



24-25 Novembre 2017

Palermo, *Mondello Palace Hotel*

Malattie sessualmente trasmesse e vaccinazioni

Dr.ssa Elisabetta Venturini

SODc Malattie Infettive, AOU Meyer, Firenze

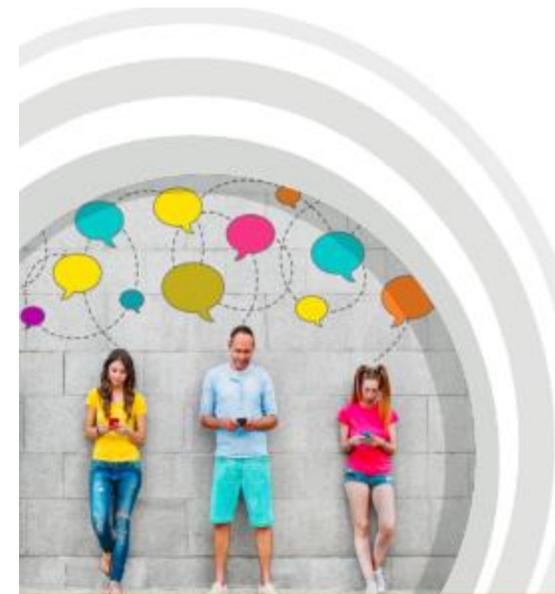
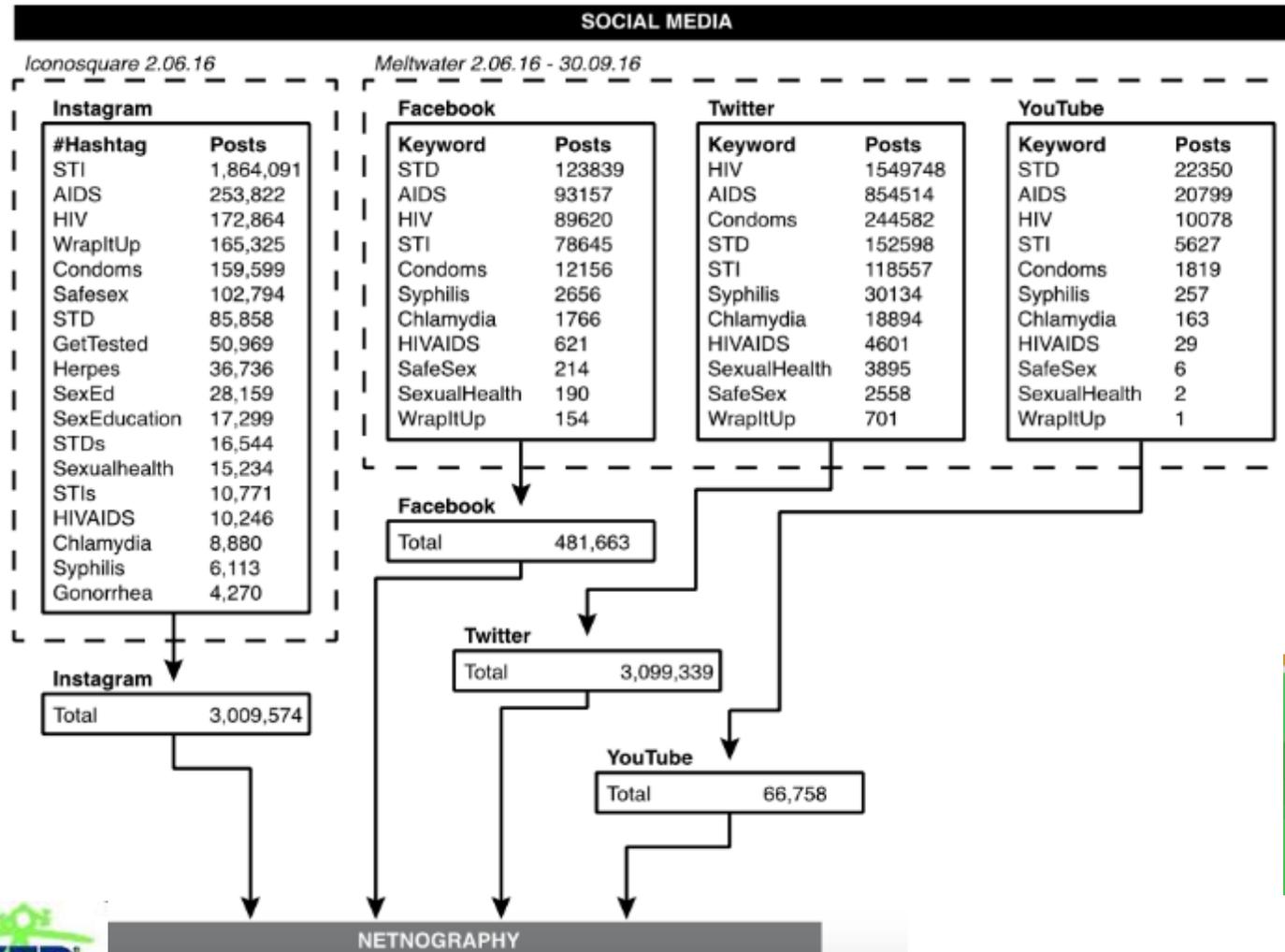
Perché è un argomento importante?

15-24 year olds account for half of all new STD Infections



i CDC stimano che i giovani tra i 15 e i 24 anni rappresentano un quarto della popolazione sessualmente attiva, ma sono responsabili della metà dei 20 milioni di nuovi casi di malattie sessualmente trasmesse che si verificano negli USA ogni anno

Cosa ne pensano i giovani?



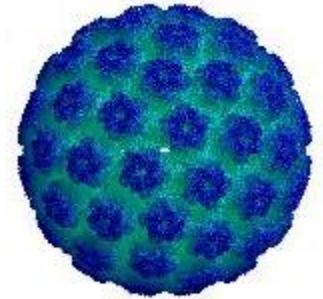
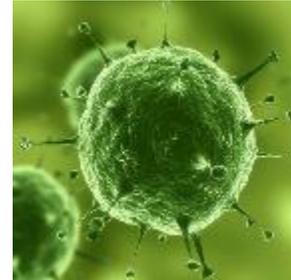
Utilising social media to support HIV/STI prevention: evidence to inform a handbook for public health programme managers

Malattie sessualmente trasmesse

- Sifilide
- Gonorrea
- Chlamydia
- Herpes genitale
- HIV
- Epatite C
- **Papillomavirus**
- **Epatite B**
- **Epatite A**
-



Disponibile vaccino



Piano Nazionale per la Prevenzione Vaccinale 2017-2019

Vaccino	0gg-30gg	3° mese	4° mese	5° mese	6° mese	7° mese	11° mese	13° mese	15° mese	⇨	6° anno	12°-18° anno	19-49 anni	50-64 anni	> 64 anni	Soggetti ad aumentato rischio	
DTPa**		DTPa		DTPa			DTPa				DTPa***	dTpaIPV	1 dose dTpa**** ogni 10 anni			(1)	
IPV		IPV		IPV			IPV				IPV						
Epatite B	EpB- EpB*	Ep B		Ep B			Ep B									(2)	
Hib		Hib		Hib			Hib									(3)	
Pneumococco		PCV		PCV			PCV								PCV+PPSV	(4)	
MPRV								MPRV			MPRV					(6)	
MPR								oppure MPR			oppure MPR					(5)	
Varicella								+ V			+ V					(6)	
Meningococco C								Men C [§]				Men ACWY coniugato				(7)	
Meningococco B ^{¶^}		Men B	Men B		Men B			Men B									
HPV												HPV [°] : 2-3 dosi (in funzione di età e vaccino)				(8)	
Influenza															1 dose all'anno	(9)	
Herpes Zoster															1 dose#	(10)	
Rotavirus		Rotavirus## (due o tre dosi a seconda del tipo di vaccino)															
Epatite A																(11)	

Armonizzazione delle strategie vaccinali

Offerta attiva e gratuita del vaccino contro l'HPV nelle ragazze (Aprile 2015)

- 1 coorte: ragazze nel 12° anno
- 2 coorti
- 4 coorti (12-15-18-25°anno)
- ✦ Offerta attiva ai soggetti HIV positivi (fino ad età massima prevista in scheda tecnica)



Regione	Seconda coorte
Valle D'Aosta	16° dal 2007
Piemonte,	16° dal 2008
Liguria	16° dal 2010
Toscana	16° dal 2009
Marche	18° dal 2009
Friuli Venezia Giulia	15° dal 2008
PA Trento	15° dal 2012
Puglia	18° dal 2010 - 25° dal 2014

Reparto Epidemiologia Malattie infettive, CNESPS, Istituto Superiore di Sanità – Aprile 2015

Strategie vaccinali contro l'HPV nei maschi (Aprile 2015)

- Offerta attiva e gratuita nel 12° anno e pagamento agevolato fino ad età massima prevista in scheda tecnica
- Offerta attiva e gratuita nel 12° anno e pagamento agevolato fino al 26° anno
- Offerta attiva e gratuita nel 12° anno e pagamento agevolato tra il 19-26° anno
- Pagamento agevolato 12-26° anno
- Pagamento agevolato 12-18° anno
- ✦ Offerta gratuita ai soggetti HIV positivi
- ✦ Offerta gratuita ai soggetti HIV positivi e omosessuali



Obiettivi di copertura vaccinale

Fascia di età	Vaccinazioni	Obiettivo di copertura vaccinale		
		2017	2018	2019
I anno di vita	Meningo B	≥60%	≥75%	≥95%
	Rotavirus	≥60%	≥75%	≥95%
II anno di vita	Varicella (1 ^a dose)	≥60%	≥75%	≥95%
5-6 anni di età	Varicella (2 ^a dose)	≥60%	≥75%	≥95%
Adolescenti	HPV nei maschi 11enni	≥60%	≥75%	≥95%
	IPV	≥60%	≥75%	≥90%
	meningo tetravalente ACWY135	≥60%	≥75%	≥95%
Anziani	Pneumococco (PCV13+PPV23)	40%	55%	75%
	Zoster	20%	35%	50%

sima

Dal Neonato all'Adolescente

Novità e vecchi problemi

IX Edizione

IV Corso Nazionale SIMA



il vaccino anti-papillomavirus

Perché è importante?

Cancro della cervice	100 %
Cancro della vagina	94 – 91 %
Cancro anale	88 – 94 %
Cancro vulvare	70 %
Cancro del pene	60 %
Cancro orofaringeo	25 %

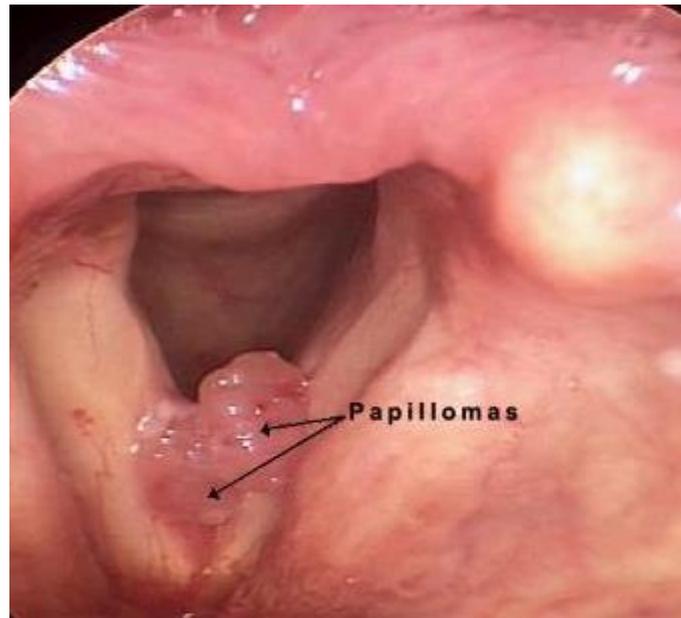
**sierotipi
16 e 18
(+ frequenti)**

Non soltanto tumori...

