

Novavax Says New Flu-COVID Vaccine ‘Safe and Effective,’ But FDA Hasn’t Yet Authorized COVID-Only Version

By [Dr. David Charbonneau](#)

Global Research, April 22, 2022

[Children's Health Defense](#) 21 April 2022

Region: [USA](#)

Theme: [Science and Medicine](#)

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the “Translate Website” drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

To receive Global Research’s Daily Newsletter (selected articles), [click here](#).

Visit and follow us on [Instagram](#), [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#). Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

Novavax on Wednesday announced that early data on its combination vaccine targeting COVID-19 and influenza showed the vaccine produced a strong immune response. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has yet to grant the Maryland-based company’s request for Emergency Use Authorization for its COVID-only vaccine.

Vaccine maker Novavax on Wednesday [announced](#) that early data on its combination vaccine targeting [COVID-19](#) and influenza showed the vaccine produced a strong immune response.

Chief Medical Officer **Filip Dubovsky**, during a call with reporters, [said](#) the Maryland-based company’s early phase clinical trial found that up to 25 micrograms of the COVID formulation combined with up to 35 micrograms of the flu formulation triggered a promising level of protective antibodies in the Novavax COVID-Influenza Combination Vaccine.

The shot would combine a seasonal booster for COVID with a seasonal flu shot.

“What we demonstrated in this study is we were able to get the immune responses really comparable to what the individual vaccines did prior to combination,” Dubovsky said.

Participants in the Phase 1 trial had a median age of 59 and all previously had received COVID vaccines.

Novavax plans to move forward with a Phase 2 trial this year to confirm the appropriate dosing levels, and plans to launch a Phase 3 trial on efficacy during the 2023 flu season at the earliest, Dubovsky said.

“Combination vaccines are an attractive public health intervention,” Dubovsky said.

“You are hitting two life-threatening diseases in one medical contact, giving a single vaccination.”

Novavax’s COVID vaccine uses [different technology](#) than the [Pfizer](#) and [Moderna](#) shots, which rely on messenger RNA to turn human cells into factories that produce copies of the virus [spike protein](#), inducing an immune response that fights COVID.

The spike is the part of the virus that latches onto and invades human cells.

Novavax’s shots, in contrast, synthesize the virus spike outside the human body. The genetic code for the spike is put into a [baculovirus](#) that infects insect cells, which then produce copies of the spike that are purified and extracted.

The spike copy is then injected into people to induce an immune response against the virus.

The vaccine also uses a novel adjuvant that contains a purified extract from the bark of a tree in South America, to induce a broader immune response.

The most common side effects of the Novavax combination vaccine were injection site pain, fatigue and headaches, Dubovsky said.

The company said the preliminary trial results found that the combination vaccine formulations induced immune responses in participants comparable to reference stand-alone influenza and stand-alone COVID-19 vaccine formulations (for H1N1, H3N2, B-Victoria HA and SARS-CoV-2 antigens).

According to **Dr. Meryl Nass**, internist and member of [Children’s Health Defense](#) scientific advisory committee, experts acknowledged during the [April 6 meeting](#) of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee (VRBPAC) meeting that immune responses, or neutralizing antibody titers, were inadequate to assess the immune response for COVID.

“The committee said future COVID vaccines would need to be authorized or licensed using clinical trial data, not antibody titers,” Nass said.

Novavax said clinical modeling results also showed a combined formulation has the potential to reduce total antigen amount by up to 50% overall, optimizing production and delivery, and reducing side effects.

“We continue to evaluate the dynamic public health landscape and believe there may be a need for recurrent boosters to fight both COVID-19 and seasonal influenza,” [said Dr. Gregory M. Glenn](#), president of research and development at Novavax.

“We’re encouraged by these data and the potential path forward for a combination COVID-19-influenza vaccine as well as stand-alone vaccines for influenza and COVID-19.”

Dubovsky expressed confidence the new vaccine’s recombinant protein-based nanoparticle technology would allow the combo shot to be easily “tweaked” to address emerging coronavirus variants.

Is FDA slow-walking Novavax authorization in U.S.?

The World Health Organization in December 2021 [approved](#) Novavax's [COVID vaccine](#) (not the new COVID-flu combination vaccine) for use in the European Union, but the FDA has yet to grant Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) of the product in the U.S.

Novavax's Glenn today [told](#) attendees at the [World Vaccine Congress](#) the company is still optimistic about obtaining the EUA.

In a statement later in the day, the company [said](#):

"We continue to have a productive dialogue with the FDA as they review data and we answer inquiries related to clinical and manufacturing data as expected. We look forward to scheduling our VRBPAC meeting in the near future as indicated by the FDA."

