





RESEARCH ARTICLE

An assessment of PCV13 vaccine coverage using a repeated cross-sectional household survey in Malawi [version 1; peer review: 3 approved]

Austin Bondo¹, Bejoy Nambiar², Norman Lufesi³, Rashid Deula¹, Carina King², Gibson Masache¹, Charles Makwenda¹, Anthony Costello ², Dale Rhoda⁴, Eric D. McCollum^{2,5,6}, Tim Colbourn ²

¹Parent and Child Health Initiative (PACHI) Trust, Lilongwe, Malawi

²UCL Institute for Global Health, London, WC1N 1EH, UK

³Acute Respiratory Infections Unit, Ministry of Health, Lilongwe, Malawi

⁴BioStat Global Consulting, Worthington, OH, 43085, USA

⁵Department of Pediatrics, Eudowood Division of Pediatric Respiratory Sciences, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, USA

⁶Department of International Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, USA

V1 First published: 02 Aug 2018, 2:37 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/gatesopenres.12837.1>)

Latest published: 02 Aug 2018, 2:37 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/gatesopenres.12837.1>)

Abstract

Background: The 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) was introduced in Malawi from November 2011 using a three dose primary series at 6, 10, and 14 weeks of age to reduce *Streptococcus pneumoniae*-related diseases. To date, PCV13 paediatric coverage in Malawi has not been rigorously assessed. We used household surveys to longitudinally track paediatric PCV13 coverage in rural Malawi.




Methods: Samples of 60 randomly selected children (30 infants aged 6 weeks to 4 months and 30 aged 4-16 months) were sought in each of 20 village clinic catchment 'basins' of Kabudula health area, Lilongwe, Malawi between March 2012 and June 2014. Child health information was reviewed and mothers interviewed to determine each child's PCV13 dose status and vaccine timing. The survey was completed six times in 4-8 month intervals. Survey inference was used to assess PCV13 dose coverage in each basin for each age group. All 20 basins were pooled to assess area-wide vaccination coverage over time, by age in months, and adherence to the vaccination schedule.


Results: We surveyed a total of 8,562 children in six surveys; 82% were in the older age group. Overall, in age-eligible children, two-dose and three-dose coverage increased from 30% to 85% and 10% to 86%, respectively, between March 2012 and June 2014. PCV13 coverage was higher in the older age group in all surveys. Although it varied by basin, PCV13 coverage was consistently delayed: median ages at first, second and third doses were 9, 15 and 21 weeks, respectively.

Conclusion: In our rural study area, PCV13 introduction did not meet the Malawi Ministry of Health one-year three-dose 90% coverage target, but after 2 years reached levels likely to reduce the prevalence of both invasive


Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status 

	Invited Reviewers		
	1	2	3
version 1			
published 02 Aug 2018	report	report	report

1 **M. Carolina Danovaro-Holliday** , World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva, Switzerland

2 **Asnakew Tsega**, Maternal and Child Survival Program, Washington, USA

3 **Stephen B. Gordon** , Malawi-Liverpool-Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Programme, Blantyre, Macao

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

and non-invasive paediatric pneumococcal diseases. Better adherence to the PCV13 schedule may reduce pneumococcal disease in younger Malawian children.

Keywords

13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, PCV13, vaccine coverage, vaccination coverage survey, children, Malawi

Corresponding author: Tim Colbourn (t.colbourn@ucl.ac.uk)

Author roles: **Bondo A:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration, Supervision, Validation, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Nambiar B:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Project Administration, Writing – Review & Editing; **Lufesi N:** Investigation, Project Administration, Writing – Review & Editing; **Deula R:** Project Administration, Writing – Review & Editing; **King C:** Investigation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Masache G:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Project Administration, Writing – Review & Editing; **Makwenda C:** Investigation, Project Administration, Writing – Review & Editing; **Costello A:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Writing – Review & Editing; **Rhoda D:** Formal Analysis, Investigation, Resources, Software, Validation, Visualization, Writing – Review & Editing; **McCollum ED:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; **Colbourn T:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration, Supervision, Validation, Visualization, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: This study was funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation as part of a larger grant assessing the “District Burden and Costs of Severe Pneumonia Before and After Introduction of Pneumococcal Vaccine in Malawi” (Grant ID: OPP1044260).

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Copyright: © 2018 Bondo A *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution Licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

How to cite this article: Bondo A, Nambiar B, Lufesi N *et al.* **An assessment of PCV13 vaccine coverage using a repeated cross-sectional household survey in Malawi [version 1; peer review: 3 approved]** Gates Open Research 2018, 2:37 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/gatesopenres.12837.1>)

First published: 02 Aug 2018, 2:37 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/gatesopenres.12837.1>)

List of abbreviations

ARI	acute respiratory infection
IPD	invasive pneumococcal disease
IQR	inter-quartile range
LCB	lower 1-sided 95% confidence bound
LQAS	lot quality assurance sampling
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PCV13	13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
WHO	World Health Organisation

Introduction

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is a leading cause of death in children aged 0–59 months old worldwide. Pneumonia, a severe form of acute lower respiratory infection that affects the lungs, claims around 0.9 million lives of infants and young children annually¹. Pneumonia is more common in developing countries, specifically those in Africa and South Asia^{2,3}. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae* are the most common causative agents of bacterial pneumonia in children and are targeted by the Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) and the *H. influenzae* B vaccine, respectively^{2,3}. PCV also prevents invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD)⁴ and pneumococcal meningitis⁵. In 2007, the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended PCV be added to all national immunization programmes, especially in countries with high child mortality³.

Malawi recorded around 500 ARI cases per 1000 under-5-years population between July 2009 and June 2010, of which approximately 1.5% died, according to health management information system statistics⁶; the death rate is likely to be an under-estimate, as it is based on health facility data only. In November 2011, Malawi was among the first countries in Africa to introduce the 13-valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV13)⁷ into its routine immunization program, aiming to protect millions of children from pneumococcal pneumonia and IPD. The vaccine was introduced as a three-dose schedule at 6, 10 and 14 weeks, with an initial catch-up campaign targeting all children up to the age of 1 year. A target national coverage rate of $\geq 90\%$ and local district targets of $\geq 80\%$ were set for each year from 2012 to 2016⁸.

We used a series of household surveys to assess changes in vaccine coverage in a rural area of central Malawi between March 2012 and June 2014. The surveys were part of a wider study exploring changes in the health-system burden of pneumonia following PCV13 vaccination introduction in two areas of central Malawi⁹. We used the surveys to estimate local and area-wide vaccination coverage in one of our study areas to assess the burden of pneumonia at the community health worker, health centre and hospital levels in relation to the percentage of infants vaccinated. We aimed to quantify how the burden of pneumonia on the health system changed as vaccination coverage increased, and to track the roll-out of the PCV13 vaccine in Malawi in terms of the timeliness of each of the three doses in relation to the 6, 10, 14-week schedule and population coverage

of each dose over time. In this paper we present the results of six surveys conducted in Lilongwe district.

Methods

Setting

This study took place in Kabudula, one of six health areas in Lilongwe district of the central region of Malawi, a low-income country in Sub-Saharan Africa with a population of approximately 18 million in 2016 and a GDP per capita of \$1169 (purchasing power parity international dollars, 2016)¹⁰. Lilongwe district is socio-economically reflective of Malawi, with youth female literacy of 72%, and net secondary school attendance of 16%¹¹. Under-5 mortality is rapidly improving in Malawi and was estimated to be 71 deaths per 1000 livebirths nationally in 2013, while this study was on-going¹².

Sample size and data collection

We aimed to randomly sample 30 infants under 4 months and 30 infants aged 4–16 months in each of six waves of the survey in each of 20 village clinic catchment ‘basins’ in Kabudula. The target of 30 infants in each age group was chosen based on a lot quality assurance sampling (LQAS) decision rule of a cut-off of 19/30 children being unvaccinated (zero doses) yielding optimal power to determine whether the basin has above 50% PCV13 single dose coverage (with 95% power) or below 25% (with 89% power)¹³. From the survey standpoint, the clinics are strata. Vaccination coverage can be calculated in each and then the data may be pooled to calculate an overall Kabudula-wide estimate. The village clinics are those in Kabudula that took part in the community component of the parent PCV13 vaccine study⁹. We sought to estimate coverage for under-4 month-old and 4–16 month-old infants, in order to study the age-related dynamics of pneumococcal disease burden with respect to vaccine coverage. Measuring the infants age also enabled us to determine how closely the 6, 10, 14 week schedule was being followed. Timely vaccination was defined as per the standard WHO schedule: the first dose being received between 4 weeks and 2 months of age, the second dose between 8 weeks and 4 months and the third dose between 12 weeks and 6 months¹⁴.

Six separate surveys were conducted in March 2012, October 2012, June 2013, October 2013, February 2014 and June 2014 following the introduction of the vaccine in November 2011.

Surveys were conducted by 12 experienced data collectors and a supervisor. Prior to each survey, data collectors were given a one-day intensive training on data collection, covering research ethics and etiquette, interviewing techniques, and means of verification. Data collection for each survey lasted 10 days.

During the data collection exercise, a random walk method was employed to identify eligible infants for the survey. After arriving at the centre of each village, data collectors walked in a direction indicated by spinning a bottle, calling at every house on the way. At each house the data collector briefly explained that they were conducting a survey to find out how many infants had been vaccinated with PCV13. Then, they asked whether there were any infants aged between 6 weeks (old enough to

have a vaccination) and 16 months (enough time for a third dose to be given to a child who was under age 1 year at first dose, the initial 'catch-up' target age group for the vaccination campaign). For respondents with infants, the data collector requested to see the infant's health passport (a government provided health record) and it was inspected for vaccination records and date of birth. Old health passport books did not have a recording space for PCV13; in such cases the data collector inspected all pages to make sure that they did not miss any recorded vaccination data. A digital photograph or scan was taken of the page where the vaccination records were recorded. All data from the paper forms was single-entered into a computer for analysis and the digital photographs (available for 96% of records) were used to verify the entered data. In the event that the household did not have an eligible infant for the study, the data

collectors moved to the next house and repeated the process. In cases where the infant did not have a health passport, data collectors relied on verbal information from the caregivers (Figure 1). Data collection for the under-4-month-old infants often stopped before the target of 30 was reached in the village clinic basin due to no more infants of this age group being found. Additional infants in the older age group were sometimes surveyed to compensate. Both of these practices resulted in target sample sizes being missed for each age group for most village basins.

Analysis

Due to considerable variation in the sample sizes obtained and our surveys often capturing a large proportion of the eligible population of children in each catchment area for each age-

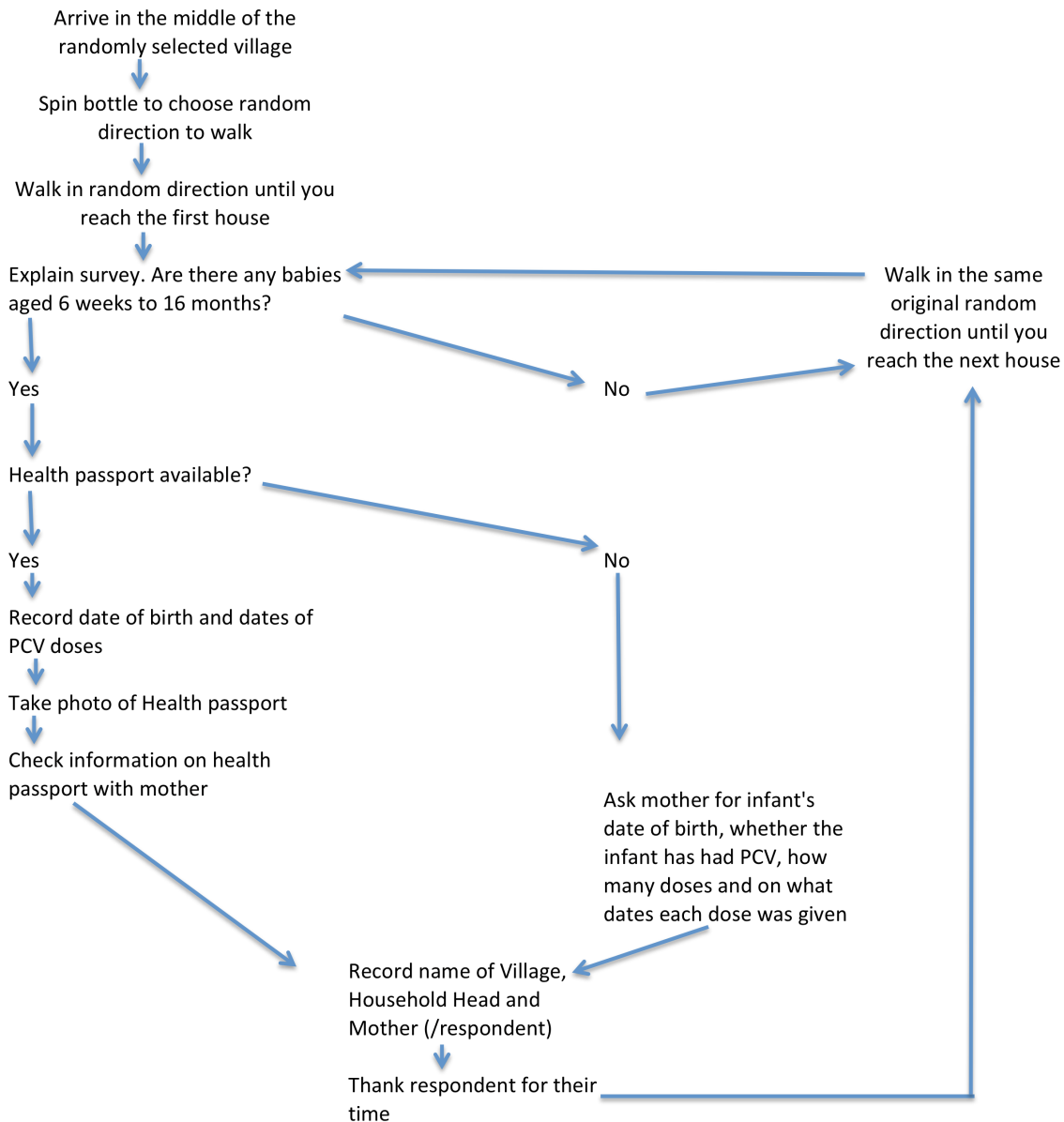


Figure 1. Data collection flow chart.

