

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

# Vaccine



© 2018

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com

### Letter to the Editor

# New pentavalent rotavirus vaccine shows little efficacy against diarrhea

### Lalit Kumar\*, Jacob Puliyel

Department of Pediatrics, St Stephens Hospital, Delhi 110054, India

#### ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Available online xxx

*Keywords:* Rotarix Bovine human-reassortant pentavalent vaccine Serum Institute of India

Rotavirus vaccine is recommended as a means of reducing diarrheal morbidity and deaths in developing countries [1]. The original efficacy studies with the presently licensed vaccines were done in the USA and Europe. Efficacy against severe rotavirus infection was around 90% (95% confidence interval (CI) : 85.1–94.1) and against all-cause severe gastroenteritis it was about 50% (CI: 39.8–57.8) [2]. Efficacy was less in Africa and Asia. In Africa it was 61% (CI: 44.0–73.2) against severe rotavirus diarrhoea and 30% (CI: 15.0–42.6) against all-cause severe diarrhoea [3].

The journal Vaccine has now published the results of a Phase-III randomized-control-trial of a newly developed pentavalent rotavirus vaccine (BRV-PV). Vaccine efficacy against rotavirus diarrhoea (39.5% efficacy against severe rotavirus gastroenteritis (SRVGE) in the per protocol analysis) is emphasized in the report. However, the incidence of 'all-cause severe gastroenteritis' was not reduced by vaccination – vaccine efficacy was reported as 4.6% (CI: -5.1–13.4) [4].

From the standpoint of the scientific record, additionally highlighting the clinically relevant aspect of their findings - namely efficacy against all-cause diarrheal morbidity, would enable decision makers to make choices about the vaccine, considering costs and benefits.

The same vaccine was studied in Niger. An efficacy of 66.7% against severe rotavirus gastroenteritis was reported in the per proto-

\* Corresponding author.

col population [5]. However severe gastroenteritis due to any etiology was not significantly lower among the vaccinated (difference in rate 1.97 cases per 100 person years confidence interval (CI: -1.28–5.22) [6]. The authors did post-hoc analysis of efficacy against 'very severe diarrhoea' (which they defined as Vesikari score of 15 or more) and reported a difference in rate of 3.08 per 100 person years (CI: 1.79–4.36) among the vaccinated. As efficacy against 'very severe diarrhea' has not been studied previously, comparable data for other rotavirus vaccines is not available.

#### References

- Rotavirus vaccines. WHO position paper -January 2013. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2013;88(5):49–64.
- [2] T. Vesikari, A. Karvonen, R. Prymula, V. Schuster, J.C. Tejedor, R. Cohen, et al., Efficacy of human rotavirus vaccine against rotavirus gastroenteritis during the first 2 years of life in European infants: randomised, double-blind T controlled study, Lancet 370 (2007) 1757–1763.
- [3] S.A. Madhi, N.A. Cunliffe, D. Steele, D. Witte, M. Kirsten, C. Louw, et al., Effect of human rotavirus vaccine on severe diarrhea in African infants, N Engl J Med 362 (4) (2010 Jan 28) 289–298.
- [4] P.S. Kulkarni, S. Desai, T. Tewari, A. Kawade, N. Goyal, B.S. Garg, et al., Flores J; SII BRV-PV author group. A randomized Phase III clinical trial to assess the efficacy of a bovine-human reassortantpentavalent rotavirus vaccine in Indian infants, Vaccine 35 (2017) 6228–6237.
- [5] S. Isanaka, O. Guindo, C. Langendorf, A. Matar Seck, B.D. Plikaytis, N. Sayinzoga-Makombe, et al., Efficacy of a low-cost, heat-stable oral rotavirus vaccine in Niger, N Engl J Med 376 (2017) 1121–1130.
- [6] J. Kaur, J. Puliyel, Heat-stable oral rotavirus vaccine, N Engl J Med 377 (2017) 302.

Email address: drlalitnarwat@gmail.com (L. Kumar)