

Persistence of immunity after vaccination with a capsular group B meningococcal vaccine in 3 different toddler schedules

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: One schedule for the capsular group B meningococcal vaccine 4CMenB is 2 doses that are administered 2 months apart for children aged 12–23 months, with a booster dose 12–24 months later. Our objective was to provide data on persistence of human serum bactericidal antibody (hSBA) titres in children up to 4 years of age after initial doses at 12–24 months, and immunogenicity of a booster dose at 48 months of age compared with vaccine-naïve children.

METHODS: Children previously immunized, as part of a randomized controlled trial, with 2 doses of 4CMenB vaccine at 12–24 months of age received a booster at

4 years of age. Vaccine-naïve age-matched toddlers received 2 doses of 4CMenB. Human serum bactericidal antibody titres against reference strains H44/76, 5/99, NZ98/254 and M10713 were evaluated before and after inoculation with 4CMenB vaccine in 4-year-old children.

RESULTS: Of 332 children in the study, 123 had previously received 4CMenB and 209 were vaccine-naïve controls. Before the booster, the proportions of participants (previously vaccinated groups compared with controls) with hSBA titres of 1:5 or more were as follows: 9%–11% v. 1% (H44/76), 84%–100% v. 4% (5/99), 0%–18% v. 0% (NZ98/254) and 59%–60%

v. 60% (M10713). After 1 dose of 4CMenB in previously immunized children, the proportions of participants achieving hSBA titres of 1:5 or more were 100% (H44/76 and 5/99), 70%–100% (NZ98/254) and 90%–100% (M10713).

INTERPRETATION: We found that waning of hSBA titres by 4 years of age occurred after 2 doses of 4CMenB vaccine administered at 12–24 months, and doses at 12–24 months have a priming effect on the immune system. A booster may be necessary to maintain hSBA titres of 1:5 or more among those children with increased disease risk. **Trial registration:** ClinicalTrials.gov, no. NCT01717638

Nisseria meningitidis causes meningitis and septicemia,¹ with rapid disease onset, high rate of case fatality^{2,3} and increased rates of long-term neurologic and nonneurologic sequelae.^{4–11} Over the last 15 years, conjugate vaccines have resulted in near elimination of endemic disease in countries with high coverage group C vaccine programs¹² and marked effect of group A vaccines in Africa.¹³ In many countries, most disease is now caused by capsular group B *N. meningitidis* (MenB).¹⁴ It is the leading cause of meningococcal disease in Canada, with a peak incidence of 6.16 cases per 100 000 per year in children less than 1 year of age.¹⁵ A recently licensed vaccine (4CMenB) designed primarily to prevent MenB infection was introduced into the routine infant immunization schedule in the United Kingdom in September 2015,¹⁶ and was used in a response to hyperendemic MenB dis-

ease in Quebec, Canada.¹⁷ Although routine use of the vaccine is intended for immunization of infants, the vaccine may be considered in older children for catch-up campaigns or outbreaks. Therefore, information on duration of protection is needed.

One recommended schedule for 4CMenB is 2 doses that are administered at least 2 months apart for children aged 12–23 months, followed by a booster dose 12–23 months later, because a single dose does not result in sufficient production and persistence of protective antibodies.¹⁸ Different dosing schedules are used at different ages. Infants require additional doses,¹⁸ and shorter intervals have been used in outbreak settings.¹⁹ We know of no data on the persistence of bactericidal antibodies (on which the correlate of protection is based) through to the pre-school period following vaccination of toddlers.

We aimed to assess the persistence of human serum bactericidal antibody (hSBA) titres in children who were 4 years of age and previously vaccinated with 2 doses of 4CMenB in the second year of life compared with age-matched children who were vaccine naive, the percentage of children with hSBA titres of 1:5 or more after a booster dose of 4CMenB at 4 years of age, the proportion of vaccine-naive 4-year-old children achieving hSBA titres of 1:5 or more after 2 doses of 4CMenB and adverse reactions in 4-year-old children after vaccination with 4CMenB.

Methods

Study type and setting

We conducted an open-label multicentre extension (NCT01717638) to a randomized controlled trial (RCT) conducted at 31 centres in the Czech Republic, Italy, Spain and the UK between November 2012 and October 2013 (Appendix 1, supplementary Table 1, available at www.cmaj.ca/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1503/cmaj.161288/-/DC1).

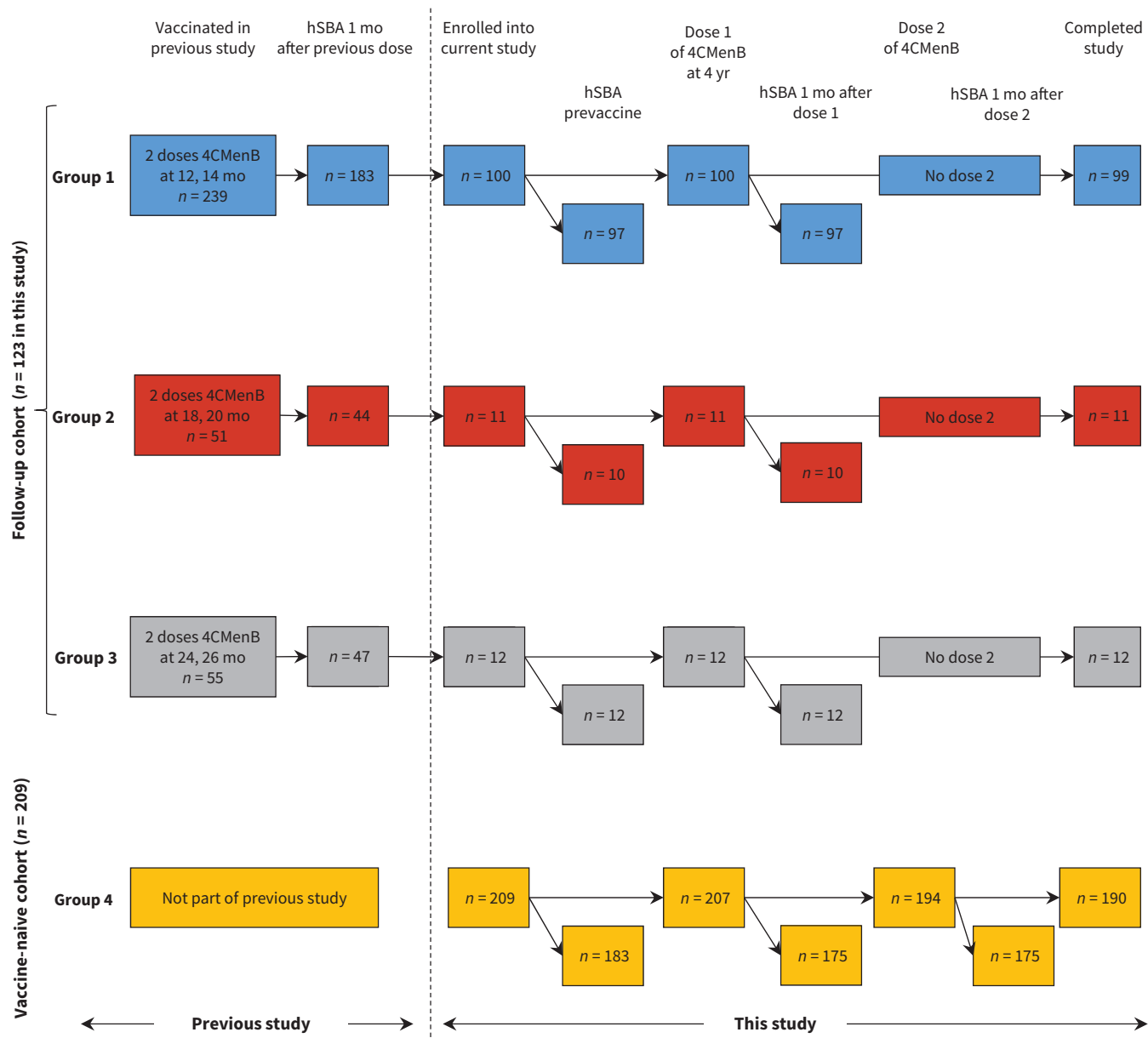


Figure 1: Flow diagram for selection of participants. All participants in the follow-up cohort received 2 previous doses of 4CMenB vaccine at 12 and 14 mo (Group 1), 18 and 20 mo (Group 2) or 24 and 26 mo (Group 3) in a previous study.²¹ The vaccine-naive cohort had not received any 4CMenB doses previously. All children received 1 dose at 4 yr of age; the vaccine-naive cohort were given an additional dose 2 mo later. Blood samples for persistence analysis were taken before any doses were given at 4 yr of age (prevaccine time point) and for booster analysis 30 d after each dose. Safety data were collected after each dose. Time points where blood samples were taken for measurement of hSBA are shown slightly offset from the main participant flow because inability to measure SBA did not preclude ongoing involvement of the participant in the study (i.e., this did not result in withdrawal or loss to follow-up). hSBA = human serum bactericidal antibody, 4CMenB = multicomponent meningococcal serogroup B vaccine.

Study participants

This study was part of a larger study of which the primary outcome was persistence of hSBA titres in infants given 3 priming doses of 4CMenB vaccine as infants and a booster dose at 12, 18 or 24 months, and reported elsewhere.²⁰

We invited participants who were involved in a previous follow-up study to take part in this study via an invitation letter. In the previous study, 3 cohorts received 2 doses of 4CMenB at 12 and 14 months ($n = 239$), 18 and 20 months ($n = 51$) or 24 and 26 months ($n = 55$).²¹ Of these, 123 participants were enrolled as the follow-up cohort for our study. We also recruited 209 participants who were vaccine naive as age-matched controls (Figure 1). We included participants if they met the following criteria: child 48–59 months of age and healthy, and who had received 2 doses of 4CMenB in the previous study (“follow-up” participants) or had not received doses of 4CMenB (“vaccine-naive” participants). We excluded participants if they had previously ascertained or suspected disease caused by *N. meningitidis*, had household contact or intimate exposure to an individual with laboratory-confirmed *N. meningitidis*, had a previous allergic reaction to any vaccine component, had a serious chronic or progressive disease, had known or suspected immunosuppression, had participated in another clinical trial within 90 days of pre-enrolment or during the study, or was a family member of the research staff.

Vaccine

The 4CMenB vaccine used in this study (Bexsero, GSK) contained 50 µg each of 3 proteins (Neisseria heparin binding antigen [NHBA], Neisserial adhesin A [NadA] and factor H-binding protein [fHbp]), 25 µg of outer membrane vesicle from *N. meningitidis* strain NZ98/254 and aluminum hydroxide.¹⁸ All participants were inoculated with 0.5 mL of vaccine intramuscularly.

Interventions

Follow-up participants received 1 dose of 4CMenB vaccine, and we obtained blood samples before and 30 days after vaccination. Participants who were vaccine naive received 2 doses of 4CMenB that we administered 2 months apart; we obtained blood samples before the first inoculation and 1 month after each dose.

We asked parents to record adverse events for 7 days after vaccination; we then graded the severity of the adverse events that were recorded. Solicited local adverse events were injection site pain, erythema, induration and swelling. Solicited systemic adverse events were fever (axillary temperature $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$), change in eating habits, sleepiness, vomiting, diarrhea, irritability, arthralgia, headache and rash. Adverse events requiring a physician’s visit and use of antipyretics or analgesia were recorded. We determined the relation of adverse events to the study vaccine by considering temporal relations and biological plausibility.

Assessment of serum bactericidal antibody

We assessed immunogenicity by measuring hSBA titres, using human serum as the source of exogenous complement.²² Assays were performed at Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics (GmbH, Marburg, Germany). The fHbp response was assessed with strain H44/76, NadA with strain 5/99, PorA with NZ98/254 and NHBA with M10713.

Statistical analysis

We calculated the percentage of participants with hSBA titres of 1:5 or more at each time point of blood sampling, and associated 2-sided 95% exact Clopper–Pearson confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated for each indicator strain. We assumed that an interpolated hSBA titre of 1:5 or more represented 95% confi-

Table 1: Participant characteristics

Characteristic	No. of participants in follow-up cohort (%)*			No. of participants in vaccine-naive cohort (%)*
	Group 1 $n = 100$	Group 2 $n = 11$	Group 3 $n = 12$	Group 4 $n = 209$
Ages at previously administered 4CMenB doses, mo	12, 14	18, 20	24, 26	NA
No. of doses administered	1	1	1	2 (2 mo apart)
Age at administration of first dose, mo; mean \pm SD	51.7 \pm 3.3	53.4 \pm 4.3	56.8 \pm 1.5	53.7 \pm 3.6
Male sex (%)	50 (50.0)	5 (45)	8 (67)	110 (53)
White (%)	97 (97.0)	8 (73)	7 (58)	193 (92)
Weight, kg; mean \pm SD	18.1 \pm 2.4†	18.7 \pm 2.4‡	18.8 \pm 1.8§	18.1 \pm 2.5¶
Height, cm; mean \pm SD	106 \pm 4	107 \pm 4	108 \pm 6	107 \pm 5**

Note: 4CMenB = capsular group B meningococcal vaccine, hSBA = human serum bactericidal antibody, NA = not applicable, SD = standard deviation. All participants in the follow-up cohort received 2 previous doses of 4CMenB vaccine at 12 and 14 mo (Group 1), 18 and 20 mo (Group 2) or 24 and 26 mo (Group 3) in a previous study.²¹ Group 4 included participants with no previous 4CMenB vaccination.

*Unless specified otherwise.

†Denominator used: $n = 91$.

‡Denominator used: $n = 9$.

§Denominator used: $n = 11$.

¶Denominator used: $n = 189$.

**Denominator used: $n = 205$.

dence that participants achieving this titre had an hSBA titre of 1:4 or more. A postvaccine hSBA titre of 1:4 or more is currently accepted as the presumed protective threshold against meningococcal disease.²³ We calculated hSBA geometric mean titres (GMTs). Geometric mean ratios (GMRs) were determined by comparison of postvaccination and prevaccination values of GMT. We computed values of GMT and GMR with associated 95% CIs by taking anti-logs. Sample size for the follow-up participants was determined by the number of participants in the previous study whose parents were willing to take part. Although our primary aim was descriptive, the secondary aim in the vaccine-naive cohort was to show a “sufficient” immune response following 2 doses of the vaccine, which we predefined as more than 70% of

participants with hSBA titres of 1:5 or more. Power calculations assumed that the actual percentage would be 80%; therefore, 162 participants were required in the vaccine-naive cohort for 79% power (5% α) to show a sufficient immune response against NZ98/254, and providing more than 99.9% power for strains H44/76 and 5/99. Assuming a 15% dropout rate, we calculated that an enrolment of 190 participants in the vaccine-naive control group was required.

Ethics approval

Written, informed consent was obtained from parents or legal guardians of the participants. Ethical approval was obtained from independent review committees at all study centres.

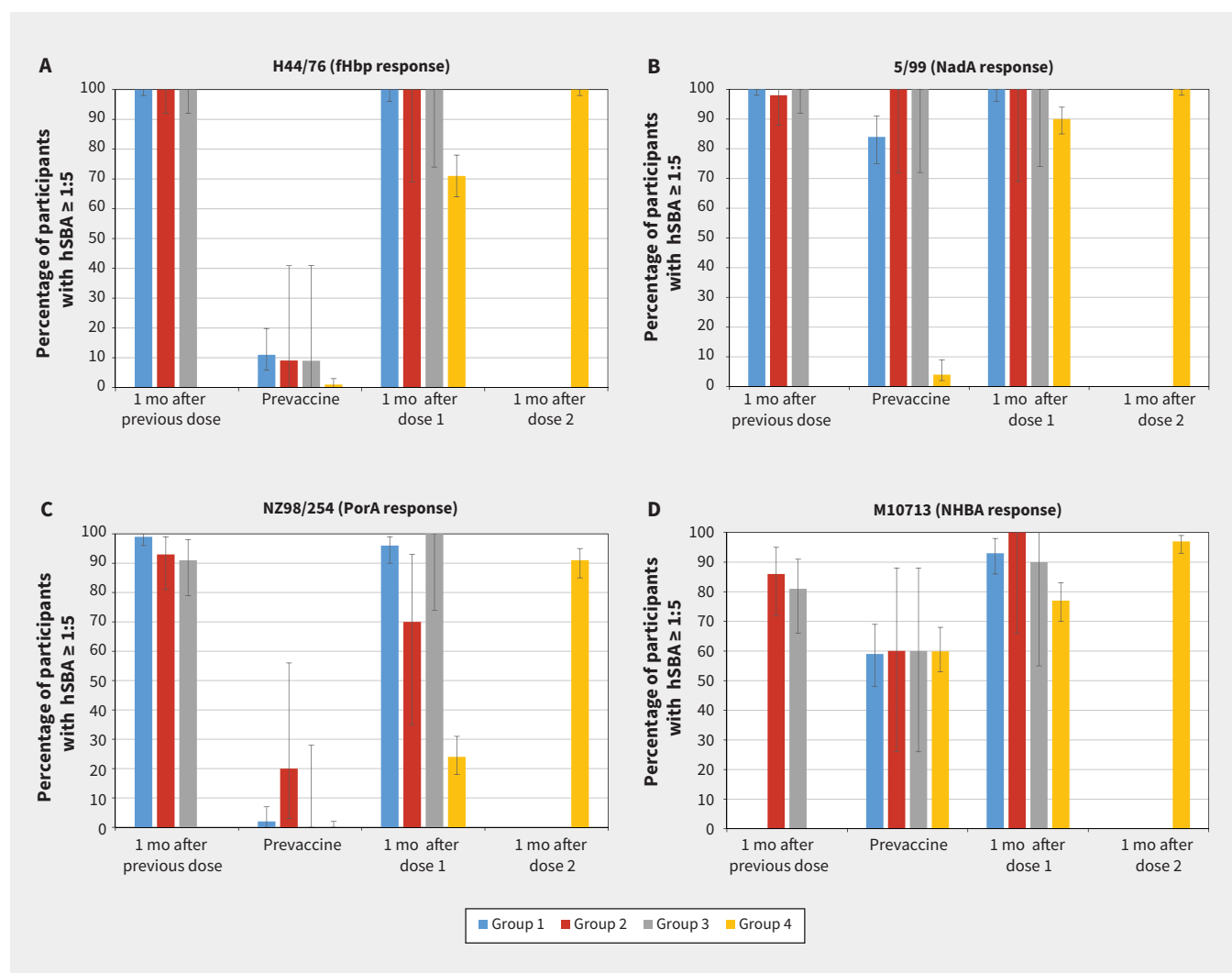


Figure 2: Proportion of participants with hSBA titres $\geq 1:5$ at each time point against each strain. Proportion of participants with hSBA titres $\geq 1:5$ at 1 mo after the previous dose (Groups 1, 2 and 3 only) is based on data from Snape and colleagues.²¹ Time points from this study include prevaccine (before first dose, all groups), 1 mo postdose 1 (all groups) and 1 mo postdose 2 (Group 4 only). The prevaccine category for Groups 1, 2 and 3 represents persistence of hSBA following the vaccine doses at 12, 18 or 24 mo. Participants in Group 1 were not tested for M10713 strains at 1 mo following the previous dose in the prior study because the strain was not available. Bars represent overall percentage of participants achieving an hSBA titre $\geq 1:5$, with error bars representing 95% confidence intervals. Data are shown separately for the 4 indicator strains: (A) H44/76 (fHbp response), (B) 5/99 (NadA response), (C) NZ98/254 (PorA response) and (D) M10713 (NHBA response). All participants in the follow-up cohort received 2 previous doses of 4CMenB vaccine at 12 and 14 mo (Group 1), 18 and 20 mo (Group 2) or 24 and 26 mo (Group 3) in a previous study.²¹ Group 4 included participants with no previous 4CMenB vaccination. fHbp = factor H-binding protein, hSBA = human serum bactericidal antibody, NadA = Neisserial adhesin A, NHBA = Neisseria heparin binding antigen, PorA = porin A.

