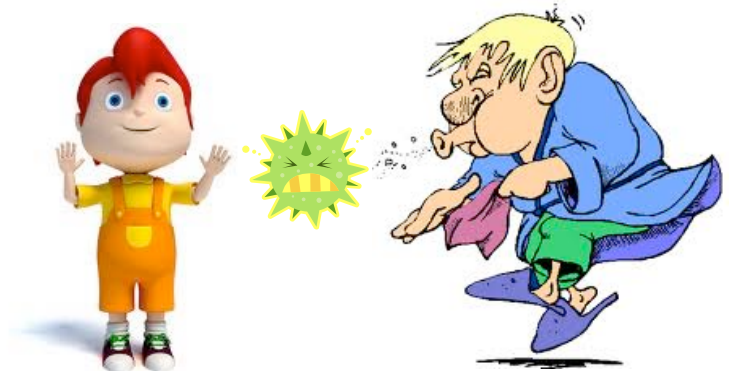


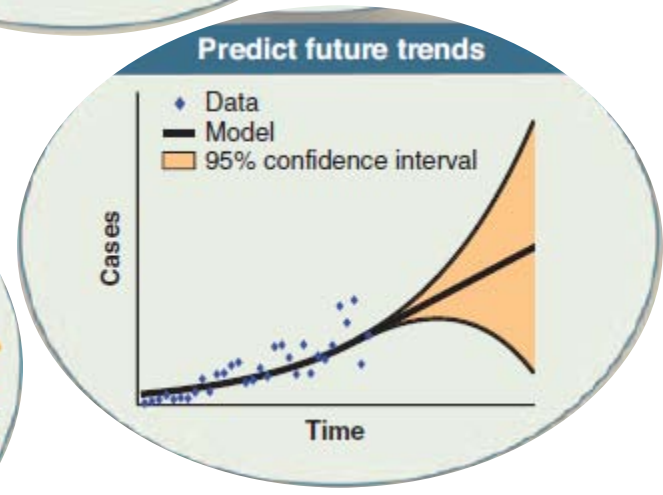
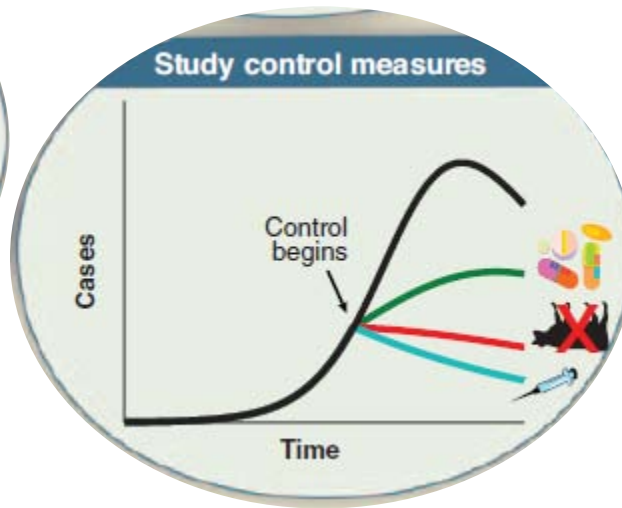
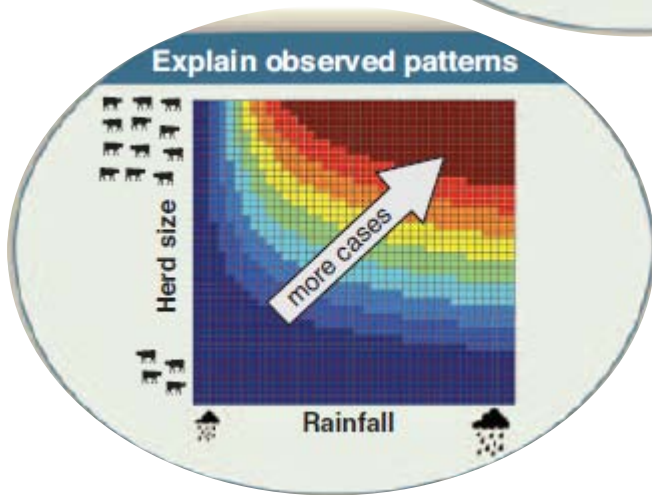
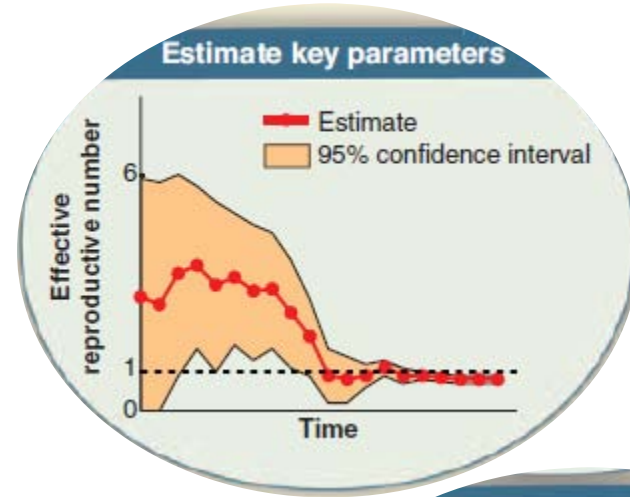
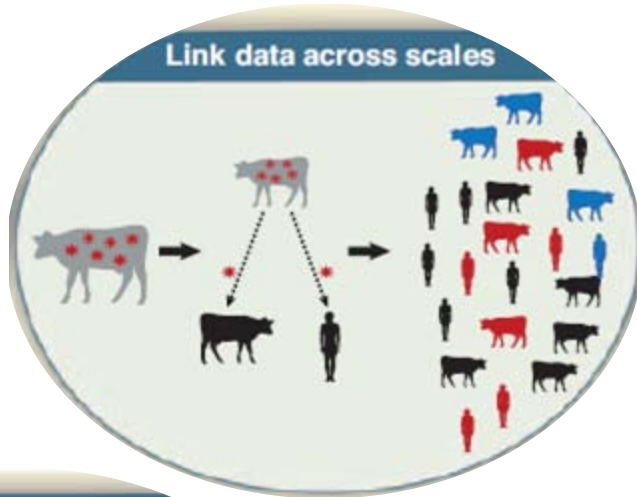
# Preliminary results for the effectiveness of typhoid vaccination strategies

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- Description of a system using mathematical concepts and equations
- Differs from traditional statistical modeling methods which assume independent observations
- Takes into account NON-LINEAR effects that result from the interaction of infectious and susceptible individuals

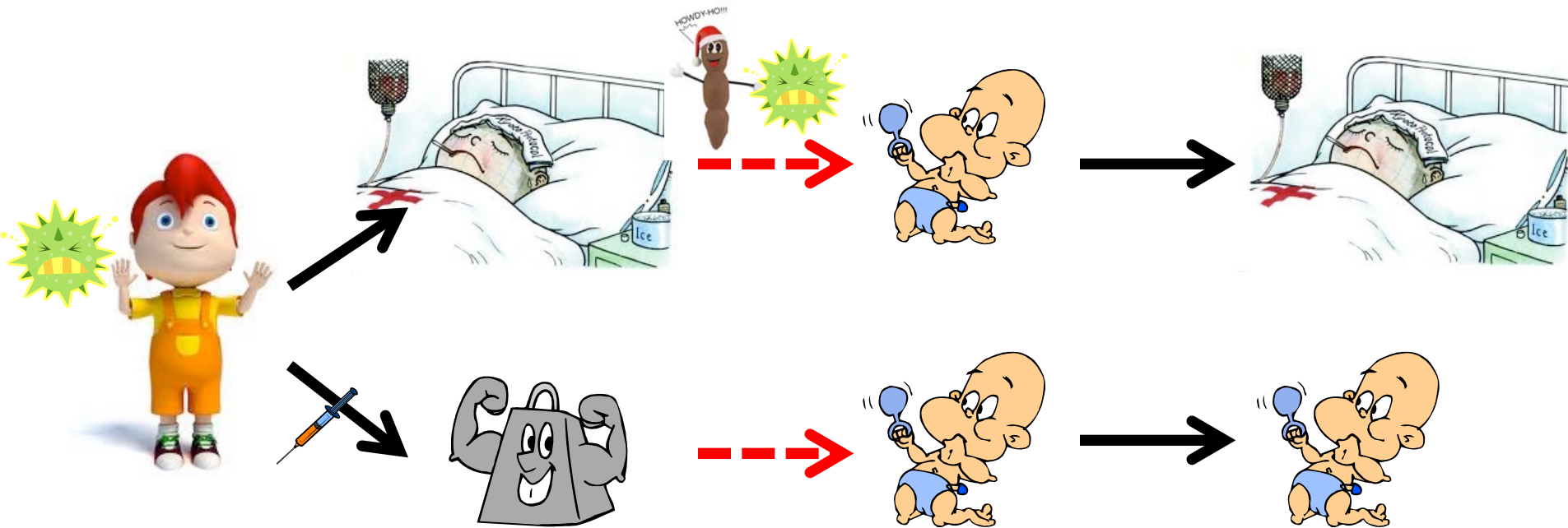


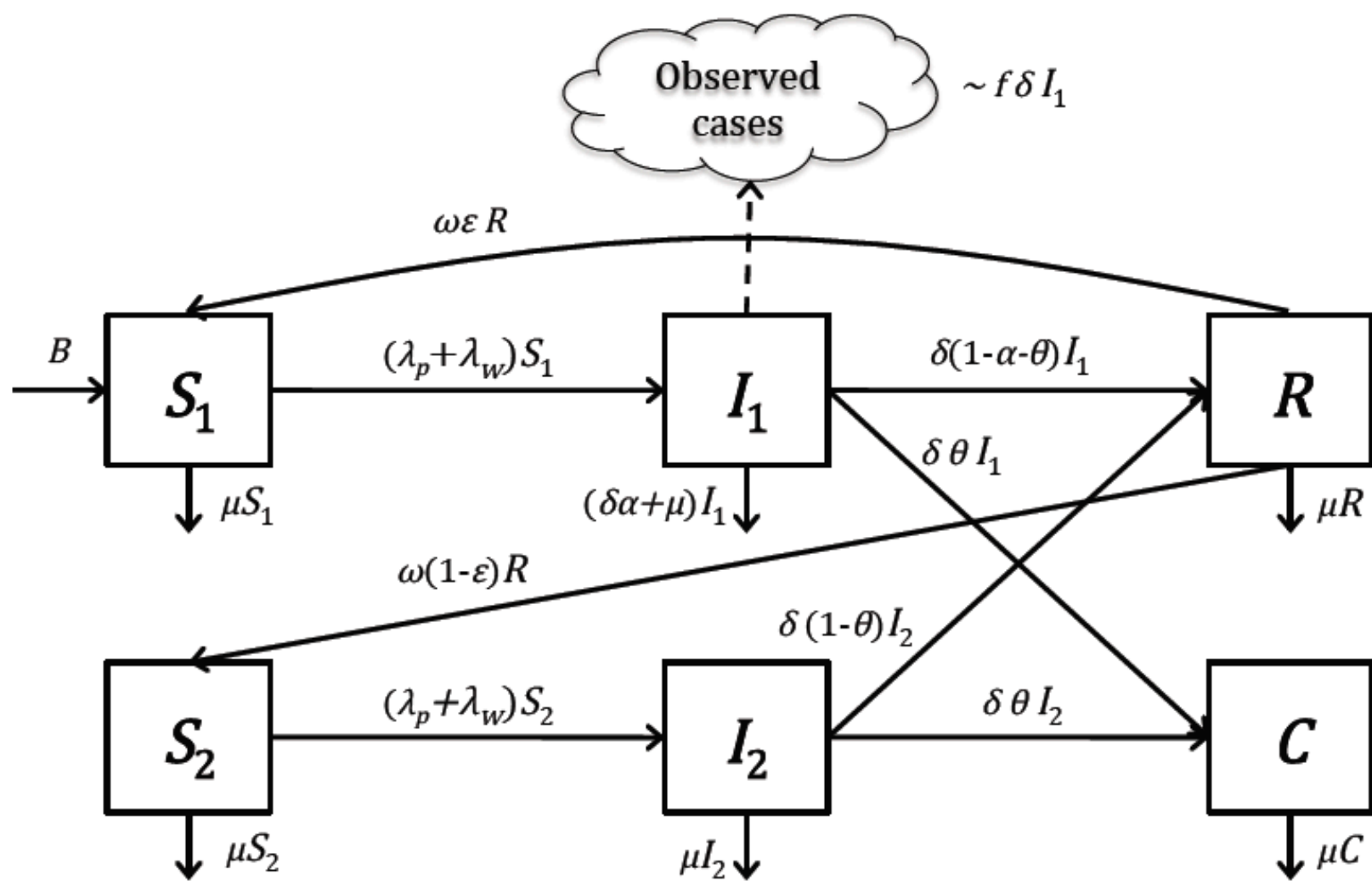


Lloyd-Smith et al, Science (2009)

- Direct protection
  - Estimate from clinical trials

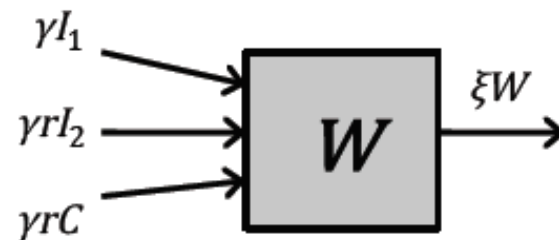
- Indirect protection (aka “herd immunity”)
  - Estimate from cluster RCT AND using models





$$\lambda_p = \beta_p (I_1 + r I_2 + r C)$$

$$\lambda_w = \beta_w(t) W (1 + q \cos((2\pi t - \phi)/52))$$



- Loss of immunity to subclinical infection
- Primary and secondary infection
- Chronic carriers
- Balance between “short cycle” transmission via contamination of food, etc in the immediate environment
- ...and “long cycle” transmission via contamination of the water supply and broader environment
  - May be more seasonal

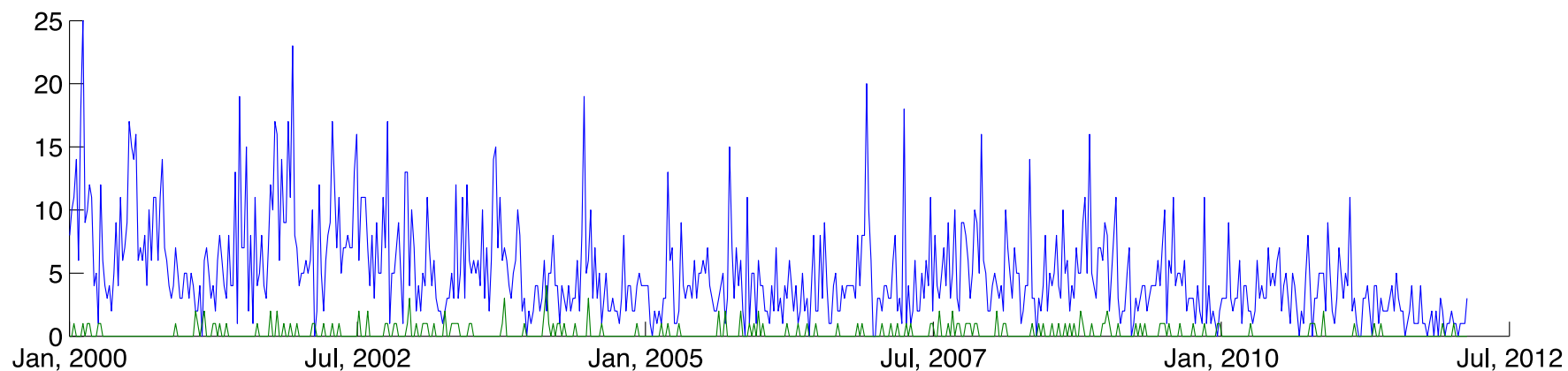
“Short cycle”  
transmission

“Long cycle”  
transmission

$$R_0 = \frac{1}{\mu + \delta} \left( \beta_p + \frac{\beta_w \gamma}{\xi} \right) \left( \frac{\delta \theta r_1}{\mu} + 1 \right)$$

Carriers

Primary  
infections

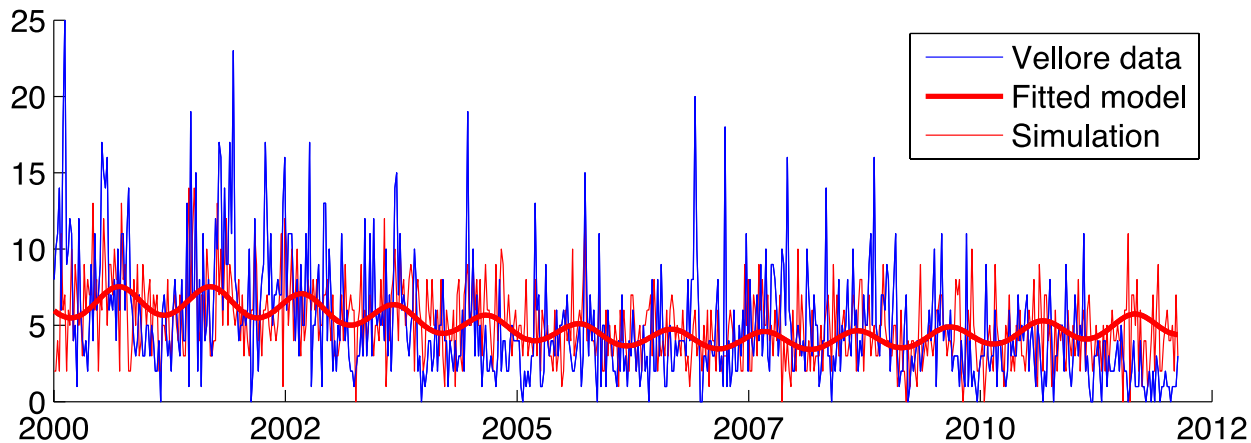


f cases



Age group (yrs)





Captures most of the variability in incidence

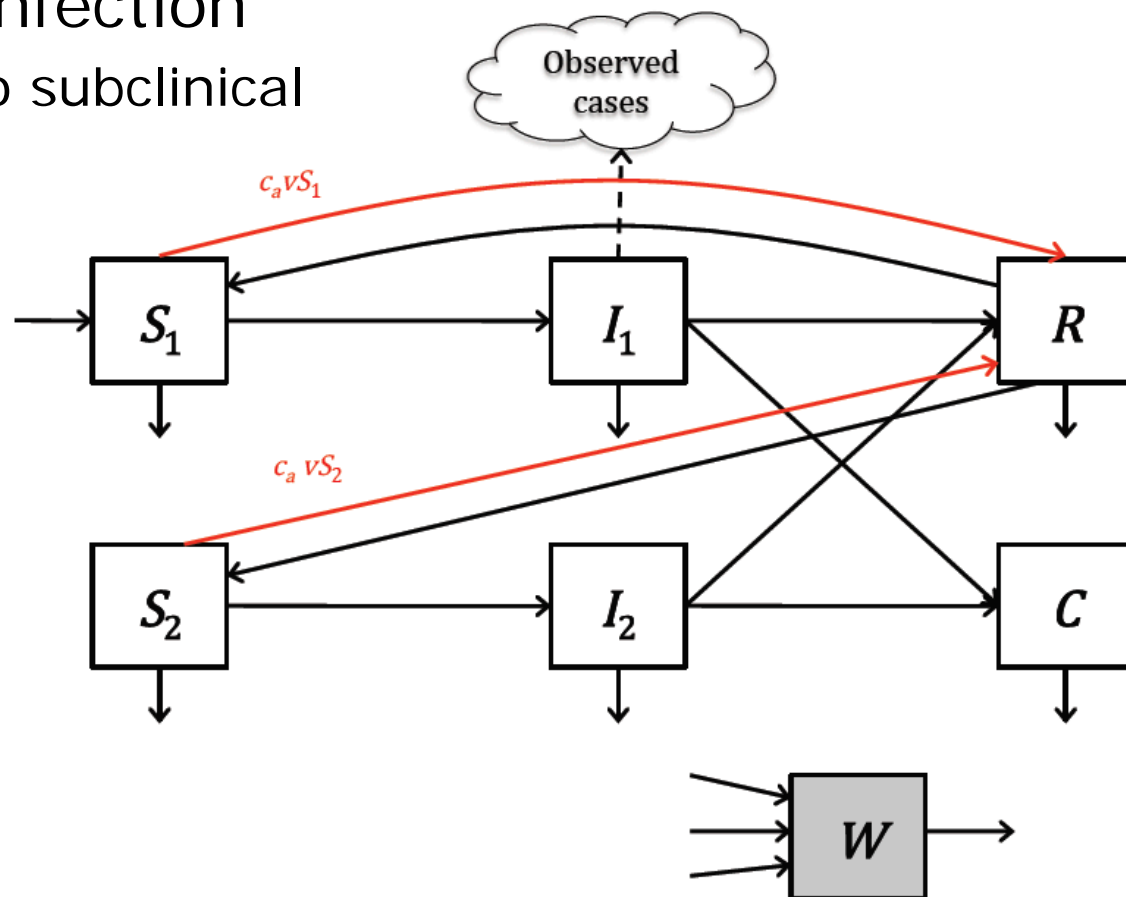


Good fit to age distribution of cases

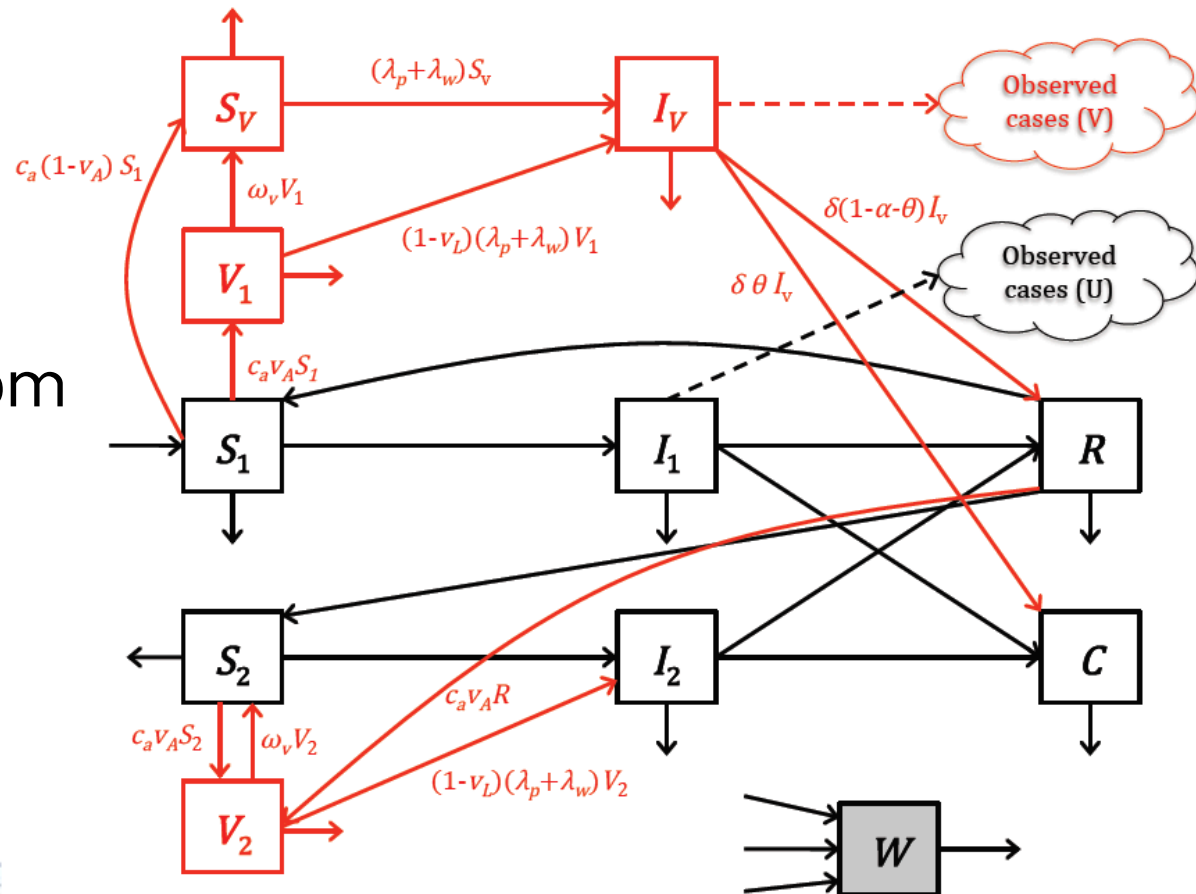
$$R_0 = 2.4 - 2.7$$

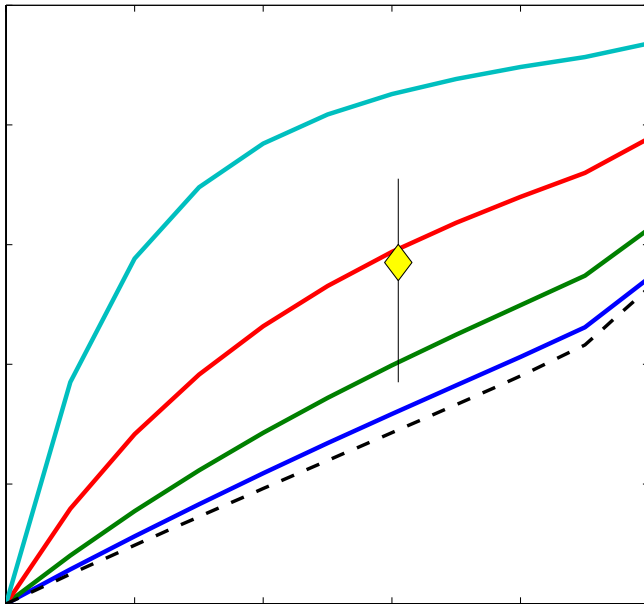
)

