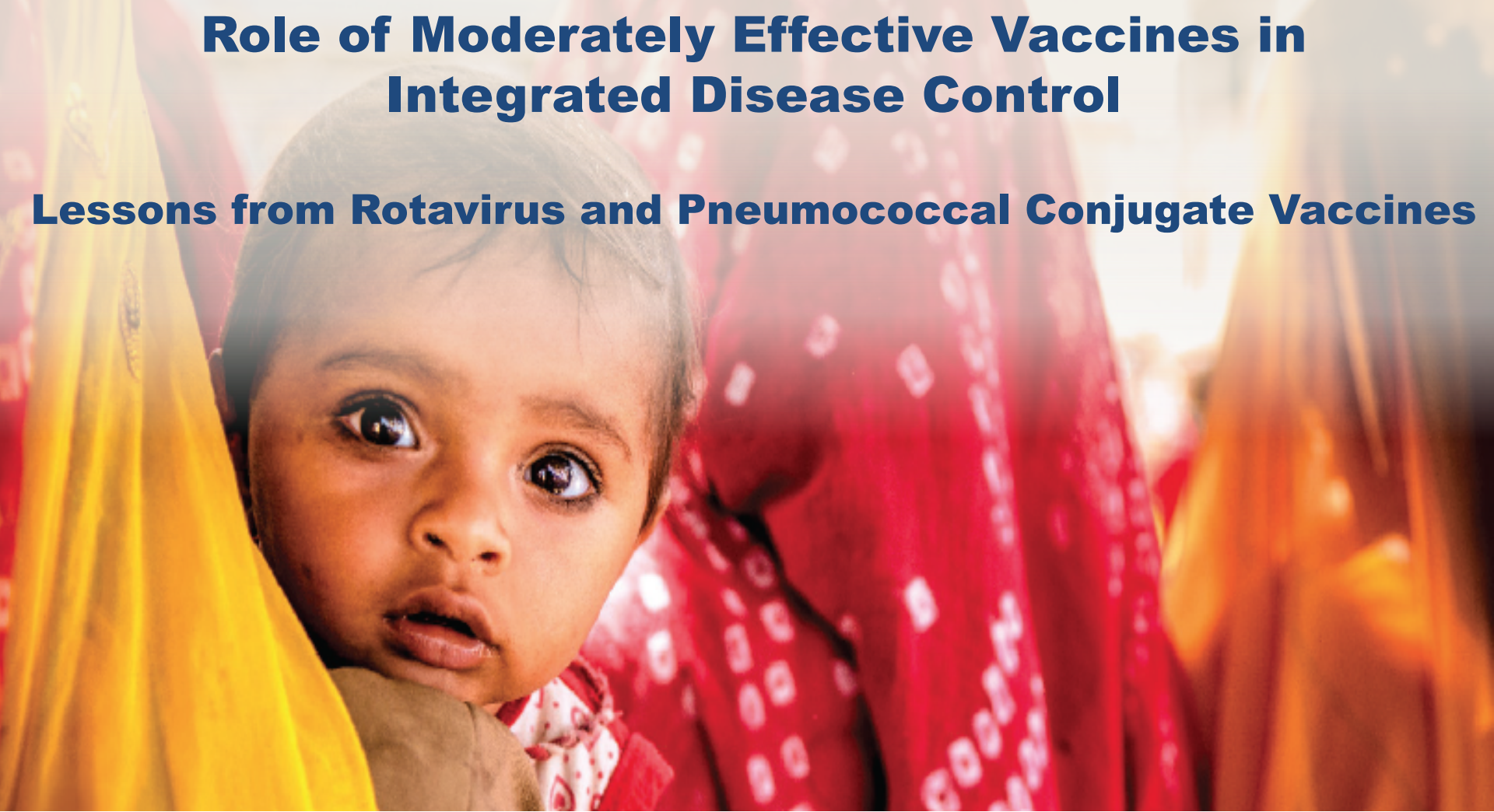


Role of Moderately Effective Vaccines in Integrated Disease Control

Lessons from Rotavirus and Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccines



Kate O'Brien, MD, MPH

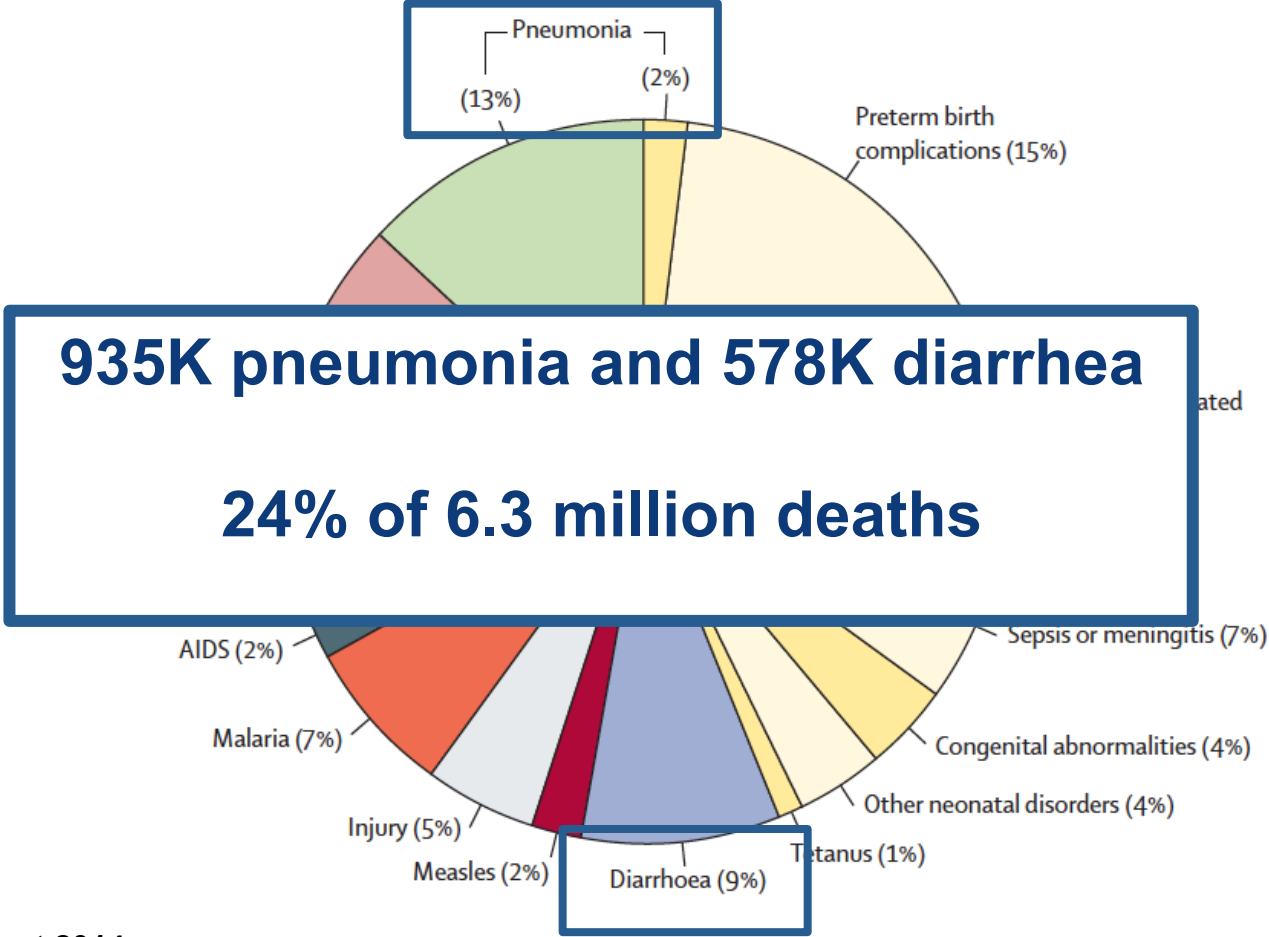
**Professor, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
International Vaccine Access Center**

Global Vaccine and Immunization Research Forum | Johannesburg, South Africa

March 15, 2016

Pneumonia & diarrhea most common causes of death

2013 Causes of Death in Children 0-59 mo.



Liu et al. Lancet 2014

Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhea (GAPPD)

PROTECT

- Breastfeeding only x 6 months
 - Vitamin A
- Complementary feeding

Reduce
Pneumonia
and Diarrhea
Morbidity and
Mortality

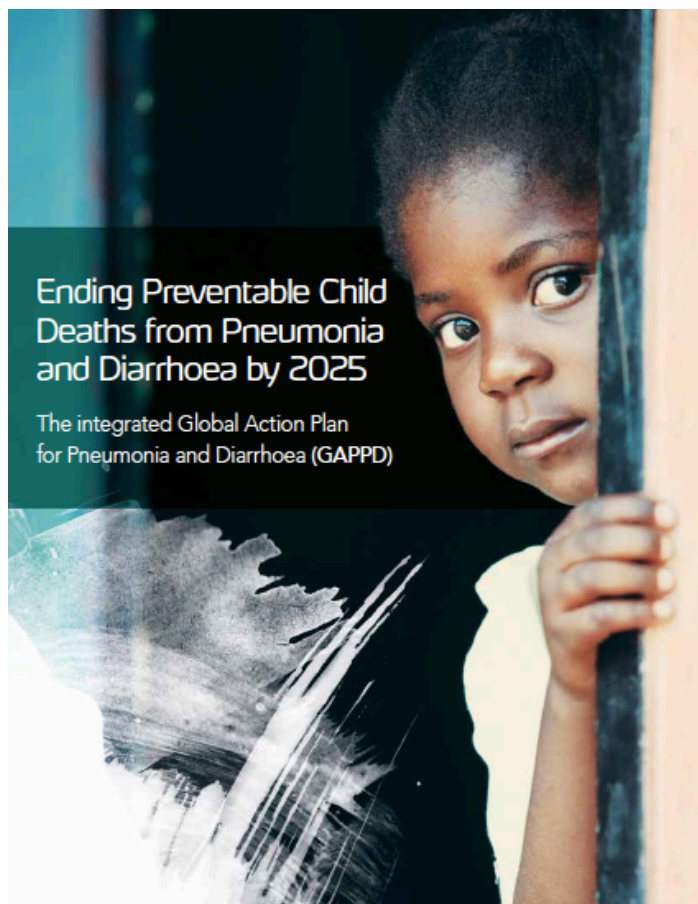
PREVENT

- **PCV, RV**, pertussis, measles, Hib
 - Handwashing
- Safe water and sanitation
- Reduce air pollution
- HIV prevention

TREAT

- Care seeking
- Case management
- ORS, zinc, abx, oxygen
 - Feeding

Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhea (GAPPD)



- **By 2025**
 - **Pneumonia mortality <3/1,000 live births**
 - **Diarrhea mortality <1/1,000 live births**
- **To get there**
 - **90% vaccine coverage**
 - **90% care and treatment coverage**
 - **50% exclusive breast feeding to 6 mo.**
 - **Elimination of pediatric HIV**

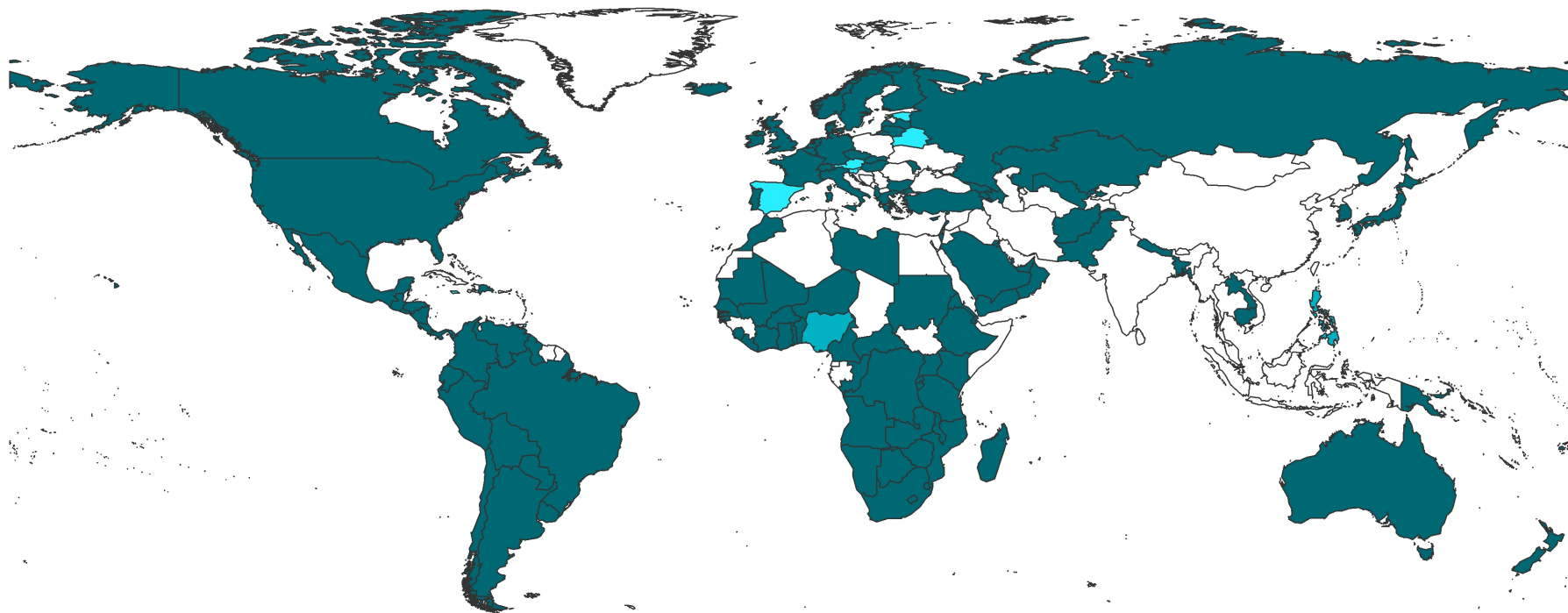
WHO/UNICEF (2013) http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/documents/global_action_plan_pneumonia_diarrhoea/en/index.html

GVIRF | 15 March 2016



EVIDENCE > POLICY > ACCESS

Substantial Progress on Global PCV Introduction



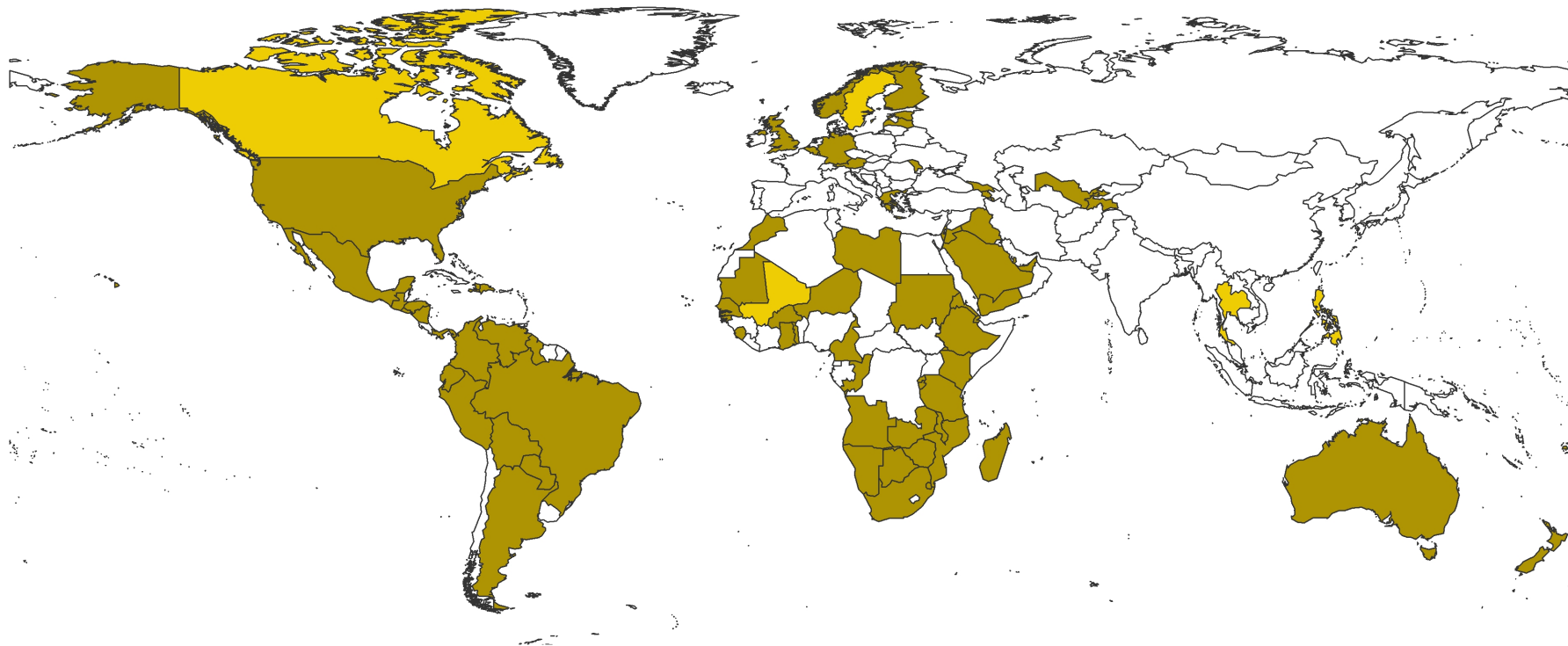
Introduced - Universal (125 countries)

Introduced - Subnational (2 countries)

At-Risk Programs (7 countries)

Source: International Vaccine Access Center (IVAC), Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. Vaccine Information Management System (VIMS) Global Vaccine Introduction Report, December 2015.

Progress on Global Introduction of Rotavirus Vaccine

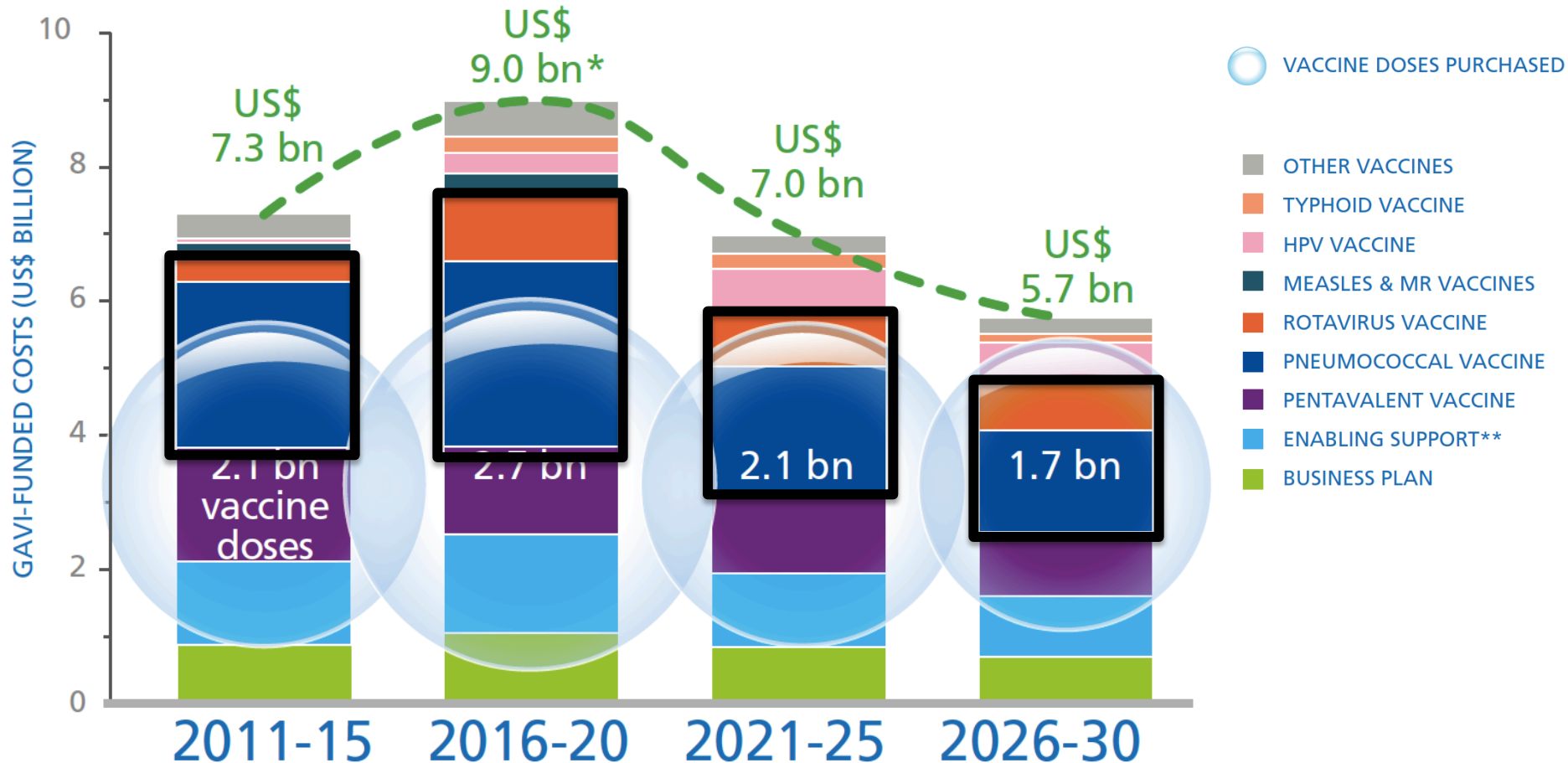


Introduced - Universal (80 countries)

Introduced - Subnational (5 countries)

Source: International Vaccine Access Center (IVAC), Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. Vaccine Information Management System (VIMS) Global Vaccine Introduction Report, December 2015.

PCV and Rota Vaccine Substantial “Spends” for Gavi



1 COUNTRY

22 COUNTRIES

29 COUNTRIES

40 COUNTRIES

GVIRF

CUMMULATIVE NUMBER OF GRADUATED COUNTRIES BY END OF PERIODS

EVIDENCE > POLICY > ACCESS

Questions from PCV and RV Programs?

1. In what way are PCV and RV examples of “moderately efficacious vaccines” and what challenges does this pose?
2. What role should vaccine preventable disease incidence (VPDI), transmission and indirect impact play in valuation of vaccines ?
3. Are we at risk for “letting the perfect be the enemy of the good”?