Results

Study population

Of the 304 children who were invited to participate, 123 were enrolled into the follow-up cohort: 100 received their first dose of 4CMenB vaccine at 12 months (Group 1), 11 at 18 months (Group 2) and 12 at 24 months (Group 3); 122 of 123 participants (99%) completed the study (Figure 1). The vaccine-naïve cohort (Group 4) included 209 children, of whom 190 (91%) completed the study. The demographic characteristics of the groups were similar (Table 1).

Immunogenicity

Persistence of hSBA titres of 1:5 or more in participants at 4 years of age in the follow-up cohort (represented by the “prevaccine” category) was 9%–11% against H44/76, 84%–100% against 5/99, 0%–18% against NZ98/254 and 59%–60% against M10713 (Figure 2). In all groups, hSBA GMTs were less than 5 for H44/76 and NZ98/254 but were 5 or more for 5/99 and M10713 (Figure 3). After the third dose of 4CMenB vaccine at 4 years of age, 70%–100% of participants had an hSBA titre of 1:5 or more, depending on the target strain (Figure 2). Values of hSBA GMTs after the

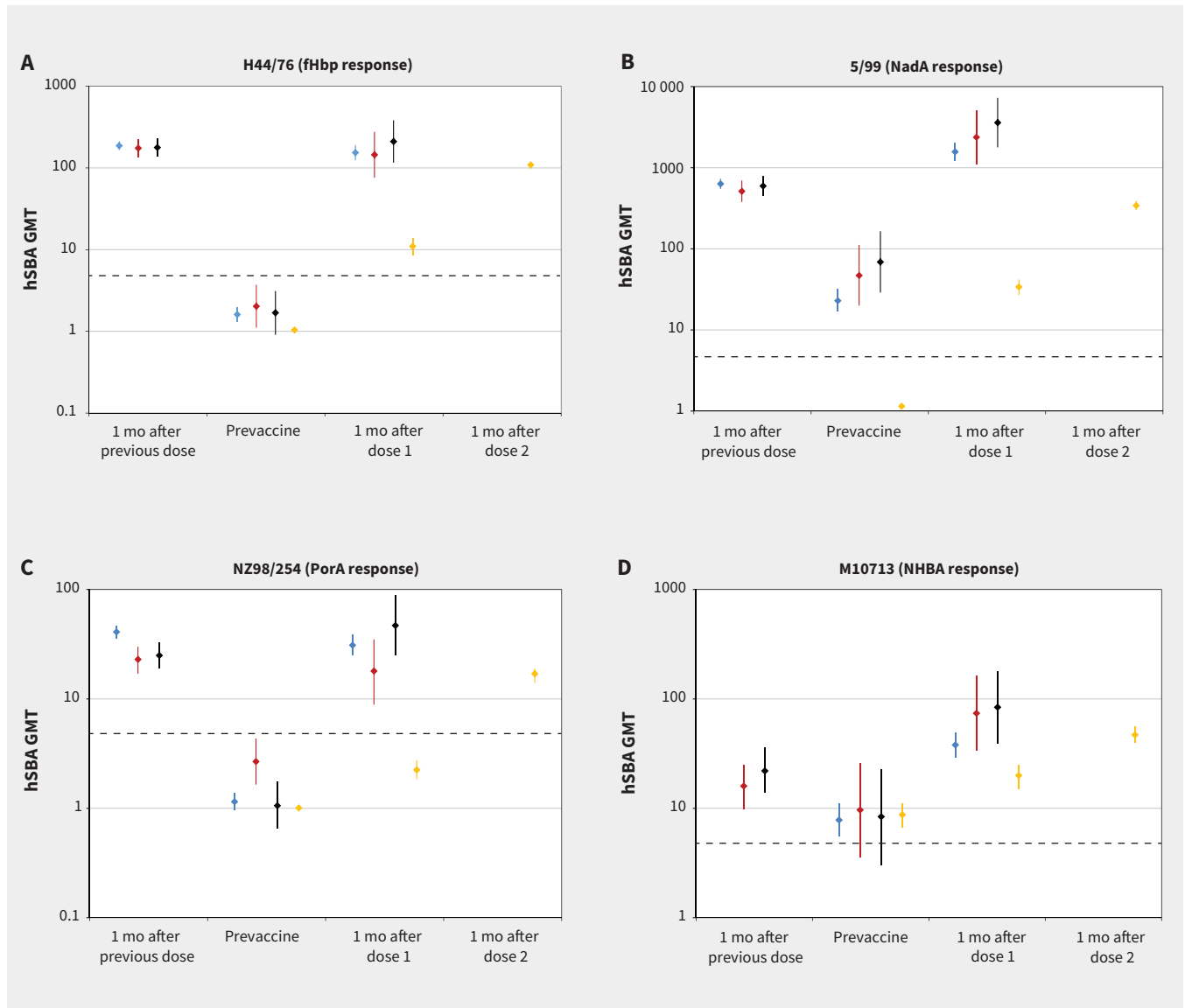


Figure 3: Geometric mean titres for hSBA at each time point against each strain. Values of geometric mean titres at 1 mo after the previous dose (Groups 1, 2 and 3 only) are based on data from Snape and colleagues.²¹ Time points from this study include prevaccine (before first dose, all groups), 1 mo postdose 1 (all groups) and 1 mo postdose 2 (Group 4 only). Participants in Group 1 were not tested for M10713 strains at 1 mo after the previous dose in the prior study because the strain was not available. Points represent overall GMT, with error bars representing 95% confidence intervals. Data are shown separately for the 4 indicator strains: (A) H44/76 (fHbp response), (B) 5/99 (NadA response), (C) NZ98/254 (PorA response) and (D) M10713 (NHBA response). Human serum bactericidal antibody titre of 1:5 shown as horizontal dashed line on each graph to enable comparison as different Y axis scale on each graph. All participants in the follow-up cohort received 2 previous doses of 4CMenB vaccine at 12 and 14 mo (Group 1), 18 and 20 mo (Group 2) or 24 and 26 mo (Group 3) in a previous study.²¹ Group 4 included participants with no previous 4CMenB vaccination. fHbp = factor H-binding protein, GMT = geometric mean titre, hSBA = human serum bactericidal antibody, NadA = Neisserial adhesin A, NHBA = Neisseria heparin binding antigen, PorA = porin A.

third dose were similar to or higher than the GMTs that were achieved 1 month after the second dose (Figure 3). The GMRs that compared responses before and after administration of booster vaccine were highest for strain H44/76 (67–133) and lowest for strain M10713 (5.24–7.35) (Table 2).

In the vaccine-naive cohort, 0%–5% of participants had hSBA titres of 1:5 or more against H44/76, 5/99 and NZ98/254 before vaccination, and 60% against M10713 (Figure 2). After 2 doses in these previously unvaccinated participants, 91%–100% achieved an hSBA titre of 1:5 or more, with a 4-fold rise from baseline in 51%–100% of participants, depending on the target strain (Appendix 1, supplementary Figure 1). Values of GMTs after 2 doses were lower or similar to values after the booster dose in the follow-up groups (Figure 3). Values of GMRs were similar or higher after 2 doses compared with after the booster dose in the follow-up groups; the highest values were observed with strain 5/99 (GMR = 299) and lowest with M10713 (GMR = 5.12).

