



CHMP Issues Positive Opinion for Pfizer's 20-Valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine for the Prevention of Vaccine-Type Pneumococcal Pneumonia in Adults

Friday, December 17, 2021 - 05:00am

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 17, 2021 - Pfizer Inc. (NYSE:PFE) announced today that the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) of the European Medicines Agency (EMA) has issued a positive opinion to recommend the granting of a marketing authorization for Pfizer's Pneumococcal 20-valent Conjugate Vaccine (PCV20), for the prevention of invasive disease and pneumonia caused by 20 *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (pneumococcus) serotypes in adults ages 18 years and older.

The CHMP's positive opinion will now be reviewed for this indication by the European Commission (EC). The decision on whether to approve PCV20, whose European Union (EU) trade name will be APEXXNARTM, will be made by the EC and will be applicable to all 27 EU member states plus Iceland, Lichtenstein and Norway.

"Today's CHMP positive opinion is an important step forward to help provide adults throughout Europe with expanded protection against invasive pneumococcal disease and pneumonia," said Kathrin U. Jansen, Ph.D., Senior Vice President and Head of Vaccine Research & Development, Pfizer. "If approved by the European Commission, PCV20 would be the only pneumococcal conjugate vaccine on the market for adults to help protect against 20 serotypes responsible for most pneumococcal disease."

The CHMP positive opinion was issued based on evidence from Pfizer's clinical program in adults, including Phase 1 and 2 trials, and three Phase 3 trials (NCT03760146, NCT03828617, and NCT03835975) describing the safety and evaluating the immunogenicity of the vaccine. More than 6,000 adult subjects 18 years and older participated in the three Phase 3 trials, including adults 65 years of age and older. The populations included adults with stable chronic medical conditions, pneumococcal vaccine-naïve adults, and adults with prior pneumococcal vaccination.

About PCV20 PCV20 is Pfizer's next-generation pneumococcal conjugate vaccine that includes capsular polysaccharide conjugates for the 13 serotypes (1, 3, 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 9V, 14, 18C, 19A, 19F and 23F) already included in PREVNAR 13® (Pneumococcal 13-valent Conjugate Vaccine [Diphtheria CRM197 Protein]). The vaccine also contains capsular polysaccharide conjugates for seven additional serotypes (8, 10A, 11A, 12F, 15B, 22F and 33F) that cause invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD),^{i,ii,iii,iv,v} and have been associated with high case-fatality rates,^{vi,vii,viii,ix} antibiotic resistance,^{x,xi,xii} and/or meningitis.^{xiii,xiv} PCV20 contains the broadest conjugate serotype coverage and helps protect against more strains of the bacteria that cause pneumococcal pneumonia than any other conjugate vaccine available.

On June 8, 2021, Pfizer announced the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved PREVNAR 20, which is the U.S trade name, for the prevention of invasive disease and pneumonia in adults age 18 years or older. On February 26, 2021, the EMA accepted for review Pfizer's Marketing Authorization Application (MAA) for the 20-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine candidate, as submitted for the prevention of invasive disease and pneumonia caused by *S. pneumoniae* serotypes in the vaccine in adults ages 18 years and older.

Pivotal Phase 3 studies of the 20-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine candidate in infants are expected to read out in the second half of 2022 and, if positive, form the basis of potential regulatory submissions to the FDA and EMA later that year.

U.S. INDICATIONS FOR PREVNAR 20™ • PREVNAR 20™ is a vaccine indicated for active immunization for the prevention of pneumonia and invasive disease caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* serotypes 1, 3, 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 8, 9V, 10A, 11A, 12F, 14, 15B, 18C, 19A, 19F, 22F, 23F, and 33F in adults 18 years of age and older • This indication for the prevention of pneumonia caused by *S. pneumoniae* serotypes 8, 10A, 11A, 12F, 15B, 22F, and 33F is approved under accelerated approval based on immune responses as measured by opsonophagocytic activity (OPA) assay. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a

confirmatory trial.

