

complicações de pneumonia devido à DTRI-VSR, hospitalizações (assumidas conservadoramente apenas às DTRI-VSR) e mortes em um período de três anos. A cobertura vacinal para uma dose única considerada no modelo foi de 30% a 70%. Os dados demográficos são valores específicos do Brasil (2024) provenientes das Nações Unidas. Os dados epidemiológicos foram recuperados de banco de dados público (FluNet) e complementados por revisão sistemática da literatura. A eficácia da vacina foi obtida do estudo clínico de fase 3 AReSVi-006 (NCT04886596).

**Resultados:** No Brasil, a coorte incluiu 33.859.754 adultos  $\geq$  60 anos. Na ausência de vacinação, o modelo projetou 6.641.784 casos de DRA-VSR (3.480.113 de DTRS-VSR e 3.161.671 de DTRI-VSR), 243.205 casos de pneumonia, 264.214 hospitalizações e 25.083 mortes por VSR em três anos. Com a cobertura aumentando de 30% para 70%, o modelo projetou que a vacinação pode prevenir de 780.189 a 1.820.442 casos de DRA-VSR (264.146 a 616.341 de DTRS-VSR e 516.043 a 1.204.101 de DTRI-VSR), 39.696 a 92.623 casos de pneumonia, 43.125 a 100.624 hospitalizações e 4.094 a 9.553 mortes por VSR. O número necessário para vacinar para prevenir um caso de DRA-VSR e um caso de DTRI-VSR foi estimado em 13 e 20, respectivamente.

**Conclusões:** Os resultados revelam que aproximadamente 20% da população brasileira com idade  $\geq$  60 anos está em risco de infecção por VSR nos próximos três anos, e a carga ao sistema de saúde é substancial. A prevenção por meio da vacinação com RSVPreF3 tem o potencial de produzir consideráveis benefícios, reduzindo a morbidade, a utilização de serviços de saúde e a mortalidade associadas às infecções por VSR.

**Palavras-chave:** Vírus Sincicial Respiratório, Vacina VSR Adjuvantada,  $\geq$  60 anos.

**Conflitos de interesse:** RH, AG, BdV, LM, OC, DVO and JG are GSK employees. AG and JG hold shares in GSK. These authors declare no other financial and non-financial relationships and activities.

**Ética e financiamentos:** Estudo financiado por: GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA (GSK study identifier: VEO-000975).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjid.2024.104422>

#### RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FROM MPOX AND THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) GLOBALLY DURING 2022-2024 EPIDEMICS

Alfonso J. Rodriguez-Morales<sup>a</sup>,  
D. Katterine Bonilla-Aldana<sup>b</sup>,  
Jaime A. Cardona-Ospina<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Fundacion Universitaria Autonoma de las Americas, Pereira, Peru

<sup>b</sup> Universidad Continental, Huancayo, Peru

**Introduction:** Multiple aspects of the epidemics of mpox during 2022-2024 have been explored, including clinical features, diagnostic aspects, therapies and vaccines. However, socioeconomic aspects have been poorly assessed in terms of the epidemiologically associated factors. No studies have

been published on the relationships between the human development index (HDI) and the morbidity and mortality from Mpox.

**Methods:** An ecological study for 104 countries was done using HDI data that were obtained from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the cases, calculating the incidence rates (cases per 100,000 pop.), from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Also, mortality rates (cases per 100,000 pop.) and case fatality rates (deaths per 100 cases, %CFR) were calculated. The annual variation of the variables was assessed, and non-linear regression models (exponential) were done at Stata/MP® v.14.0.

**Results:** The non-linear regression models revealed significant findings. The relationship between epidemiological factors and HDI was found to be significant. During this epidemic, a higher incidence was observed in countries with high HDI ( $r^2 = 0.4132$ ;  $p < 0.0001$ ), while mortality rates were significantly lower in these countries ( $r^2 = 0.1317$ ;  $p = 0.0007$ ). Conversely, the case fatality rate (%CFR) was significantly higher in countries with lower HDI ( $r^2 = 0.1595$ ;  $p = 0.0001$ ).

**Discussion/conclusions:** These findings underscore the significant influence of socioeconomic indicators such as the HDI on the Mpox incidence and mortality rates and on %CFR globally, particularly in endemic countries. Despite the epidemics of 2022-2024, Mpox remains a neglected condition worldwide, with a resurgence in countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2023-2024. Therefore, the need for further studies on multiple epidemiological factors of Mpox is paramount.

**Keywords:** Mpox, Epidemics, Human Development, Global, Surveillance.

**Conflicts of interest:** There was no conflicts of interest.

**Ethics and financing:** No financial support.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjid.2024.104422>

#### RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MORBIDITY FROM MPOX AND INTERNATIONAL TOURISM GLOBALLY DURING 2022-2024 EPIDEMICS

Alfonso J. Rodriguez-Morales<sup>a</sup>,  
D. Katterine Bonilla-Aldana<sup>b</sup>,  
Jaime A. Cardona-Ospina<sup>a</sup>,  
Francisco Javier Membrillo de Novales<sup>c</sup>,  
Ranji Sah<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Fundacion Universitaria Autonoma de las Americas, Pereira, Peru

<sup>b</sup> Universidad Continental, Huancayo, Peru

<sup>c</sup> Infectious Diseases Unit, Hospital Central de la Defensa "Gómez Ulla", Madrid, Espanha

<sup>d</sup> Department of Microbiology, Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital Institute of Medicine, Kathmandu, Nepal

**Introduction:** Multiple aspects of the Mpox epidemics during 2022-2024 have been explored, including clinical features, diagnostic aspects, therapies, and vaccines. However, socioeconomic aspects have been poorly assessed regarding the

epidemiological associated factors. No studies have been published on the relationships between international tourism, measured as the annual number of arrivals per country, and the morbidity and mortality from Mpox.

**Methods:** This study was conducted globally, encompassing data from 114 countries. We collected arrivals data from the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (2022/2023), the Tourism Statistics Database, and disease incidence data from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO). We calculated incidence rates and assessed the annual variation of these variables. Non-linear regression models were then applied using Stata/MP® v.14.0.

**Results:** The non-linear regression models revealed significant findings. The relationship between epidemiological factors and arrivals was found to be significant. During this epidemic, a higher number of cases was observed in countries with a higher number of arrivals ( $r^2 = 0.2663$ ;  $p < 0.0001$ ), as well as the incidence rates (cases per 100,000 pop.) were higher also in those with a higher number of arrivals ( $r^2 = 0.3039$ ;  $p < 0.0001$ ). We found 88 countries (42.7%) globally that have not reported cases of Mpox and 118 that have reported Mpox (57.2%); 25 of them (28.4%) are low-income countries, and 33 (37.5%) are from Africa.

**Discussion/conclusions:** Our findings have interesting implications. They highlight the role of tourism and international travel, which may play a significant role in viral circulation for emerging diseases, such as Mpox. This is particularly relevant, considering that those countries with the highest income tourism should consider preparedness for other similar emerging conditions in the future. Despite the epidemics of 2022-2024, Mpox remains a neglected condition worldwide; with a resurgence in countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2023-2024, high-income countries may experience new epidemics of Mpox. These findings underscore the urgent need for further studies on multiple epidemiological factors of Mpox.

**Keywords:** Mpox, Epidemics, Tourism, Global, Surveillance.

**Conflicts of interest:** There was no conflicts of interest.

**Ethics and financing:** No financial support.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjid.2024.104424>

## VACINA DE PREFUSÃO DE PROTEÍNA F DO VÍRUS SINCICIAL RESPIRATÓRIO ADJUVANTADA (RSVPREF3OA) É IMUNOGÊNICA E BEM TOLERADA EM ADULTOS 50-59 ANOS, INCLUINDO ADULTOS COM RISCO AUMENTADO DE DOENÇA POR VSR

Lessandra Michelin (representando Murdo Ferguson)<sup>a,1</sup>, Tino F. Schwarz<sup>b</sup>, Sebastián A. Núñez<sup>c</sup>, Juan Rodríguez-García<sup>d</sup>, Marek Mital<sup>e</sup>, Carlos Zala<sup>f</sup>, Bernhard Schmitt<sup>g</sup>, Nicole Toursarkissian<sup>h</sup>, Dolores Ochoa Mazarro<sup>i</sup>, Josef Großkopf<sup>j</sup>, Christine Voors-Pette<sup>k</sup>, Hemalini Mehta<sup>l</sup>,

Hiwot Amare Hailemariam<sup>m</sup>, Magali de Heusch<sup>m</sup>, Silvia Damaso<sup>m</sup>, Marie-Pierre David<sup>m</sup>, Dominique Descamps<sup>m</sup>, Judith Hill<sup>m</sup>, Corinne Vandermeulen<sup>m</sup>, Veronica Hulstrøm (representando o grupo de estudo RSV AO=ADJ-018 study group)<sup>m</sup>

<sup>a</sup> GSK, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil

<sup>1</sup> Colchester Research Group, Truro, Canadá

<sup>b</sup> Klinikum Würzburg Mitte, Campus Juliusspital, Würzburg, Alemanha

<sup>c</sup> Centro Medico Maffei, Buenos Aires, Argentina

<sup>d</sup> Preventive Medicine Service, Immunocompromised Patient Vaccination Unit, Son Espases University Hospital, Mallorca, Balearic Islands, Espanha

<sup>e</sup> Clinical Agnieszka Mital Centrum Badan Klinic, Elblag, Polônia

<sup>f</sup> Vacunar, Sede Las Cañitas, Caba, Argentina

<sup>g</sup> Studienzentrum Mainz Mitte, Mainz, Alemanha

<sup>h</sup> Praxis Dr.Med. Nicole Toursarkissian, Berlin, Alemanha

<sup>i</sup> Clinical Pharmacology Department, Hospital Universitario de La Princesa, Instituto de Investigación Sanitaria La Princesa (IP), Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM), Madrid, Espanha

<sup>j</sup> Praxis Dr.Med. Josef Großkopf, Wallerfing, Alemanha

<sup>k</sup> QPS Netherlands B.V., Groningen, Holanda

<sup>l</sup> Clinical Research Institute, Minneapolis, MN, EUA

<sup>m</sup> GSK, Waure, Bélgica

**Introdução objetivos:** Adultos de 50 a 59 anos de idade com condições médicas crônicas específicas apresentam risco aumentado de doença grave por vírus sincicial respiratório (VSR). Relatamos dados de imunogenicidade e segurança da vacina RSVPreF3OA em adultos de 50 a 59 anos com/sem condições crônicas que aumentam o risco de doença por VSR.

**Materiais métodos:** Este estudo multinacional de fase 3, cego para observadores e controlado por placebo (NCT05590403) selecionou adultos de 50 a 59 anos de idade, incluindo aqueles com risco aumentado para doença por VSR (RA-VSR) devido a condições crônicas específicas. Os participantes foram randomizados (2:1) para receber vacina RSVPreF3OA (RA-VSR, não-RA-VSR) ou placebo (RA-placebo, não-RA-placebo). Um grupo controle de adultos  $\geq 60$  anos (OA-RSV) recebeu a vacina RSVPreF3OA. Avaliamos a não inferioridade da resposta imune humoral em pessoas com 50-59 anos versus  $\geq 60$  anos, além da imunidade celular e segurança.

**Resultados:** 1.533 participantes receberam vacina RSVPreF3OA ou placebo. Critérios de não inferioridade foram demonstrados para títulos de neutralização de VSR-A e VSR-B. As frequências medianas de células T CD4+ específicas para RSVPreF3 aumentaram 1 mês após a vacinação comparado a pré-vacinação em todos os grupos com VSR. Alguns eventos adversos (EAs) solicitados foram relatados com incidências mais altas, mas com gravidade e duração semelhantes em 50-59 anos versus  $\geq 60$  anos. Em todos os grupos, 10,5%-16,3% dos participantes relataram EAs não solicitados dentro de 30 dias após a vacinação, e 0,5%-3,6% dos participantes