Condilomi ano-genitali

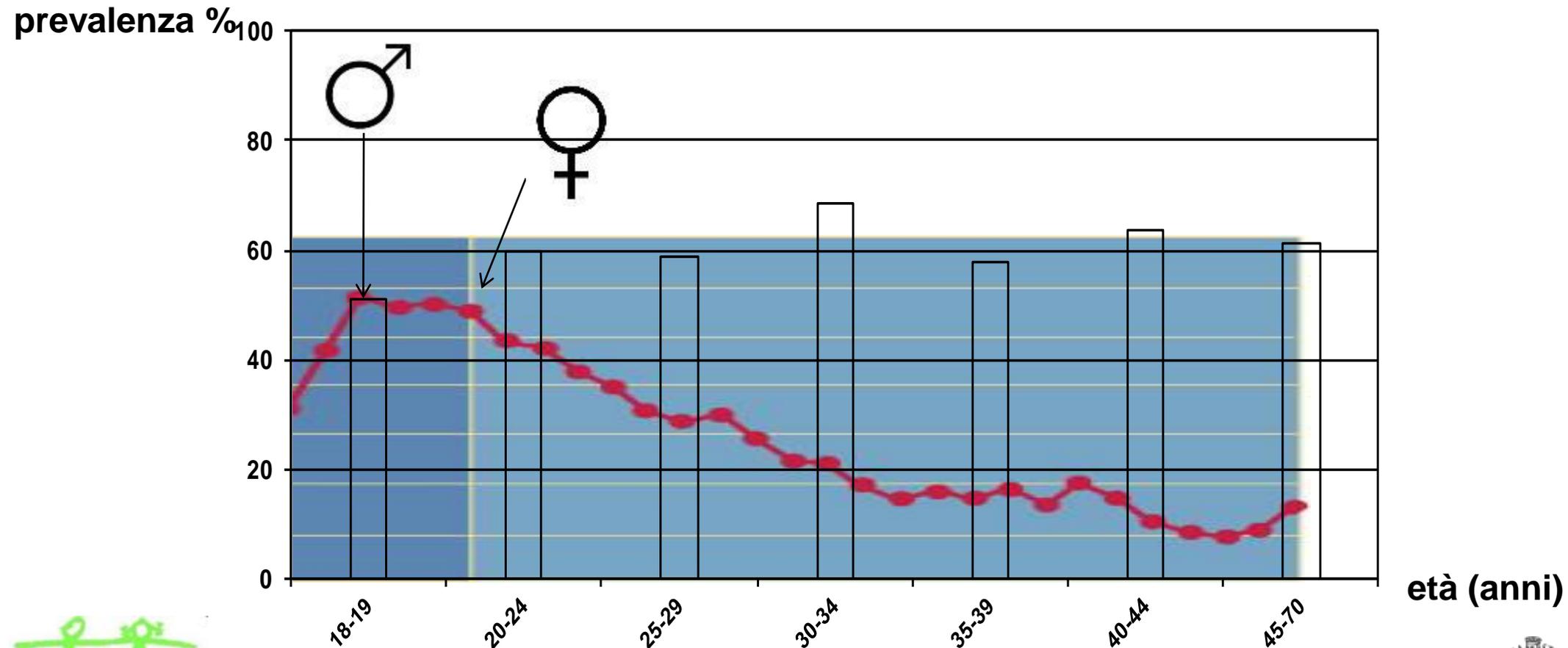


Papillomatosi laringea



**sierotipi
6 e 11
(+ freq)**

Prevalenza dell'infezione da HPV in maschi e femmine nel corso della vita



De Vuyst H, et al. Eur J Cancer 2009

Dipartimento di Scienze per la Salute
Università di Firenze



Prevalence of HPV infection among clinically healthy Italian males and genotype concordance between stable sexual partners

Laura Lorenzon^{a,*}, Irene Terrenato^b, Maria Gabriella Donà^c, Livia Ronchetti^d,

378 coppie stabili

40,5% degli uomini

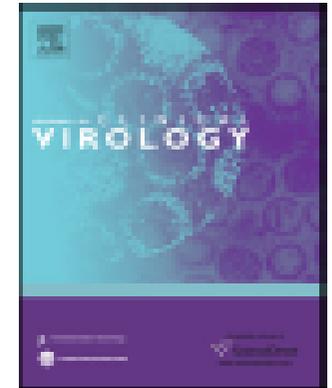
51,3% delle donne

POSITIVI per HPV

31,5% delle coppie erano concordanti positive

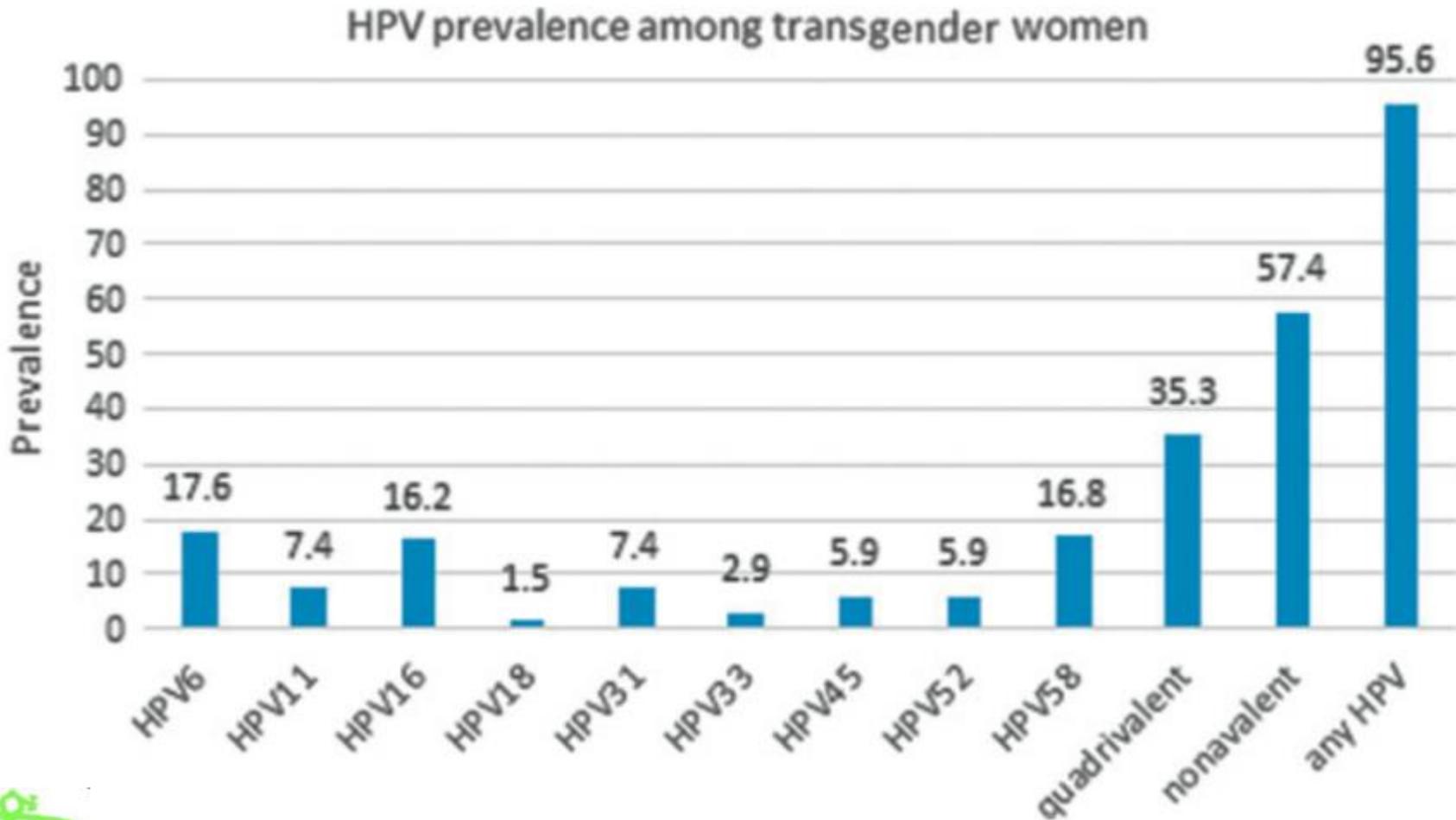
42,9% delle coppie erano concordanti negative

25,6% delle coppie erano discordanti



Quando il maschio era positivo per almeno un genotipo, questo era più frequentemente trovato nelle femmine partner ($p < 0,0001$)

