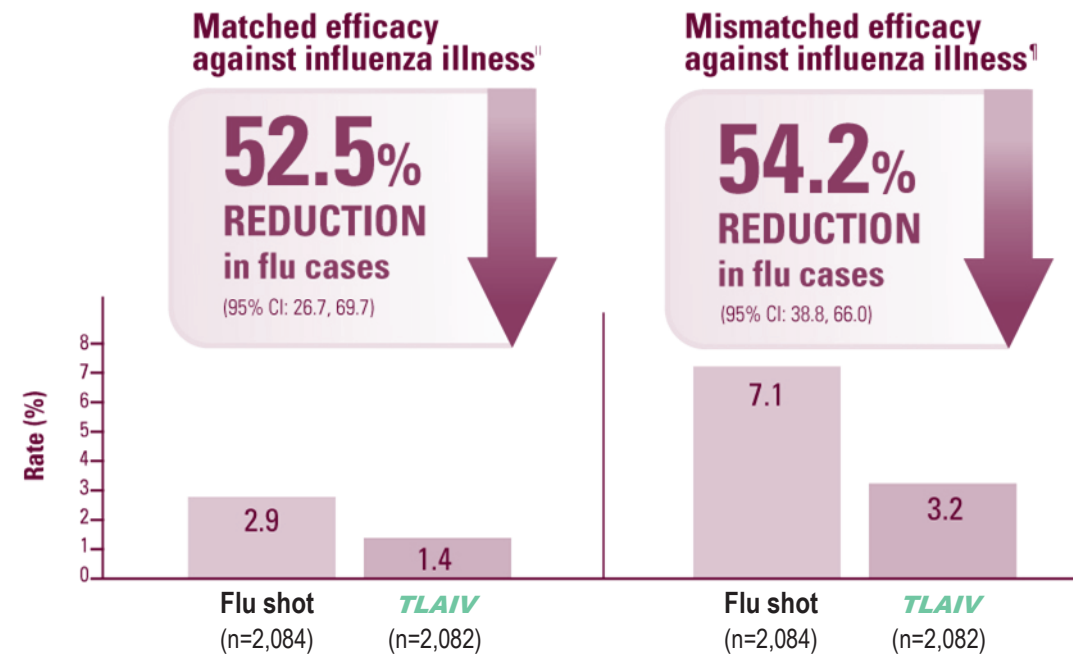


Comparative Efficacy of LAIV and Inactivated Influenza Vaccine Against Matched and Mismatched Influenza Strains

Children Aged 24 Months to 59 Months During the 2004-2005 Influenza Season
(N=4,166)^{1,2*}




* Data are representative of the indicated population; full study population is represented in the Prescribing Information and in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2007.

^{||} The attack rates for TLAIV vs the flu shot for all matched strains circulating during the 2004-2005 flu season were as follows: A/New Caledonia (H1N1) (0.0% vs 1.0%), A/Wyoming (H3N2) (0% vs 0%), and matched B/Yamagata lineage (1.4% vs 1.9%, NS), respectively.

[¶] The attack rates for TLAIV vs flu shot for all mismatched strains circulating during the 2004-2005 flu season were as follows: A/California - like (H3N2) (1.2% vs 4.9%) and mismatched B/Yamagata lineage and B/Victoria (2.1% vs 2.3%, NS), respectively.

1. TLAIV [prescribing information]. Gaithersburg, MD: MedImmune Vaccines, Inc; 2007.
2. Belshe RB, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2007;356:685-696.
3. Data on file. MedImmune, LLC.

Overview of vaccine strains, circulating strains, and efficacy^{1,2}

Study number	N	Influenza season	Vaccine strains	Circulating strains	Improved efficacy (95% CI) ^a matched strains	Improved efficacy (95% CI) ^a all strains
D152-P514	2085	2002–2003 (NH)	A/New Caledonia/20/99 (H1N1), A/Panama/2007/99 (H3N2), B/Hong Kong/330/01	A/Fujian/411/2002-like (H3N2), A/New Caledonia/20/99-like (H1N1), A/Panama/2007/99-like (H3N2), A/Sydney/5/97-like (H3N2), B/Hong Kong/330/01-like, B/Hong Kong/1351/02-like	52.7% (21.6–72.2) fewer cases than injectable	52.4% (24.6–70.5) ^b fewer cases than injectable
D153-P515	2211	2002–2003 (NH)	A/New Caledonia/20/99 (H1N1), A/Panama/2007/99 (H3N2), B/Hong Kong/330/01	A/New Caledonia/20/99-like (H1N1), A/Panama/2007/99-like (H3N2), A/Fujian/411/2002 (H3N2)-like, B/Hong Kong/330/01-like, B/Hong Kong/1351/02-like	34.7% (3.9–56.0) fewer cases than injectable	31.9% (1.1–53.5) fewer cases than injectable
MI-CP111 	7852	2004–2005 (NH)	TLAIV: A/New Caledonia/20/99 (H1N1), A/Wyoming/03/2003 (H3N2), B/Jilin/20/2003 [B/Shanghai/361/2002-like] TIV: A/New Caledonia/20/99 (H1N1), A/Wyoming/03/2003 (H3N2), B/Jiangsu/10/2003 [B/Shanghai/361/2002-like]	A/New Caledonia/20/99-like (H1N1), A/Wyoming/3/2003-like (H3N2), A/California/7/2004-like (H3N2), B/Yamagata/16/88 lineage, B/Victoria/02/87 lineage	44.5% (22.4–60.6) fewer cases than injectable	54.9% (45.4–62.9) ^c fewer cases than injectable

^aReduction in culture-confirmed influenza illness relative to placebo; ^bFluenz demonstrated 64.4% (1.4, 88.8) fewer cases than injectable influenza vaccine in 476 infants and toddlers 6–23 months of age and 48.2% (12.7, 70.0) fewer cases in 1609 children 24–71 months of age; ^cFluenz demonstrated 55.7% (39.9–67.6) fewer cases than injectable influenza vaccine in 3686 infants and toddlers 6–23 months of age and 54.4% (41.8, 64.5) fewer cases in 4166 children 24–59 months of age.

CI=confidence interval; NH=Northern Hemisphere; SH=Southern Hemisphere; TIV=trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine; TLAIV=trivalent live attenuated influenza vaccine.

1. Fluenz Tetra Summary of Product Characteristics 2023; 2. Rhorer J, et al. *Vaccine*. 2009;27(7):1101–1110;

3. EMA. Fluenz European Public Assessment Report. EMA/259848/2024, May 2024.