Plain Language Clinical Study
Summary

This summary reports the results of only one study. Researchers must look at the results of many types of studies to understand if a study vaccine works, how it works, and if it is safe to prescribe to patients. The results of this study might be different than the results of other studies that the researchers review.

Sponsor: Pfizer Inc.

Vaccine Studied: Abrysvo® (respiratory syncytial virus [RSV] stabilized prefusion F subunit vaccine), also called RSVpreF or PF-06928316

Protocol Number: C3671023 (Substudy A)

Dates of Study: 11 May 2023 to 13 March 2024

Title of this Study: A Study to Assess the Safety, Tolerability, and Immunogenicity of RSVpreF in Adults at High Risk of Severe RSV Disease (MONET) (Substudy A)

[Substudy A Final Analysis: A Phase 3 Protocol to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability, and Immunogenicity of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Prefusion F Subunit Vaccine in Adults at High Risk of Severe RSV Disease]

Date of this Report: 19 March 2025

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– Thank You –

If you participated in this study, Pfizer, the Sponsor, would like to thank you for your participation.

This summary will describe the study results. Do you have any questions about the study or the results? If so, please contact the doctor or staff at your study site.

Why was this study done?

What is respiratory syncytial virus?

Respiratory syncytial [sin-SISH-ul] virus (RSV) is a common cause of respiratory infections. It may cause severe respiratory infections in older adults and those with weakened immune systems and long-term medical conditions that increase their risk of experiencing severe RSV disease or complications.

At the time of this report, there is no treatment for RSV disease. Current treatment plans mainly include treating RSV symptoms to make a person feel better.

What is RSV stabilized prefusion F subunit vaccine?

RSV stabilized prefusion F subunit vaccine (RSVpreF), also known as Abrysvo® or PF-06928316, is an injectable RSV vaccine that can help the body's immune system make antibodies (proteins) to protect against RSV. At the time this study began, RSVpreF was investigational, which means it was still being tested and had not been approved for use outside of research studies.

At the time of this report, health authorities in some countries have approved RSVpreF to prevent LRTD-RSV ("lower respiratory tract disease" caused by RSV) in adults. RSVpreF is also approved for use in pregnant people to protect their infants from LRTD-RSV.

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What was the purpose of this study?

The main purpose of this study was to learn if RSVpreF is safe and may produce immune responses against RSV in adults at high risk of severe RSV disease.

When a person first gets a vaccine, a protective **immune response** is triggered in the body. This means that the body's immune system is activated to make **antibodies**.

- **Antibodies** are proteins that can fight off infections and help prevent disease.
- An **immune response** is the body's ability to find and fight off germs that cause disease.

The study was divided into 2 substudies: Substudy A and Substudy B, each with their own group of participants. This report only includes what happened in **Substudy A**. Results of **Substudy B** are discussed in a separate report.

Researchers wanted to know:

- **Can RSVpreF produce immune responses to protect against RSV in adults at high risk of severe RSV disease?**
- **What medical problems did participants have during the study?**

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What happened during the study?

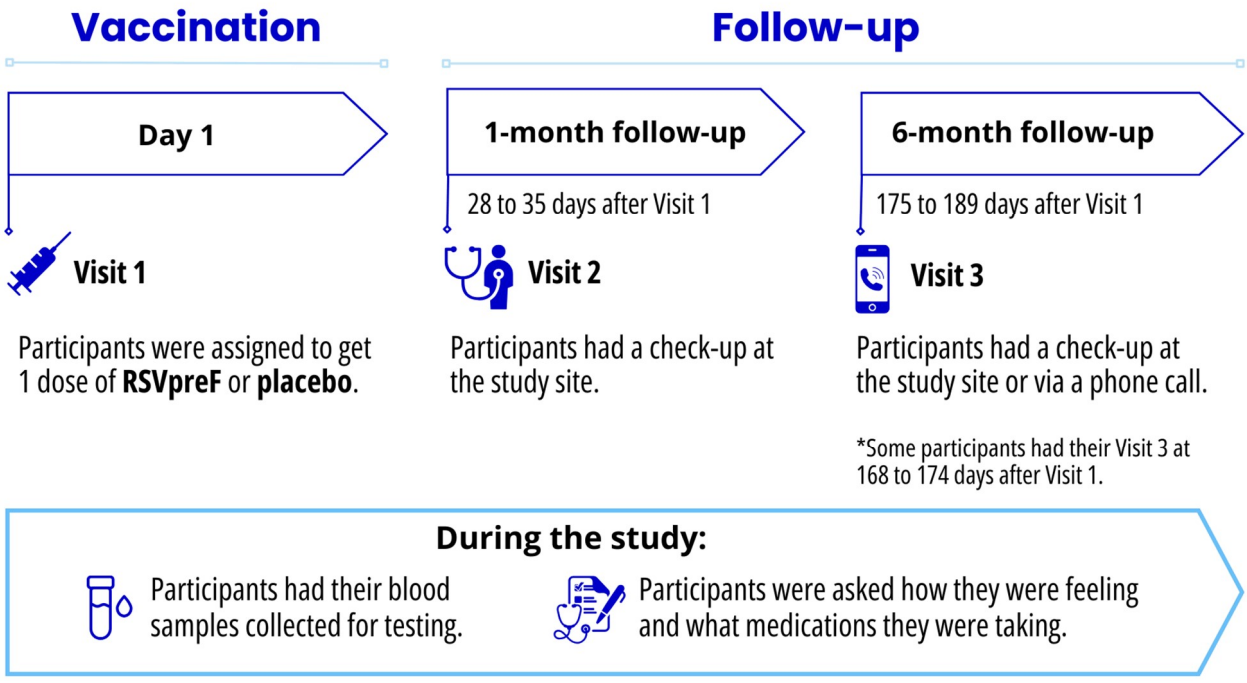
How was the study done?

Participants were assigned to 1 of 2 groups by chance (at random) to receive either RSVpreF or placebo. A placebo does not have any active ingredients in it, but it looks just like RSVpreF. Based on the study plan, for every 2 participants who got RSVpreF, 1 participant got the placebo:

- **RSVpreF** group: 453 participants got 1 dose of RSVpreF
- **Placebo** group: 225 participants got 1 dose of placebo

Figure 1 below shows how the study was done.

Figure 1. Study plan



This study was “blinded”, which means that the study participants and researchers did not know who got RSVpreF and who got placebo.

Where did this study take place?

The Sponsor ran this study in the United States (US).

When did this study take place?

The study began on 11 May 2023 and ended on 13 March 2024.

Who participated in this study?

The study included participants 18 years through 59 years of age at high risk of severe RSV disease due to their long-term medical conditions. The participants must have had a healthy immune system in the opinion of the study doctors.

> A long-term medical condition in this study is any controlled (stable) health problem that participants had for more than 6 months, like asthma (trouble breathing) or diabetes (too much sugar in the blood).

A total of 678 participants got vaccinated in this study: 266 men and 412 women. All participants were 18 years through 59 years of age.

Of the 678 participants who got vaccinated in this study, 650 participants finished the study and 28 did not finish the study. The most common reason as to why some participants did not finish the study was because they could not be contacted for follow-up checks.

How long did the study last?

Study participants were in the study for about 6 months. The entire study took about 10 months to complete. The study was completed as planned.

When the study ended in March 2024, the Sponsor began reviewing the information collected. The Sponsor then created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

What were the results of the study?

Can RSVpreF produce immune responses to protect against RSV in adults at high risk of severe RSV disease?

To answer the question:

Researchers measured the participants' **antibody levels** against the most common types of RSV – **RSV A** and **RSV B**. RSV A and RSV B often spread at the same time in the same place and can cause similar symptoms.

Antibody levels were measured **before** and 1 month **after** getting the study vaccine.

Researchers also checked how many participants had **strong immune responses** against RSV A and RSV B. In this study, a strong immune response means the antibody levels were at least **4 times higher** at 1 month **after** vaccination compared to **before** vaccination.

Researchers then compared the results of participants **18 years through 59 years of age at high risk of severe RSV** from this study to the results of a randomly selected group of older participants from another study (Study C3671013, also called RENOIR study) who got RSVpreF. The **Study C3671013 participants** were **60 years of age and older** and were either **healthy or had stable long-term medical conditions**.

> In May 2023, based on the results of Study C3671013, the US Food and Drug Administration approved RSVpreF to prevent LRTD-RSV in adults 60 years of age and older.

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Researchers found that at 1 month after RSVpreF vaccination:

- Participants **18 years through 59 years of age at high risk of severe RSV disease** in this study had **antibody levels** against RSV A (**1.57 times**) and RSV B (**1.52 times**) that were higher than the antibody levels of **healthy participants 60 years of age and older** in Study C3671013.
- The percentage of participants **18 years through 59 years of age at high risk of severe RSV disease** in this study with **strong immune responses** against RSV A and RSV B was similar with that of **healthy participants 60 years of age and older** in Study C3671013.

Based on these results, participants **18 years through 59 years of age at high risk of severe RSV** had immune responses against RSV that were **as good as** the immune responses of **healthy participants 60 years of age and older** within 1 month of RSVpreF vaccination. The researchers have decided that these results are not likely due to chance.

Overall, study results showed that 1 dose of RSVpreF given to adult participants 18 years through 59 years of age at high risk of severe RSV disease produced immune responses against RSV within 1 month that may help to protect them against RSV disease.

This does not mean that everyone in this study had these results. This is a summary of just some of the main results of this study. Other studies may have different results.