Prevalenza dell'infezione da HPV in gruppi a rischio



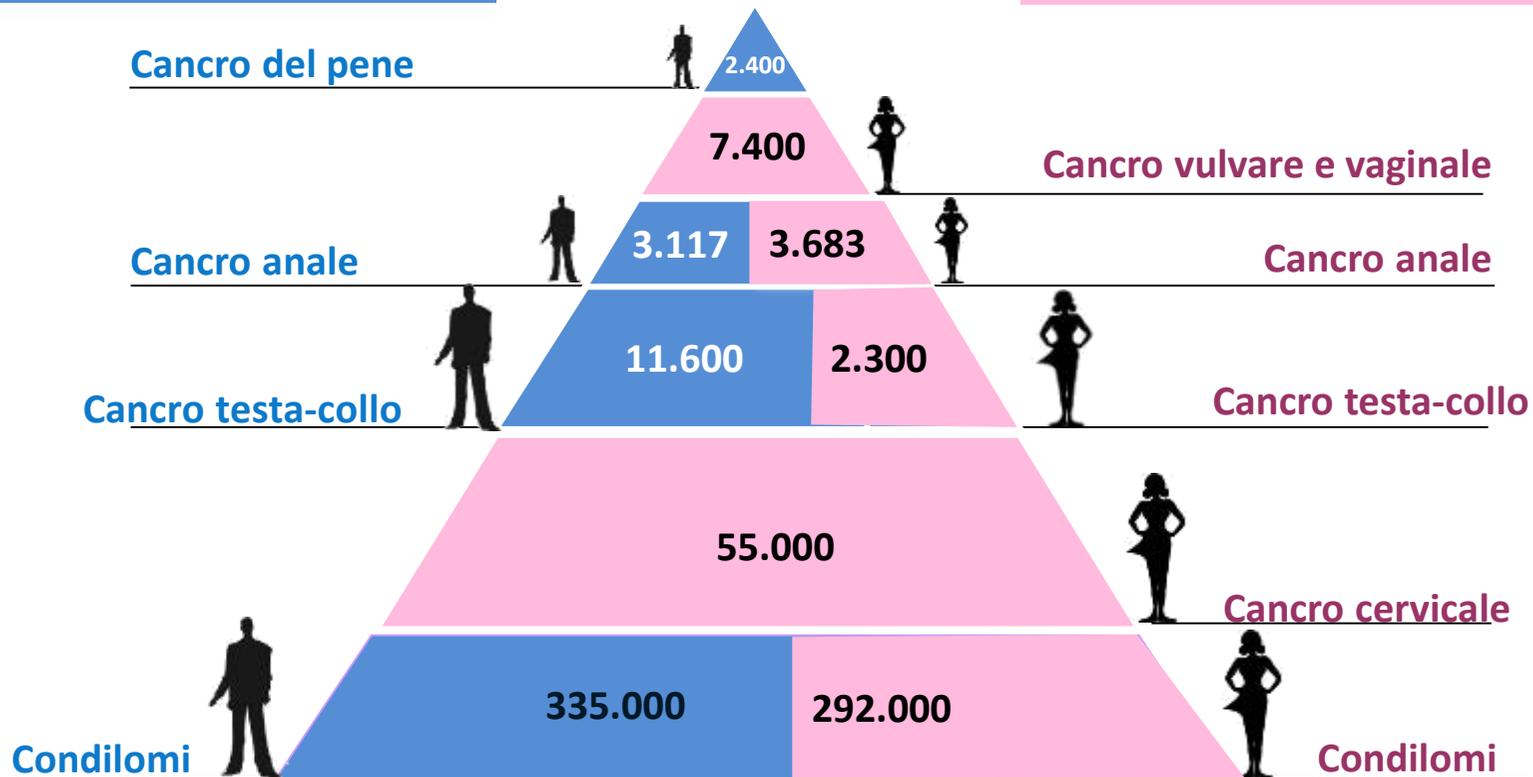
Brown B, et al. Transgender Health 2016



HPV nella Comunità Europea

Nuovi casi/anno da HPV
MASCHI: 352.117

Nuovi casi/anno da HPV :
FEMMINE: 406.383

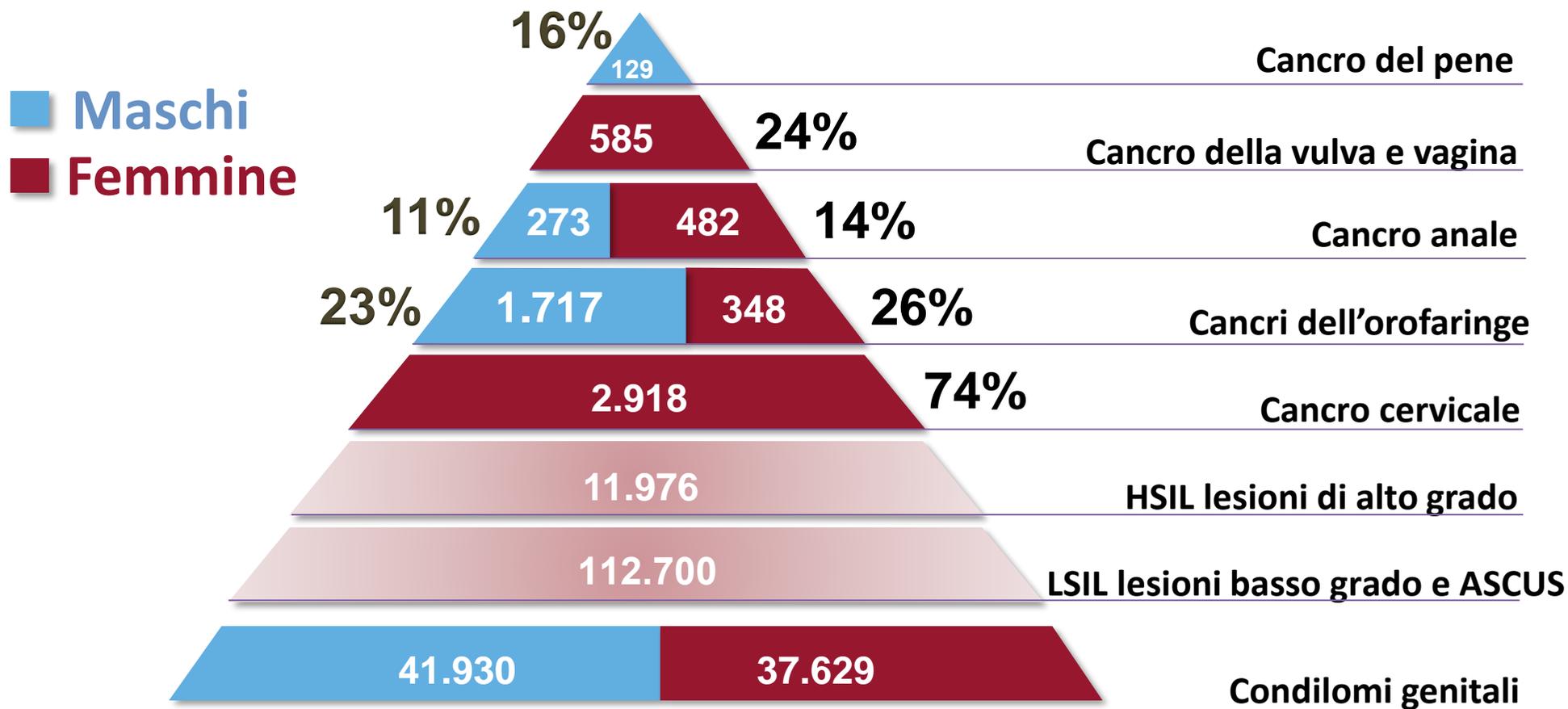


Eurostat 2014; Forman et al Vaccine 2012; de Martel et al Lancet
Oncol 2012

Dipartimento di Scienze per la Salute
Università di Firenze



Sopravvivenza a 5 anni nelle neoplasie maligne causate da HPV



Dati di sopravvivenza AIRTUM 2014



VACCINAZIONE anti-HPV

BIVALENTE: HPV 16, 18

9-14 anni: 2 dosi a distanza di 6 mesi
≥ 15 anni: 3 dosi a 0, 1, 6 mesi

QUADRIVALENTE: HPV 6, 11, 16, 18

9-13 anni: 2 dosi a distanza di 6 mesi
≥ 14 anni: 3 dosi a 0, 2, 6 mesi

9-VALENTE: HPV 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58

9-14 anni: 2 dosi a distanza di 6-12 mesi
≥ 15 anni: 3 dosi a 0, 1-2, 6 mesi

NOVITA



VACCINAZIONE anti-HPV perché va fatto a 12 anni?

Il vaccino è preventivo e **deve essere effettuato prima dell'esposizione al virus**, preferibilmente **prima dell'inizio di qualsiasi attività sessuale**, ma aver già iniziato l'attività sessuale non è una controindicazione alla vaccinazione.

La vaccinazione anti-HPV induce una **risposta immunitaria migliore** nelle ragazze e ragazzi **pre-adolescenti** rispetto ad adolescenti più grandi o ai giovani.



Immunogenicity and safety of the HPV-16/18 AS04-adjuvanted vaccine administered as a 2-dose schedule compared with the licensed 3-dose schedule

Results from a randomized study

Barbara Romanowski,^{1*} Tino F. Schwarz,² Linda M. Ferguson,³ Klaus Peters,⁴ Marc Dionne,⁵ Karin Schulze,⁶ Brian Ramjattan,⁷ Peter Hillemanns,⁸ Grégory Catteau,⁹ Kurt Dobbelaere,⁹ Anne Schuind¹⁰ and Dominique Descamps⁹

Immunogenicity of 2 Doses of HPV Vaccine in Younger Adolescents vs 3 Doses in Young Women

A Randomized Clinical Trial

JAMA. 2013;309:1793-802.

il protocollo, sperimentato in ragazze 9-14 anni risulta adeguato

la non inferiorità del protocollo 2 dosi (0-6 mesi) vs 3 dosi è mantenuta a 24 mesi

nessuna differenza nei titoli anticorpali tra protocollo 0-6 e protocollo 0-2-6 a un mese dalla vaccinazione

i titoli sono più bassi per il protocollo 0-6 a distanza di 24 e 36 mesi ma paragonabili con i titoli ottenibili nelle donne adulte protette

Sicurezza, immunogenicità ed efficacia 6 anni

OPEN ACCESS freely available online



Long-Term Follow-up Observation of the Safety, Immunogenicity, and Effectiveness of Gardasil™ in Adult Women

Joaquín Lina^{1,2}, Manuel Plata², Mauricio Gonzalez², Alfonso Correa², Ivete Maldonado², Claudia Nossa², David Radley³, Scott Vuocolo⁴, Richard M. Haupt⁵, Alfred Saah⁶

¹ Unidad Neuróloga, Universidad de Bogotá, Colombia, ² Fundación Cardiovascular, Bogotá, Colombia, ³ Unidad del Corazón, Bogotá, Colombia, ⁴ Fundación Santa Fe de Bogotá, Bogotá, Colombia, ⁵ Clínica Topical, Colombia, ⁶ Allkerm, Sharp & Doherty Corp., Whitehouse Station, New Jersey, United States of America

Abstract

Background: Previous analyses from a randomized trial in women aged 24–45 have shown the quadrivalent HPV vaccine to be efficacious in the prevention of infection, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) and external genital lesions (EGL) related to HPV 6/11/16/18 through 4 years. In this report we present long-term follow-up data on the efficacy, safety and immunogenicity of the quadrivalent HPV vaccine in adult women.

Method: Follow-up data are from a study being conducted in 5 sites in Colombia designed to evaluate the long-term immunogenicity, effectiveness, and safety of the qHPV vaccine in women who were vaccinated at 24 to 45 years of age in the original vaccine group during the base study (n = 694) or 20 to 30 years of age in the original placebo group during the base study (n = 694). The analysis includes data collected up to the year 6 post-vaccination (day 1 of the base study [median follow-up of 6.26 years]) from both the original base study and the Colombian follow-up.

Results: There were no cases of HPV 6/11/16/18-related CIN or EGL during the extended follow-up phase in the per-protocol population. Immunogenicity persists against vaccine-related HPV types, and no evidence of HPV type replacement has been observed. No new serious adverse experiences have been reported.

Conclusions: Vaccination with qHPV vaccine provides generally safe and effective protection from HPV 6, 11, 16, and 18-related genital warts and cervical dysplasia through 6 years following administration to 24–45 year-old women.

Total Registration: ClinicalTrials.gov NCT00902202

Citation: Lina J, Plata M, Gonzalez M, Correa A, Maldonado I, et al. (2014) Long-Term Follow-up Observation of the Safety, Immunogenicity and Effectiveness of Gardasil™ in Adult Women. PLOS ONE 9(12): e103432. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0103432

Funder: Sanofi, University of New South Wales, Australia

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Patenting: The study was designed and funded by the sponsor (Merck & Co., Inc.) in collaboration with external investigators and an external data and safety monitoring board. It is sponsored, conducted, monitored, analyzed, and reported by the sponsor. The sponsor retained the copyright and the right to publish the results of the study. The sponsor retained the right to publish the results of the study. The sponsor retained the right to publish the results of the study. The sponsor retained the right to publish the results of the study.

Competing Interests: Dr. Lina and Dr. Plata have received honoraria for consulting services from Merck and Sanofi. Dr. Maldonado has received honoraria for consulting services from Merck and Sanofi. Dr. Correa has received honoraria for consulting services from Merck and Sanofi. Dr. Nossa has received honoraria for consulting services from Merck and Sanofi. Dr. Radley has received honoraria for consulting services from Merck and Sanofi. Dr. Haupt has received honoraria for consulting services from Merck and Sanofi. Dr. Saah has received honoraria for consulting services from Merck and Sanofi. The authors have no other competing interests.

*** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0103432>**

Introduction

Persistent infection of the anogenital tract by 12 to 20 carcinogenic human papillomavirus (HPV) genotypes leads to the vast majority of cervical cancers [1,2] and related precancer lesions [3]. While all sexually active women are at risk of HPV infection, the incidence of HPV infection peaks soon after the onset of sexual activity in most populations [4–6]. Evidence indicates that in the absence of effective barriers such as condoms, women aged 25 and older are at a significantly higher risk of acquisition of new HPV infections [7,8].

The quadrivalent HPV (qHPV) types 6, 11, 16, 18 (L1 virus-like particles (VLP)) vaccine is highly effective in preventing HPV 6,

11, 16, or 18-related high-grade intraepithelial neoplasia and dysplasia in men and women aged 16 to 26 naive to the respective vaccine HPV types at enrollment [9,10]. In the pivotal FUTURE II trial (NCT00116251), 12,167 women between the ages of 15 and 26 received three doses of either qHPV or 11HPV (Bivalent or bivalent, administered at day 1, month 2, and month 6). Subjects were followed for an average of 3 years after receiving the first dose of vaccine or placebo. Vaccine efficacy for the prevention of HPV 16/18 disease was 98% (95% CI: 88–100) in the per-protocol seropositive population. In addition, the efficacy of the qHPV vaccine has persisted from doses administered to women 24 to 45 years of age participating in an international double-blind clinical trial (FUTURE III) [11]. First study data from follow-

Sicurezza, immunogenicità ed efficacia 9 anni

PEDIATRICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Long-term Study of a Quadrivalent Human Papillomavirus Vaccine
Daron Fetris, Rudiwilai Samakoses, Stan L. Block, Eduardo Lazzaro-Ponce, Jaime Alberto Restrepo, Keith S. Reisinger, Jesper Melhusen, Archana Chittipati, Ole-Erik Iversen, Heather L. Sims, Qiong Shou, Timothy A. Saunser and Alfred Saah
Pediatrics, originally published online August 18, 2014,
DOI: 10.1542/peds.2013-4144

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2014/08/12/peds.2013-4144>

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Immunogenicità 9 anni

A LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF THE IMMUNOGENICITY OF THE QUADRIVALENT HPV (qHPV) VACCINE IN SCANDINAVIA AND ICELAND

Daron Fetris, Rudiwilai Samakoses, Stan L. Block, Eduardo Lazzaro-Ponce, Jaime Alberto Restrepo, Keith S. Reisinger, Jesper Melhusen, Archana Chittipati, Ole-Erik Iversen, Heather L. Sims, Qiong Shou, Timothy A. Saunser and Alfred Saah

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this long-term follow-up study was to evaluate the immunogenicity of the quadrivalent HPV (qHPV) vaccine in women aged 24–45 years in Scandinavia and Iceland.

METHODS: Immunogenicity of the qHPV vaccine in women aged 24–45 years was evaluated in a randomized, controlled, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. The study included 1,000 women aged 24–45 years who were randomized to receive either the qHPV vaccine or placebo. The primary endpoint was the percentage of women who were seropositive for HPV 6, 11, 16, and 18 at day 1 of the base study (median follow-up of 6.26 years) from both the original base study and the Icelandic follow-up.

RESULTS: There were no cases of HPV 6/11/16/18-related CIN or EGL during the extended follow-up phase in the per-protocol population. Immunogenicity persists against vaccine-related HPV types, and no evidence of HPV type replacement has been observed. No new serious adverse experiences have been reported.

CONCLUSIONS: Vaccination with qHPV vaccine provides generally safe and effective protection from HPV 6, 11, 16, and 18-related genital warts and cervical dysplasia through 6 years following administration to 24–45 year-old women.

Total Registration: ClinicalTrials.gov NCT00902202

BACKGROUND

LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP STUDY: The long-term follow-up study was designed to evaluate the immunogenicity, effectiveness, and safety of the qHPV vaccine in women who were vaccinated at 24 to 45 years of age in the original vaccine group during the base study (n = 694) or 20 to 30 years of age in the original placebo group during the base study (n = 694). The analysis includes data collected up to the year 6 post-vaccination (day 1 of the base study [median follow-up of 6.26 years]) from both the original base study and the Icelandic follow-up.

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METHODS

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RESULTS

HPV 6/11/16/18 SEROPOSITIVITY RATES

HPV Type	Day 1	Day 1 (95% CI)	Day 1 (95% CI)
HPV 6	98%	95%–100%	98%
HPV 11	98%	95%–100%	98%
HPV 16	98%	95%–100%	98%
HPV 18	98%	95%–100%	98%

SUMMARY OF qHPV VACCINE EFFICACY

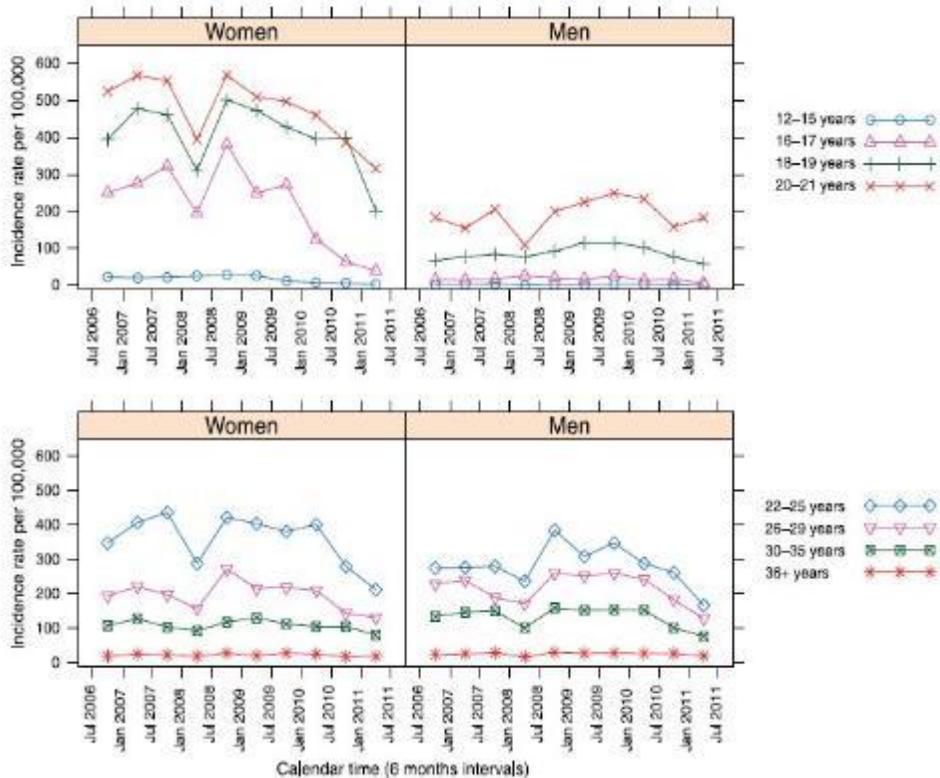
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HPV 6	98%	95%–100%	98%
HPV 11	98%	95%–100%	98%
HPV 16	98%	95%–100%	98%
HPV 18	98%	95%–100%	98%

CONCLUSION

Immunogenicity to HPV types contained in the qHPV vaccine remains high 6 years following vaccination. Continuing clinical effectiveness (see Poster 1730 by Kjaer et al.) is the final measure of ongoing vaccine immunogenicity. Rates of seropositivity are highly dependent on the nature of the assay.



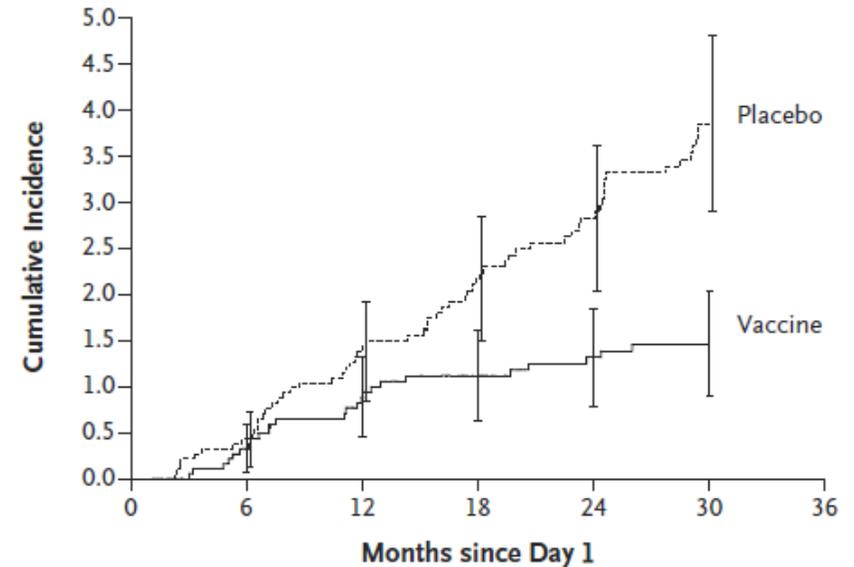
riduzione dell'incidenza di condilomi in giovani femmine



Baandrup, et al. Sex Transm Dis 2015

riduzione dell'incidenza di condilomi in giovani maschi

EGL Related to HPV Types 6, 11, 16, or 18 in the Intention-to-Treat Population



CONCLUSIONS

Quadrivalent HPV vaccine prevents infection with HPV-6, 11, 16, and 18 and the development of related external genital lesions in males 16 to 26 years of age.

Giuliano AR, et al. N Engl J Med 2011

THE NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

EFFICACIA DEL VACCINO QUADRIVALENTE ANTI-HPV VERSO INFEZIONI ANALI E LESIONI INTRAEPITELIALI ANALI (AIN) DI ALTO GRADO

- **Analisi** effettuata su un sottogruppo di 602 maschi omosessuali (in questa popolazione si ha una più alta incidenza) fra 16-26 anni, di cui 299 soggetti vaccinati. Follow-up di 2,5 anni post-dose.
- **Efficacia** contro AIN e cancri anali da HPV 6/11/16/18 → **77,5%**
- **Efficacia** verso AIN 2/3 da HPV 6/11/16/18 → **74,9%**

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

HPV Vaccine against Anal HPV Infection and Anal Intraepithelial Neoplasia

Joel M. Palefsky, M.D., Anna R. Giuliano, Ph.D., Stephen Goldstone, M.D., Edson D. Moreira, Jr., M.D., Carlos Aranda, M.D., Heiko Jessen, M.D., Richard Hillman, M.D., Daron Ferris, M.D., Francois Coutlee, M.D., Mark H. Stoler, M.D., J. Brooke Marshall, Ph.D., David Radley, M.S.,

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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Received for publication, July 14, 2010; accepted, August 10, 2010.

Drs. Palefsky and Giuliano contributed equally to this article.

N Engl J Med 2011;365:1576-85.

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were 17.5 in the placebo group and 13.0 in the vaccine group in the intention-to-treat population and 8.0 in the placebo group and 4.0 in the vaccine group in the per-protocol efficacy population. The rate of grade 2 or 3 anal intraepithelial neoplasia related to infection with HPV-6, 11, 16, or 18 was reduced by 54.2% (95% CI, 18.0 to 75.3) in the intention-to-treat population and by 74.9% (95% CI, 8.8 to 95.4) in the per-protocol efficacy population. The corresponding risks of persistent anal infection with HPV-6, 11, 16, or 18 were reduced by 50.4% (95% CI, 43.0 to 71.4) and 94.9% (95% CI, 10.4 to 99.4), respectively. No vaccine-related serious adverse events were reported.

CONCLUSIONS

Use of the qHPV vaccine reduced the rates of anal intraepithelial neoplasia, including of grade 2 or 3, among men who have sex with men. The vaccine had a favorable safety profile and may help to reduce the risk of anal cancer. (Funded by Merck and the National Institutes of Health; ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00090285.)

1576

N ENGL J MED 365:17 NOVEMBER 27, 2011

The New England Journal of Medicine

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Nessun incremento di altri sierotipi nei vaccinati seguiti ogni 6 mesi per 4 anni

