

Effectiveness of high-dose versus standard-dose influenza vaccine in immunosuppressed older adults

A prespecified analysis of FLUNITY-HD

Anne Marie Reimer Jensen, MD

Copenhagen University Hospital – Herlev and Gentofte, Denmark

On behalf of the FLUNITY-HD study group:

ND Johansen, J Pardo-Seco, C Rodriguez-Tenreiro-Sánchez, MM Loiacono, RC Harris, K Sharff, JA Hill, Y Huang, R van Aalst, A Chit, CS Larsen, L Larsen, L Wiese, M Dalager-Pedersen, BL Claggett, KH Janstrup, C Duran-Parrondo, M Piñeiro-Sotelo, M Cribeiro-González, M Conde-Pájaro, S Mirás-Carballal, J-M González-Pérez, SD Solomon, P Sivapalan, CJM Martel, JUS Jensen, F Martínón-Torres, T Biering-Sørensen

Disclosures

- I have no personal disclosures
- The DANFLU-2 & GALFLU trials received funding from Sanofi

Background



Immunosuppressed older adults

↑ Risk of severe influenza-related complications¹⁻³

↓ Vaccine response^{1,4,5}

¹ Kunisaki KM et al. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2009

² Greffe S et al. *Influenza Other Respir Viruses* 2023

³ Collins JP et al. *Clin Infect Dis* 2020

⁴ Kimball J et al. *J Infect Dis* 2021

⁵ Hall VG et al. *N Engl J Med* 2025

Background



Immunosuppressed older adults

↑ Risk of severe influenza-related complications¹⁻³

↓ Vaccine response^{1,4,5}



High-dose influenza vaccine

↑ Protection vs standard-dose against lab-confirmed influenza in the general older population^{6,7}

¹ Kunisaki KM et al. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2009

² Greffe S et al. *Influenza Other Respir Viruses* 2023

³ Collins JP et al. *Clin Infect Dis* 2020

⁴ Kimball J et al. *J Infect Dis* 2021

⁵ Hall VG et al. *N Engl J Med* 2025

⁶ DiazGranados CA et al. *N Engl J Med* 2014

⁷ Skaarup KG et al. *J Infect* 2024

Background



Immunosuppressed older adults

↑ Risk of severe influenza-related complications¹⁻³

↓ Vaccine response^{1,4,5}



High-dose influenza vaccine

↑ Protection vs standard-dose against lab-confirmed influenza in the general older population^{6,7}



Knowledge gap

Limited evidence in immunosuppressed populations

¹ Kunisaki KM et al. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2009

² Greffe S et al. *Influenza Other Respir Viruses* 2023

³ Collins JP et al. *Clin Infect Dis* 2020

⁴ Kimball J et al. *J Infect Dis* 2021

⁵ Hall VG et al. *N Engl J Med* 2025

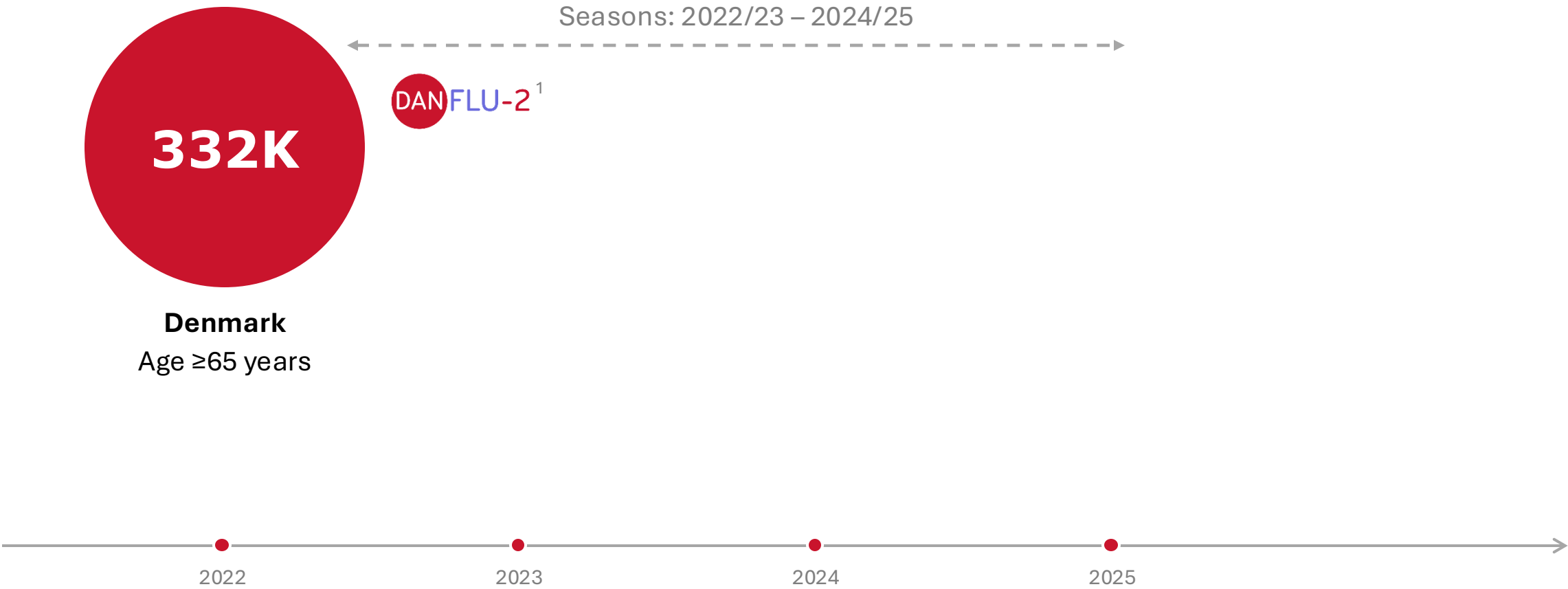
⁶ DiazGranados CA et al. *N Engl J Med* 2014

⁷ Skaarup KG et al. *J Infect* 2024

Objective

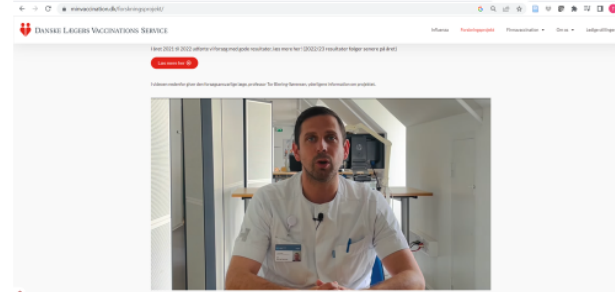
To assess the relative effectiveness of
high-dose versus standard-dose
influenza vaccine in older adults
according to immunosuppression status

Study population



¹ Johansen ND et al. N Engl J Med 2025

Study



- Vaccination clinic network:**
- Open year-round – not just for flu vaccination
 - Vaccinates >200,000 persons/year and rapidly upscaling
 - Inclusion and randomization
 - Administration of study drug

Initial participant data



- Central trial site
- Study oversight
- Database management
- Nationwide access to all medical records and lab results

Participant SSN
Baseline characteristics and outcomes



- Registry data:**
- Nationwide tax-funded public health system
 - Nationwide registries can be crosslinked using social security numbers (SSN)
 - Every hospital contact, death, redeemed prescription is captured in the registries

