

Schémas vaccinaux accélérés chez le voyageur international

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Déclaration de liens d'intérêt avec les industries de santé en rapport avec le thème de la présentation (loi du 04/03/2002) :

Intervenant : MECHAIN Matthieu

Titre : Schémas vaccinaux accélérés chez le voyageur international : le point de la littérature

-  Consultant ou membre d'un conseil scientifique OUI NON
-  Conférencier ou auteur/rédacteur rémunéré d'articles ou documents OUI NON
-  Prise en charge de frais de voyage, d'hébergement ou d'inscription à des congrès ou autres manifestations OUI NON
-  Investigateur principal d'une recherche ou d'une étude clinique OUI NON

Programme "à la carte" chez le voyageur international

Critères de choix

- I / Risques infectieux
- II / Contraintes administratives
- **III / Faisabilité (temps dont on dispose)**
- IV / Ressources financières (budget du voyageur)

Contrainte de temps

- **Recours à des schémas accélérés**
- **Administration simultanée de plusieurs vaccins**
- **Pratique courante**
- **Situations où cela s'impose (schémas et associations d'opportunité)**
- **Centre Vaccinations Internationales (disponibilité)**
- **Marché (hospitalier) / Aléas d'approvisionnement**

Revue de la littérature

Objectif

- **Synthétiser les données d'Immunogénicité et de Tolérance des vaccinations administrées**
 - selon schéma accéléré
- **Vaccins du voyageur international**
- **Définitions**
 - Immunogénicité : Efficacité sérologique (équivalent immunologique de protection connu) mesurée par GMT (Moyenne Géométrique des Titres en Anticorps) et SCR (Pourcentage de séroconversion)
 - Tolérance : Survenue de toute réaction locale ou générale et de tout événement indésirable survenu après la vaccination et sur la durée de l'essai

Matériels et Méthodes

- **Revue de la littérature - 2010-2015 - humans**
 - Pubmed: ((vaccination[MeSH Terms]) OR immunization schedule[MeSH Terms]) AND accelerated -> 74
 - Embase: ('Immunization'/exp/mj) AND accelerated -> 81
 - Essais cliniques, études observationnelles cas-témoins ou de cohorte, revue-méta-analyse, en anglais ou français, libres d'accès
- **Clinicaltrials.gov**
- **Contacts laboratoires / RCP**
- **Abstracts congrès (NECTM Bergen Juin 2014, ASTMH New Orleans 2014, ISTM Québec 2015)**
- **Avis du HCSP/CTV-CMVM**
- **Guide des vaccinations, BEH 2015**

Vaccins considérés

3 doses

- +/- Hépatite B : GenHevac B Pasteur®, Engerix B20®, Twinrix® (A+B)
- Encéphalite à tiques : Ticovac®, Encépur®
- Rage : Rabique Pasteur®, Rabipur®

2 doses

- Encéphalite japonaise : Ixiaro® (centre agréé/officine)
- +/- Rougeole : MMRvaxPro®, Priorix®

1dose

- Fièvre jaune : Stamaril® (centre agréé)
- Hépatite A : Havrix®, Avaxim®
- Méningocoques A C Y W135 (+/- centre agréé) : Menveo®, Nimenrix®
- Fièvre typhoïde : Typhim Vi®, Typhérix®
- +/- dTCoqPolio, ...
- +/- Grippe saisonnière

Schémas accélérés

Hépatite B (adulte)

- **3 doses EngerixB® : J0, J7, J21 (R-M12)**

3 doses GenhevacB® Pasteur : J0, J10, J21 (R-M12)

- *3 doses : J0, M1, M2 (R-M12) (à ne plus utiliser)*
 - 3 doses : J0, M1, M6
 - 2 doses adolescent : J0, M6 (pas si endémie forte/moyenne)
- **Jin 2015: méta-analyse, 74 études->10 études**
 - > **3 essais (2004-2006), schéma accéléré (J0-J7-J21) vs conventionnel, effectif 300-300, 15-50 ans**
 - Immunogénicité plus rapide, plus importante avant 6 mois mais diminution du taux d'Ac au delà de 3-6 mois
 - Séroconversion identique à 6 mois
 - Rappel M12 (schéma accéléré) à évaluer au long court

