Invasive Meningococcal Disease
- prevention through vaccination

Dr Shamez Ladhani
Paediatric Infectious Diseases Consultant
Public Health England
Email: shamez.ladhani@phe.gov.uk
“a pain you cannot describe”
Invasive meningococcal disease laboratory-confirmed cases
England and Wales

- Y
- W
- C
- B
- other
Vaccines against MenB

• MenC and MenACWY conjugate vaccines target the polysaccharide capsules – no cross-protection

• MenB polysaccharide is a polysialic acid - identical to that found on surface of human foetal neuronal cells.

• Consequently;
  (i) Poorly immunogenic.
  (ii) Potential to induce an autoimmune response

• Use subcapsular antigens, which:
  (i) are Surface-exposed
  (ii) are Conserved
  (iii) induce Bactericidal activity
Combining antigens that target different steps of meningococcal pathogenesis is likely to help optimize MenB vaccine effectiveness

Predicted meningococcal strain coverage in Europe

Figure 1: Percentages of isolates predicted by the meningococcal antigen typing system to be covered, and number of antigens, overall and by country.
Predicted strain coverage in the UK using hSBA
Negotiations to procure at cost-effective price were concluded in late March 2015

MenB vaccine given with routine immunisation appointments from 1st September 2015

**Routine cohort:** infants born on or after the 1 July 2015

**Schedule:** 2, 4 and 12 months (2+1)

**Catch-up cohort:** infants born from 1 May to 30 June 2015

**Schedule:** 3, 4 and 12 months (2+1)

**Schedule:** 4 and 12 months (1+1)
Laboratory confirmed IMD by group and age (2010-2014)
MenB cases/deaths, England 2014/15
IMD in <2 year-olds
England & Wales (2006/07-2010/11)
Prophylactic Paracetamol at the Time of and Closely After Vaccination Reduced Fever
When BEXSERO® is given concomitantly with routine infant vaccines

NPP: no prophylactic paracetamol (N=182); PP: with prophylactic paracetamol (N=178-179).
Routine vaccines: PCV7 and DTaP-HBV-IPV/Hib.

Enhanced surveillance of IMD, England

- September 2015
  - Public Health England (PHE) conducts enhanced IMD surveillance
- PHE Meningococcal Reference Unit (MRU)
  - Confirmation & characterisation of invasive isolates
  - Free national PCR-testing service (20,000 samples, 6% positive)

- High case ascertainment (>95% of cases captured)

- All confirmed cases followed up by PHE Imms
  - Vaccine history
  - Risk factors
  - Clinical course
  - Outcome
## Vaccine Effectiveness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doses</th>
<th>Cases vaccinated / total</th>
<th>Average matched coverage</th>
<th>VE* (95 %CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2+0</td>
<td>9/13 (69%)</td>
<td>92.9%</td>
<td>82.9% (24.1% to 95.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assuming 88% of MenB strains covered by 4CMenB, then VE against vaccine-preventable strains \(~94\%\)
## Vaccine Effectiveness

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<tr>
<td>1+0</td>
<td>20/28 (71%)</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
<td>22.0% (-105% to 67.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Vaccine Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Cases (Sep15-June 16)</th>
<th>Equivalent cohorts (2011/12-2014/15) mean per year</th>
<th>IRR (95% CI) p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compare to past 4 years</strong></td>
<td>Catch-up (Born 1\textsuperscript{st} May -30\textsuperscript{th} June 2015)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.36 (0.18-0.72), p=0.004</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Routine (Born on or after 1\textsuperscript{st} July 2015 aged ≥18w)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.53 (0.33-0.87), p=0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Routine (Born on or after 1\textsuperscript{st} July 2015 aged 10-17w)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.66 (0.34-1.28), p=0.216</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>All combined</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td><strong>74</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.50 (0.36-0.71), p&lt;0.001</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CONTROLS (&lt;10 weeks old or born before 01 May 2015 and aged &lt;5 years)</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>0.86 (0.73-1.01), p=0.073</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends in ineligible children

Cases

Age=1
Age=2
Age=3
Age=4

2011/12 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

Cases

2011/12 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

Cases

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0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

Cases

2011/12 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Vaccine-eligible Cohort

Number of Cases

2011/12 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16
Where are we now?
Vaccine eligible cohort update

Data until 30\textsuperscript{th} June 2017

- 138 laboratory-confirmed IMD cases in infants eligible for the MenB vaccine – 21 months surveillance (\textit{born on or after }01/05/2015)

| 92 MenB | 4 MenC | 32 MenW | 7 MenY | 3 Ungroupable |

- In the process of ascertaining vaccination histories for all cases.
- So far \(\rightarrow\) 3 cases of MenB disease in children who received 3 doses of Bexsero®
- 30 deaths in individuals with confirmed MenB disease
  - Only one death occurred in those eligible for vaccine
  - One child received one dose of Bexsero®
Cases in <1 year-olds
Cases in 1 year-olds

