

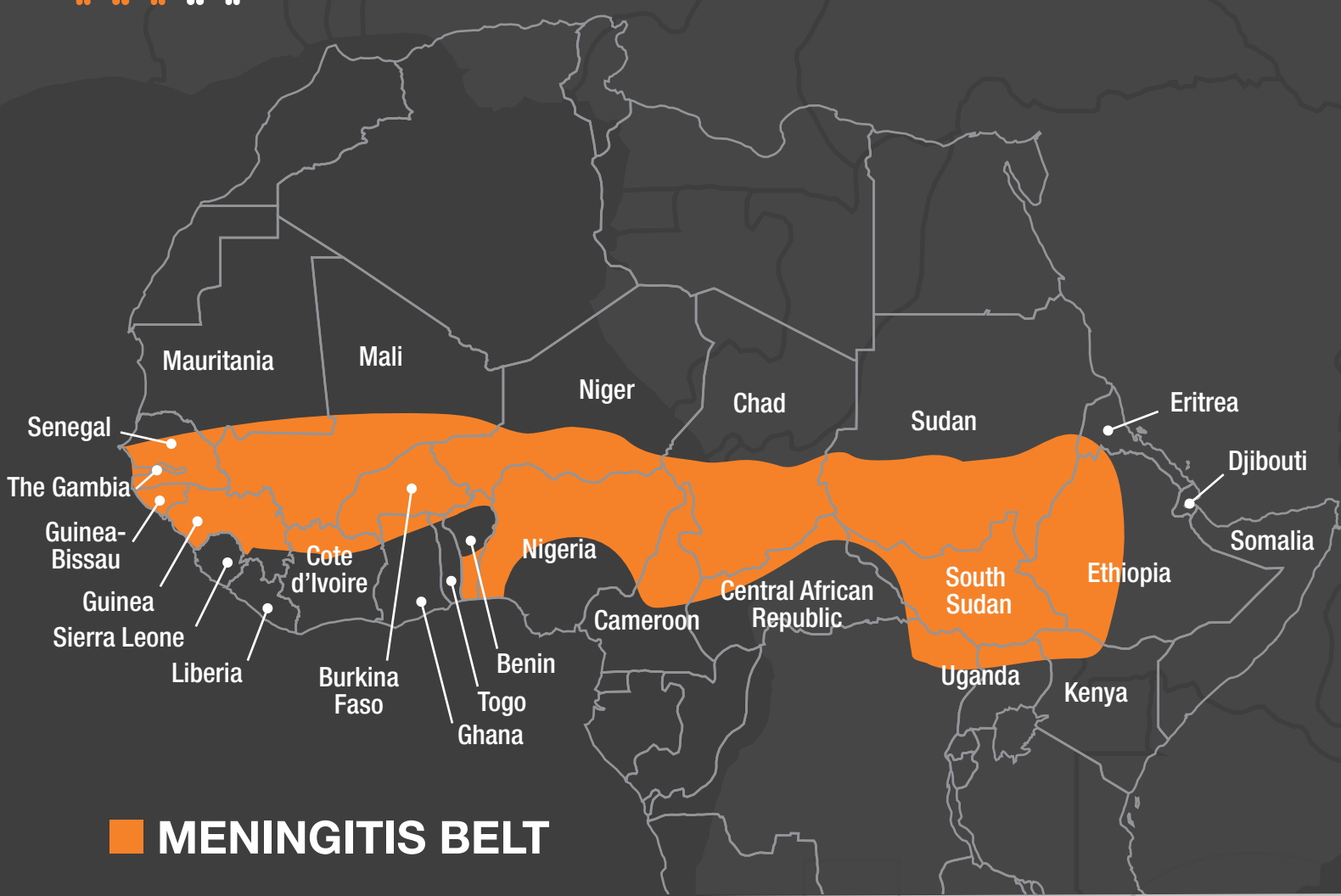
SEROGROUP A MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

DEADLY EXPENSIVE PREVENTABLE

SEROGROUP A MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS

threatens the lives of **450 million people** across 26 countries in Africa's meningitis belt, mostly children and young adults.

 Historically, **8 in 10 cases** of meningitis in this region were caused by serogroup A meningococcus.



MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS KILLS WITHIN HOURS

THOUSANDS DIE

in years with large outbreaks.



1 in 10

people die within 2 days even when antibiotics are available.



1 in 5

survivors are left with permanent disabilities such as paralysis, blindness, hearing loss, seizures, and intellectual disability.



MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS TREATMENT IS COSTLY

for both families and nations and contributes to the cycle of poverty.



Each case of meningitis in a family results in a sudden cost of about \$90 – about 3 or 4 months of the family's income.



The permanent disabilities caused by meningitis leave survivors less able to care for themselves and less likely to earn income.

THE MENINGOCOCCAL A CONJUGATE VACCINE (MenAfriVac™)

Protects against serogroup A meningococcal meningitis

SAVING LIVES AND MONEY



400M

The vaccine is estimated to have protected more than 400 million people at risk for meningococcal A meningitis and saved more than 150,000 lives through 2020.



MenAfriVac™ is the first vaccine made specifically for use in Africa. The vaccine can go up to 4 days without refrigeration or an ice pack, which allows for safe delivery to people in even the most remote areas.



MenAfriVac™ costs only \$0.40 per dose, far less than the \$90 needed to treat just one person with the disease.

\$32.3M 

Routine MenAfriVac™ immunization programs are estimated to save up to \$32.3 million from 2015 to 2035 compared to vaccination campaigns held in response to an outbreak or epidemic.

An estimated 350 million people within 24 meningitis belt countries had received the vaccine by the end of 2021.

The introduction of this vaccine has dramatically reduced the number of meningitis cases and eliminated outbreaks caused by serogroup A. This is a giant step toward achieving elimination of epidemic meningitis in sub-Saharan Africa.



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention