RSVpreF Adult

Iona Munjal, MD, FAAP

Clinical Research and Development, Pfizer Vaccines



ACIP Presentation October 24, 2024

RSVpreF Adult – Clinical Development Program Updates

ABRYSVO[®] (Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine)

Bivalent Stabilized Prefusion F BSV A and BSV B strains

Current Indications for ABRYSVO

Active immunization for the prevention of LRTD caused by RSV in individuals 60 years of age and older.





Active immunization of pregnant individuals at 32 through 36 weeks gestational age for the prevention of lower respiratory tract disease (LRTD) and severe LRTD caused by respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in infants from birth through 6 months of age.

NEW APPROVED INDICATION

Adult

Active immunization for the prevention of LRTD caused by RSV in individuals 18 through 59 years of age who are at increased risk for LRTD caused by RSV



RSVpreF Adult - Clinical Development Program

Older Adults ≥ 60					Adults ≥ 18	
RENOIR Pive	otal Phase 3 Efficacy Study	COVID/FLU COAD	FLU COAD	REAL- WORLD	MONeT	
	Adults ≥ 60	Adults ≥ 65	Adults ≥ 65	Adults ≥ 60	Adults 18–59	Adults ≥ 18
• Efficacy through 2 seasons	• Revaccination through 5 RSV seasons	inferiority inferiority		• Efficacy (including IC and HR)	 Chronic medical conditions Non- inferiority demonstrated 	• Immuno- compromising and High Risk conditions
	Ongoing			Ongoing		

Post-Authorization Safety Studies in Adults

Immunocompromised, or renal, or hepatic impaired in EU

Guillain-Barré Syndrome in US

Atrial Fibrillation in US among VA patients

Near Real-time Guillain-Barré Syndrome in US

KPSC, Kaiser Permanente Southern California; IC, Immunocompromised; HR, High Risk



RSVpreF Adult – Clinical Development Program

	Older Adults ≥ 60					ts ≥ 18
RENOIR Pive	otal Phase 3 Efficacy Study	COVID/FLU COAD	FLU COAD	REAL- WORLD	MONeT	
	Adults ≥ 60	Adults ≥ 65	Adults ≥ 65	Adults ≥ 60	Adults 18–59	Adults ≥ 18
• Efficacy through 2 seasons	Revaccination through 5 RSV seasons	• Non- inferiority demonstrated	 Non- inferiority demonstrated 	• Efficacy (including Immunocomp romised and High Risk)	 Chronic medical conditions Non- inferiority demonstrated 	• Immuno- compromising and High Risk conditions
	Ongoing			Ongoing		

Post-Authorization Safety Studies in Adults

Immunocompromised, or renal, or hepatic impaired in EU

Guillain-Barré Syndrome in US

Atrial Fibrillation in US among VA patients

Near Real-time Guillain-Barré Syndrome in US

KPSC, Kaiser Permanente Southern California; IC, Immunocompromised; HR, High Risk



Unmet Need: Immunocompromised and Immunosuppressed Patients (IC) Are at Highest Risk of Severe RSV-Related Disease



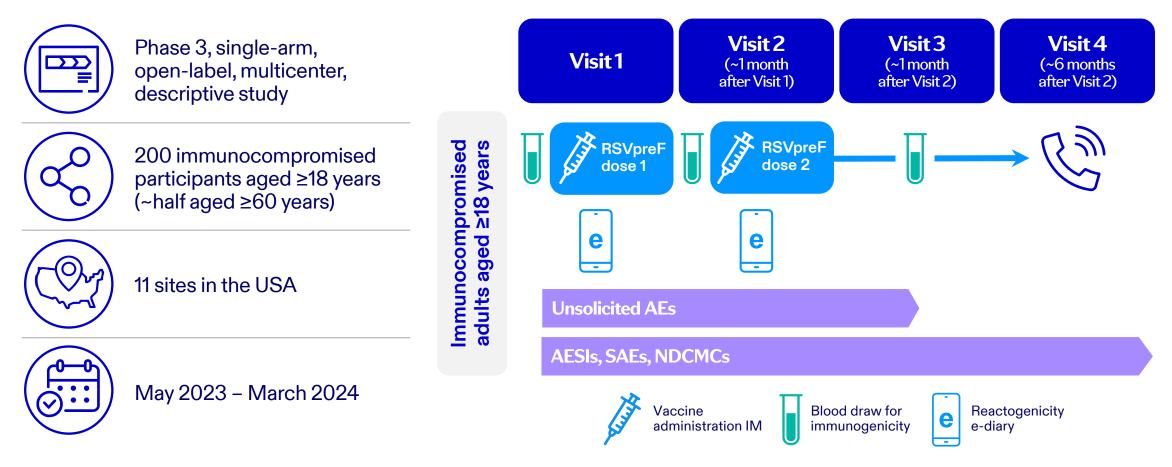
Incidence rate and risk for severe complications from RSV infection (hospitalization, mortality, etc.) are higher among immunocompromised adults and those with at risk conditions^{1,2,3}

Belongia EA, King JP, Kieke BA, et al. Clinical features, severity, and incidence of RSV illness during 12 consecutive seasons in a community cohort of adults ≥60 years old. Open Forum Infect Dis. 2018;5(12):ofy316.
 Wyffels V, Kariburyo F, Gavart S, et al. A real-world analysis of patient characteristics and predictors of hospitalization among US Medicare beneficiaries with respiratory syncytial virus infection. Adv Ther. 2020;37(3):1203-17.
 Rates of Lower Respiratory Tract Illness in US Adults by Age and Comorbidity Profile | Infectious Diseases and Therapy (springer.com).





Assessing Safety, Tolerability, and Immunogenicity of RSVpreF in Immunocompromised At Risk Adults ≥18 Years of Age



Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; AESIs, adverse event of special interest; NDCMC, newly diagnosed chronic medical condition; SAE, serious adverse event. Clinicaltrials.gov NCT05842967





Immunocompromised and High Risk Conditions Included in Study

Non-small cell lung cancer participants on per protocol therapy

Solid organ transplant recipients at least 3 months prior to enrollment Including:

• Kidney (19%) • Lung (10%) • Liver (7%) • Heart (2%)

Participants with autoimmune inflammatory disorders on active immuno-modulator therapy

Including:

3

- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
- Sjogren's syndrome

- Ulcerative colitis/Crohn's disease
- Psoriasis/psoriatic arthritis
- Multiple sclerosis





	Age: 18 to <60 Years (N=96)	Age: ≥60 Years (N=107)	Total (N=203)
Sex	n (z%)	n (%)	n (%)
Female	56 (58.3)	53 (49.5)	109 (53.7)
Race			
White	63 (65.6)	87 (81.3)	150 (73.9)
Asian	6 (6.3)	2 (1.9)	8 (3.9)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1 (1.0)	3 (2.8)	4 (2.0)
Black or African American	25 (26.0)	15 (14.0)	40 (19.7)
Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic/ non-Latino	88 (91.7)	101 (94.4)	189 (93.1)
Hispanic/Latino	8 (8.3)	3 (2.8)	11 (5.4)
Age at Dose 1			
Median (min, max)	51 (23, 59)	66 (60, 80)	60 (23, 80)

	Age: 18 to <60 Years (N=96)	Age: ≥ 60 Years (N=107)	Total (N=2O3)
Immunocompromised and	High Risk Condition	ons	
Solid Organ Transplant	32 (33.3)	43 (40.2)	75 (36.9)
Autoimmune Inflammatory Disorders on Immunomodulator Therapy	44 (45.8)	53 (49.5)	97 (47.8)
Advanced NSCLC on Therapy	3 (3.1)	2 (1.9)	5 (2.5)
ESRD on Hemodialysis	20 (20.8)	11 (10.3)	31 (15.3)





	Age: 18 to <60 Years (N=96)	Age: ≥ 60 Years (N=107)	Total (N=203)
Sex	n (z%)	n (%)	n (%)
Female	56 (58.3)	53 (49.5)	109 (53.7)
Race			
White	63 (65.6)	87 (81.3)	150 (73.9)
Asian	6 (6.3)	2 (1.9)	8 (3.9)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1 (1.0)	3 (2.8)	4 (2.0)
Black or African American	25 (26.0)	15 (14.0)	40 (19.7)
Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic/ non-Latino	88 (91.7)	101 (94.4)	189 (93.1)
Hispanic/Latino	8 (8.3)	3 (2.8)	11 (5.4)
Age at Dose 1			
Median (min, max)	51 (23, 59)	66 (60, 80)	60 (23, 80)

	Age: 18 to <60 Years (N=96)	Age: ≥60 Years (N=107)	Total (N=2O3)
Immunocompromised and	High Risk Conditi	ons	
Solid Organ Transplant	32 (33.3)	43 (40.2)	75 (36.9)
Autoimmune Inflammatory Disorders on Immunomodulator Therapy	44 (45.8)	53 (49.5)	97 (47.8)
Advanced NSCLC on Therapy	3 (3.1)	2 (1.9)	5 (2.5)
ESRD on Hemodialysis	20 (20.8)	11 (10.3)	31 (15.3)





	Age: 18 to <60 Years (N=96)	Age: ≥ 60 Years (N=107)	Total (N=203)
Sex	n (z%)	n (%)	n (%)
Female	56 (58.3)	53 (49.5)	109 (53.7)
Race			
White	63 (65.6)	87 (81.3)	150 (73.9)
Asian	6 (6.3)	2 (1.9)	8 (3.9)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1 (1.0)	3 (2.8)	4 (2.0)
Black or African American	25 (26.0)	15 (14.0)	40 (19.7)
Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic/ non-Latino	88 (91.7)	101 (94.4)	189 (93.1)
Hispanic/Latino	8 (8.3)	3 (2.8)	11 (5.4)
Age at Dose 1			
Median (min, max)	51 (23, 59)	66 (60, 80)	60 (23, 80)

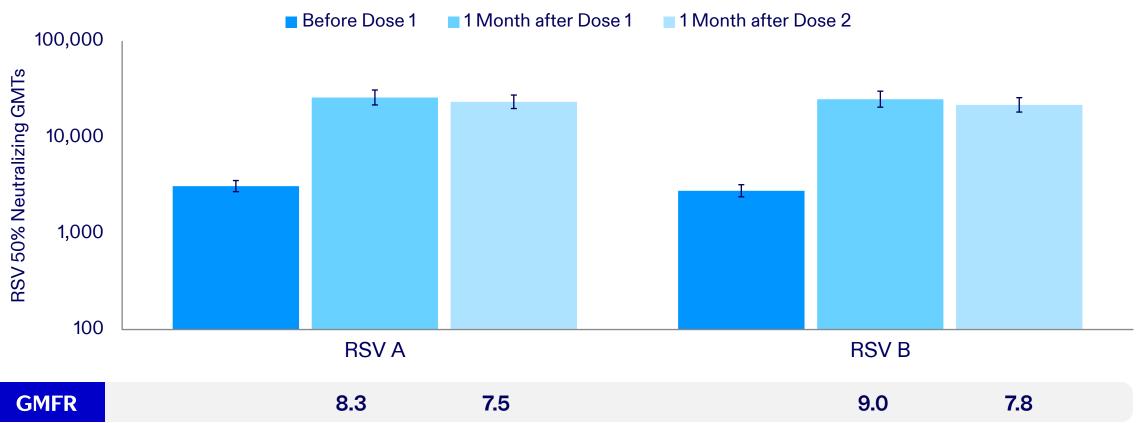
	Age: 18 to <60 Years (N=96)	Age: ≥ 60 Years (N=107)	Total (N=203)
Immunocompromised and	High Risk Condition	ons	
Solid Organ Transplant	32 (33.3)	43 (40.2)	75 (36.9)
Autoimmune Inflammatory Disorders on Immunomodulator Therapy	44 (45.8)	53 (49.5)	97 (47.8)
Advanced NSCLC on Therapy	3 (3.1)	2 (1.9)	5 (2.5)
ESRD on Hemodialysis	20 (20.8)	11 (10.3)	31 (15.3)





High Neutralizing GMTs 1 Month-post Dose 1, with No Additional Increase After 2nd Dose

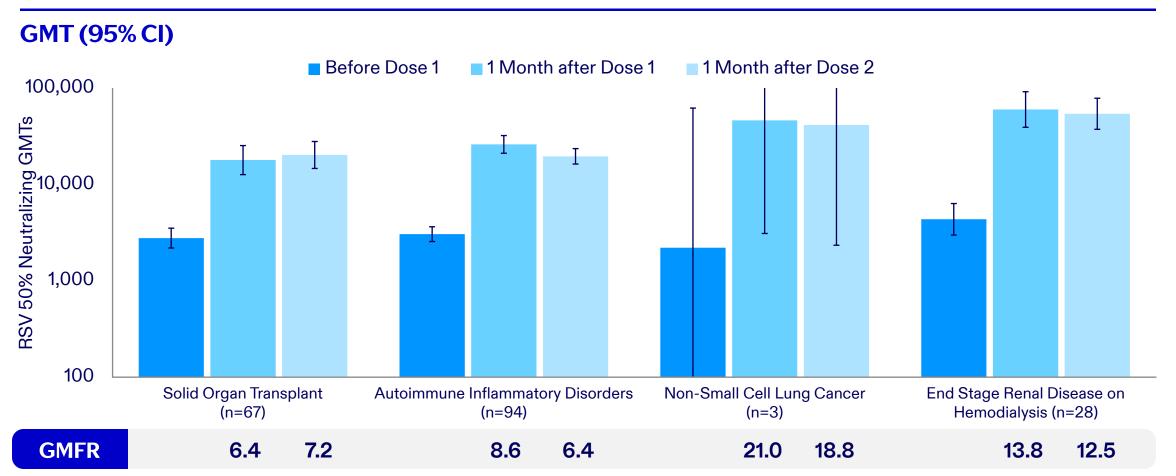
GMT (n=188, 95% Cl)



Abbreviations: GMFR = geometric mean fold rise; GMT = geometric mean titer; NA = not applicable; RSV = respiratory syncytial virus.



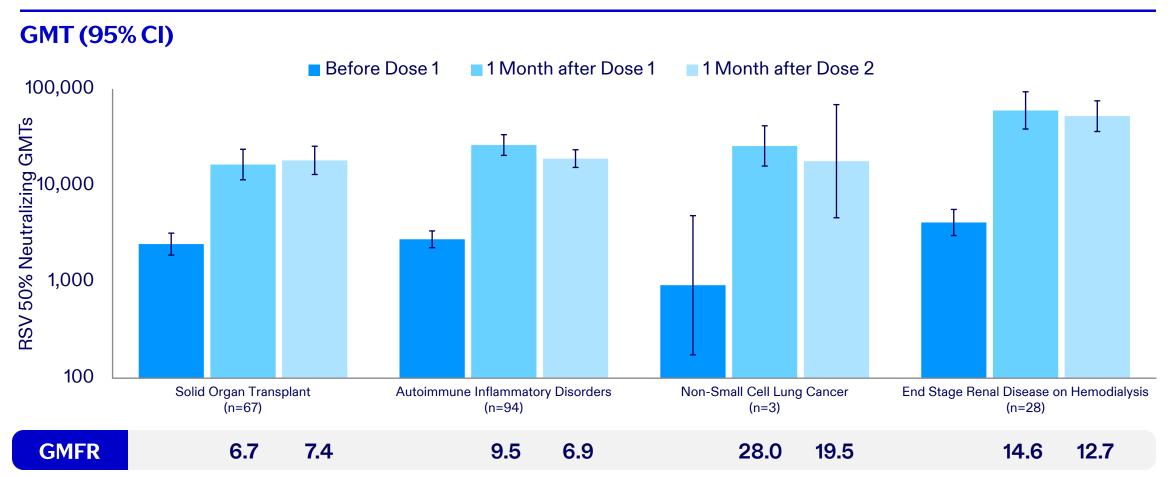
Robust Neutralizing GMTs and GMFRs in Subgroups for RSV A



Abbreviations: GMFR = geometric mean fold rise; GMT = geometric mean titer; NA = not applicable; RSV = respiratory syncytial virus.



