Sudan Ebolavirus Candidate Vaccines: What additional research should be conducted to advance the evaluation of these vaccines?

12 January 2023
# Vaccines ready for clinical testing in Uganda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of vaccine</th>
<th>Vaccine developer</th>
<th>Viruses targeted</th>
<th>No. of doses</th>
<th>Immunogenicity + safety in humans?</th>
<th>Efficacy against SUVD in animals?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cAd3</td>
<td>Sabin Vaccine Institute + US NIH</td>
<td>Sudan ebolavirus</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cAdOx1</td>
<td>University of Oxford</td>
<td>Sudan + Zaire ebolaviruses</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rVSV SUVD</td>
<td>Merck/IAVI</td>
<td>Sudan ebolavirus</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Each vaccine incorporates the ebolavirus surface protein into a harmless adenovirus (Ad). Both vaccines can protect animals against a potentially lethal dose of the Sudan ebolavirus.
Status

1. Outbreak is now under control and there is no immediate opportunity to generate clinical efficacy data

2. It is of utmost importance to define best use of current investigational vaccines supply

3. Generation of evidence that could support the advancement of these vaccines in the inter-epidemic phase remains a critical area

4. Regulatory pathways to bring vaccines to authorization need to be explored

5. Public health considerations on use of current supply should be part of the overall discussion
Key Questions

1. How do we advance the evaluation of these vaccines?

2. What data do we need to generate to support authorization?

3. What data do we need to help with policy/decisions during deployment?