

**Hepelisav-B versus Engerix-B in Adults 60-70 Years of Age
HBV-23 (Diabetes Mellitus Subgroup Analysis)**

Heplisav-B Vaccine versus Engerix-B Vaccine in Adults 60-70 Years of Age HBV-23 DM Subgroup Analysis: Study Design

- **Background**

- To assess the immunogenicity of Heplisav-B (HBsAg-1018) vaccine versus alum-adsjuvanted Engerix-B vaccine in adults 60-70 years of age with type 2 diabetes mellitus in a pre-specified subgroup analysis of HBV-23

- **Participants**

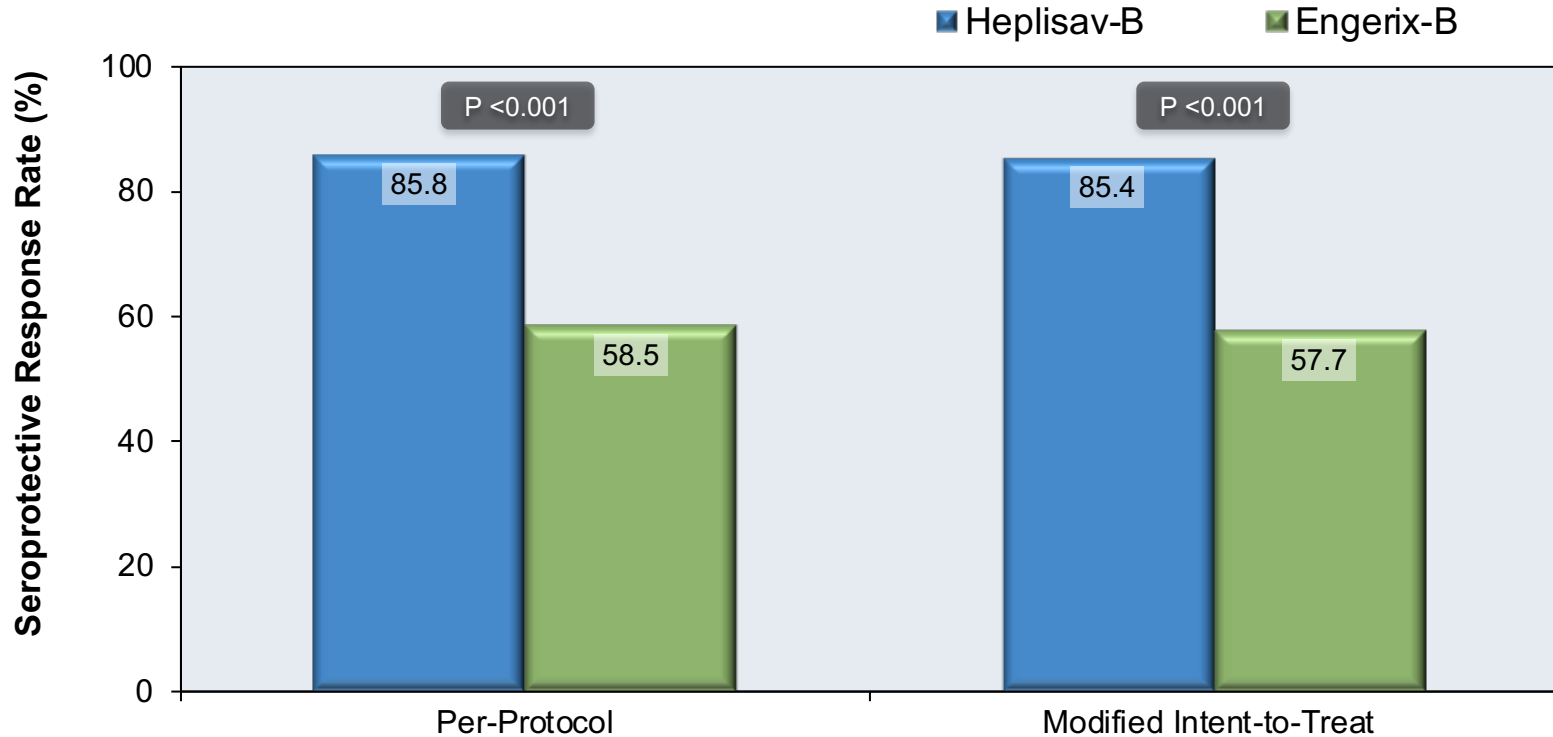
- n = 480 persons with type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Ages: 60-70 years
- HBV vaccine naïve
- Exclusions: HBV*, HIV, pregnancy (or lactation), chronic steroid use, autoimmune condition