Robust Neutralizing GMTs and GMFRs in Subgroups for RSV B

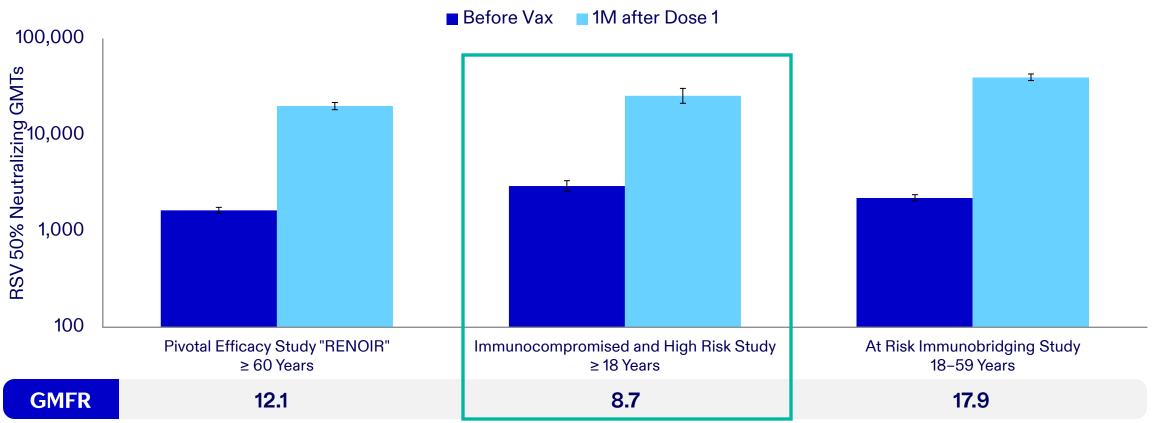


Abbreviations: GMFR = geometric mean fold rise; GMT = geometric mean titer; NA = not applicable; RSV = respiratory syncytial virus.



Immunocompromised Population Immune Response Similar to Pivotal Efficacy "RENOIR" Study After One Dose

Neutralizing GMTs (by Study/Group)

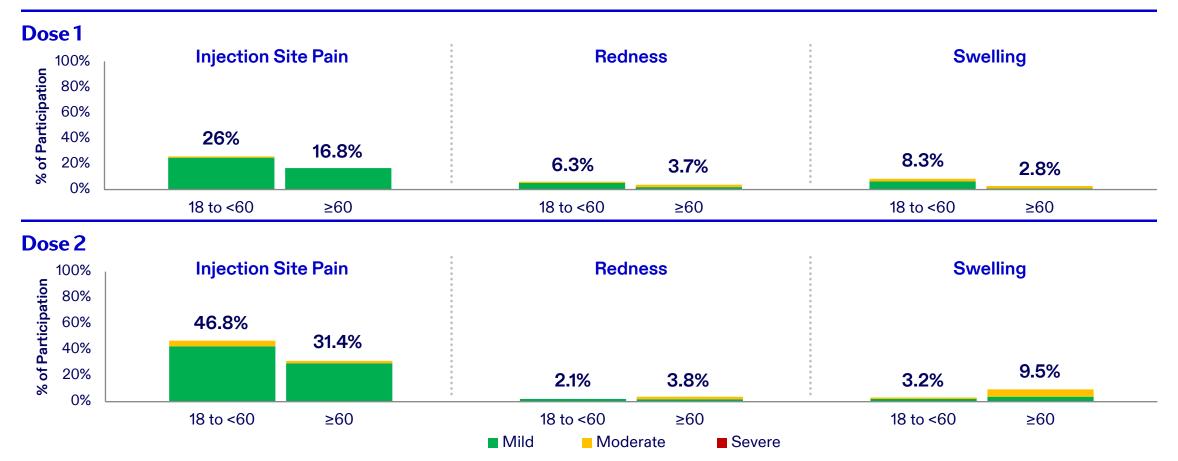


Abbreviations: GMFR = geometric mean fold rise; GMT = geometric mean titer; NA = not applicable; RSV = respiratory syncytial virus; HR: High-risk; IC: Immunocompromised; PD1: Post dose 1.





Local Reactions Within 7 Days After Vaccination Were Mild to Moderate in Immunocompromised Adults



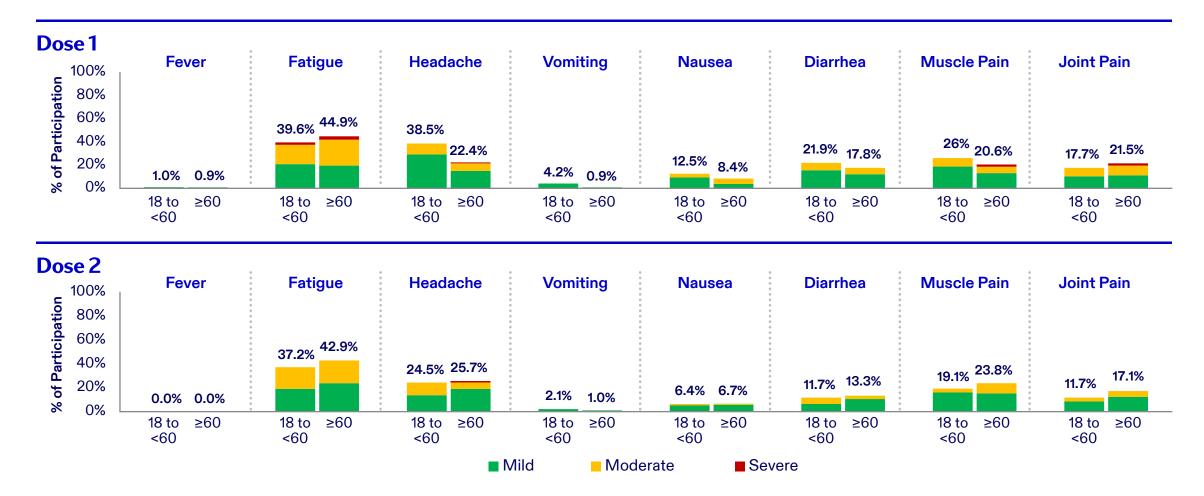
1. Severity definition: mild = no interference with daily activity; moderate = some interference with daily activity; severe = prevents daily activity.

2. Severity definition: mild = >2-5 cm, moderate = >5-10 cm; severe = >10 cm.





Systemic Events Within 7 Days After Vaccination Were Mostly Mild to Moderate in Immunocompromised Adults





Adverse Event Category	Age 18 to <60 Years (N=96)	≥60 Years (N=107)			
From Vaccination Through 1-Month after Dose 2 Follow-Up Visit					
Any Event	13 (13.5)	24 (22.4)			
Severe	2 (2.1)	4 (3.7)			
Related	0	2 (1.9)			
From Vaccination Throughout the Study					
AE of Special Interest	0	2 (1.9)			
SAE	7 (7.3)	15 (14.0)			
AEs leading to withdrawal after Dose 1	2 (2.1)	0			
AE Leading to Death	0	0			
NDCMCs	2 (2.1)	7 (6.5)			



Adverse Event Category	Age 18 to <60 Years (N=96)	≥60 Years (N=107)			
From Vaccination Through 1-Month after Dose 2 Follow-Up Visit					
Any Event	13 (13.5)	24 (22.4)			
Severe	2 (2.1)	4 (3.7)			
Related	0	2 (1.9)			
rom Vaccination Throughout the Study					
AE of Special Interest	0	2 (1.9)			
SAE	7 (7.3)	15 (14.0)			
AEs leading to withdrawal after Dose 1	2 (2.1)	0			
AE Leading to Death	0	0			
NDCMCs	2 (2.1)	7 (6.5)			



Adverse Event Category	Age 18 to <60 Years (N=96)	≥ 60 Years (N=107)
From Vaccination Through 1-Month after Dose 2 I	Follow-Up Visit	
Any Event	13 (13.5)	24 (22.4)
Severe	2 (2.1)	4 (3.7)
Related	0	2 (1.9) 1 Pain in the extremity 2 Atrial Fibrillation
From Vaccination Throughout the Study		
AE of Special Interest	0	2 (1.9)
SAE	7 (7.3)	15 (14.0)
AEs leading to withdrawal after Dose 1	2 (2.1)	0
AE Leading to Death	0	0
NDCMCs	2 (2.1)	7 (6.5)



Adverse Event Category	Age 18 to <60 Years (N=96)	≥ 60 Years (N=107)
From Vaccination Through 1-Month after Dose 2 F	Follow-Up Visit	
Any Event	13 (13.5)	24 (22.4)
Severe	2 (2.1)	4 (3.7)
Related	0	2 (1.9)
From Vaccination Throughout the Study		
AE of Special Interest	0	2 (1.9) 1 Atrial Fibrillation 2 Atrial Fibrillation
SAE	7 (7.3)	15 (14.0)
AEs leading to withdrawal after Dose 1	2 (2.1)	0
AE Leading to Death	0	0
NDCMCs	2 (2.1)	7 (6.5)

Adverse Event Category	Age 18 to <60 Years (N=96)	≥60 Years (N=107)
From Vaccination Through 1-Month after Dose 2 Follow-U	p Visit	
Any Event	13 (13.5)	24 (22.4)
Severe	2 (2.1)	4 (3.7)
Related	0	2 (1.9)
From Vaccination Throughout the Study		
AE of Special Interest	0	2 (1.9)
SAE	7 (7.3)	15 (14.0)
AEs leading to withdrawal after Dose 1	2 (2.1)	0
AE Leading to Death	0	0
NDCMCs	2 (2.1)	7 (6.5)





Summary

RSVpreF was **well-tolerated with no safety concerns** among immunocompromised adults aged 18 years or older

1 dose of RSVpreF elicited high GMTs and GMFRs in the immunocompromised study populations with no additional increase after a second dose 1 month apart



RSVpreF Adult – Clinical Development Program

	Older /	Adult	ts≥18			
RENOIR Pive	otal Phase 3 Efficacy Study	COVID/FLU COAD	FLU COAD	REAL- WORLD	MONeT	
	Adults ≥ 60	Adults ≥ 65	Adults ≥ 65	Adults ≥ 60	Adults 18–59	Adults ≥ 18
• Efficacy through 2 seasons	Revaccination through 5 RSV seasons	• Non- inferiority demonstrated	• Non- inferiority demonstrated	• Efficacy (including Immunocomp romised and High Risk)	 Chronic medical conditions Non- inferiority demonstrated 	• Immuno- compromising and High Risk conditions
	Ongoing			Ongoing		

Post-Authorization Safety Studies in Adults

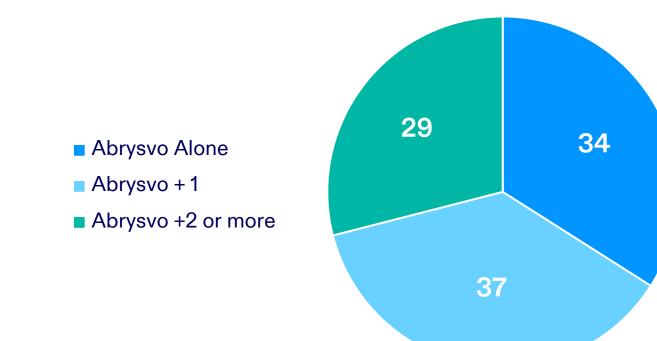
Immunocompromised, or renal,	Guillain-Barré Syndrome in US	Atrial Fibrillation in US among	Near Real-time Guillain-Barı
or hepatic impaired in EU		VA patients	Syndrome in US

KPSC, Kaiser Permanente Southern California



RSV Vaccine Coadministration in Practice

Administration Claims: October 2023 (n= 855, 200)



Abrysvo was most commonly co-administered with influenza and COVID vaccine

MedAdvisor Solutions. Abrysvo coadministration with 2 vaccines in adults 60 years of age and older in Retail Pharmacies for October 2023. Unpublished data. October 2024 MedAdvisor Solutions network covers about 65% of the US population (around 218 million patients) through 33,500 retail or grocer pharmacies.