Reactogenicity

The most commonly reported local adverse event was pain at injection site, which occurred in 114 of 121 (94%) participants in the follow-up cohort overall after the booster dose, and in 185 of 205 (90%) participants in the vaccine-naive cohort after the first dose and in 157 of 194 (81%) after the second dose (Table 3). Sleepiness and irritability were the most common systemic adverse events overall, occurring after 200 of 519 (39%) and 188 of 518 (36%) doses, respectively (Table 3). Fever ($\geq 38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$) occurred in 25 of 121 (21%) participants in the follow-up cohort after a single dose, and in 20 of 204 (10%) participants in the vaccine-naive cohort after the first dose and 16 of 189 (8%) after the second dose (Table 3). Treatment for fever was given after 73 of 518 (14%) vaccine doses overall, preventive therapy before 49 of 517 (9%) doses, and medical attention for fever was sought in 9 of 517 (2%) cases (Table 3).

There were 3 reported serious adverse events that resulted in admission to hospital, all of which occurred in participants in the vaccine-naive cohort. None were considered vaccine-related. Croup developed in 1 child 60 days after the first dose; another child had a head injury with concussion, contusion and periorbital hematoma 23 days after the first dose; a third child required intravenous fluids for gastroenteritis and dehydration 3 days after the second dose of vaccine. There was 1 withdrawal (parental decision) because of an adverse event (moderate injection site pain after the first vaccination in a child in the vaccine-naive cohort).

Interpretation

Our study showed waning of bactericidal antibodies in children 2 years or more of age after vaccination with 4CMenB in the second year of life, which suggests that additional booster doses may be needed if protection is required beyond 4 years of age. A single booster dose at 4 years of age was sufficient to boost hSBA titres to protective levels in most children who were previously vaccinated, and 2 doses in vaccine-naive children provided similar protection. This supports the current licensed schedule in this age group. Although hSBA titre is accepted as the correlate of protection against meningococcal disease and used for vaccine licensure, vaccine effectiveness at a population level can be assessed only after vaccination. In the UK, introduction of 4CMenB vaccine into the infant schedule resulted in 83% effectiveness, with prior *in vitro* immunogenicity data predicting coverage of 73%–88%.²⁴

One previous study in Europe found variable waning of bactericidal antibodies in the first 12 months after 2 doses of 4CMenB given at 12 and 14 months or 13 and 15 months.²⁵ After 12 months, 56%–75% of participants had hSBA titres of 1:5 or more against H44/76, 94%–97% against 5/99 and 6%–18% against NZ98/254.

Table 2: Geometric mean ratios of human serum bactericidal antibody titres in participants before vaccination and after vaccination for different indicator strains, by cohort and group*

Indicator strain	hSBA GMR (95% CI)† for follow-on cohort			hSBA GMR (95% CI)† for vaccine-naive cohort	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4 (dose 1)	Group 4 (dose 2)
H44/76 (fHbp response)	99 (79–125) <i>n</i> = 95	67 (34–135) <i>n</i> = 10	133 (68–258) <i>n</i> = 11	10 (8.2–13) <i>n</i> = 175	105 (94–116) <i>n</i> = 175
5/99 (NadA response)	70 (57–86) <i>n</i> = 92	51 (27–95) <i>n</i> = 10	55 (30–99) <i>n</i> = 11	29 (23–37) <i>n</i> = 168	299 (256–350) <i>n</i> = 172
NZ98/254 (PorA response)	27 (21–36) <i>n</i> = 93	5.96 (2.7–13) <i>n</i> = 10	38 (18–81) <i>n</i> = 11	2.25 (1.84–2.75) <i>n</i> = 173	17 (14–19) <i>n</i> = 174
M10713 (NHBA response)	5.24 (3.91–7.02) <i>n</i> = 88	7.06 (2.92–17) <i>n</i> = 9	7.35 (3.03–18) <i>n</i> = 9	2 (1.62–2.46) <i>n</i> = 158	5.12 (3.95–6.65) <i>n</i> = 161

Note: CI = confidence interval, fHbp = factor H-binding protein, GMR = geometric mean ratio, hSBA = human serum bactericidal antibody, NadA = Neisserial adhesin A, PorA = porin A, NHBA = Neisseria heparin binding antigen. All participants in the follow-up cohort received 2 previous doses of 4CMenB vaccine at 12 and 14 mo (Group 1), 18 and 20 mo (Group 2) or 24 and 26 mo (Group 3) in a previous study.²¹ Group 4 included participants with no previous 4CMenB vaccination.

*Values of *n* are the no. of participants in the group with available results for that response.

†GMR is the ratio of geometric mean titre (GMT) postvaccination to prevaccination. Postvaccination GMT was measured 1 mo after each dose of vaccine, and prevaccination GMT was measured before any doses were given in this study. 95% CIs for GMRs were computed by taking the anti-log of mean values and the lower and upper limits of the 95% CIs.

The accumulating data suggest that waning of bactericidal antibodies against fHbp most commonly occurs more than 12 months after vaccination, whereas waning of anti-PorA anti-

bodies occurs almost entirely within 12 months in this age group. Little waning of anti-NadA antibodies was seen up to 26 months after vaccination. This was unlikely to be caused by ongoing

Table 3: Participants with solicited local and systemic adverse events up to day 7 after vaccination for each dose (day of vaccination = day 1)

Local symptom	No. (%) of participants in the follow-up cohort			No./n (%) of participants in the vaccine-naïve cohort: Group 4	
	Group 1 n = 99	Group 2 n = 10	Group 3 n = 12	Dose 1	Dose 2
Pain, any	94 (94.9)	9 (90.0)	11 (91.7)	185/205 (90.2)	157/194 (80.9)
Severe*	19 (19.2)	1 (10.0)	1 (8.3)	27/205 (13.2)	21/194 (10.8)
Erythema, mm†					
≥ 25	21 (21.2)	3 (30.0)	0 (0)	43/204 (21.1)	34/194 (17.5)
> 50	9 (9.1)	1 (10.0)	0 (0)	9/204 (4.4)	19/194 (9.8)
> 100	2 (2.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1/204 (0.5)	0/194 (0)
Induration, mm†					
≥ 25	9 (9.1)	1 (10.0)	0 (0)	26/204 (12.7)	20/194 (10.3)
> 50	1 (1.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3/204 (1.5)	4/194 (2.1)
> 100	1 (1.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0/204 (0)	0/194 (0)
Swelling, mm†					
≥ 25	20 (20.2)	2 (20.0)	4 (33.3)	30/204 (14.7)	24/194 (12.4)
> 50	2 (2.0)	0 (0)	1 (8.3)	4/204 (2.0)	4/194 (2.1)
> 100	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1/204 (0.5)	0/194 (0)
Systemic symptom					
Change in eating habits, any	42 (42.4)	0 (0)	3 (25.0)	49/203 (24.1)	43/194 (22.2)
Severe‡	2 (2.0)	0 (0)	1 (8.3)	3/203 (1.5)	2/194 (1.0)
Sleepiness, any	52 (52.5)	3 (30.0)	3 (25.0)	74/205 (36.1)††	67/193 (34.7)
Severe*	3 (3.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5/205 (2.4)	2/193 (1.0)
Vomiting, any	6 (6.1)	2 (20.0)	1 (8.3)	8/205 (3.9)	6/194 (3.1)
Severe§	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0/205 (0)	0/194 (0)
Diarrhea, any	5 (5.0)	0 (0)	2 (16.7)	11/204 (5.4)	8/193 (4.1)
Severe¶	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1/204 (0.5)	0/193 (0)
Irritability, any	53 (53.5)	4 (40.0)	5 (41.7)	67/204 (32.8)	58/193 (30.0)††
Severe*	6 (6.1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8/204 (3.9)	5/193 (2.6)
Headache, any	20 (20.2)	2 (20.0)	4 (33.3)	25/204 (12.2)	24/194 (12.4)
Severe*	1 (1.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1/204 (0.5)	1/194 (0.5)
Arthralgia, any	28 (28.3)	1 (10.0)	6 (50.0)	45/203 (22.2)	40/192 (20.8)
Severe*	10 (10.1)	0 (0)	1 (8.3)	6/203 (3.0)	2/192 (1.0)
Rash	13 (13.1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	15/201 (7.5)	10/192 (5.2)
Fever,** °C					
≥ 38.0	16 (16.2)	4 (40.0)	5 (41.7)	20/204 (9.8)	16/189 (8.5)
≥ 39.0	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (16.7)	3/204 (1.5)	3/189 (1.6)
≥ 40.0	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2/204 (1.0)	0/189 (0)
Fever management					
Treatment given	18 (18.2)	4 (40.0)	5 (41.7)	22/204 (10.8)	24/193 (12.4)
Preventive therapy given	5 (5.0)	2 (20.0)	2 (16.7)	17/204 (8.3)	23/192 (12.0)
Medical attention sought	2 (2.0)	1 (10.0)	0 (0)	2/204 (1.0)	4/192 (2.1)

