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PARTICIPANT INFORMATION SHEET

NIV001: A study of a new vaccine against Nipah Virus in adults aged 18 to 55

We will recruit 51 people aged 18-55 years to take part in a **first-in-human** study of a new vaccine against **Nipah virus**. Our vaccine is called **ChAdOx1 NipahB**.

The first 6 people recruited will receive two doses of ChAdOx1 NipahB (cohort 1). The remaining 45 participants (cohort 2) will be randomly allocated to **one of three groups** and will receive either: one dose of ChAdOx1 NipahB and one dose of a placebo, two doses of ChAdOx1 NipahB, or two doses of placebo. The placebo is sterile salt water which contains no active ingredients. All participants in the trial will be followed up with a series of visits over 1 year.

There is no risk of contracting Nipah virus from the vaccine itself, and you will not be exposed to Nipah virus at any point during this study.

Study Name	NIV001
Who can take part?	Adults aged between 18 and 55 years in good health. Full inclusion criteria are explained within this document.
Vaccine being tested	One or two doses of ChAdOx1 NipahB or placebo, given as an injection into the arm muscle, 12 weeks apart.
Total participants	51
Study Aims	To test safety and immune response to the vaccine
Chief Investigator	Professor Sir Andrew Pollard
Principal Investigator	Professor Brian Angus
Trial Site	Oxford Vaccine Group, University of Oxford Centre for Clinical Vaccinology and Tropical Medicine Churchill Hospital, Headington, Oxford, OX3 7LE
Reimbursement	Participants will be reimbursed £110 for their screening visit and each vaccination visit. A reimbursement of £90 will be provided per follow up visit. Upon completion of each diary card participants will be reimbursed a further £30. The total amount for the trial is: • £1,380 (the first six participants; Cohort 1) • £1,020 (the remaining 45 participants; Cohort 2) An additional £90 reimbursement will be provided for any unscheduled visits.
Risks of participation	Short-lived post-vaccine symptoms may occur, such as mild arm discomfort and fever. A full discussion of risks, including rare but serious reactions, is included here (page 10). As this is the first time the vaccine is given to people, we will monitor the safety of participants closely.
Benefits of participation	By participating in this trial, you will help research into the development of a safe and effective vaccine to protect against Nipah virus, but you will not directly receive any personal health benefit from the study or its procedures.

Cohort 1 have 1 screening visit, 2 vaccination visits and 11 follow up visits over 1 year:

COHORT 1	Screening visit	Vaccine 1	Day 2	Day 7	Day 14	Day 28	Day 56	Vaccine 2 (day 84)	Vac2 +2 days	+7 days	+14 days	+28 days	+56 days	+281 days

Cohort 2 volunteers have 1 screening visit, 2 vaccination visits and 7 follow up visits over 1 year:

COHORT 2	Screening visit	Vaccine 1	Day 1	Day 14	Day 28	Vaccine 2 (day 84)	Vac2 +1 day	Vac2 +14 days	+28 days	+281 days

Detailed Trial Visit Timeline

Visit	Applies to	What to expect at the visit
Pre-screening Phone-call	All participants	Phone discussion about medical history, and to answer questions about the trial you may have. We may also ask you to complete a consent form to retrieve a summary of your medical records.
Screening Visit	All participants	Consent discussion and sign consent form, ID check and TOPS registration, next of kin details, review medical history and inclusion/exclusion criteria, physical examination, vital signs, height and weight, blood test and urine pregnancy test (if appropriate).
Day 0 Vaccination Visit 1	All participants	Review inclusion/exclusion criteria, vital signs, blood test, urine pregnancy test (if appropriate), receive vaccine or placebo, remain in clinic for at least 30 minutes post-vaccine, eDiary explained.
Day 1 Follow up	Cohort 2 only	Follow up medical questions, eDiary reviewed, vital signs, blood test.
Day 2 Follow up	Cohort 1 only	Follow up medical questions, eDiary reviewed, vital signs, blood test.
Day 7 Follow up	Cohort 1 only	Follow up medical questions, eDiary reviewed, vital signs, blood test.
Day 14 Follow up	All participants	Follow up medical questions, eDiary reviewed, vital signs, blood test.
Day 28 Follow up	All participants	Follow up medical questions, eDiary reviewed, vital signs, blood test.
Day 56 Follow up	Cohort 1 only	Follow up medical questions, vital signs, blood test.
Day 84 Vaccination Visit 2	All participants	Review inclusion/exclusion criteria, vital signs, blood test, urine pregnancy test (if appropriate), receive vaccine or placebo, remain in clinic for at least 30 minutes post-vaccine, eDiary started.
V2 + 1 day Follow up	Cohort 2 only	Follow up medical questions, eDiary reviewed, vital signs, blood test.
V2 + 2 days Follow up	Cohort 1 only	Follow up medical questions, eDiary reviewed, vital signs, blood test.
V2 + 7 days Follow up	Cohort 1 only	Follow up medical questions, eDiary reviewed, vital signs, blood test.
V2 + 14 days Follow up	All participants	Follow up medical questions, eDiary reviewed, blood test.
V2 + 28 days Follow up	All participants	Follow up medical questions, eDiary reviewed, blood test.
V2 + 56 days	Cohort 1 only	Follow up medical questions, vital signs, blood test.
V2 + 281 days Follow up	All participants	Final study visit: Follow up medical questions, blood test, urine pregnancy test (if appropriate)

INTRODUCTION

What is the purpose of this trial?