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What medical problems did participants have during the study?

The researchers recorded any medical problems the participants had during the study. Participants could have had medical problems for reasons not related to the study (for example, caused by an underlying disease or by chance). Or, medical problems could also have been caused by a study vaccine or by another medicine the participant was taking. Sometimes the cause of a medical problem is unknown. By comparing medical problems across many vaccine groups in many studies, doctors try to understand what effects a study vaccine might have on a participant.

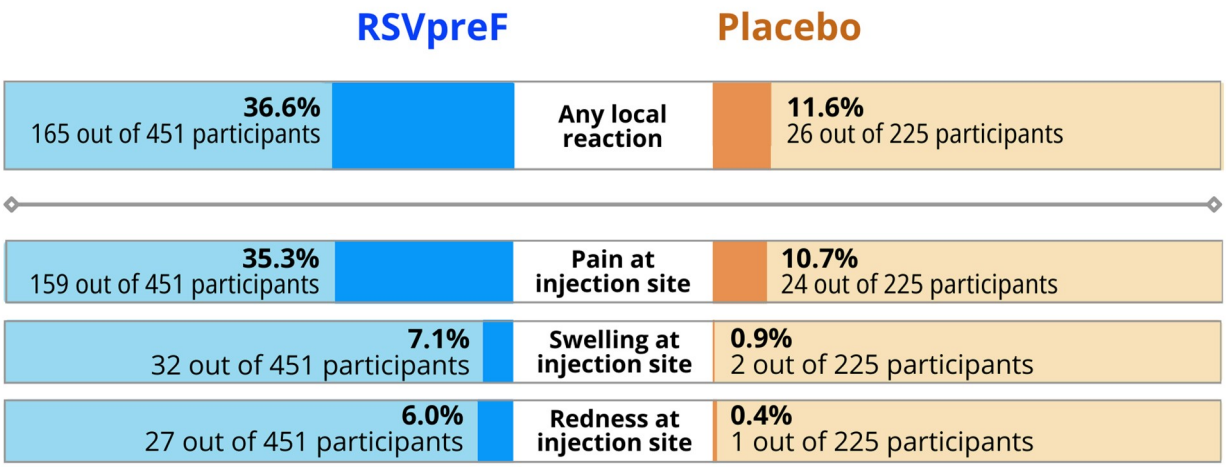
How many participants had local reactions and systemic events within 7 days after vaccination?

Injection site pain, redness, or swelling are called "**local reactions**".

Reactions that affect the whole body like fever, nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, headache, tiredness, muscle pain, and joint pain are called "**systemic events**".

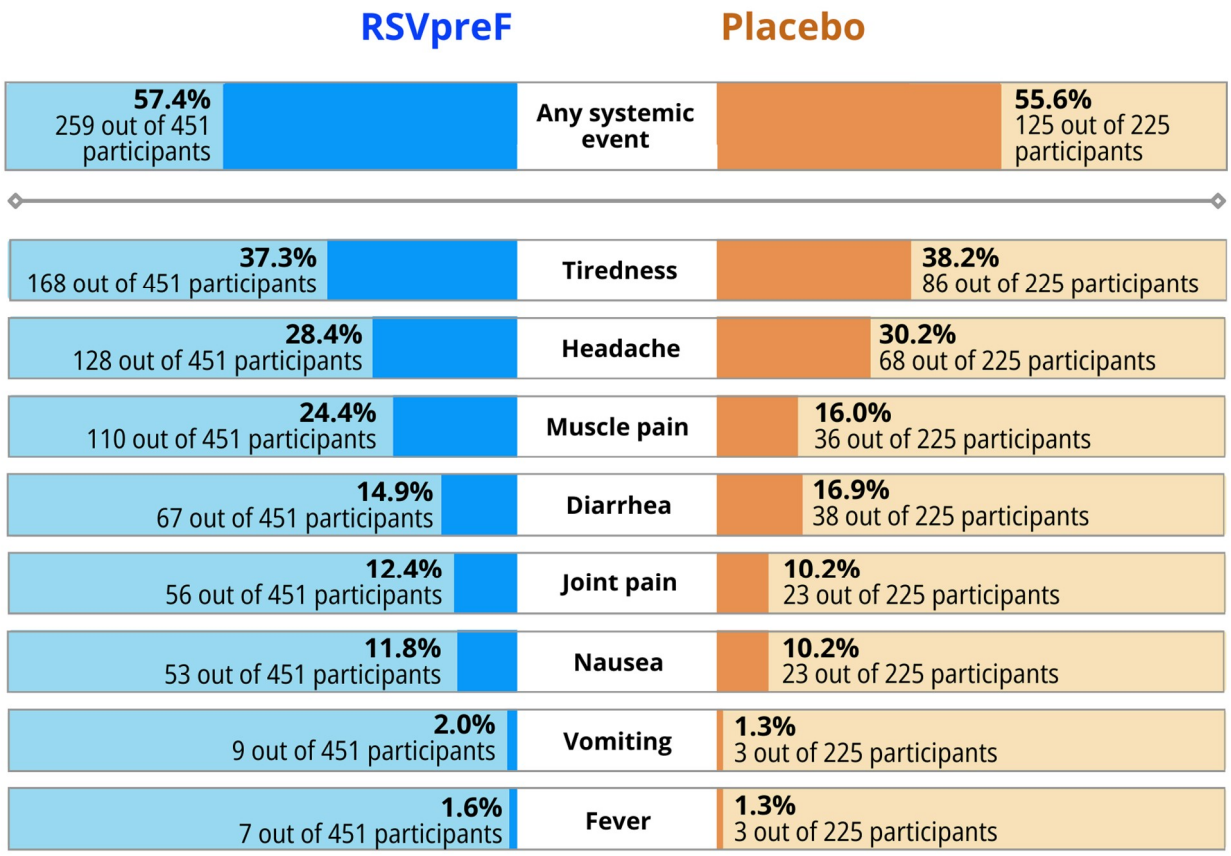
Figure 2 and Figure 3 show the answer to the question.