¹ Johansen ND et al. N Engl J Med 2025

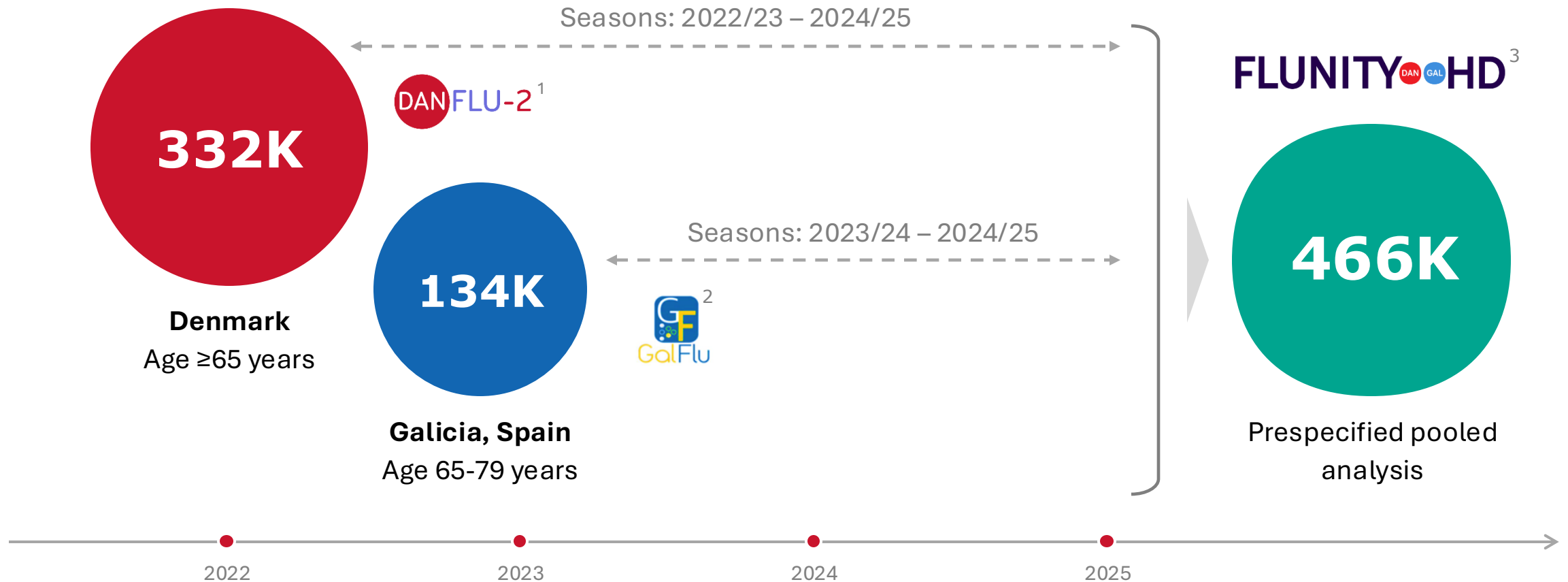
Study population



¹ Johansen ND et al. N Engl J Med 2025

² Pardo-Seco J et al. N Engl J Med 2025

Study population

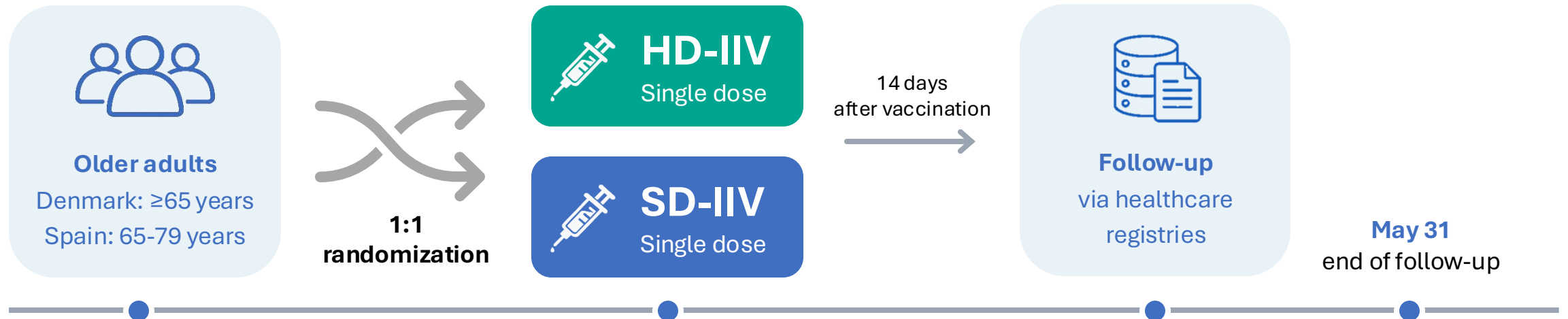


¹ Johansen ND et al. N Engl J Med 2025

² Pardo-Seco J et al. N Engl J Med 2025

³ Johansen ND et al. Lancet 2025

Study design



Trials required participants to attend **only one physical visit** for randomization and vaccination

Definition of immunosuppression

IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE CONDITIONS



- Hematologic disease
- Solid organ transplant
- HSCT
- Primary immunodeficiency
- HIV

and/or

IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE TREATMENT



- Chemotherapy
- Immunosuppressive agents
- Systemic glucocorticoids



- Not mutually exclusive
- Based on registry data (ICD-10 codes, procedure codes, ATC codes)

Outcomes

PRIMARY ENDPOINT



Hospitalization for pneumonia or influenza

Defined by ICD-10 codes

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS



- Cardio-respiratory hospitalization
- Lab-confirmed influenza hospitalization
- All-cause hospitalization
- All-cause mortality



Analysis

- Relative vaccine effectiveness (rVE) and absolute risk reduction (ARR)
- Stratified by immunosuppression status with test for interaction adjusted for trial and season

