29 August 2017

To: Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation
Subject: Stakeholder consultation: JCVI Interim Statement on Extending HPV Vaccination to Adolescent Boys

Dear Committee Members,

Cervarix has demonstrated in the phase III study PATRICIA efficacy irrespective of type against CIN3+ of 93.2% (CI95% 78.9-98.7%) (1). The validity of this data has been challenged as it is based on one study only and follow up time was limited to 4 years (2). Recently new real world data has emerged from Scotland (3). It provides analyses of HPV and CIN prevalence in women born in 1995 that were vaccinated at the age 13 with Cervarix and attended cervical cancer screening at the age of 20. Unvaccinated women from the pre-vaccination era that were equally screened at the age of 20 serve as control group to calculate effectiveness and vaccine impact. The analysis shows strong reductions in HPV prevalence, but more importantly in CIN2 and CIN3+ irrespective of type:

- Prevalence of HPV 31, 33 and 45 are reduced by 85% in women fully vaccinated at age 13 and compared to the pre-vaccination cohorts
- In the population based analyses CIN2 and CIN3+ irrespective of type are reduced by 88 and 94%, respectively compared to the pre-vaccination cohorts.

The data provides full confirmation of the phase III results and is based on 7 year follow after vaccination demonstrating fully sustained protection against vaccine and non-vaccine types beyond 4 years.

This data provides an opportunity to evaluate a strategy of the UK HPV vaccination program,

Clinical trial data and real world data demonstrate that protection against cervical disease irrespective of type conferred by Cervarix is >90% and therefore similar to what is expected from a 9vHPV vaccination program. Follow up time up to 7 years does not show any sign pf waning immunity.
Reference List


4. 


Truly Yours,

Vaccines Medical Director
United Kingdom and Ireland

GSK
Stockley Park West, 1-3 Ironbridge Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB11 1BT, United Kingdom
Email
Mobile