

# Magnolia Market Access: Today's Moderator & Speakers



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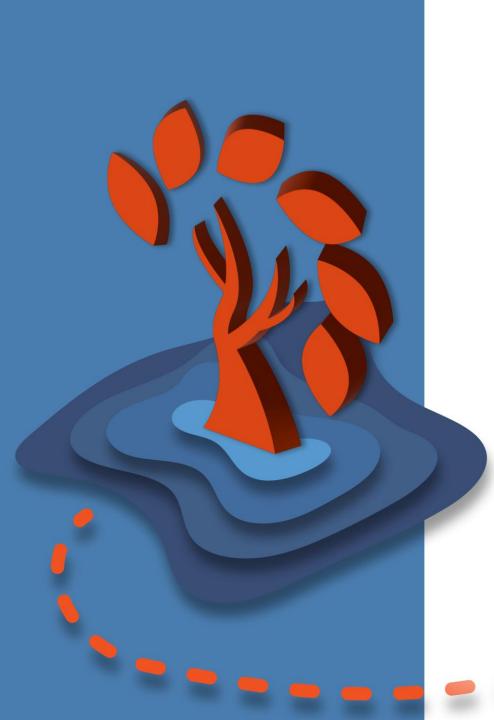


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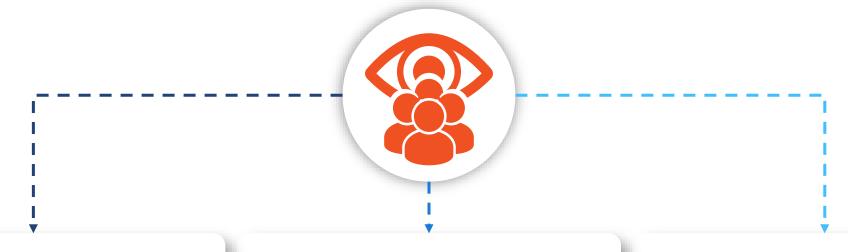
# **Agenda**

- 1 Introduction
- **Real-World Data Sources**
- **Stakeholder Perspectives**
- Methods to Assess Real-World Vaccine Data
- Real-World Applications, Future Trends, & Discussion



# Introduction Vaccines in the Real World Confidential - Do Not Distribute

# The Critical Role of Ongoing Vaccine Safety Surveillance



#### **Public Health**

- Vaccines are cornerstone of public health
- Prevent disease, eliminate, and control outbreaks
- Ensuring vaccine safety is critical for public health and maintaining public trust

#### **Healthcare Costs**

- Preventing infections prevents direct medical costs
- Reduced use of long-term care, antibiotics
- Reduced outbreaks
- Increased productivity, reduced work and school absenteeism

## **Public Trust & Stability**

- Trust increases vaccine uptake, especially in the context of rapid vaccine development
- Reduces spread of misinformation
- Supports ongoing innovation and development



# Harnessing Real-World Data: Transforming Vaccine Safety Monitoring



## Reviewing Real-World Data (RWD)

- Includes health-related data collected outside of traditional clinical trials—such as electronic health records (EHRs), insurance claims, registries, and patient-reported outcomes
- Provides insights into broader, more diverse populations over time, compared to clinical trials



#### RWD in Vaccine Safety

- Enables early detection of rare or long-term adverse events
- Vaccine performance and safety
- Assess effectiveness across subgroups
- Supports regulatory and public health decisions



# **Real-World Data Sources** Assessing Vaccine Safety Confidential - Do Not Distribute

# Unlocking Insights: The Essential Role of Real-World Data in Healthcare Decision-Making

### **Diverse Populations**

 RWD allows for the analysis of vaccine safety in populations that may be excluded or underrepresented in clinical trials

#### **Rare Adverse Events**

 Clinical trials may be not be adequately powered to detect rare adverse events

## **Long-Term Safety**

 Patients can be observed for longer duration than a typical trial

## **Comparative Safety**

 Compare safety profiles of different products to inform public health recommendations and medical decisionmaking

# Comprehensive Surveillance Strategies for Vaccine Safety: Exploring Passive and Active Methods

## **Passive Surveillance**

- Broad reach with emphasis on early detection and novel risks
- Relies on voluntary reporting
  - Health Care Providers
  - Manufacturers
  - General Public
- Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (CDC), EudraVigilance (EMA), VigiBase (WHO)



## **Active Surveillance**

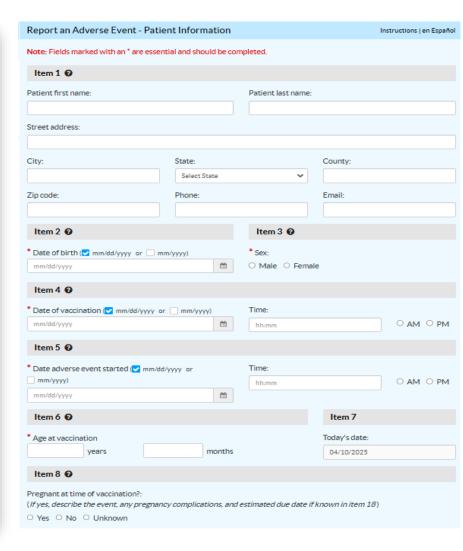
- Focused monitoring may target specific vaccines, populations or suspected adverse events (AEs)
- Makes use of existing data
  - Insurance Claims
  - Electronic Health Records
  - Registries
- Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD) and Sentinel aggregate RWD for analysis



# Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS): A Key Pillar in Monitoring Vaccine Safety and Confidence

#### **Strengths & Limitations**

- Established in 1990, jointly managed by FDA and CDC
- Strengths
  - Broad reach
  - Timely data
  - Novel adverse events
- Limitations
  - Underreporting and reporting bias
  - Unconfirmed outcomes
  - Lack of denominator data



#### **Successes & Controversies**

- Bowel obstruction after rotavirus vaccine
- Autism reports
- COVID-19 misinformation
- A vaccine turned me into the Incredible Hulk!?!?



# Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD): Advancing Research and Enhancing Vaccine Safety Surveillance

- Established in 1990, collaboration between CDC and healthcare organizations across the US
- 11 sites provide EHR data on over 12 million patients
- Strengths
  - Data quality
  - Rapid Cycle Analysis
  - Algorithms to identify pregnancy and link mother/infant records
- Limitations
  - Generalizability / Selection bias
  - Signals require confirmation

## **Real World Impact**

- Rapid Cycle Analysis of H1N1 vaccine
- Safety of influenza vaccine in special populations
- Febrile seizure after MMRV





# **Sentinel Initiative:**

# **Enhancing Vaccine Safety with PRISM and BEST Systems**

- Established by FDA in 2008
- 1.3 billion person-years of data
- >125MM patients currently accruing data
- Within Sentinel:
  - Post-Licensure Rapid Immunization Safety
     Monitoring: focus on vaccines
  - Biologics Effectiveness and SafeTy: broader focus on biologics

Strengths	Limitations
Large & diverse data	Complexity & cost
Advanced statistical methods	Data privacy & governance
Near real-time monitoring	

## **COVID Vaccine Safety**

- Myocarditis and Pericarditis
- Thrombosis with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome (TTS)
- Anaphylaxis





# From Signal to Action: Confirming Vaccine Safety with Regulatory and Industry Collaboration

- Signals found by surveillance systems need confirmation
- Regulators can require manufacturers to conduct post-market safety studies
  - Manufacturers collaborate with regulators on safety assessments and risk mitigation strategies
  - Studies may lead to labeling changes or recalls/safety alerts
- Full protocol-based epidemiology study
  - Cohort design, case-control, or self-control
  - RWD data sources such as claims, EHR, or registry
  - May involve chart review
  - Propensity-matched analysis or other methods to control for confounding



# Comparative Data Needs: Navigating Signal Detection and Confirmatory Studies in Vaccine Safety

## **Signal Detection**

- Emphasis on rapid access and broad coverage
- Large datasets needed to detect rare events
- Clinical details and confirmed outcomes are less important

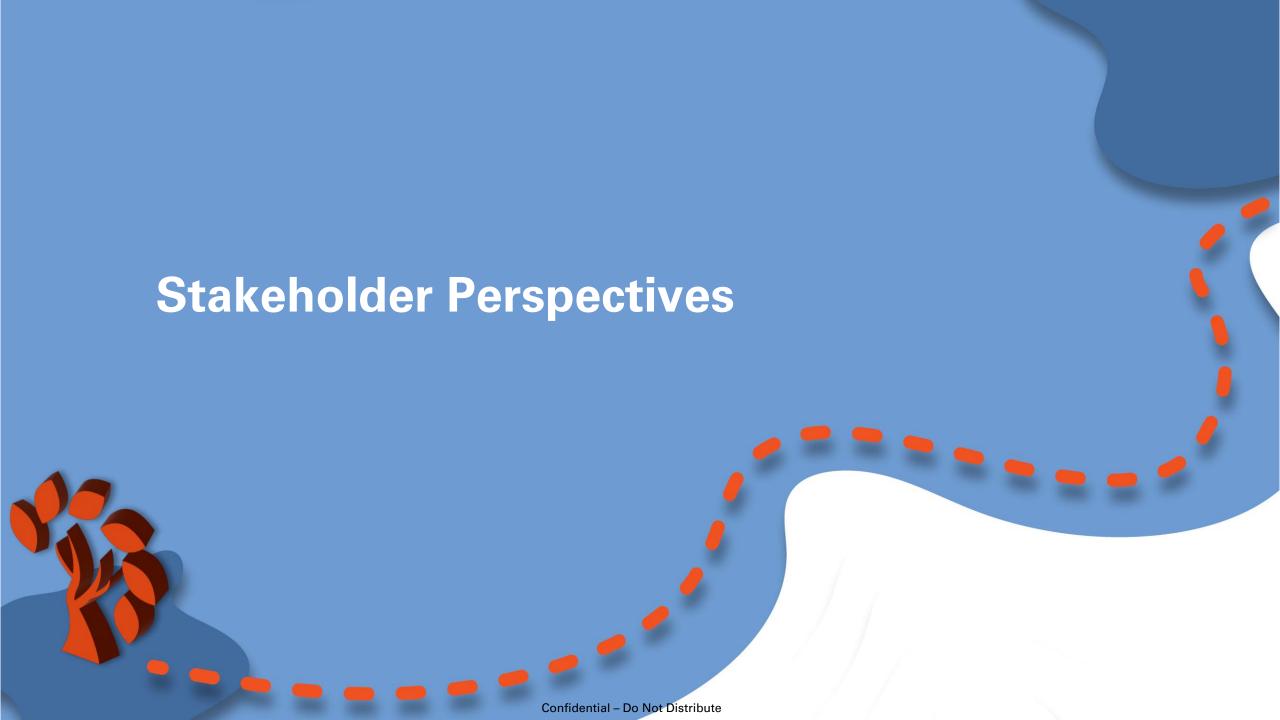


## **Signal Confirmation**

- Smaller datasets are feasible based on study design
- Detailed clinical data is needed
- May involve chart review to confirm outcomes







