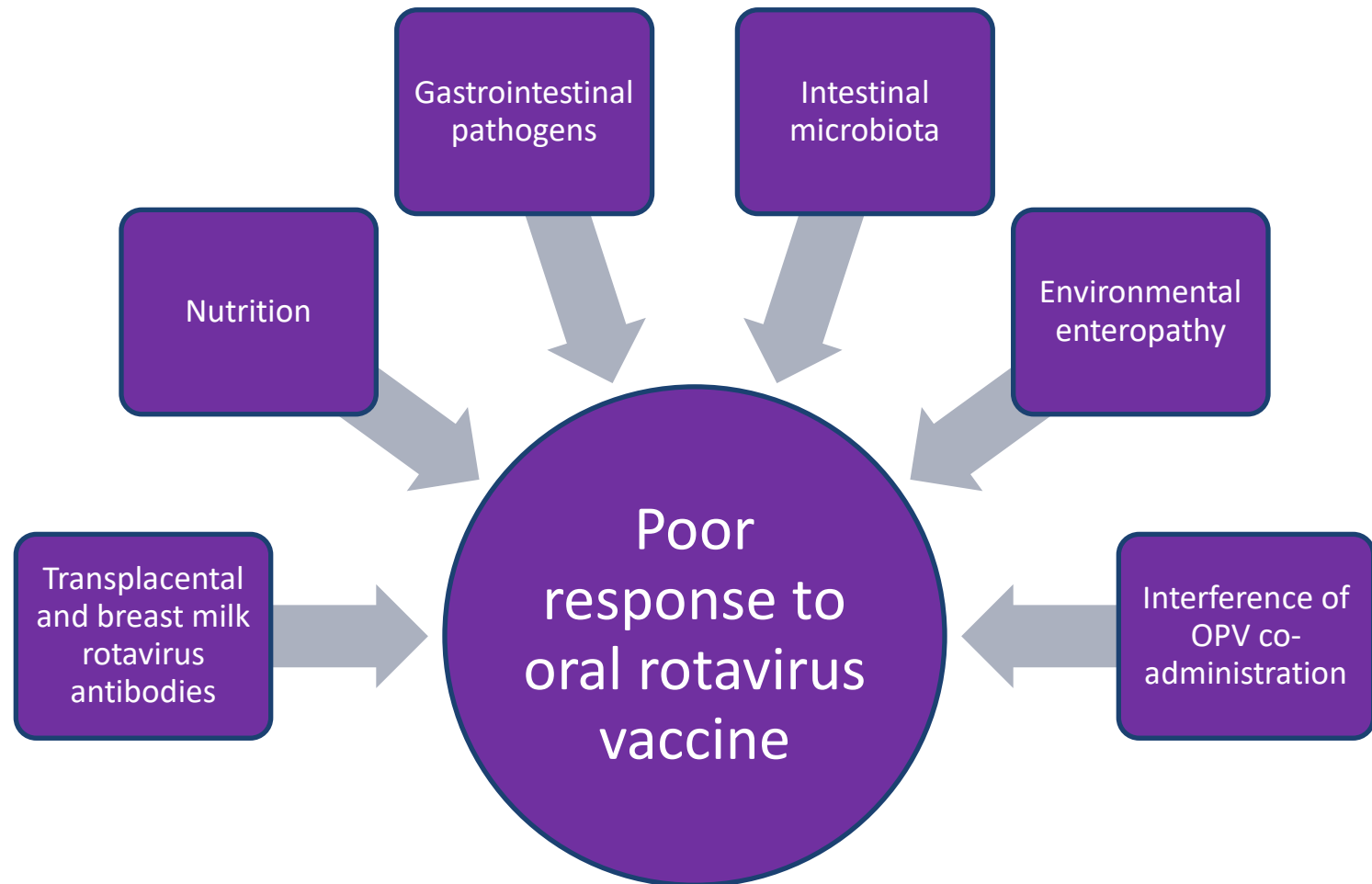
Rotavirus remains the leading cause of severe diarrhea in developing countries after rotavirus vaccine introduction

Before vaccine

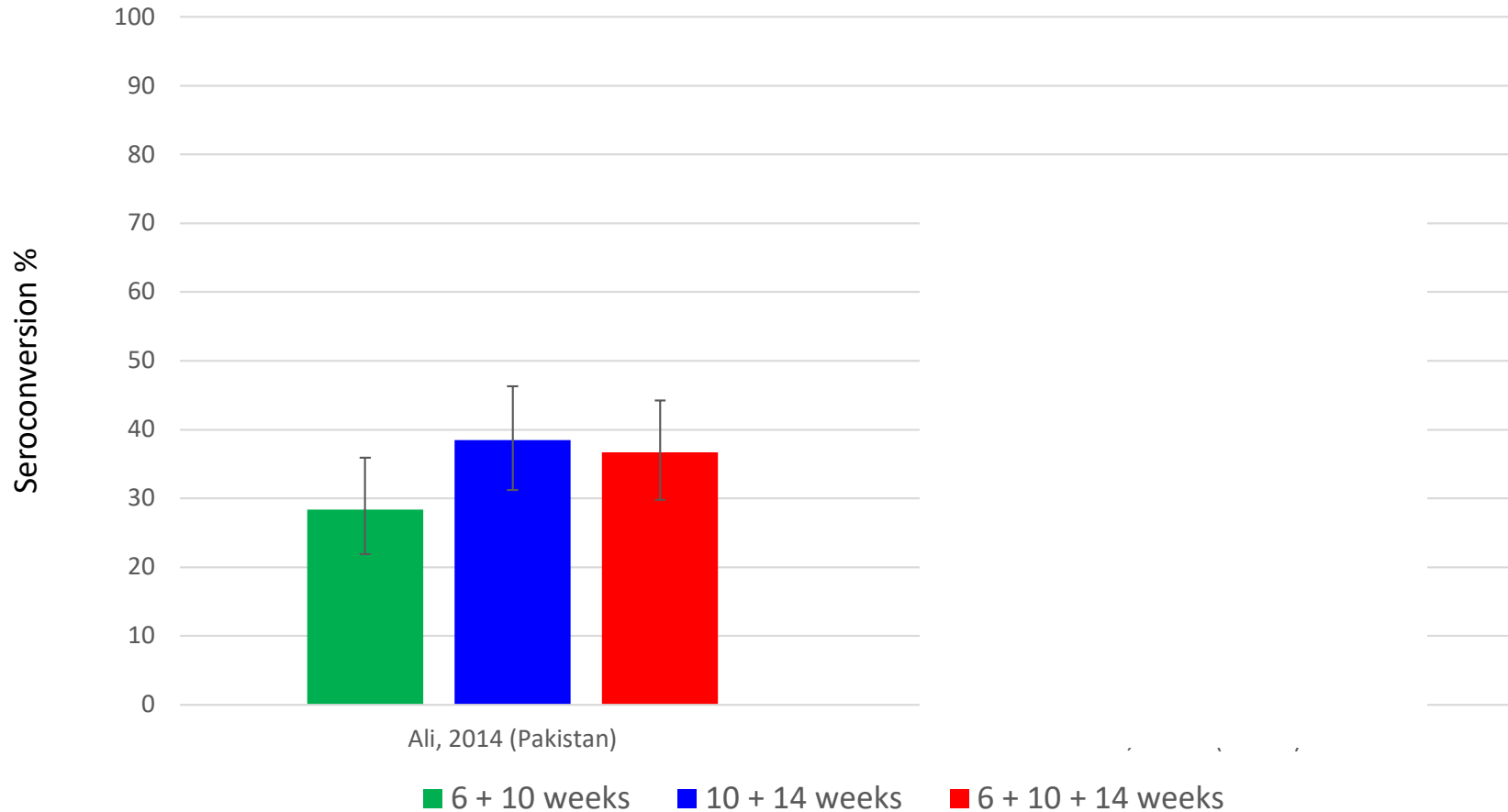


How can we improve rotavirus vaccine performance in developing countries?

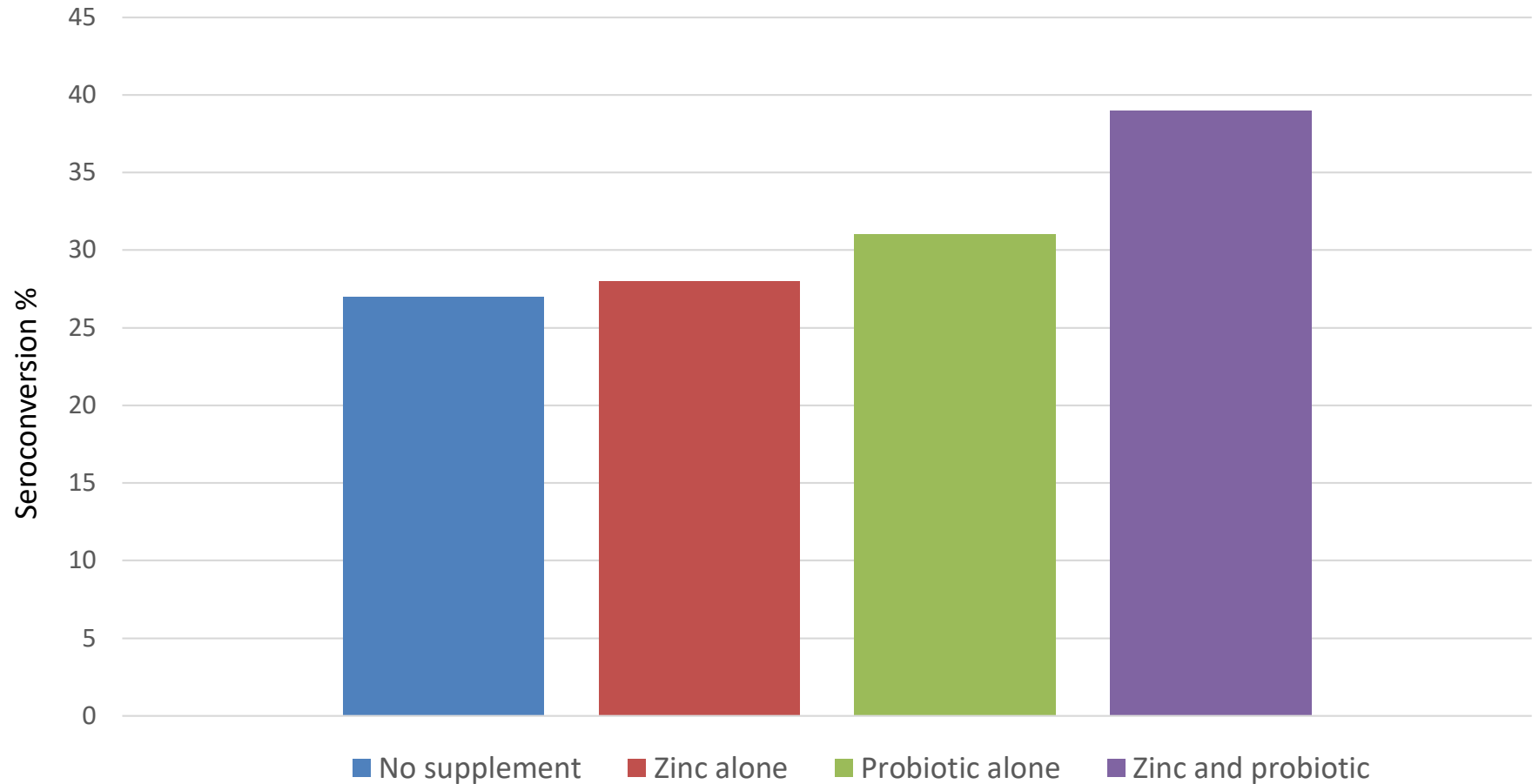
Multiple factors affect rotavirus vaccine efficacy



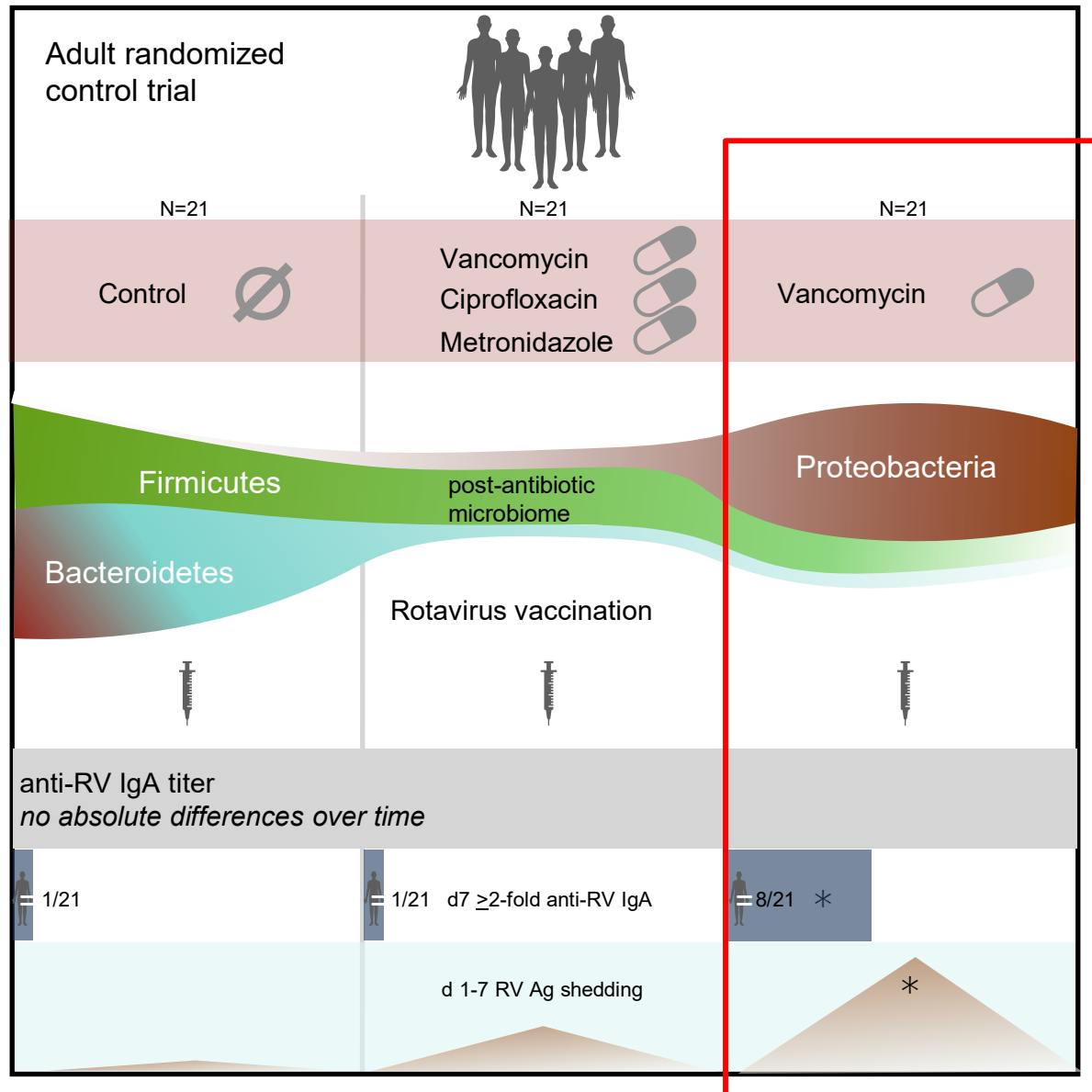
Delaying 2-dose schedule or adding 3rd dose slightly improved Rotarix vaccine response