At a Wednesday meeting of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) vaccine advisory committee, an FDA official [indicated](#) the agency was still awaiting manufacturing data from Novavax.

But an FDA spokesperson later said it was nothing more than the usual back-and-forth as part of the regulatory process.

An FDA spokesperson [said](#):

"While the FDA cannot predict how long its evaluation of the data and information will take, the agency will review the EUA request as expeditiously as possible using its thorough and science-based approach.

"The agency plans to schedule a meeting of the Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee (VRBPAC) to discuss the EUA request with the FDA's panel of outside scientific and medical experts."

The company [published](#) its clinical data in the New England Journal of Medicine soon after filing its EUA application on Jan. 31, but still has not received a date for its FDA advisory committee meeting.

Nass said similar to trials for other COVID vaccines, the Novavax trial followed participants for only 70 days post-"full vaccination" status — not long enough to identify the waning efficacy and determine how well the vaccine really works over 6 to 12 months and more.

"The bottom line is that with yet another brief-duration trial, we can't say anything about the long-term safety or efficacy, which are the only measures that really matter," Nass said.

By comparison, the other three vaccines available in the U.S. were authorized prior to publication of their clinical data.

Also, the vaccine applications of Pfizer and Moderna in late November 2020 were authorized by the FDA in just over three weeks.

"It's been far too long since Novavax has asked for authorization and I think the FDA has been slow-walking it," [said](#) Lawrence Gostin, professor of global health law at

Georgetown University.

Another vaccine option is important for the U.S., Gostin said.

“The FDA should authorize it and it should be another vaccine in the toolbox for the United States and the world,” he said.

In an [interview](#) with CBS affiliate WUSA9 just days after filing for emergency use, a Novavax official said unlike Moderna and Pfizer’s mRNA vaccines, many people are holding out for Novavax’s protein-based shot, which is very similar to many childhood immunizations.

“We think that our vaccine can be an important option in making people feel more comfortable and confident in getting their vaccination,” said Silvia Taylor with Novavax Global Corporate Affairs.

[Clinical trials](#) have shown Novavax to be 90% effective against COVID infection. If approved, those 18 years and older would be eligible for the shot.

“It may not be that there will be a very large uptake of Novavax, but there’s a certain segment of the population that really wants to use a much more traditional vaccine and not a messenger RNA vaccine,” said Gostin.

In January, [Dr. Anthony Fauci](#) seemed to dismiss Novavax’s potential to jump-start a nationwide vaccination effort [largely stalled](#) since last October.

“It just seems rather unusual that people are waiting for something else when you have vaccines that have been given to 9 billion people,” Fauci [told](#) Yahoo Finance. (The global population is estimated to be only about [8 billion](#) people.)

“I’m not sure what people are waiting for when you say they’re waiting for something else,” he said.

CDC Director **Dr. Rochelle Walensky** was more optimistic, noting that Novavax’s “approval could help address [vaccine] hesitancy.”

Japan authorizes Novavax COVID vaccine

Meanwhile, Japan’s health ministry on Tuesday joined a list of more than 40 countries that have [approved](#) Novavax’s COVID vaccine, announcing the purchase of 150 million doses.

Japan in recent days reported a resurgence of the fast-spreading omicron BA.2 variant.

The ministry approval came the day after its expert panel endorsed use of Novavax’s protein vaccine, which is designed with vaccine technology similar to that used in vaccines for the flu and hepatitis B.

Health Minister Shigeyuki Goto [told reporters](#) the Novavax product adds variety to the choices available and could appeal to those who are hesitant to use COVID vaccines such as Pfizer’s and Moderna’s, which are designed with newer technologies.

Shots are expected to be available in Japan as soon as early May.

In March, the country [lifted](#) all COVID restrictions as infections slowed significantly, but

experts noted signs of a resurgence in a number of prefectures during a season of traveling and parties marking graduation and the start of the academic and business year.

The government is trying to expand businesses and put the pandemic-hit economy back on track. Japan slowly eased the border controls following sharp criticisms for its longtime restrictions on non-resident foreign students, scholars and business people, but **Prime Minister Fumio Kishida** said [Japan is not considering restarting inbound tourism](#) anytime soon.

*

Note to readers: Please click the share buttons above or below. Follow us on Instagram, Twitter and Facebook. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

David Charbonneau, Ph.D. is a fellow for *The Defender*.

Featured image is from CHD

The original source of this article is [Children's Health Defense](#)
Copyright © [Dr. David Charbonneau](#), [Children's Health Defense](#), 2022

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Dr. David Charbonneau](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca