



Travel & Endemic Newsletter

October 2021



A brighter future for Malaria prevention?

WHO recommends groundbreaking malaria vaccine for children at risk

The World Health Organization (WHO) is recommending widespread use of the RTS,S/AS01 (RTS,S) malaria vaccine among children in sub-Saharan Africa and in other regions with moderate to high *P. falciparum* malaria transmission. The recommendation is based on results from an ongoing pilot programme in Ghana, Kenya and Malawi that has reached more than 800 000 children since 2019.

RTS,S/AS01 malaria vaccine should be provided in a schedule of 4 doses in children from 5 months of age for the reduction of malaria disease and burden. [Link to publication](#)

RTS,S/AS01 malaria vaccine:

Final results of a phase 3 trial on efficacy and safety of RTS,S/AS01 with or without a booster dose in infants and children in Africa:

RTS,S/AS01 prevented a substantial number of cases of clinical malaria in young infants and children when administered with or without a booster dose. Efficacy was enhanced by the administration of a booster dose.

[Link to Article](#)



Seasonal Malaria Vaccination with or without Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention:

An individually randomized, controlled trial to assess whether seasonal vaccination with RTS,S/AS01E was noninferior to chemoprevention in preventing uncomplicated malaria and whether the two interventions combined were superior to either one alone in preventing uncomplicated malaria and severe malaria-related outcomes. The combination of the interventions resulted in a substantially lower incidence of uncomplicated malaria, severe malaria, and death from malaria than either intervention alone. [Link to Article](#)

RTS,S/AS01E : Literature review regarding the vaccine's effectiveness in malaria eradication

Literature review for the past five decades was performed and conclude: The RTS,S/AS01 vaccine prevents malaria; however, it should be considered another addition to the malaria-control program and not as an eradication tool because of its relatively low to modest efficacy. [Link to Article](#)

A second malaria vaccine?

A promising set of results from a trial of a new vaccine against malaria: In this phase 2b trial, the low-dose circumsporozoite protein-based vaccine R21, with two different doses of adjuvant Matrix-M (MM), was given to children aged 5–17 months in Nanoro, Burkina Faso. The R21/MM vaccine was highly immunogenic and exhibited 77% efficacy against clinical malaria in African children. [Link to Article](#)

A Monoclonal Antibody for Malaria Prevention:

preliminary findings from a phase 1 trial of an antimalarial monoclonal antibody called CIS43LS: Among adults who had never had malaria infection or vaccination, administration of the long-acting monoclonal antibody CIS43LS prevented malaria after controlled infection. [Link to Article](#)

China declared officially malaria-free by WHO

Following a 70-year effort, China has been awarded a malaria-free certification from WHO – a notable feat for a country that reported 30 million cases of the disease annually in the 1940s. Globally, 40 countries and territories have been granted a malaria-free certification from WHO – including, most recently, El Salvador (2021), Algeria (2019), Argentina (2019), Paraguay (2018) and Uzbekistan (2018). [Link to Publication](#)



COVID vaccine immunity is waning - how much does that matter?

As debates about booster shots heat up, what's known about the duration of vaccine-based immunity is still evolving. [Link to Article](#)

Anti-SARS-CoV-2 receptor binding domain antibody evolution after mRNA vaccination

