Modelling Herpes Zoster Burden and Public Health Impact of Adjuvanted Recombinant Zoster Vaccine among Adults Aged ≥50 Years Old in Seven **Countries in Central and South America**

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Conclusions



This modelling study suggests a substantial HZ disease burden in Central and South America among 50+ adults. RZV vaccination might significantly reduce this burden.

Aims



Modelling the **HZ-related** public health burden (number of cases) and public health impact of RZV (number of cases avoided) in

50+ Y/O population

Background

- Waricella zoster virus is a neurotropic herpes zoster virus causing chickenpox (primary infection) in children and shingles (HZ reactivation) in adults.¹
- Studies in Latin America have indicated an incidence density of 6–37 HZ cases per 1,000 person-year among higher-risk patients.²
- A pooled analysis of studies from Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico found that 79% of patients with HZ visited a doctor's office, 49% visited the emergency room, 38% visited a specialist, and 6% were hospitalized, resulting in a direct cost of \$763 per case (2015) US\$).3
- A modelling study predicted that nearly 5 millions of an estimated 24 millions cases of HZ could be avoided by vaccinating 35% of older adults with RZV in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, and Colombia.4
- RZV has gained approval in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico.4
- Modelling studies can help assess the public health burden (PHB) of HZ and the public health impact (PHI) of RZV in Central and South America, where data is limited.⁵

Demographics



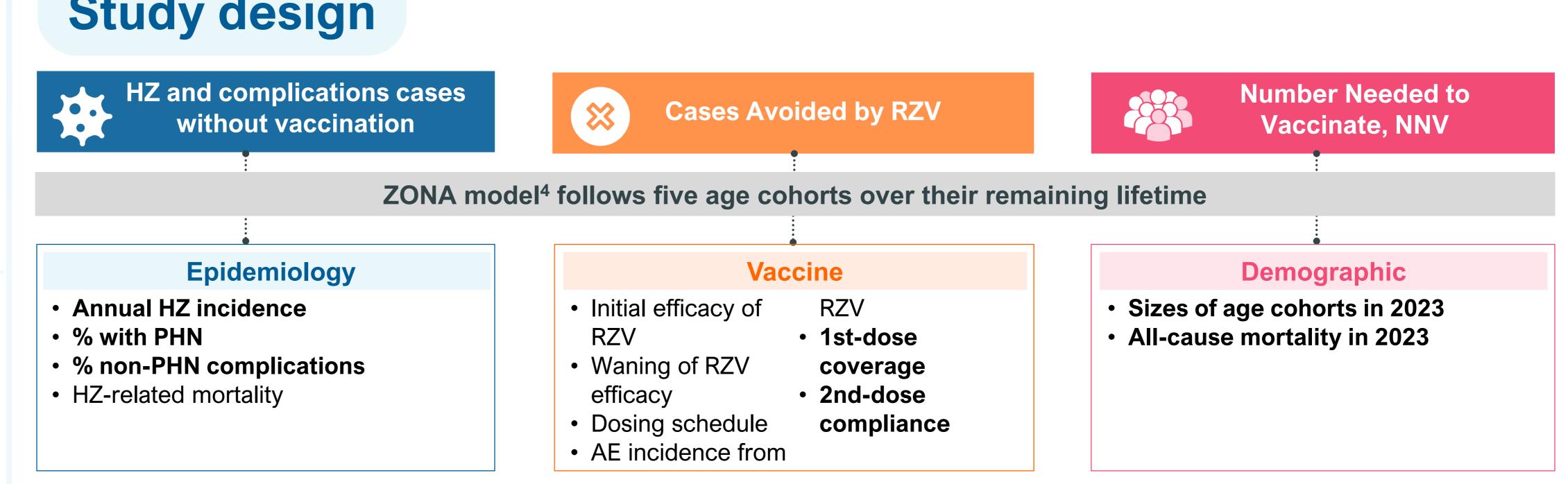
The RZV vaccinated 50+ Y/O population of Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Trinidad & Tobago, compared with non

vaccinated comparable population during their remaining lifetime.

Study design

Baseline vs RZV avoided cases of HZ, PHN, non-PHN

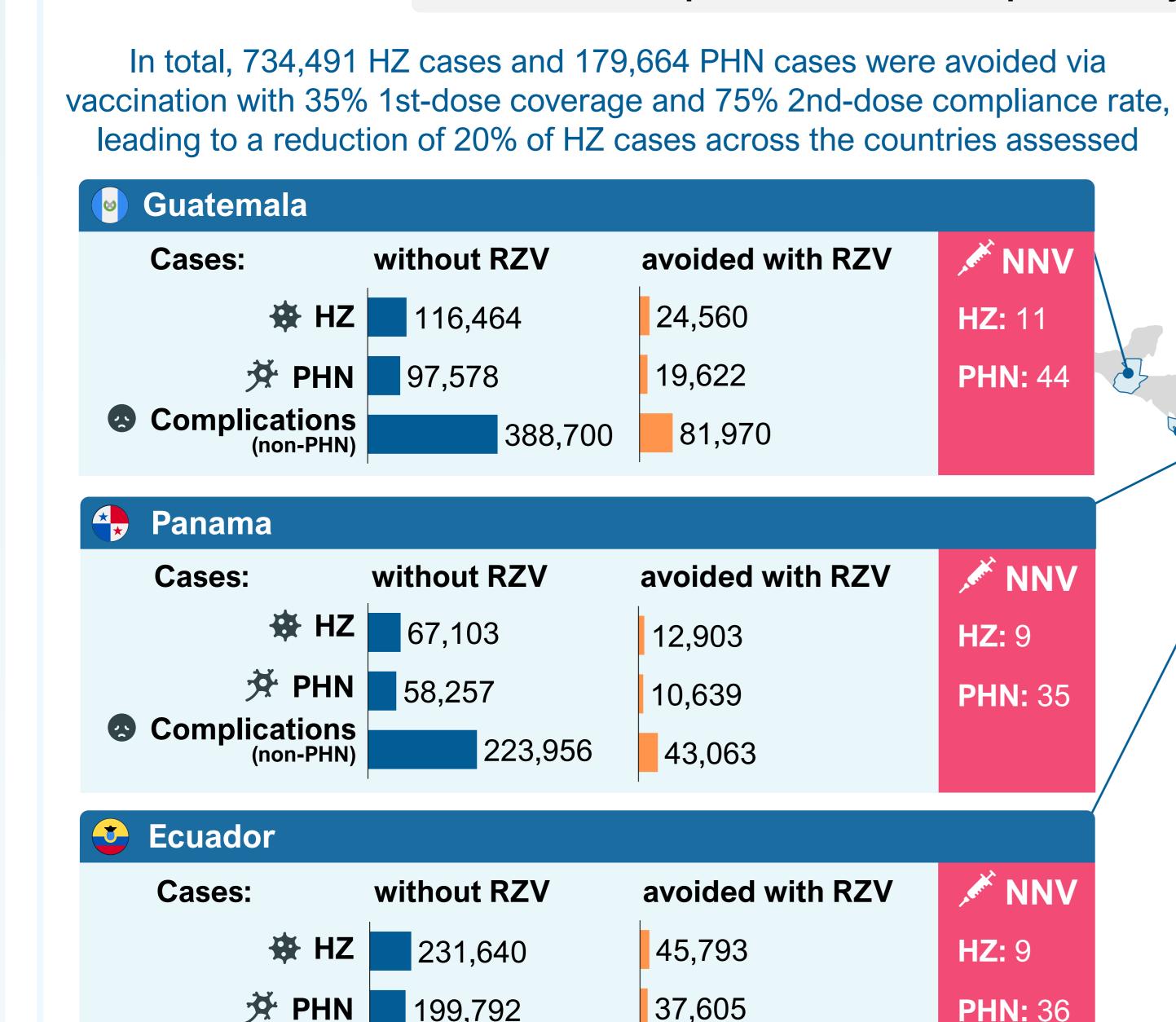
complications, and NNV* per country



Each model input was adjusted ±20% or 95% confidence interval from the base case value to evaluate the relative impact on the number of HZ cases avoided from vaccination. *Bolded inputs are local values.

Costa Rica

Results



NNV Cases: without RZV avoided with RZV ₩ HZ 88,469 17,605 **HZ:** 9 **≯** PHN 76,658 **PHN:** 35 14,560 Complications 295,267 58,757 (non-PHN) **Dominican Republic** × NNV without RZV Cases: avoided with RZV ₩ HZ 455,381 27,286 **HZ**: 15 **ঈ PHN** ■ 116,675 **PHN:** 68 22,170 Complications (non-PHN) 136,444 91,066 Trinidad & Tobago MNV MNV Cases: without RZV avoided with RZV ₩ HZ 83,675 **HZ**: 10 5,081 **≯** PHN 21,589 4,173 **PHN:** 39 Complications 25,071 16,959 Peru NNV avoided with RZV without RZV Cases:

Abbreviations

AE: adverse events; HZ: herpes zoster; NNV: number needed to vaccinate; PHB: public health burden; PHI: public health impact; PHN: post-herpetic neuralgia; RZV: recombinant zoster vaccine; US: United States; VZV: varicella zoster virus; Y/O: year old.

Complications

(non-PHN)

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37,605

152,835

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Disclosures

Ru Han and Laura Naranjo are employed by GSK. Désirée A. M. van Oorschot, Tamara Rosales, Adriana Guzman-Holst and Jorge A. Gomez are employed by and hold shares in GSK. The authors declare no other financial and non-financial relationships and activities.

₩ HZ

Complications (non-PHN)

PHN 362,780

424,495

1,416,753

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86,844

70,894

289,841



HZ: 10

PHN: 38



199,792

*NNV is the number of individuals needed to vaccinate to avoid one case of HZ and PHN.

773,097

PHN: 36