Vaccine Efficacy (%) led to Licensure



VE= % reduction

**PCV: 96%
VT- IPD**

**RV: 85-98%
Rotavirus hosp. diarrhea**

Safety=Benefit/Risk

PCV: % IPD that is VT

Rota : Intussusception



High Efficacy of Rotavirus Vaccines in High/Middle Income Country Trials

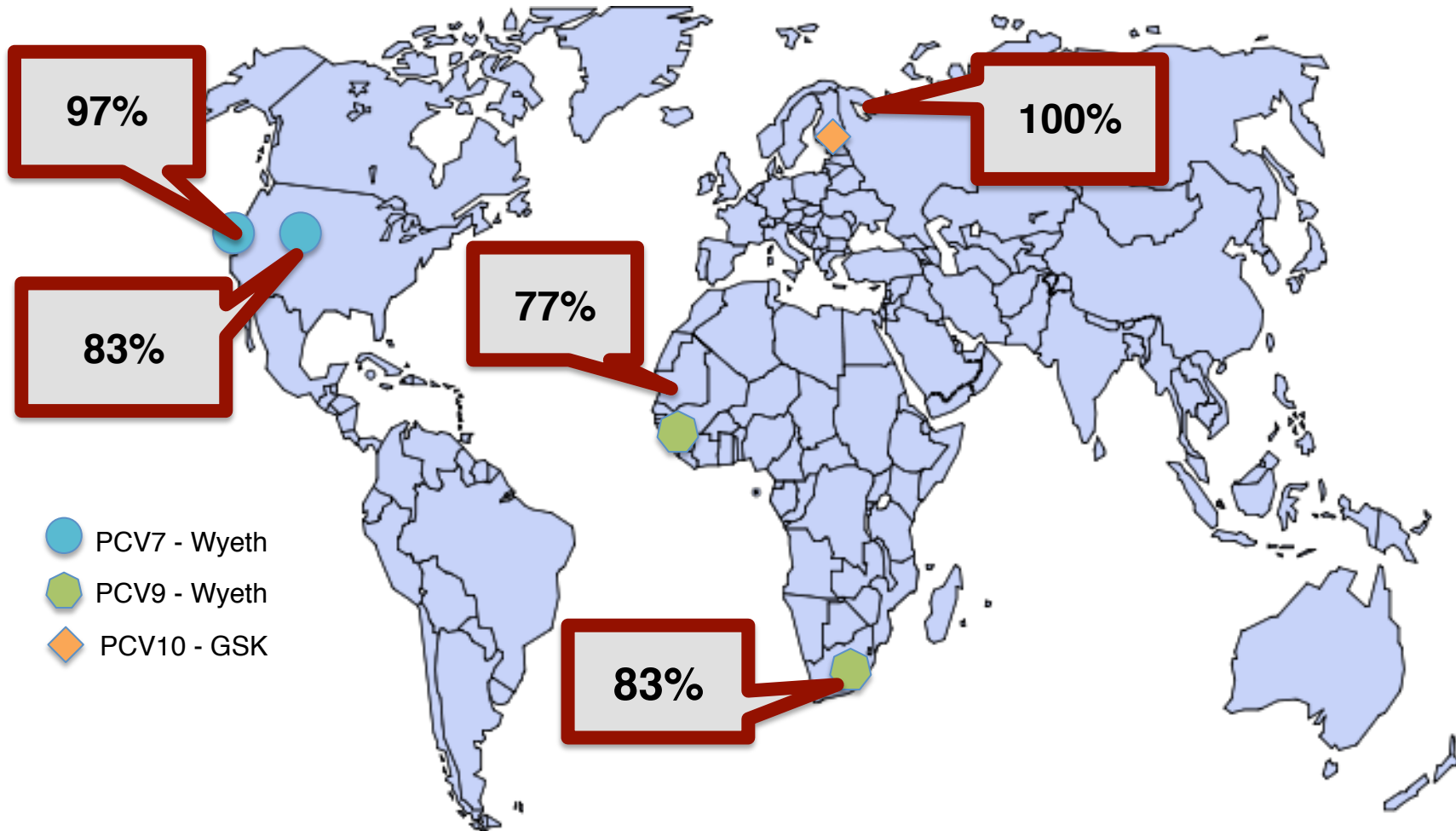
Vaccine	Region	Efficacy (95%CI)
Rotarix	Europe	96% (90%-99%)
Rotarix	Latin America	85% (72%-92%)
RotaTeq	Europe/US	98% (88%-100%)

Vesikari et al and Ruiz-Palacios et al, NEJM 2006

Vesikari et al, Lancet, 2007.

High PCV Efficacy Against VT- Invasive Pneumococcal Disease

Multiple clinical trials

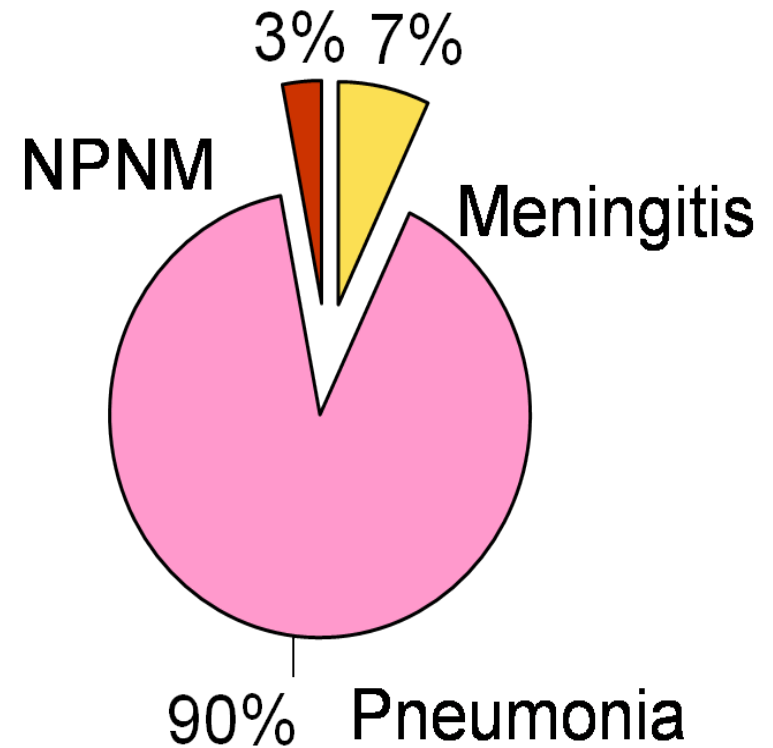
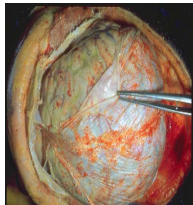
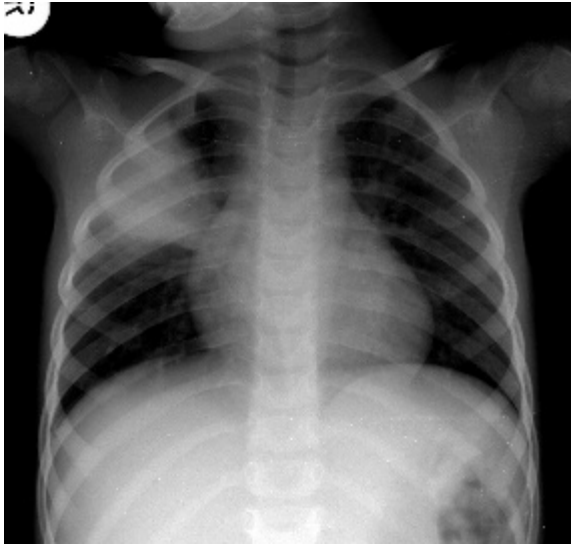


Moderate Efficacy of Rotavirus Vaccines in Africa & Asia

Vaccine	Region	Countries	Efficacy (95%CI)
Rotarix	Africa	South Africa, Malawi	62% (44%-73%)
RotaTeq	Africa	Ghana, Kenya, Mali	64% (40%-79%)
RotaTeq	Asia	Bangladesh, Vietnam	51% (13%-73%)

Armah et al. Lancet 2010; Zaman et al. Lancet 2010; Madhi et al NEJM 2010

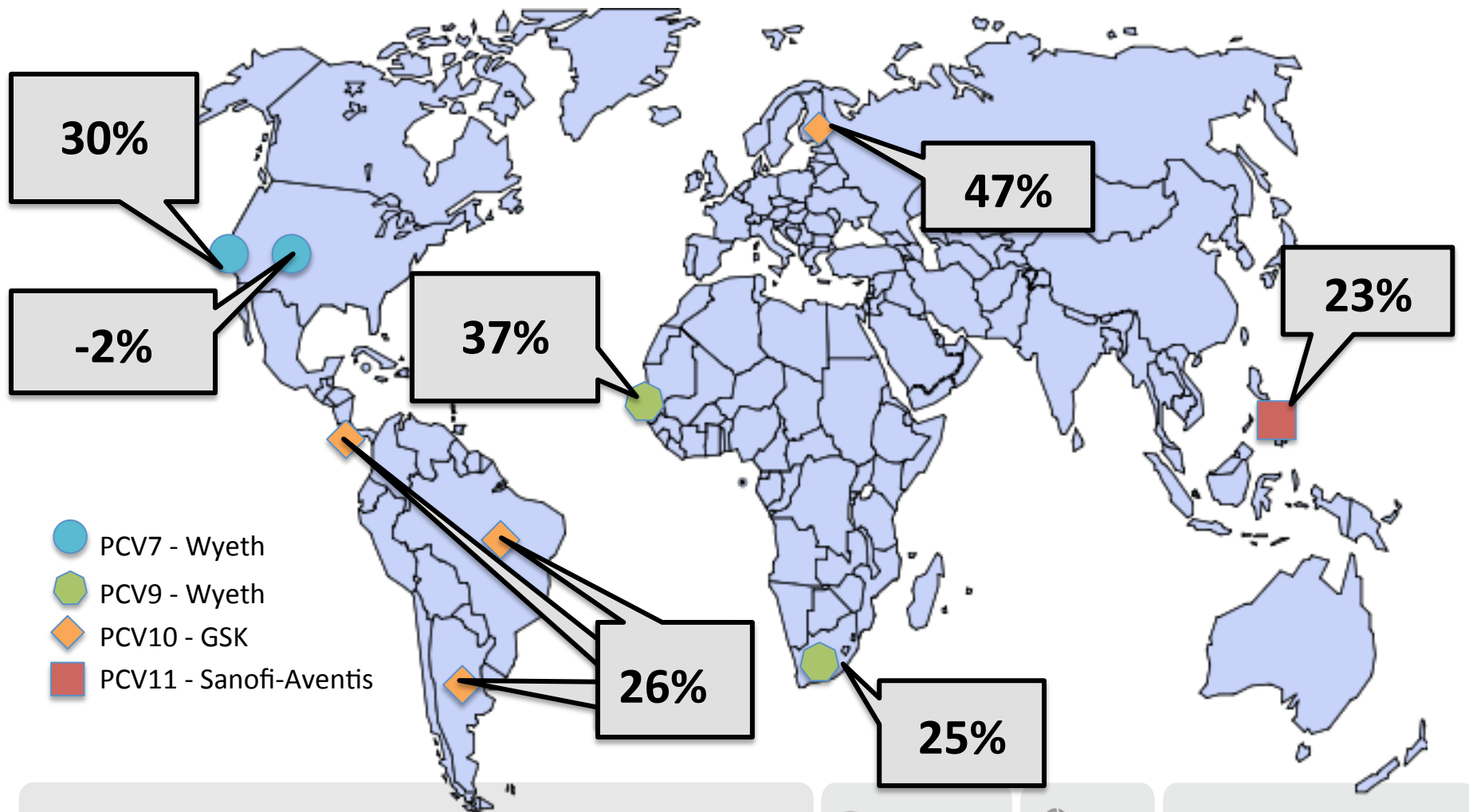
Pneumococcal Deaths by Syndrome



HIV (+) deaths included

O'Brien KL Lancet 2009

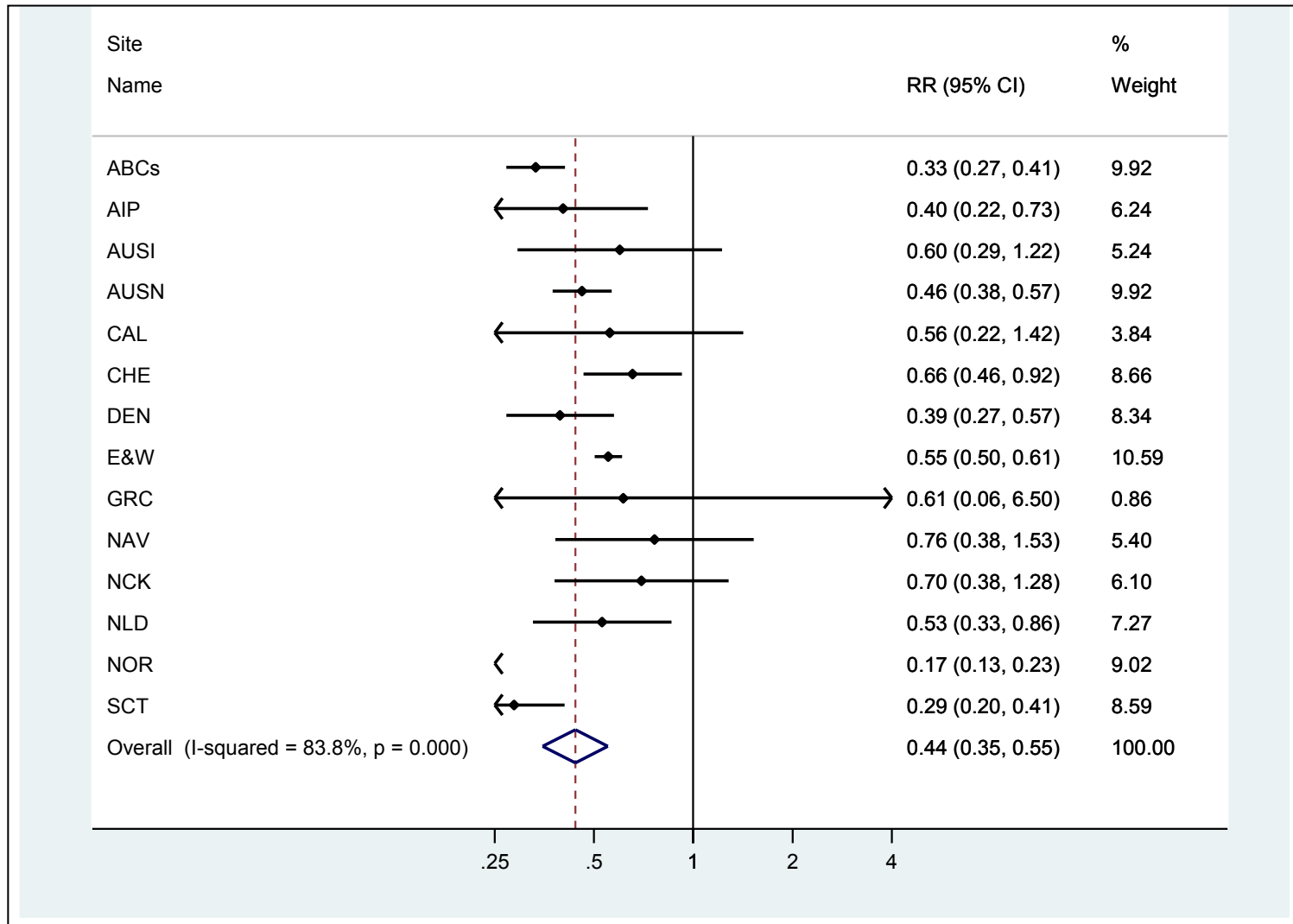
Moderate PCV Efficacy Against CXR (+) Pneumonia



