

# How are COVID-19 vaccines developed?

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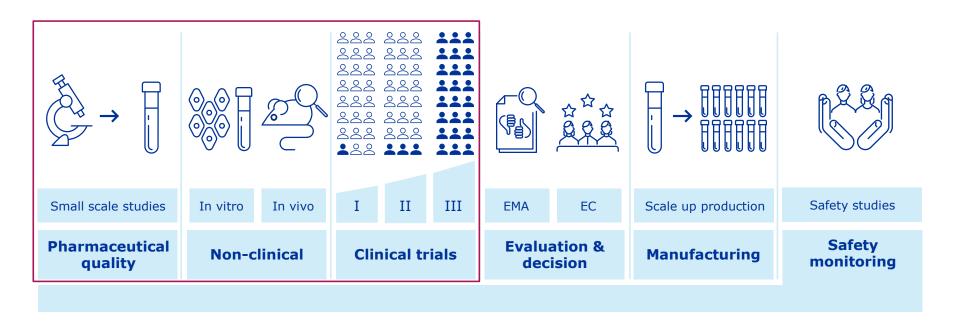
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- 6 COVID-19 vaccines under assessment for approval by EMA



### Overview

#### COVID-19 VACCINE DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION, APPROVAL AND MONITORING





### Pharmaceutical quality studies

Pharmaceutical quality

Non-clinical

Clinical trials

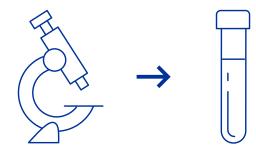
Evaluation & decision

Manufacturing

Safety monitoring

#### Studies to generate data on:

- Vaccine components and their purity
- Vaccine's biological activity
- Data on each step of manufacturing
- Data on the controls used to ensure that each batch of vaccine is consistently of good quality
- Conditions for storing the vaccine





### Laboratory studies

Pharmaceutical quality

Non-clinical

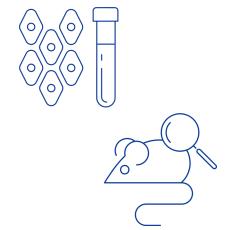
Clinical trials

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Safety monitoring

- Studies in the laboratory before testing in humans for all vaccines
- Types of immune responses the vaccine causes.
- Can identify potential safety problems
- Make sure the vaccine does not cause fertility problems nor affect babies' development before birth
- **Challenge studies check** if animals given COVID-19 vaccine are protected from disease when exposed to the virus and not worsening the disease
- Sometimes studies on how the vaccine reaches body organs





Pharmaceutical quality

Non-clinical

Clinical trials

Evaluation & decision

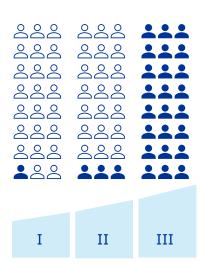
Manufacturing

Safety monitoring

- Clinical trials are studies in humans which show:
  - how safe the vaccine is (safety)
  - how well the vaccine works (efficacy)
  - · immune responses (immunogenicity)
- Three study phases:
  - Phase I: early studies
  - Phase II: larger exploratory studies
  - Phase III: efficacy and safety studies

Clinical trials follow strict scientific and ethical rules





Pharmaceutical quality

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#### Phase I trials

- 20 100 healthy volunteers
- Expected **immune response**?
- Safe to move into larger studies?
- Which doses?

#### Phase II trials

- Several hundred volunteers
- Best doses to use?
- Most common side effects?
- Immune response in more people?

#### Phase III trials

- Thousands of volunteers
- How the vaccine protects against disease compared with placebo (dummy) or with a non-COVID vaccine
- Less common side effects?





#### MEASURING COVID-19 VACCINES' BENEFIT

- Prevention of symptomatic disease as main measure of benefit
  - Less disease with symptoms in people given vaccine compared to placebo
- Other benefits likely uncertain at approval and only clearer after the vaccine is used:
  - Long term protection
  - Prevention of infection (asymptomatic cases)
  - Prevention of virus transmission in the community - needs specific studies post-approval



#### Efficacy levels

Studies designed to show efficacy of 50% or more

**50% efficacy** means the vaccine prevents half of the cases of symptomatic COVID-19 compared with placebo

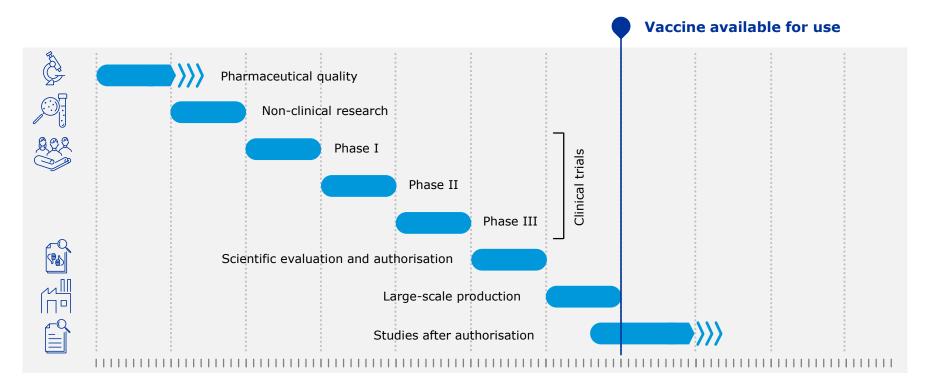
**90% efficacy** means the vaccine prevents nine out of 10 cases of symptomatic COVID-19 compared with placebo