This is a trial of a new vaccine against Nipah virus. Nipah virus is a potentially fatal infection that can cause severe breathing problems and abnormalities with the nervous system. It was first identified in 1999 in a large outbreak in Malaysia and Singapore which was caused by transmission from infected pigs to humans. Since then, outbreaks have occurred almost annually in Bangladesh with human-to-human spread. The virus has the potential to cause large outbreaks or even pandemics. Currently, there are no approved treatments or vaccines.

This study is of a vaccine called ChAdOx1 NipahB, which has been developed by The University of Oxford. The vaccine is similar to the Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine; however, the trial vaccine targets a component of the Nipah virus rather than the virus that causes COVID-19. This trial will be the first time the vaccine is given to humans. The purpose is to assess the safety and immune response.

How is the trial going to work?

Recruitment and eligibility screening

We plan to recruit 51 people aged between 18 and 55 years to take part in this study at the Oxford Vaccine Group. Initially, participants may be screened for eligibility with an online questionnaire. This may be followed up with a phone call from the study team. After this, individuals will be invited for an in-person medical assessment by the study medical staff. Eligible participants will then be invited to attend the first vaccination visit.

Allocation to a study group

Cohort 1: The first 6 people to be enrolled into the trial will all be given two doses of the study vaccine (ChAdOx1 NipahB) 12 weeks apart. Volunteers in this initial group ('cohort 1') will know at the start of the trial that they are receiving two doses of the vaccine.

Cohort 2: The remaining 45 people ('cohort 2') will be assigned at random to one of three groups:

- One dose of the study vaccine and one dose of sterile salt water injection 12 weeks apart (20 participants will be in this group)
- Two doses of the study vaccine 12 weeks apart (20 participants will be in this group)
- Two doses of sterile salt water injection 12 weeks apart (5 participants will be in this group)

Cohort 2 will be 'double blinded'. This means that **neither you nor the study team will know whether you received the study vaccine or sterile salt water** until the very end of the study. The sterile salt water acts as a 'placebo' and does not contain any active ingredient. This prevents participants' and researchers' possible biases (prejudice for or against something) affecting the results and is in line with international trial standards.

Follow up

Participants in the trial will be followed up for 1 year. The trial includes one screening visit, two vaccination visits and several follow up visits. The trial visit timeline is shown on page 2.

All visits will include a blood test. In addition to visits, participants will be asked to complete an electronic symptom diary for the first 28 days after each vaccine dose.

Who is sponsoring, organising and funding the research?

The study is organised and sponsored by the University of Oxford. The study is funded by Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), an international foundation that has been set up to fund research into vaccines and treatments against emerging infectious diseases.

Length of your participation in the study

If you are eligible to take part, we will enrol you into the study for 12 months starting from your first vaccination visit (Day 0). You may also decide to withdraw from the study early (What will happen if I don't want to carry on with the trial? page 14).

Can I take part?

You must-

Be aged between **18 to 55 years** at the time of your screening visit
Be **in good health** without a history of serious ongoing medical conditions
Be able and willing to **comply with all study requirements** including attending all follow up visits
Be willing to **allow your past medical history to be checked by the study team** (either by allowing us to discuss your medical history with your GP, or by giving us a medical history summary) and be willing for your GP to be notified of your participation in the study
Be willing to provide your **national insurance number or passport number** to be registered on The Over-volunteering Prevention System (TOPS)
Agree to **refrain from blood or blood product donation** during the study
Tell us about any **vaccinations** you may have received recently or expect to receive soon
***For females who could potentially become pregnant*: Use effective contraception **30 days prior to the first vaccination and until completion of the study** *and* have a **negative pregnancy test** at the screening visit and vaccination visits

You must NOT have-

Current and Past Medical Problems
Received another **adenoviral-vectored vaccine** within the past **year** (such as the Oxford/AstraZeneca or Janssen COVID-19 vaccines)
A **serious illness**
Any confirmed or suspected **immunosuppressive or immunodeficient state**, including HIV infection, asplenia, severe infection(s)
Received **immunosuppressive therapy** such as **anti-cancer chemotherapy or radiation therapy** within the preceding 12 months, or taken **long-term systemic corticosteroid therapy** (including for more than 7 consecutive days within the previous 3 months)
Had a **severe allergic reaction to a vaccine,** including **anaphylaxis and hypersensitivity**
A history of allergic disease or reactions likely to be exacerbated by any **component of the vaccine** (**EDTA or magnesium chloride**)
Hereditary angioedema, acquired angioedema, or idiopathic angioedema
Had a history of a **major blood clot**, **blood clotting disorder**, or **bleeding disorder**
Had **thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome** (TTS)
Had **capillary leak syndrome**
A history of **cancer** except **basal cell carcinoma** of the skin and **cervical carcinoma in situ**
A history of **hepatitis B**, **hepatitis C** or **HIV infection**
A **serious ongoing mental health condition** if this may affect your participation in the study
Previously **injected recreational drugs** (within the last 5 years)