- Vaccine efficacy = 48% (based on Cochrane review)
- Waning of immunity comparable to that from natural infection
  - Loss of immunity to subclinical infection but long-lasting immunity to clinical infection



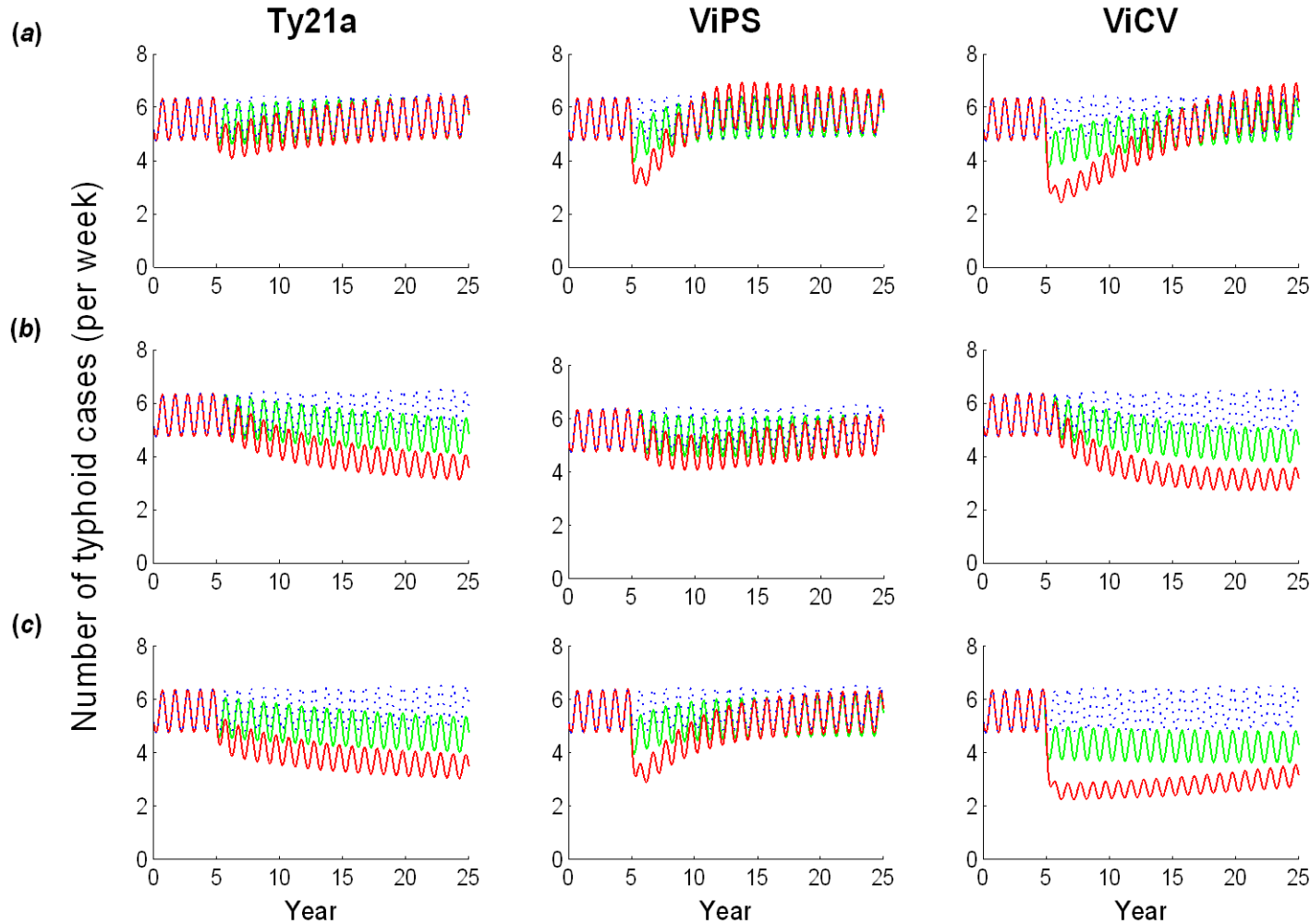
- Vaccine efficacy = 68% during first year for ViPS,  
= 94% during first year for ViCV
- Duration of immunity  
= 3 years for ViPS  
= 19 years for ViCV  
(estimated from Vi-rEPA data)





- The more important carriers are to transmission, the less indirect protection is expected from vaccination