Supplementing with both Zn and probiotics slightly improved vaccine response



Antibiotic microbiome modulation alters RV immunogenicity



Like polio – Injectable rotavirus vaccine?

Safety and immunogenicity of a parenteral P2-VP8-P[8] subunit rotavirus vaccine in toddlers and infants in South Africa: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

Michelle J Groome, Anthonet Koen, Alan Fix, Nicola Page, Lisa Jose, Shabir A Madhi, Monica McNeal, Len Dally, Iksung Cho, Maureen Power, Jorge Flores, Stanley Cryz



Vaccine 36 (2018) 2233–2236



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Vaccine

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/vaccine



Short communication

The future control of rotavirus disease: Can live oral vaccines alone solve the rotavirus problem? ☆



Roger I. Glass^{a,b,*}, Baoming Jiang^b, Umesh Parashar^b

^a Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA

^b Viral Gastroenteritis Branch (proposed), Division of Viral Diseases, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA

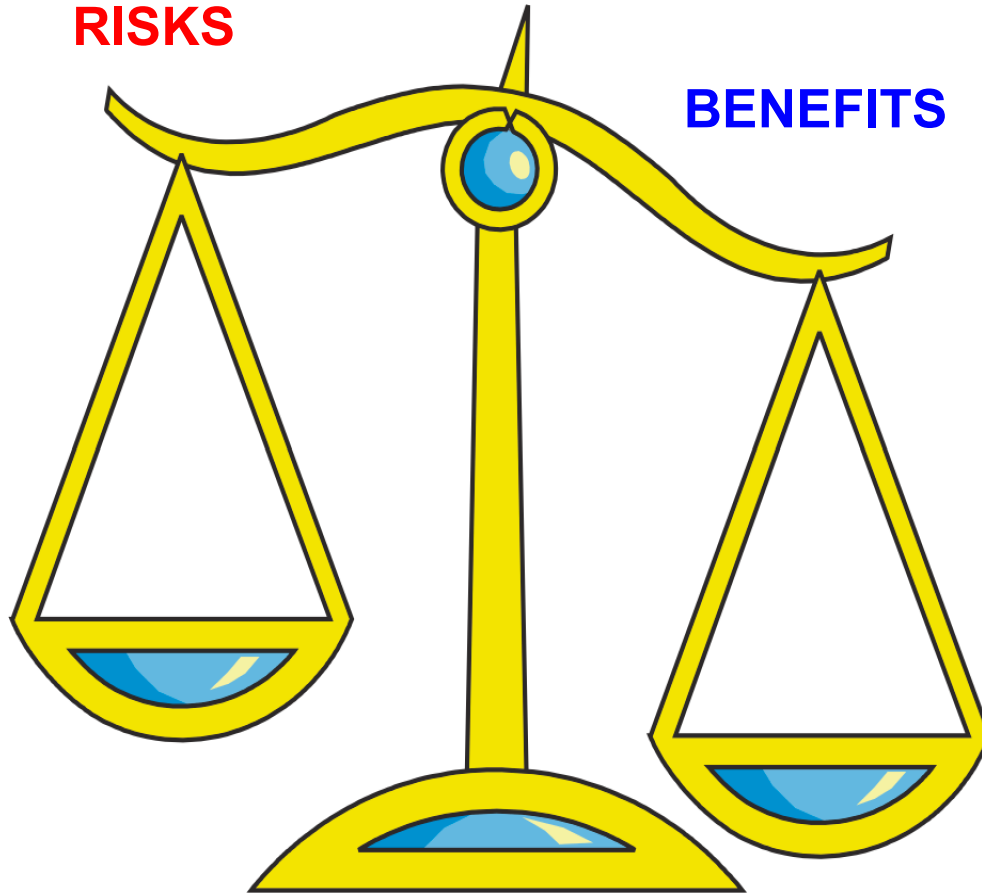
**Will new rotavirus vaccines
cause intussusception?**

Low risk of intussusception in several high & middle income countries (Mexico, US, Australia, UK)

- ~1-6 cases per 100,000 vaccinated
- Similar risk with both vaccines

RISKS

BENEFITS



Benefits vs. Risks of Vaccination

	Diarrhea Hospitalizations (Deaths) Prevented	Intussusception Cases (Deaths) Caused
Mexico	11,600 (663)	41 (2)
Brazil	69,600 (640)	55 (3)
Australia	7,000 (0)	6 (0)
US	53,000 (16)	48 (0)

No intussusception risk in large study in 7 low income African countries!