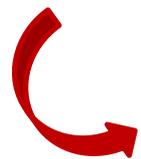
Palmroth J, et. Int J Cancer 2012



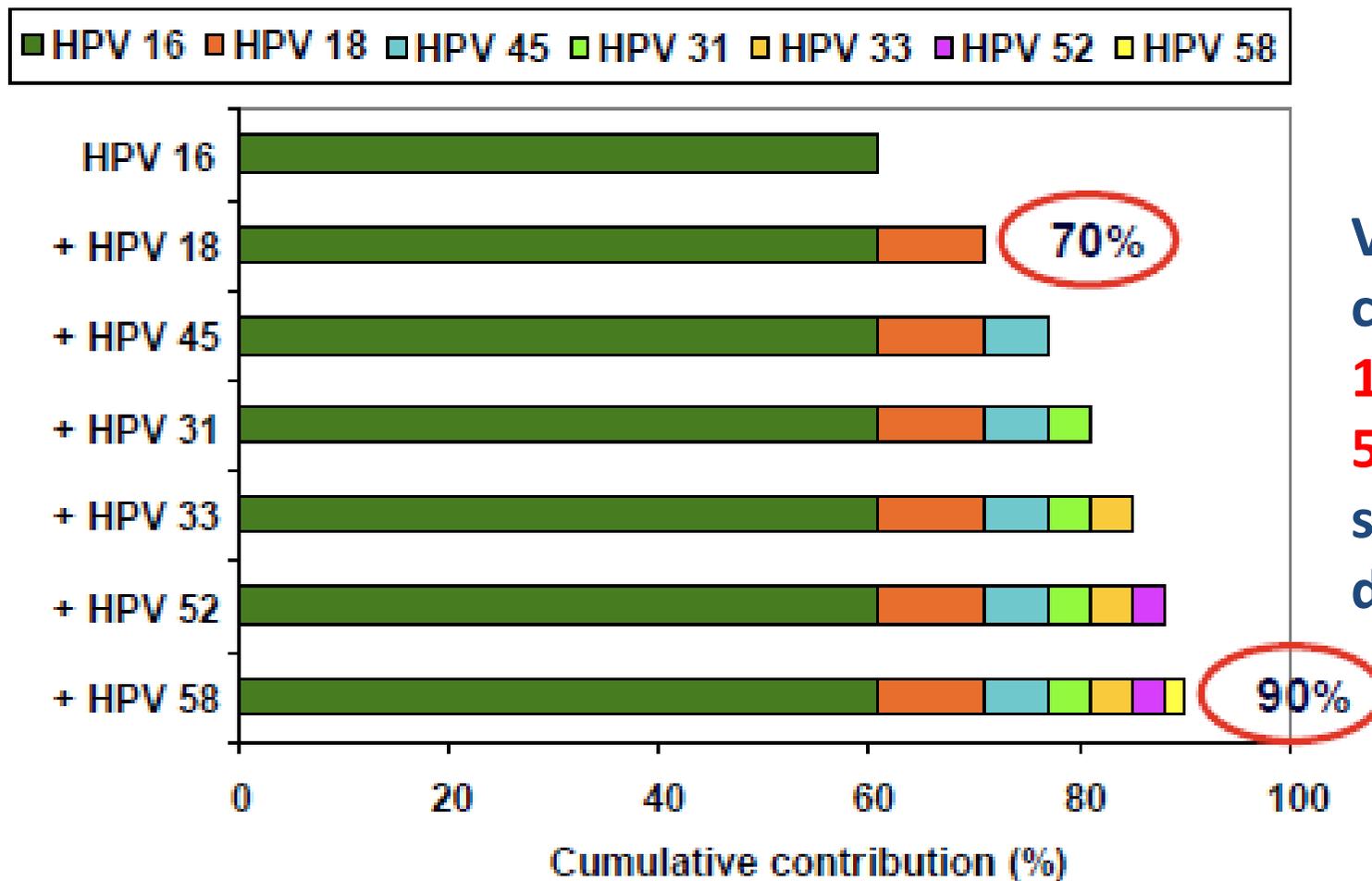
L'assenza di HPV 16 e 18 non facilita l'ingresso di altri sierotipi:

- il vaccino quadrivalente riduce il rischio di infezione da 31/33/45/52/58 del 29,2%
- il vaccino bivalente riduce il rischio di infezione da 31/33/45/52/58 del 24,4%

Rositch AF, et al. J Infect Dis 2012

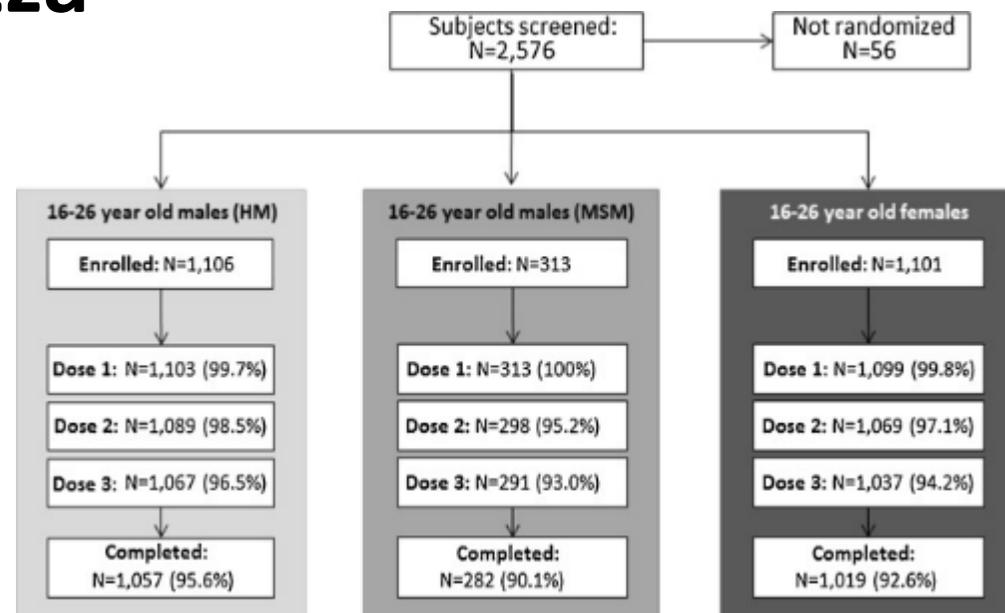
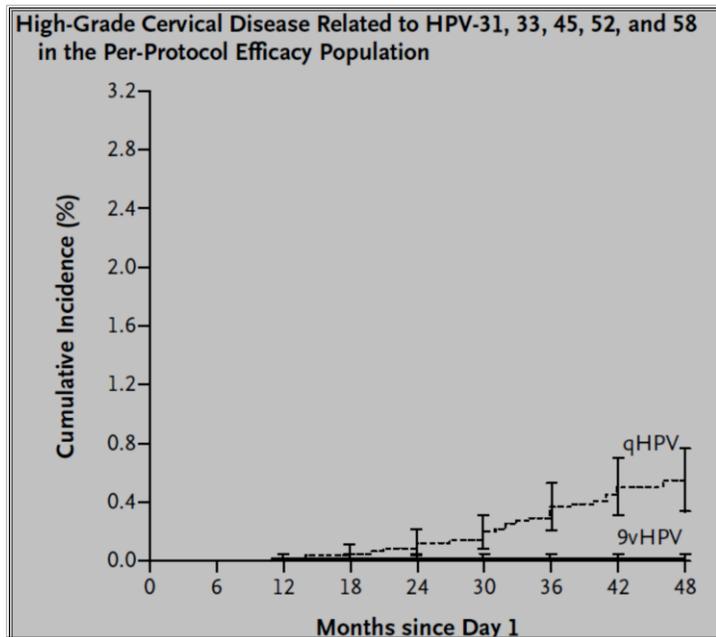
 **CROSS-PROTECTION**

NOVITA'... Il vaccino 9-valente



Vaccino 9-valente:
contributo di **HPV 16, 18, 45, 31, 33, 52, 58, 6, 11** allo sviluppo di cancro del collo dell'utero

Vaccino nonavalente anti-HPV: efficacia, immunogenicità e sicurezza



- 14.215 donne tra i 16 e i 26 anni di età
- Efficacia del 96,7% (95%CI: 80,9-99,8) Effetti collaterali a livello del sito di iniezione più frequenti per il 9-valente

- Regime a 3 dosi: 0-2-6 mesi
- Il 99,5% aveva sviluppato una risposta anticorpale verso ciascun sierotipo vaccinale dopo 7 mesi
- Ben tollerato

Castellsaguè X, et al. 2015



Immunogeno e sicuro in co-somministrazione con altri vaccini

Valutazione della co-somministrazione del vaccino HPV 9-valente con meningococco A,C,Y,W135 o Tdap in 1237 maschi e femmine tra 11 e 15 anni

Seroconversion Rates and Estimated Percent Difference at 4 Weeks After Dose 3 in the HPV Per-Protocol Populations

Antigen	Concomitant (Group A), ^a N = 619		Nonconcomitant (Group B), ^a N = 618		Estimated Percent Difference Group A – Group B ^b (95% confidence interval)
	m/n	Response (%)	m/n	Response (%)	
HPV6	501/501	100	514/514	100	0.0 (–0.8 to 0.7)
HPV11	502/502	100	514/514	100	0.0 (–0.8 to 0.7)
HPV16	513/513	100	530/530	100	0.0 (–0.7 to 0.7)
HPV18	516/516	100	535/535	100	0.0 (–0.7 to 0.7)
HPV31	514/514	100	536/536	100	0.0 (–0.7 to 0.7)
HPV33	520/520	100	537/537	100	0.0 (–0.7 to 0.7)
HPV45	523/523	100	539/539	100	0.0 (–0.7 to 0.7)
HPV52	521/521	100	538/538	100	0.0 (–0.7 to 0.7)
HPV58	519/519	100	537/537	100	0.0 (–0.7 to 0.7)

Schilling A, et al. Pediatrics 2015



Il vaccino anti-HPV 9-valente

**FDA licensure of 9-valent human papillomavirus vaccine to include males aged 16–26 years —
December 14, 2015**

On December 10, 2014, 9-valent HPV vaccine (9vHPV) (Gardasil 9, Merck and Co., Inc., Whitehouse Station, NJ) was licensed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in females aged 9–26 years and males aged 9–15 years. On December 14, 2015, FDA extended the age indication by including males aged 16–26 years.¹ The inclusion of 16–26 year old males makes the age indication for 9vHPV consistent with that of quadrivalent HPV vaccine (4vHPV) (Gardasil, Merck and Co., Inc., Whitehouse Station, NJ), which is the other HPV vaccine licensed for use in males.

FDA U.S. Food and Drug Administration

**licenzia l'uso del 9-valente
nelle femmine e nei maschi 9-26 aa
(2014-2015)**

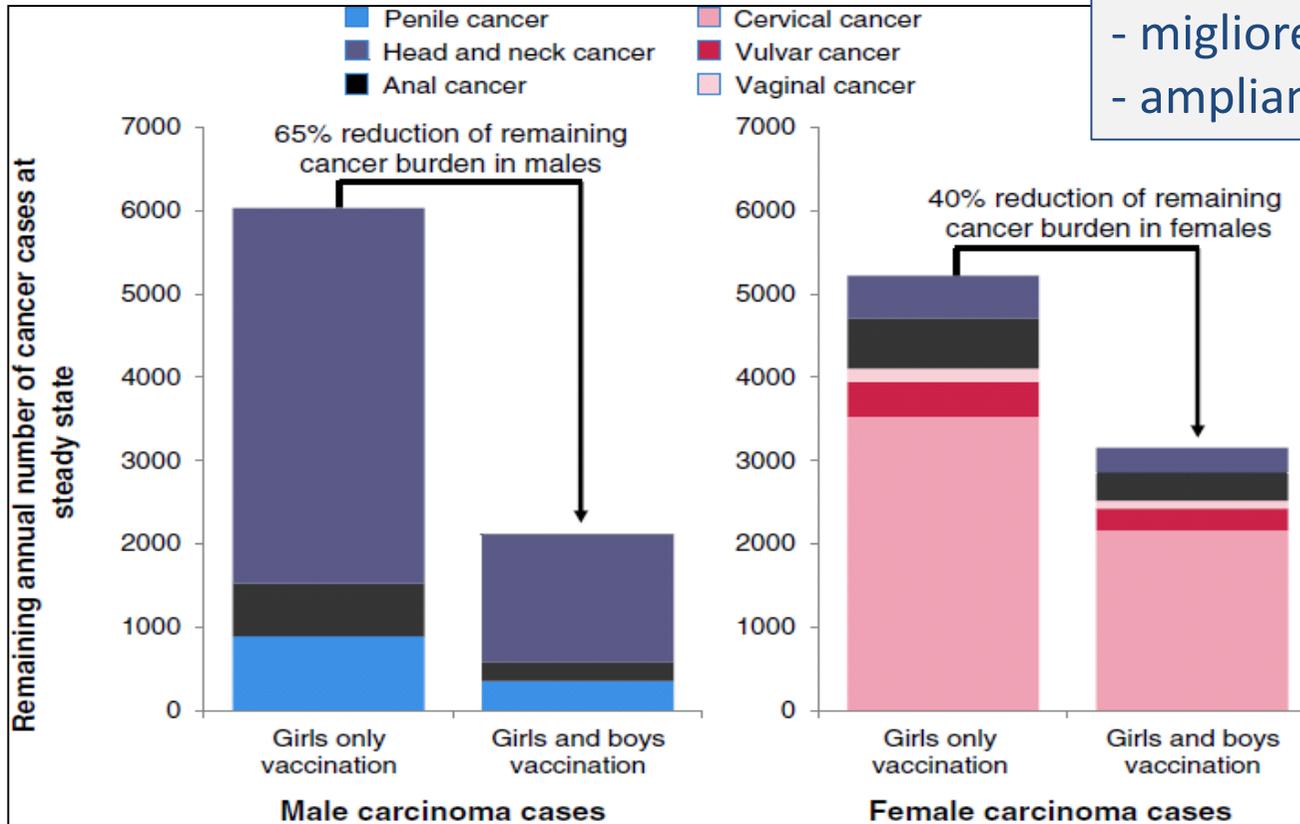


- ★ Autorizzazione all'immissione in commercio dalla Commissione Europea (Giugno 2015)
- ★ In Italia autorizzazione di AIFA (Ottobre 2015): 3 dosi dal 9° anno di età
- ★ Commissione Europea approva il ciclo a 2 dosi (7 Aprile 2016)

Stima di riduzione del peso della malattia tumorale da HPV nei maschi e nelle femmine in Europa qualora venisse attuata la vaccinazione universale

Risultati attesi:

- riduzione dell'infezione nei maschi
- riduzione dell'infezione nelle femmine
- migliore *compliance* nelle femmine
- ampliamento dell'immunità di gregge



Vaccinazione delle ragazze/i di 12 anni vs solo le ragazze con un'assunzione di copertura del 70% per entrambi e assunzione di protezione a lungo termine



Vaccinazione Universale nei diversi Paesi



U.S.

