

FLUNITY-HD*: A LARGE TRIAL WITH INNOVATIVE DESIGN



Largest individually randomized influenza vaccine effectiveness trial

466,320 participants enrolled across Denmark (three flu seasons) and Spain (two flu seasons)¹⁻⁴



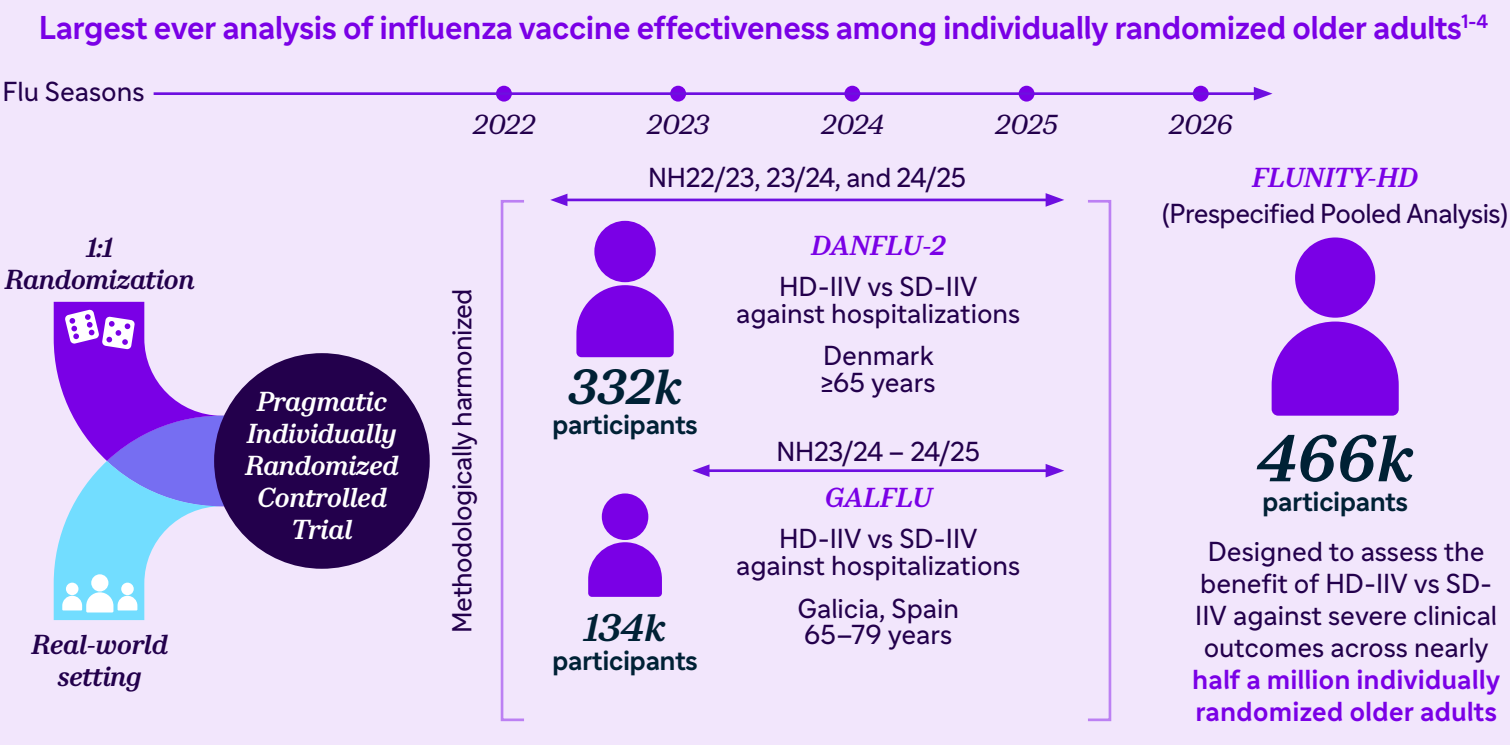
Innovative pragmatic design

- Digital invitation letters and e-consent¹
- Vaccination through **standard healthcare systems** (no trial sites)¹
- Outcomes assessed via national EHRs¹



High statistical power

Powered to study the rVE of HD-IIV versus SD-IIV against **severe outcomes** (i.e., hospitalizations) in older adults^{1,4}



Study Strengths



Prospective methodological harmonization of the underlying DANFLU-2 and GALFLU trials to minimize heterogeneity across trials and regions¹



Consistency in findings across seasons, regions, and age ensures greater reliability and generalizability of results¹



FLUNITY-HD is the largest ever individually randomized influenza vaccine effectiveness study and the first of its kind for an influenza vaccine.¹

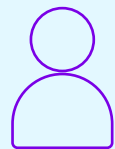


Pragmatic design ensures results reflect real-world clinical practice⁹



aVE:

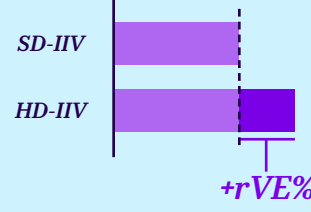
Outcomes in a vaccinated cohort compared to those in an unvaccinated or placebo cohort⁶



Unvaccinated Vaccinated

rVE:

Additional benefit of high-dose vaccine compared to standard-dose vaccine, not absolute protection rates⁶



SD-IIV

HD-IIV

+rVE%

KEY RESULTS FROM FLUNITY-HD

HD-IIV demonstrated additional protection over SD-IIV across a range of severe influenza outcomes

Primary endpoint¹

+rVE 8.8% (CI: 1.7–15.5) for **influenza/pneumonia hospitalization**

Secondary endpoints¹

+rVE 6.3% (CI: 2.5–10.0) for **cardio-respiratory hospitalization**

+rVE 31.9% (CI: 19.7–42.2) for **LCI hospitalization[†]**

+rVE 2.2% (CI: 0.3–4.1) for **all-cause hospitalizations**

515=NNV for **all-cause hospitalization**

Study Limitations



Open label trial design and did not employ systematic influenza testing¹



Potential imprecision and misclassification of data in EHRs⁵



Potential for heterogeneity between the trials, considering differences in regions, local epidemiology, enrollment ages, and local healthcare practices, despite harmonization of study protocols and end points^{1,*}



The standard of care with respect to hospitalization in Denmark and Spain may differ from that in the United States¹

Abbreviations:

aVE: absolute vaccine efficacy; EHR: electronic health record; HD-IIV: high-dose inactivated influenza vaccine; LCI: laboratory-confirmed influenza; NNV: number needed to vaccinate; rVE: relative vaccine effectiveness; SD-IIV: standard-dose inactivated influenza vaccine; vs: versus.

References:

1. Johansen ND et al. Lancet. 2025;DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(25)01742-8.

2. Johansen ND et al. Am Heart J. 2025;DOI:10.1016/j.ahj.2025.07.069.

3. Pardo-Seco J et al. N Engl J Med. 2025;DOI:10.1056/NEJMoa2509834.

4. Johansen ND et al. N Engl J Med. 2025;DOI:10.1056/NEJMoa2509907.

5. Young JC et al. Curr Epidemiol Rep. 2018;5(4):343–56.

6. Lewis NM et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2022;75(1):170–5.

7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2025. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/acip/downloads/slides-2025-06-25-26/03-dugan-influenza-508.pdf>. Last accessed: 4 September 2025.

8. Cowling BJ et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2020;71(7):1704–14.

9. Johansen ND et al. JAMA. 2025;334(7):633–5.

*The comparator standard-dose vaccine used in the trial is not licensed in the U.S.
[†]LCI hospitalization was a secondary outcome in FLUNITY-HD, exploratory in the individual studies due to uncertainty in adequate testing to accrue cases.
^{*}However, no statistically significant heterogeneity was detected.