Jin H, Tan Z, Zhang X, Wang B, Zhao Y, Liu P. Comparison of Accelerated and Standard Hepatitis B Vaccination Schedules in High-Risk Healthy Adults: A Meta-Analysis of

Randomized Controlled Trials. PLoS ONE. 2015;10(7):e0133464.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Comparison of Accelerated and Standard Hepatitis B Vaccination Schedules in High-Risk Healthy Adults: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Hui Jin^{1,2}, Zhaoying Tan³, Xuefeng Zhang³, Bei Wang^{1,2}, Yueyuan Zhao^{1,2}, Pei Liu^{1,2}*

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Editor: Hiroshi Nishiura, The University of Tokyo, JAPAN

Abstract

Background

Selecting the most efficient vaccination schedule is an important issue.

Objective

To assess the beneficial and harmful effects of accelerated hepatitis B vaccination schedules in high-risk healthy adults.

Hépatite A+B (adulte)

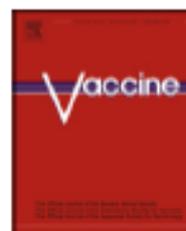
- **3 doses Twinrix® adulte : J0, J7, J21 (R-M12)**
 - 3 doses : J0, M1, M6 (ou M0, M6)
- **Costumbrado 2012**
 - > **Etude de mise en place d'un programme vaccinal, schéma accéléré (0-7-21,R-M12), effectif 1633 prisonniers**
 - 2 doses 77%
 - 3 doses 58%
 - Dose de rappel 11%, malgré population “captive”!

Costumbrado J, Stirland A, Cox G, et al. Implementation of a hepatitis A/B vaccination program using an accelerated schedule among high-risk inmates, Los Angeles County Jail, 2007–2010. *Vaccine*. 2012;30:6878– 82.



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Vaccine

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

Implementation of a hepatitis A/B vaccination program using an accelerated schedule among high-risk inmates, Los Angeles County Jail, 2007–2010[☆]

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Hepatitis
 Vaccine
 Jail
 Inmate

ABSTRACT

Background: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend vaccination for men who have sex with men (MSM) and injection drug users against hepatitis A and B. This study is the first report of a hepatitis vaccination program in a United States jail with a combined accelerated schedule. Los Angeles County has the largest jail system in the nation and the largest facility within that system. MCJ includes a unit for self-identified MSM, where approximately 2700 inmates are housed per year.

Methods and findings: Staffing for the Hepatitis A/B vaccination program was continuous during the study period. Using an accelerated schedule, 16397 inmates were vaccinated between 2007 and 2010. 58% were self-identified MSM, 20% were self-identified injection drug users, and 22% were self-identified men who have sex with men. Conclusions: Hepatitis A/B vaccination in a jail setting is a cost-effective and feasible approach to reach high-risk populations. Successful implementation of a hepatitis A/B vaccination program in a jail setting is possible.

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Encéphalite à tiques

- **3 doses Ticovac® : J0, J14, M5_{1/2}-12_{1/2} (R-M36)**
 - 3 doses : J0, M1-3, +M5-12 (R-M36)
- **3 doses Encepur® (> 12 ans) : J0, J7, J21 (R-M12-18)**
 - 3 doses : J0, M1-3, +M9-12 (R-M36)
- **Wittermann 2015**
 - > **Etude phase 4, Encepur® enfant, schéma accéléré sans rappel (J0,J14,M10) vs conventionnel (J0,J28, M10), effectif final 120 (sous-groupe), 5-15 ans**
 - Protection 98-100% à 5 ans
 - Pose la question du rappel et du rappel anticipé?

Wittermann C, Izu A, Petri E, Gniel D, Fragapane E. Five year follow-up after primary vaccination against tick-borne encephalitis in children. *Vaccine*. 2015;33:1824–29.