\*80% coverage beginning in year 5

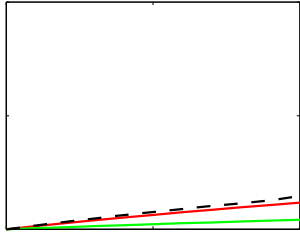


One-time campaign among 6-15 year olds

Routine vaccination at 6 years of age

Routine vaccination + catch-up campaign among 6-15 year olds

Vaccine impact  
vs coverage  
(1-10 y post-  
introduction)

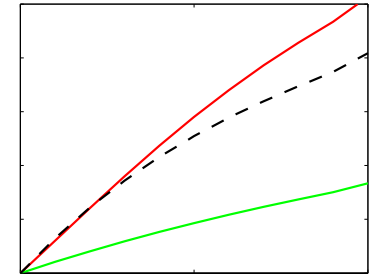
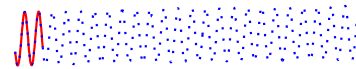
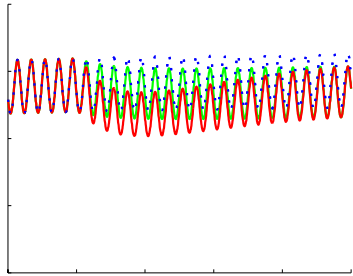


Ty21a

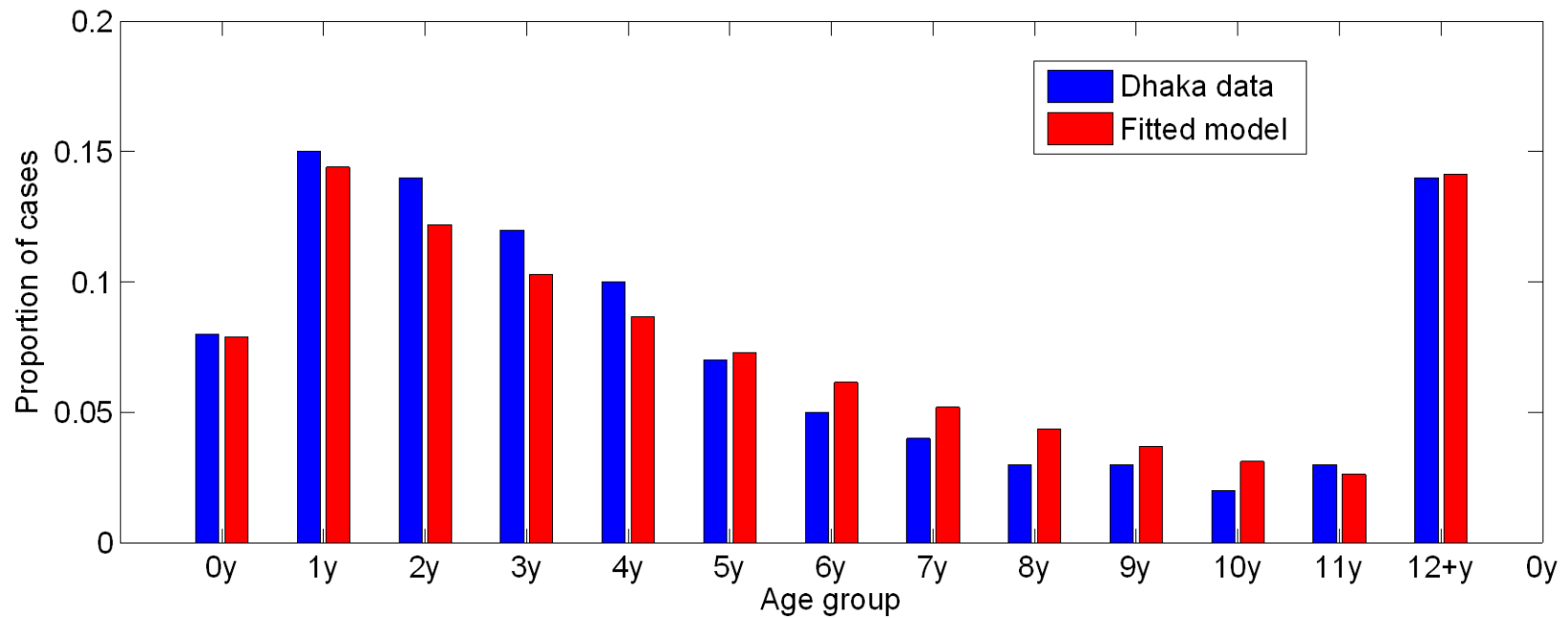
ViPS

ViCV

ViCV (1 yr olds)

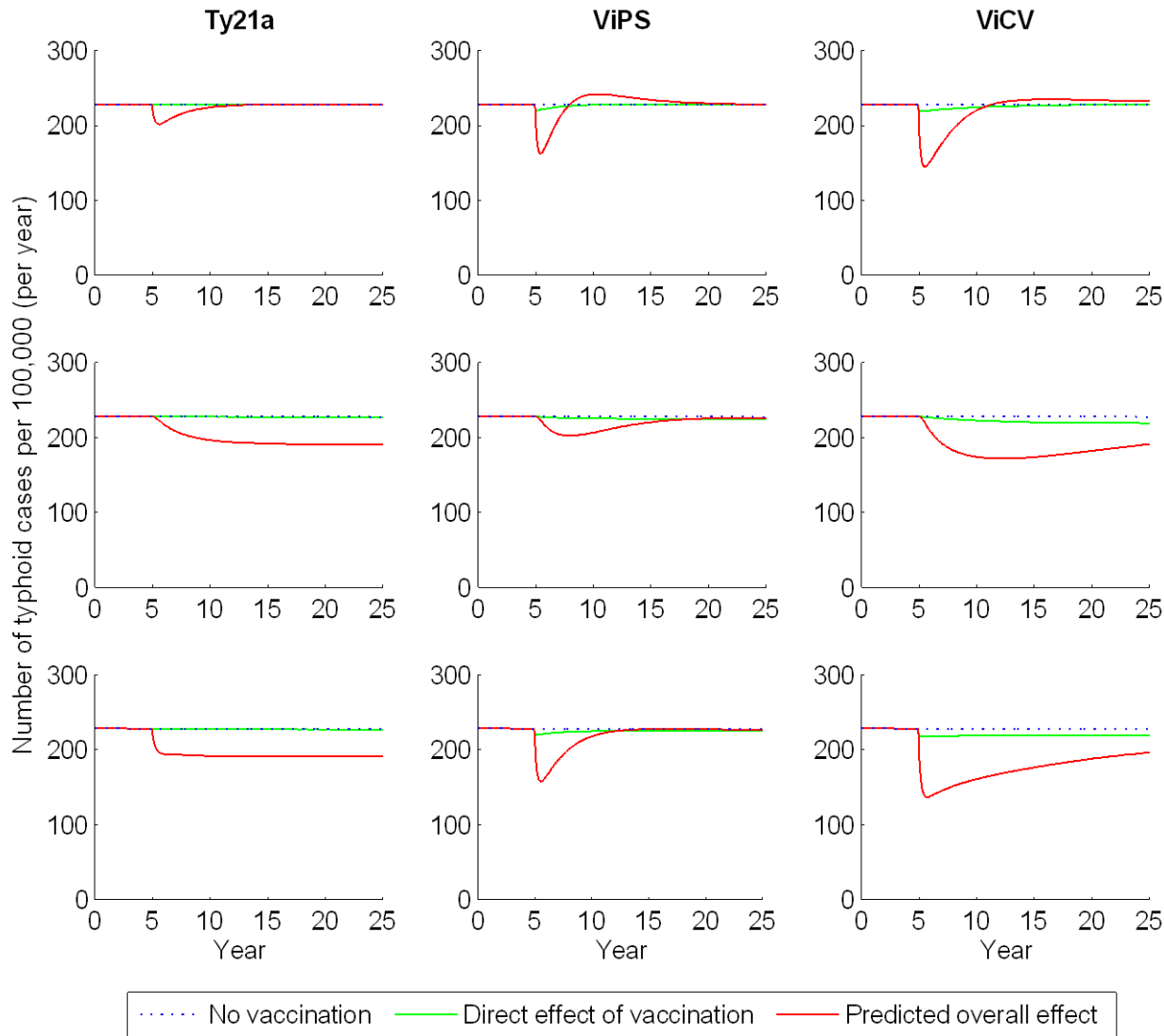


- Re-vaccinating with ViPS every 3 years during school-aged period provides added benefit and prevents typhoid incidence from rebounding

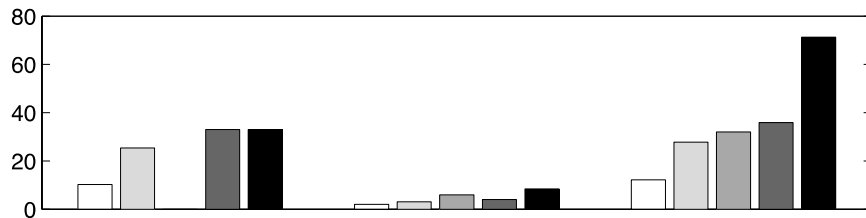


- Age distribution of typhoid cases in Dhaka is much younger than in Vellore
- Incidence rate in the population is likely higher
- Can reproduce the age distribution of cases in Dhaka by increasing  $R_0$  in the model to  $\sim 7$





- Overall effectiveness is similar, but rebound in incidence happens sooner



- Best strategy is routine vaccination of 9 months with ViCV
  - Especially in Dhaka, where there is a young average age of cases
- Overall effectiveness decreases over time
  - Even with continuing routine vaccination
- Vaccination should be considered as part of a more comprehensive suite of interventions
  - e.g. improved water and sanitation

□ ViPS □ ViPS (6,9,11yo) □ ViCV □ ViCV (1yo)

- Bryan Grenfell
  - Princeton University
- Cayley Bowles
  - Princeton, Harvard SPH
- Stephen Baker
  - OUCRU Viet Nam
- Jeremy Farrar
  - OUCRU Viet Nam
- Gagandeep Kang
  - CMC Vellore
- CaT modeling group

- Gates Foundation

BILL & MELINDA  
GATES *foundation*



- RAPIDD Program of Fogarty International Center/NIH and DHS



F O G A R T Y

