

## Where are we with TB vaccine development?

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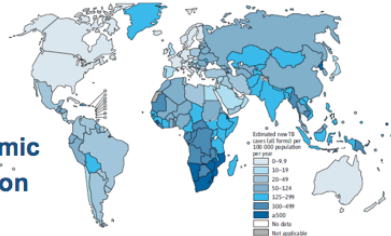
### Epidemiology of human TB in 21st Century



- 8.6 million new cases in 2012
- 1.3 million deaths in 2012
- **Resistance:**
  - MDR-TB
  - XDR-TB
  - TDR-TB
- **Overlap with HIV epidemic**
- **Burden of latent infection**



Estimated TB incidence rates, 2012



### TB Control



- **Active treatment**
  - Need new drugs
- **Rapid and accurate diagnosis**
  - Need better diagnostic tests
- **Prevention:**
  - Need a more effective vaccine than BCG

## BCG



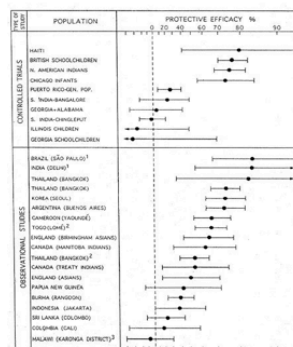
- Live attenuated *M. bovis*
- First used in 1921 (per os)
- Efficacy:
  - Good
    - Disseminated TB and TB meningitis
    - Leprosy
  - Bad
    - Lung disease – at any age
    - Boosting (Rodrigues et al, Lancet 2005)



## BCG Protective Efficacy – Meta analysis



- 70 trials; spanning 46 years
- Efficacy of 0% - 80%
- Average reduction in incidence of 50%
- Latitude has major influence on efficacy



## Why doesn't BCG work?



- Different strains of BCG
- Nutrition
- Exposure to environmental mycobacteria
  - Masking (Black et al, 2002)
  - Blocking (Brandt et al, 2002)



## Design of an improved vaccine against TB



- Include BCG in new regime
- Needs to induce cellular immune response
- 3 possible strategies:
  - Enhance BCG with a subunit vaccine
    - Protein + adjuvant
    - Viral vector
- Replace BCG with improved BCG / attenuated *M. tb*
- Enhance an improved BCG

## Global TB Vaccine Pipeline



Source: Tuberculosis Vaccine Candidates – 2010; Stop TB Partnership Working Group on New TB Vaccines  
With updates from sponsors

Stop TB Partnership  
Working Group on New TB Vaccines

## MVA85A



### Modified vaccinia Ankara (MVA)

Poxvirus  
No replication in mammalian tissues  
Good T cell boosting vector  
Excellent safety record

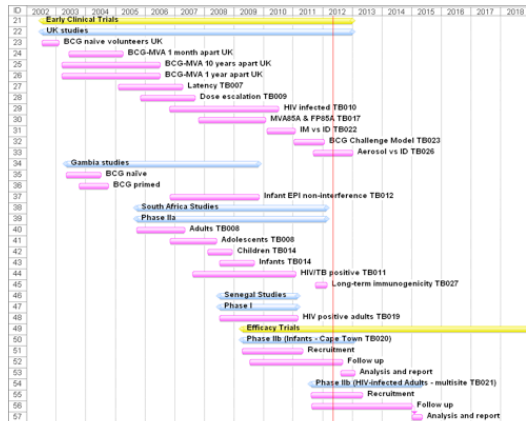
### *M. tb* antigen 85A

Mycolyl transferase  
Major target antigen  
Protective in small animals  
In all environmental mycobacteria  
Doesn't interfere with new diagnostic tests



BCG - MVA85A regimen

## Summary of clinical trials with MVA85A since 2002



## Bibliography

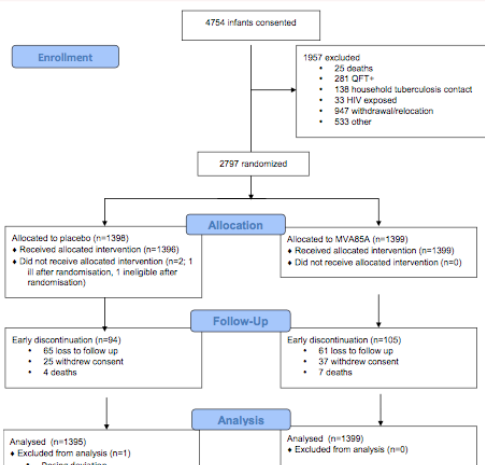


### Safety and efficacy of MVA85A, a new tuberculosis vaccine, in infants previously vaccinated with BCG: a randomised, placebo-controlled phase 2b trial

Michele D Tameris\*, Mark Hatherill\*, Bernard S Landry, Thomas J Scriba, Margaret Ann Snowden, Stephen Lockhart, Jacqueline E Shea, J Bruce McClain, Gregory D Hussey, Willem A Hanekom, Hassan Mahomed†, Helen McShane†, and the MVA85A 020 Trial Study Team

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## Figure 1



## Primary and secondary efficacy endpoints



Parameter	Placebo (n=1395)	MVA85A (n=1399)	Vaccine Efficacy % (95% CI)
Endpoint #1 (Primary Efficacy Endpoint)	39 ( 2.8)	32 ( 2.3)	17.3% (-31.9 to 48.2)
Endpoint #2 (Exploratory Efficacy Endpoint)	52 ( 3.7)	55 ( 3.9)	-6.9% (-56.1 to 26.9)
Endpoint #3 (Exploratory Efficacy Endpoint)	177 ( 12.7)	196 ( 14.0)	-12.1% (-37.4 to 8.5)

QFT conversion: 171 178 -3.8%  
(-28.1 to 15.9)



Tameris M et al, Lancet 2013

## Summary



- Enormous progress has been made in the last decade
- Challenges for the next decade are very clear
- There is an urgent need for better models to evaluate vaccines
- We should use every opportunity to identify potential correlates
- We need to use human efficacy data to review and refine models
- We need to design more potent vaccines
- Currently no substitute for human efficacy testing



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