The safety, immunogenicity, and acceptability of inactivated influenza vaccine delivered by microneedle patch (TIV-MNP 2015): a randomised, partly blinded, placebo-controlled, phase 1 trial

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Background

Microneedle patches provide an alternative to conventional needle and syringe immunisation, and potentially offer improved immunogenicity, dose-sparing, simplicity, acceptability, and safety. We describe safety, immunogenicity, and acceptability of the first-in-man study on dissolvable, inactivated influenza vaccine microneedle patch.

Methods

The TIV-MNP 2015 study was a randomised, partly blinded, placebo-controlled, phase 1 trial done at a single clinical research unit in the USA. Healthy adults (aged 18–49 years) were enrolled with a block size of 6. Because of the nature of the study, participants were not masked to the route of vaccine administration (ie, microneedle patch or intramuscular injection). Primary safety outcomes were the number of solicited local and systemic reactions within 28 days after vaccination (day 0), grade 3 solicited or unsolicited adverse events within 28 days, and serious adverse events or adverse events leading to withdrawal up to the day of study product administration through 7 days after administration. Immunogenicity outcomes were geometric mean titres (fluorescence inhibition assay) and seroconversion rates (≥4-fold rise in titre) against the vaccine influenza A (H1N1) pdm09, A (H3N2), and B strains (hemagglutination inhibition assay) at day 28 after intramuscular vaccination and microneedle administration. Acceptability was measured by a questionnaire. The geometric mean titres were similar at day 28 between microneedle patch vaccination and intramuscular vaccination for the influenza vaccine strains (GMT ratio [95% CI] 0·85 [0·47–1·55] for A/H1N1; 0·96 [0·53–1·73] for A/H3N2; and 0·96 [0·53–1·73] for B/Brisbane). Seroconversion rates were reported in 94 (73·1%; 95% CI 64·8–80·4) participants who received microneedle patch vaccination compared with 24 (88·9%; 70·8–97·6) who received intramuscular vaccination (p=0·0892). Solicited local reactions were similar at day 28 between microneedle patch vaccination compared with placebo (all p=0·9581) and were similar to intramuscular injection (all p=0·05).

Interpretation

Use of dissolvable microneedle patches for the delivery of inactivated influenza vaccine induced seroconversion and acceptable reactogenicity and safety profiles. Microneedle patches could be a promising alternative to intramuscular vaccination.

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