Five year follow-up after primary vaccination against tick-borne encephalitis in children[☆]

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ABSTRACT

Background: A first tick-borne encephalitis (TBE) vaccine booster in children is currently suggested 3 years after completing either a conventional (doses on Days 0, 28 and 300) or accelerated conventional (doses on Days 0, 14 and 300) TBE immunization schedule. This recommendation, however, may not be appropriate in cases where different TBE vaccines have been used interchangeably during the primary immunization series.

Methods: To provide robust data to better inform such recommendations, TBE antibody persistence was evaluated after 3–5 years in four groups of children (aged 5–15 years): two groups previously primed with three doses of Encepur[®] Children (conventional/accelerated conventional schedule); and two groups previously primed with two doses of FSME-IMMUN[®] followed by a third dose of Encepur[®] Children (conventional/accelerated conventional schedule). Immunogenicity was evaluated using neutralization (NT) assays based on both vaccine antigens as well as on the Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA).

Results: In the two Encepur[®] Children groups (full series), protective NT titers of ≥ 10 were detected in 98–100% of children up to 5 years after their last primary vaccination, irrespective of schedule. In contrast, only 65–70% subjects in the FSME-IMMUN[®] Junior groups (mixed series) displayed NT titers ≥ 10 after 3 years. Thus, due to lower probability of achieving/maintaining long-term protective antibody

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Primary vaccination
Immunogenicity
Persistence



Rage (pré-exposition)

- **3 doses Rage Pasteur® ou Rabipur® : J0, J7, J21**
 - 2 doubles doses : J0, J7 ? (Soentjens 2014),
 - 3 doses Rabipur : J0, J3, J7 ?(Jelinek 2015)
 - 3 doses : J0, J7, J28
- **Jelinek 2015**
 - > **Essai de non-infériorité, placebo, 3 groupes, schéma accéléré (J0, J3, J7; +/- EJ) vs conventionnel, effectif 565 (suivi 57j), 18-65 ans**
 - Efficacité (97-100%) à 57j
- **Etude avec suivi prolongé...**

Jelinek T, Cramer JP, Dieckmann S, et al. Evaluation of rabies immunogenicity and tolerability following a purified chick embryo cell rabies vaccine administered concomitantly with a Japanese encephalitis vaccine. *Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease*. 2015;13:241-50.



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

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journal homepage: www.elsevierhealth.com/journals/tmid



Evaluation of rabies immunogenicity and tolerability following a purified chick embryo cell rabies vaccine administered concomitantly with a Japanese encephalitis vaccine[☆]