- 2011/12
- 2012/13
- 2013/14
- 2014/15
- 2015/16
- 2016/17

[Graph showing cases over time for different years]
Vaccine Safety

- So far, 3 million doses given to children so far

- Concerns before vaccine introduction
  - Kawasaki Disease – very rare in <6m, no evidence of increase
  - Seizures – no evidence of increase in any kind of seizure
  - Less likely to have subsequent vaccination – no evidence (97-98% return for their subsequent vaccines)

- Primary Care consultations for fever
  - 2-fold increase in infants attending GP for fever post-vaccination with Bexsero

- Secondary care consultations for fever
  - 3-4 fold increase in infants attending the ED for fever post-vaccination

- Hospitalisations for fever
  - Around half the infants attending the ED have septic screens +/- antibiotics
  - Did the parents give prophylactic paracetamol as recommended?
Summary

- The UK introduced 4CMenB (Bexsero®) for infants in September 2015
- MenB cases declined from 349 in 2015/6 to 277 in 2016/17
- After 10 months, MenB cases declined by 50% in vaccine-eligible infants, irrespective of
  - Vaccine coverage in the population
  - Number of vaccines doses received by the infants
  - MATS coverage of the MenB strains causing IMD cases
  - Vaccine effectiveness against invasive MenB disease
- VE for 2-dose infant priming schedule was 83%, equivalent to 94% VE against 88% MenB strain coverage predicted by hSBA
- In 2016/17, significant reductions are also seen in 1 year-olds who were eligible for the 12-month booster
- Surveillance on-going … 3 million doses … No safety concerns so far …
Controlling the increase in group W meningococcal disease in the UK

Dr Shamez Ladhani
Paediatric Infectious Diseases Consultant
Public Health England
Email: shamez.ladhani@phe.gov.uk
Invasive Meningococcal Disease
England & Wales, 2008-14

The chart illustrates the percentage of cases of invasive meningococcal disease for each strain type in England & Wales from 1998 to 2014. The strains are categorized into B, C, Y, and other. The chart shows a significant decrease in strains B and C, with an increase in strain Y. The other category remains relatively stable over the years.
MenW cases in England,
2005/06-2014/15

Number of laboratory confirmed cases

Epidemiological year (July-June)
MenW Clinical Presentation

RAPID COMMUNICATIONS

Presentation with gastrointestinal symptoms and high case fatality associated with group W meningococcal disease (MenW) in teenagers, England, July 2015 to January 2016

H Campbell 1, SR Parikh 1, R Borrow 3, E Kaczmarski 2, ME Ramsay 1, SN Ladhani 13
1. Immunisation Department, Public Health England, London United Kingdom
2. Meningococcal Reference Unit, Public Health England, Manchester United Kingdom
3. St. George’s University of London, United Kingdom

Correspondence: Sydel R. Parikh (sydel.parikh@phe.gov.uk)

Citation style for this article:

Article submitted on 04 March 2016 / accepted on 24 March 2016 / published on 24 March 2016
Clinical characterization of cases with meningococcal disease by W135 group in Chile, 2012

Background: During 2012 in Chile, there were 60 cases of serogroup W135 meningococcal disease, which accounts for 57.7% of identified serogroup cases. Aim: To describe main clinical features of patients with serogroup W135 meningococcal disease confirmed in 2012. Material and Methods: Descriptive study of case series based on retrospective review of medical records. Results: Male patients represented 61.7% and 46.7% were children under 5 years. At first clinical attention, 3.4% of patients were suspected of meningococcal disease, while 83.3% had meningococcemia as final diagnosis. Also at first attention, the most common symptoms or clinical signs were fever $\geq 38.0^\circ$ C (60.3%), cold symptoms (52.5%), and nausea or vomiting (46.7%). Meningeal signs had a low frequency (8.7%). Diarrhea was the second most common symptom found among deceased patients (55.6%) and statistically higher than survivors (26.8%; $p = 0.034$). Six cases reported with sequelae: limb amputation, hearing loss or neurological damage, and mortality was 31.7%. Discussion: In 2012, serogroup W135 meningococcal disease reported high mortality, atypical clinical presentation, low initial meningococcal disease diagnosis, and a high number of cases with poor clinical course.
Strategies to control the MenW outbreak
Timelines for MenACWY programme

• Regular monitoring of MenW cumulative curve
• Reporting to the JCVI every 6 months
• **Oct 2014:** Concerns about doubling number of cases reported to the JCVI
  → Plan made to consider replacing teenage MenC at 13/14 years with MenACWY at next national tender
• **Feb 2015:** JCVI informed of accelerating number of cases
  → Modelling to estimate 2x & 4x increase in cases
  → Model using MenC trajectory from the late 1990’s
  → A programme to vaccinate all 14-18 years of age (school years 10-13) with MenACWY should be undertaken as soon as practicable
• Even though the number of cases is low, JCVI considered this situation a public health emergency
  • rapid increase in virulent MenW
  • international experience (e.g. South America)

