

# **Work Group Considerations Regarding MenQuadfi in Infants**

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

# Studies Reviewed

- Three Phase III studies in U.S. infants aged 6 weeks – 19 months
  - 4,321 infants enrolled in MenACWY-TT arm
    - 2 studies: 3+1 schedule (ages 2, 4, 6, 12 or 12–18 months)
    - 1 study: 1+1 schedule (age  $\geq 6$  months)
  - Comparator vaccine: 1,717 infants received MenACWY-CRM or MenACWY-D
- Vaccine co-administered with pediatric vaccines (6 arms)

# Seroresponse: Met42

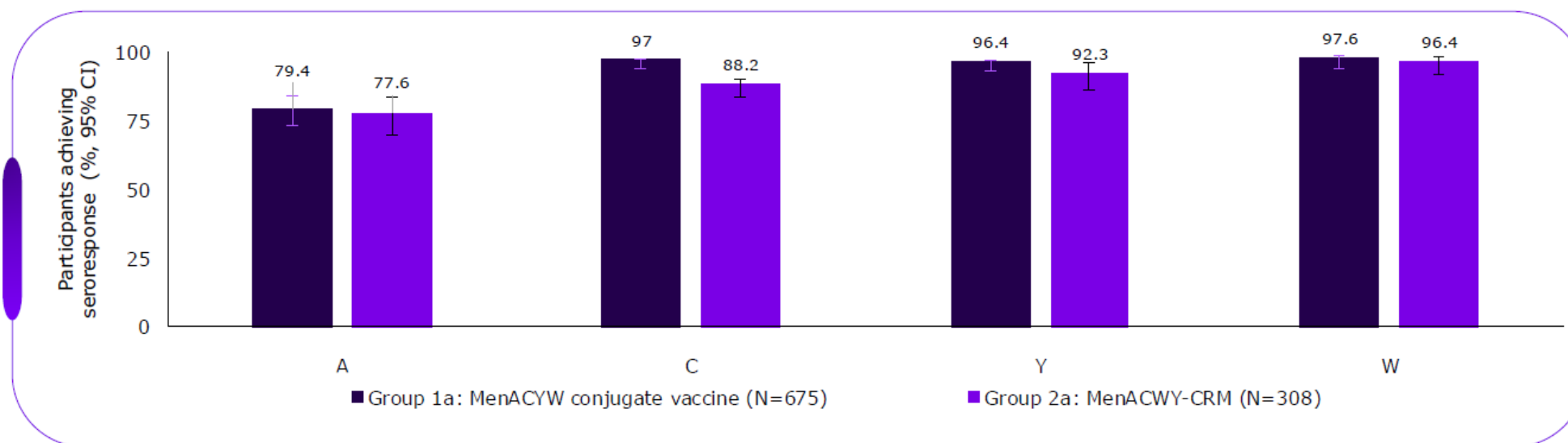
MET42 primary endpoint 1

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**MET42:** Post booster, MenACYW-TT seroresponse rates were comparable to those for MenACWY-CRM for serogroups A, Y, W and higher for serogroup C

**Primary objective 1 was met:** The percentage of subjects who **achieved vaccine seroresponse rate post-dose 4** for meningococcal serogroups A, C, W, and Y in Group 1a are **non-inferior** to the corresponding percentages in Group 2a, as the lower limit of the 2-sided 95% confidence interval (CI) of the difference between Group 1a and Group 2a were higher than -10% for all 4 serogroups

Percentage of subjects with vaccine seroresponse



## Vaccine seroresponse\* at day 30 after the booster dose (Group 1 vs Group 2) in Per-protocol Analysis Set

95% CI of the single proportion calculated from the exact binomial method.

Group 1a: MenACYW-TT and routine vaccines at 2, 4, 6, and 12 to 15 months of age

Group 2a: MenACWY-CRM at 2, 4, 6, and 12 months of age and routine vaccines at 2, 4, 6, 12, and 15 to 18 months of age

\*hSBA vaccine seroresponse for serogroups A, C, Y, and W was defined as:

- For a subject with a pre-vaccination titer < 1:8, the post-vaccination titer had to be  $\geq 1:16$
- For a subject with a pre-vaccination titer  $\geq 1:8$ , the post-vaccination titer had to be  $\geq 4$ -fold greater than the pre-vaccination titer

