

Fact Sheet | Tick-borne Encephalitis (TBE) and Encepur® Vaccine

DISCLAIMER:

This fact sheet is intended for investors, analysts and media in connection with Bavarian Nordic's acquisition of Rabipur®/Rabavert® and Encepur® from GlaxoSmithKline and should not be regarded information for healthcare professionals.

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Encepur®

Encepur vaccine is intended for the protection against the onset of tick-borne encephalitis (TBE) disease for individuals at all ages who are exposed to infected ticks in areas endemic to TBE.

Encepur contains inactivated (TBE) virus strain K23, in a liquid suspension formulated with aluminium hydroxide adjuvant.



Vaccine Dosage and Administration

Pediatric immunization: 0.25 mL intramuscular dose.

Adolescent and Adult immunization: 0.5 mL intramuscular dose.

Encepur is administered on day 0; second dose 1 to 3 months afterwards; and third dose 9 to 12 months after the second injection. Encepur can be administered using an accelerated dosing schedule with injections of the three recommended doses on days 0, 7 and 21.

Encepur is a pre-exposure vaccine.

About Tick-borne Encephalitis (TBE)

- TBE is a human viral infectious disease involving the central nervous system that can lead to death or long-term neurological sequelae after recovery from infection
- TBE is transmitted to humans by the bite of an infected tick and infection is caused by the tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV), a member of the family
- Three virus sub-types are described: European or Western tick-borne encephalitis virus, Siberian tick-borne encephalitis virus, and Far eastern Tick-borne encephalitis virus
- The incubation period of TBE is usually between 7 and 14 days and is asymptomatic. Shorter incubation times have been reported after milk-borne exposure
- TBE is endemic to focal areas of Europe and Asia, extending from eastern France to northern Japan and from northern Russia to Albania. Approximately 5,000-13,000 TBE cases are reported each year, with large annual fluctuations. Russia has the largest number of reported cases. The highest disease incidence has been reported from western Siberia, Slovenia, and the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)
- Other European countries with reported cases or known endemic areas include Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy,

Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Ukraine. Asian countries with reported TBE cases or virus activity include China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and South Korea

- Most cases occur from April through November, with peaks in early and late summer when ticks are active. The incidence and severity of disease are highest in people aged ≥50 years
- In the last 30 years, the geographic range of TBE virus appears to have expanded to new areas, likely due to a complex combination of changes in diagnosis and surveillance, human activities and socioeconomic factors, and ecology and climate.

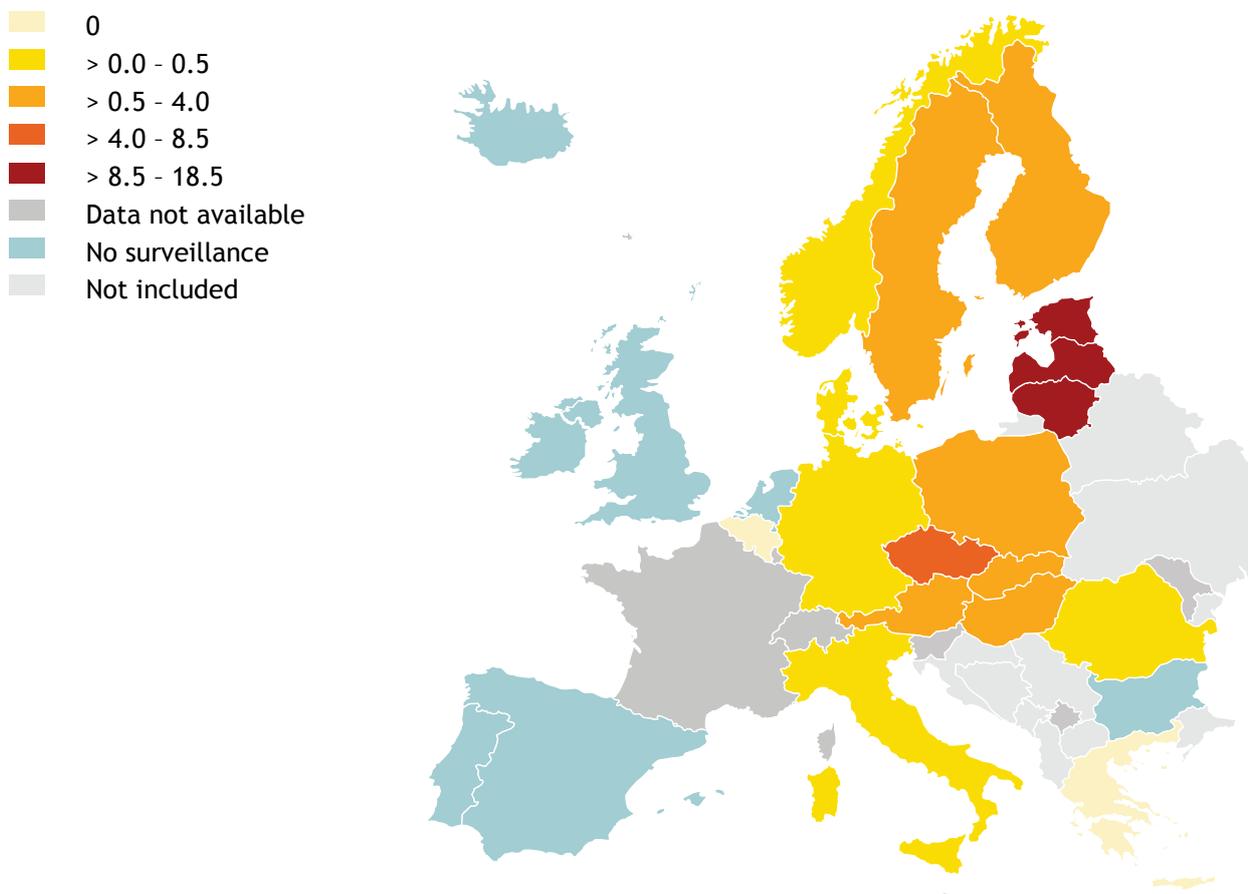
Source: CDC (<https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/tbe/index.html>)

The TBE Vaccine Market

- The majority of Encepur sales are in Germany. Other important markets are Sweden, Austria, Switzerland and the Czech Republic
- Encepur and its key competitor TicoVac and TicoVac Jr. (Pfizer) go head-to-head in most markets. Encepur market share is around 30-35%

Incidence overview for TBE

Average annual incidence rate per 100,000 inhabitants in the EU/EFTA at country level



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Epidemiological situation of tick-borne

encephalitis in the European Union and European Free Trade Association countries. Stockholm: ECDC; 2012.