An intake of more than **14 units of alcohol per week** on average (The NHS recommends the following calculator: https://alcoholchange.org.uk/alcohol-facts/interactive-tools/unit-calculator)
A history of a **blood transfusion** or i**mmunoglobulin infusions** within 3 months before the planned administration of the trial vaccine
A history of **Nipah infection**
Participated in another **Nipah vaccine trial**
Other Vaccines
• You cannot have received an Oxford/AstraZeneca or Janssen COVID-19 vaccine (or any other adenoviral vectored vaccine) within the preceding year. • You can receive **flu or other COVID-19 vaccines (such as mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) unless this is within 14 days** (before or after) of each study vaccine. This extends to **30 days for any other vaccine**. • You must also be willing to inform the study team if you are offered or receive any **COVID-19 vaccine** during the study.
Other Clinical Trials
You must NOT participate in **another clinical trial** that involves receiving a drug or vaccine in the **12 weeks before the study** starts and for the duration of the study
(In applicable females only) Pregnancy/Breastfeeding During the Study
You must NOT be pregnant or breastfeeding during the study

If you are unclear whether you might eligible to be involved in the study, you can contact the study team (details on page 17) who will be very happy to advise you. The criteria above will be discussed with you in detail at the screening visit by a study doctor to make sure that you are eligible to take part.

What is the vaccine being tested?

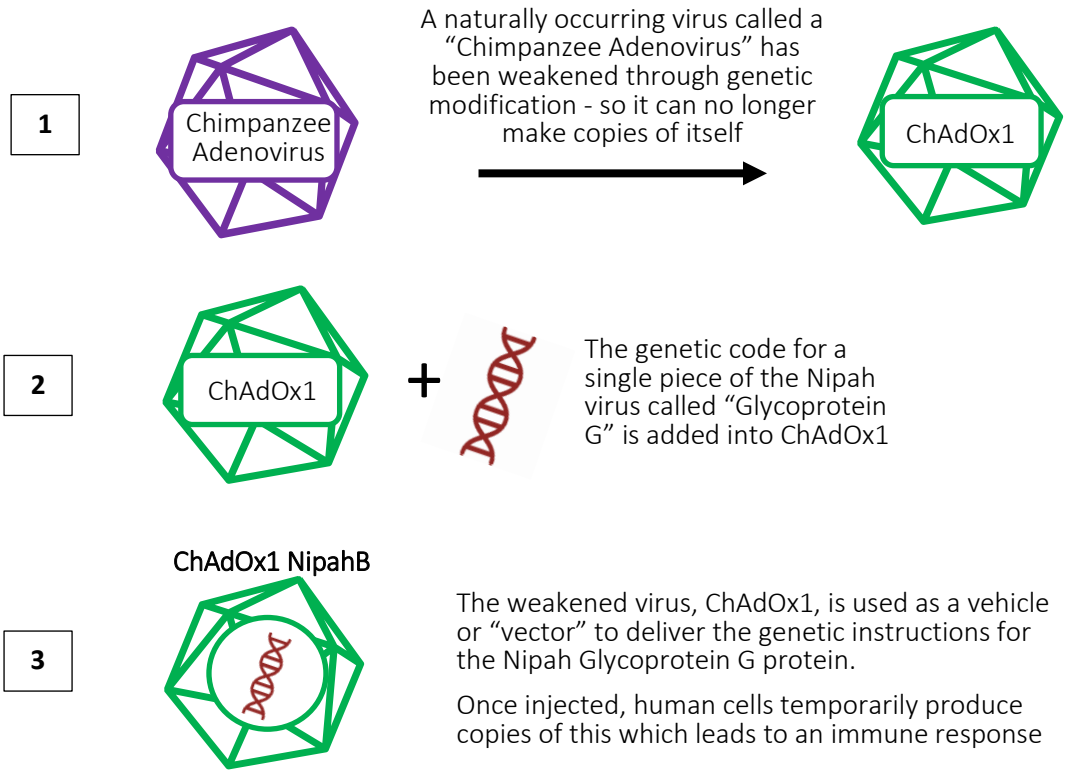
ChAdOx1 NipahB consists of a weakened version of a virus called a *chimpanzee adenovirus.* Chimpanzee adenoviruses are naturally occurring viruses that are completely unrelated to the Nipah virus. The natural, unmodified versions of chimpanzee adenoviruses can cause mild cold/flu-like symptoms in chimpanzees.

We have developed a profoundly weakened version of a chimpanzee adenovirus through genetic engineering. This modified version of the virus is completely unable to reproduce inside the human body. This means it cannot copy itself in humans and it cannot cause infections or be spread from person to person. We call this modified virus 'ChAdOx1' which stands for 'Chimpanzee Adenovirus Oxford 1'.

We then took the weakened virus and inserted a single gene from the Nipah virus. This gene provides the instructions for an important component of the Nipah virus called 'Glycoprotein G'. Nipah Glycoprotein G is used by Nipah virus to invade cells and cause infection. We want to investigate whether people who are vaccinated with ChAdOx1 NipahB will make an immune response against the this.