group (12–100%, median 47%), to simplify the analysis whilst ensuring informative results, we opted to analyse our data using survey-based inference rather than LQAS methods. Using a finite population correction that incorporated the total estimated eligible population, the number of infants surveyed and the number of infants vaccinated (either with one, two or three doses of PCV13) in each catchment area age-group sample, we calculated one-sided modified Wilson 95% confidence intervals (using the lower 95% confidence bound)¹⁵ for the proportion vaccinated to estimate whether each age-group in each basin was above or below set target threshold levels of coverage of each dose of PCV13¹⁶. We use inchworm plots¹⁶ to clearly visualise the confidence intervals in relation to the targets. If the lower one-sided 95% confidence bound (LCB) was above the target we infer that the target was achieved.

Overall percentage coverage of each PCV13 dose in each age group and by age in months for all 20 clinic catchment areas combined was also calculated for each of the six sequential surveys and trends over time were visualised and quantified. Our estimates of coverage of each dose are for age-eligible children, i.e. the denominator is all children at least 6 weeks (42 days) old for the first dose, all children at least 10 weeks (70 days) old for the second dose, and all children at least 14 weeks (98 days) old for the third dose. The data processing and graphs for these analyses were produced using Stata 13.1 and Stata 14.2 for Mac.

Ethical approval and consent

Ethical approval was granted for this study by the National Health Sciences Research Committee in Malawi (reference: 941), and included approval for verbal consent to collect vaccination data from routine records (health passports). Verbal consent was given from all survey respondents who took part in this study, and was documented by the fieldworkers on the data collection form during data collection. The study was explained to respondents before verbal consent was given and verbal consent was only deemed necessary rather than written consent given low levels of literacy in the population and the fact the study was not asking about sensitive information. This study involved collection of vaccination data on infants under 16 months old—parental consent was given for this data to be collected as this data was collected from the parents themselves. This paper does not present any individual or identifiable patient data, therefore consent for publication is not applicable.

Results

Table 1 details the overall findings for age and coverage of vaccination from all surveys. A total of 8,562 infants were recruited. Most infants (78–83%) were aged 4–16 months old at each time point. Overall 96.3% of the infants had health passports. The three-dose coverage of PCV13 vaccine in age-eligible children increased from 10.0% in March 2012 to 86.0% in June 2014. Similarly, there was also an increase during the same time period of the coverage of PCV13 doses 1 and 2 in age-eligible children from 62.0% and 30.3% respectively in March 2012 to 93.9% and 85.2% by June 2014. In all six surveys older infants (aged 4–16 months) were much more likely to be vaccinated (with one, two or three PCV13 doses) than infants aged

less than 4 months old. Vaccination timeliness for the first, second and third PCV13 doses increased from 11%, 9% and 5% in March 2012 to 47%, 56% and 48% in June 2013 and 49%, 61% and 62% in June 2014 (**Table 1**). The median ages at first, second and third doses mirrored this improvement, dropping throughout the six surveys and rapidly so in the first three surveys; overall they were 9 weeks (interquartile range (IQR), 7–13 weeks), 15 weeks (IQR, 12–20 weeks), and 21 weeks (IQR, 18–27 weeks; **Table 1**).

Figure 2 shows how the coverage of the first two doses of PCV13 changed in each basin from the first survey in March 2012 to the sixth and last survey in June 2014 in 6-week to 16-month-old babies. In March 2012, all but one (Muyande) of the 20 basins had a two-dose coverage below 50%, as indicated by the confidence intervals for the estimated coverage being below, or overlapping 50% coverage. By June 2014 all of the basins had coverage above 50% and eight of the 20 basins had achieved $\geq 80\%$ two-dose coverage, as indicated by the lower confidence interval for the estimated proportion vaccinated being above 80% (**Figure 2**, basins in order of June 2014 coverage). All basins combined were also estimated to have a two-dose coverage above 80% in June 2014 (**Figure 2**).

In March 2012 coverage of all three doses of PCV13 was more than 95% likely to be $<40\%$ in all 20 basins (**Figure 3**). By June 2014 three-dose coverage was more than 95% likely to be $\geq 60\%$ in all 20 basins, $\geq 70\%$ in 16 basins, and met the $\geq 80\%$ local target in 11 basins (**Figure 3**).

The two-dose and three-dose PCV13 coverage was consistently lower in 6-week to 4-month-old infants than in 4–16-month-old infants (**Table 1** and **Supplementary Figure 1–Supplementary Figure 4**).

Figure 4 shows the trend for the overall two-dose and three-dose coverage by age, over-time. The March 2012 survey shows that the two-dose coverage was higher ($\geq 50\%$) in infants aged 6 and 7 months old but lower ($\leq 40\%$) in infants aged 8–16 months. The two-dose coverage increased to $\geq 90\%$ in June 2014 for all infants aged 6–16 months. The three-dose coverage was lower ($<20\%$) among all infants aged 6–16 months old in March 2012 but increased to $>80\%$ by October 2013 and $>85\%$ by June 2014. All raw data associated with this study are [freely available from the UK Data Service](#)¹⁷.

Discussion

Our results show that three-dose PCV13 vaccination coverage in Kabudula health area met the local district target of $\geq 80\%$ ⁸ by the second year of the vaccination campaign, but only in older infants. By October 2012, the end of year 1 of the PCV vaccination program in the study area, the survey found that the overall three-dose coverage in age-eligible infants was at 64% (Infants <4 months old: 8%, Infants over 4 months old: 68%), far below the national target of $\geq 90\%$ and the local district target of $\geq 80\%$ ⁸. Our analysis shows that none of the basins had three-dose coverage of $\geq 80\%$ after year 1 (**Supplementary Figure 5**). The three-dose coverage in age-eligible infants increased to 80%

Table 1. Overall results of each and all surveys.