60% Effectiveness of PCV against All-Serotype IPD

Meta-analysis of all serotype RRs

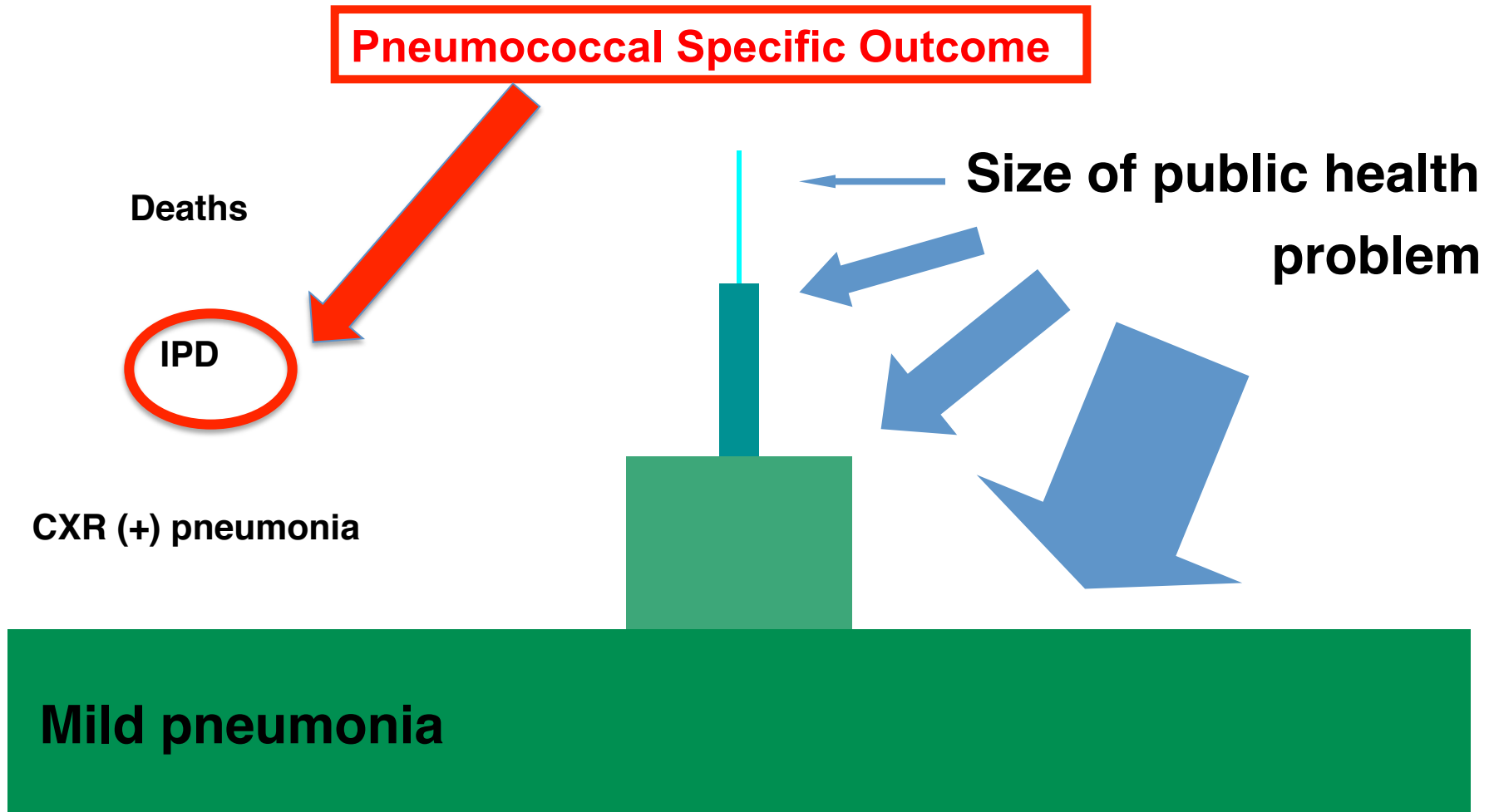
Children <5 years old, Year 3 post-PCV7 introduction



Questions from PCV and RV Programs?

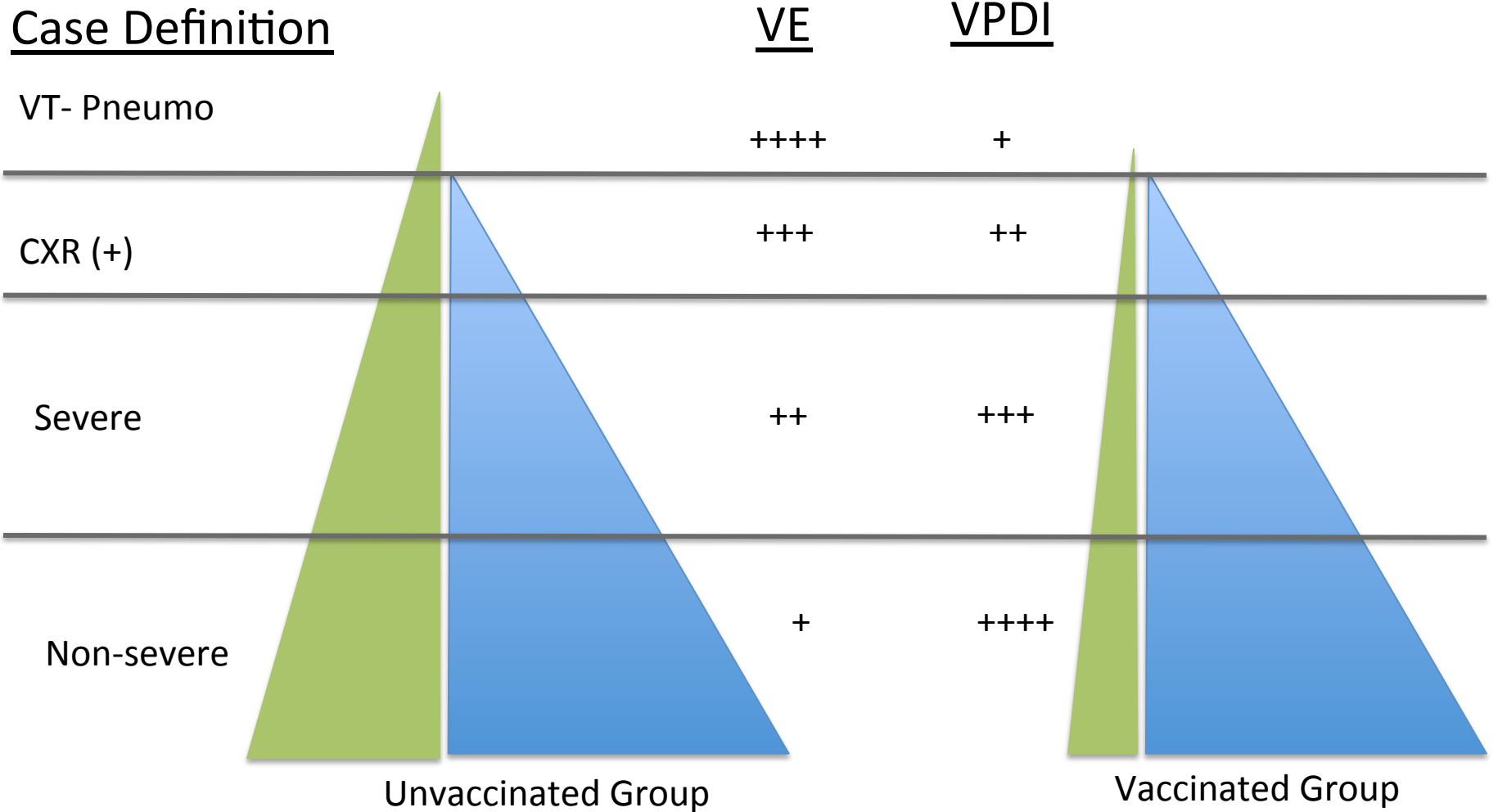
1. In what way are PCV and RV examples of “moderately efficacious vaccines” and what challenges does this pose? **Geography, syndrome, pathogen sub-type**
2. What role should vaccine preventable disease incidence (VPDI), transmission and indirect impact play in valuation of vaccines ?
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What disease outcomes can be measured for PCV impact?



Impact of PCV against pneumonia varies by case definition

■ Vaccine preventable etiologies
■ Non-vaccine preventable fraction

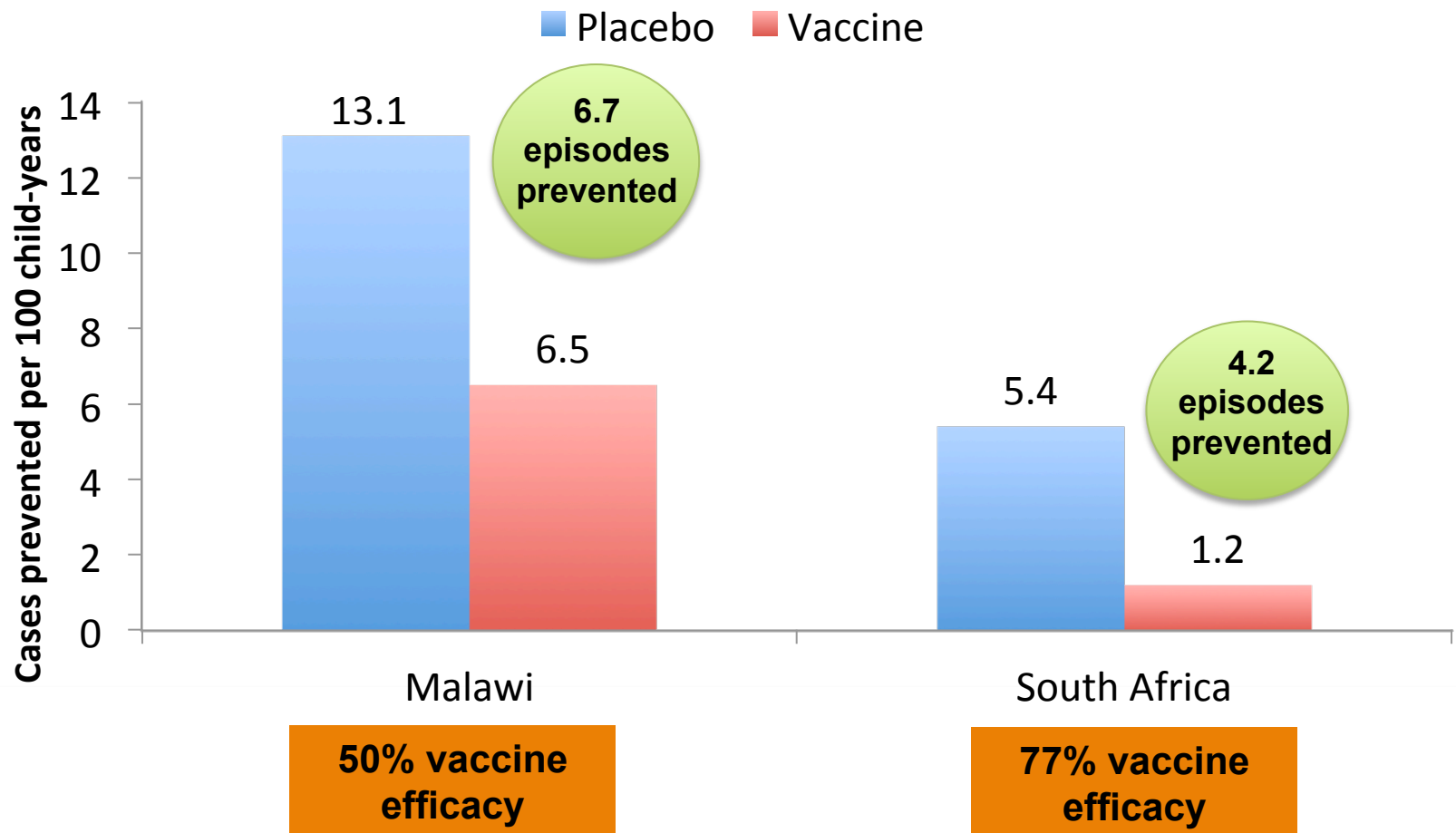


Vaccine Preventable Disease Incidence (VPDI) expresses the absolute impact of vaccine