*Unable to perform daily activity.

†Severe erythema, swelling or induration defined as ≥ 50 mm.

‡No meals all day.

§Required intravenous hydration.

¶Six or more watery stools per day or required intravenous hydration.

**Axillary temperature.

††Two additional systemic nonsevere adverse events occurred within 30 min after vaccination: 1 episode of sleepiness and 1 episode of irritability.

boosting by natural exposure, because only 4% of 4-year-old children who were vaccine naive had hSBA titres of 1:5 or more against strain 5/99. Persistence of the vaccine-induced anti-NHBA response was poor because similar proportions of the vaccine-naive and follow-up cohorts had bactericidal antibodies against strain M10713 in our study. The reason for high levels of pre-existing bactericidal antibodies against M10713 in the vaccine-naive cohort is unknown, but it does not appear to impair the vaccine response substantially, with similar postvaccine hSBA GMTs compared with NZ98/254.

In another published study of antibody persistence in this age group in the UK, hSBA titres of 1:4 or more occurred in 0%–38% (depending on target strain) of 3-year-old children after 1 dose of 4CMenB at 12 months of age, which confirms the need for 2 doses in this age group.²⁶ Similar patterns of antigen-dependent differential waning of bactericidal antibodies have been reported after 2 doses of 4CMenB at 40 months of age.^{27,28} The presence of bactericidal antibodies against one of the vaccine antigens may be sufficient to ensure protection if the protein is expressed at sufficient levels on the bacterial surface. The Meningococcal Antigen Typing System was designed to make this assessment and aims to predict vaccine coverage based on circulating strains.²⁹

Similar persistence of antibodies at 4 years of age has been described in children after 3 infant doses of vaccine and a booster in the second year of life.²⁰ This suggests that 3 doses in infants and a booster is broadly equivalent to 2 doses in the second year of life with respect to antibody persistence to 4 years. However, this latter regime provides no protection to young infants who have the highest incidence of disease.³⁰ Although further doses after 4 years may be required in individuals who are at elevated risk of disease, incidence rates in children who are immunocompetent and aged 5 years or more remain very low until a small increase in adolescence in some populations.³⁰

A study conducted in Chile reported that 2 doses of vaccine given to adolescents aged 11–17 years resulted in persistence of SBA of 1:4 or more in 75% or more of participants against all vaccine antigens 18–24 months after vaccination with 3 doses.³¹ A similar study in Australia, Poland and Spain that involved adolescents aged 11–18 years who received a bivalent fHbp MenB vaccine (rLP2086) reported hSBA titres of 1:4 or more up to 4 years after participants received 3 doses in more than 50% of participants for 3 of 4 target strains.³²

Our data suggest that antibody persistence after 2 doses at 24 months is similar to that following vaccination at 12 or 18 months, although the numbers in our study were small. Previous studies have reported substantial waning of bactericidal antibodies by 5 years of age after vaccination at 3 years,^{27,28} which suggests that children receiving 2 doses of 4CMenB vaccine at 2–3 years of age might require further boosters if ongoing protection is required (e.g., children with splenic dysfunction or complement disorders). Persistence data are needed for children aged 4–10 years through larger studies.

We found that pain at the injection site was the most common local adverse event, with rates similar to those found in previous studies of 4CMenB vaccine in 3- and 5-year-old children.^{26–28} The rate of fever after vaccination was also similar to previous data.²⁶

Limitations

One limitation of our study is the low proportion of participants in the follow-up cohort from those who completed the previous study (42% in Group 1, 22% in Group 2, and 24% in Group 3). Therefore, there is potential for selection bias because participants who were more tolerant of the previous vaccinations may have been more likely to take part in subsequent studies. The group sizes for participants who received priming doses at 18 and 24 months of age were small, making comparisons among follow-up groups difficult — within this limitation, there were no significant differences between the groups. Further studies would be required to explore differences between schedules in the second year of life.

Conclusion

Two doses of 4CMenB vaccine given at 12–24 months prime the immune system against the vaccine antigens to provide a booster effect after a single dose given 2 years later. The rates at which serum antibody titres to the different vaccine antigens wane vary widely, although the implications of this for vaccine effectiveness have not been established yet. Children receiving their first doses at 2–3 years of age may require further booster doses if ongoing direct protection beyond 4–5 years is required, such as for those in high-risk groups, although further data in larger cohorts are required to confirm this.

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