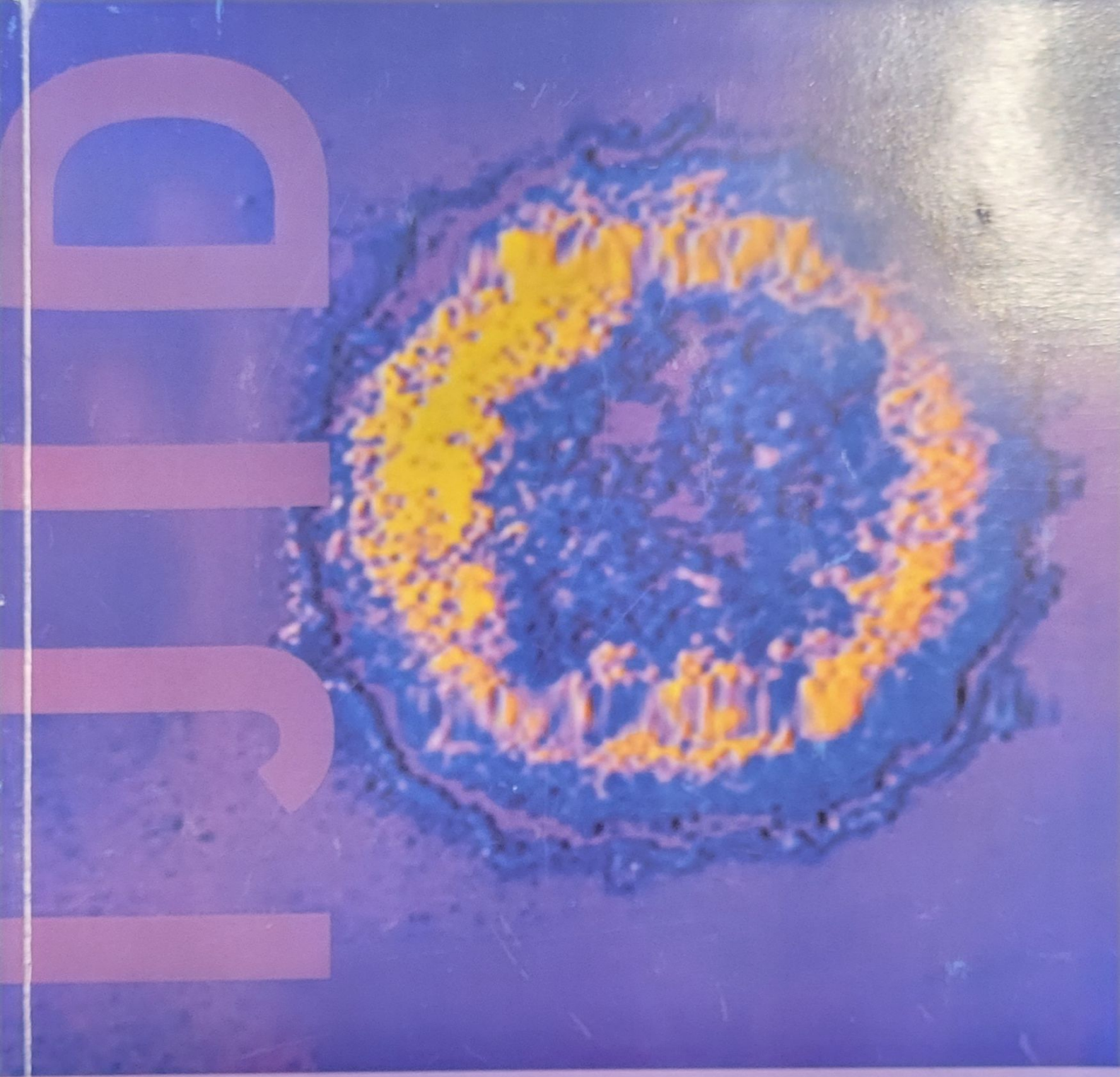

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Results: Eleven years after vaccination, 1 [illegible]60 children examined was anti-HBc positive but HBsAg and HBV-D[illegible]e, and 329 (26.1%) children had anti-HBs <10mIU/ml. At presen[illegible]3 out of 329 children (68.7%) had a booster dose of vaccine and [illegible]%) of them showed an anamnestic response. The enrollment fo[illegible]g as well as the B-cell memory analysis are in progress.

Conclusions: This study evidences HB-va[illegible]term immunogenicity as, 11 years after vaccination, 74% of chi[illegible]have protective antibodies and 81.9% of those with anti-HBs le[illegible]10mIU/ml show an anamnestic response when boostered. More[illegible]vaccine is highly efficacious as only one out of 1260 children resul[illegible]nti-HBc positive.