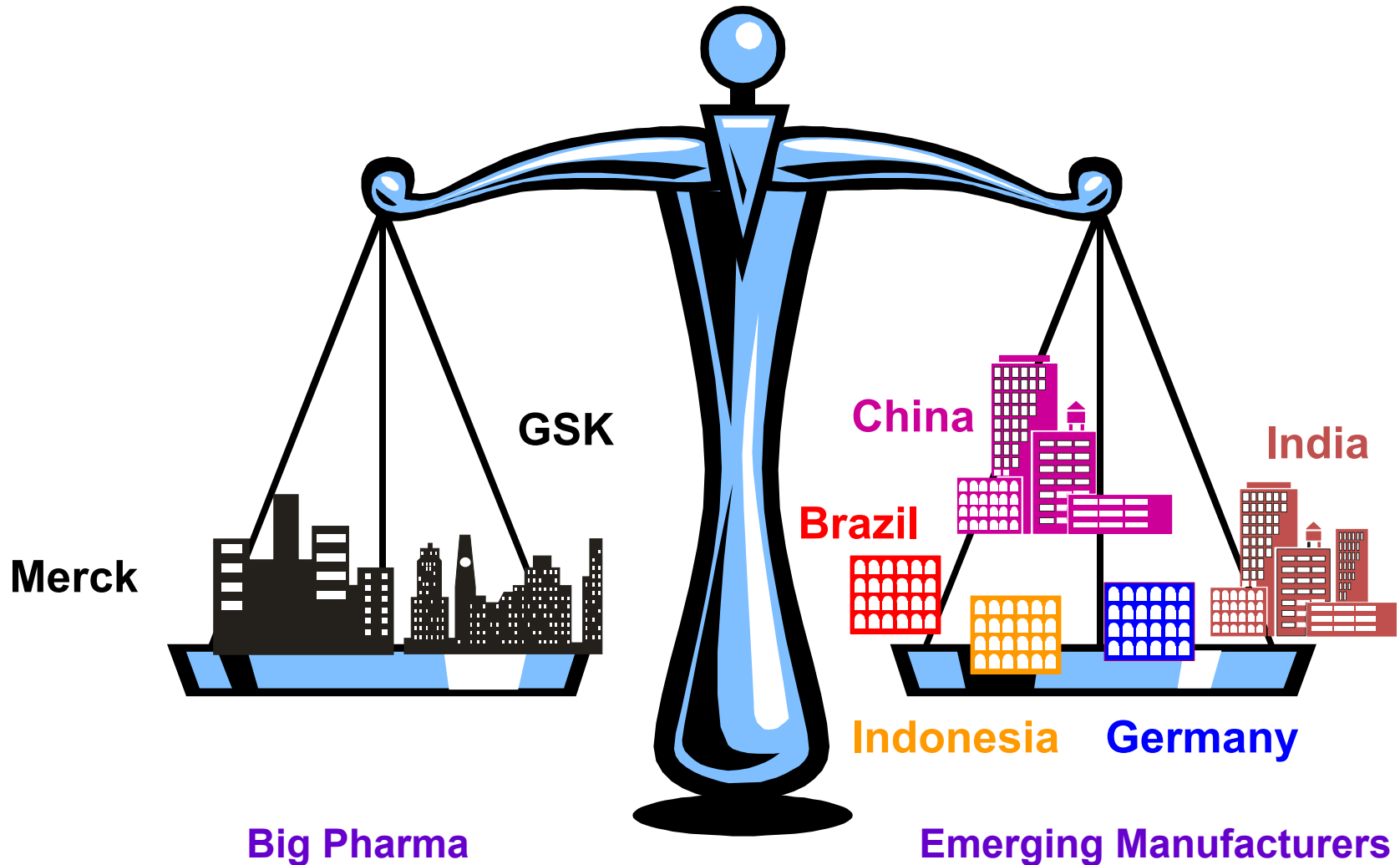
THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Evaluation of Intussusception after Monovalent Rotavirus Vaccination in Africa

J.E. Tate, J.M. Mwenda, G. Armah, B. Jani, R. Omore, A. Ademe, H. Mujuru, E. Mpabalwani, B. Ngwira, M.M. Cortese, R. Mihigo, H. Glover-Addy, M. Mbagi, F. Osawa, A. Tadesse, B. Mbuwayesango, J. Simwaka, N. Cunliffe, B.A. Lopman, G. Weldegebriel, D. Ansong, D. Msuya, B. Ogwel, T. Karengera, P. Manangazira, B. Bvulani, C. Yen, F.R. Zawaira, C.T. Narh, L. Mboma, P. Saula, F. Teshager, H. Getachew, R.M. Moeti, C. Eweronu-Laryea, and U.D. Parashar, for the African Intussusception Surveillance Network*

Who Will Supply Rotavirus Vaccine to the World?