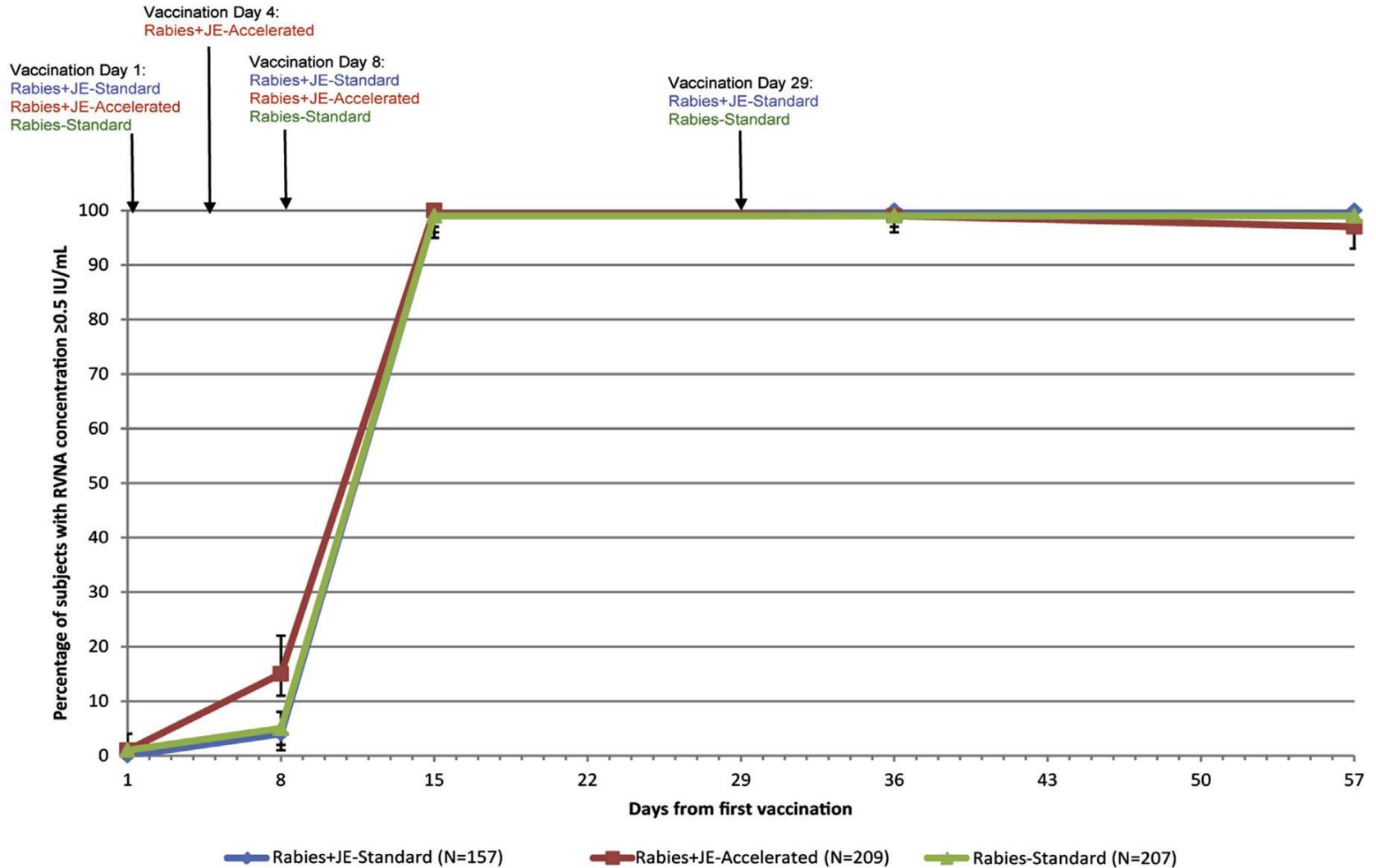
Tomas Jelinek^a, Jakob P. Cramer^b, Sebastian Dieckmann^c,
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Emil C. Reisinger^g, Marco Costantini^h, Dieter Gnielⁱ,
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^c Institute of Tropical Medicine and International Health, Charité-Universitaetsmedizin Berlin,

Anticorps neutralisant contre le virus de la Rage



Encéphalite japonaise (adulte)

- **2 doses Ixiaro® : J0, J7 -> nouvelle AMM juin 2015**
 - Schéma à finaliser au moins 1 semaine avant l'exposition potentielle au virus de l'encéphalite japonaise
 - 2 doses : J0, J14/J21 ? (*Lyons 2007*)
- 2 doses : J0, J28

Schéma anticipé

Rougeole – Fièvre jaune

- **Rougeole - 3 doses :**
 - 1 dose (rougeoleux monovalent) : 6-11 mois**
 - 2 doses (trivalent ROR) : 12 mois, 16-18 mois**
 - 2 doses (trivalent RRO) : 12 mois, 16-18 mois
- **Fièvre jaune - 1 dose : > 6 mois? (tolérance)**
 - 1 dose : 9 mois
- **FJ-ROR - Pas d'intervalle entre les 2 vaccinations ?**
 - Simultanément ou 28 jours d'intervalle
 - Etude avec données non encore disponibles