# Integrating Diverse Perspectives: Enhancing Vaccine Real-World Data Through Stakeholder Collaboration

Payers & Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Bodies

Coverage decisions, long-term value

#### **Public Health Authorities**

Population monitoring, risk communication



#### **Vaccine Manufacturers**

Pharmacovigilance, regulatory submissions



Health Care Providers & Health Systems

Decision support, patient care

# **Regulatory Agencies**

Post market surveillance, policy decisions



Vaccine Safety
Monitoring
with RWD



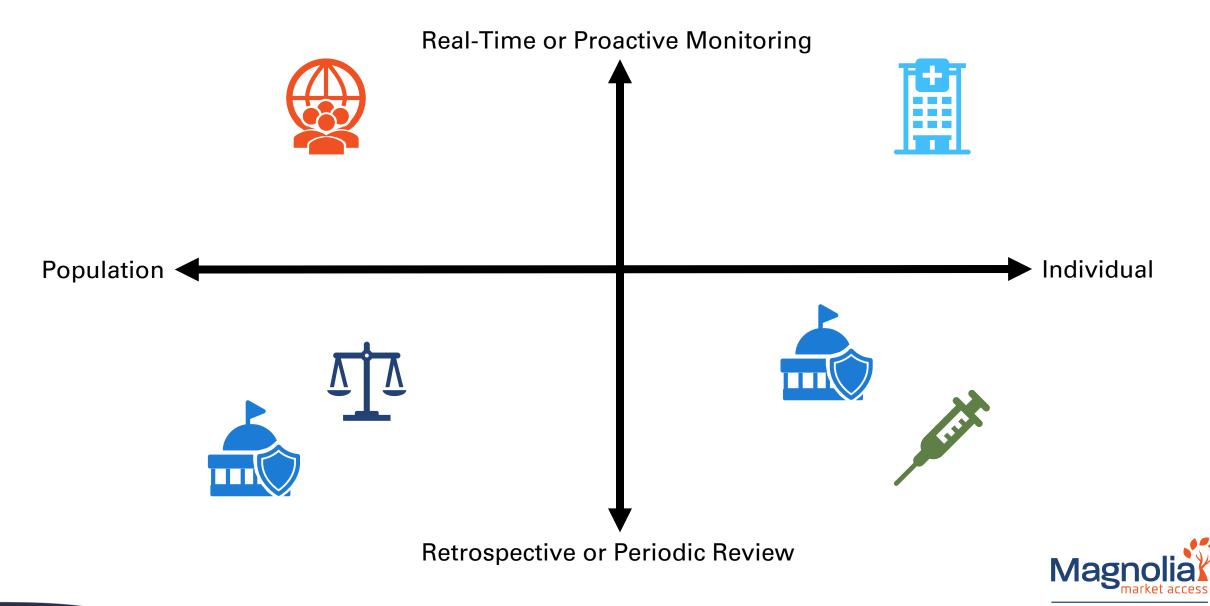
**Patients & Public** 

Trust, engagement, reporting

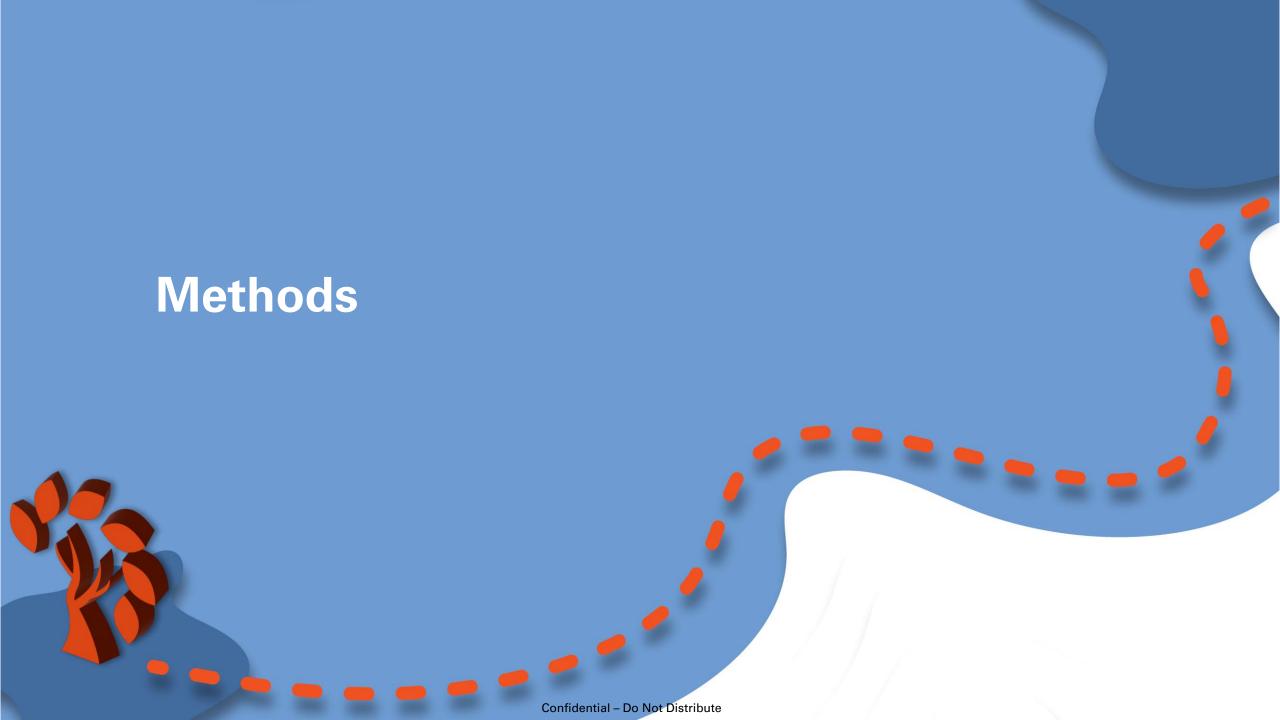
Collaboration, data sharing, and incentive alignment between and across stakeholders required for improvement of RWD surveillance.



# **Stakeholder Priorities in RWD for Vaccine Safety**



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# **Exploring Real-World Study Designs: Advancing Vaccine Safety and Effectiveness**

#### **Descriptive Studies**

- Characterize patterns, trends, and frequencies
- Detect early warning signs
- Case series, crosssectional, surveillance reports
- Signal detection in pharmacovigilance systems
- Hypothesis generation
- Rapid response and communication

## **Analytic Studies**

- Establish associations between vaccines and outcomes
- Cohort and case-control studies
- Provide robust evidence
- Distinguish true signals
- Leverage longitudinal data for EHRs, medical claims, surveillance systems

### **Comparative Effectiveness**

- Evaluate how different interventions work in realworld settings
- Propensity score matching
- Goes beyond clinical trials to assess safety in everyday use
- Monitors effectiveness and side effects across age groups, comorbidities, and geographies



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# Advanced Techniques for Identifying Vaccine Safety Signals: From Al to Clinical Expertise

**Signal Detection** 

Signal Validation & Refinement

Signal Evaluation

Ongoing Monitoring & Evaluation



- Signal refers to new or unknown AE that occurs more frequently than expected
- Key Methodologies:
  - Disproportionality Analysis
  - Al tools for automated signal detection from surveillance databases
  - Temporal pattern discovery
  - Expert clinical review





# **Confirmatory Study Methodologies in Vaccine Safety: Testing Hypotheses with Robust Epidemiological Approaches**

**Signal Detection** 

Signal Validation & Refinement

**Signal Evaluation** 

Ongoing Monitoring & Evaluation

Confirmatory studies test hypotheses generated during signal detection and establish or rule out causality using rigorous epidemiological methods

Use large population-based datasets, including comparators, control for confounding and biases via statistical methods



- Retrospective cohort studies
- Case-control studies
- Interrupted time-series
- Self-controlled case series (SCSS)



# Continuous Safety Monitoring in RWD: Long-Term Approaches for Confirmatory Vaccine Studies

**Signal Detection** 

Signal Validation & Refinement

Signal Evaluation

Ongoing Monitoring & Evaluation



- Continuously monitor and track safety post-response.
- Focus on long-term effects, new at-risk populations
- Key Methodologies:
  - Enhanced surveillance
  - Registry follow-up
  - Post-marketing studies





Case Studies, Future Trends, Innovation Opportunities, & Discussion

# **Dengvexia and Severe Dengue (2017)**

Signal Detection

Signal Validation & Refinement

Signal Evaluation

Risk Management & Communication

Ongoing Monitoring & Evaluation





Observational data

dengue in children

exposed to dengue

Surveillance & RWE

risk of severe

not previously

Data Sources:

showed an increased





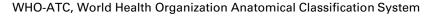
- Confirmatory studies by Sanofi and independent investigators conducted long-term follow-up and retrospective cohort analyses
- Confirmed that only individuals with prior dengue should receive vaccines
- Data Sources



- WHO revised recommendations
- Pre-vaccination screening for dengue implemented

Ongoing monitoring

from Philippines





# **COVID-19 Vaccines and Myocarditis**

Signal Detection



Signal Validation &

Refinement

Signal Evaluation



Risk Management & Communication



Ongoing Monitoring & Evaluation



- Elevated rates of myocarditis and pericarditis in younger males after mRNA COVID-19 vaccination
- Data Source: VAERS, V-safe, VSD, international surveillance

- Confirmatory studies including:
  - Self-controlled case series in UK and Israel
  - Retrospective cohort studies using VSD
  - Matched case-control studies
  - Time series & surveillance analyses
- Key Results
  - Myocarditis is rare but more common in males under 30, within 1 week of 2<sup>nd</sup> mRNA dose
  - More frequently with Moderna

- Public health guidance updated to inform healthcare providers and recipients
- Informed dosespacing policies
- Continued use of vaccines due to benefits outweighing risks

- Ongoing monitoring
- Longitudinal followup studies

WHO-ATC, World Health Organization Anatomical Classification System

1. CO PDAB 2023 Eligible Drug Dashboard. 2. Affordability Review Summary Report: Stelara. June 7, 2024.



# **Future Trends & Innovation Opportunities**

Al and Machine Learning for Signal Detection

01

Global Data Integration 02

Real-Time, Patient-Generated Data

03



Integration of Equity & Subpopulation Analyses

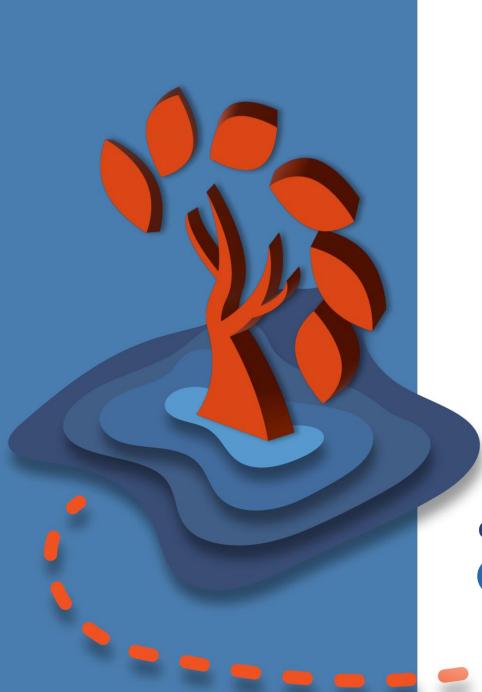
Personalized Safety Monitoring

D5 Broader Use of Pragmatic & Hybrid Trials

Enhanced Data
Linkage &
Interoperability







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How Can the Congressional Budget Office Improve Its Methodology Used to Score Healthcare Legislation?

**Thursday, May 22, 2025 12:00 PM to 1:00 PM Eastern** 

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