Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine coverage

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PCVs – a brief history

- > 1911 first pneumococcal vaccine trial (S Africa)
- Immunity due to antibodies against polysaccharide capsule
- > Polysaccharide vaccines
 - 4-valent 1945

Penicillin introduced

- 14-valent 1970
- 23-valent 1983
- > Problem
 - Probably not effective in children
- Solution
 - Bind polysaccharide to a protein (conjugate)

Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines

- > <mark>7-valent Pnc-CRM (Prevnar7®, Wyeth/Pfizer)</mark> licensed in US, 2000
- > 9-valent Pnc-CRM trialed in South Africa and Gambia, but never licensed (includes 1&5)
- > 11-valent vaccine from Sanofi Pasteur trialed in Philippines, but never licensed
- > 10-valent Pnc-Protein D (Synflorix®, GSK) licensed in Europe 2009
- > 13-valent Pnc-CRM (Prevnar-13®, Pfizer) licensed in US 2010
- > 10-valent PCV-CRM (*Pneumosil®*, Serum Institute of India) awaiting WHO prequalification

Pneumonia vaccine saves 500,000 lives in world's poorest countries

Over 109 million children in the developing world have now received pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)

Geneva, 12 November 2017 – The rollout of pneumonia vaccine has prevented the deaths of over half a million children in developing countries over the past decade, Dr Seth Berkley, CEO of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, said today.

Since 2007, 109 million children have received pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), which protects against the leading cause of pneumonia, with the support of Gavi. Vaccination coverage in Gavisupported countries has now reached 41%, up from 35% in 2015 and almost equaling the global average of 42%.

"Hundreds of thousands of children in the world's poorest countries are alive today thanks to pneumococcal vaccine," said Dr Berkley. "I'm



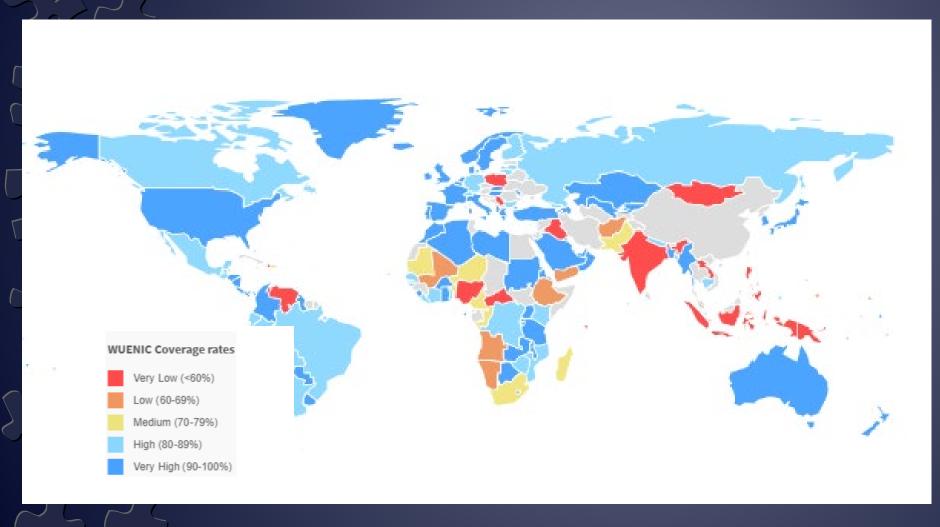
A health care worker prepares PCV vaccine for four-monthold Saeed in rural health centre Manga Mindi, Lahore, Punjab province, Pakistan.

Credit: Gavi / Asad Zaidi

Current PCV introduction status



Current (2017) PCV3 coverage status



Afghanistan – 65% Bangladesh - 97% Cambodia – 91% 97% Japan -83% Laos – 89% Myanmar – Nepal-80% Pakistan – 75% 44% PNG -Philippines – 61%

> Sources: IVAC View-hub WHO

Which countries in the region have not introduced PCV?

- > Indonesia
- > Malaysia
- > Thailand
- > Vietnam
- > China
- > India
 - Excluding UP, Bihar, HP, Rajastan, MP
 - National coverage by end 2020

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- > Indonesia
- > Malaysia
- > Thailand
- > Vietnam
- > China

And where do we think the biggest market for private sales of *Prevnar-13®* (Pfizer) and *Synflorix®* (GSK) are?

Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines (current)

| PCV10 (GSK) | 1 | | 4 | 5 | | 6B | 7F | 9V | 14 | 18C | | 19F | | 23F | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| PCV13 (Pfizer) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6A | 6B | 7F | 9V | 14 | 18C | 19A | 19F | | 23F | |
| PCV10 (Serum Institute) | 1 | | 4 | 5 | 6A | 6B | 7F | 9V | 14 | | 19A | 19F | | 23F | |
| PCV15 (Merck) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6A | 6B | 7F | 9V | 14 | 18C | 19A | 19F | 22F | 23F | 33F |

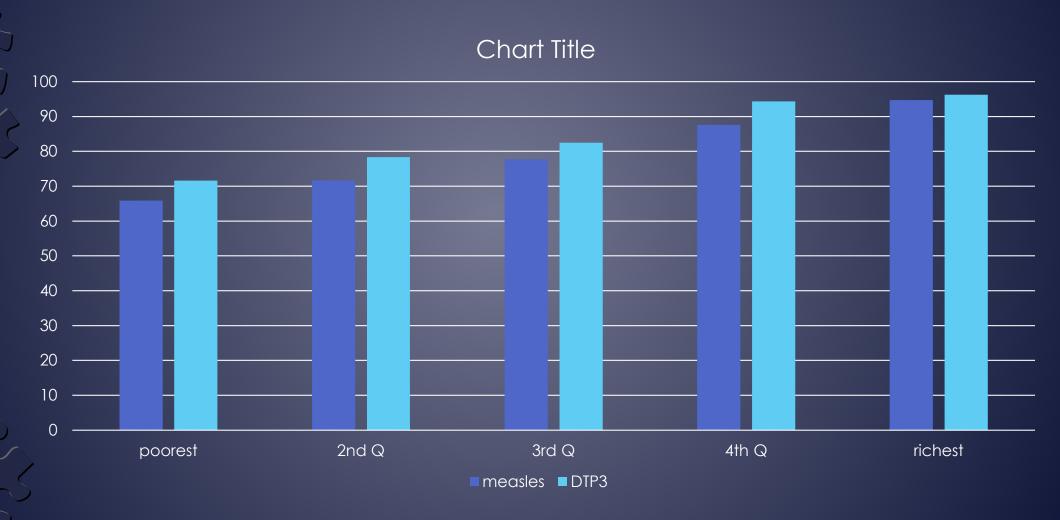
Which children are at risk of pneumonia?

- > Impoverished, disadvantaged, displaced children in all countries
- > Malnutrition the dominant risk factor
- > Air pollution is a major factor
 - Indoor air pollution (cooking, heating)
 - Environmental air pollution (urban slum dwellers)
- Stress and trauma major factors war, refugee status, internally displaced persons

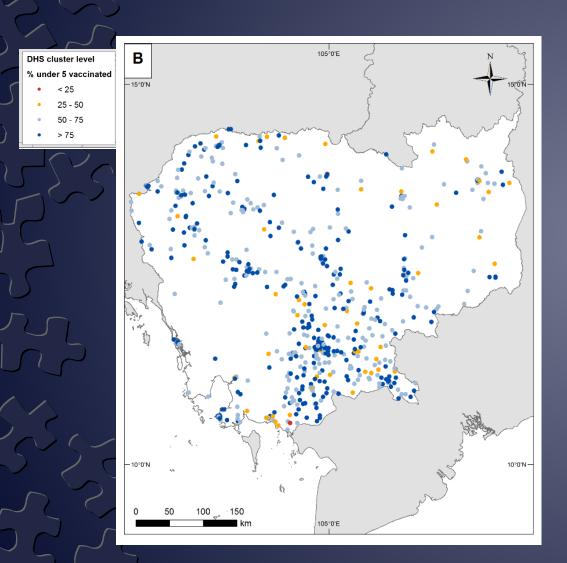
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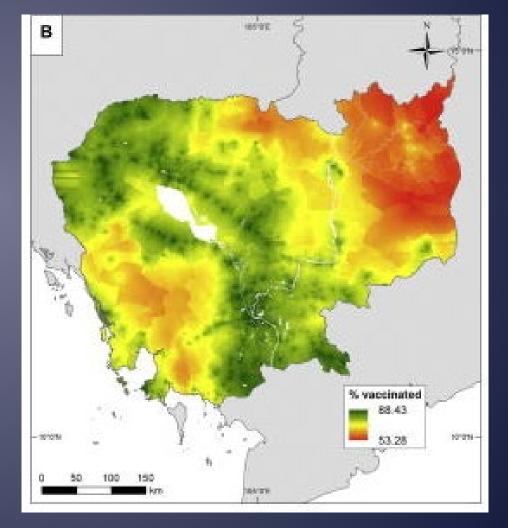
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- So who are the children who are not immunized?

Cambodia – vaccination by wealth quintile



Mapping measles vaccine coverage in Cambodia





So who are the unvaccinated?

- > Remote areas
- > Poor
- > Deprived groups
 - Minority ethnic groups
 - Internally displaced people
 - Refugees

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These groups are frequently not identified in national coverage surveys

Conclusions

- As with other vaccines, Asia has been the slowest region to introduce PCVs
- The children who do not receive PCV are certainly the children at greatest risk of pneumonia and death from pneumonia
- > Vaccines are generally seen as pro-equity
- In fact PCVs are increasing inequity in child health in many parts of Asia