

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Spikevax LP.8.1 dispersion for injection in pre-filled syringe COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine
50 micrograms/dose 0.5 mL

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Table 1. Spikevax LP.8.1 qualitative and quantitative composition

Strength	Container	Dose(s)	Composition per dose
Spikevax LP.8.1 50 micrograms dispersion for injection in pre-filled syringe	Pre-filled syringe	1 dose of 0.5 mL For single-use only.	One dose (0.5 mL) contains 50 micrograms of SARS-CoV-2 LP.8.1 mRNA, a COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine (nucleoside modified) (embedded in lipid nanoparticles).

SARS-CoV-2 LP.8.1 mRNA is a single-stranded, 5'-capped messenger RNA (mRNA) produced using a cell-free *in vitro* transcription from the corresponding DNA templates, encoding the viral spike (S) protein of SARS-CoV-2 (LP.8.1).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Dispersion for injection
White to off white dispersion (pH: 7.1 – 7.8).

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Spikevax LP.8.1 is indicated for active immunisation to prevent COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 in individuals 12 years of age and older (see sections 4.2 and 5.1).

The use of this vaccine should be in accordance with official recommendations.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Table 2. Spikevax LP.8.1 posology

Age(s)	Dose	Additional recommendations
Individuals 12 years of age and older, with or without prior vaccination	One dose of 0.5 mL, given intramuscularly	Spikevax LP.8.1 should be administered at least 3 months after the most recent dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.

Age(s)	Dose	Additional recommendations
Individuals 65 years of age and older	One dose of 0.5 mL, given intramuscularly	One additional dose may be administered at least 3 months after the most recent dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.

Table 3. Spikevax LP.8.1 posology for immunocompromised individuals

Age(s)	Dose	Additional recommendations
Immunocompromised individuals 12 years of age and older, with or without prior vaccination	One dose of 0.5 mL, given intramuscularly	Additional age-appropriate dose(s) may be administered in severely immunocompromised at least 2 months following the most recent dose of a COVID-19 vaccine at the discretion of the healthcare provider, taking into consideration the individual's clinical circumstances.

Paediatric population

Spikevax LP.8.1 dispersion for injection in pre-filled syringe COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine 50 micrograms/dose 0.5mL is not intended for children less than 12 years.

Elderly

No dose adjustment is required in elderly individuals ≥ 65 years of age.

Method of administration

The vaccine should be administered intramuscularly. The preferred site is the deltoid muscle of the upper arm.

Do not administer this vaccine intravascularly, subcutaneously or intradermally.

The vaccine should not be mixed in the same syringe with any other vaccines or medicinal products.

For precautions to be taken before administering the vaccine, see section 4.4.

For instructions regarding thawing, handling and disposal of the vaccine, see section 6.6.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Traceability

In order to improve the traceability of biological medicinal products, the name and the batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded.

Hypersensitivity and anaphylaxis

Anaphylaxis has been reported in individuals who have received Spikevax (original). Appropriate medical treatment and supervision should always be readily available in case of an anaphylactic reaction following administration of the vaccine.

Close observation for at least 15 minutes is recommended following vaccination. Subsequent doses of Spikevax LP.8.1 should not be given to those who have experienced anaphylaxis to a prior dose of any Spikevax vaccine.

Myocarditis and pericarditis

There is an increased risk for myocarditis and pericarditis following vaccination with Spikevax.

These conditions can develop within just a few days after vaccination, and have primarily occurred within 14 days. They have been observed more often in younger males, and more often after the second dose compared to the first dose (see section 4.8).

Available data indicate that most cases recover. Some cases required intensive care support and fatal cases have been observed.

Healthcare professionals should be alert to the signs and symptoms of myocarditis and pericarditis. Vaccinees should be instructed to seek immediate medical attention if they develop symptoms indicative of myocarditis or pericarditis such as (acute and persisting) chest pain, shortness of breath, or palpitations following vaccination.

Healthcare professionals should consult guidance and/or specialists to diagnose and treat this condition.

Anxiety-related reactions

Anxiety-related reactions, including vasovagal reactions (syncope), hyperventilation or stress-related reactions may occur in association with vaccination as a psychogenic response to the needle injection. It is important that precautions are in place to avoid injury from fainting.

Concurrent illness

Vaccination should be postponed in individuals suffering from acute severe febrile illness or acute infection. The presence of a minor infection and/or low-grade fever should not delay vaccination.

Thrombocytopenia and coagulation disorders

As with other intramuscular injections, the vaccine should be given with caution in individuals receiving anticoagulant therapy or those with thrombocytopenia or any coagulation disorder (such as haemophilia) because bleeding or bruising may occur following an intramuscular administration in these individuals.

Capillary leak syndrome flare-ups

A few cases of capillary leak syndrome (CLS) flare-ups have been reported in the first days after vaccination with Spikevax (original). Healthcare professionals should be aware of signs and symptoms of CLS to promptly recognise and treat the condition. In individuals with a medical history of CLS, planning of vaccination should be made in collaboration with appropriate medical experts.

Duration of protection

The duration of protection afforded by the vaccine is unknown as it is still being determined by ongoing clinical studies.

Limitations of vaccine effectiveness

As with all vaccines, vaccination with Spikevax LP.8.1 may not protect all vaccine recipients.

Excipients with known effect

Sodium

This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Spikevax (including variant formulations) can be concomitantly administered with influenza vaccines (standard and high-dose) and with herpes zoster (shingles) subunit vaccine.

Different injectable vaccines should be given at different injection sites.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

No data are available yet regarding the use of SARS-CoV-2 LP.8.1 mRNA during pregnancy.

However, a large amount of observational data from pregnant women vaccinated with Spikevax (original) during the second and third trimester has not shown an increase in adverse pregnancy outcomes. While data on pregnancy outcomes following vaccination during the first trimester are presently limited, no increased risk for miscarriage has been seen. Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, embryo/foetal development, parturition or post-natal development (see section 5.3). Since differences between products are confined to the spike protein sequence, and there are no clinically meaningful differences in reactogenicity, SARS-CoV-2 LP.8.1 mRNA can be used during pregnancy.

Breast-feeding

No data are available yet regarding the use of SARS-CoV-2 LP.8.1 mRNA during breastfeeding.

However, no effects on the breastfed newborn/infant are anticipated since the systemic exposure of the breastfeeding woman to the vaccine is negligible. Observational data from women who were breastfeeding after vaccination with Spikevax (original) have not shown a risk for adverse effects in breastfed newborns/infants. SARS-CoV-2 LP.8.1 mRNA can be used during breastfeeding.

Fertility

Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3).

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

SARS-CoV-2 LP.8.1 mRNA has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines. However, some of the effects mentioned under section 4.8 may temporarily affect the ability to drive or use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

Adults

The safety of Spikevax (original) was evaluated in an ongoing Phase 3 randomised, placebo-controlled, observer-blind clinical study conducted in the United States involving 30 351 participants 18 years of age and older who received at least one dose of Spikevax (original) (n=15 185) or placebo (n=15 166) (NCT04470427). At the time of vaccination, the mean age of the population was 52 years (range 18-95); 22 831 (75.2%) of participants were 18 to 64 years of age and 7 520 (24.8%) of participants were 65 years of age and older.

The most frequently reported adverse reactions were pain at the injection site (92%), fatigue (70%), headache (64.7%), myalgia (61.5%), arthralgia (46.4%), chills (45.4%), nausea/vomiting (23%), axillary swelling/tenderness (19.8%), fever (15.5%), injection site swelling (14.7%) and redness (10%). Adverse reactions were usually mild or moderate in intensity and resolved within a few days after vaccination. A slightly lower frequency of reactogenicity events was associated with greater age.

Overall, there was a higher incidence of some adverse reactions in younger age groups: the incidence of axillary swelling/tenderness, fatigue, headache, myalgia, arthralgia, chills, nausea/vomiting and fever was higher in adults aged 18 to < 65 years than in those aged 65 years and above. Local and systemic adverse reactions were more frequently reported after Dose 2 than after Dose 1.

Adolescents 12 through 17 years of age

Safety data for Spikevax (original) in adolescents were collected in an ongoing Phase 2/3 randomised, placebo-controlled, observer-blind clinical study with multiple parts conducted in the United States. The first portion of the study involved 3 726 participants 12 through 17 years of age who received at least one dose of Spikevax (original) (n=2 486) or placebo (n=1 240) (NCT04649151). Demographic characteristics were similar among participants who received Spikevax (original) and those who received placebo.

The most frequent adverse reactions in adolescents 12 to 17 years of age were injection site pain (97%), headache (78%), fatigue (75%), myalgia (54%), chills (49%), axillary swelling/tenderness (35%), arthralgia (35%), nausea/vomiting (29%), injection site swelling (28%), injection site erythema (26%), and fever (14%).

This study transitioned to an open-label Phase 2/3 study in which 1 346 participants 12 years through 17 years of age received a booster dose of Spikevax at least 5 months after the second dose of the primary series. No additional adverse reactions were identified in the open-label portion of the study.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The safety profile presented below is based on data generated in several placebo-controlled clinical studies:

- 30 351 adults \geq 18 years of age
- 3 726 adolescents 12 through 17 years of age
- 4 002 children 6 years through 11 years of age
- 6 388 children aged 6 months through 5 years of age
- and post-marketing experience.

Adverse reactions reported are listed according to the following frequency convention:

Very common (\geq 1/10)

Common (\geq 1/100 to <1/10)

Uncommon (\geq 1/1 000 to <1/100)

Rare (\geq 1/10 000 to <1/1 000)

Very rare (<1/10 000)

Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)

Within each frequency grouping, adverse reactions are presented in order of decreasing seriousness (Table 4).

Table 4. Adverse reactions from Spikevax (original) clinical studies and post authorisation experience in children and individuals 6 months of age and older

MedDRA system organ class	Frequency	Adverse reactions
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Very common	Lymphadenopathy*
Immune system disorders	Not known	Anaphylaxis
		Hypersensitivity
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Very common	Decreased appetite†
Psychiatric disorders	Very common	Irritability/crying†
Nervous system disorders	Very common	Headache Sleepiness†
	Uncommon	Dizziness
	Rare	Acute peripheral facial paralysis‡ Hypoaesthesia Paraesthesia
Cardiac disorders	Very rare	Myocarditis Pericarditis
Gastrointestinal disorders	Very common	Nausea/vomiting
	Common	Diarrhoea
	Uncommon	Abdominal pain§
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Common	Rash
	Uncommon	Urticaria¶
	Not known	Erythema multiforme Mechanical urticaria Chronic urticaria
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Very common	Myalgia Arthralgia
Reproductive system and breast disorders	Not known	Heavy menstrual bleeding#
General disorders and administration site conditions	Very common	Injection site pain Fatigue Chills Pyrexia Injection site swelling Injection site erythema
	Common	Injection site urticaria Injection site rash Delayed injection site reaction◆
	Uncommon	Injection site pruritus
	Rare	Facial swelling♥
	Not known	Extensive swelling of vaccinated limb

*Lymphadenopathy was captured as axillary lymphadenopathy on the same side as the injection site. Other lymph nodes (e.g., cervical, supraclavicular) were affected in some cases.

† Observed in the paediatric population (6 months to 5 years of age).

‡ Throughout the safety follow-up period, acute peripheral facial paralysis (or palsy) was reported by three participants in the Spikevax (original) group and one participant in the placebo group. Onset in the vaccine group participants was 22 days, 28 days, and 32 days after Dose 2.

§ Abdominal pain was observed in the paediatric population (6 to 11 years of age): 0.2% in the Spikevax (original) group and 0% in the placebo group.

¶ Urticaria has been observed with either acute onset (within a few days after vaccination) or delayed onset (up to approximately two weeks after vaccination).

Most cases appeared to be non-serious and temporary in nature.

◆ Median time to onset was 9 days after the first injection, and 11 days after the second injection. Median duration was 4 days after the first injection, and 4 days after the second injection.

♥ There were two serious adverse events of facial swelling in vaccine recipients with a history of injection of dermatological fillers. The onset of swelling was reported on Day 1 and Day 3, respectively, relative to day of vaccination.

The reactogenicity and safety profile in 343 subjects receiving Spikevax (original), that were seropositive for SARS-CoV-2 at baseline, was comparable to that in subjects seronegative for SARS-CoV-2 at baseline.

Adults (booster dose)

The safety, reactogenicity, and immunogenicity of a booster dose of Spikevax (original) are evaluated in an ongoing Phase 2, randomised, observer-blind, placebo-controlled, dose-confirmation study in participants 18 years of age and older (NCT04405076). In this study, 198 participants received two doses (0.5 mL, 100 micrograms 1 month apart) of the Spikevax (original) vaccine primary series. In an open-label phase of this study, 167 of those participants received a single booster dose (0.25 mL, 50 micrograms) at least 6 months after receiving the second dose of the primary series. The solicited adverse reaction profile for the booster dose (0.25 mL, 50 micrograms) was similar to that after the second dose in the primary series.

Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 (booster dose)

The safety, reactogenicity, and immunogenicity of a booster dose of Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 are evaluated in an ongoing Phase 2/3 open-label study in participants 18 years of age and older (mRNA-1273-P205). In this study, 437 participants received the Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 50 microgram booster dose, and 377 participants received the Spikevax (original) 50 microgram booster dose.

Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 had a reactogenicity profile similar to that of the Spikevax (original) booster given as a second booster dose. The frequency of adverse reactions after immunisation with Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 was also similar or lower relative to that of a first booster dose of Spikevax (original) (50 micrograms) and relative to the second dose of the Spikevax (original) primary series (100 micrograms). The safety profile of Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 (median follow-up period of 113 days) was similar to the safety profile of Spikevax (original) (median follow-up period of 127 days).

Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5 (booster dose)

The safety, reactogenicity, and immunogenicity of a bivalent booster dose of Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5 are evaluated in an ongoing Phase 2/3 open-label study in participants 18 years of age and older (mRNA-1273-P205). In this study, 511 participants received a booster dose of Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5 (50 micrograms), and 376 participants received a booster dose of Spikevax (original) (50 micrograms).

Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5 had a reactogenicity profile similar to that of the Spikevax (original) booster given as a second booster dose.

Spikevax XBB.1.5 (booster dose)

The safety, reactogenicity and immunogenicity of a booster dose of Spikevax XBB.1.5 are evaluated in an ongoing Phase 2/3 open-label study in adults (mRNA-1273-P205, Part J). In this study, 50 participants received a booster dose of Spikevax XBB.1.5 (50 micrograms) and 51 participants received a booster dose of an investigational bivalent Omicron XBB.1.5/BA.4-5 vaccine (50 micrograms).

The reactogenicity profile of Spikevax XBB.1.5 was similar to that of Spikevax (original) and Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5. The median follow-up time for both vaccine groups in this interim analysis was 20 days (range of 20 to 22 days with data cut-off date of 16 May 2023).

Spikevax (original) in solid organ transplant recipients

The safety, reactogenicity, and immunogenicity of Spikevax (original) were evaluated in a two-part Phase 3b open-label study in adult solid organ transplant (SOT) recipients, including kidney and liver transplants (mRNA-1273-P304). A 100 microgram (0.5 mL) dose was administered, which was the dose authorised at the time of study conduct.

In Part A, 128 SOT recipients received a third dose of Spikevax (original). In Part B, 159 SOT recipients received a booster dose at least 4 months after the last dose (fourth dose for mRNA vaccines and third dose for non-mRNA vaccines).

Reactogenicity was consistent with the known profile of Spikevax (original). There were no unexpected safety findings.

Description of selected adverse reactions

Myocarditis

The increased risk of myocarditis after vaccination with Spikevax (original) is highest in younger males (see section 4.4).

Two large European pharmacoepidemiological studies have estimated the excess risk in younger males following the second dose of Spikevax (original). One study showed that in a period of 7 days after the second dose, there were about 1.316 (95% CI: 1.299, 1.333) extra cases of myocarditis in 12 to 29 year-old males per 10 000 compared to unexposed persons. In another study, in a period of 28 days after the second dose, there were 1.88 (95% CI: 0.956, 2.804) extra cases of myocarditis in 16 to 24 year-old males per 10 000 compared to unexposed persons.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions and include batch/Lot number if available.

4.9 Overdose

In the event of overdose, monitoring of vital functions and possible symptomatic treatment is recommended.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Vaccines, COVID-19 vaccines, ATC code: J07BN01

Mechanism of action

Elasomeran and elasomeran/imelasomeran both contain mRNA encapsulated in lipid nanoparticles. The mRNA encodes for the full-length SARS-CoV-2 spike protein modified with 2 proline substitutions within the heptad repeat 1 domain (S-2P) to stabilise the spike protein into a prefusion conformation. After intramuscular injection, cells at the injection site and the draining lymph nodes take up the lipid nanoparticle, effectively delivering the mRNA sequence into cells for translation into viral protein. The delivered mRNA does not enter the cellular nucleus or interact with the genome, is non-replicating, and is expressed transiently mainly by dendritic cells and subcapsular sinus macrophages. The expressed, membrane-bound spike protein of SARS-CoV-2 is then recognised by immune cells as a foreign antigen. This elicits both T-cell and B-cell responses to generate neutralising

antibodies, which may contribute to protection against COVID-19. The nucleoside-modified mRNA in elasomeran/davesomeran, andusomeran, SARS-CoV-2 JN.1 mRNA and SARS-CoV-2 LP.8.1 mRNA is formulated in lipid particles, which enable delivery of the nucleoside-modified mRNA into host cells to allow expression of the SARS-CoV-2 S antigen. The vaccine elicits an immune response to the S antigen, which protects against COVID-19.

Clinical efficacy

Immunogenicity in adults – after Spikevax XBB.1.5 dose (0.5 mL, 50 micrograms) versus an investigational bivalent XBB.1.5/BA.4-5 dose (0.5 mL, 25 micrograms/25 micrograms)

The safety, reactogenicity and immunogenicity of Spikevax XBB.1.5 50 micrograms and of a bivalent vaccine that contains equal mRNA amounts of Omicron XBB.1.5 and Omicron BA.4-5 spike proteins (25 micrograms XBB.1.5 / 25 micrograms BA.4-5) are evaluated in a Phase 2/3 open-label study in adults. In this study, 50 participants received Spikevax XBB.1.5 and 51 participants received the investigational bivalent XBB.1.5/BA.4-5 (mRNA-1273- P205, Part J). The two groups were randomised 1:1.

The vaccines were administered as a fifth dose to adults who previously received a two-dose primary series of any mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, a booster dose of any mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, and a booster dose of any mRNA bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5 vaccine.

Spikevax XBB.1.5 and bivalent XBB.1.5/BA.4-5 elicited potent neutralising responses at Day 15 against XBB.1.5, XBB.1.16, BA.4-5, BQ.1.1 and D614G. In the per-protocol immunogenicity set that includes all participants, with and without prior SARS-CoV-2 infection (N=49 and N=50 for Spikevax XBB.1.5 and bivalent XBB.1.5/BA.4-5 groups, respectively), the Day 15 GMFR (95% CI) for Spikevax XBB.1.5 and bivalent XBB.1.5/BA.4-5 was 16.7 (12.8, 21.7) and 11.6 (8.7, 15.4), respectively, against XBB.1.5 and 6.3 (4.8, 8.2) and 5.3 (3.9, 7.1) against BA.4-5.

For variants not contained in the vaccines, the Day 15 GMFR (95% CI) for Spikevax XBB.1.5 and bivalent XBB.1.5/BA.4-5 was 11.4 (8.5, 15.4) and 9.3 (7.0, 12.3) against XBB.1.16; 5.8 (4.7, 7.3) and 6.1 (4.6, 7.9) against BQ.1.1 and 2.8 (2.2, 3.5) and 2.3 (1.9, 2.8) against D614G.

Immunogenicity in participants 18 years of age and older – after Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5 booster dose (0.5 mL, 25 micrograms/25 micrograms)

The safety, reactogenicity, and immunogenicity of a Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5 booster dose are evaluated in an ongoing Phase 2/3 open-label study in participants 18 years of age and older (mRNA-1273-P205). In this study, 511 participants received the Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5 50 microgram booster dose, and 376 participants received the Spikevax (original) 50 microgram booster dose.

Study P205 Part H evaluated the safety, reactogenicity and immunogenicity of Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5 when administered as a second booster dose to adults who previously received 2 doses of Spikevax (original) (100 microgram) as a primary series and a first booster dose of Spikevax (original) (50 micrograms). In P205 Part F, study participants received Spikevax (original) (50 micrograms) as a second booster dose and the Part F group serves as a within-study, non-contemporaneous comparator group to the Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5 group. In this study, the primary immunogenicity analysis was based on the primary immunogenicity set which includes participants with no evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection at baseline (pre-booster). In the primary analysis, the observed geometric mean titre (GMT) (95% CI) at pre-booster was 87.9 (72.2, 107.1) and increased to 2 324.6 (1 921.2, 2 812.7) 28 days after the Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5 booster dose. The Day 29 GMR for Spikevax Original/Omicron BA.4-5 50 microgram booster dose versus the Spikevax (original) 50 microgram booster dose was 6.29 (5.27, 7.51), meeting the pre-specified criterion for superiority (lower bound of CI >1).

The estimated neutralising antibody GMTs (95% CI) against Omicron BA.4/BA.5 adjusted for pre-booster titre and age group were 2 747.3 (2 399.2, 3 145.9) and 436.7 (389.1, 490.0) 28 days after Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5 and Spikevax (original) booster doses, respectively, and

the GMR (95% CI) was 6.29 (5.27, 7.51), meeting the pre-specified criterion for non-inferiority (lower bound of CI >0.667).

Immunogenicity in adults – after Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 booster dose (0.5 mL, 25 micrograms/25 micrograms)

The safety, reactogenicity, and immunogenicity of a Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 booster dose are evaluated in an ongoing Phase 2/3 open-label study in participants 18 years of age and older (mRNA-1273-P205). In this study, 437 participants received the Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 50 microgram booster dose, and 377 participants received the Spikevax (original) 50 microgram booster dose.

Study P205 Part G evaluated the safety, reactogenicity and immunogenicity of Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 when administered as a second booster dose to adults who previously received 2 doses of Spikevax (original) (100 microgram) as a primary series and a booster dose of Spikevax (original) (50 micrograms) at least 3 months prior to enrolment. In P205 Part F, study participants received Spikevax (original) (50 micrograms) as a second booster dose and the Part G group serves as a within-study, non-contemporaneous comparator group to the Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 group.

In this study, the primary immunogenicity analysis was based on the primary immunogenicity set which includes participants with no evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection at baseline (pre-booster). In the primary analysis, the original SARS-CoV-2 estimated neutralising antibody geometric mean titre (GMT) and corresponding 95% CI was 6 422.3 (5 990.1, 6 885.7) and 5 286.6 (4 887.1, 5 718.9) 28 days after the Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 and Spikevax (original) booster doses, respectively. These GMTs represent the ratio between response of Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 versus Spikevax (original) against the ancestral SARS-CoV-2 (D614G) strain. The GMR (97.5% CI) was 1.22 (1.08, 1.37) meeting the pre-specified criterion for non-inferiority (lower bound of 97.5% CI \geq 0.67).

The estimated Day 29 neutralising antibody GMTs against Omicron, BA.1 were 2 479.9 (2 264.5, 2 715.8) and 1 421.2 (1 283.0, 1 574.4) in the Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 and Spikevax (original) booster groups, respectively, and the GMR (97.5% CI) was 1.75 (1.49, 2.04), which met the pre-specified superiority criterion (lower bound of CI >1).

Three-month antibody persistence of Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 booster vaccine against COVID-19

Participants in Study P205 Part G were sequentially enrolled to receive 50 micrograms of Spikevax (original) (n = 376) or Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 (n = 437) as second booster doses. In participants with no pre-booster incidence of SARS-CoV-2, Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.1 elicited Omicron-BA.1-neutralising antibody titres (observed GMT) that were significantly higher (964.4 [834.4, 1 114.7]) than those of Spikevax (original) (624.2 [533.1, 730.9]) and similar between boosters against ancestral SARS-CoV-2 at three months.

Clinical efficacy in adults

The adult study was a randomised, placebo-controlled, observer-blind Phase 3 clinical study (NCT04470427) that excluded individuals who were immunocompromised or had received immunosuppressants within 6 months, as well as participants who were pregnant, or with a known history of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Participants with stable HIV disease were not excluded. Influenza vaccines could be administered 14 days before or 14 days after any dose of Spikevax (original). Participants were also required to observe a minimum interval of 3 months after receipt of blood/plasma products or immunoglobulins prior to the study in order to receive either placebo or Spikevax (original).

A total of 30 351 subjects were followed for a median of 92 days (range: 1-122) for the development of COVID-19 disease.

The primary efficacy analysis population (referred to as the Per Protocol Set or PPS), included 28 207 subjects who received either Spikevax (original) (n=14 134) or placebo (n=14 073) and had a negative baseline SARS-CoV-2 status. The PPS study population included 47.4% female, 52.6% male, 79.5% White, 9.7% African American, 4.6% Asian, and 6.2% other. 19.7% of participants identified as Hispanic or Latino. The median age of subjects was 53 years (range 18-94). A dosing window of -7 to +14 days for administration of the second dose (scheduled at day 29) was allowed for inclusion in the PPS. 98% of vaccine recipients received the second dose 25 days to 35 days after dose 1 (corresponding to -3 to +7 days around the interval of 28 days).

COVID-19 cases were confirmed by Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT PCR) and by a Clinical Adjudication Committee. Vaccine efficacy overall and by key age groups are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Vaccine efficacy analysis: confirmed COVID-19[#] regardless of severity starting 14 days after the 2nd dose – PPS

Age group (years)	Spikevax (original)			Placebo			% Vaccine efficacy (95% CI)*
	Subjects N	COVID-19 cases n	Incidence rate of COVID-19 per 1 000 person-years	Subjects N	COVID-19 cases n	Incidence rate of COVID-19 per 1 000 person-years	
Overall (≥18)	14 134	11	3.328	14 073	185	56.510	94.1 (89.3, 96.8)**
18 to <65	10 551	7	2.875	10 521	156	64.625	95.6 (90.6, 97.9)
≥65	3 583	4	4.595	3 552	29	33.728	86.4 (61.4, 95.2)
≥65 to <75	2 953	4	5.586	2 864	22	31.744	82.4% (48.9, 93.9)
≥75	630	0	0	688	7	41.968	100% (NE, 100)

[#]COVID-19: symptomatic COVID-19 requiring positive RT-PCR result and at least 2 systemic symptoms or 1 respiratory symptom. Cases starting 14 days after the 2nd dose.

*Vaccine efficacy and 95% confidence interval (CI) from the stratified Cox proportional hazard model

** CI not adjusted for multiplicity. Multiplicity adjusted statistical analyses were carried out in an interim analysis based on less COVID-19 cases, not reported here.

Among all subjects in the PPS, no cases of severe COVID-19 were reported in the vaccine group compared with 30 of 185 (16%) cases reported in the placebo group. Of the 30 participants with severe disease, 9 were hospitalised, 2 of which were admitted to an intensive care unit. The majority of the remaining severe cases fulfilled only the oxygen saturation (SpO₂) criterion for severe disease (≤ 93% on room air).

The vaccine efficacy of Spikevax (original) to prevent COVID-19, regardless of prior SARS-CoV-2 infection (determined by baseline serology and nasopharyngeal swab sample testing) from 14 days after Dose 2 was 93.6% (95% CI: 88.6, 96.5).

Additionally, subgroup analyses of the primary efficacy endpoint showed similar efficacy point estimates across genders, ethnic groups, and participants with medical comorbidities associated with high risk of severe COVID-19.

Immunogenicity in adults – after booster dose (0.25 mL, 50 micrograms)

The safety, reactogenicity, and immunogenicity of a booster dose of Spikevax (original) are evaluated in an ongoing Phase 2, randomised, observer-blind, placebo-controlled, dose-confirmation study in participants 18 years of age and older (NCT04405076). In this study, 198 participants received two doses (0.5 mL, 100 micrograms 1 month apart) of the Spikevax (original) vaccine as primary series. In an open-label phase, 149 of those participants (Per Protocol Set) received a single booster dose

(0.25 mL, 50 micrograms) at least 6 months after receiving the second dose in the primary series. A single booster dose (0.25 mL, 50 micrograms) was shown to result in a geometric mean fold rise (GMFR) of 12.99 (95% CI: 11.04, 15.29) in neutralising antibodies from pre-booster compared to 28 days after the booster dose. The GMFR in neutralising antibodies was 1.53 (95% CI: 1.32, 1.77) when compared 28 days post dose 2 (primary series) to 28 days after the booster dose.

Immunogenicity of a booster dose following primary vaccination with another authorised COVID-19 vaccine in adults

Safety and immunogenicity of a heterologous booster with Spikevax (original) were studied in an investigator-initiated study with 154 participants. The minimum time interval between primary series using a vector-based or RNA-based COVID-19 vaccine and booster injection with Spikevax (original) was 12 weeks (range: 12 weeks to 20.9 weeks). The dose used for boosting in this study was 100 micrograms. Neutralising antibody titres as measured by a pseudovirus neutralisation assay were assessed on Day 1 prior to administration and at Day 15 and Day 29 after the booster dose. A booster response was demonstrated regardless of primary vaccination.

Only short-term immunogenicity data are available; long-term protection and immunological memory are currently unknown.

Safety and immunogenicity of seven COVID-19 vaccines as a third dose (booster) in the UK

COV-BOOST is a multicentre, randomised Phase 2 investigator-initiated study of third dose booster vaccination against COVID-19 with a subgroup to investigate detailed immunology. Participants were adults aged 30 years or older, in good physical health (mild to moderate well-controlled co-morbidities were permitted), who had received two doses of either Pfizer–BioNTech or Oxford–AstraZeneca (first dose in December 2020, January 2021 or February 2021), and were at least 84 days post second dose by the time of enrolment. Spikevax (original) boosted antibody and neutralising responses and was well tolerated regardless of the prime series. The dose used for boosting in this study was 100 micrograms. Neutralising antibody titres as measured by a pseudovirus neutralisation assay were assessed on Day 28 after the booster dose.

Clinical efficacy in adolescents 12 through 17 years of age

The adolescent study is an ongoing Phase 2/3 randomised, placebo-controlled, observer-blind clinical study (NCT04649151) to evaluate the safety, reactogenicity, and efficacy of Spikevax (original) in adolescents 12 to 17 years of age. Participants with a known history of SARS-CoV-2 infection were excluded from the study. A total of 3 732 participants were randomised 2:1 to receive 2 doses of Spikevax (original) or saline placebo 1 month apart.

A secondary efficacy analysis was performed in 3 181 participants who received 2 doses of either Spikevax (original) (n=2 139) or placebo (n=1 042) and had a negative baseline SARS-CoV-2 status in the Per Protocol Set. Between participants who received Spikevax (original) and those who received placebo, there were no notable differences in demographics or pre-existing medical conditions.

COVID-19 was defined as symptomatic COVID-19 requiring positive RT-PCR result and at least 2 systemic symptoms or 1 respiratory symptom. Cases starting 14 days after the second dose.

There were zero symptomatic COVID-19 cases in the Spikevax (original) group and 4 symptomatic COVID-19 cases in the placebo group.

Immunogenicity in adolescents 12 to 17 years of age – after Spikevax primary vaccination

A non-inferiority analysis evaluating SARS-CoV-2 50% neutralising titres and seroresponse rates 28 days after Dose 2 was conducted in the per-protocol immunogenicity subsets of adolescents aged 12 through 17 (n=340) in the adolescent study and in participants aged 18 through 25 (n=296) in the adult study. Subjects had no immunologic or virologic evidence of prior SARS-CoV-2 infection at baseline. The geometric mean ratio (GMR) of the neutralising antibody titres in adolescents 12 to 17 years of age compared to the 18- to 25-year-olds was 1.08 (95% CI: 0.94, 1.24). The difference in

seroresponse rate was 0.2% (95% CI: -1.8, 2.4). Non-inferiority criteria (lower bound of the 95% CI for GMR > 0.67 and lower bound of the 95% CI of the seroresponse rate difference > -10%) were met.

Immunogenicity in adolescents 12 years through 17 years of age – after Spikevax (original) booster dose

The primary immunogenicity objective of the booster phase of this study was to infer efficacy of the booster dose in participants 12 years through 17 years of age by comparing post-booster immune responses (Day 29) to those obtained post-dose 2 of the primary series (Day 57) in young adults (18 to 25 years of age) in the adult study. Efficacy of the 50 microgram Spikevax booster dose is inferred if post-booster dose immune responses (nAb geometric mean concentration [GMC] and seroresponse rate [SRR]) meet prespecified noninferiority criteria (for both GMC and SRR) compared to those measured following completion of the 100 microgram Spikevax primary series among a subset of young adults (18 to 25 years) in the pivotal adult efficacy study.

In an open-label phase of this study, participants 12 years through 17 years of age received a single booster dose at least 5 months after completion of the primary series (two doses 1 month apart). The primary immunogenicity analysis population included 257 booster dose participants in this study and a random subset of 295 participants from the young adult study (ages ≥ 18 to ≤ 25 years) who previously completed a primary vaccination series of two doses 1 month apart of Spikevax. Both groups of participants included in the analysis population had no serologic or virologic evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection prior to the first primary series dose and prior to the booster dose, respectively.

The GMR of the adolescent booster dose Day 29 GMC compared with young adults: Day 57 GMR was 5.1 (95% CI: 4.5, 5.8), meeting the noninferiority criteria (i.e., lower bound of the 95% CI >0.667 (1/1.5); point estimate ≥ 0.8); the SRR difference was 0.7% (95% CI: -0.8, 2.4), meeting the noninferiority criteria (lower bound of the 95% of the SRR difference >-10%).

In the 257 participants, pre-booster (booster dose-Day 1) nAb GMC was 400.4 (95% CI: 370.0, 433.4); on BD-Day 29, the GMC was 7 172.0 (95% CI: 6 610.4, 7 781.4). Post-booster booster dose-Day 29 GMC increased approximately 18-fold from pre-booster GMC, demonstrating the potency of the booster dose to adolescents. The SRR was 100 (95% CI: 98.6, 100.0).

The prespecified success criteria for the primary immunogenicity objective were met, thus enabling the inference of vaccine efficacy from the adult study.

Immunogenicity in solid organ transplant recipients

The safety, reactogenicity, and immunogenicity of Spikevax (original) were evaluated in a two-part Phase 3b open-label study in adult solid organ transplant (SOT) recipients, including kidney and liver transplants (mRNA-1273-P304). A 100 microgram (0.5 mL) dose was administered, which was the dose authorised at the time of study conduct.

In Part A, 128 SOT recipients received a third dose of Spikevax (original). In Part B, 159 SOT recipients received a booster dose at least 4 months after the last dose.

Immunogenicity in the study was assessed by measurement of neutralising antibodies against pseudovirus expressing the ancestral SARS-CoV-2 (D614G) strain at 1 month after Dose 2, Dose 3, booster dose and up to 12 months from the last dose in Part A, and up to 6 months from booster dose in Part B.

Three doses of Spikevax (original) induced enhanced neutralising antibody titres compared to pre-dose 1 and post-dose 2. A higher proportion of SOT participants who had received three doses achieved seroresponse compared to participants who had received two doses. The neutralising antibody levels observed in SOT liver participants who had received three doses was comparable to the post-dose 2 responses observed in the immunocompetent, baseline SARS-CoV-2-negative adult

participants. The neutralising antibody responses continued to be numerically lower post-dose 3 in SOT kidney participants compared to SOT liver participants. The neutralising levels observed one month after Dose 3 persisted through six months with antibody levels maintained at 26-fold higher and seroresponse rate at 67% compared to baseline.

A fourth (booster) dose of Spikevax (original) enhanced neutralising antibody response in SOT participants compared to post-dose 3, regardless of the previous vaccines received [mRNA-1273 (Moderna), BNT162b2 or any mRNA-containing combination]; however, SOT kidney participants had numerically lower neutralising antibody responses compared to SOT liver participants.

Elderly

Spikevax (original) was assessed in individuals 6 months of age and older, including 3 768 subjects 65 years of age and older. The efficacy of Spikevax (original) was consistent between elderly (≥ 65 years) and younger adult subjects (18-64 years).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Not applicable.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Non-clinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of repeated dose toxicity and reproductive and developmental toxicity.

General toxicity

General toxicity studies were conducted in rats (intramuscularly receiving up to 4 doses exceeding the human dose once every 2 weeks). Transient and reversible injection site oedema and erythema and transient and reversible changes in laboratory tests (including increases in eosinophils, activated partial thromboplastin time, and fibrinogen) were observed. Results suggests the toxicity potential to humans is low.

Genotoxicity/carcinogenicity

In vitro and *in vivo* genotoxicity studies were conducted with the novel lipid component SM-102 of the vaccine. Results suggests the genotoxicity potential to humans is very low. Carcinogenicity studies were not performed.

Reproductive toxicity

In a developmental toxicity study, 0.2 mL of a vaccine formulation containing the same quantity of mRNA (100 micrograms) and other ingredients included in a single human dose of Spikevax (original) was administered to female rats by the intramuscular route on four occasions: 28 and 14 days prior to mating, and on gestation days 1 and 13. SARS-CoV-2 antibody responses were present in maternal animals from prior to mating to the end of the study on lactation day 21 as well as in foetuses and offspring. There were no vaccine-related adverse effects on female fertility, pregnancy, embryo foetal or offspring development or postnatal development. No data are available of Spikevax (original) vaccine placental transfer or excretion in milk.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

SM-102 (heptadecan-9-yl 8-{{(2-hydroxyethyl)[6-oxo-6-(undecyloxy)hexyl]amino} octanoate)

Cholesterol
1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DSPC)
Polyethylene glycol 2000 dimyristoyl glycerol (PEG2000-DMG)
Trometamol
Trometamol hydrochloride
Acetic acid
Sodium acetate trihydrate
Sucrose
Water for injections

6.2 Incompatibilities

This medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products or diluted.

6.3 Shelf life

9 months at -50°C to -15°C.

Within the period of 9 months, after removal from the freezer, pre-filled syringes may be stored refrigerated at 2°C to 8°C, protected from light, for maximum 30 days (see section 6.4).

- Upon moving the vaccine to 2°C to 8°C storage, the outer carton should be marked with the new discard date at 2°C to 8°C.
- If the vaccine is received at 2°C to 8°C, it should be stored at 2°C to 8°C. The expiry date on the outer carton should have been marked with the new discard date at 2°C to 8°C.

Pre-filled syringe transport duration is limited by the shipper qualification duration.

Once thawed, the vaccine should not be refrozen.

Pre-filled syringes may be stored at 8°C to 25°C up to 24 hours after removal from refrigerated conditions.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in a freezer at -50°C to -15°C.

Once thawed, store in a refrigerator (2°C to 8°C) and do not refreeze.

Keep the pre-filled syringe in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

For storage conditions after thawing, see section 6.3.

Transportation of thawed pre-filled syringes in liquid state at 2°C to 8°C

If transport at -50°C to -15°C is not feasible, available data support transportation of one or more thawed pre-filled syringes in liquid state at 2°C to 8°C (within the 30 days at 2°C to 8°C). Once thawed and transported in liquid state at 2°C to 8°C, pre-filled syringes should not be refrozen and should be stored at 2°C to 8°C until use. Pre-filled syringe transport duration is limited by the shipper qualification duration.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

0.5 mL dispersion in a pre-filled syringe (cyclic olefin copolymer) with plunger stopper (coated bromobutyl rubber) and a tip cap (bromobutyl rubber, without needle).

The pre-filled syringe is packaged in a paper inner tray within a carton.

Pack sizes:

10 pre-filled syringes

Each pre-filled syringe contains 0.5 mL.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

The vaccine should be prepared and administered by a trained healthcare professional using aseptic techniques to ensure sterility of the dispersion.

Do not shake or dilute the contents of the pre-filled syringe.

Each pre-filled syringe is for single use only. The vaccine comes ready to use once thawed.

One (1) dose of 0.5 mL can be administered from each pre-filled syringe.

Spikevax LP.8.1 is supplied in a single-dose, pre-filled syringe (without needle) containing 0.5 mL (50 micrograms of SARS-CoV-2 LP.8.1 mRNA) and must be thawed prior to administration.

Thaw each pre-filled syringe before use following the instructions below. Syringes may be thawed in the carton itself, either in the refrigerator or at room temperature (Table 6).

Table 6. Thawing instructions for Spikevax LP.8.1 pre-filled syringes and cartons before use

Configuration	Thaw instructions and duration			
	Thaw temperature (in a refrigerator) (°C)	Thaw duration (minutes)	Thaw temperature (at room temperature) (°C)	Thaw duration (minutes)
Carton	2 – 8	160	15 – 25	80

Verify that the product name of the pre-filled syringe is Spikevax LP.8.1 dispersion for injection in pre-filled syringe COVID-19 mRNA Vaccine 50 micrograms/dose 0.5 mL. If the product name is Spikevax bivalent Original/Omicron BA.4-5, Spikevax XBB.1.5 or Spikevax JN.1, please make reference to the package insert for that formulation.

Handling instructions for the Spikevax LP.8.1 pre-filled syringes

- Do not shake.
- Pre-filled syringe should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discolouration prior to administration.
- Spikevax LP.8.1 is a white to off-white dispersion. It may contain white or translucent product-related particulates. Do not administer if vaccine is discoloured or contains other particulate matter.
- Needles are not included in the pre-filled syringe cartons.
- Use a sterile needle of the appropriate size for intramuscular injection (21-gauge or thinner needles).
- With tip cap upright, remove tip cap by twisting counter-clockwise until tip cap releases. Remove tip cap in a slow, steady motion. Avoid pulling tip cap while twisting.
- Attach the needle by twisting in a clockwise direction until the needle fits securely on the syringe.
- Uncap the needle when ready for administration.
- Administer the entire dose intramuscularly.

Disposal

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

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