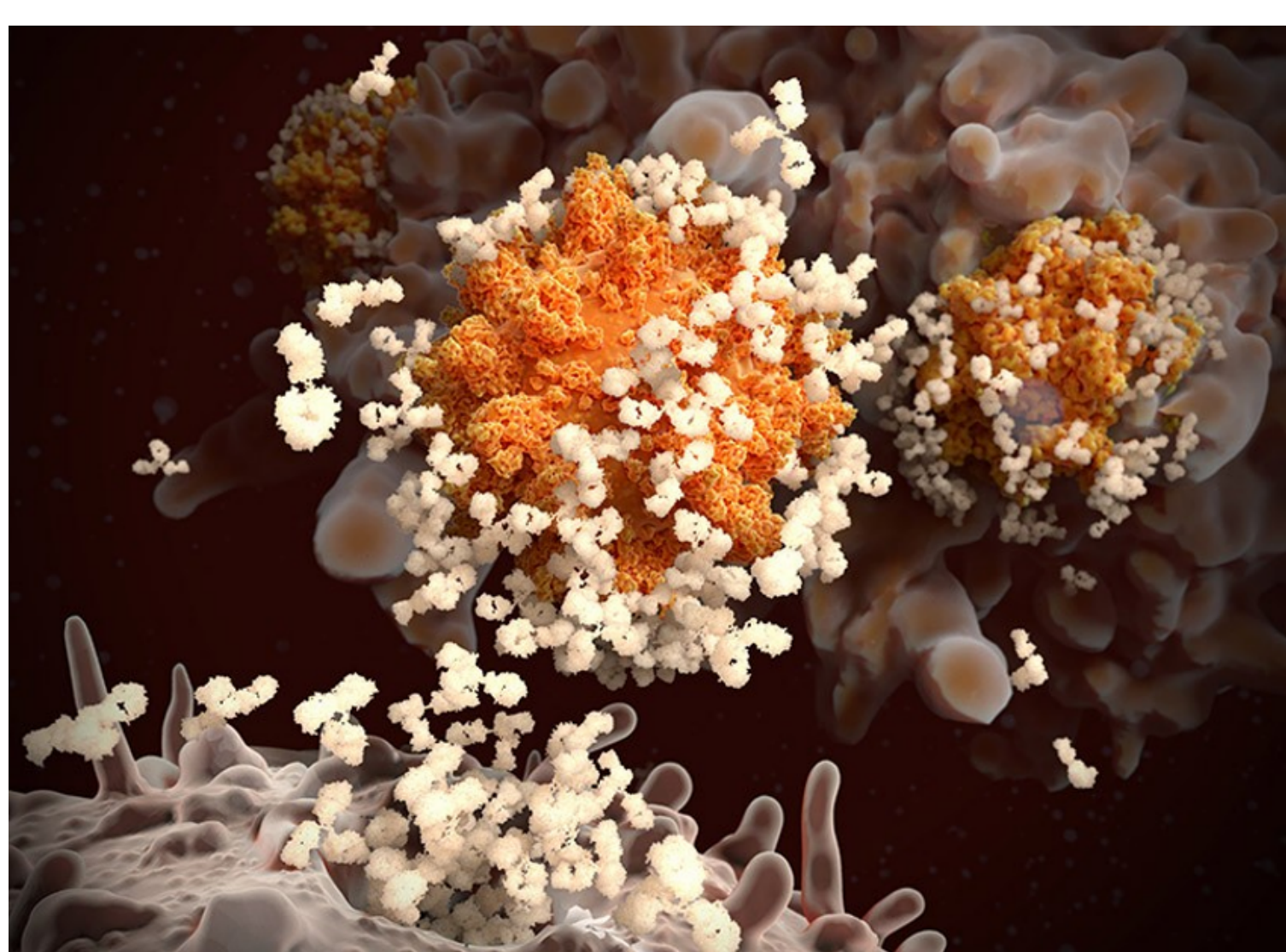
The authors examine memory B cell evolution 5 months after vaccination with either Moderna (mRNA-1273) or Pfizer-BioNTech (BNT162b2) mRNA vaccines in a cohort of SARS-CoV-2 naive individuals. The results suggest that boosting vaccinated individuals with currently available mRNA vaccines will increase plasma neutralizing activity but may not produce antibodies with equivalent breadth to those obtained by vaccinating convalescent individuals. [Link to Article](#)

Waning immunity of the BNT162b2 vaccine: A nationwide study from Israel

The aim of this study was to quantify the extent of waning immunity using Israel's national-database. The results indicate a strong effect of waning immunity in all age groups after six months. [Link to Article](#)

Waning Immune Humoral Response to BNT162b2 Covid-19 Vaccine over 6 Months

This Israeli prospective longitudinal study found a significant waning of humoral responses within 6 months after receipt of the second dose of BNT162b2 vaccine in a large cohort of 4868 participants. The researchers concluded that although overall protection against infection waned rapidly one month after the second dose, protection against admission to hospital and death “persisted at a robust level” for at least six months after the second dose. [Link to Article](#)



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