

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND
GOOD PARTICIPATORY PRACTICE
GUIDELINES FOR TB
VACCINE RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT

**Center for infectious Disease
Research in Zambia**



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Background

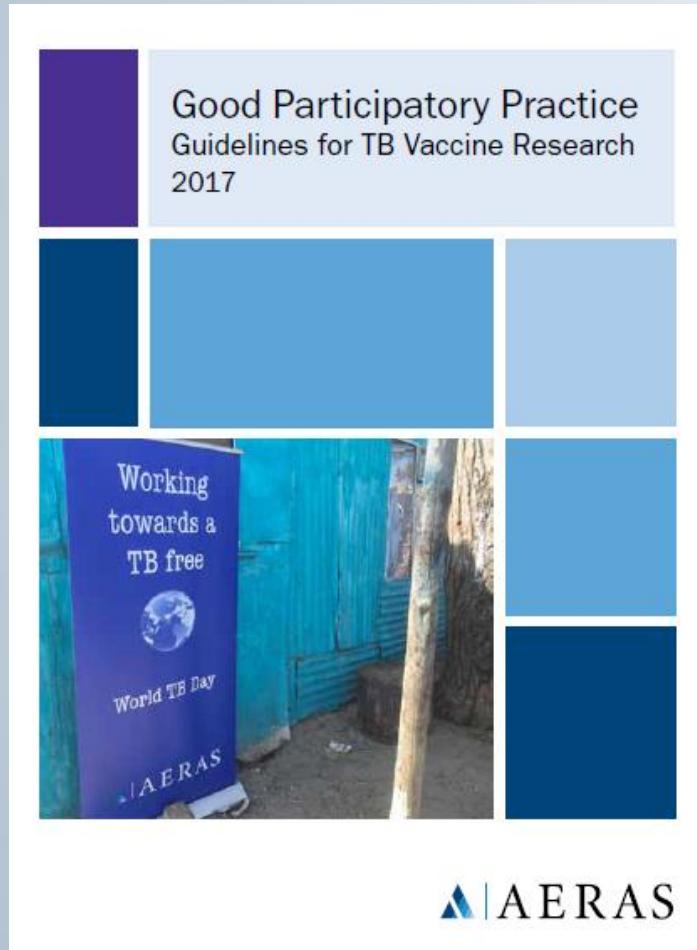
CIDRZ in Lusaka, Zambia



Community Engagement - Why we do it



GPP-TB VACC



Good Participatory Practice Guidelines for TB Vaccine Research

- Aligned with the international GPP strategy
- Purpose & Audience

Background

In a TB vaccine trial in Zambia, 136 healthy participants were enrolled in a trial that requires a 3-year follow-up period after vaccination via contact or clinic visits.

Anticipated challenges:

- Possible stigmatization of participants and lack of support for TB vaccine research in the community
- Potential of participants missing study visits resulting in unreported AEs / SAEs / endpoints
- Potential of participants being lost to follow up and losing AE / SAE / endpoint data

Stakeholder Engagement & Issues Management Plans

- Anticipate questions and opinions about TB vaccine research with CABs
- Appropriately organize retention events and home visits
- Address instances of stigmatization and misconceptions immediately
- Organize debates and educational events with schools
- Develop and disseminate material and information on TB vaccine research

Results

- A retention rate of 97.1% at year 2 follow up
- 6 participants relocated to other towns but were still retained on the trial
- Only 2% of all Study visits have been missed
- Instances of possible stigmatization could be resolved immediately and effectively.

Conclusion

Implementation of CE strategies is important to maintain high retention rates which are critical to the success of TB vaccine trials, as well as key to raising awareness and developing advocacy within communities for TB vaccine Research and addressing stigmatization in the community



**Thank you for your
attention**

