

The Science and Technology of Vaccine Delivery Systems

National Influenza Vaccine Summit
May 2010

Chris Colwell, MPP
Becton, Dickinson and Company



“Helping all people live healthy lives”

- Reduce spread of infection
- Advance global health
- Enhance therapy
- Improve disease management



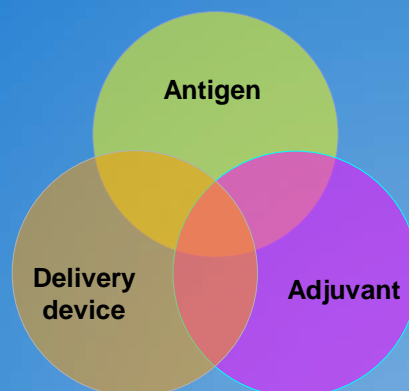
Outline

- **Role of vaccine delivery technologies in**
 - Rational development of vaccines
 - Achieving immunization goals
 - Supporting best clinical practices
- **Innovations in vaccine delivery**



Vaccine Delivery Systems: Element of Rational Design

- **Enhance access and improve immunization efforts**
 - Resource settings
 - HCW preference & safety
 - Extend supply, increase access
 - Reduce patient hesitancy
- **Promote high quality clinical practice**
- **Enhancing efficiency of vaccine administration**
 - Routine / Mass vaccination / pandemic considerations
- **Enhance immune response**



Vaccine Delivery Systems: Achieving Immunization Goals

Developing world immunization strategies:

- Reuse prevention
- Healthcare worker safety
- Simplified logistics
- Economical



Global health campaigns:

- Maternal and neonatal tetanus (MNT)
- Measles Initiative (American Red Cross, CDC, Unicef)
- IAVI partnership
- Haiti earthquake response



BD Uniject™
Prefill Injection
Device



BD SoloShot™
Auto-Disable
Syringe



Helping all people
live healthy lives.

Vaccine Delivery Systems: Achieving Immunization Goals

Domestic and global campaigns:

- Global smallpox eradication campaign
- Salk polio trials and polio eradication campaign
- 2009 H1N1 response
 - Lessons learned
 - Need for stockpiling



Helping all people
live healthy lives.

Vaccine Delivery Systems: Supporting Best Clinical Practices

“5 Rights” *

- 1) Right vaccine
- 2) ... patient
- 3) ... time
- 4) ... dose
- 5) route, site, needle

Achieved through:

- Policy
- Clinical Training
- Technology

“Pediatric vaccination errors: Application of the ‘5 rights’ framework to a national error reporting database.” by Dr. Bundy, Andrew D. Shore, Ph.D., Laura L. Morlock, Ph.D., and Marlene R. Miller, M.D., in the June 2009 Vaccine 27(29), pp. 3890-3896.



Policy, Guidance and Regulation

- ACIP General Recommendations on Immunizations
- “The Pink Book”
- The Joint Commission (TJC)
- USP 797



Supporting Best Clinical Practices: Training

- Injection route and site
- Sterile technique
- Infection control
 - Patients
 - HCWs
- Patient records

**BD Just-In-Time Injection
Training** (web accessible)



Deviations from Best Practices Observed in the Field

- Neglecting to write the date it was opened on a vial
- Not properly sterilizing the rubber stopper prior to withdrawing vaccine dose
- Trusting memory to remember the lot number when transcribing it
- Pre-drawing flu vaccine was extremely common
- Pre-drawing the day before or using leftover pre-drawn syringes from a prior day
- Syringes were often left out unrefrigerated for long periods of time and, in some cases, for a whole day
- Drawing vaccine from multiple vials, especially without checking if the lot numbers are the same

Dr. David Bishai, JHU WVC 2010 presentation



Supporting Best Clinical Practices: Technology Solutions

A variety of safety-engineered devices for infection control are available



BD Integra™



BD SafetyGlide™



BD Eclipse™



BD Safety-Lok™



Supporting Best Clinical Practices: Technology Solutions

Integrated Delivery Devices (prefilled syringes)



Non-integrated Delivery System

Delivery: Disposable Syringe
Container: Vial



Integrated Delivery System

Delivery and Container: Manufacturer Prefilled Delivery System (MPFS)