Two Indian-made rotavirus vaccines pre-qualified for global use in 2018

Prime Minister Modi

***“Government of India will
provide a rotavirus vaccine
to all Indian children”***



Rotavac and RotaSIIL were pre-qualified by WHO in 2018



ROTAVACTM, Bharat Biotech

(derived from a single Indian neonatal strain of human rotavirus) G9P11



RotaSIIL™, Serum Institute

(Reassorted bovine-human rotavirus)
Genetically engineered vaccine consisting of
5 different strains to protect against the 5
most common human rotaviruses G1,2,3,4
& 9

Efficacy of various rotavirus vaccines similar in developing countries

Vaccine	Efficacy (95% CI)	
	Asia	Africa
RotaTeq	51 (13-73)	64 (40-79)
Rotarix	--	62 (44-73)
Rotavac	56 (37-70)	--
Rotasiil	37 (11-54)	67 (50-78)

Global implementation of rotavirus vaccines




Norovirus Vaccines

Norovirus is the leading cause of AGE outbreaks


[SECTIONS](#) [HOME](#) [SEARCH](#)

International New York Times


TRY TIME



U.S. Added 292,000 Jobs in December, Capping Year of Steady Growth



A New Economic Era for China Goes Off the Rails



VW Refuses to Give U.S. States Documents in Emissions Inquiries

BUSINESS DAY

Chipotle Is Subpoenaed in Criminal Inquiry Over Norovirus Outbreak

By RACHEL ABRAMS JAN. 6, 2016



57 sick; norovirus strikes Scottish swimmers

POSTED: JULY 22ND, 2012 - 12:52AM BY DOUG POWELL

Swimming is dangerous in Scotland too - and not always because of monsters.

Over 50 people took ill after taking part in an open water swimming event at Strathclyde Loch.

They suffered sickness, stomach cramps and diarrhoea following the race which attracted 70 entrants from across Scotland.

None of those affected are thought to have been hospitalised, however, the loch has now been closed to water sports and boating.

Some of those who fell sick tested positive for norovirus. Experts believe heavy rain prior to the event may have contaminated the water.

A Motherwell Masters Amateur Swimming Club source said six members of their club took part and were "very ill." They had to seek medical advice following the event and some were off work for a week, she added.

The event, the Western Districts Open Water Swimming Championships, took place on June 23.



Hundreds laid low after eating Valentine's Day oysters

By DAILY MAIL REPORTER

UPDATED: 05:23 EST, 11 March 2010



[View comments](#)

Hundreds of diners have fallen ill after eating oysters - many around Valentine's Day - at restaurants across the country.

The oysters from British and Irish suppliers are believed to have been contaminated with the winter vomiting bug, norovirus.

A similar problem led to the closure of Heston Blumenthal's award-winning Fat Duck restaurant in Bray, Berkshire, last March.



Love sick: Hundreds of couples who ate oysters around Valentine's Day contracted a winter vomiting bug (file photo)

SmartBrief

SmartBrief > Advertising & Marketing > Animal Health SmartBrief > Related Stories

Butterflies in your stomach this Valentine's? Or is that the norovirus?

Just imagine — it's Valentine's Day and you and your special someone are about to enjoy a nice dinner together. There's a little music playing, soft candlelight, and you even have butterflies in your stomach ... or at least that's what you think they are, until you start feeling nauseated. ...

Norovirus is the leading cause of severe AGE in US children after rotavirus vaccine implementation

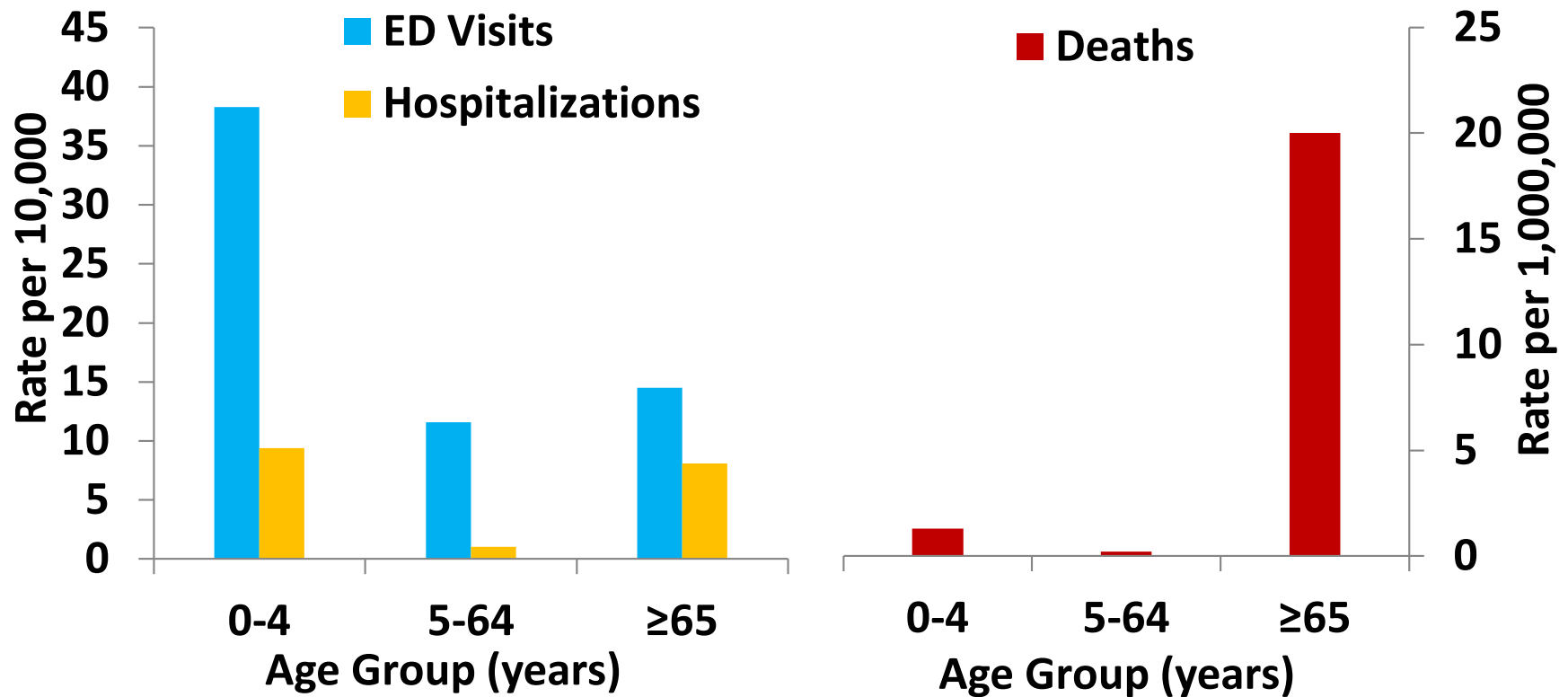
THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

SPECIAL ARTICLE

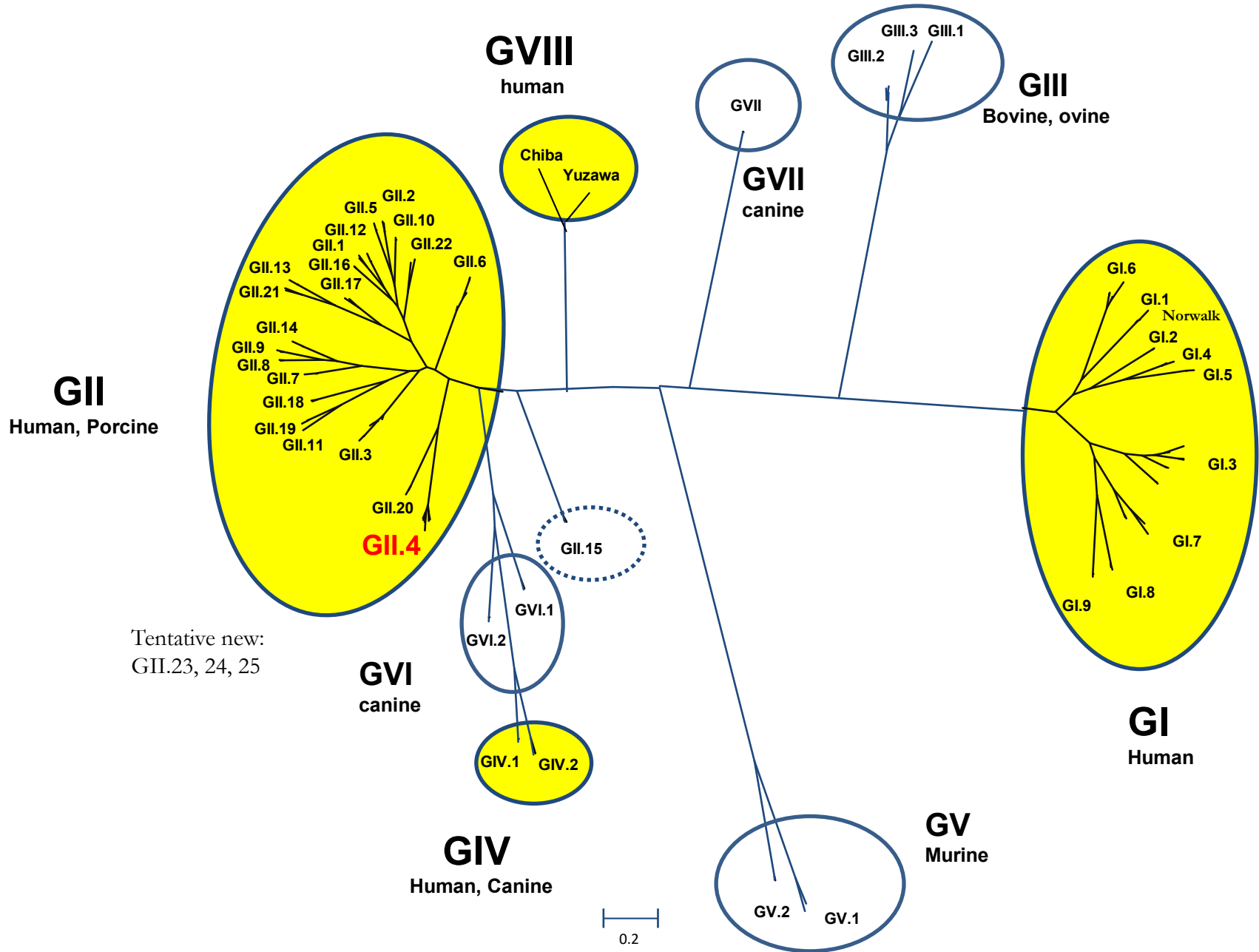
Norovirus and Medically Attended
Gastroenteritis in U.S. Children