# Seroresponse: Met61

MET 61 primary endpoint 1

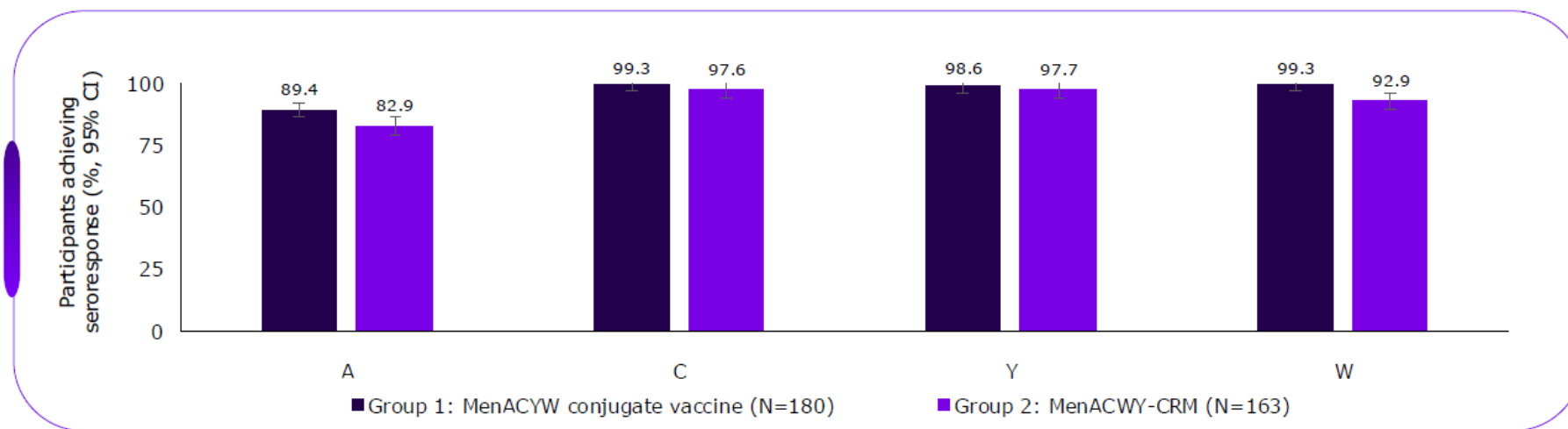
## MET61: Post booster, MenACYW-TT seroresponse rates were high and comparable to those for MenACWY-CRM for all 4 serogroups

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**Primary objective 1 was met:** Post second vaccination at 12 to 13 months of age, non-inferiority of the group 1 vs. group 2 showed the lower limit of the 95% confidence interval (CI) of the difference in hSBA *seroresponse* for meningococcal serogroups A, C, W, and Y was above -10%

**Vaccine seroresponse\* at day 30 after the booster dose (Group 1 vs Group 2) in Per-protocol Analysis Set**

*Percentage of subjects with vaccine seroresponse*



95% CI of the single proportion calculated from the exact binomial method.

Group 1: MenACYW-TT vaccine + routine pediatric vaccines at 6 to 7 months of age and 12 to 13 months of age

Group 2: MenACWY-CRM + routine pediatric vaccines at 6 to 7 months of age and 12 to 13 months of age