The genetic code for Nipah Glycoprotein G is the only component of Nipah in the vaccine. Nipah virus itself is not used to manufacture the ChAdOx1 NipahB vaccine so there is no chance of being exposed to Nipah virus at any point during this study. You cannot catch Nipah from the vaccine.

This ChAdOx1 vaccine technology used in the Nipah vaccine in this clinical trial is the same as that used to make the Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine.



As part of its manufacture, ChAdOx1 is grown in a lab using modified cells that were originally derived from a sample of human tissue. These cells are called HEK 293 (human embryonic kidney 293) cells. More information on the use of human-derived cell lines in the manufacture of vaccine is available at https://vk.ovg.ox.ac.uk/vaccine-ingredients#Human%20cell%20strains.

What doses of vaccine are used in this trial?

The dose was chosen based on experience with similar vaccines, and is equivalent to the approved dose that is used for the Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine.

What does 'blinded' mean?

'Blinded' means that we will conceal whether you received the study vaccine or the placebo until the very end of the trial, when all participants have completed all follow up visits. The study team will not be able to share this information with you before this point unless there are exceptional circumstances. Almost all staff involved with the study (except essential staff) will not know whether you received the study vaccine or placebo. Participants and staff are kept blinded to reduce possible biases in the study. This is in accordance with scientific and clinical trial best practice. This is only applicable for cohort 2 participants as all participants in cohort 1 will receive 2 doses of the study vaccine. You will know which cohort you are a part of.

Previous experience with other ChAdOx1-based vaccines

Although ChAdOx1 NipahB is still in early development, there is now a lot of experience with other ChAdOx1-based vaccines in humans.

Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine

The Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine is made using the same ChAdOx1 virus technology that is used for ChAdOx1 Nipah. This has been shown to be safe for the vast majority of individuals and highly

effective at protecting against severe COVID-19. However, following administration of the vaccine to millions of people, a very rare but serious side-effect of blood clots in combination with low platelets has now been associated with the vaccine. It is currently unknown why this vaccine appears to lead to this clotting disorder. Further details of this are included in this information sheet (Are there any risks from taking part in the trial? page 10).

Other ChAdOx1 vaccines

Our research institute has also carried out trials of ChAdOx1 based vaccines against many other diseases such as flu, malaria, meningitis B, TB, HIV and Zika virus. Over 500 individuals have received these other ChAdOx1 vaccine (not including the Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine). The other ChAdOx1 vaccines were shown to be safe across these trials. They were also able to create strong immune responses against the viruses, bacteria or parasites being targeted.

Do I have to take part?

No. It is up to you to decide whether or not to take part. Your decision will not result in any penalty, or changes to your standard medical care. If you do decide to take part, you will be given this information sheet to keep (or be sent it electronically) and will be asked to sign a consent form.

What will happen if I decide to take part?

Online pre-screening questionnaire

If you decide that you would like to take part, we will ask you to complete a short set of online questions that cover some of the key criteria for participation in the trial. If you are suitable at this point, we will contact you to provide further instructions on the next steps.

Pre-screening phone-call

If you appear suitable from the pre-screening questionnaire, a member of the study team will contact you by telephone to discuss the study and answer any questions you may have. We would also like to ask you a few more detailed questions to further assess your eligibility.

Medical records consent

If you remain interested and appear suitable for the study, we would arrange for you to come to our clinic for a screening visit. In addition, we would send you a consent form (paper or electronic) asking your permission for the study team to access your medical records to obtain information via electronic patient records or through your GP. We would then ask you to return a copy of the signed consent form (paper or electronic). A countersigned form will be provided at the screening visit. This consent form is only to allow access to your medical records, and not the consent for enrolment to the study. If you choose to participate in the study, a separate consent will be taken for inclusion into the trial.

Screening visit

At the screening visit you will meet the study staff who will go through this information sheet and answer any questions you have about the trial. If you decide to take part, and the study team are happy that you have understood the trial information, you will be asked to sign the study consent form.

This will be followed by a physical examination which will involve the doctor listening to your heart and lungs with a stethoscope and examining your abdomen. Your vital signs (blood pressure, pulse, temperature), height and weight will also be measured, and blood samples will be taken. If applicable, a urine sample may also be taken to perform a pregnancy test.

This may take place up to 3 months before the vaccination day. This and all other study visits will take place at the Oxford Vaccine Group.

Vaccination visits

If you are eligible to be in the trial after the screening, we will arrange for you to receive the first dose of either the study vaccine or placebo. You will be asked a few questions to check there have been no new problems since your screening visit. Your blood pressure, pulse and temperature (vital signs) will be checked, and a blood test taken. If appropriate, you will have a urinary pregnancy test before vaccination.

The vaccine will then be given as an injection into your (non-dominant) upper arm. We will temporarily cover the vaccine site with a dressing. We will need to keep an eye on you in a waiting area for at least 30 minutes after the vaccine. After this period the injection site will be inspected. The second vaccination visit (after three months) will also follow the same steps as above. Overall, the vaccination visits will each take about two hours.

Electronic symptom diary 'eDiary' *(to be completed at home)*

During the vaccination visits you will be given access to an online symptom eDiary via an email link sent to your email address. We will ask you to record any symptoms or illnesses you experience in the 28 days following each vaccine, even if you think these are unrelated. For the first 7 days we will also ask you to measure and record your temperature each evening using an oral thermometer that we will provide. We will also give you a tape measure so that if you experience any redness around the injection site you have something to measure this with (see Vaccine Reactions around the injection site – local reactions page 10).