• The MenACWY programme will have direct impact on vaccinated teenage cohorts (2nd highest incidence group)
  • Excellent protection expected after a single dose

• Importance of completing catch-up quickly: to generate herd protection across age range & slow the rate of increase
  • Important to balance supply and demand, offering the vaccine first to those at highest risk
Strategy to control MenW

Wide age range affected

- Incidence highest in infants and adolescents
- Still high number of cases in older adults

Strategy in Chile of vaccinating children, only impacted on vaccinated age group

- Failed to control overall disease rates

Only feasible strategy is to target carriers with conjugate ACWY vaccine

- Plan to immunise adolescents
- Vaccinating adolescent cohorts simultaneously in catch up will accelerate control: ~4x faster
Meningococcal carriage by age: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Hannah Christensen, Margaret May, Leah Bowen, Matthew Hickman, Caroline L Trotter

Lancet Infect Dis 2010; 10: 853-61
## ACWY programme – planned roll-out

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<td>01/09/2003-31/08/2004</td>
<td>Y6 – 10/11</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Y9 ACWY</td>
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<td>Y9 ACWY</td>
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<td>Y9 ACWY</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Y10 ACWY</td>
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<td>Y10 MenC</td>
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<td>Y12 ACWY</td>
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<td>Y13 – 17/18</td>
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<td>Y13 ACWY</td>
</tr>
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### Key
- Routine schedule MenC
- Routine schedule ACWY
- School based catch-up ACWY
- Primary care catch-up cohorts
- Delivery mechanism to be decided
- Completed
• Menveo® is supplied in 5 dose pack (powder in a vial and solution in a vial = 10 vials per pack), no needles.

• Nimenrix® is supplied in single pack as a powder in a vial (MenACWY) and 0.5ml solvent in a pre-filled syringe. Two needles are included.
Serum bactericidal antibody killing of UK W cc11 strains by serum from infants immunised with Bexsero®

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lab number</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Pre-</th>
<th>Pool1</th>
<th>Pool2</th>
<th>Pool3</th>
<th>Pool4 Post 4th</th>
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<tr>
<td>M11-240417</td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>W:2aP1.5,2 cc11</td>
<td>&lt;2</td>
<td>&gt;64</td>
<td>&gt;64</td>
<td>&gt;64</td>
<td>&gt;128</td>
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<td>M11-240427</td>
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<td>&lt;2</td>
<td>&gt;64</td>
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<td>&gt;64</td>
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<td>64</td>
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This work suggests that children immunised with Bexsero may have some protection against the emerging strain of MenW.

Submitted To Emerg Infect Dis.
Confirmed MenW cases in England

Vaccine Coverage: 36%
Confirmed MenW cases by epidemiological year, England

6 MenW cases in eligible cohort
VE =100% (-65 to 100%)

Total cases

Age Group

<1Y 1-4Y 5-9Y 10-14Y 15-19Y 20-24Y 25-44Y 45-64Y >=65Y
**Preliminary Impact Data**

**Trend Analysis:** 68% reduction compared to predicted cases (IRR, 0.32; 95% CI, 0.12 to 0.86)
MenW IMD by epidemiological year

Epidemiological year

MenW cases

0 50 100 150 200 250


42 89 125 91 45 45 21 35 24 24 19 22 36 30 55 95 176 211 225
Current Trends (up to 2016/17)
1. The UK has been experiencing an national MenW outbreak since 2009.

2. Cases increases initially in older adults → all age groups, including teenagers, toddlers and infant

3. MenACWY vaccine programme started August 2015: plan to vaccinate all 13-18 year-olds over 24 months + university entrants

4. Impact in school leavers (17-18 year-olds) seen within 12 months, despite 36% vaccine coverage

5. Herd protection likely to take several years – 4 x faster because of catch-up programme for 13-18 year-olds
Resources for health professionals and patients

- PHE MenB Health Care Worker Q+A
- PHE MenB vaccine leaflet (long version)
- PHE MenB vaccine leaflet: 3 minute guide
- PHE MenACWY vaccination programme patient information leaflet and posters
- PHE MenACWY Health Care Worker Q+A
- PHE Paracetamol Patient Information Leaflet
- Training the trainer slide sets and animated voice over
- OVG video on parent consultation

- Meningitis Research Foundation: http://www.meningitis.org/
- Meningitis Now. https://www.meningitisnow.org/
Acknowledgements

- Mary Ramsay,
- Ray Borrow, Jay Lucidarme and team
- Joanne Yarwood and team
- Phil Bryan and the MHRA team
- Vanessa Saliba
- Helen Campbell
- Sydel Parikh
- Kazim Beebeejaun
- MenB/ACWY Project Board
Thank you