

Longevity of the immune responses in women vaccinated with PRIMVAC placental malaria vaccine candidate in Burkina Faso

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Introduction

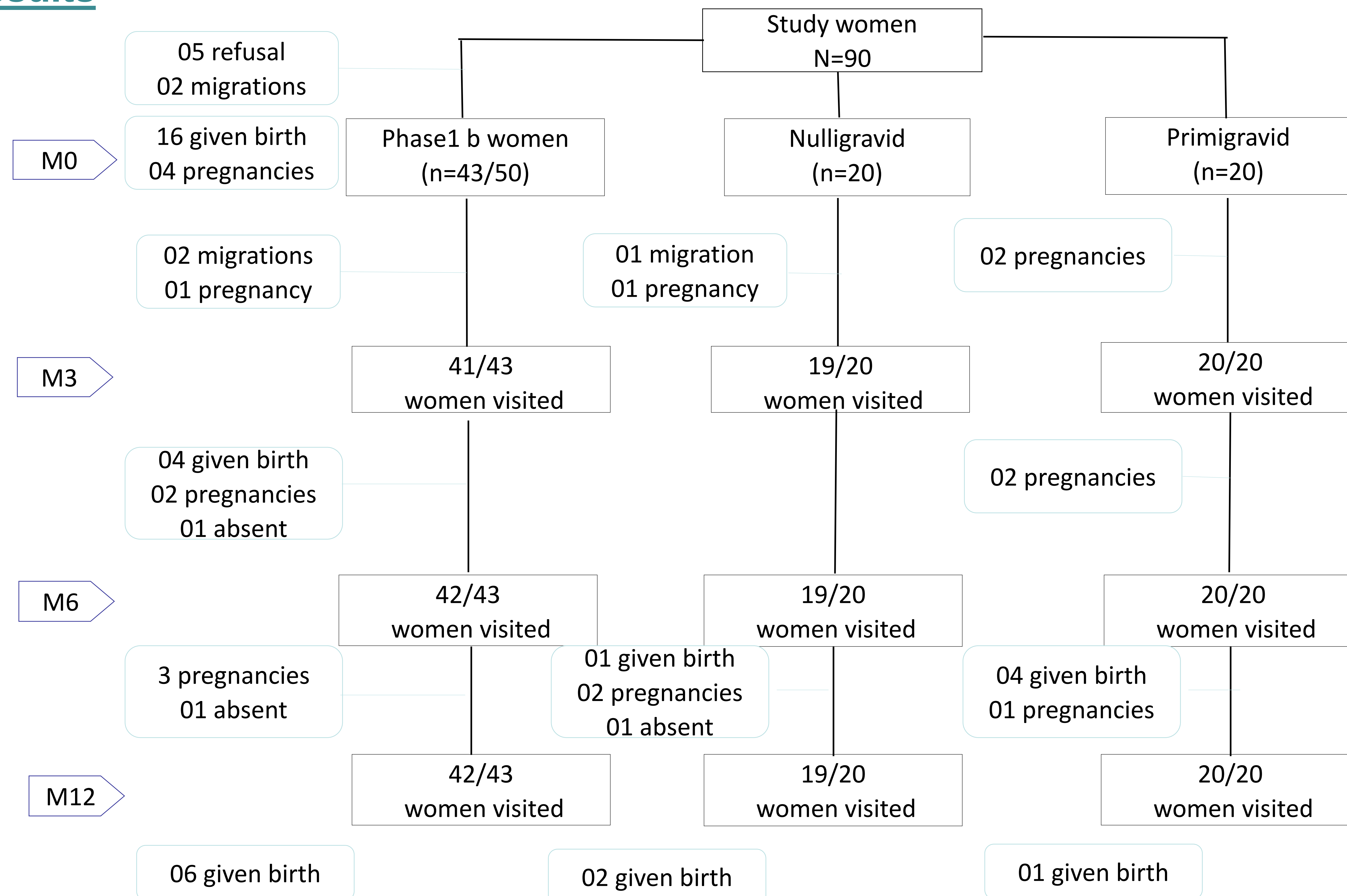
- An estimated 228 million cases of malaria occurred worldwide in 2018. Most of the cases were located in African Region (213 million 93%).
- Children aged under 5 years and pregnant women are the most vulnerable group affected by malaria
- Malaria in pregnancy poses a great health risk to the mother and her fetus and results into complications, such as abortion, still birth, intra uterine growth retardation, and low birth weight
- PRIMVAC is a VAR2CSA-derived placental malaria vaccine candidate aiming to prevent serious clinical outcomes of *Plasmodium falciparum* infection during pregnancy.
- The safety and immunogenicity of PRIMVAC was evaluated in a previous Phase 1b trial in Burkinabe nulligravidae. The vaccine had an acceptable safety profile and was immunogenic.

→ Aim : To measure the long-term immunogenicity of PRIMVAC, 5 and 6 years post-vaccination.

Methods

- ❖ This study was carried out in Burkina Faso in the Saponé Health District, Burkina Faso, located 47 kilometers south of Ouagadougou, a savannah region.
- ❖ Design: long term observational study comparing the immunology trend:
 - ❑ women who received the PRIMVAC vaccine or placebo during the phase 1b trial in Burkina Faso
 - ❑ women of the same age and nulligravid who did not participate in the phase 1b trial
 - ❑ women of the same age and primigravid who did not participate in the phase 1b trial
- ❖ In this follow-up study, the immune response was assessed at years 4 and 5 post-vaccination and compared with nulligravid and primigravid women of the same age who did not participate in the Phase 1b trial.

Results



Conclusions:

- Immunological evaluation is currently in progress.
- Assessing the durability of the immune response associated with PRIMVAC vaccination will be useful in the design of a future Phase 2b trial, by informing about the vaccination schedule and the potential need for a booster dose in malaria-endemic areas.