Follow up visits

After you have received the vaccination, you will attend the clinic for several short follow up visits, as indicated in the trial visit timeline, up to 1 year after receiving the first vaccine. The visits are to check if you are experiencing any problems after the vaccine, review your injection site, check your eDiary and have a blood test. During the course of the trial, you may also be asked to attend for an extra visit, for example, if a blood test needs to be repeated.

Considerations before taking part in this study

Other vaccinations or medications during the study

If during the trial you require any vaccinations for health, travel, or occupational reasons, you should inform the study team beforehand. We ask you not to receive any vaccines within 30 days (before and after) of receiving each study vaccine EXCEPT for flu and COVID-19 vaccines which you may not receive within 14 days of each study vaccine.

If you begin taking any new medications (prescribed or over the counter) during the study, please make a note of these and inform the study team.

COVID-19

You will be required to follow any local COVID-19 guidelines that are in place at the study site during your visits. This may include being asked to wear a face mask during your visits and other measures.

If you develop a suspected flu-like illness near to a planned study visit, please contact the study team before attending.

Private insurance

If you have private medical insurance or travel insurance, participation in a trial will often not affect your cover for any conditions unrelated to the trial, but to be certain you must tell your insurer you are planning to participate.

Contraception

There is no data on the use of this vaccine in pregnancy. We therefore require volunteers who could become pregnant to use contraception to participate (exceptions to this are below).

Female participants where any of the following apply will not be required to use contraception:

- Post-menopausal
- Surgical sterilisation
- Complete abstinence from sex with a male partner

Acceptable effective contraception methods include:

- Oral, injected or implanted hormonal contraceptives
- Intrauterine device (IUD) intrauterine system (IUS)
- Condoms or occlusive cap with spermicide
- Sole sexual partner is a vasectomised male

Male participants in the trial are not required to use barrier contraception methods for the purposes of contraception. There is no evidence that the vaccine can be shed into semen.

Pregnancy

If you were to become pregnant during the trial, you should tell us immediately so that we can review certain trial procedures such as blood sampling. With your consent we would continue to follow you up for safety reasons but you will not be given any further vaccine as part of the trial. Volunteers who could become pregnant will also be asked to complete a pregnancy test at the final follow up visit.

What should I avoid during the trial?

Blood donation

Under current UK regulations, participants have to refrain from blood donation during their involvement in the study. However, you will be able to restart blood donation once your last study visit has been completed.

Taking part in other clinical trials

You should not take part in other clinical trials where drugs or vaccines are administered during this study. You should also not take part in studies that involve repeated blood sampling at the same time as this trial.

Are there any risks from the ChAdOx1 NipahB vaccine?

We can predict, from past experience with other ChAdOx1 vaccines, what the symptoms should be like with this new vaccine. However, it is important to remember this vaccine is in a very early stage of development and has not been tested in humans before. For this reason, there is a chance you could experience an unexpectedly severe side effect or a new side effect that has not been seen before. Potential risks are summarised below:

Vaccine site 'local' reactions

As with any vaccine, you may experience some discomfort at the injection site. Usually this is mild but sometimes individuals experience more significant pain which might interfere with their usual

activities. Post-vaccination arm pain usually resolves within a few days although may occasionally persist up to a week or even longer.

Other less common but possible symptoms around the injection site might include redness, swelling, itchiness or a feeling of warmth.

General reactions

During the first 24-48 hours after vaccination you may experience flu-like symptoms such as muscle aches, joint aches, feverishness, chills, headache, nausea, tiredness and feeling generally unwell. We would expect these symptoms to resolve within a few days.

How common were reactions in other clinical trials using ChAdOx1 based vaccines?

Vaccine reaction symptoms were measured in volunteers in the large Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine trials involving over 10,000 volunteers. The percentage of volunteers experiencing symptoms after vaccination is shown below. Symptoms were mostly described by volunteers as mild, although a minority described temporary moderate or severe-intensity symptoms. The dose given to those individuals is equivalent to the dose we plan to use in this trial (What doses of vaccine are used in this trial? page 7).

Percentage of participants reporting side effects in trials of the Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine	
Vaccine site reactions	**General reactions**
Vaccination site tenderness (64%)	Fatigue (53%)
Vaccination arm pain (54%)	Headaches (52%)
	Feeling generally unwell (44%)
	Muscle aches (44%)
	Feeling feverish (34%)
	Joint pains (26%)
	Nausea (22%)
	Fever 38°C and over (8%)

An analysis of symptoms following the Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine by the UK's medical regulator, the MHRA, has shown that individuals tend to have fewer and milder symptoms after their second dose.

The other ChAdOx1 vaccines that have been used in smaller clinical trials had similar rates of side effects when used at the equivalent dose.

Post-vaccination symptoms completely resolved within a few days in the vast majority of people in all previous ChAdOx1 trials.