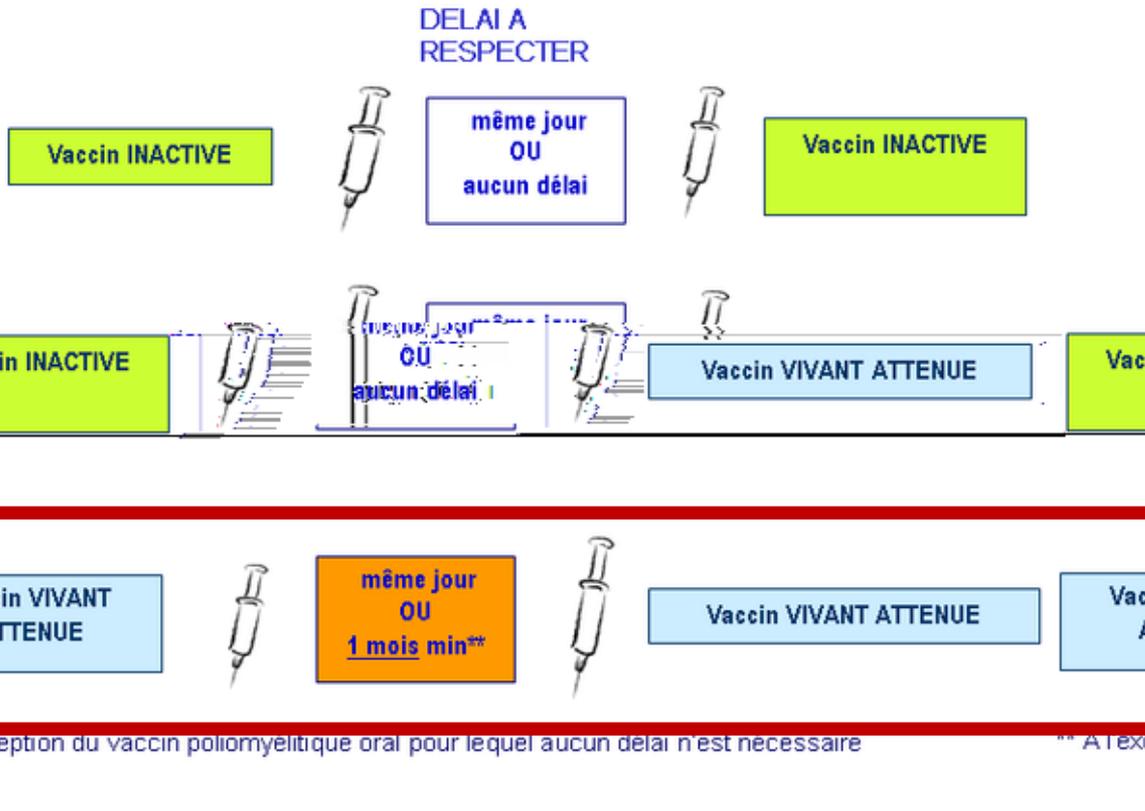
Règles d'associations vaccinales - ACIP

⇒ Les asso
recommandée
réglementaire

⇒ De nombre
l'administrati
bases scientifi

⇒ Les recom
santé de nom
de l'ACIP (A
la nature ant
vaccinal inact

⇒ Tous les vaccins (vivants ou inactivés) peuvent être associés simultanément en deux sites d'injection séparés. Le seul délai à respecter (4 semaines) concerne l'association de deux vaccins vivants si l'administration n'a pas été simultanée.



pas pour être
une autorisation

ence clinique de
mis d'étayer les

des autorités de
tions vaccinales
tenant en compte
nué ou antigène

Que pensez des études?

Biais ?

- **Biais de publication** (résultats négatifs non publiés)
- Immunogénicité: **données manquantes au long cours**
- Tolérance: **Biais de déclaration dû à la méthodologie des études**

Facteurs de confusion ?

- **Minimisation des facteurs de variation de l'immunogénicité des vaccins (facteurs de confusion potentiels):**
 - Liés au vaccin: mode d'administration, conditions de conservation
 - Liés au vacciné:
 - sélectionné et homogène (âge et état nutritionnel)
 - existence d'un état pathologique ou à un traitement associé

Conclusion

- **Validation de nombreux schémas accélérés**
- **Perspectives**
- **Sécuriser le médecin et le voyageur**
- **Simplifier (?) et Accélérer l'acquisition d'une immunité protectrice**
- **Permettre d'atteindre une meilleure couverture vaccinale contre les pathogènes d'intérêt**
- **Utilité des études pilote d'observation pour valider scientifiquement les schémas vaccinaux accélérés en vie réelle (populations particulières, enfant; changement de spécialité vaccinale) ?**

**Merci de votre attention
... et de vos réflexions**

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