Figure 2. Number of participants with local reactions (injection site pain, swelling, or redness) within 7 days after vaccination



As shown in Figure 2, more participants in the **RSVpreF** group (**36.6%**) had any **local reactions** within 7 days after vaccination in this study compared to those in the **placebo** group (**11.6%**). The most common local reaction in both groups was **pain at the injection site**.

Figure 3. Number of participants with systemic events (tiredness, headache, muscle pain, diarrhea, joint pain, nausea, vomiting, and fever) within 7 days after vaccination



As shown in Figure 3, the percentage of participants with any **systemic events** within 7 days after vaccination in this study was similar between the **RSVpreF** group (**57.4%**) and the **placebo** group (**55.6%**). The most common systemic event in both groups was **tiredness**.

How many participants had medical problems within 1 month after vaccination?

Within 1 month after vaccination, medical problems were reported by:

- 32 out of 453 participants (7.1%) given RSVpreF
- 17 out of 225 participants (7.6%) given placebo

The most common medical problems – those reported by at least 0.7% of participants in either group – are listed below.

- **COVID-19** was reported by:
    - 5 out of 453 participants (1.1%) given RSVpreF
    - 2 out of 225 participants (0.9%) given placebo
- **Inflamed or swollen sinuses** was reported by:
    - 3 out of 453 participants (0.7%) given RSVpreF
    - 1 out of 225 participants (0.4%) given placebo
- **Infection of the nose, sinuses, or throat** was reported by:
    - 2 out of 453 participants (0.4%) given RSVpreF
    - 2 out of 225 participants (0.9%) given placebo

After vaccination in the study, 1 participant each in the RSVpreF and placebo groups left the study because of medical problems. Researchers believe that none of the medical problems that led to participants leaving the study early were caused by the study vaccine.

Did study participants have any serious medical problems?

A medical problem is considered “serious” when it is life-threatening, needs hospital care, or causes lasting problems.

How many participants had serious medical problems during the study?

During the study, serious medical problems were reported by:

- 5 out of 453 participants (1.1%) given RSVpreF
- 7 out of 225 participants (3.1%) given placebo

All serious medical problems were reported by 1 participant each. Researchers believe that the serious medical problems were not caused by the study vaccine.

During the study, 1 participant in the RSVpreF group died due to “cardio-respiratory arrest”, a condition where one’s heart stops beating and the person stops breathing. Researchers believe that the cause of death was not due to RSVpreF.

How many participants were diagnosed with a new long-term medical condition during the study?

During the study, new long-term medical conditions were reported by:

- 3 out of 453 participants (0.7%) given RSVpreF
- 5 out of 225 participants (2.2%) given placebo

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All new long-term medical conditions were reported by 1 participant each, except for “Type 2 diabetes mellitus”, a condition when one has too much sugar in the blood. This medical condition was reported by 2 participants in total, 1 in each vaccine group.

Researchers believe that the new long-term medical conditions were not caused by the study vaccine.

Where can I learn more about this study?

If you have questions about the results of your study, please speak with the doctor or staff at your study site.

For more details on your study protocol, please visit:

www.pfizer.com/research/ research_clinical_trials/trial_results	Use the protocol number **C3671023 (Substudy A)**

The full scientific report of this study is available online at:

www.clinicaltrials.gov	Use the study identifier **NCT05842967**

Please remember that researchers look at the results of many studies to find out which vaccines can work and are safe for patients.

Again, if you participated in this study, **thank you** for volunteering.
We do research to try to find the best ways to help patients, and you helped us to do that!

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