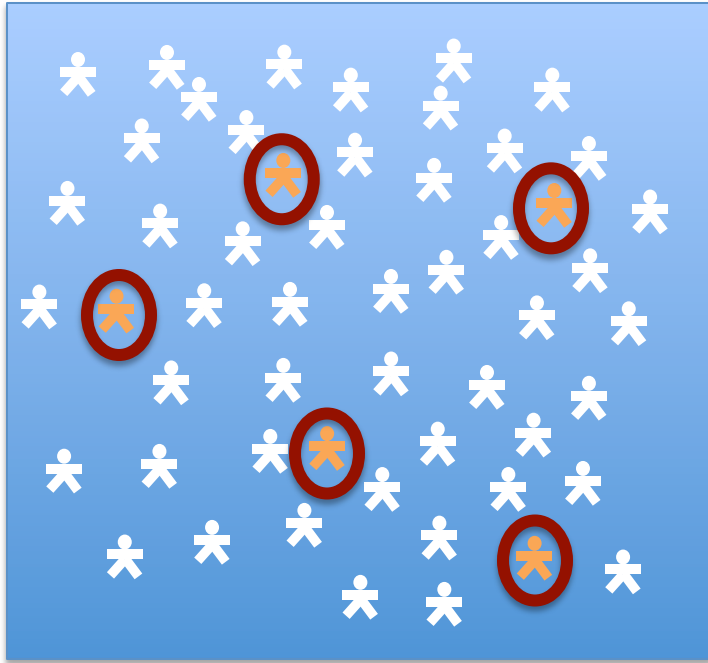
	Syndrome	Etiology Confirmed		Clinical Dx Only	
		VE (%)	VPDI Case/1000 CYO	VE (%)	VPDI Case/1000 CYO
Gambia/PCV	CXR (+) pneumonia	70%	1.4	37%	13
Kenya/RV	AGE	84%	33	34%	190

Lancet 2005;365 and Vaccine 2012;30 (Suppl 1)

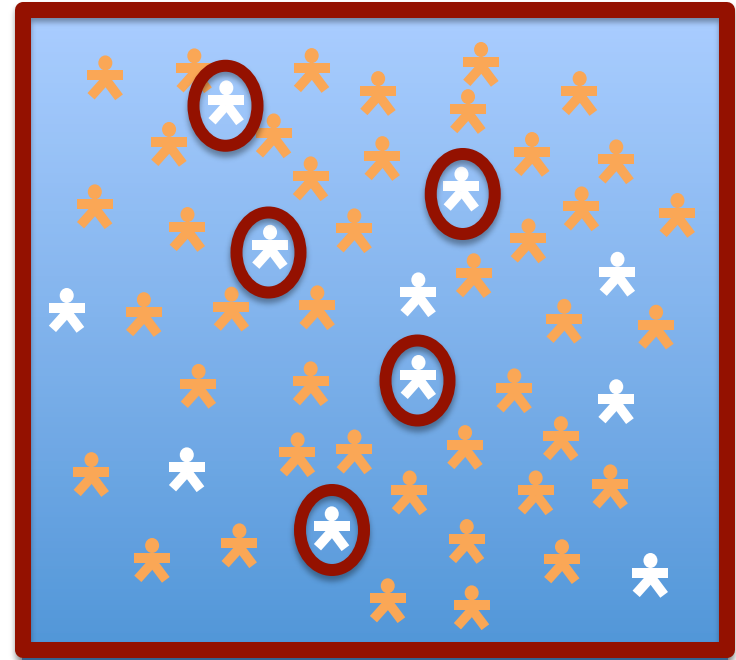
Rotavirus vaccines prevent more disease, despite lower vaccine efficacy, in higher burden settings



Population level effects



Vaccine Efficacy Trial



Routine Use Setting



Transmission from Infants Household and Community Contacts

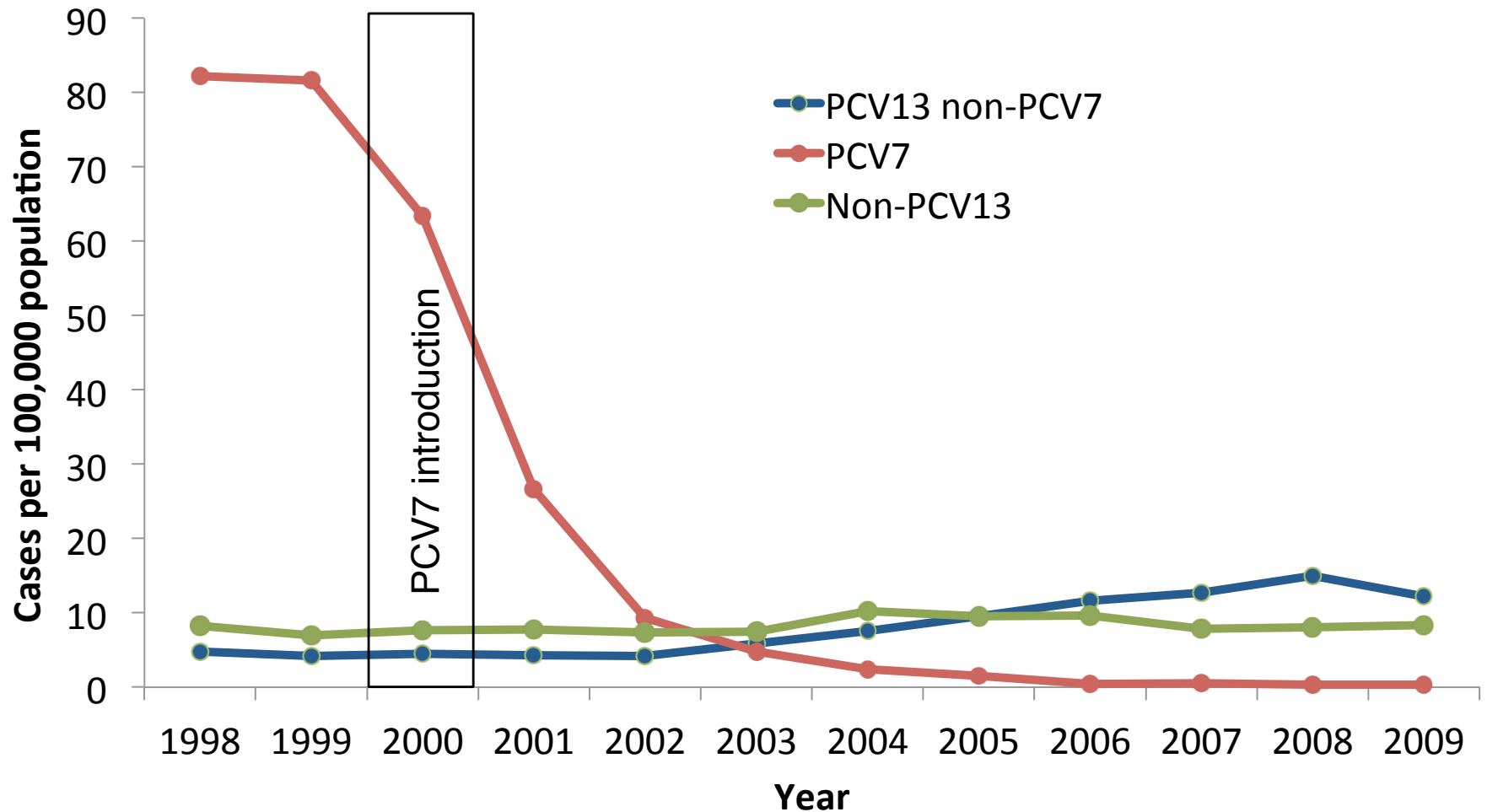


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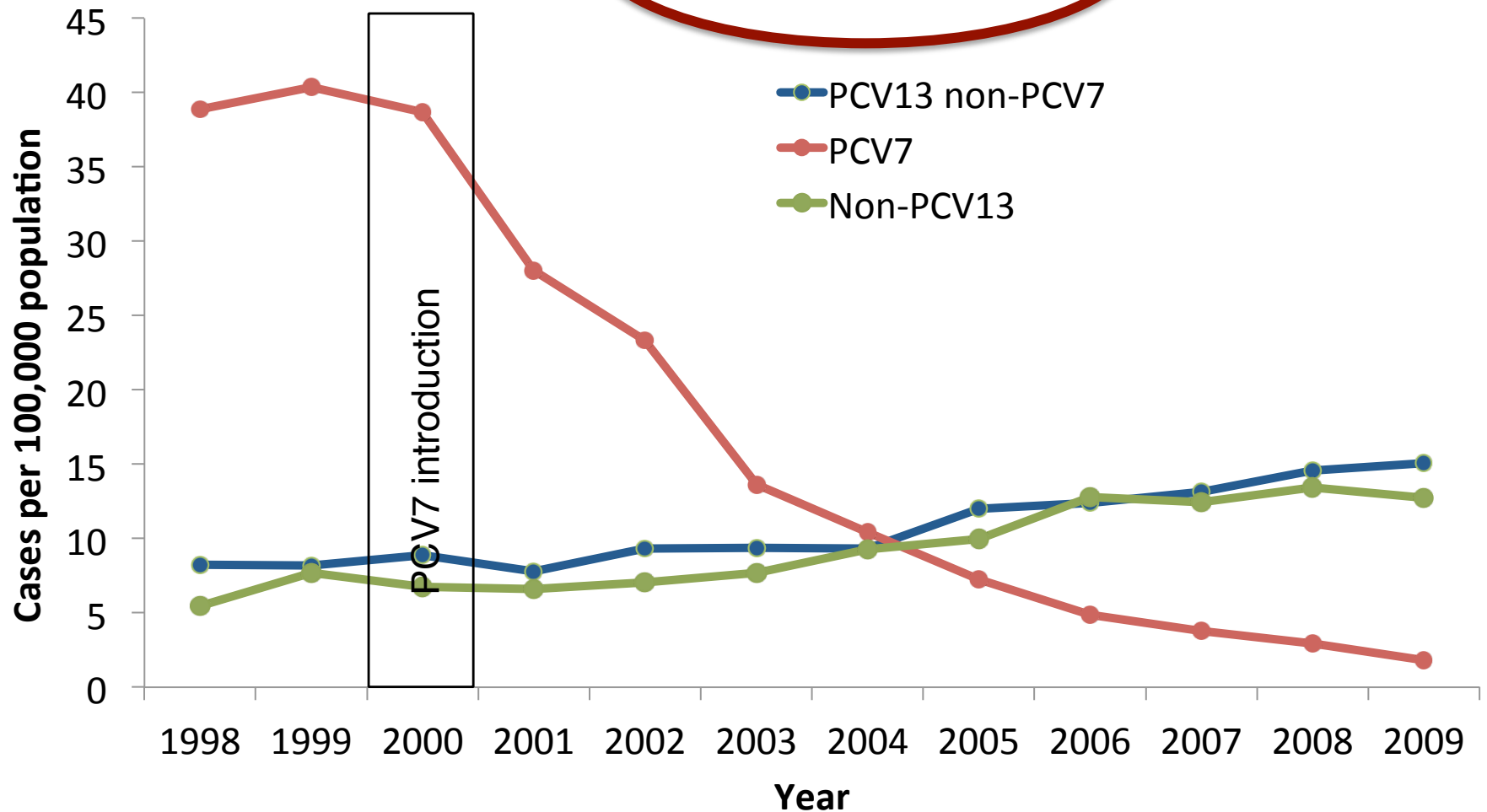