- 21% of severe AGE episodes caused by norovirus
- ~1 million annual pediatric medical care visits
 - \$273 million in health care costs

Norovirus causes severe disease in both young children & the elderly



Noroviruses are genetically diverse



Norovirus Vaccine Candidates in Human Trials

	Bivalent VLP (Takeda pharma)	Adenoviral vector (Vaxart)
Norovirus antigen	GI.1 and GII.4 consensus VLP	GI.1 VP1
Route of admin	Intramuscular, previously intranasal	Oral (pill)
Status	Phase 2b	Phase 1

Intra-nasal monovalent GI.1 VLP vaccine efficacy (Takeda)

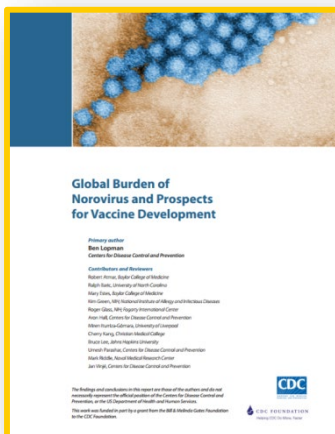
Endpoint	Vaccine (N=43)	Placebo (N=41)	% Reduction (95% CI)
Norovirus infection	60.5%	82.1%	26% (1%, 45%)
Norovirus AGE	36.8%	69.2%	47% (15%, 67%)

Intra-muscular bivalent GI.1, GII.4 vaccine efficacy (Takeda)

Norovirus AGE Severity	Vaccine (N=50)	Placebo (N=48)	% Reduction (95% CI)
Any	20.0%	37.5%	47% (-4%, 73%)
Mod-severe	6.0%	18.8%	68% (-11%, 91%)
Severe	0%	8.3%	100%

Challenges for a norovirus vaccine

1. Whom to target – Children? Elderly?
2. Protection against multiple genotypes?
3. Need to be updated to keep up with viral evolution?
4. Need for different vaccine formulations for different age groups?



<http://www.cdc.gov/norovirus/downloads/global-burden-report.pdf>

Major breakthrough in 2016

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Replication of human noroviruses in stem cell-derived human enteroids

Khalil Ettayebi,^{1*} Sue E. Crawford,^{1*} Kosuke Murakami,^{1*} James R. Broughman,¹ Umesh Karandikar,¹ Victoria R. Tenge,¹ Frederick H. Neill,¹ Sarah E. Blutt,¹ Xi-Lei Zeng,¹ Lin Qu,¹ Baijun Kou,¹ Antone R. Opekun,^{2,3,4} Douglas Burrin,^{3,4} David Y. Graham,^{1,2,5} Sasirekha Ramani,¹ Robert L. Atmar,^{1,2} Mary K. Estes^{1,2†}

The major barrier to research and development of effective interventions for human noroviruses (HuNoVs) has been the lack of a robust and reproducible in vitro cultivation system. HuNoVs are the leading cause of gastroenteritis worldwide. We report the successful cultivation of multiple HuNoV strains in enterocytes in stem cell-derived, nontransformed human intestinal enteroid monolayer cultures. Bile, a critical factor of the intestinal milieu, is required for strain-dependent HuNoV replication. Lack of appropriate histoblood group antigen expression in intestinal cells restricts virus replication, and infectivity is abrogated by inactivation (e.g., irradiation, heating) and serum neutralization. This culture system recapitulates the human intestinal epithelium, permits human host-pathogen studies of previously noncultivable pathogens, and allows the assessment of methods to prevent and treat HuNoV infections.

Human noroviruses (HuNoVs) are the most common cause of epidemic and sporadic cases of acute gastroenteritis worldwide, and are the leading cause of food-borne gastroenteritis (1–3). Since the introduction

of rotavirus vaccines, HuNoVs have become the predominant gastrointestinal pathogen within pediatric populations in developed countries (4). HuNoVs are highly contagious, with rapid person-to-person transmission directly through the fecal-oral route

SARAH ZHANG SCIENCE 09.02.16 8:00 AM

THE SECRET TO A BREAKTHROUGH IN FIGHTING NOROVIRUS? HUMAN BILE