- Large number of adults expected (above 30,000)
- Ideally one quarter of all participants above 65 years of age
- Some people with underlying diseases at risk of severe COVID-19
- Some studies include adolescents above 16 years of age
  - Younger children to be studied after analysing data in adults and adolescents
- Some minorities represented
- Follow-up data for at least the 6 weeks after last dose of vaccine
  - Most side effects occur within 4-6 weeks of having a dose
- Trials to last **for at least 1 year:** longer-term protection & side effects

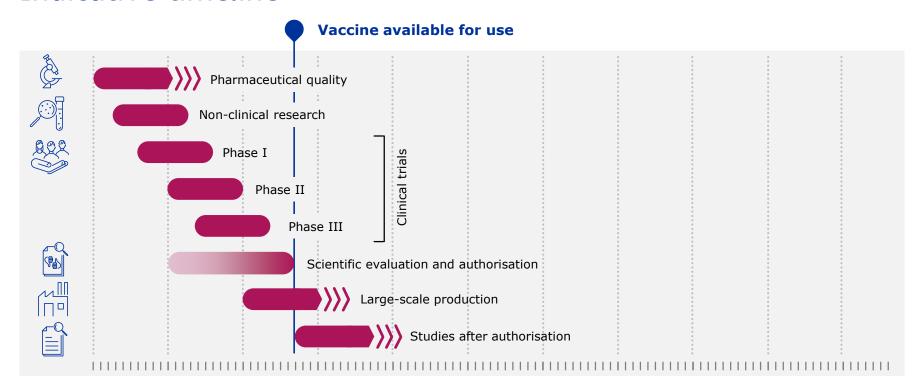


### Indicative timeline





### Indicative timeline



### Regulatory standards

COVID-19 vaccines must be approved according to the **same standards** that apply to all medicines in the EU

#### **STANDARD**

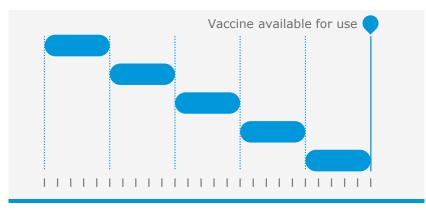


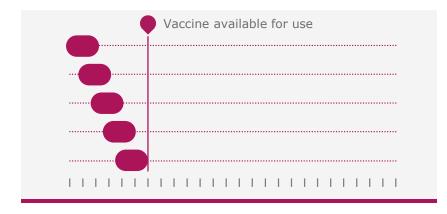


### **Timelines**

COVID-19 vaccine development is **compressed in time**, applying the extensive **current knowledge** on vaccine development

#### **STANDARD**

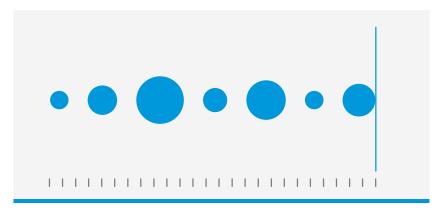


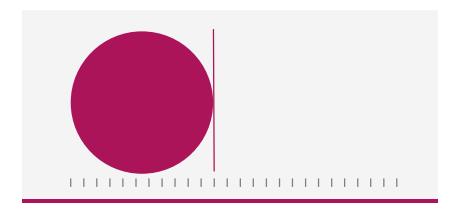


### Resources

#### COVID-19 vaccine development mobilises more resources simultaneously

#### **STANDARD**

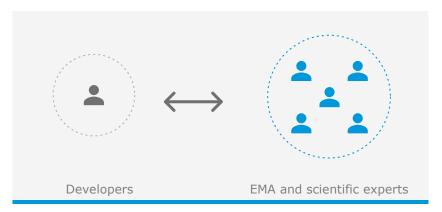


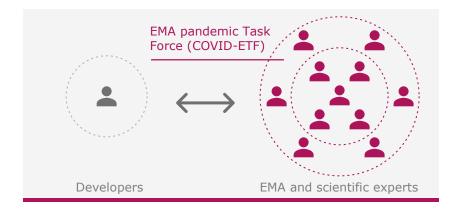


### Expert Task Force & continuous dialogue

COVID-19 vaccine development is supported by early, continuous dialogue between developers and a dedicated group of regulatory experts **EMA COVID-19 Task Force** 

#### **STANDARD**





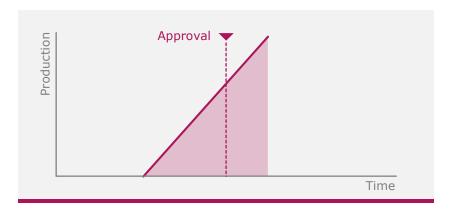


### Manufacturing

Companies are **expanding** manufacturing and production **capacity** to ensure efficient vaccine deployment

#### **STANDARD**





## COVID-19 vaccines under assessment for approval by EMA

mRNA vaccines contain genetic instructions (mRNA) for making an immune response against coronavirus

- Pfizer-BioNTech (BNT162b2)
- Moderna (mRNA-1273)

**Viral vectors** use modified harmless adenovirus to carry genetic instructions for making an immune response against coronavirus

- Astra Zeneca/Oxford (ChAdOx1-SARS-CoV-2)
- Janssen (Ad26.COV2.S)



#### New systems

- Faster development and manufacture of key ingredients
- Based on experience and knowledge with other vaccines and medicines

#### More vaccines

 With other viral vectors or specific proteins are under development



### **©** Conclusions

- Same types of studies as for other medicines
- Timelines shortened Pooling expertise
- Studies in large numbers of people
- Expected benefits at time of initial approval:
  - Demonstrated reduction in COVID-19 disease
  - Some uncertainties: long term protection and community transmission
  - Use of facemask, hand hygiene, physical distance remain important
- High regulatory standards for Quality, Safety and Efficacy