Adapted from C. Whitney (CDC)

Rates of IPD caused by PCV7 serotypes and additional serotypes in PCV13, children <5 years, 1998–2009



Rates of IPD caused by PCV7 serotypes and additional serotypes in PCV13, adults ≥ 65 years, 1998–2009

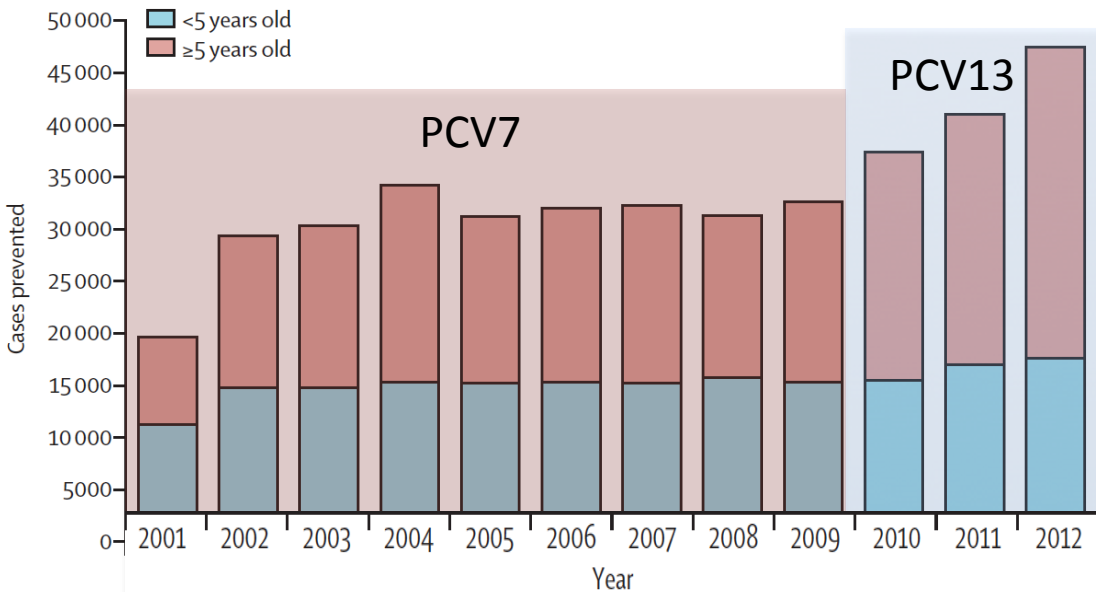


Absolute Impact of PCV7/ PCV13, USA 2001-2012

Effect of use of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in children on invasive pneumococcal disease in children and adults in the USA: analysis of multisite, population-based surveillance

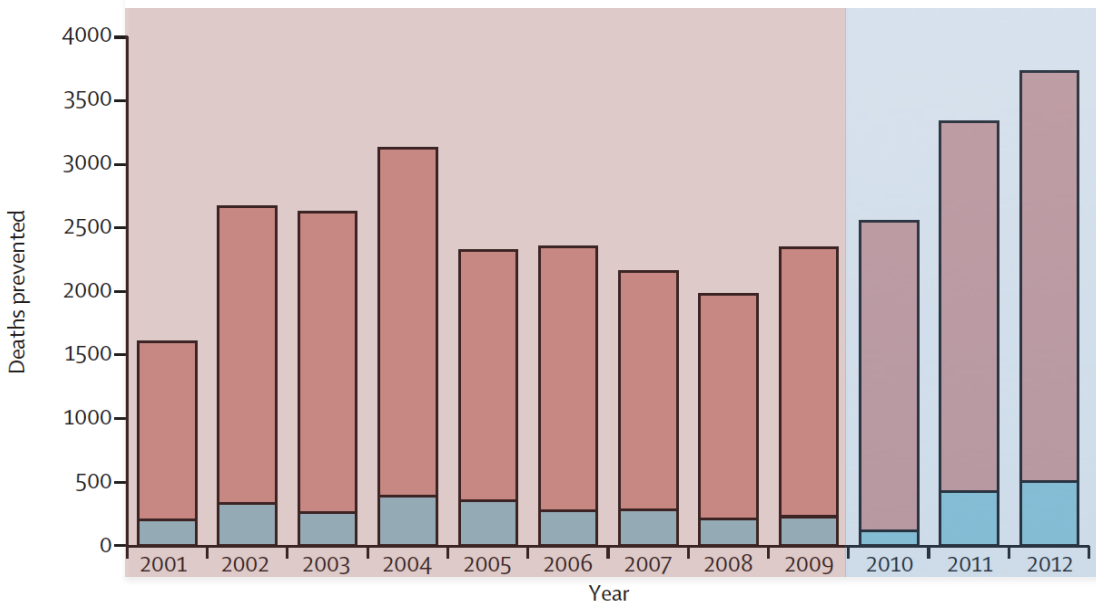
Matthew R Moore, Ruth Link-Gelles, William Schaffner, Ruth Lynfield, Catherine Lexau, Nancy M Bennett, Susan Petit, Shelley M Zansky, Lee H Harrison, Arthur Reingold, Lisa Miller, Karen Scherzinger, Ann Thomas, Monica M Farley, Elizabeth R Zell, Thomas H Taylor Jr, Tracy Pondo, Loren Rodgers, Lesley McGee, Bernard Beall, James H Jorgensen, Cynthia G Whitney

A



400,000 Cases Averted

- 50% in adults



30,000 Deaths Averted

- 90% in adults

Age-Specific Rotavirus Hospitalization Rate Reduction and Vaccine Coverage, USA

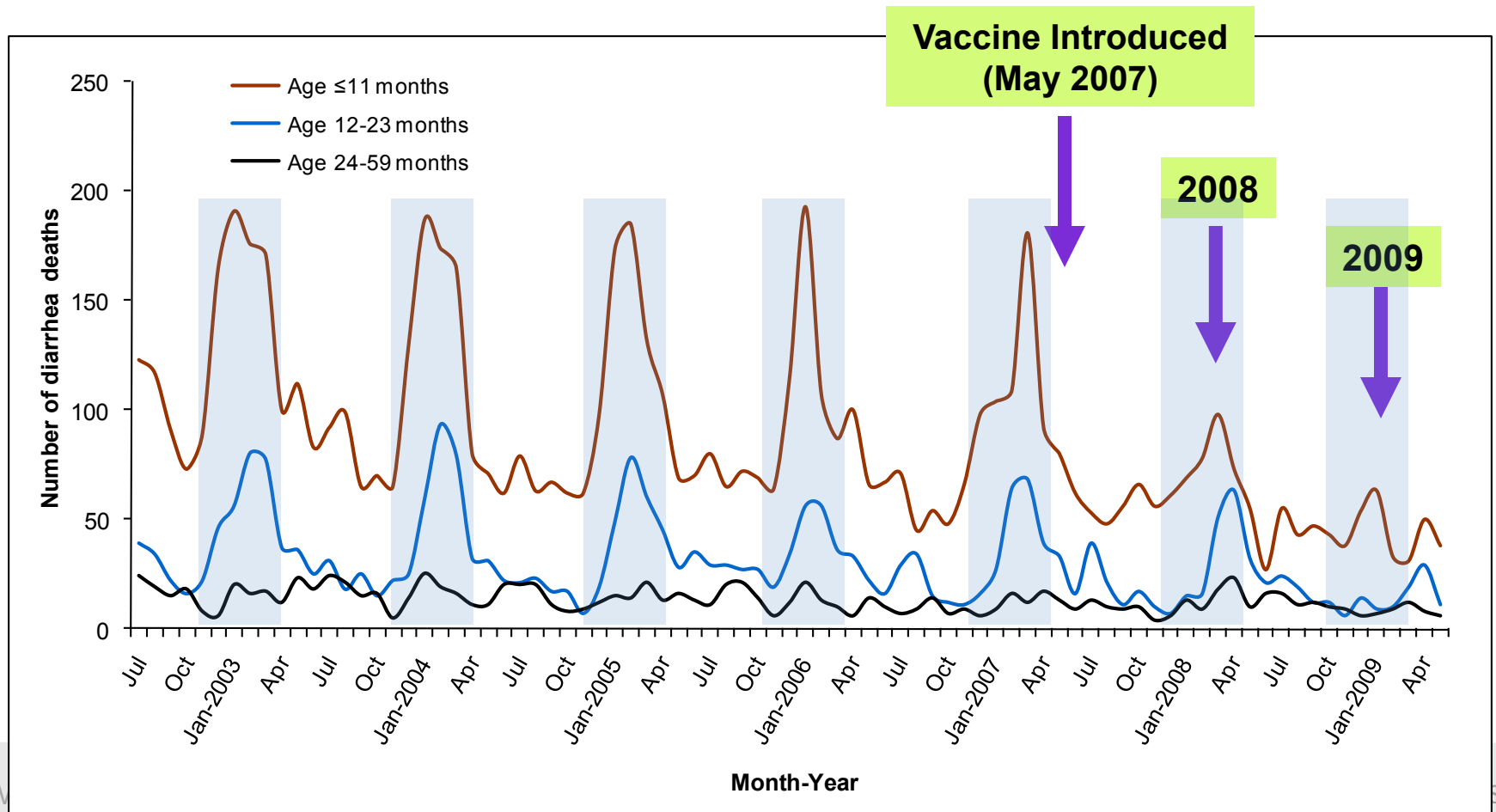
Age	Decline in rotavirus hospitalization rate (2008 vs. 2006)	Rotavirus vaccine coverage in 2008 (≥ 1 dose)
< 1 year	66%	56%
1 -< 2 years	95%	44%
2 -< 3 years	85%	<1%

Vaccine ineligible

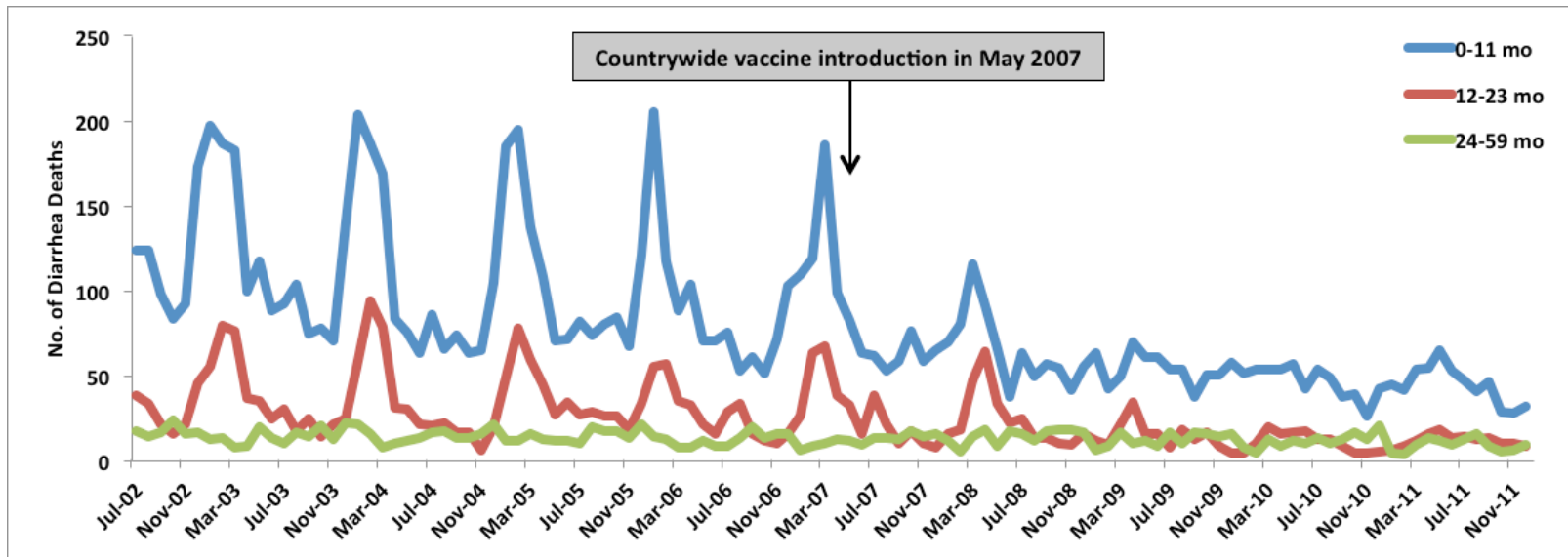
Herd Protection?