(ACIP Oct.2011,
MMWR_12/ 2011)

AUSTRALIA

(PBAC_09/2011)

CANADA

(NACI_CCDCR_01/2
012)

AUSTRIA

(2014)

GERMANIA SASSONIA

(StIKO 01.2013)

SVIZZERA

(2015)

Maschi 11-12 aa
catch-up: 13-21 aa

Maschi 12-13 aa
catch-up: 14-15 aa

Maschi 9-26 aa
routine 9-13 aa

Maschi 9-12 aa
(2-D)

Maschi 12-17 aa

Maschi 11-26 aa

*Rimborsato dal
2011*

*Vaccinazione nelle
scuole, inizio
02/2013*

Inizio nel 2013

*Inizio 02/2014 (9-
12 aa), scuole da
09/2014 (9 aa)*

Dal 01/2013

Inizio nel 2015

RACCOMANDAZIONI ACIP 2015

I vaccini **bivalente, quadrivalente e 9 valente** possono essere usati per la vaccinazione di routine delle **femmine da 11-12 anni a 26 anni** che non siano state precedentemente vaccinate o non abbiano completato le dosi

I vaccini **quadrivalente e 9 valente** possono essere usati nella vaccinazione di routine dei **maschi da 11-12 anni fino a 21 anni** che non siano stati precedentemente vaccinati o non abbiano completato le dosi

I vaccini **quadrivalente e 9 valente** sono raccomandati per gli **omosessuali e immunocompromessi** (compreso gli **HIV**) **fino all'età di 26 anni** se non sono stati vaccinati precedentemente



ACIP Advisory Committee on
Immunization Practices

Morbidity and Mortality Report, December 2016:

*For **transgender persons**, ACIP recommends routine HPV vaccination as for all adolescents, and vaccination through age 26 years for those who were not adequately vaccinated previously*



Piano vaccinale 2016-2018

Vaccino	0gg-30gg	3° mese	4° mese	5° mese	6° mese	7° mese	11° mese	13° mese	15° mese	⇨	6° anno	12°-18° anno	19-49 anni	50-64 anni	> 64 anni
DTPa**		DTPa		DTPa			DTPa				DTPa***	dTpaIPV	1 dose dTpa**** ogni 10 anni		
IPV		IPV		IPV			IPV			IPV					
Epatite B												3 Dosi: <i>Pre Esposizione</i> (0, 1, 6 mesi) o <i>Post Esposizione</i> (0, 2, 6 sett. o <i>Pre Esposizione</i> (0, 2, 12))			
Hib															
Pneumococo															PCV
MPRV															
MPR											MPR + V	MPR + V^	2 dosi MPR***** + V^ (0-4/8 settimane)		
Varicella									V						
Meningococco C								Men C o MenACWY coniugato	Men C o MenACWY coniugato						
Meningococco B^		Men B	Men B		Men B			Men B	Men B						
HPV												HPV: 2-3 dosi (in funzione di età e vaccino); fino a età massima in scheda tecnica			
Influenza								Influenza ^{oo}				Influenza ^{oo}		1 dose	

Piano nazionale vaccini 2016-2018 e Calendario per la vita propongono l'estensione dell'offerta attiva e gratuita a tutti i dodicenni M e F

Cosa sanno i maschi italiani riguardo all'HPV?

Table 2. Knowledge about HPV infection of the study population.

	N	%
Have heard about the HPV infection ^a	525	54.9
Knowledge that both males and females can acquire the HPV infection ^b	414	78.9
	Correct response	
Cancers caused by the HPV infection ^b	N	%
Penile	368	70.1
Cervical	80	15.2
Anal	35	6.7
Oral	28	5.4
Modes of transmission of HPV ^b		
Complete sexual intercourse (true)	481	91.6
Incomplete sexual intercourse (true)	222	42.3
Pregnancy (false)	192	36.6
Vaginal delivery (true)	57	10.9
Needle sharing (false)	50	9.5
Preventive measures for HPV infection ^b		
Condom use (true)	464	88.4
Vaccination (true)	284	54.1
Late start of complete sexual intercourse (true)	58	11.1
Late start of incomplete sexual intercourse (true)	27	5.2
Knowledge that vaccine should be given to both males and females ^c	65	39.7

^aAll sample (n = 956).

^bOnly for those who reported that they have heard about HPV infection.

^cOnly for those who were aware about the availability of the HPV vaccine in Italy.

- ❖ 1000 ragazzi tra 14 e 24 anni
- ❖ 54,9% aveva sentito parlare dell'HPV
- ❖ i 2/3 sapevano che l'infezione colpisce anche i maschi
- ❖ fonti di informazione: mass media (47,3%), scuola (26,7%) e medico di famiglia (18,6)
- ❖ 58,2% avrebbe voluto ricevere la vaccinazione anti-HPV e i più favorevoli erano ragazzi più giovani

In gravidanza?



Non ci sono sufficienti dati sulla vaccinazione durante la gravidanza e pertanto deve essere posticipata alla fine della gravidanza (**anche se l'aver ricevuto il vaccino HPV in gravidanza non è motivo di interruzione della stessa**)



NON abbandonare il PAP Test!!!!

Lunga latenza dell'infezione del virus HPV: necessita di molti anni per ottenere una prevenzione diffusa a tutta la popolazione

Non tutti i ceppi HPV sono inclusi nel vaccino: resta scoperto un 30% dei casi

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Dal Neonato all'Adolescente

Novità e vecchi problemi

IX Edizione

IV Corso Nazionale SIMA



il vaccino anti-epatite B

Vaccino inattivato: polipeptide ottenuto mediante ricombinazione genica con utilizzo lievito *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* e adsorbito su idrossido di alluminio

Ciclo primario (esavalente): 3, 5, 11 mesi

Vaccinazione di recupero secondo la schedula: 0,1,6 mesi

Esiste come **formulazione singola o combinato in esavalente o con epatite A**

- Formulazione pediatrica (10 µg): 0-15 anni
- Formulazione adulti (20 µg): > 16 anni
- Formulazione immunodepressi (40 µg)

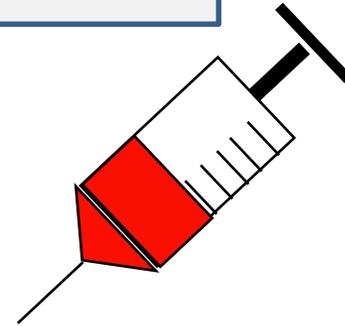


La vaccinazione di massa ha drasticamente ridotto il numero dei cancri del fegato e delle cirrosi HBV-mediate



La risposta al vaccino è eccellente nel I anno di vita (>95% di responders)

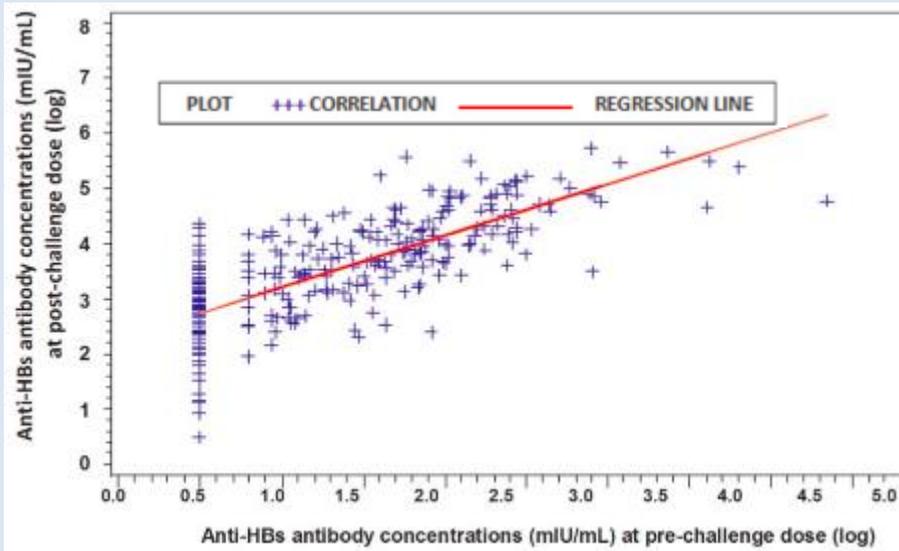
Negli adolescenti ed adulti la capacità di sierconversione dopo vaccino non supera il 70-75%



¼ dei vaccinati in età adulta rimane non protetto

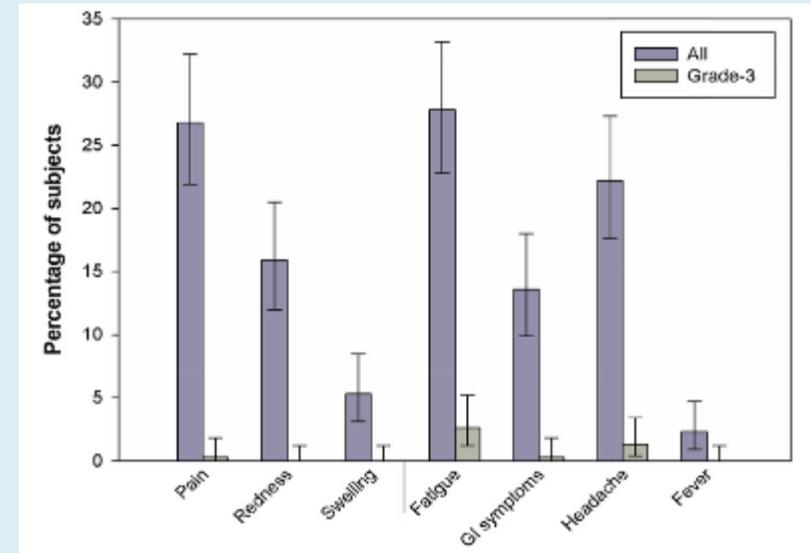
E' necessaria una dose booster nell'adolescente?

- Studio Tedesco
- 300 adolescenti di 12-13 anni
- Ciclo primario: 2,3,4 mesi, booster 11-14 mesi
- 60,5% dei pz con titolo anticorpale basale protettivo (≥ 10 mIU/ml)
- 97,6% titolo anticorpale protettivo 1 mese dopo la dose booster (≥ 100 mIU/ml nel 94,1% dei pz)



Behre U, et al. Hum Vaccin Immunother 2016

- Studio Tedesco
- 303 adolescenti di 15-16 anni
- Ciclo primario: 3 dosi nel primo anno di vita
- 65,4% dei pz con titolo anticorpale basale protettivo (≥ 10 mIU/ml)
- 97,9% titolo anticorpale protettivo 1 mese dopo la dose booster (≥ 100 mIU/ml nel 90,8% dei pz)

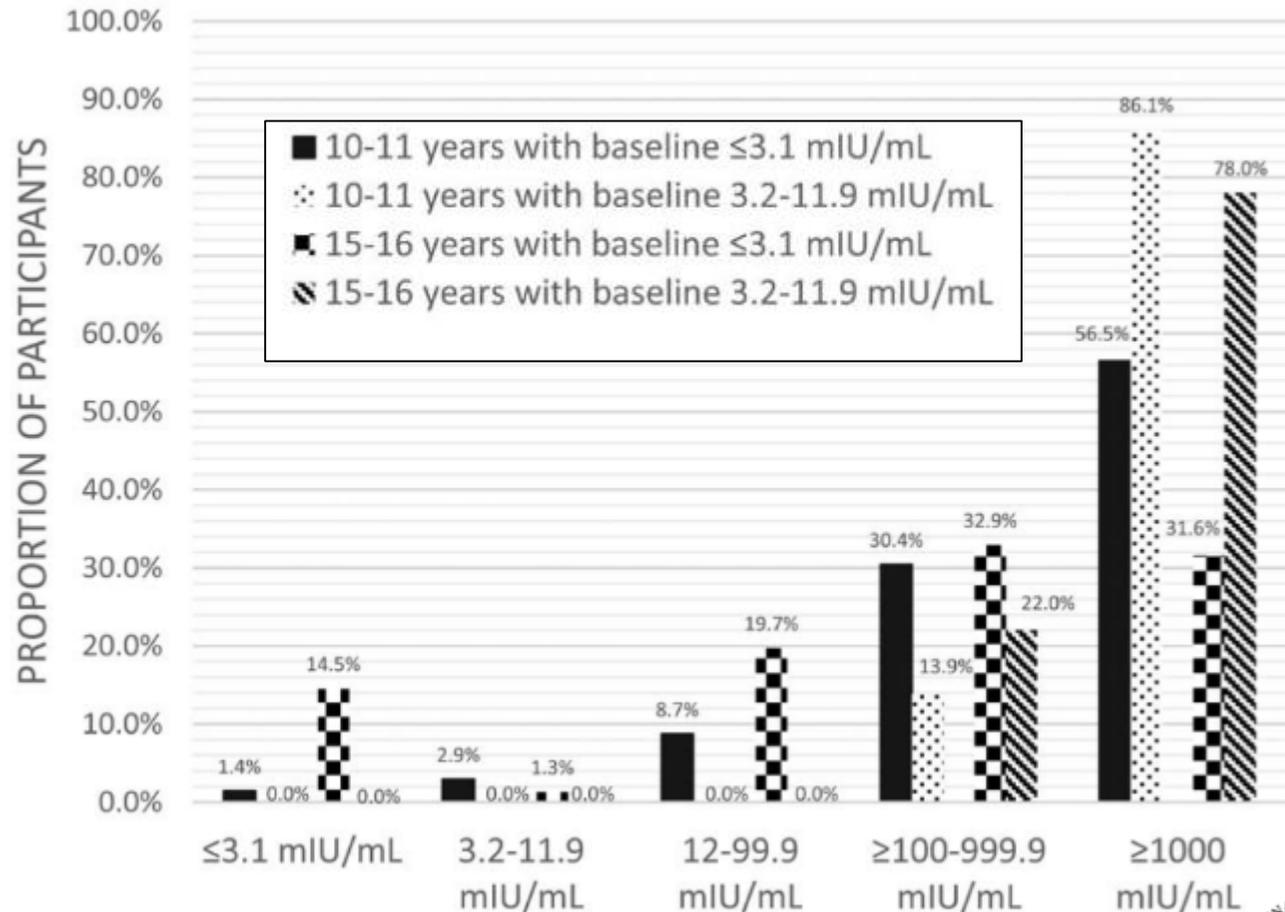


Van Der Meeren O, et al. Vaccine 2016

E' necessaria una dose booster nell'adolescente?

- Studio prospettico Canadese
- Ciclo primario: 2,4,6 mesi
- 137 pz di 10–11 anni e 213 di 15–16 anni
- 78% gruppo 10-11 aa e 64% gruppo 15-16 aa titolo non protettivo ($p= 0,006$)
- Risposta protettiva alla dose booster: 97,2% gruppo 10-11 aa e 91,1% gruppo 15-16 aa ($p= 0,06$)

Postchallenge anti-HBs responses of participants with baseline values ≤ 3.1 mIU/mL (undetectable) or 3.2–11.9 mIU/mL (subprotective), showing separately the responses of 10-11 and 15-16 year olds.



E' necessaria una dose booster nell'adolescente?

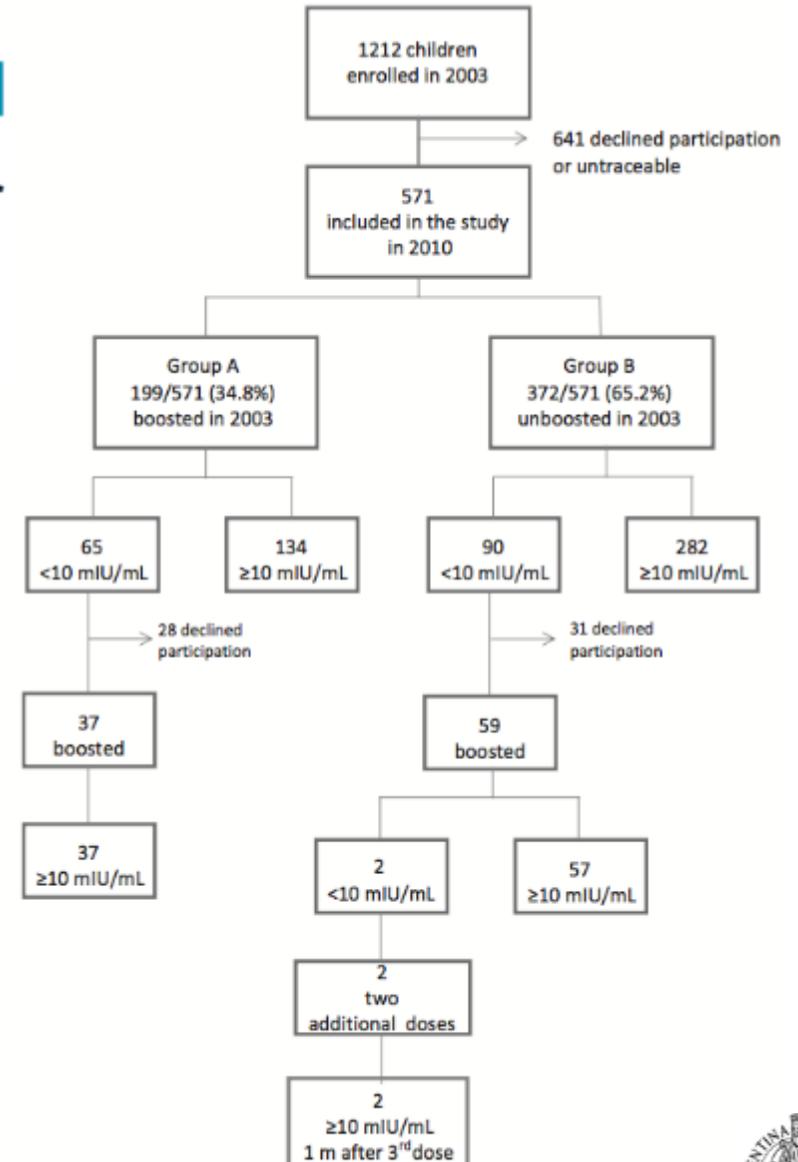
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

VIROLOGY

Hepatitis B immunity in teenagers vaccinated as infants: an Italian 17-year follow-up study

E. Spada^{1,2*}, L. Romano^{3*}, M. E. Tosti¹, O. Zuccaro¹, S. Paladini³, M. Chironna⁴, R. C. Coppola⁵, M. Cuccia⁶, R. Mangione⁷, F. Marrone⁸, F. S. Negrone⁹, A. Parlato¹⁰, E. Zamparo¹¹, C. M. Zotti¹², A. Mele¹, A. R. Zanetti³ on behalf of the Study Group[†]

- 517 adolescenti italiani
- Ciclo primario nel primo anno di vita
- Nel 2003 (10 anni dopo la vaccinazione): 34,8% titolo non protettivo, proposta dose booster
- Nel 2010 (17 anni dopo la vaccinazione): 72,9% dei pazienti aveva titolo anticorpale protettivo, 67,3% nel gruppo A (booster) vs. 75,8% nel gruppo B (no booster); p=0,03



Spada E, et al. Clin Microbiol Infect 2014

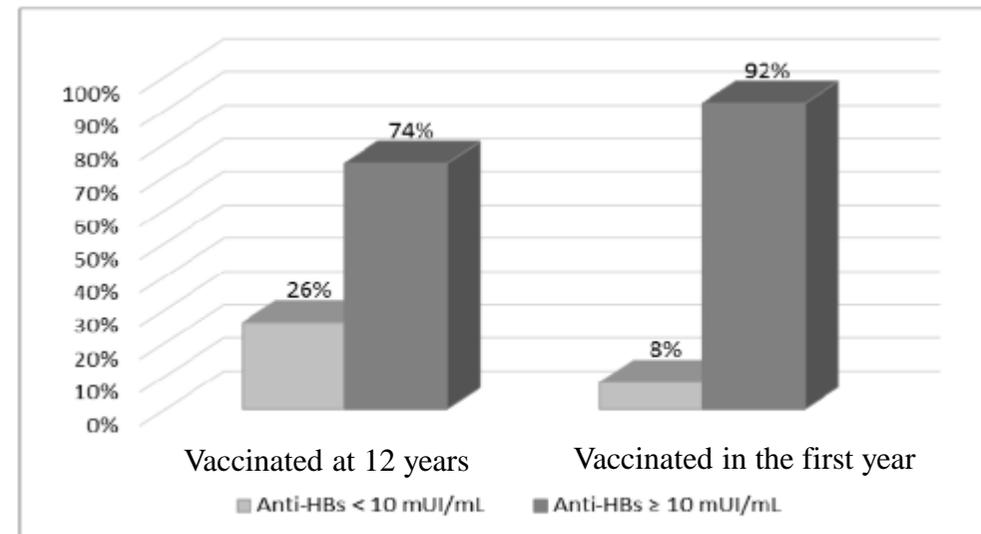
Dipartimento di Scienze per la Salute
Università di Firenze

E' necessaria una dose booster nell'adolescente?

Long-term persistence of protection of HBV vaccine, more than 20 y following the primary immunization, in HCSs who are exposed to occupational health risk. The anamnestic response observed in non-seroprotected subjects who received the booster further confirms the capability of the HBV vaccine to create a strong immunological memory.

Characteristics of vaccinated Health Care Students attending the Medical and Pharmaceutical School of the University of Genoa, Italy, stratified by age at vaccination.

	Vaccinated in infancy n (%)	Vaccinated in adolescence n (%)	p-value
N° of subjects	535	182	
Age (mean, SD)	23.2 (1.6)	29.7 (6.8)	< 0.001
Gender, Female	367 (68.6)	114 (62.6)	0.14
Years since vaccination	22.8 (1.7)	17.2 (5.2)	< 0.001
Attending medical school	132 (24.7)	57 (31.3)	0.08
HBs titer \geq 10 mIU/mL	358 (66.9)	149 (81.9)	< 0.001



Dini G, Hum Vaccin Immunother 2017

Bini C, et al. Hum Vaccin Immunother 2017

E' necessaria una dose booster nell'adolescente?

Booster dose vaccination for preventing hepatitis B

Poorolajal J, Hooshmand E



Authors' conclusions

We were unable to include any randomised clinical trials on the topic; only randomised clinical trials will be able to provide an answer as to whether a booster dose vaccination is able to protect against hepatitis B infection.

Cosa fare se...

E' stata somministrata una sola dose e poi interrotta la **schedula vaccinale**: somministrare la seconda dose il prima possibile; tra la seconda e la terza dose devono passare almeno 4 settimane

Sono state somministrate due dosi e poi interrotta la **schedula vaccinale**: somministrare la terza dose il prima possibile

Nei pazienti HIV-positivi?

Al completamento del ciclo vaccinale per **epatite B** è indicato **dosaggio del titolo anticorpale**, se non protettivo ripetere ciclo completo e infine ri-dosare il titolo (in caso di mancata risposta e paziente a rischio elevato può essere indicato ripetere annualmente dosaggio anticorpale e dose booster)

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Dal Neonato all'Adolescente

Novità e vecchi problemi

IX Edizione

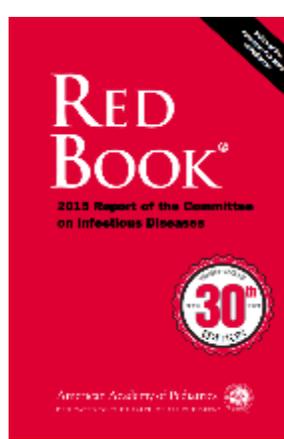
IV Corso Nazionale SIMA



il vaccino anti-epatite A

Epatite A: via di trasmissione e vaccino

Principale via di trasmissione orofecale... ma possibili anche le vie ematica e sessuale



Il **vaccino per l'epatite A** è indicato in tutti gli adolescenti con fattori di rischio:

- uso di droghe
- partner multipli
- rapporti omosessuali

...oltre ai classici fattori di rischio: viaggi internazionali, contatto con soggetto affetto, esposizione occupazionale, patologia epatica

Rapid communication

Open Access

Ongoing outbreaks of hepatitis A among men who have sex with men (MSM), Berlin, November 2016 to January 2017 – linked to other German cities and European countries

Dirk Werber¹, Kai Michaelis², Marius Hausner³, Dagmar Sissolak³, Jürgen Wenzel⁴, Julia Bitzegeio¹, Anne Belting⁵, Daniel Sagebiel¹, Mirko Faber²

RAPID COMMUNICATIONS

Hepatitis A outbreak among men who have sex with men (MSM) predominantly linked with the EuroPride, the Netherlands, July 2016 to February 2017

GS Freidl^{1,2}, GJ Sonder³, LP Bovée³, IH Friesema¹, GG van Rijckevorsel⁴, WL Ruijs⁴, F van Schie³, EC Siedenburg³, J Yang⁵, H Vennema⁶

Rapid communication

Open Access

Outbreak of hepatitis A associated with men who have sex with men (MSM), England, July 2016 to January 2017

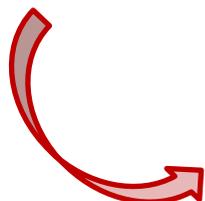
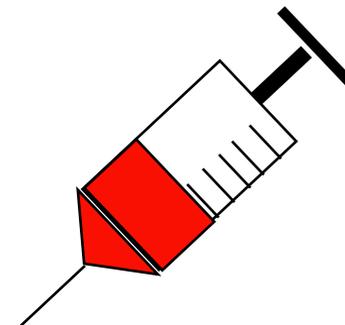
Kazim Beebeejaun¹, Srilaxmi Degala², Koye Balogun¹, Ian Simms³, Sarah Charlotte Woodhall³, Ellen Heinsbroek⁴, Paul David Crook⁴, Ishani Kar-Purkayastha⁵, Juli Treacy⁵, Kate Wedgwood⁶, Kate Jordan⁷, Sema Mandal¹, Siew Lin Ngui⁸, Michael Edelstein¹

Vaccino anti-Epatite A

Havrix / Vaqta

Dose pediatrica (0,5 ml): 12 mesi – 16 anni

Dose adulto (1 ml): > 16 anni



2 dosi a distanza di 6-12 mesi

Vaccino anti-epatite A + epatite B (**Twinrix**) > 16 anni

Schedula: 0,1,6 mesi

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Dal Neonato all'Adolescente

Novità e vecchi problemi

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Prospettive future

Status of vaccine research and development of vaccines for HIV-1

Jeffrey T. Safrin^{a,*}, Patricia E. Fast^a, Lisa Gieber^a, Hester Kuipers^b, Hansi J. Dean^{a,1}, Wayne C. Koff^a

^a International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, New York, NY, USA

^b International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, Amsterdam, Netherlands

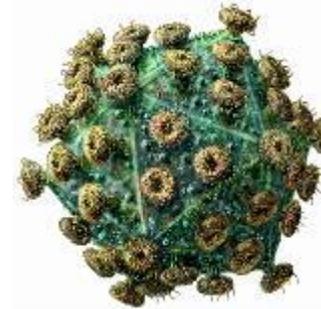
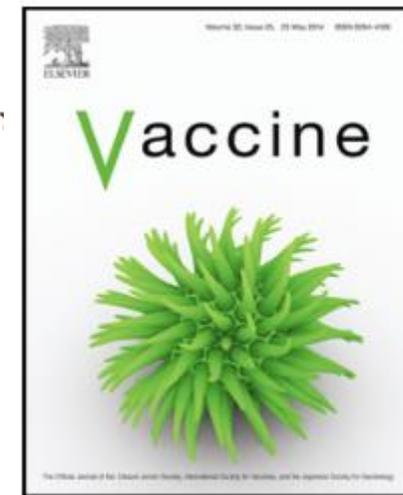


Table 1
Development status of current vaccine candidates.

Candidate name/trial identifier	Class/antigen	Phase I	Phase IIa
Ad26.EnvA-01/Ad26.ENVA.01	Adeno/Ad26 Env A	X	
VRC-HIVADV038-00-VP; VRC-HIVADV027-00-VP/VRC 012 (07-I-0167)	Adeno/Ad35 Env A; Ad5 Env A	X	
VRC-HIVADV027-00-VP; VRC-HIVADV052-00-VP	Adeno/Ad35 Env A; Ad5 Env A; Ad5 Env B	X	
VRC-HIVADV038-00-VP/HVTN 083	Adeno/Ad26 Env A	X	
Ad26.EnvA-01/Ad26.ENVA.01 Mucosal/IPCVD003	Adeno/Ad26 Env A	X	
VRC-HIVADV014-00-VP/VRC 015 (08-I-0171)	Adeno/Ad5 Gag-Pol Env A/B/C	X	
Ad5HVR48.ENVA.01/Ad5HVR48.ENVA.01	Adeno/Ad5/Ad48 Env A	X	
VRC-HIVADV014-00-VP; VRC-HIVADV038-00-VP; VRC-HIVADV052-00-VP; VRC-HIVADV054-00-VP; VRC-HIVADV053-00-VP/HVTN 085	Adeno/Ad5 Gag-Pol Env A/B/C; Ad5 Env A; Ad5 Env B; Ad5 Gag-Pol B; Ad5 Env C	X	
rAd35 Env A; rAd5 Env A; rAd5 Env B/HVTN 083	Adeno/Env A, Env B	X	
VRC-HIVADV014-00-VP; VRC-HIVADV054-00-VP/HVTN 084	Adeno/Ad5 Gag-Pol Env A/B/C; Ad5 Gag-Pol B	X	X
MVA gag/pol/env mosaic inserts/IPCVD006	Adeno and Pox/gag/pol/env mosaic	X	
ChAdV63.HIVconsv; MVA.HIVconsv; plus HCV vaccine/PEACHI-04	Adeno and Pox/ChimpAd63 consensus; MVA consensus	X	
PENNAX-GP/HVTN 098	DNA/Gag, Pol, Env B	X	
VRC-HIVDNA016-00-VP; VRC-HIVADV014-00-VP/HVTN 076	DNA and Adeno/DNA Gag, Pol, Nef B, env A,B,C; Ad5 Gag-Pol Env A,B/C	X	
VRC-HIVDNA044-00-VP; VRC-HIVADV027-00-VP; VRC-HIVADV038-00-VP/HVTN 077	DNA and Adeno/DNA Env A; Ad35 Env A; Ad5 Env A	X	
VRC-HIVDNA016-00-VP; VRC-HIVADV014-00-VP/HVTN 082	DNA and Adeno/DNA Gag, Pol, Nef B, Env A,B,C; Ad5 Gag-Pol Env A,B/C	X	
DNA Nat-B env; DNA CON-5 env; DNA Mosaic env; MVA-CMDR/HVTN 106	DNA and Pox/DNA Nat-B env; DNA CON-5 env; DNA Mosaic env; MVA Gag-Pol, Env E	X	
DNA-HIV-PT123; NYVAC-HIV-PT1; NYVAC-HIV-PT4/HVTN 092 -01	DNA and Pox/DNA Gag, Env, Pol-Nef C; NYVAC Gag, Env, Pol-Nef C	X	
MVA-CMDR; Pennax-G/RY262	DNA and Pox/MVA Gag-Pol, Env E; DNA Env A,C,D, Gag consensus	X	
GEO-D03; MVA/HIV62/HVTN 094	DNA and Pox/DNA Gag, PR, RT, Env, Tat, Rev, Vpu B; MVA Gag, Pol Env B	X	



Tiantan vaccinia: Chinese DNA/Tiantan vaccinia HIV Vaccine and DNA	DNA and Replicating Vector/Replicating tiantan Gag, Pol, Env B/C; DNA Gag, Pol, Env B/C			X
pSG2.HIVconsv DNA, MVA.HIVconsv and Ad35-GRIN/IAVI N004/HIVCOR1004/IPCVD009	DNA, Adeno and Pox/MVA consensus; DNA consensus; Ad35 Gag, RT, Integ, Nef A	X	X	
MVA.HIVconsv; pSG2.HIVconsv; ChAdV63.HIVconsv/HIV-CORE002	DNA, Adeno and Pox/MVA consensus; DNA consensus; ChimpAd63 consensus			X
LIPO-5; MVA-B; GTU-MultiHIV/VRI01	DNA, Pox, Protein/Protein Gag, Nef, Pol B; MVA Nef; Gag; Pol B; DNA Rev, Nef, Tat, Pol, Env B			X
SAAVI DNA-C2; SAAVI MVA-C; Oligomers: gp140/MF36/HVTN 086, SAAVI 103	DNA, Pox, Protein/DNA Gag, RT, Tat, Nef, Env C; MVA Gag, RT, Tat, Nef, Env C; Protein Env			X
DNA - CNS4ENV and ZM96GP; CNS4gp140; MVA-C/URIVCSpoke003	DNA, Pox, Protein/DNA Gag, Pol, Nef C; MVA Gag, Pol, Nef C; Protein Env C			X
MVA-CMDR/RV 365	Pox/MVA Gag-Pol, Env E			X
ALVAC-HIV vCP1521; AIDSAX B/E/RV 306	Pox and Protein/Canarypox Env B/E; Protein Env B/E			X
ALVAC-HIV vCP1521; AIDSAX B/E/HVTN 097	Pox and Protein/Canarypox Env B/E; Protein Env B/E			X
ALVAC prime with protein boost and MF59/HVTN 100	Pox and Protein/Canarypox Env B/E; Protein Env B/E			X
ALVAC-HIV vCP1521; AIDSAX B/E/RV 305	Pox and Protein/Canarypox Env B/E; Protein Env B/E			X
Trimeric gp140/IPCVD008	Protein:gp140			X
CNS4gp140/CNS4gp140 mixed with GLA-NF	Protein:Env C			X
AIDSAXBB/E: DNA-HIV-PT123/IDEA EV06	Protein and DNA/DNA: clade C ZM96 Gag and gp140, CNS4 Pol-Nef, Protein: clade B (MN) HIVgp120 glycoprotein clade I (A244) HIV gp120 glycoprotein			X
AIDSAX B/E/RV 328	Protein/Env B/E			X
Ad26/R001	Replicating Vector/Ad26 Env			X
Ad4-EnvC150; Ad4-mpag/PXVX-HIV-100-001/HVTN 110	Replicating Vector/Replicating Ad4 Env C; Replicating Ad4 Gag			X
95V-Indiana HIV gag vaccine/HVTN 090	Replicating Vector/Replicating 95V Gag			X
eV-C; Ad35-GRIN/IAVI S001	Replicating Vector and Adeno/Sendai Gag A; Ad35 Gag, RT, Integ, Nef A			X
AAVI-PC9/IAVI A003	Vectored Immunoprophylaxis/AAVI vectored PG9			X
VRC-01/IMPAACT P1112	Immunoprophylaxis/VRC-01 antibody			X



HIV VACCINE TRIALS NETWORK

Dipartimento di Scienze per la Salute
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Dal Neonato all'Adolescente

Novità e vecchi problemi

IX Edizione

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Grazie!