Variable		Wave						Total
		1 Mar'12	2 Oct'12	3 Jun'13	4 Oct'13	5 Feb'14	6 Jun'14	
Infants, N		1317	1393	1389	1498	1404	1561	8562
Health passports, %	No	7.6%	3.4%	2.7%	4.1%	2.4%	2.2%	3.7%
	Yes	92.4%	96.6%	97.3%	95.9%	97.6%	97.8%	96.3%
Age, %	<4 months	22.1%	16.2%	18.1%	18.0%	17.6%	17.1%	18.1%
	4–16 months	77.9%	83.8%	81.9%	82.0%	82.4%	82.9%	81.9%
Vaccination coverage, % (n age-eligible respondents [^])*	No doses	38.0% (1306)	9.4% (1391)	9.5% (1388)	8.3% (1488)	7.5% (1403)	6.1% (1561)	
	1 dose	62.0% (1306)	90.6% (1391)	90.5% (1388)	91.7% (1488)	92.5% (1403)	93.9% (1561)	
	2 doses	30.3% (1215)	81.2% (1313)	85.0% (1312)	83.6% (1407)	86.0% (1324)	85.2% (1491)	
	3 doses	10.0% (1113)	64.3% (1240)	72.3% (1235)	79.5 (1307)%	82.1% (1233)	86.0% (1384)	
Vaccination coverage* (n, total respondents [§])	No doses	39.0%	9.0%	9.5%	8.4%	7.7%	6.0%	
	1 dose	61.0%	91.0%	90.5%	91.6%	92.3%	94.0%	
	2 doses	27.3%	76.9%	80.3%	78.7%	81.2%	82.2%	
	3 doses	8.5%	57.7%	64.3%	69.8%	72.4%	76.7%	
Vaccination coverage [<4 months]*, % (n age-eligible respondents [^])*	No doses	43.0% (281)	31.2% (223)	33.2% (250)	29.8% (269)	29.7% (246)	20.6% (267)	
	1 or more doses	56.0% (281)	70.8% (223)	66.8% (250)	70.2% (269)	70.3% (246)	79.4% (267)	
	2 or more doses	19.2% (190)	40.3% (145)	43.1% (174)	32.9% (178)	40.5% (167)	39.9% (197)	
	3 or more doses	8.6% (88)	8.4% (75)	8.2% (97)	9.4% (78)	16.3% (76)	29.8% (90)	
Vaccination coverage at 4–16 months, % (n total respondents)*	No doses	36.7% (1025)	5.1% (1168)	4.3% (1138)	3.5% (1229)	2.6% (1157)	2.9% (1294)	
	1 or more doses	63.3% (1025)	94.9% (1168)	95.7% (1138)	96.5% (1229)	97.4% (1157)	97.1% (1294)	
	2 or more doses	31.8% (1025)	86.8% (1168)	91.3% (1138)	91.1% (1229)	92.8% (1157)	92.7% (1294)	
	3 or more doses	10.1% (1025)	68.2% (1165)	77.7% (1138)	84.4% (1229)	87.0% (1157)	90.4% (1294)	
Timeliness, %	Timely 1 st dose [†]	11.1%	28.6%	46.7%	45.9%	46.3%	48.9%	38.5%
	Timely 2 nd dose [¶]	8.5%	33.3%	55.8%	53.7%	55.9%	61.2%	45.5%
	Timely 3 rd dose [§]	4.9%	29.5%	47.7%	51.1%	53.1%	61.5%	42.1%
	All three doses timely	2.2%	14.2%	27.7%	29.2%	31.1%	35.6%	23.8%
Median age in weeks at vaccination, IQR	Dose 1	17.3 (10.1–32.4)	11.3 (7.9–17.4)	8.6 (7.1–11.3)	8.6 (7.3–10.9)	8.6 (7.1–11.0)	8.4 (7.0–10.9)	9.1 (7.3–13.0)
	Dose 2	22.1 (15.9–33.7)	18.7 (14.1–26.9)	14.7 (12.3–18.3)	14.6 (12.3–18.3)	14.3 (12.1–18.6)	14.1 (12.0–17.3)	15.3 (12.4–19.7)
	Dose 3	24.1 (19.1–32.7)	25.5 (20.0–34.4)	20.9 (17.4–25.9)	21.0 (17.9–26.0)	21.0 (17.4–26.4)	20.4 (17.3–24.3)	21.3 (17.9–26.9)

*Average calculated from all 20 clinic catchment basins, weighted by eligible population size. [^]For one-dose coverage infants 6 weeks (42 days) or older; for two-dose coverage infants 10 weeks (70 days) or older; For 3 dose coverage infants 14 weeks (98 days) or older. [§]These coverage estimates with the total number of respondents as the denominator (i.e. not just age-eligible infants) are shown for comparison with other estimate that do not adjust for age eligibility. [†]Infants whose first dose of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) vaccination took place when they were 4 weeks to 2 months old (28 to 60 days old). [¶]Infants whose second dose of PCV13 vaccination took place when they were 8 weeks to 4 months old (56 to 121 days old). [§]Infants whose third dose of PCV13 vaccination took place when they were 12 weeks to 6 months old (84 to 182 days old). IQR, interquartile range.