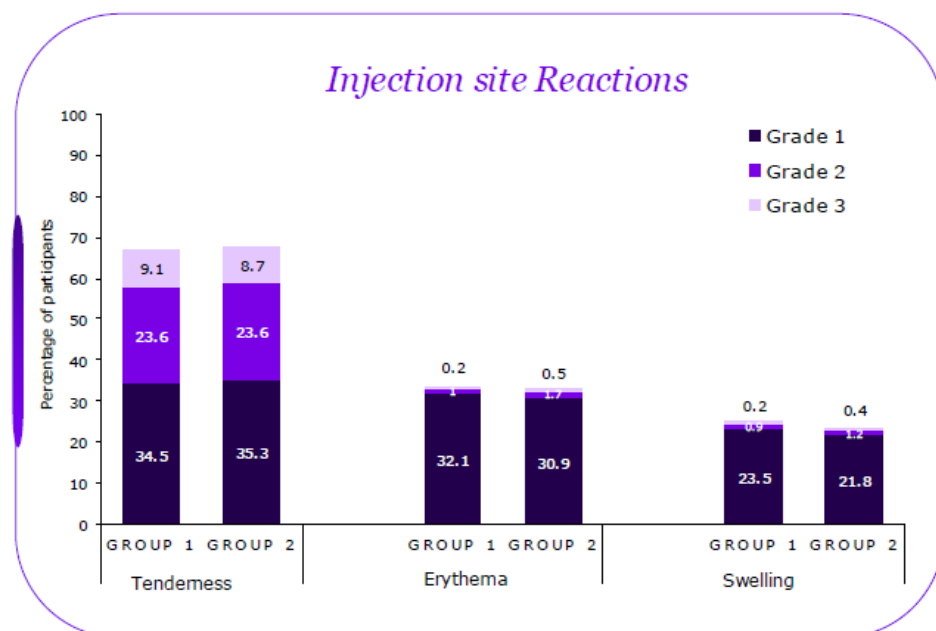
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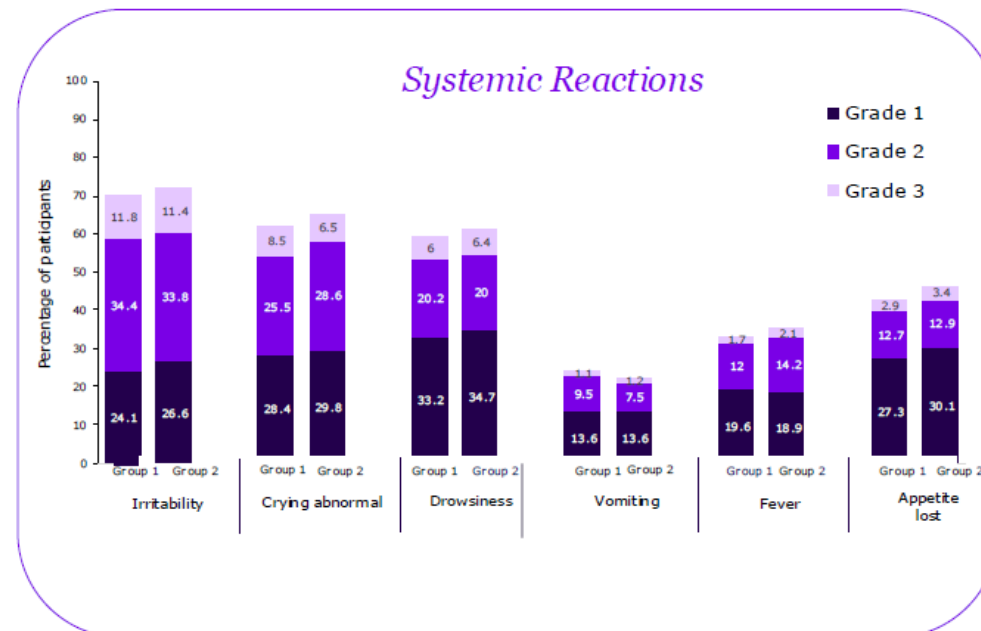
# Solicited Local and Systemic Adverse Reactions: Met42

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## MET42: Solicited injection site & systemic reactions within 7 days after any dose



*Tenderness was the most frequently reported solicited injection site reaction. Erythema and swelling were reactions less frequently experienced. Most solicited injection site reactions were of Grade 1 or 2 intensity.*



*Irritability was the most frequently reported solicited systemic reaction, followed by crying abnormal, drowsiness & appetite lost. Fever (33.4% vs 35.2%) and vomiting were reactions less frequently experienced. Most solicited systemic reactions were of Grade 1 or 2 intensity*

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Group 1: MenACYW-TT and routine pediatric vaccines; Group 2: MenACWY-CRM and routine pediatric vaccines

