

Willingness to receive a future TB vaccine among pregnant women living in Brazil, Ghana, Kenya, and Pakistan

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Background

Pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to TB, which poses significant risks to both maternal and fetal health. Despite the development of several promising TB vaccines, none currently include pregnant women in their trials. Our study assessed the willingness of pregnant women across four countries - Brazil, Ghana, Kenya, and Pakistan to receive a future TB vaccine.

Results

We surveyed 1597 women total. When asked about their intentions to receive a future TB vaccine, the majority of women in each country indicated that they would “definitely intend to receive a TB vaccine”: 77.9% in Brazil, 65.6% in Ghana, 61.5% in Kenya, and 80.2% in Pakistan.

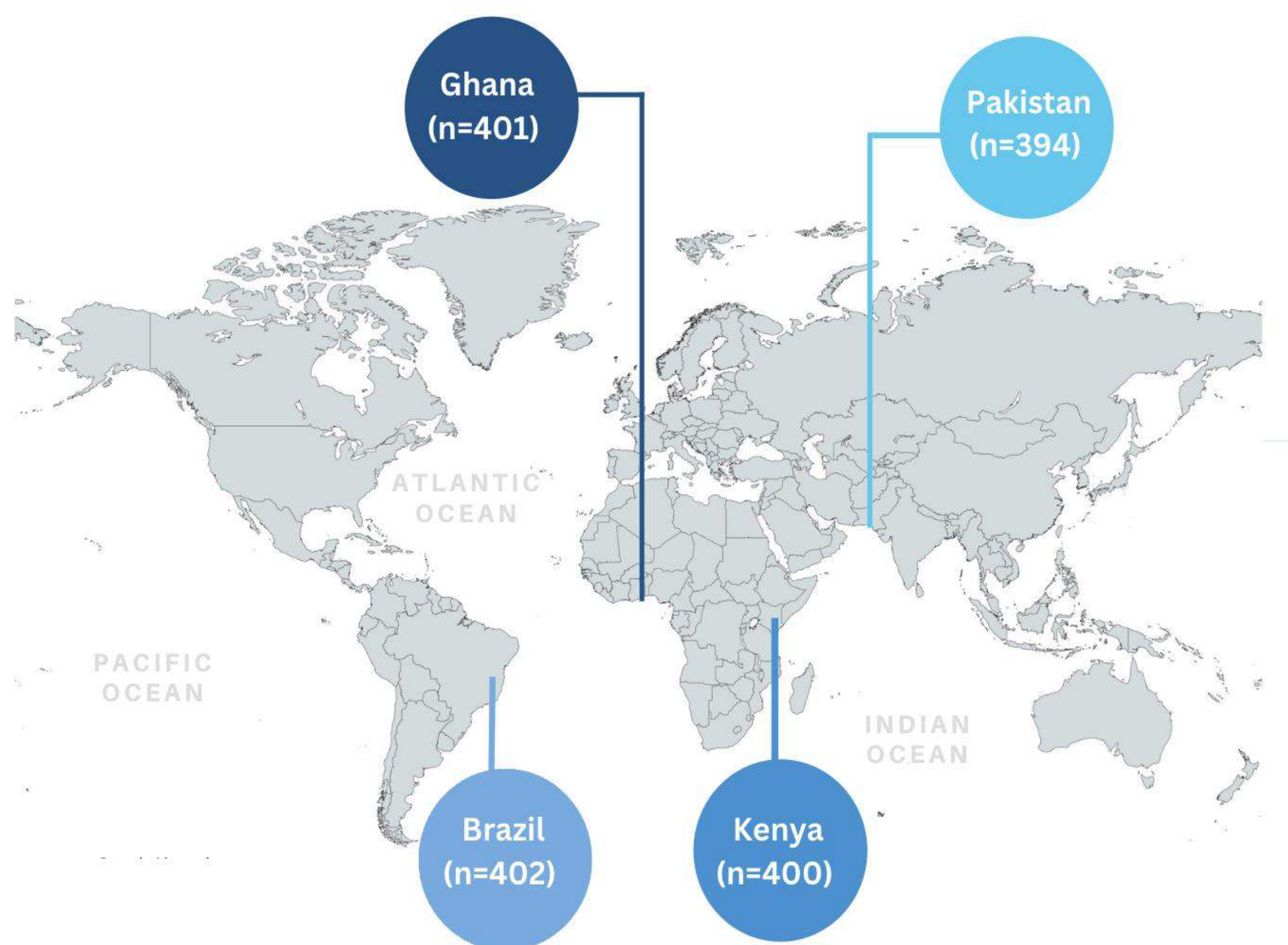


Figure 1: Study population distribution globally

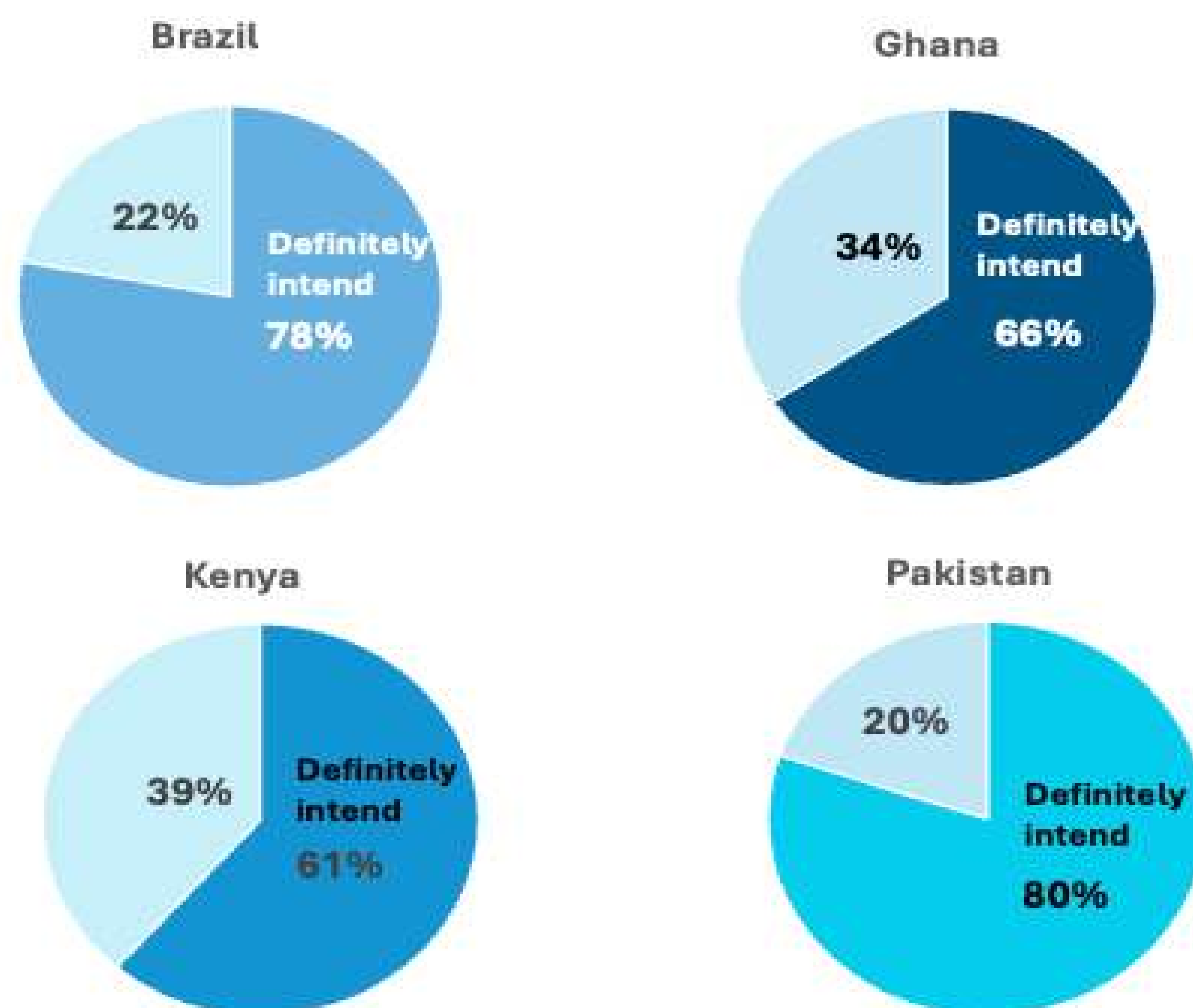


Figure 2: Percentage of women intending to receive a TB vaccine by country

Methods

We administered surveys to pregnant women seeking care in two maternity hospitals in Sao Paulo, Brazil; one maternity hospital and one clinic in Nairobi, Kenya; two clinics in Accra, Ghana; and one maternity hospital and one clinic in Karachi, Pakistan. We asked participants to rate their level of agreement related to receiving a future TB vaccine, and we asked participants to rank which vaccine they would be most interested amongst 4 vaccines: TB, malaria, group b streptococcus, and respiratory syncytial virus.