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

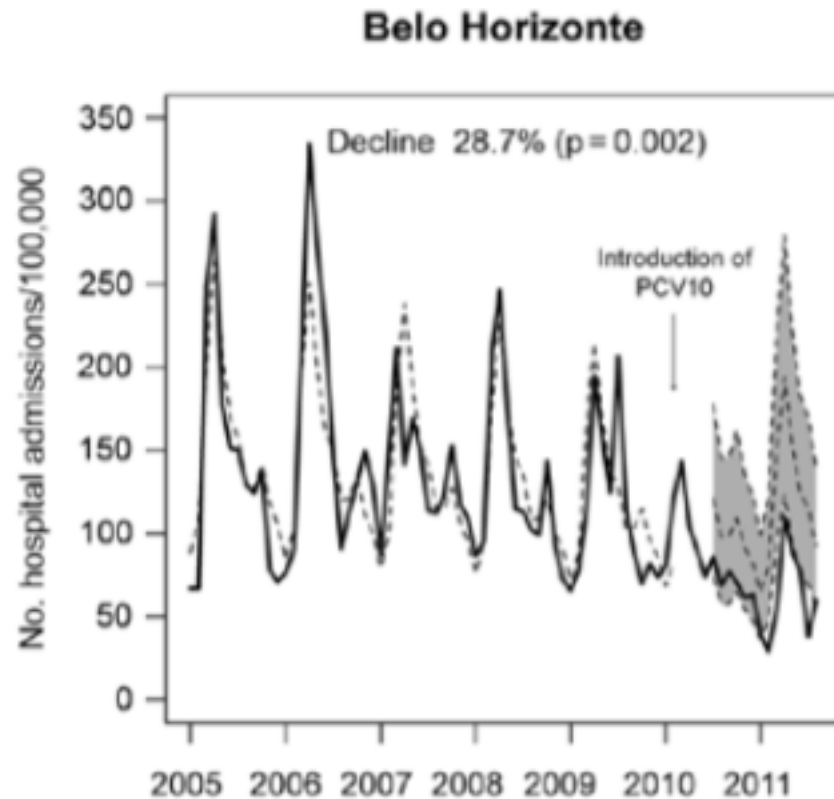
Effect of Rotavirus Vaccination on Death from Childhood Diarrhea in Mexico



Mortality decline sustained for four years post vaccine implementation in Mexico



PCV10 Effectiveness Against Hospitalized Pneumonia, Brazil



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2. What role should vaccine preventable disease incidence (VPDI), transmission and indirect impact play in valuation of vaccines ? **High priority----equity issues**
3. Are we at risk for “letting the perfect be the enemy of the good”?

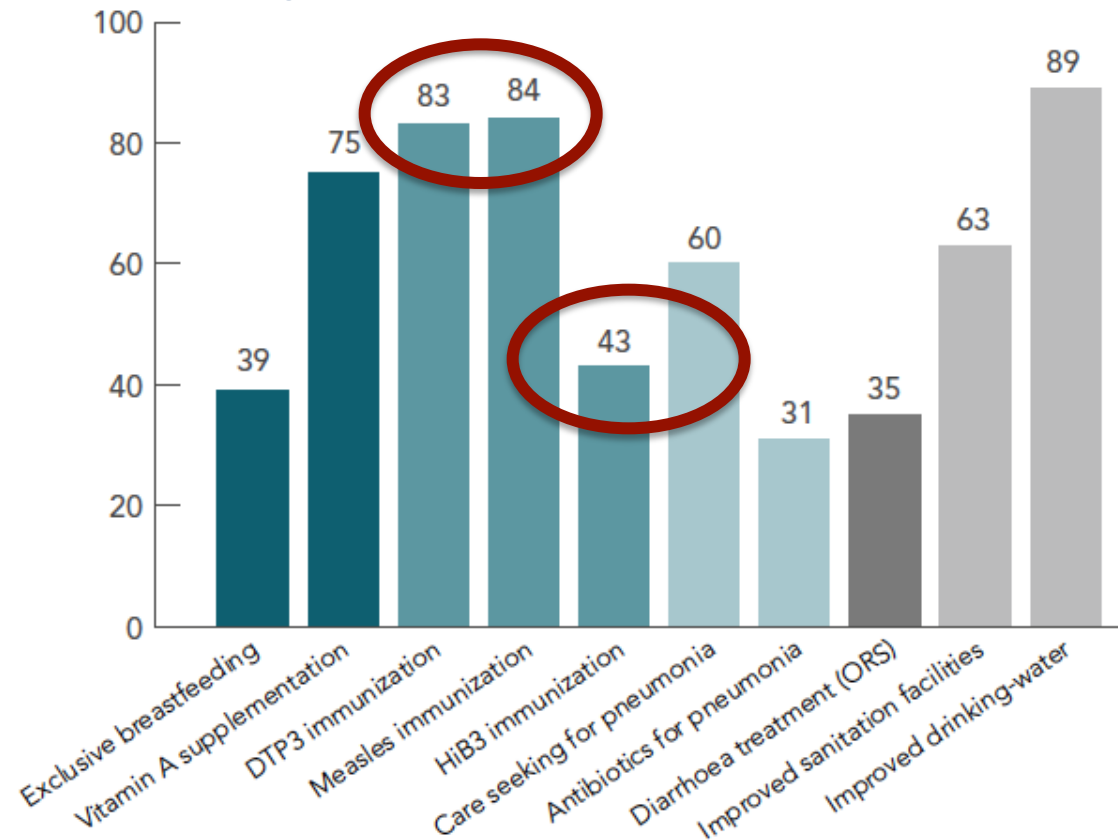
Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhea (GAPPD)

Score	DTP3	MCV1	Hib3	PCV3	RV (last dose)	Pneumonia Treatments		Diarrhea Treatments		Exclusive breastfeeding in first 6 months
						Care by an appropriate health care provider	Antibiotics	ORS	Zinc supplements	
Overall GAPPD score	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GAPPD-Pneumonia score	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
GAPPD-Diarrhea score		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓

Existing GAPPD interventions are inadequately deployed

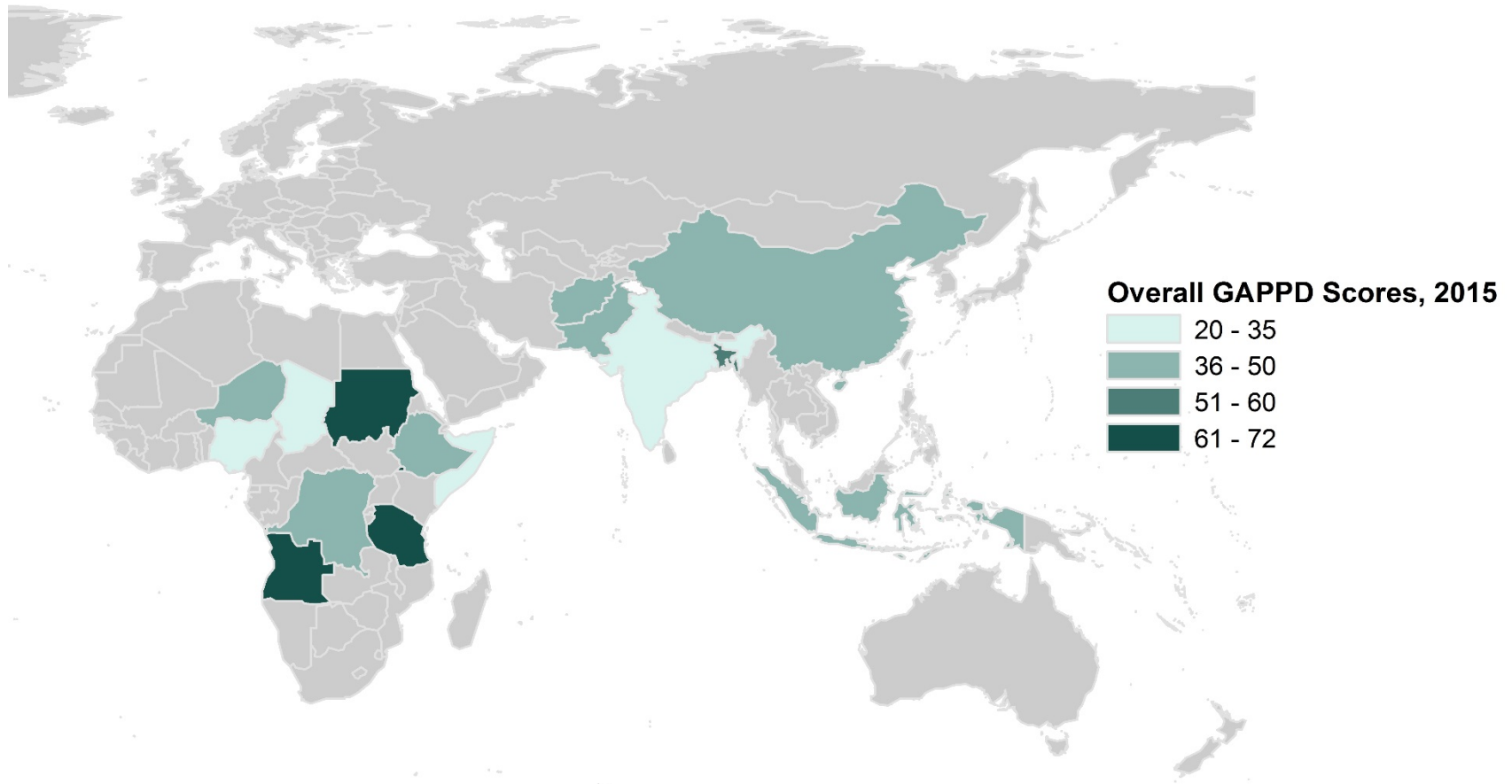
Vaccines are one, but not only, component

% of infants with coverage

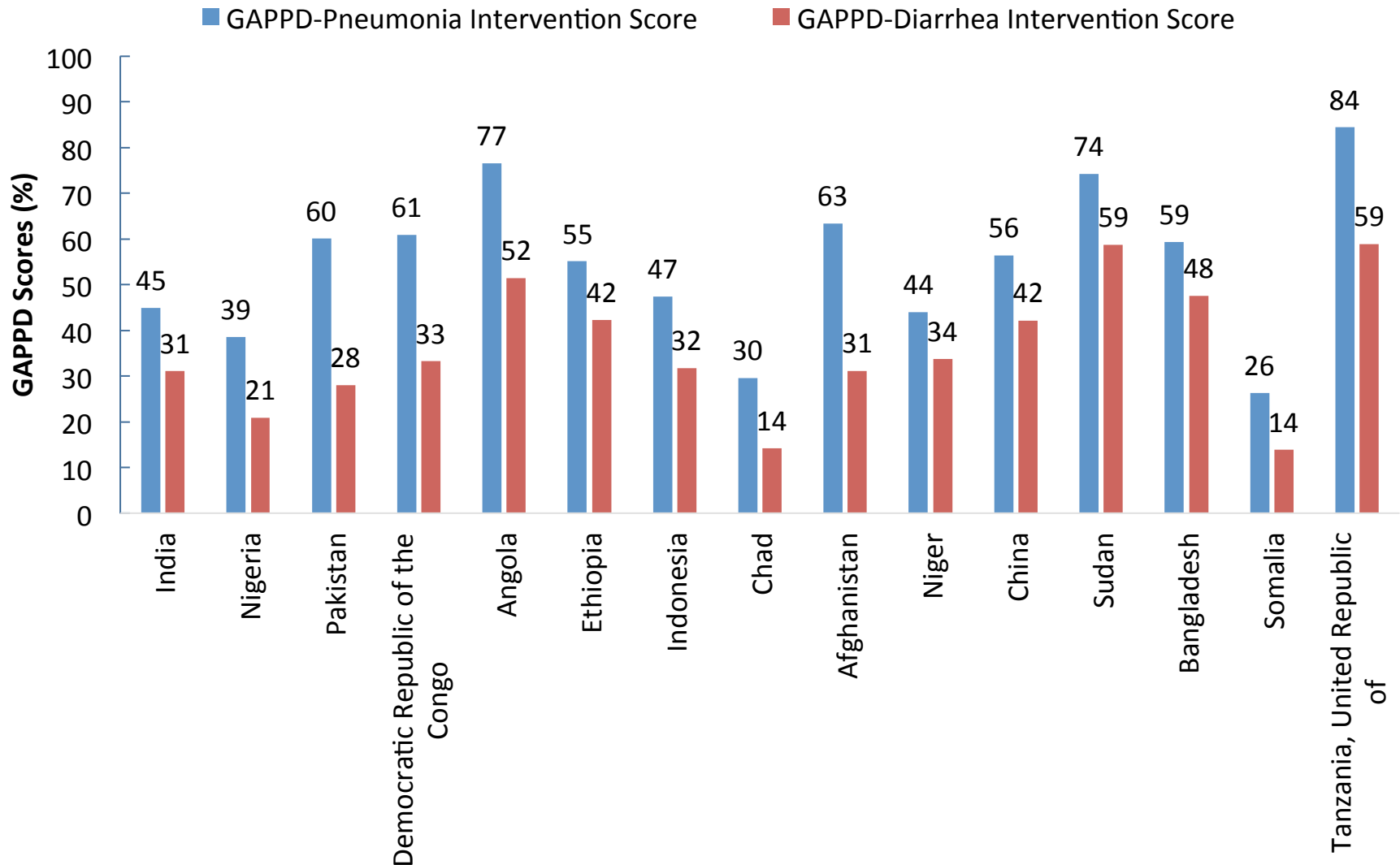


Source: UNICEF's State of the World's Children 2013

GAPPD scores in the 15 countries with the greatest burden of pneumonia and diarrhea deaths in U5

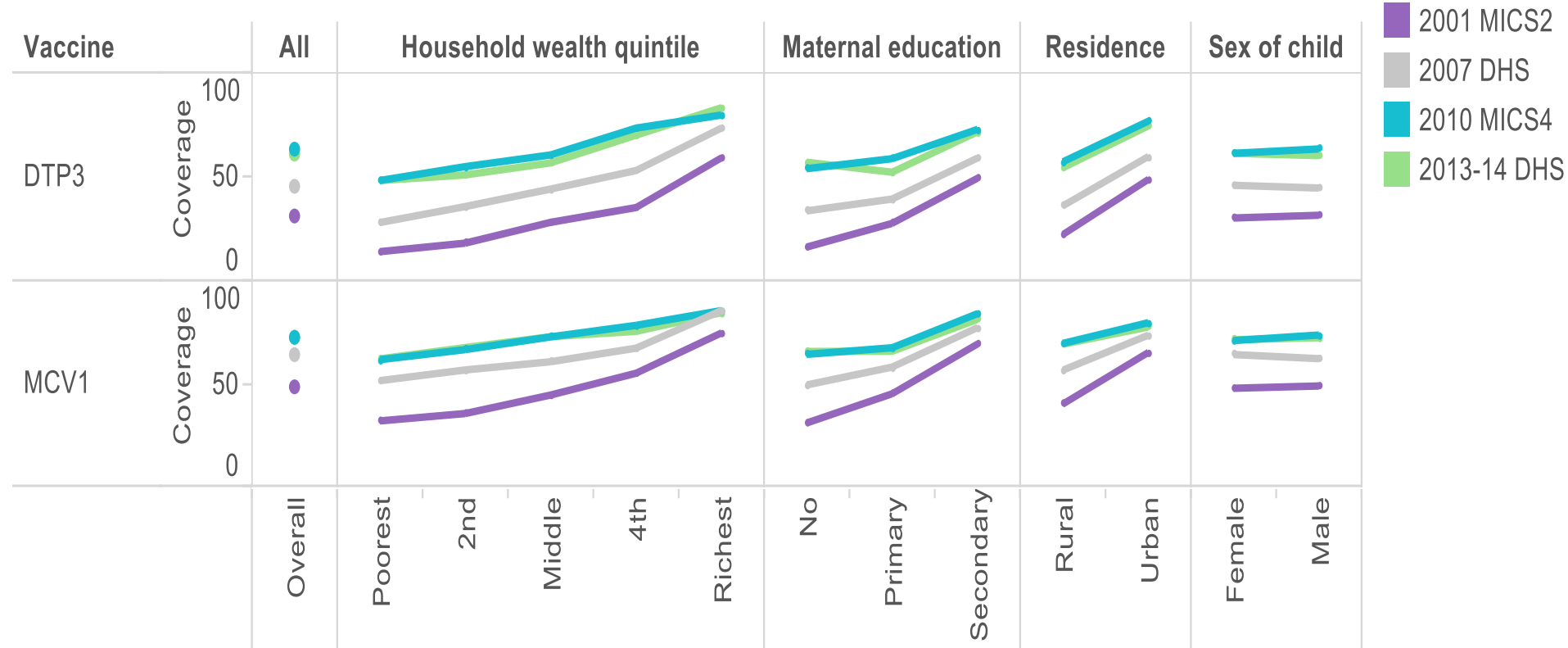


GAPPD Intervention Scores, 2015



Vaccine Coverage Inequity **within** Countries – Example: DRC

DRC



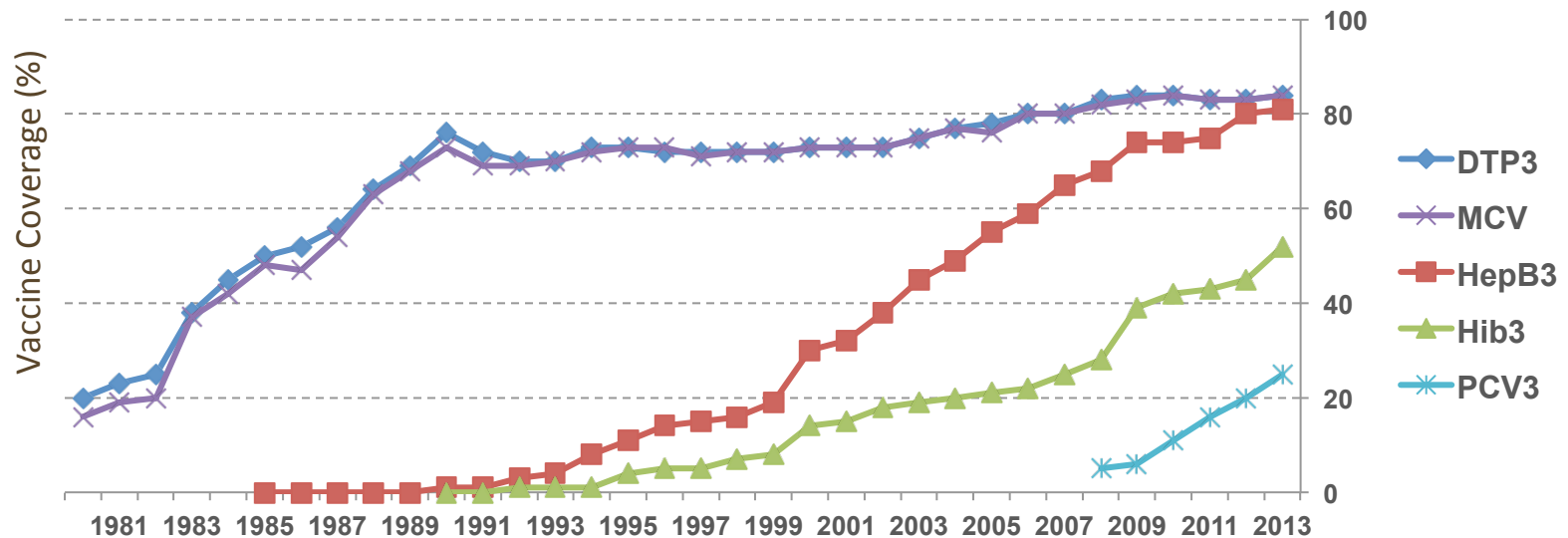
Survey

- 2001 MICS2
- 2007 DHS
- 2010 MICS4
- 2013-14 DHS

Source: WUENIC 2014 estimates

Global Trends in Vaccine Coverage

WHO-UNICEF Immunization Coverage (WUENIC) 2013 update

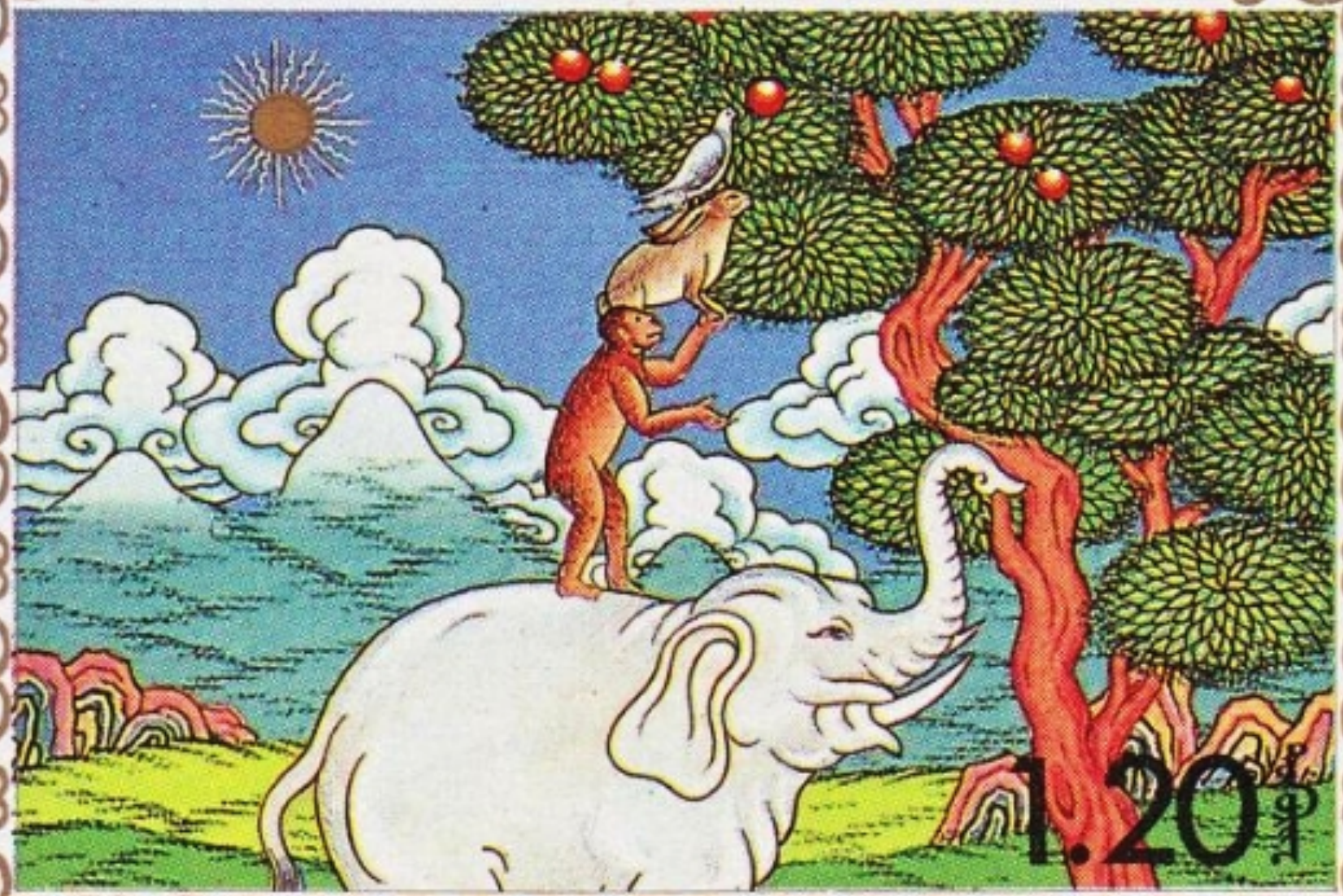


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3. Are we at risk for “letting the perfect be the enemy of the good”? **Vaccines, even of moderate efficacy, play key role along with other interventions**



MONGOLIA • МОНГОЛ ШУУДАН



1984



1. Magnitude of efficacy is not fixed vaccine characteristic

2. There are many more policy relevant outcomes than just individual disease vaccine efficacy

3. Vaccines don't reduce disease, vaccinated people reduce disease; improvements in vaccine coverage, equity and timeliness are at least as important as advancing toward higher efficacy vaccines.