# Solicited Local Adverse Reactions: Met61

**Group 1**=MenACWY-TT + routine pediatric vaccines at 6-7 months and 12-13 months

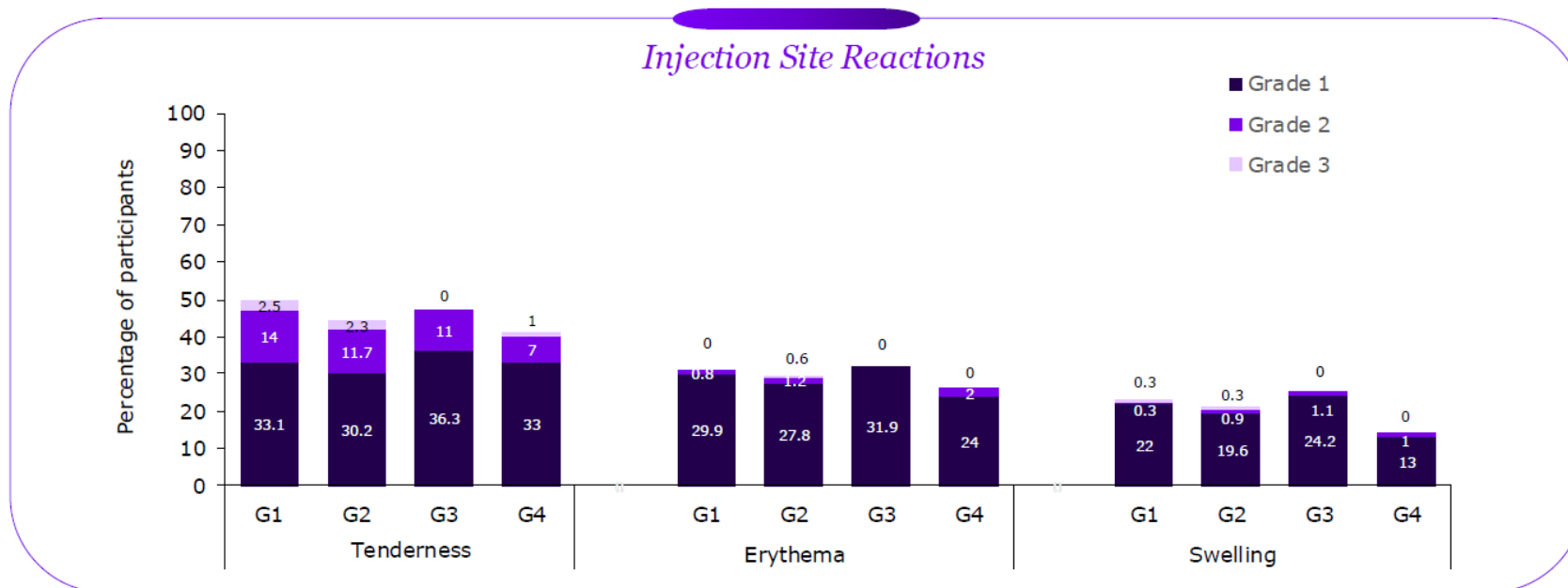
**Group 2**=MenACWY-CRM + routine pediatric vaccines at 6-7 months and 12-13 months

**Group 3**=MenACWY-TT at 17-19 months and 20-23 months

**Group 4**=MenACWY-D at 17-19 months and 20-23 months

## MET61: Solicited injection site & systemic reactions within 7 days after any dose

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Majority of injection site reactions were Grade 1 (erythema and swelling) and Grade 1 & 2 (tenderness)

Group 1 (G1): MenACWY-TT vaccine + routine pediatric vaccines at 6 to 7 months of age and 12 to 13 months of age  
 Group 2 (G2): MenACWY-CRM vaccine + routine pediatric vaccines at 6 to 7 months of age and 12 to 13 months of age  
 Group 3 (G3): MenACWY-TT vaccine at 17 to 19 months of age and 20 to 23 months of age  
 Group 4 (G4): MenACWY-D vaccine at 17 to 19 months of age and 20 to 23 months of age

**sanofi**

Immunogenicity and Safety Study of a Quadrivalent Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine Administered Concomitantly With Routine Pediatric Vaccines in Healthy Infants and Toddlers.  
 ClinicalTrials.gov, Sanofi Pasteur, 25 June 2024, <https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT03691610>