RESULTS

Baseline characteristics

STUDY POPULATION

Total population
466,320

Mean age
73.3 years

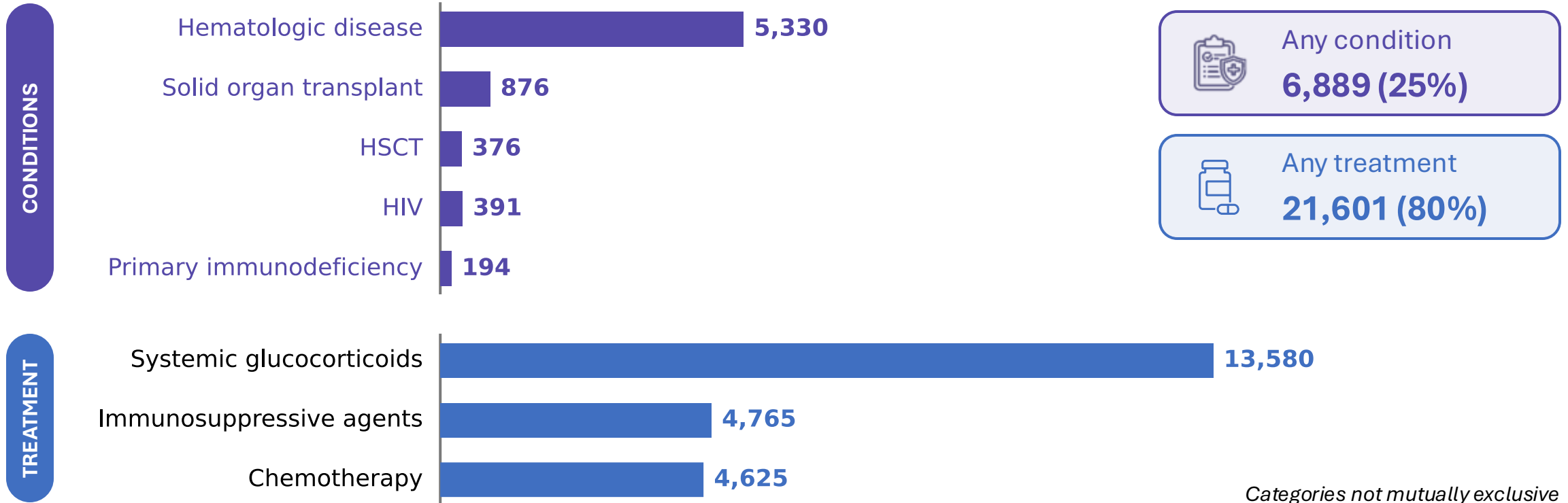
Female
48.0%

With immunosuppression
27,065 (5.8%)

WITH IMMUNOSUPPRESSION

- **Similar age and sex distribution**
- **More comorbidities**
Cancer: **32.4% vs 11.0%**
Chronic kidney disease: **14.5% vs 10.1%**
Chronic lung disease: **12.6% vs 6.5%**
- **Balanced randomization**
HD-IIV: **13,522 (50.0%)**
SD-IIV: **13,543 (50.0%)**

Composition of immunosuppression

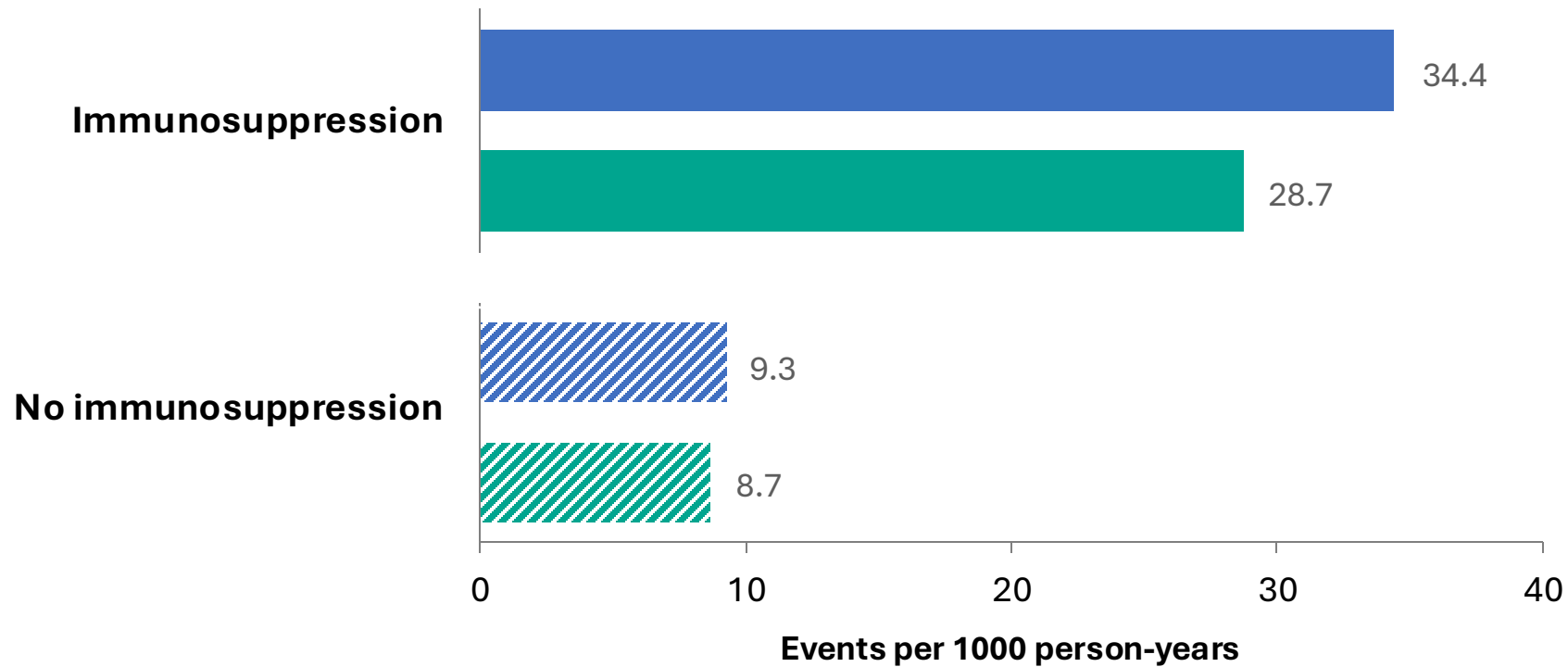


Primary endpoint

| Outcome | No. of events | | Crude rVE (95% CI) | p-value for interaction |
|---|---------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | HD-IIV | SD-IIV | | |
| <i>Hospitalization for pneumonia or influenza</i> | | | | 0.30 |
| Overall | 1,312 | 1,437 | 8.8 (1.7 to 16.5) | |
| No immunosuppression | 1,100 | 1,183 | 7.2 (-0.9 to 14.6) | |
| With immunosuppression | 212 | 254 | 16.4 (-0.7 to 30.7) | |

-40 -20 0 20 40
 ← Favours SD-IIV Favours HD-IIV →

Primary endpoint – absolute rate reduction



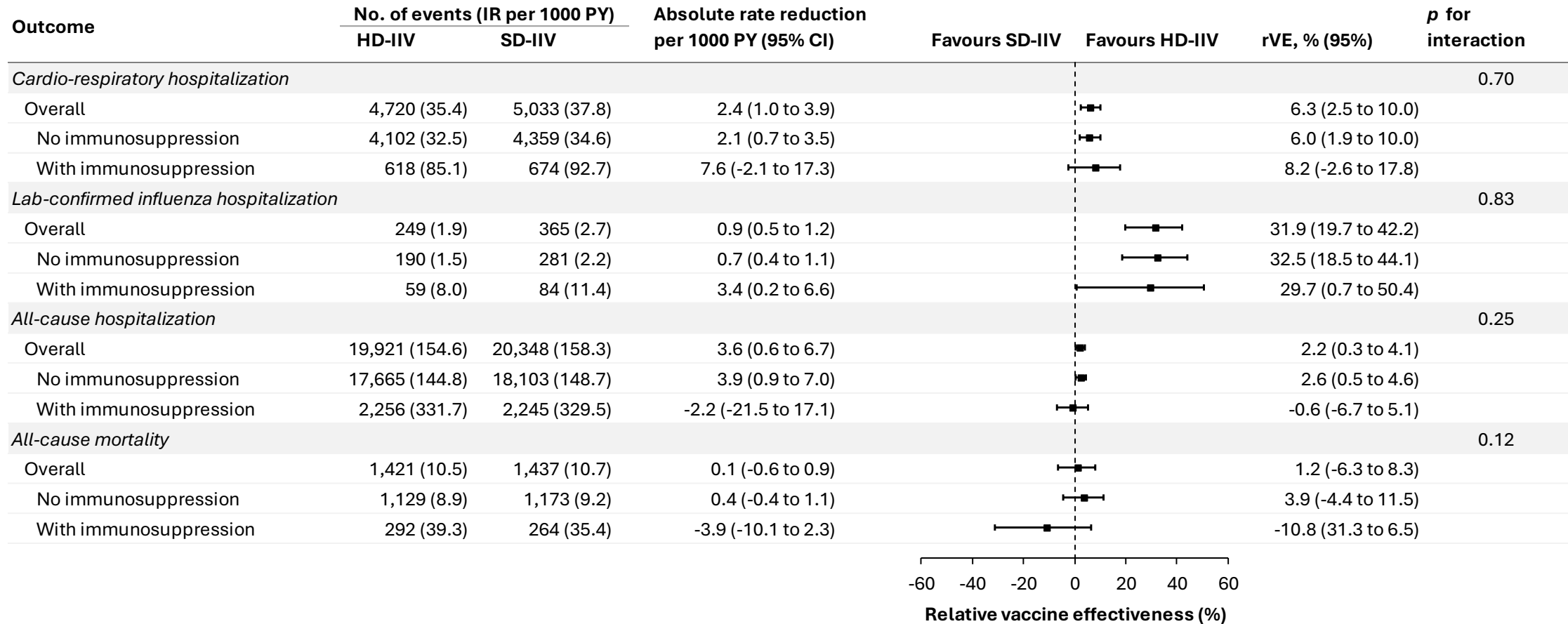
ARR (95% CI)
per 1000 PY

Immunosuppression
5.7 (-0.1 to 11.4)

No immunosuppression
0.7 (-0.1 to 1.4)

SD-IIV **HD-IIV**

Secondary endpoints



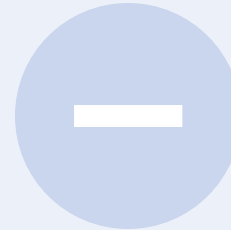
Strengths and limitations

STRENGTHS



- Large, harmonized, individually randomized trial
- Broad, real-world population
- Near-complete follow-up
- Consistent results across trials and subgroup

LIMITATIONS



- Open-label design
- Heterogeneous immunosuppressed population
- Registry-based data
- Secondary analysis

CONCLUSION

HD-IIV provided a modest but significant reduction in hospitalization for influenza or pneumonia vs SD-IIV, with no effect modification by immunosuppression.

Immunosuppressed participants had markedly higher absolute risk, with potentially greater absolute benefit.

Acknowledgements

HERLEV AND GENTOFTE HOSPITAL

Tor Biering-Sørensen

Niklas Dyrby Johansen

Daniel Modin

Kira Hyldekær Janstrup

Mats C. Højbjerg Lassen

Katja Vu Bartholdy

Kristoffer G. Skaarup

Maria Dons

Katrine F. Bernholm

Filip S. Davidovski

Lisa S. Duus

Camilla I. Ottosen

Anne B. Nielsen

Julie H. Borchsenius

Caroline Espersen

Nino Emanuel Landler

Frederik H. Fussing

Lise Witten Davodian

Adam Cadovius Femerling Langhoff

Morten Sengeløv

GALICIAN TEAM

Jacobo Pardo-Seco

Carmen Rodriguez-Tenreiro-Sánchez

Federico Martínón-Torres

Carmen Duran-Parrondo

Marta Piñeiro-Sotelo

Martín Cribeiro-González

Mónica Conde-Pájaro

Susana Mirás-Carballal

Juan-Manuel González-Pérez

GALFLU trial team

DANSKE LÆGERS

VACCINATIONS SERVICE

Carsten Schade Larsen

All vaccination personnel

STATENS SERUM INSTITUT

Cyril Jean-Marie Martel

SANOFI

Matthew M. Loiacono

Rebecca C. Harris

Katie Sharff

Robertus van Aalst

Ayman Chit

Youjun Huang

STUDY GROUP

Joshua A. Hill

Lykke Larsen

Lothar Wiese

Michael Dalager-Pedersen

Brian L. Claggett

Scott D. Solomon

Jens Ulrik Stæhr Jensen

Pradeesh Sivapalan

ALL STUDY PARTICIPANTS

THANK YOU!