Serious rare blood clot disorder with similar vaccines

The Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine has been associated with a very rare but serious blood clot condition that can lead to death or serious long-term disability. The condition consists of unusual types of blood clots together with low levels of platelets in the blood (thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome). Most of the clots were a rare brain blood clot known as a 'cerebral venous sinus thrombosis'. Unusual blood clots occurring in other organs along with low blood platelets were also reported. The majority of these cases occurred within the first 3 weeks after vaccination.

This condition is not predictable and has occurred in previously healthy people, although it appears slightly less common in older people. The available data from the independent UK drug regulator (MHRA) shows that approximately 1 out of every 100,000 people aged over 50 who receive the

Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine develop this rare reaction. Approximately 1 in 5 patients who develop this condition unfortunately die.

Very low levels of blood platelets (immune thrombocytopenia), that can be associated with bleeding, have also been reported very rarely, usually within the first four weeks following vaccination with the Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine.

We do not know whether these rare reactions may also occur with other ChAdOx1 vaccines, such as the ChAdOx1 NipahB vaccine used in this study. We therefore advise you to seek urgent medical advice from the study team if you experience the following, especially in the first 28 days after each of your trial vaccines:

- Sudden severe headache that does not improve with usual painkillers or is getting worse
- An unusual headache which seems worse when lying down or bending over, or may be accompanied by blurred vision, nausea and vomiting, difficulty with speech, weakness, drowsiness or seizures
- New and unexplained pinprick bruising or bleeding
- Shortness of breath, chest pain, leg swelling or persistent abdominal pain

You will be provided with a medic alert card with a 24-hour study mobile number. If you experience any of the above events or are in any way concerned, you can use this to contact the study doctors at any time. We advise you to carry the medic alert card with you throughout the trial and you may use this to show medical staff that you are taking part in this study.

Other serious vaccine reactions

Very rare cases of capillary leak syndrome (CLS) have been reported following vaccination with the Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine. Some affected patients had a previous diagnosis of CLS. CLS is a serious, potentially fatal condition causing fluid leakage from small blood vessels (capillaries) resulting in rapid swelling of the arms and legs, sudden weight gain and feeling faint (low blood pressure). Seek immediate medical attention from the study team if you develop these symptoms following vaccination.

Nervous system reactions are also extremely rare but have been reported with vaccinations in the past. Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) and transverse myelitis are very rare conditions in which people can develop severe weakness. Cases of GBS and transverse myelitis have been reported after COVID-19 vaccinations and the UK MHRA have updated their information to list GBS as a possible very rare side effect of the Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine.

Severe allergic reactions to vaccines (anaphylaxis) are rare but can be fatal. In case of this unlikely event, medication for treating allergic reactions is kept in the clinic room and the study team are appropriately trained in the management of anaphylaxis.

Unknown/unexpected side effects

With any new medicine or vaccine that is in early development there is always a possibility of an unpredicted or unexpected side effect occurring. This could include something severe. If you experience concerning or unexpected symptoms, you should phone the 24-hour study contact number and speak to a study doctor.

Potential interaction with adenovirus-based vaccines (such as the Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 and Janssen COVID-19 vaccines)

When people are vaccinated with ChAdOx1 NipahB they should develop the intended immune response against Nipah Glycoprotein G. However, they may develop an immune response against ChAdOx1 itself. Some scientists believe that having a strong immune response against ChAdOx1 might interfere with future doses of ChAdOx1-based vaccines and prevent them working as well. The same potential interference issue might also apply to other related (adenoviral) vaccines (e.g. the Janssen

COVID-19 vaccine), although these are not currently in widespread use in the UK. This is the reason we are not including participants who have had an adenoviral-vaccine within the year prior to the trial.

Are there any other potential risks from taking part in the trial?

Blood samples

Blood sampling may cause slight pain and sometimes bruising. Occasionally, people feel light-headed, nauseous or faint. We will take around 55 ml at most visits (the equivalent of around 3 and a half tablespoons). This is a fairly small amount of blood and should be well tolerated by healthy adults. The **total** amount of blood we will take over the whole trial period is approximately 454 ml (or 574 ml for the first cohort of participants). A *single* donation to the NHS blood bank would be approximately 470 ml by comparison.

Incidental medical findings

As we carry out several medical tests throughout the trial, it is possible that we pick up previously unknown health issues (e.g. high blood pressure, abnormal blood results). If abnormal results or undiagnosed conditions are found during the study, these would be discussed with you and, if you agreed, your GP would also be informed of these results. Sometimes incidental medical findings might require your GP to carry out further investigations such as blood tests, scans or referral to specialists.

In the UK, healthcare professionals are legally obliged to report any new suspected cases of hepatitis B and hepatitis C to the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA). If you are found to have hepatitis B or C, we will be required to send a report to the UKHSA, including your personal contact information. It's important to note that you cannot opt out of this due to UK reporting requirements.

What are the advantages of taking part?

You will not gain any direct personal benefit from the trial as you are unlikely to be at immediate risk from Nipah virus. You should not assume you have gained any protection from future Nipah virus infection even if you receive the ChAdOx1 NipahB vaccine within the study.

Will I be paid for taking part in this trial?