U.S. IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION • PREVNAR 20™ should not be given to anyone with a history of severe allergic reaction to any component of PREVNAR 20™ or any diphtheria toxoid-containing vaccine • Some adults with weakened immune systems may have a lower response to PREVNAR 20™. Safety data are not available for these groups. Your healthcare provider can tell you if PREVNAR 20™ is right for you • In adults 18 years of age and older, the most common side effects were pain at the injection site, muscle pain, fatigue, and headache • Ask your healthcare provider about the risks and benefits of PREVNAR 20™. Only a healthcare provider can decide if PREVNAR 20™ is right for you

Please see full prescribing information for PREVNAR 20™.

U.S. INDICATIONS FOR PREVNAR 13® IN ADULTS • Pevnar 13® is a vaccine indicated for active immunization for the prevention of pneumonia and invasive disease caused by *S. pneumoniae* serotypes 1, 3, 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 9V, 14, 18C, 19A, 19F, and 23F in adults 18 years of age and older • Pevnar 13® is not 100% effective and will only help protect against the 13 strains included in the vaccine

U.S. IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION • Pevnar 13® should not be given to anyone with a history of severe allergic reaction to any component of Pevnar 13® or any diphtheria toxoid-containing vaccine • Adults with weakened immune systems (eg, HIV infection, leukemia) may have a reduced immune response • In adults, the most common side effects were pain, redness, and swelling at the injection site, limitation of arm movement, fatigue, headache, muscle pain, joint pain, decreased appetite, vomiting, fever, chills, and rash • Ask your healthcare provider about the risks and benefits of Pevnar 13®. Only a healthcare provider can decide if Pevnar 13® is right for you

Please see full prescribing information for Pevnar 13®.

About Pfizer: Breakthroughs That Change Patients' Lives At Pfizer, we apply science and our global resources to bring therapies to people that extend and significantly improve their lives. We strive to set the standard for quality, safety and value in the discovery, development and manufacture of health care products, including innovative medicines and vaccines. Every day, Pfizer colleagues work across developed and emerging markets to advance wellness, prevention, treatments and cures that challenge the most feared diseases of our time. Consistent with our responsibility as one of the world's premier innovative biopharmaceutical companies, we collaborate with health care providers, governments and local communities to support and expand access

to reliable, affordable health care around the world. For more than 170 years, we have worked to make a difference for all who rely on us. We routinely post information that may be important to investors on our website at www.Pfizer.com. In addition, to learn more, please visit us on www.Pfizer.com and follow us on Twitter at @Pfizer and @Pfizer News, LinkedIn, YouTube and like us on Facebook at [Facebook.com/Pfizer](https://www.facebook.com/Pfizer).

DISCLOSURE NOTICE: *The information contained in this release is as of **December 17, 2021**. Pfizer assumes no obligation to update forward-looking statements contained in this release as the result of new information or future events or developments.*

This release contains forward-looking information about Pfizer's Pneumococcal 20-valent Conjugate Vaccine (PCV20), including a marketing authorization application (MAA) filed in the European Union for the prevention of invasive disease and pneumonia caused by 20 Streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumococcus) serotypes in adults age 18 years or older, and its potential benefits, that involves substantial risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. Risks and uncertainties include, among other things, uncertainties regarding the commercial success of PCV20; the uncertainties inherent in research and development, including the ability to meet anticipated clinical endpoints, commencement and/or completion dates for our clinical trials, regulatory submission dates, regulatory approval dates and/or launch dates, as well as the possibility of unfavorable new clinical data and further analyses of existing clinical data; the risk that clinical trial data are subject to differing interpretations and assessments by regulatory authorities; whether regulatory authorities will be satisfied with the design of and results from our clinical studies; whether and when any biologics license applications may be filed in any other jurisdictions for PCV20 for the prevention of invasive disease and pneumonia in adults age 18 years or older and in any jurisdictions for any other potential indications; whether and when the MAA pending in the EU may be approved and whether and when any such other applications that may be pending or filed may be approved by regulatory authorities, which will depend on myriad factors, including making a determination as to whether the product's benefits outweigh its known risks and determination of the product's efficacy and, if approved, whether PCV20 will be commercially successful; decisions by regulatory authorities impacting labeling, manufacturing processes, safety and/or other matters that could affect the availability or commercial potential of PCV20; uncertainties regarding the ability to obtain recommendations from vaccine advisory or technical committees and other public health authorities regarding PCV20 and uncertainties regarding the commercial impact of any such recommendations; the impact of COVID-19 on our business, operations and financial results; and competitive

developments.

