



The expected impact of vaccination for *H influenzae* and *Streptococcus* pneumoniae

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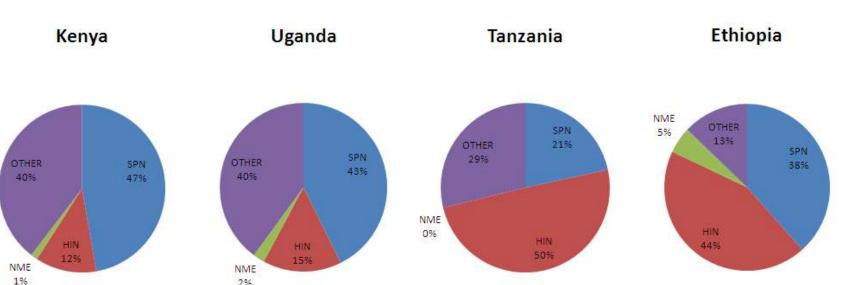
Global Antibiotic Resistance Partnership GARP-Kenya 6-7 August 2009







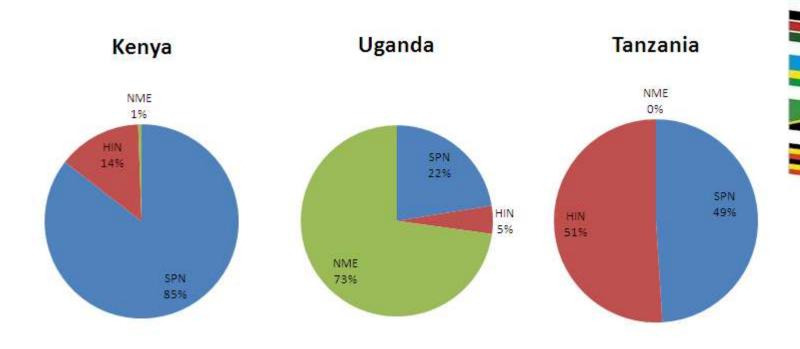
Bacteria isolated from CSF



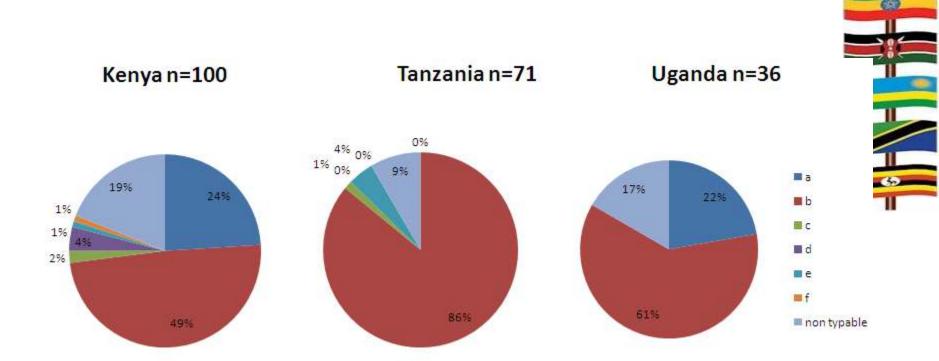
2%



Bacteria isolated from Blood Culture

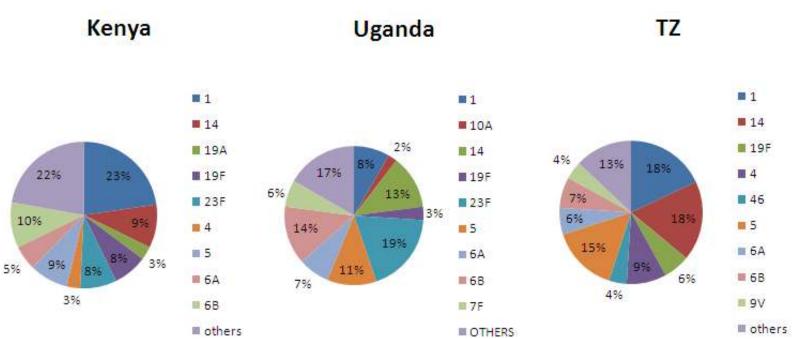


Serotypes isolated



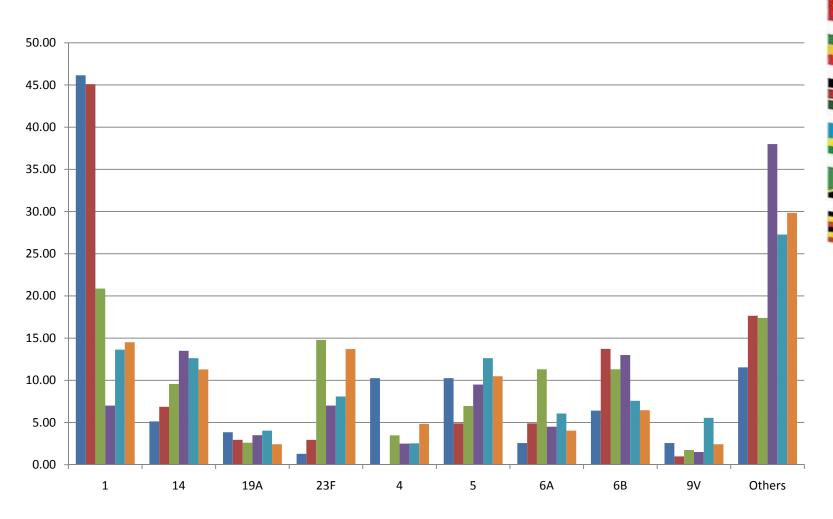
 The proportion of meningitis cases caused by HIN is low in Uganda and Kenya where the vaccine was introduced in 2001 and high in Tanzania and Ethiopia.

Pneumococci serotype distribution by country





Pneumococci serotype distribution over time





	7 valent	6A	10 valent	13 valent	
Kenya (n=608)	42.93	5.43	74.67	85.20	
Uganda (n=107)	45.79	6.54	69.16	81.31	
Tanzania (n=100)	47.00	6.00	80.00	90.00	
Blood (n=457)	38.95	5.91	75.05	85.78	
CSF (n=316)	45.89	5.70	69.62	79.43	



Discussion

- Differences in the coverage of vaccine serotypes may be largely attributable to
- a low prevalence of disease due to serotype 1 in Uganda
- 2. Differences between the participating sites e.g. younger age of patients contributing in Kenya and predominance of blood samples over CSF samples in Tanzania



Discussion

 In SSA antibiotic resistance levels are relatively low and serotype coverage of PCV7 is also relatively low. Because PCV7 includes most of the strains that exhibit antibiotic resistance, this may reflect low selection pressure for these strains in this region.

Discussion

 Although we have a wide geographical base and tried to collect data that is representative of the region ~70% of the data comes from 4 sites located in Kenya and Uganda.

THANKYOU