- In the US, non-integrated delivery systems have been predominantly used for vaccine administration.
- In Europe, approximately 93% of liquid vaccines are administered using manufacturer prefilled delivery systems (in this case, primarily prefilled syringes).¹

¹ IMS Health MIDAS 2007



Outline

- Role of vaccine delivery technologies in:
 - Achieving immunization goals
 - Supporting best clinical practices
- Innovations in vaccine delivery



Immune Response as a Function of Route of Administration

Dose Sparing with Intradermal Injection of Influenza Vaccine

Richard T. Kenney, M.D., Sarah A. Teich, D.V.M., Larry R. Muenz, Ph.D., Christina P. Villar, M.P.H., and Gregory M. Glenn, M.D.

Preclinical Evaluation of Microneedle Technology for Intradermal Delivery of Influenza Vaccines¹

Jason B. Alarcon, Andrea Waterston Hartley, Noel G. Harvey, and John A. Mikszta¹
BD Technologies, 300 North Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

Received 17 October 2006/Revised for publication 12 December 2006/Accepted 18 February 2007

Multigene/Multisubtype HIV-1 Vaccine Induces Potent Cellular and Humoral Immune Responses by Needle-Free Intradermal Delivery

Andreas Bröve,^{1,2,3} Karl Ljungberg,³ Andreas Robert,^{1,2} Erik Rollman,^{1,2} Maria Jaguilaris,¹ Rigmund Lundgren,⁴ Pontus Blomberg,⁵ Jorma Hinkula,¹ and Birka Walther.^{1,2}

¹ Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease Control, 271 83 Tomtebodavägen
² Immunology and Tumor Biology Center, Karolinska Institute, 17177 Stockholm, Sweden
³ Vaccine Research Center, National Institutes of Health, 401 Koenigskamp Building, U.S. 120C, Campy Hill, NC, 27519-120C USA
⁴ Vaccine Research Center, National Institutes of Health, 401 Koenigskamp Building, U.S. 120C, Campy Hill, NC, 27519-120C USA
⁵ Vaccine Research Center, National Institutes of Health, 401 Koenigskamp Building, U.S. 120C, Campy Hill, NC, 27519-120C USA

A novel dry powder influenza vaccine and intranasal delivery technology: induction of systemic and mucosal immune responses in rats

Juan Huang¹, Robert J. Gamble², Timothy M. Crowder², Kevin Mar³, C. Robin Hwang⁴, Anthony J. Hickey^{2,5}, John A. Mikszta¹, Vincent J. Sullivan^{1,6}

¹ BD Technologies, 31 Drive Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 USA
² School of Pharmacy, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599 USA
³ Department of Biomedical Engineering and Mathematics, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599 USA



Innovations in Vaccine Delivery

Intradermal



Prefill Intradermal System with specially-designed skin-contacting geometry & micro-needle

Nasal and Pulmonary



Prefill Intranasal System provides a non-invasive ROA to potentially impact patient compliance



BD Soluvia™ Microinjection System



- Specially-designed ID skin-contacting element and microneedle
- Absence of fluid leakage from the injection site
- Safety-engineered for needle-stick prevention
- Reproducibility
- Reduced need for training
- Designed for use with stable vaccines that can be pre-filled and stored at 4C
- Being commercialized with sanofi pasteur



Gates Grand Challenges in Global Health

- “Needle Free Vaccine Delivery”
- Funded through Gates Foundation & administered by FNIH
- Aktiv-Dry is the Principal on the Award and is developing a dry powder measles vaccine
- Serum Institute of India (SII) is the vaccine supplier and is responsible for powder vaccine production, device filling and a Phase I clinical trial in India
- BD’s role is to develop a device for respiratory delivery of measles vaccine



BD Solvent for Respiratory Delivery of Dry Powders



Proprietary Container for Dry Powders

Pulmonary Solvent



Nasal Solvent



Vaccine Delivery Systems: Summary

- Vaccine administration systems/devices have played and will continue to play an important role in successful vaccination campaigns
- We can continue to ***advance best clinical practices*** and ***advance immunization goals*** through policy, training, and product technology
- Continued innovations in delivery systems/devices will enhance the vaccine enterprise in local and global health vaccination initiatives