Coadministration in Adults ≥65 Years of Age

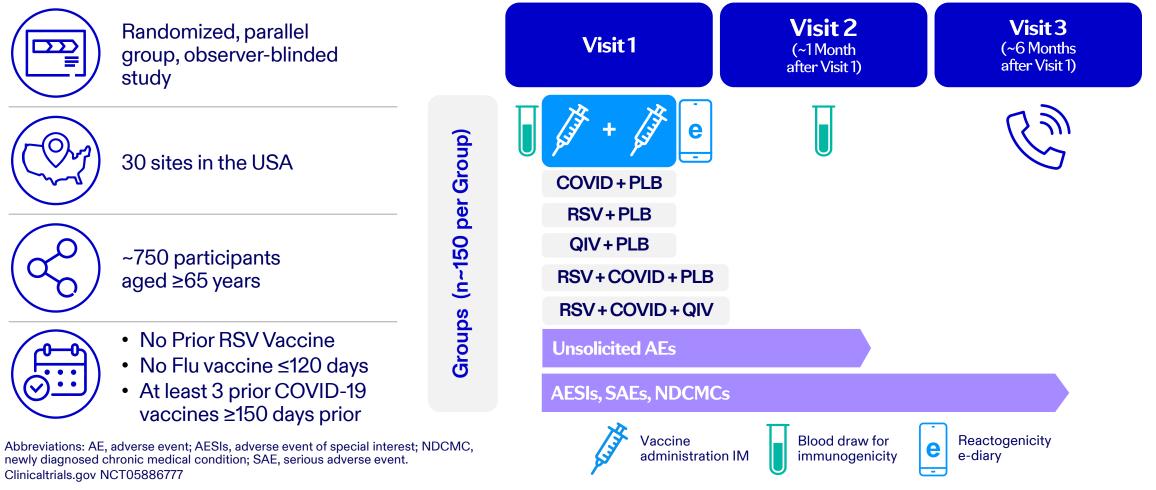
Assessing Safety, Tolerability and Non-inferiority Immunogenicity

Study Vaccinations: COVID = Comirnaty **RSVpreF:** Abrysvo **QIV:** Fluzone HD Quad **PLB** = Placebo





Randomized, parallel





Clinicaltrials.gov NCT05886777

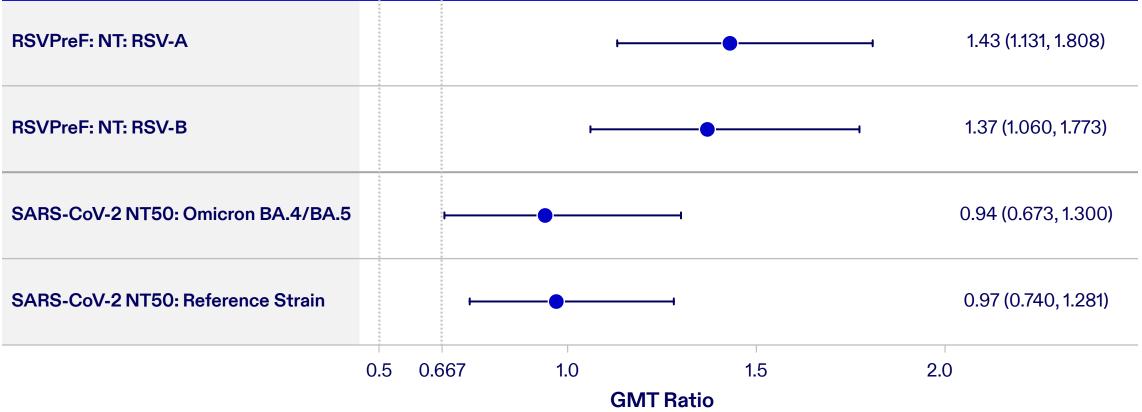
	COVID (N=150)	RSV (N=152)	QIV (N=149)	RSV + COVID (N=157)	RSV + COVID + QIV (N=158)
Sex	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Female	80 (53.3)	80 (52.6)	79 (53.0)	94 (59.9)	83 (52.5)
Race					
White	131 (87.3)	140 (92.1)	135 (90.6)	139 (88.5)	138 (87.3)
Black or African American	13 (8.7)	10 (6.6)	9 (6.0)	14 (8.9)	13 (8.2)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1 (0.7)	0	1 (0.7)	0	1 (0.6)
Asian	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	3 (2.0)	3 (1.9)	5 (3.2)
Other	3 (2)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)
Ethnicity					
Hispanic/Latino	10 (6.7)	17 (11.2)	12 (8.1)	18 (11.5)	15 (9.5)
Age at Vaccination (Years)					
Median (min, max)	70 (65, 87)	71 (65, 85)	71 (65, 87)	70 (65, 87)	71 (65, 90)

Race Other: Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, Multiracial, or Not reported



Co-administered Bivalent BNT162b2 COVID-19 & RSVpreF Met 1.5-Fold Non-inferiority for All Four Antigens

Comparison:RSVPreF Co-ad with BNT162b2 vs RSVPreF or BNT162b2 AloneGMR (95% CI)



Abbreviations: GMR = geometric mean ratio; NTS0 = 50% neutralizing titer; SARS-CoV-2 = severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.



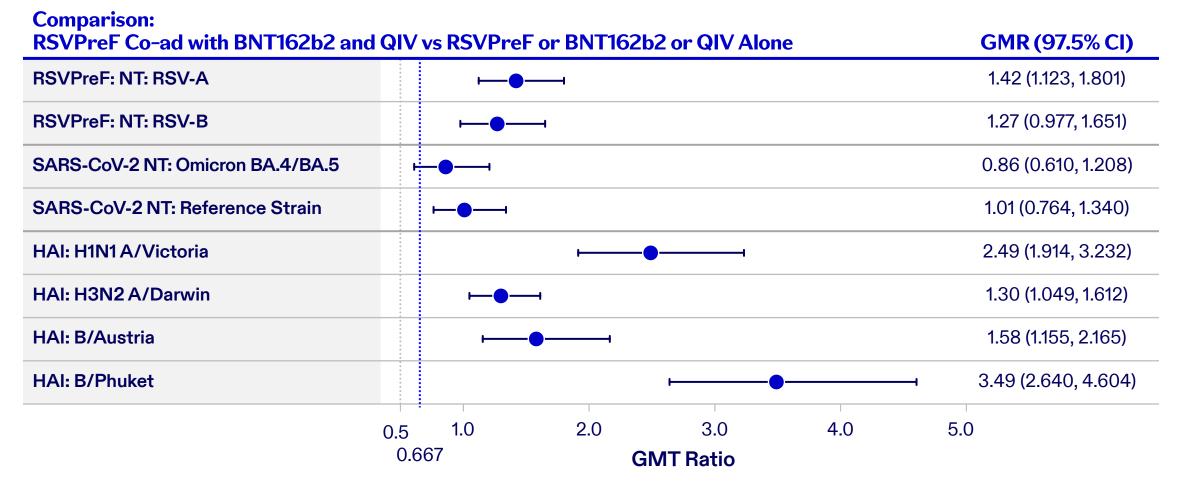
Co-administered Bivalent RSVpreF, BNT162b2 COVID-19, & QIV Met Protocol-specified Non-inferiority Criteria

	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
HAI: B/Phuket				ŀ	0	→ 3.49 (2.640, 4.604)
HAI: B/Austria	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ł	••••••			1.58 (1.155, 2.165)
HAI: H3N2 A/Darwin		⊢ ●−				1.30 (1.049, 1.612)
HAI: H1N1 A/Victoria			 ()		2.49 (1.914, 3.232)
SARS-CoV-2 NT: Reference Strain	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	⊢−● −−−1				1.01 (0.764, 1.340)
SARS-CoV-2 NT: Omicron BA.4/BA.5	F					0.86 (0.610, 1.208)
RSVPreF: NT: RSV-B	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	⊢_●_				1.27 (0.977, 1.651)
RSVPreF: NT: RSV-A		—				1.42 (1.123, 1.801)
RSVPreF Co-ad with BNT162b2 an	d QIV v	s RSVPre	F or BNT162	o2 or QIV Alo	ne	GMR (97.5% CI)

Abbreviations: GMR = geometric mean ratio; HAI= hemagglutination inhibition assay; NTS0 = 50% neutralizing titer; SARS-CoV-2 = severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.



Co-administered Bivalent RSVpreF, BNT162b2 COVID-19, & QIV Met Protocol-specified Non-inferiority Criteria

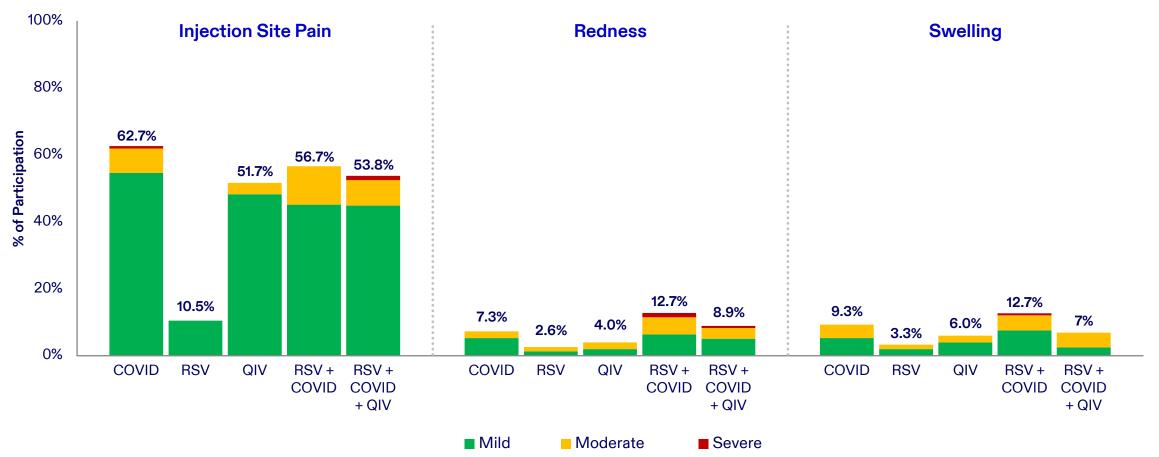


Abbreviations: GMR = geometric mean ratio; HAI= hemagglutination inhibition assay; NTS0 = 50% neutralizing titer; SARS-CoV-2 = severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.