64.005 US Army Dengue Vaccine Development Effort

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Dengue is a public health problem in the tropics and subtropics. Reports suggest 2.5 billion people are at risk for infection with 50-100 million dengue virus infections annually. Prevention of dengue through widespread vaccination is an important objective of the World Health Organization, the governments of dengue endemic regions, and the United States Army. The Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) developed live attenuated monovalent DEN-1, -2, -3, and -4 vaccine candidates and mixed promising candidates to produce tetravalent dengue vaccine (TDV) formulations. Formulation (F)17 emerged as the most promising candidate. Over 164 human subjects have received various formulations of the WRAIR TDV. F17 was recently administered in 2 doses 6 months apart, to flavivirus-naive adult volunteers without serious or unexpected adverse events. Fever >38.8°C occurred in 2/23 recipients and generalized rash occurred in 5/23 after dose #1. There was no fever and 1 episode of rash in 16 volunteers who received dose #2. Mean Reactogenicity Index scores were 9.8 ±2.1 and 5.4 ±1.3 following dose #1 and #2, respectively. The percent seroconversion (PRNT50 ≥1:10) after dose #2 in 16 recipients for DEN-1, -2, -3, and -4 was 69%, 100%, 81%, and 94%, respectively. AFRIMS is conducting a small phase I/II study using F17 in 7 flavivirus-naive Thai children ages 6-7 years. An up to date summary of F17 reactogenicity and immunogenicity American adult and Thai child data will be presented.

64.006 Motivation of Health Care Workers for Hepatitis B Vaccination

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Background: Republic of Macedonia is a region with intermediary seroprevalence of HBV so routine vaccination of newborns is the only cost-benefit preventive measure. We started the vaccination in 1990 only for a high-risk groups such as health care workers (HCW) and medical students (MS).

Aims: to present the motivation of health care workers and medical students for including and completing vaccination for Hepatitis B.

Material: This study included health care workers and interns at the University Clinical Center in Skopje and two city hospitals which serve as educational centers (approximately 3400 HCW), as well as medical students (200 per year). For all of them we offer recombinant DNA vaccine (Engerix B and Racombivax HB) free of charge on voluntary basis if they have normal ALT and negative HBV markers (HBsAg, anti HBc, antiHBs). Schedule: 0, 1, 6.

Results: Of the 422 HCW who started vaccinated, 302 (71,56%) completed it: 150/186 doctors (80,65%), biologist/chemistry engineers 16/38 (42,10%), nurses 119/177 (67,23%), laboratory workers 17/21 (80,93%). Out of them 195/275 (70,91%) were internal HCW, surgery branches 85/110 (77,27%), state laboratory 22/37 (59,46%). 22 HCW had injury at work as a direct motive for vaccination, and 14 (63,64%) completed it. Side effects are analyzed as a possible reason for not completing vaccination and 6/68 who were ask for, noted mild side effects.

From 238 MS, 162 (68,07%) completed the vaccination. We divided them into two groups: 89/151 (58,94%) and 73/87 (83,90%) where as the later was vaccinated last year with additional educational campaign held by the vaccination team, involving Student Organization and media.

Conclusion: Poor motivation of HCW who are educated about HBV transmission, the disease sequels and vaccine safety, underline the necessity for radically informing the population for these issues faced with implementation of universal vaccination next year.

64.007 Surveillance of Congenital Rubella Syndrome in Japan, 1978–2002: Effect of Revision of the Immunization Law

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Infection of rubella virus at the early stages of pregnancy in women who are not immune to rubella often induces congenital anomalies in infants, namely congenital rubella syndrome (CRS). This paper is the first comprehensive report of CRS cases in Japan, with combination of a questionnaire to major hospitals, reports to the journals and academic meetings, and cases for virus/virus genome detection submitted to the institute. CRS incidence in Japan was determined to be 0.2-8.1 cases /100,000 live births / year in epidemic years and 0.1-0.7 in non-epidemic years, respectively. In the last 4 years, the number of CRS cases remarkably decreased to one-three cases/year. This decrease is thought to be because the immunization law was revised in 1994 for changing the focus of rubella immunization from junior high school girls to infants of both sexes.

64.008 High Immunogenicity of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) Administered at 2, 4, and 6 Months of Age: Supporting Evidence from Clinical Latin American Studies

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Background: Since 2000, polio outbreaks caused by vaccine-derived polioviruses (VDPVs) have conclusively demonstrated that the continued use of the oral polio vaccine (OPV) for routine immunization could compromise the goal of eradicating all paralytic disease due to circulating polioviruses. Routine immunization with OPV will have to be stopped at the latest after global certification. The use of IPV will be the only way of preventing vaccine-derived polioviruses (VDPV) from causing outbreaks, vaccine associated paralytic polio (VAPP) in individuals, and re-emergence of virus from carriers or samples in registered or unregistered laboratories. We report immunogenicity data of IPV administered to Latin American infants following routine vaccination.

Methods: Five controlled studies of IPV-containing vaccines given following the routine 2-4-6 month vaccination schedule were performed in three Latin American countries. Immune responses to IPV and OPV were measured as neutralizing antibodies.

Results: Humoral immunogenicity of IPV was high, at least equivalent to that of OPV, both in terms of seroprotection (SP) (≥1: 8 dilution) and antibody titres (GMTs). Results are similar to those in over 6000 children from 48 studies conducted worldwide with the same schedule.

Study	Antipolio 1		Antipolio 2		Antipolio 3	
	SP (%)	GMTs	SP (%)	GMTs	SP (%)	GMTs
			Lagos 1998 (Chile)			
IPV N=437	100	1237-2405	100	759-1768	100	975-2383
OPV N=104	100	592	100	1262	99.0	284
			Lagos 2000 (Chile)*			
IPV N=762	100	1986-2459	100	1574-1902	100	2239-3010
			Araujo 2001 (Brazil)			
IPV N=84	96	240	96	311	99	672
OPV N=157	91-99	115-125	100	465-545	95	99-135

continued