

GPEI Strategy for Control of cVDPV2 2020-2021

POLIO GLOBAL ERADICATION INITIATIVE

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Background

Since 1988, the world has made incredible progress in the global effort to eradicate polio, with wild polio cases dropping by 99.9%. This progress is thanks to the large-scale administration of the oral polio vaccine (OPV) – an effective tool which has protected millions of children from paralysis.

In addition to protecting children from paralysis, OPV prevents person-to-person transmission of the virus and is vital to achieving eradication. However, in under-immunized communities, the live, weakened virus originally contained in OPV can circulate for an extended period and genetically revert into a form that can

cause paralysis. This is known as circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV). Once a cVDPV emerges, outbreak response is carried out per international guidelines in the same way as for wild poliovirus outbreaks: large-scale administration with OPV to rapidly boost population immunity. For cVDPV2 outbreaks, type 2 monovalent OPV is used to build immunity to the type 2 virus.

Following the certification of the eradication of wild poliovirus type 2 in 2015, countries around the world switched from the trivalent oral polio vaccine (tOPV) to bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV) for routine immunization—which doesn't carry the type 2 virus responsible for 90% of cVDPV outbreaks. In planning for the

switch, the risk of further cVDPV2 cases was carefully considered and modelled. However, the number and scope of current outbreaks are greater than anticipated and cVDPV2 outbreaks have emerged as a major challenge in the final stage of eradication.

Quick Facts on OPV SINCE 2010:

More than **20 billion** doses administered to more than one billion children

650,000 cases of paralysis averted every year

30,000 childhood deaths averted

Current Situation

In 2020, four years after the global switch to bOPV, the world is facing increasing cVDPV2 outbreaks. In 2019, more than 350 cases of cVDPV2 were reported from 15 countries.

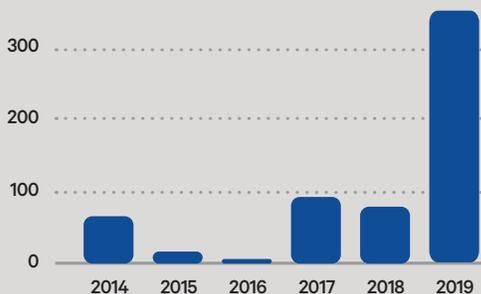
These outbreaks are driven by several factors, including declining immunity levels to the type 2 virus among young children born after the switch, insufficient routine immunization coverage, regional migration patterns, and low-quality immunization campaigns. Additionally, the use of mOPV2 to stop cVDPV2 outbreaks has seeded new outbreaks in areas of low coverage within and on the borders of response zones. The recent pause in house-to-house campaigns to help control the spread of COVID-19 has seriously hindered efforts to stop transmission across affected countries.

Spread of cVDPV2 Cases, 2019



For more information on vaccine-derived polio, visit www.polioeradication.org

Global cVDPV2 Cases, 2014-2019



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GPEI Strategy for Control of cVDPV2, 2020-2021

The GPEI has developed a comprehensive new strategy to stop the spread of cVDPV2 outbreaks. The strategy acts as an addendum to the Polio Endgame Strategy 2019-2023. While outbreak response in some affected countries remains paused due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the GPEI is taking every step possible to continue implementing other elements of the strategy and protecting children against polio.

THE STRATEGY AIMS TO:



Optimize outbreak response using mOPV2, currently the best available tool for combatting type 2 vaccine-derived polio.



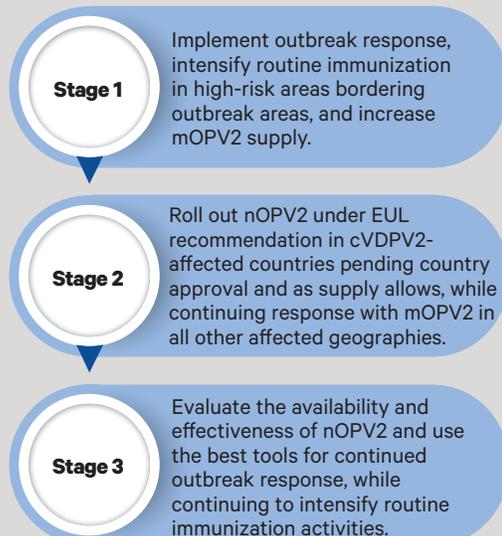
Accelerate development of a new vaccine – novel OPV2 (nOPV2) – as a potential alternative for outbreak response and ultimately as a replacement for mOPV2.



Strengthen routine immunization by increasing coverage with inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) in high-risk areas to protect children from paralysis.



Ensure sufficient supply of OPV2 is available to reach every at-risk child, utilizing innovative strategies as needed.



WHO Emergency Use Listing Procedure (EUL)

Polio remains a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). In light of the increasing threat of cVDPV2 outbreaks to vulnerable, under-immunized populations, nOPV2 has received a WHO EUL recommendation for use to enable the vaccine's expedited availability, potentially as soon as early 2021.

The EUL involves careful and rigorous analysis of available quality, safety, and efficacy and performance data, along with manufacturing performance (e.g., yield & stability data), and is meant to enable early, targeted use of unlicensed products in a public health emergency. In 2019, SAGE endorsed accelerated clinical development of nOPV2 and its assessment under this procedure.

Simultaneously, plans for full clinical development are progressing, with the ultimate goal for the vaccine to pass through WHO prequalification.

A New Tool: The Potential of nOPV2

GPEI partners are actively engaged in the development of novel oral polio vaccine type 2 (nOPV2), a new tool that could prove critical to stopping cVDPV2 outbreaks and carries a lower risk of seeding new outbreaks. nOPV2 is a modification of the existing Sabin OPV type 2, specifically designed to improve the genetic stability of the vaccine. Studies to date suggest it would provide children with comparable protection as the current oral vaccine but with a much lower risk of reverting into a form which can cause paralysis in areas of low population immunity.

Initial results from clinical trials of nOPV2 have been very encouraging. Under a WHO EUL recommendation for use (see sidebar), nOPV2 could be available to address cVDPV2 outbreaks as soon as early 2021.

The GPEI is working with regional and country teams to prepare for possible use of nOPV2, providing technical and communications assistance to ensure readiness and that necessary EUL criteria are met. The WHO Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE) has endorsed a framework for prioritization to ensure the highest-risk areas that meet EUL criteria are the first to introduce the nOPV2 vaccine.