Local Reactions in Co-Ad Groups Mostly Mild or Moderate, Similar to Stand-Alone

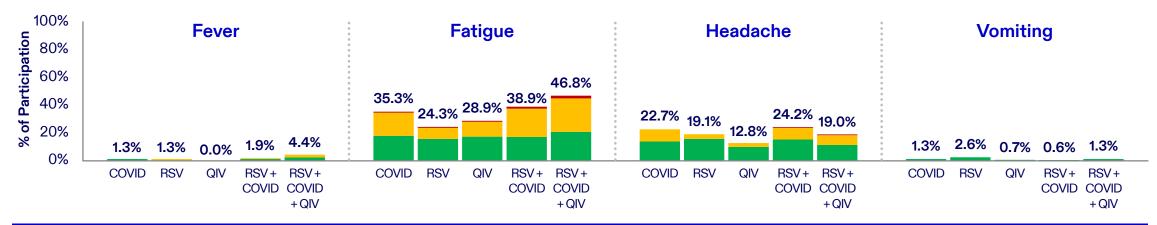
Vaccine as Administered



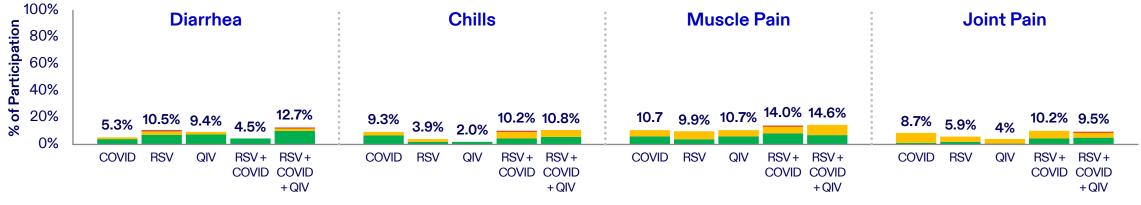


Systemic Events in Co-Ad groups Within 7 Days After Vaccination Were Mostly Mild to Moderate, Similar to Stand-Alone

Vaccine as Administered



Vaccine as Administered





Adverse Event Category	COVID (N=150)	RSV (N=152)	QIV (N=149)	RSV + COVID (N=157)	RSV + COVID + QIV (N=158)
From Vaccination Throug	h 1-Month Follow-	Up Visit			
Any Event	12 (8)	11 (7.2)	12 (8.1)	14 (8.9)	14 (8.9)
Related	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	4 (2.5)	4 (2.5)
Immediate	0	0	0	0	1 (0.6)
Severe	1 (0.7)	0	0	0	1 (0.6)
From Vaccination Throug	hout the Study				
SAE	4 (2.7)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	1 (0.6)	3 (1.9)
AE Leading to Death	0	0	0	0	0
AE of Special Interest	9 (6)	2 (1.3)	3 (2)	5 (3.2)	4 (2.5)



Adverse Event Category	COVID (N=150)	RSV (N=152)	QIV (N=149)	RSV + COVID (N=157)	RSV + COVID + QIV (N=158)
From Vaccination Through	1-Month Follow-	Up Visit			
Any Event	12 (8)	11 (7.2)	12 (8.1)	14 (8.9)	14 (8.9)
Related	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	4 (2.5)	4 (2.5)
Immediate	0	0	0	0	1 (0.6)
Severe	1 (0.7)	0	0	0	1 (0.6)
From Vaccination Through	out the Study				
SAE	4 (2.7)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	1 (0.6)	3 (1.9)
AE Leading to Death	0	0	0	0	0
AE of Special Interest	9 (6)	2 (1.3)	3 (2)	5 (3.2)	4 (2.5)



Adverse Event Category	COVID (N=150)	RSV (N=152)	QIV (N=149)	RSV + COVID (N=157)	RSV + COVID + QIV (N=158)
From Vaccination Through	1-Month Follow-	Up Visit			
Any Event	12 (8)	11 (7.2)	12 (8.1)	14 (8.9)	14 (8.9)
Related	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	4 (2.5)	4 (2.5)
Immediate	0	0	0	0	1 (0.6)
Severe	1 (0.7)	0	0	0	1 (0.6)
From Vaccination Through	out the Study				
SAE	4 (2.7)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	1 (0.6)	3 (1.9)
AE Leading to Death	0	0	0	0	0
AE of Special Interest	9 (6)	2 (1.3)	3 (2)	5 (3.2)	4 (2.5)



Adverse Event Category	COVID (N=150)	RSV (N=152)	QIV (N=149)	RSV + COVID (N=157)	RSV + COVID + QIV (N=158)
From Vaccination Throug	h 1-Month Follow-	Up Visit			
Any Event	12 (8)	11 (7.2)	12 (8.1)	14 (8.9)	14 (8.9)
Related	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	4 (2.5)	4 (2.5)
Immediate	0	0	0	0	1 (0.6)
Severe	1 (0.7)	0	0	0	1 (0.6)
From Vaccination Throug	hout the Study				
SAE	4 (2.7)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	1 (0.6)	3 (1.9)
AE Leading to Death	0	0	0	0	0

AE: Adverse Event, AESI: Adverse Event of Special Interest (COVID-19, positive SARS-CoV-2 test, Guillain-Barré Syndrome, Acute polyneuropathy without an underlying etiology, Atrial fibrillation, Preterm delivery, Hypertensive disorder of pregnancy), SAE: Serious Adverse Event, NDCMC: Newly Diagnosed Chronic Medical Condition.

3 (2)

5 (3.2)

2 (1.3)



AE of Special Interest

9(6)

_ _ _ _ _

4 (2.5)

Adverse Event Category	COVID (N=150)	RSV (N=152)	QIV (N=149)	RSV + COVID (N=157)	RSV + COVID + QIV (N=158)
From Vaccination Through	1-Month Follow-	Up Visit			
Any Event	12 (8)	11 (7.2)	12 (8.1)	14 (8.9)	14 (8.9)
Related	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	4 (2.5)	4 (2.5)
Immediate	0	0	0	0	1 (0.6)
Severe	1 (0.7)	0	0	0	1 (0.6)
From Vaccination Through	out the Study				
SAE	4 (2.7)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	1 (0.6)	3 (1.9)
AE Leading to Death	0	0	0	0	0
AE of Special Interest	9 (6)	2 (1.3)	3 (2)	5 (3.2)	4 (2.5)



Summary

 \bigcirc

Co-administration is common; safety and immunogenicity data supports ACIP co-administration guidelines regarding RSVpreF with COVID and/or with Influenza Vaccines.

Safety and immunogenicity was demonstrated for a single dose of RSVpreF in IC and HR adults



Ongoing Clinical Trials and Post-Licensure Studies continue to provide meaningful data to assess the safety, effectiveness, and benefit/risk of the product. There have been no new safety concerns identified in the post-licensure period to date.



Thank You