Study participants would be reimbursed for their time, travel and inconvenience of taking part in the study. The maximum reimbursement for any volunteer who completes the whole study is £1,380 for cohort 1 and £1,020 for cohort 2. All participants will be reimbursed based on the following figures:

- Travel expenses: £30 per visit
- Inconvenience of blood tests/sample collection: £20 per blood donation
- Time required for visits: £40 per hour
- Diary card completion: £30 per fully completed diary card

The sum reimbursed is on a pro-rata basis, so, if for example, you choose to withdraw halfway through the study, we would calculate your reimbursement based on the visits you have attended and samples that have been obtained.

Reimbursements to participants in cohort 1 will be made following the first vaccination visit, and after visits 4, 7 and 13. Reimbursements to participants in cohort 2 will be made following the first vaccination visit, and after visits 5 and 9.

We require participants to provide their bank details at screening. Bank details are kept confidential. Personal information such as your name, bank details and national insurance number may be shared with the University finance team to process or verify your reimbursement payments. Financial auditors may also audit the records where this information is held. All confidential data will be stored according to the UK General Data Protection Regulation (see below).

You may also receive reimbursement for any unscheduled visits you attend. You would be reimbursed £90 per unscheduled visit.

What if new information becomes available?

Sometimes during the course of a trial, new information relevant to the trial becomes available. If this happens, we will tell you about it and discuss whether you want to, or should, continue in the study. If you decide to continue to take part, you will be asked to sign an updated consent form. On receiving new information, we may consider it to be in your best interests to withdraw you from the study.

If any new information or safety concerns arise during the trial in relation to ChAdOx1, this will be reviewed, and you would be kept fully updated.

What happens if I don't want to carry on with the trial?

At any time during the study you are entirely free to change your mind about taking part, and to withdraw from the study. This would not result in any penalty. We would use the samples and data we have collected from you in our analysis of the study up until the point you informed us that you wanted to withdraw. You are free to request that your samples are destroyed at any time during or after the study (if they haven't yet been analysed).

In exceptional circumstances, your participation in the study might also be stopped early by the study doctor or the sponsor of the trial.

It is important to note that if you withdraw from the trial early, we will **not** be able to tell you whether you received the ChAdOx1 Nipah vaccine or placebo vaccine until all participants have completed the trial unless there are exceptional circumstances.

What will happen to any samples I give during the trial?

Your samples will be assigned a code and will only be identifiable by this code number. Any samples given to researchers outside of the study clinic will not have information that identifies you. The blood and urine samples collected during this study will be analysed in the Oxford Vaccine Group and University of Oxford research laboratories. We may also send de-identified samples to other researchers working with us on this research project. This may include researchers in other countries, including outside of the UK. All samples you provide will be tested in a de-identified form. However, as your DNA is unique, samples can never be completely anonymous.

If you choose to take part in this study, we will be asking for your separate permission to store your samples (including cells and DNA), in a collection of samples called the Oxford Vaccine Centre Biobank. Details of this will be provided in a separate booklet after you are enrolled into this study, and you are free to say no to the Biobank and continue to take part in this study if you wish. If you consent to your samples being stored as part of the Biobank, a copy of your informed consent form (which contains your personal information) will also be stored. If you do not wish for your samples to be stored in the Biobank, any unused blood samples will be destroyed 12 months after the study has been completed.

The following tests will be performed on your samples:

- Blood tests of for blood cell counts and liver and kidney function.
- Tests for Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV (at the screening visit).
- HLA typing, a genetic test of components of the body's immune system.
- Tests of immune responses following vaccination looking at your antibodies and immune cells.
- Urine pregnancy testing (if applicable).
- If you opt in, blood samples taken in this study may be used for research involving the creation of specific antibodies called 'monoclonal antibodies'.

- If you opt in, bloods samples in this study will be stored in the Oxford Vaccine Centre Biobank and may be used in future vaccine research studies.

Will any genetic tests be done?

We will do genetic tests on your blood samples to look at the patterns of genes that regulate your own individual immune response. These are called Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) genes. This will help us to work out which aspects of the immune response to vaccines are due to genetic differences between individuals. We may also try to identify and study the genes that appear to be important in your immune response to the vaccination. You will not receive the results of any genetic tests performed.

What if something goes wrong?

The investigators recognise the important contribution that volunteers make to medical research and make every effort to ensure your safety and well-being. The University of Oxford, as the 'research sponsor', has arrangements in place in the unlikely event that you suffer any harm as a direct consequence of your participation in this trial.

In the event of harm being suffered, while the sponsor will cooperate with any claim, you may wish to seek independent legal advice to ensure that you are properly represented in pursuing any complaint. The study doctor may advise you of further action and refer you to a doctor within the NHS for treatment, if necessary. If you are referred to the NHS during the study then NHS indemnity operates in respect of the clinical treatment which may be provided.

We will provide compensation for any injury caused by taking part in this study. We will pay compensation where the injury probably resulted from:

- A drug being tested or administered as part of the trial protocol
- Any test or procedure you received as part of the trial

Any payment would be without legal commitment. (Please ask if you wish more information on this). We would not be bound by these guidelines to pay compensation where the injury resulted from a drug or procedure outside the trial protocol or where the protocol wasn't followed.

Complaints statement

If you wish to complain about any aspect of the way in which you have been approached or treated during the course of this study, you should contact the research investigators at info@ovg.ox.ac.uk. Alternatively, you may contact the sponsor organisation of this study (University of Oxford) at the Research Governance, Ethics and Assurance (RGEA) team office on 01865 616480 or email RGEA.Sponsor@admin.ox.ac.uk.

Would my taking part in this trial be kept confidential?

All information that is collected about you during the research will be coded with a study number and kept strictly confidential. Any information about you that leaves the clinic would have your name and address removed so that you could not be recognised, except for letters sent to your own GP. In order to enrol into this study, you are required to consent for us to contact your GP.

We will write to your GP to inform them about your enrolment and study completion status, so they can update your medical records accordingly. Your GP will also be asked to share information about your medical history and give access to any other medical records as required to ensure there are no

medical reasons that would prevent you from taking part. We would only notify your GP of the results of any medical tests with your permission.

Responsible members of the University of Oxford, the relevant NHS Trusts involved in the research and the regulatory agency responsible for clinical trials in the UK, the MHRA, may also be given access to data for monitoring and/or audit of the study to ensure that the research is complying with applicable regulations. No one else will be told that you are involved in the study.

What will happen to my data?

Data protection regulation requires that we state the legal basis for processing information about you. In the case of research, this is 'a task in the public interest.' The University of Oxford is the 'data controller' and is responsible for looking after your information and using it properly. We will be using information from you and your medical records in order to undertake this study.

We will use the minimum amount of personally-identifiable information possible. Data will be collected and held by the Oxford Vaccine Group. It will be accessible to staff at the Oxford Vaccine Group, responsible staff from the University of Oxford who may monitor/audit the data collection process, and inspectors from the regulatory agency responsible for clinical trials in the UK (the MHRA). The University of Oxford Data management and IT Team will be able to view your email address, which is necessary for the eDiary to function. The database servers are held by the sponsor. We will keep identifiable information about you, such as contact details, for a minimum of 5 years after the study has finished. The need to store this information for longer in relation to licensing of the vaccine will be subject to ongoing review. De-identified research data will be stored for at least 99 years. If you only complete online screening or telephone screening (before informed consent) your data will only be kept to the end of the trial.

At the completion of the study, unless you consent otherwise (e.g. if you request to be informed of other trials), your personal details will not be used to contact you other than in exceptional circumstances concerning your safety. A photocopy of your ID (driving licence, passport or national ID card) and either your national insurance or passport number for "TOPS Database Registration" (page 16) and payment processing will be taken at the screening visit. We will securely retain copies until the end of the study. Your bank details will be stored for a minimum of 7 years in line with site financial policy.

Data protection regulation provides you with control over your personal data and how it is used. When you agree to your information being used in research, however, some of those rights may be limited in order for the research to be reliable and accurate. Further information about your rights with respect to your personal data is available at https://compliance.web.ox.ac.uk/individual-rights

If you withdraw from the trial, we will keep the de-identified information about you that we have already obtained. To safeguard your rights, we will use the minimum personally identifiable information possible.

TOPS database registration

Volunteers participating in this study must not be enrolled in another study that involves receiving investigational medications or vaccines at the same time. In order to check this, you will be asked to provide your national insurance or passport number. Details will be entered on to a national database, called 'The Over-Volunteering Prevention System' (TOPS), which helps prevent volunteers from taking part in too many clinical trials. These details will also be stored at the study site for the duration of the study. Only staff at the Oxford Vaccine Group and other medicines research units can access the TOPS database. If you receive a dose of the study vaccine, this data will be retained in TOPS. If you do not receive a dose, the record will state this, and your data will be retained in TOPS for two years.

What will happen to the results of the research study?

The results of this research study may be presented at scientific meetings or conferences and published in a scientific medical journal. This can take approximately 2 years after the study is completed. Your individual results would not be identifiable nor would you be identified in any report or publication. If you contact the researchers in the future, you can obtain a copy of the results.

The de-identified research data from this study will be shared with the collaborating partners who are organising and funding this research work. Data from this study may be used to file patents or licence vaccines in the future or make profits in other ways. You would not be paid for any part of this. Data from this study may be used as part of a student post-graduate degree, for example a MD or PhD.

Who has reviewed the study?

This research has been looked at by an independent group of people, called a Research Ethics Committee, to protect participants' interests. This study has been reviewed and given favourable opinion by South Central - Oxford A Research Ethics Committee. The Oxford Vaccine Centre Patient Public Involvement group have reviewed the main participant-facing documents associated with this trial (Participant Information sheet, Consent form, and advertising materials).

The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), which regulates the use of all medicines in the UK, has reviewed the study design and has granted permission to use this unlicensed vaccine in this clinical study.

Further information and contact details

We hope this information sheet has given you enough information to make decision on whether to volunteer for this study. If you would like further information about participating in research, please visit the following website: http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Clinical-trials/Pages/Introduction.aspx

For independent advice about participating in this trial, you may wish to contact your GP.

If you are interested in taking part in this study then please complete the online pre-screening questionnaire at: https://trials.ovg.ox.ac.uk/trials/niv001

If you have further questions about the trial that you would like to discuss with our team, please contact us at:

Email: info@ovg.ox.ac.uk

Tel: 01865 611400

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Thank you for your interest in taking part in this study.