- **Study Primary End-Point**

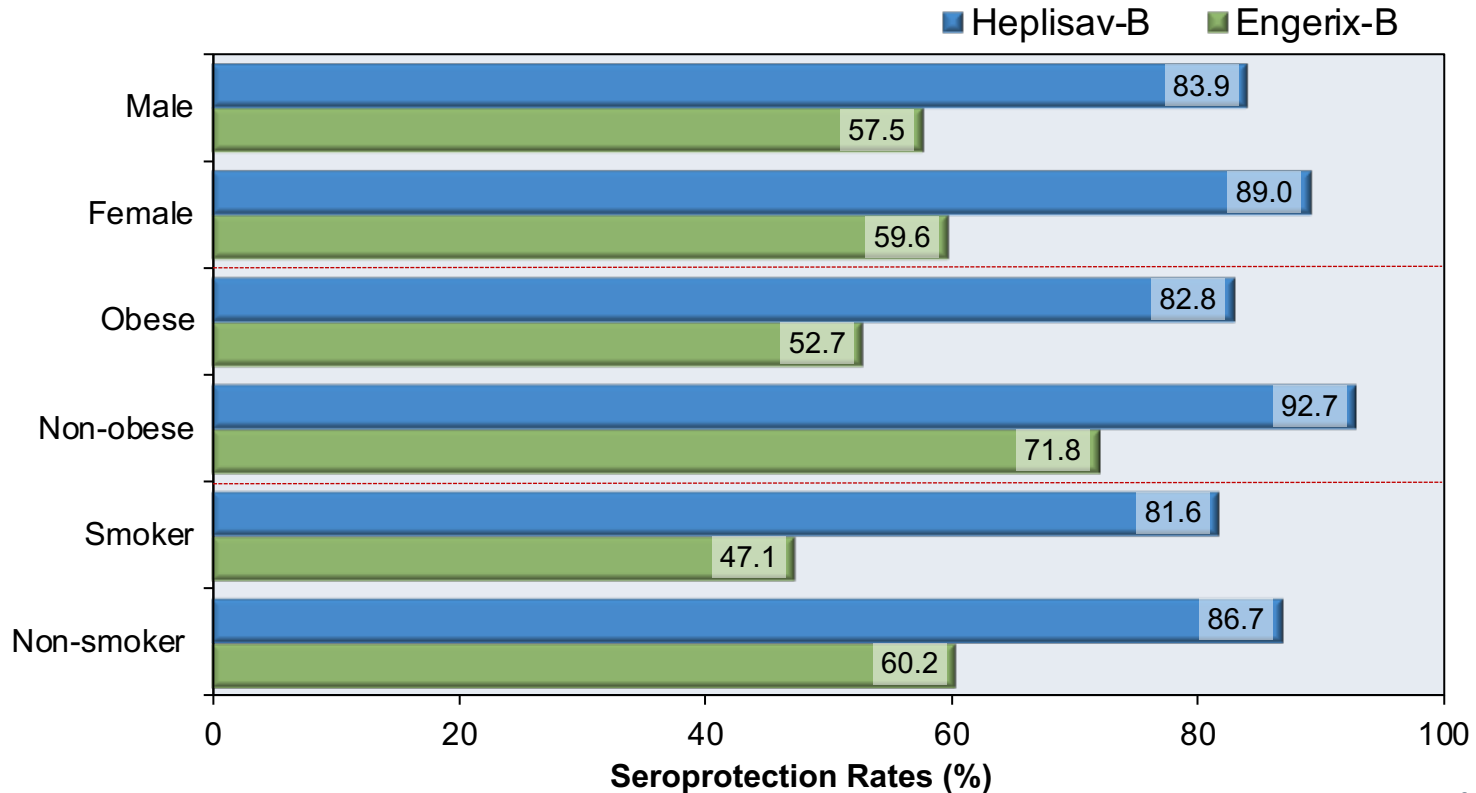
- Seroprotection = anti-HBs antibody level ≥ 10 mIU/mL

*Any positive for HBsAg, anti-HBs, or anti-HB core

Heplisav-B Vaccine versus Engerix-B Vaccine in Adults 60-70 Years of Age HBV-23 DM Subgroup Analysis: Results



Heplisav-B Vaccine versus Engerix-B Vaccine in Adults 60-70 Years of Age HBV-23 DM Subgroup Analysis: Subpopulations



Source: Hyer RN, Janssen RS. Vaccine. 2019;37:5854-61.

Hepelisav-B Vaccine versus Engerix-B Vaccine in Adults 60-70 Years of Age HBV-23 DM Subgroup Analysis: Conclusions

Conclusions: “Two doses of HBsAg/CpG 1018 provides a higher level of seroprotection against HBV than does a 3-dose vaccine (HBsAg/alum) with a similar safety profile in patients aged 60-70 years with type 2 diabetes mellitus.”

This slide deck is from the University of Washington's
Hepatitis B Online and *Hepatitis C Online* projects.

Hepatitis B Online

www.hepatitisB.uw.edu

Hepatitis C Online

www.hepatitisC.uw.edu

This project is funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Cooperative Agreement (CDC-RFA- PS21-2105)