Participants were asked which one vaccine of four vaccines (TB, malaria, group b streptococcus, and respiratory syncytial virus) they would be most interested in receiving during pregnancy. In Pakistan, the largest proportion of participants ranked the tuberculosis vaccine as 1st, with the TB vaccine ranking 3rd in both Brazil and Ghana and 4th in both Ghana and Kenya.

Acknowledgements

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Discussion and Conclusion:

New adult TB vaccines are on the horizon. Understanding the attitudes of potential vaccine beneficiaries at high risk for TB prior to introduction can help inform clinical trial study design, and in the long-term, demand generation strategies for successful uptake.

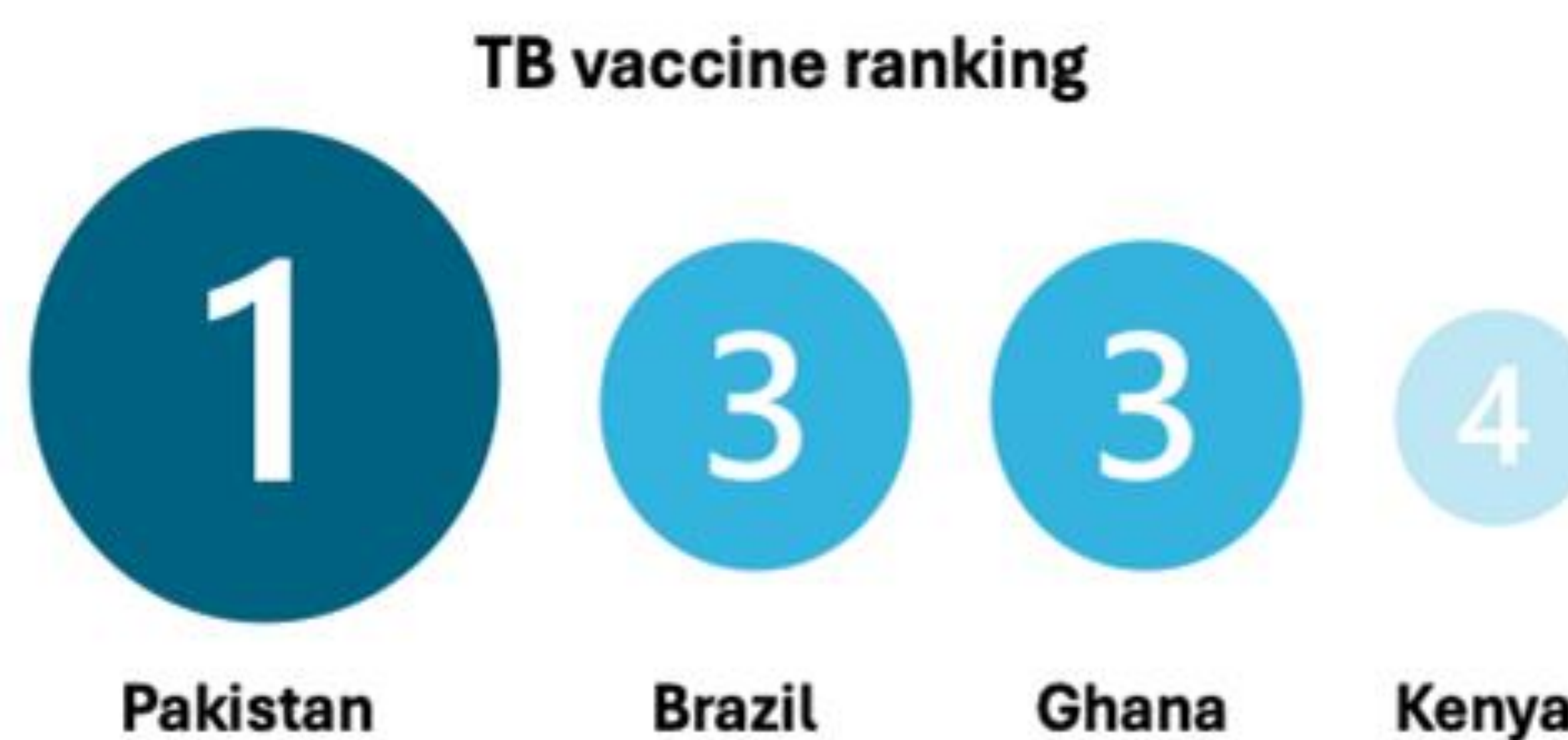


Figure: Participants' preferences for receiving one of four vaccines (tuberculosis, malaria, group B streptococcus, and respiratory syncytial virus) during pregnancy.