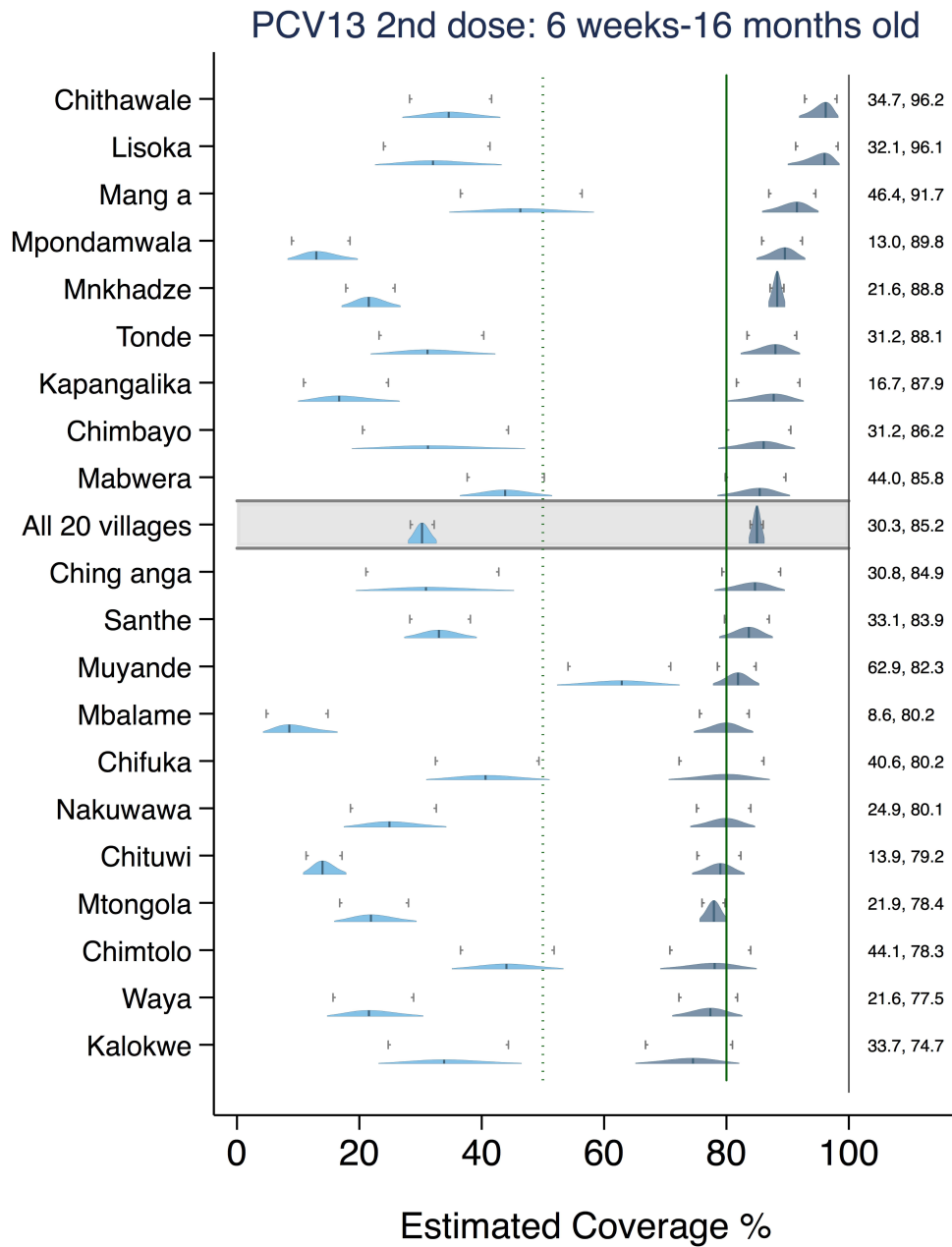


Figure 2. The two-dose coverage of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine by lot and survey. Light blue, wave 1 (March 2012); dark blue, wave 6 (June 2014). Numbers on the right indicate the estimated coverage at waves 1 and 6. Tick marks indicate one-sided 95% confidence interval bounds. Green vertical target lines at 50% (dashed) and 80% (solid).

(infants <4 months old, 9%; infants over 4 months old, 84%) by the end of year 2 (October 2013 survey), and 86% (infants <4 months old: 30%; infants over 4 months old: 90%) by June 2014, two-thirds through year 3 (Table 1). In total, 14 of the 20 basins had >80% coverage in 4–16-month-olds in June 2014 (Supplementary Figure 4).

We found timeliness of PCV13 vaccination to be low during the first year of the vaccination campaign, probably reflecting the initial catch-up campaign of vaccinating all infants under 1 year. By June 2013 we found that around half of infants were vaccinated within the standard schedule for each dose but only around one-quarter were receiving all three doses within the

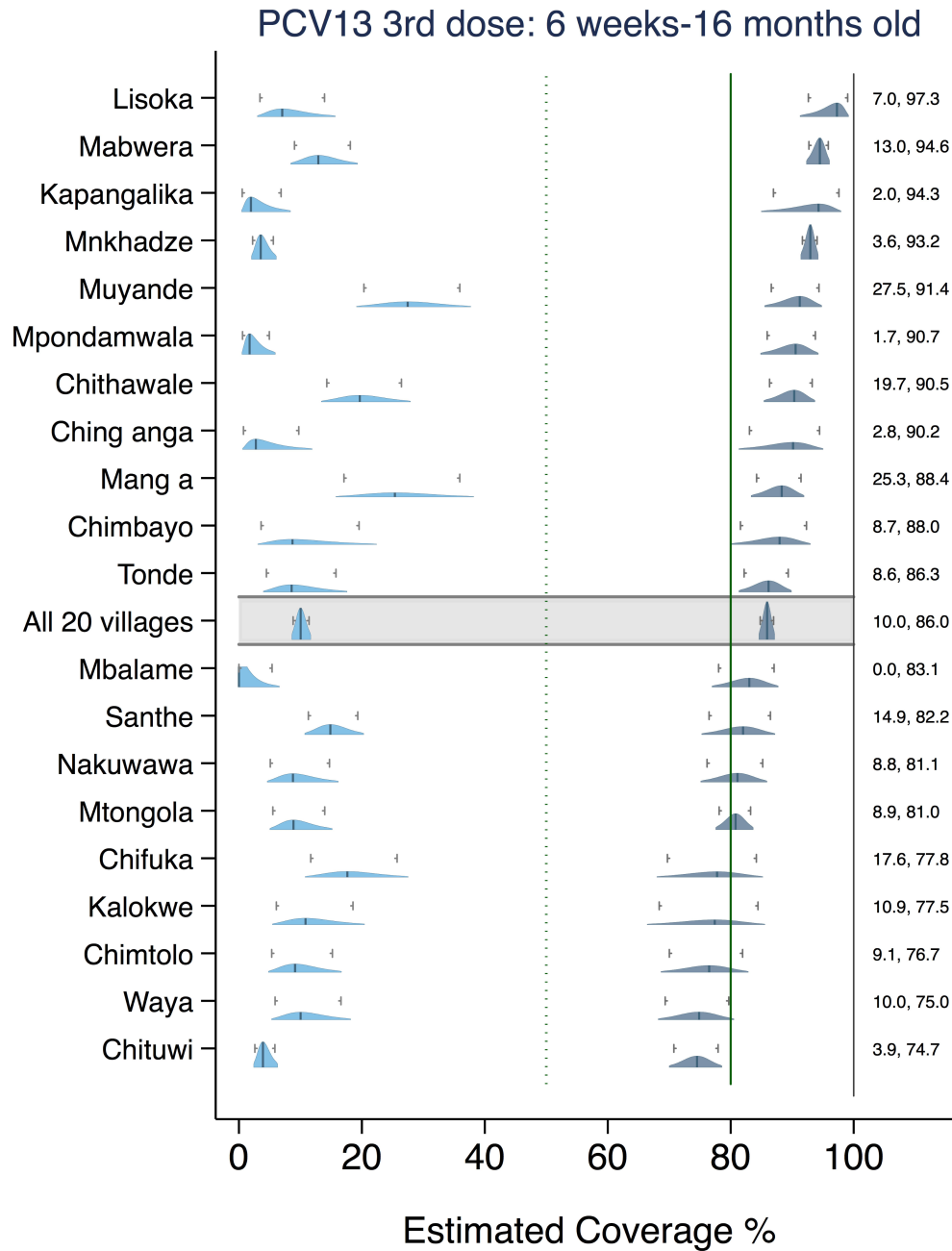


Figure 3. The three-dose coverage of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine by lot and survey. Light blue, wave 1 (March 2012); dark blue, wave 6 (June 2014). Numbers on the right indicate the estimated coverage at waves 1 and 6. Tick marks indicate one-sided 95% confidence interval bounds. Green vertical target lines at 50% (dashed) and 80% (solid).

first 6 months of life as per schedule. This rose slightly by June 2014 to 49% for the first dose, 61% and 62% for the second and third doses and 36% for all three doses (Table 1). This is lower than reported by a recent study in Karonga, which found ~80% of eligible infants were vaccinated with all three PCV13 doses by 26 weeks of age¹⁸. Virtually all (99.8%) of

the infants who were not vaccinated within the schedule were vaccinated late rather than early. Our results are comparable to the findings of Babirye *et al.* in Uganda, which used the same definitions of timeliness for the three doses of polio and pentavalent vaccination but found greater timeliness of each dose ranging from 71% for polio 1 to 78% for polio 2 and

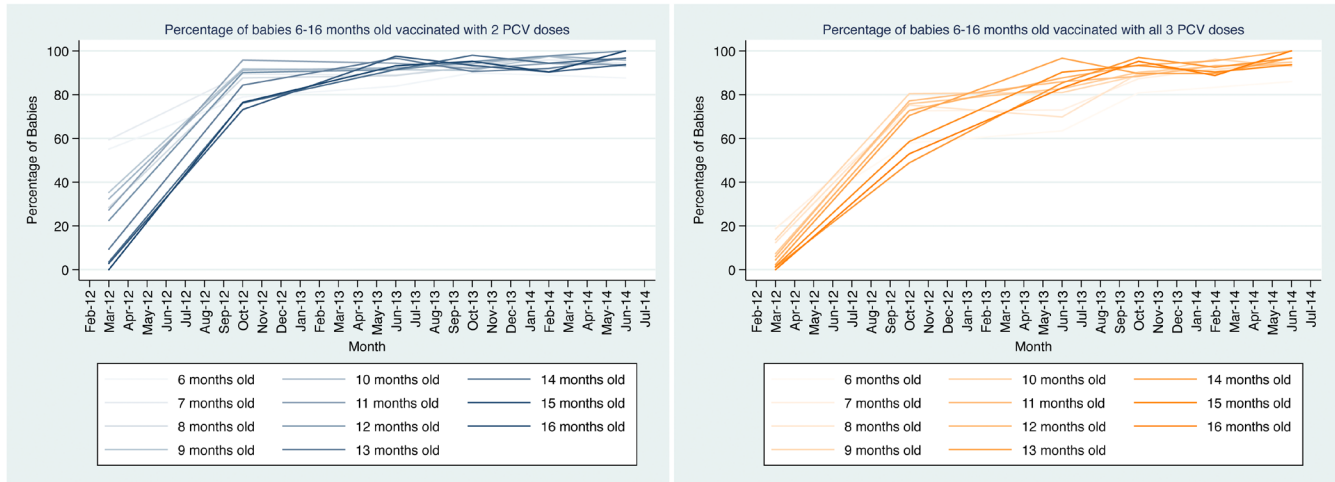


Figure 4. Trends in two-dose and three-dose coverage of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine by age in months.

pentavalent 2¹⁹. In 2004 Malawi was found to have 52% coverage of DPT3 (diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccination, third dose) by 6 months of age¹⁴.

The three-doses-within-the-first-6-months schedule is recommended in settings such as Malawi, where severe vaccine-preventable disease is common in younger infants²⁰. Existing vaccine schedules at 6, 10 and 14 weeks, such as those for polio and pentavalent vaccine also make it logistically easier²⁰. Delayed vaccination extends individual susceptibility to illness and reduces herd immunity²¹. However, whether an initial two-dose plus booster (2+1), initial three-dose (3+0) or a three-dose plus booster (3+1) schedule is better at preventing clinical pneumonia remains unresolved²². A recent trial in South Africa, which has similar pneumonia epidemiology to Malawi, found a 2+1 PCV schedule of 6, 14, 38 weeks to significantly reduce IPD⁴.

There are some limitations to this study. Firstly, the sample size for the infants aged 6 weeks to 4 months was less than half of the intended sample of 600 infants (30 per basin) for all the surveys conducted. This was due to there being insufficient infants of this age group in each basin at the time of survey. However, given the low numbers who were vaccinated and the high probability of low coverage thresholds not being met given the estimated confidence intervals, we can be fairly sure that the coverage was low in this age group. Secondly, the self-weighted analysis here implicitly assumes that every eligible respondent had the same chance of being selected, but this is not so in this case, as the interviewers always started at the centre of the village. Furthermore, for confidence intervals to be meaningful, the sample should be a probability sample and the analysis should incorporate appropriate sampling weights. This simple self-weighted analysis of a somewhat biased sample may not meet the strict requirements for confidence intervals. However, the six surveys used the same method of data collection each time, so the biases over time are likely to be constant. The coverage results also improved so dramatically over time that our broad-stroke conclusions are likely to be

robust. The villages are small and a large proportion of the eligible children were sampled in each village so the improvements in coverage and the persistent shortfalls in timeliness described here are likely to be real, although subject to bias. Thirdly, due to a large proportion of eligible children being surveyed in some basins, some of the same children in the older 4–16-months age group may have been sampled in more than one survey, introducing some correlation to the repeated cross-sectional samples, meaning our assessment of trends in vaccine coverage may be less representative of the overall trend in the population. This is likely to be a minor issue given that the surveys were 4–8 months apart. Fourthly, the studies were only conducted in one of the six health areas of Lilongwe district; therefore the results may not be generalizable, unless compared with other studies carried out during the same period in other parts of the country. Kabudula is however, fairly representative of rural Lilongwe district and Malawi in general, being found to have vaccination rates around the average for the whole country in 2007, although variation in local vaccine stocks and logistics is an important consideration²³. Fifthly, although 96% of infants had vaccination data photographed from health passports, meaning the potential of recall bias to affect our results is low, there were a few anecdotal reports of vaccination records being filled before vaccinations were administered. Vaccine stock-outs at clinics or health facilities mean it was possible that a health passport could indicate vaccination when the infant was not vaccinated. From discussions with health facility and immunization staff, we were assured that this was a relatively rare occurrence. Mothers also verbally verified their infants were vaccinated in almost all cases where vaccination was indicated on the infant's health passport. Finally, tracking coverage in each basin can be difficult—the same basins did not always have lower coverage ([Supplementary Figure 5](#)), likely due to changing community and health-system dynamics, as well as due to artefacts of the relatively small sample sizes in each basin.