# Solicited Systemic Adverse Reactions: Met61

**Group 1**=MenACWY-TT + routine pediatric vaccines at 6-7 months and 12-13 months

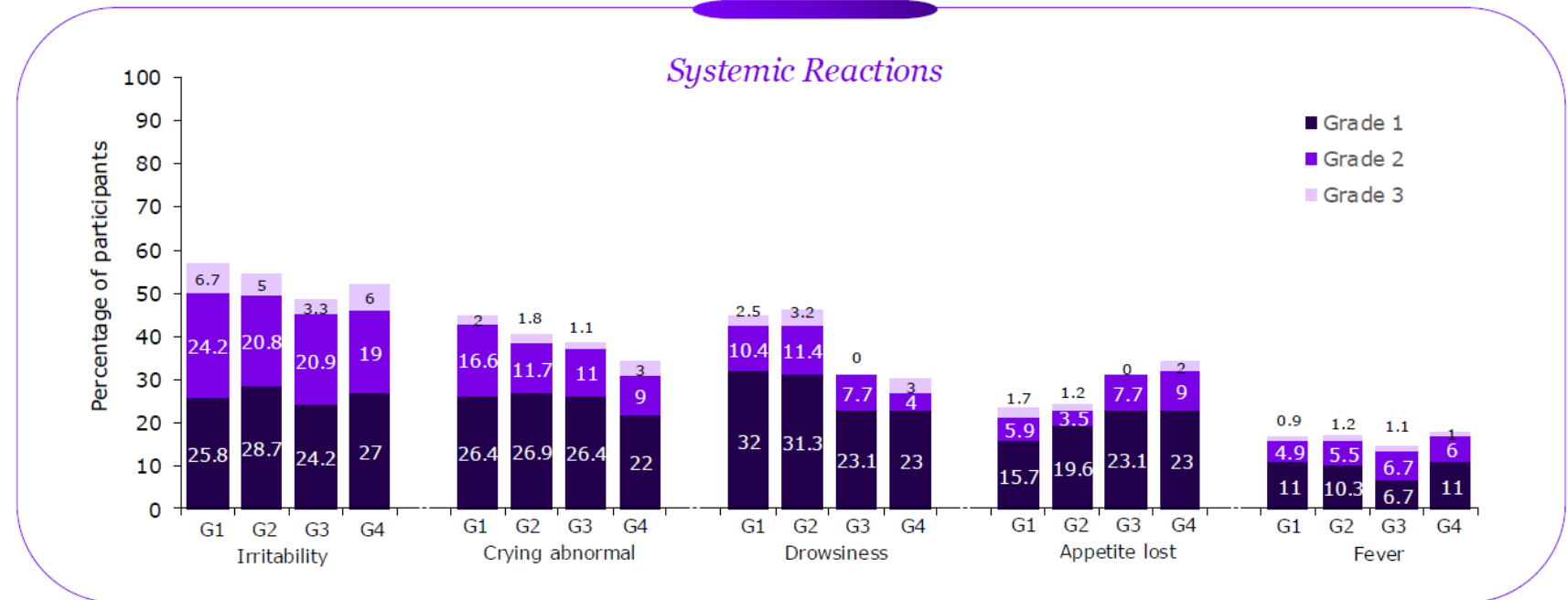
**Group 2**=MenACWY-CRM + routine pediatric vaccines at 6-7 months and 12-13 months

**Group 3**=MenACWY-TT at 17-19 months and 20-23 months

**Group 4**=MenACWY-D at 17-19 months and 20-23 months

## MET61: Solicited injection site & systemic reactions within 7 days after any dose

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Vomiting occurred less frequently, with 11.8%, 10.8%, 7.7%, and 9% reported in groups 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively

Group 1 (G1): MenACWY-TT vaccine + routine pediatric vaccines at 6 to 7 months of age and 12 to 13 months of age  
Group 2 (G2): MenACWY-CRM vaccine + routine pediatric vaccines at 6 to 7 months of age and 12 to 13 months of age  
Group 3 (G3): MenACWY-TT vaccine at 17 to 19 months of age and 20 to 23 months of age  
Group 4 (G4): MenACWY-D vaccine at 17 to 19 months of age and 20 to 23 months of age

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# SAEs, AESIs, and Unsolicited AEs

- Met41: Imbalance of febrile/non-febrile seizures
  - 19 subjects in intervention group (n=2080, 0.9%) vs. 1 in comparison group (n=697, 0.1%) with febrile or non-febrile seizures
  - All deemed not related to study vaccine by primary investigator and sponsor
- Met42: 1 febrile seizure who received study vaccine
  - Prior history of seizures/deemed related to study vaccine

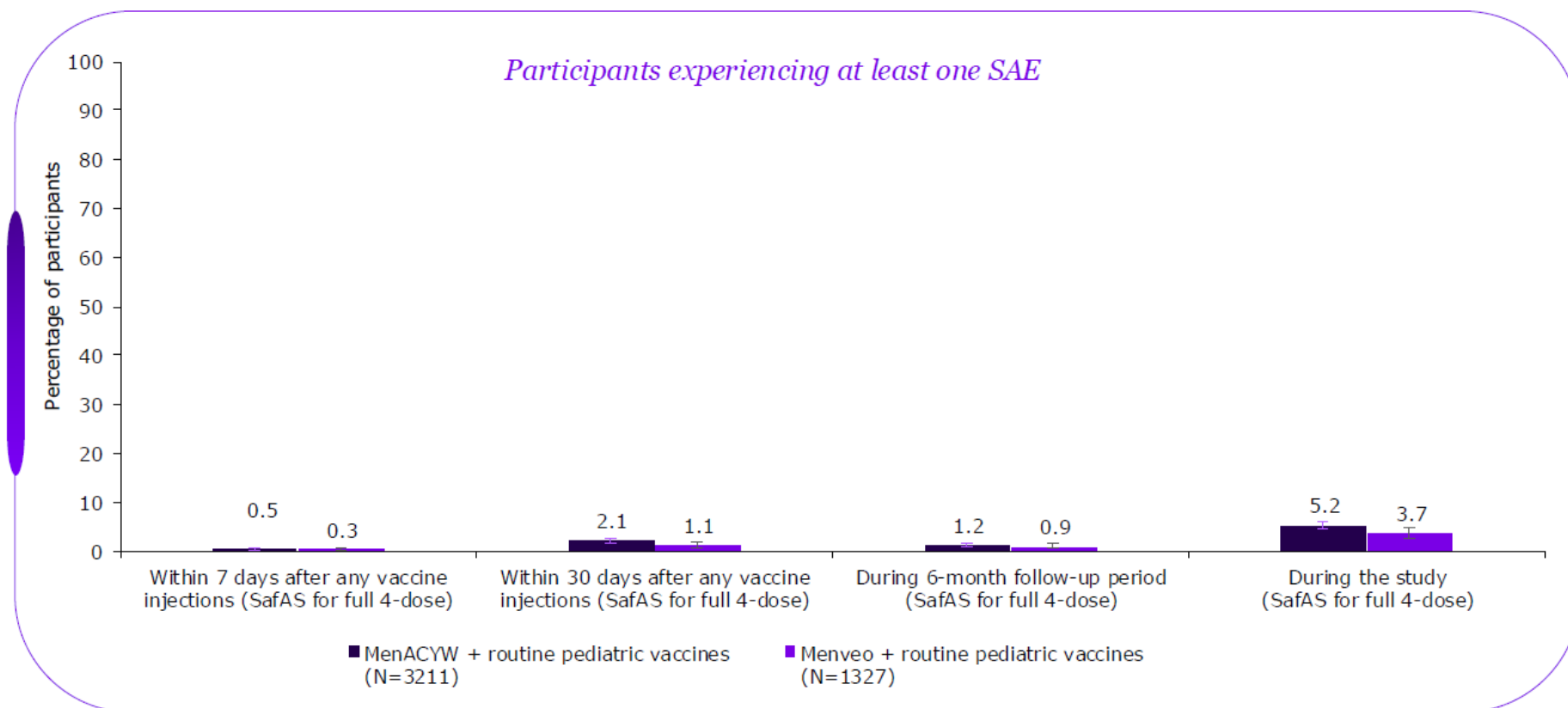
## SAEs, AESIs, and Unsolicited AEs, cont.

- 4 total deaths, all in intervention group and all deemed unrelated to study vaccine by primary investigator and sponsor
  - Met41:
    - Non-accidental injury of the head (30 days after vaccination)
    - Sudden unexplained death in infancy (24 days after vaccination)
    - Found by parent unresponsive in bed (4 days after vaccination)
  - Met42:
    - Cardiac arrest (6 days after vaccination)
  - Met61:
    - No deaths

# Pooled Safety Analysis: Met41 and Met42

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## MET41 and MET42 pooled safety analysis



# Summary

- Post-dose 4 seroresponse overall similar for MenQuadfi vs. comparator
  - Higher GMTs for Serogroup C among MenQuadfi recipients (vs. comparator)
- Safety
  - Solicited local and systemic reactions generally similar between study groups
    - Local reactions slightly greater for MenQuadfi in Met61
  - Among MenQuadfi recipients in Met41 and Met42, greater proportion of:
    - Febrile/non-febrile seizures
    - Serious Adverse Events
    - Deaths

## Summary, cont.

- Results among healthy infants may not be representative of results for infants recommended for vaccine based on risk factors
  - Similar studies typically limited to healthy infants
- High attrition rates
  - Attributed to out-of-window visits, missed blood draws, COVID-19 pandemic
- Benefits of another vaccine option may outweigh risks

# Acknowledgements

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