A further description of risks and uncertainties can be found in Pfizer's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and in its subsequent reports on Form 10-Q, including in the sections thereof captioned "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Information and Factors That May Affect Future Results", as well as in its subsequent reports on Form 8-K, all of which are filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and available at www.sec.gov and www.pfizer.com.

Contacts:

Media Contacts: PfizerMediaRelations@Pfizer.com +1 (212) 733-1226
EUPress@pfizer.com +44 (0) 1737 332 335

Investor Contact: IR@Pfizer.com +1 (212) 733-4848

i Baisells E, Guillot L, Nair H, et al. Serotype distribution of Streptococcus pneumoniae causing invasive disease in children in the post-PCV era: A systematic review and meta-analysis. PlosOne. 2017;12(5): e0177113. ii Hausdorff W & Hanage W. Interim results of an ecological experiment – Conjugate Vaccination against the pneumococcus and serotype replacement. Hum Vaccin Immunother. 2016;12(2):358-374. iii Cohen R, Cohen J, Chalumeau M, et al. Impact of pneumococcal conjugate vaccines for children in high- and non-high income countries. Expert Rev Vaccines. 2017;16(6):625-640. iv Moore M, Link-Gelles R, Schaffner W, et al. Effect of use of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in children on invasive pneumococcal disease in children and adults in the USA: analysis of multisite, population-based surveillance. Lancet Infect Dis. 2015;15(3):301-309. v Metcalf B, Gertz RE, Gladstone RA, et al. Strain features and distributions in pneumococci from children with invasive disease before and after 13-valent conjugate vaccine implementation in the USA. Clin Microbiol Infect. 2016;22(1):60. e9-60. e29. vi Oligbu G, Collins S, Sheppard CL, et al. Childhood Deaths Attributable to Invasive Pneumococcal Disease in England and Wales, 2006–2014. Clin Infect Dis. 2017;65(2):308-314. vii van Hoek, Andrews N, Waight PA, et al. Effect of Serotype on Focus and Mortality of Invasive Pneumococcal Disease: Coverage of Different Vaccines and Insight into Non-Vaccine Serotypes. PlosOne. 2012;7(7): e39150. viii Stanek R, Norton N, Mufson M. A 32-Years Study of the Impact of Pneumococcal Vaccines on Invasive Streptococcus pneumoniae Disease. Am J Med Sci. 2016;352(6):563-573. ix Harboe ZB, Thomsen RW, Riis A, et al. Pneumococcal Serotypes and Mortality following Invasive Pneumococcal Disease: A Population-Based Cohort Study. PlosOne. 2009;6(5): e 1000081. x Azzari C, Cortimiglia M, Nieddu F, et al. Pneumococcal serotype distribution in adults with invasive disease and in carrier children in Italy: Should we expect herd protection of adults

through infants' vaccination? *Hum Vaccin Immunother.* 2016;12(2):344-350. xi Tomczyk S, Lynfield R, Schaffner W, et al. Prevention of Antibiotic-Nonsusceptible Invasive Pneumococcal Disease With the 13-Valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2016;62(9):1119-1125. xii Mendes RE, Hollingsworth RC, Costello A, et al. Noninvasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Serotypes Recovered from Hospitalized Adult Patients in the United States in 2009 to 2012. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2015;59(9):5595-5601. xiii Olarte L, Barson WJ, Lin PL, et al. Impact of the 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine on pneumococcal meningitis in US children. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2015;61(5):767-775. xiv Thigpen MC, Whitney CG, Messonnier NE, et al. Bacterial Meningitis in the United States, 1998–2007. *NEJM.* 2011;364(21):2016-2025.