Before the advent of PCV13, it was estimated that PCV13 would protect against 63% of all circulating invasive

pneumococci and 78% of those found in children under 5 years in Malawi²⁴. We previously published that at 76% three-dose PCV13 coverage, compared to 0% three-dose coverage, and among children <59 months of age, cases of pneumonia associated with low oxygen levels (i.e., hypoxemia) decreased by nearly 50% and hospital pneumonia fatalities declined by more than one-third in central Malawi⁹. Furthermore, the proportion of pneumonia cases with clinical danger signs associated with high risk of mortality fell by nearly two-thirds in Malawi after the introduction of PCV13⁹.

Conclusion

Meeting and maintaining the 90% PCV13 coverage target in all areas of Malawi in the coming months and years, and improving the timeliness of vaccination in young infants, has great potential to reduce the burden of PCV13-preventable disease. Monitoring the progress towards this goal via household surveys of PCV13 coverage is important.

Data availability

All aggregate data is reported in the manuscript and supplementary files. Individual anonymized data from all six waves of the survey and the Stata software code used to produce all tables and figures is freely available via the UK Data Service:

<https://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-85326517>. This UK Data Service deposit also contains the data collection tool.

Data are available under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](#) (CC-BY 4.0).

Competing interests

No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information

This study was funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation as part of a larger grant assessing the “District Burden and Costs of Severe Pneumonia Before and After Introduction of Pneumococcal Vaccine in Malawi” (Grant ID: OPP1044260).

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the hard work of all the data collectors, and thank all respondents for their time. This study was implemented by Parent and Child Health Initiative (PACHI) with support from University College London.

Supplementary material

Supplementary Figure 1. The two-dose coverage of PCV13 in 6-week to 4-month-old babies by lot and survey.

[Click here to access the data.](#)

Supplementary Figure 2. The two-dose coverage of PCV13 in 4–16 month old infants by lot and survey.

[Click here to access the data.](#)

Supplementary Figure 3. The three-dose coverage of PCV13 in 6 week to 4 month old babies by lot and survey.

[Click here to access the data.](#)

Supplementary Figure 4. The three-dose coverage of PCV13 in 4–16 month old infants by lot and survey.

[Click here to access the data.](#)

Supplementary Figure 5. PCV13 coverage in each village clinic basin for each survey wave (W), for each age cohort (1, <4 months old; 2, 4–16 months old) and for both cohorts combined.

[Click here to access the data.](#)

References

- Liu L, Oza S, Hogan D, *et al.*: **Global, regional, and national causes of under-5 mortality in 2000–15: an updated systematic analysis with implications for the Sustainable Development Goals.** *Lancet.* 2016; **388**(10063): 3027–3035. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
- Walker CLF, Rudan I, Liu L, *et al.*: **Global burden of childhood pneumonia and diarrhoea.** *Lancet.* 2013; **381**(9875): 1405–1416. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Johnsson EW, Carvajal L, Newby H, *et al.*: **Pneumonia and diarrhoea: Tackling the deadliest diseases for the world’s poorest children.** In. New York: UNICEF; 2012. [Reference Source](#)

4. von Gottberg A, de Gouveia L, Tempia S, *et al.*: **Effects of vaccination on invasive pneumococcal disease in South Africa.** *N Engl J Med.* 2014; **371**(20): 1889–1899. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
5. Levy C, Varon E, Picard C, *et al.*: **Trends of pneumococcal meningitis in children after introduction of the 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in France.** *Pediatr Infect Dis J.* 2014; **33**(12): 1216–1221. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
6. Ministry of Health [Malawi]: **Malawi Health Management Information Bulletin. Annual report for July 2009 - June 2010.** In. Lilongwe: Government of the Republic of Malawi Ministry of Health; 2010: 24.
7. WHO: **Malawi Introduces Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine.** In: *World Health Organisation Global Immunisation News.* Geneva: World Health Organisation; 2011; (accessed 2nd August 2017). [Reference Source](#)
8. Expanded Programme on Immunisation [Malawi]: **Comprehensive EPI Multi-Year Plan 2012-2016 Malawi.** In. Lilongwe, Malawi: Government of Malawi Ministry of Health; 2012. [Reference Source](#)
9. McCollum ED, Nambiar B, Deula R, *et al.*: **Impact of the 13-valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine on Clinical and Hypoxemic Childhood Pneumonia over Three Years in Central Malawi: An observational study.** *PLoS One.* 2017; **12**(1): e0168209. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
10. World Bank: **World DataBank. World Development Indicators, Malawi.** 2016; (accessed 2nd August 2017). [Reference Source](#)
11. National Statistical Office [Malawi]: **Malawi MDG Endline Survey 2014. Main Report.** In. Zomba, Malawi: National Statistical Office; 2015; (accessed 2nd August 2017). [Reference Source](#)
12. Kanyuka M, Ndawala J, Mleme T, *et al.*: **Malawi and Millennium Development Goal 4: a Countdown to 2015 country case study.** *Lancet Glob Health.* 2016; **4**(3): e201–e214. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
13. Brixton Health: **Sample LQ software package.** (free download), In. (accessed 2nd August 2017). [Reference Source](#)
14. Clark A, Sanderson C: **Timing of children's vaccinations in 45 low-income and middle-income countries: an analysis of survey data.** *Lancet.* 2009; **373**(9674): 1543–1549. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
15. Brown LD, Cai TT, DasGupta A: **Interval estimation for a binomial proportion.** *Stat sci.* 2001; **16**(2): 101–117. [Publisher Full Text](#)
16. World Health Organisation: **Vaccination Coverage Cluster Surveys: Reference Manual.** Version 3 Working Draft. In. Geneva: World Health Organisation; 2015; (accessed 2nd August 2017). [Reference Source](#)
17. Colbourn T: **An assessment of PCV13 vaccine coverage using a repeated cross-sectional household survey in Malawi 2011-2014.** [Data Collection]. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Service. 2018. <http://www.doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-853265>
18. Mvula H, Heinsbroek E, Chihana M, *et al.*: **Predictors of Uptake and Timeliness of Newly Introduced Pneumococcal and Rotavirus Vaccines, and of Measles Vaccine in Rural Malawi: A Population Cohort Study.** *PLoS One.* 2016; **11**(5): e0154997. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
19. Babirye JN, Engebretsen IM, Makumbi F, *et al.*: **Timeliness of childhood vaccinations in Kampala Uganda: a community-based cross-sectional study.** *PLoS One.* 2012; **7**(4): e35432. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
20. Whitney CG, Goldblatt D, O'Brien KL: **Dosing schedules for pneumococcal conjugate vaccine: considerations for policy makers.** *Pediatr Infect Dis J.* 2014; **33** Suppl 2: S172–181. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
21. Loo JD, Conklin L, Fleming-Dutra KE, *et al.*: **Systematic review of the indirect effect of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine dosing schedules on pneumococcal disease and colonization.** *Pediatr Infect Dis J.* 2014; **33** Suppl 2: S161–171. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
22. Loo JD, Conklin L, Fleming-Dutra KE, *et al.*: **Systematic review of the effect of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine dosing schedules on prevention of pneumonia.** *Pediatr Infect Dis J.* 2014; **33** Suppl 2: S140–151. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
23. Abebe DS, Nielsen VO, Finnvoold JE: **Regional inequality and vaccine uptake: a multilevel analysis of the 2007 Welfare Monitoring Survey in Malawi.** *BMC Public Health.* 2012; **12**: 1075. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
24. Everett DB, Cornick J, Denis B, *et al.*: **Genetic characterisation of Malawian pneumococci prior to the roll-out of the PCV13 vaccine using a high-throughput whole genome sequencing approach.** *PLoS One.* 2012; **7**(9): e44250. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)

Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status:   

Version 1

Reviewer Report 29 October 2018

<https://doi.org/10.21956/gatesopenres.13914.r26715>

© 2018 Gordon S. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution Licence](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Stephen B. Gordon 

Malawi-Liverpool-Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Programme, Blantyre, Macao

General Comments

This study describes PCV vaccination rates in Malawi following national implementation of the 3+0 schedule (vaccine at 6, 10 and 14 weeks of age). Malawi is a research-receptive, pro-vaccination community with a supportive Ministry of Health and a track record of success. Nevertheless, there are many operational challenges to universal vaccination owing to the very low income status of the country and the extremely stretched health services (population has quadrupled since 1970 and life expectancy increased 25% since 2000). This study is therefore welcome as it directly measures the success of an important intervention. The message that vaccination targets were not reached could reasonably be tempered with the comment that 3 vaccinations may not be necessary and the published reduction in pneumonia is striking evidence of efficacy.

Specific Comments

The paper is clear and well laid out. The statistical methods are beyond a general reader. The data are presented in both tabular and graphical formats. The discussion is good and the referencing complete.

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Partly

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

I cannot comment. A qualified statistician is required.

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 25 October 2018

<https://doi.org/10.21956/gatesopenres.13914.r26717>

© 2018 Tsega A. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution Licence](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

**Asnakew Tsega**

Maternal and Child Survival Program, Washington, DC, USA

Overall comment

The survey is properly designed and the results are clear and well presented.

Specific comments:**Title**

- The title looks a national coverage survey and please consider revising to indicate the specific areas. It should include **in selected health districts**
- I suggest to change it to vaccination coverage than vaccine coverage.

Methods

- Please consider revising the definition of the **timely vaccination**, according to the Malawi immunization schedule, the age for the 1st dose of PCV13 is ≥ 6 weeks. If the dose is administered before 6 weeks of age, it is considered as an invalid dose.
- WHO has no immunization schedule it is only recommendations to countries.
- I assume the health districts have more than one village and how were the villages identified after selecting the health district?

Result

- Vaccination campaign was mentioned a number of times in the methods, results, and discussion. The vaccine was introduced into the routine immunization system in the fixed and outreach sessions and Malawi did not do any PCV catch up vaccination campaign. At the time of introduction, all children 6 weeks to 11 months of age were eligible for the 1st dose of PCV13 and the number might have been higher than the regular vaccination, but this should not be considered as catch up, they were still in the eligible age group.
- The availability of the health passport was very high, which is one of the strengths of the Malawi immunization program, however, there were from 2.2% to 7.6% of infants at different times

without health passport. There is no explanation on how the information from the mothers' report was analyzed. How did you differentiate PCV13 from other vaccines administered at the same time, the same route and site and also if it was 1st, 2nd or 3rd dose?

Discussion

- The spinning of a bottle is not a recommended method anymore and it would be good if you mention this as a limitation in the discussion. The recommended method is listing of all the households and randomly selecting the households for the survey.

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Yes

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 10 August 2018

<https://doi.org/10.21956/gatesopenres.13914.r26597>

© 2018 Danovaro-Holliday M. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution Licence](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



M. Carolina Danovaro-Holliday 

Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), Department of Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals (IVB), World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva, Switzerland

This paper presents the results of surveys done to track uptake of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) in rural areas in Malawi. It is well written, the results are clear, and the limitations well acknowledged. All figures are very useful, and particularly Figure 1 provides a great visual to understand survey implementation.

Specific comments

Title

- Consider adding “in selected areas in rural Malawi” to give a clear message that these surveys are not representative of the entire country

Introduction

- Pneumococcal in pneumococcal conjugate vaccines does not need to be capitalized
- The bacteria for which there is a vaccine is *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) – small b.
- In the first paragraph, consider citing the WHO Position Paper on Pneumococcus vaccines (available at: http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/position_papers/pneumococcus/en/), instead of, or in addition to, current reference 3.
- In the second paragraph, consider indicating that the target coverage rates are aligned with the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP), available at: http://www.who.int/immunization/global_vaccine_action_plan/GVAP_doc_2011_2020/en/

Methods

- Include a clearer definition of “timely vaccination”. In the results, we learned what it was mainly in the footnote of Table 1.
- There is no “standard WHO Schedule” per se, see http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/. The one used in Malawi is one of the schedules frequently used in African and other low and middle-income countries, but it is not the WHO recommended schedule per se, for example, for measles WHO recommends 9 or 12 months depending on the epidemiological situation, same for including or not an OPV0. I suggest rewording and reconsidering reference 14. It can be indicated that this is “the Malawi vaccination schedule”. To my knowledge, there is no one accepted definition of “timeliness” (see for example Tauli et al.¹) Furthermore, Clark and Sanderson looked at inverse surviving curves and impute dates to those without cards, which I don’t think was the case in this study.
- Under analysis, we learned that a finite population correction was used, based on an estimate of the eligible population, what is the source of this population data and year?
- Under ethical approval, were there any specific precautions taken to maintain confidentiality in relation to the pictures of health passports?

Results

- In Table 1, consider proving the availability of health passports by age group, given that it is more likely that they were available for younger infants
- In Figure 4, it is unclear who is in the denominator, all infants or those with documented dates?

Discussion

- The first paragraph talks about a “vaccination campaign”, this seems misleading as, if I understand correctly, PCV vaccine was included into routine immunization and not given using a campaign-type strategy.
- Consider adding the WHO Position Paper on Pneumococcus vaccines (available at: http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/position_papers/pneumococcus/en/), instead of, or in addition to, current reference 20.
- Is there information to describe how PCV vaccine coverage compares to coverage for other vaccines recommended at the same age (DTp-Hib-HepB, OPV)? It would be useful to better understand if PCV vaccine uptake behaves like the others or not.

References

1. TaUIL M, Sato A, Waldman E: Factors associated with incomplete or delayed vaccination across countries: A systematic review. *Vaccine*. 2016; **34** (24): 2635-2643 [Publisher Full Text](#)

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Yes

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Immunization, vaccine-preventable diseases, M&E

I have read this submission. I believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.
