



REVIEW

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# Global epidemiology of invasive meningococcal disease

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## Abstract

*Neisseria meningitidis* is one of the leading causes of bacterial meningitis globally and can also cause sepsis, pneumonia, and other manifestations. In countries with high endemic rates, the disease burden places an immense strain on the public health system. The worldwide epidemiology of invasive meningococcal disease (IMD) varies markedly by region and over time. This review summarizes the burden of IMD in different countries and identifies the highest-incidence countries where routine preventive programs against *Neisseria meningitidis* would be most beneficial in providing protection. Available epidemiological data from the past 20 years in World Health Organization and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control collections and published articles are included in this review, as well as direct communications with leading experts in the field. Countries were grouped into high-, moderate-, and low-incidence countries. The majority of countries in the high-incidence group are found in the African meningitis belt; many moderate-incidence countries are found in the European and African regions, and Australia, while low-incidence countries include many from Europe and the Americas. Priority countries for vaccine intervention are high- and moderate-incidence countries where vaccine-preventable serogroups predominate. Epidemiological data on burden of IMD are needed in countries where this is not known, particularly in South-East Asia and Eastern Mediterranean regions, so evidence-based decisions about the use of meningococcal vaccines can be made.

**Keywords:** Meningococcus, *Neisseria meningitidis*, Invasive meningococcal disease, Meningitis, Epidemiology, Meningitis belt

## Introduction

*Neisseria meningitidis* is one of the leading causes of bacterial meningitis globally and can also cause sepsis, pneumonia, and other localized infections. There are 12 serogroups, but the majority of invasive meningococcal infections are caused by organisms from the A, B, C, X, Y, or W-135 serogroups. The annual number of invasive disease cases worldwide is estimated to be at least 1.2 million, with 135,000 deaths related to invasive meningococcal disease (IMD) [1,2]. In countries with high endemicity, the disease burden places an immense strain on the public health system. The risk of long-term disabling sequelae, including cognitive deficit, bilateral hearing loss, motor deficit, seizures, visual impairment, hydrocephalus, and

loss of limbs due to tissue necrosis, are highest in low-income countries, where the burden of bacterial meningitis is greatest [3].

To combat IMD, many industrialized countries have included different formulations of meningococcal vaccine in their routine immunization programs. A vaccine against serogroup A has recently been introduced in the African meningitis belt, an area extending from Senegal in the west to Ethiopia in the east [4,5]. However, meningococcal vaccines remain underutilized globally, particularly in resource-limited countries outside the African meningitis belt. To provide cost effective recommendations about the use of meningococcal vaccines, the country-specific burden of IMD must be established [6]. A comprehensive review of IMD incidence, including all countries with at least a basic surveillance infrastructure reporting IMD cases, was conducted. The review provides the most recently published attack rates, predominant serogroups, and

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at-risk groups from over 80 countries and organizes the data according to priority groups for vaccine intervention.

## Methods

### Search strategy and selection criteria

Our sources for the epidemiological data included the National Library of Medicine (PubMed), the World Health Organization (WHO) website of the Weekly Epidemiological Record, and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. We searched PubMed with the following key terms: (“*Neisseria meningitidis*”) OR (“meningococcal”) OR (“meningococemia”) OR (“meningococcus”). The search was limited to studies of humans, studies published in English, and dates of publication from January 1, 1990, to December 31, 2010. The initial search yielded 5,336 results from which studies were excluded based on exclusion criteria below. In addition, data were obtained and included from WHO publications in the *Weekly Epidemiological Record* (WER) for the latest figures from 14 African meningitis belt countries. The European Union Invasive Bacterial Infections Surveillance Network (EU-IBIS), which is maintained by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, was accessed for updated figures for European countries and these data were also included. We searched reference lists in all identified articles for additional articles, and reviewed abstracts and titles and selected studies if it seemed they included aspects of meningococcal epidemiology. From the above literature search we excluded generic worldwide estimates (except to identify original data references), or studies that were limited to immunology, drug resistance, or other non-epidemiological factors.

### Organization of data

The WHO definition of a meningococcal disease epidemic (>100 cases/100,000 population/year) applies specifically to the meningitis belt. Other countries rarely experience epidemics with these high attack rates. We classified countries according to the level of endemic meningococcal disease as “high,” “moderate,” and “low” endemicity (Figure 1). This classification is based on country-specific epidemiological data with pre-defined cutoffs of high, moderate, and low endemicity categories

and was used by the WHO’s Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunizations (SAGE) in its recently updated recommendations on the use of meningococcal vaccines [7].

## Results

### Epidemiology of meningococcal disease at country level

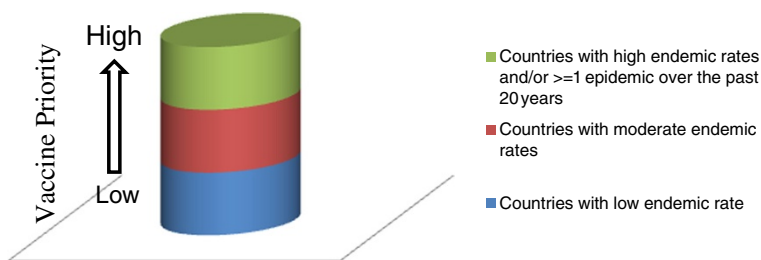
Data on incidence of meningococcal disease are presented below in Tables 1, 2 and 3. Countries are grouped into priority regions according to the definitions above, using national and published data from the last 20 years. Countries not listed in the table have insufficient available IMD epidemiological data to permit accurate classification.

Significant gaps in data limit description of IMD epidemiology in some parts of the world. In many countries with IMD surveillance, extensive targeted vaccine development and increasing coverage has decreased the burden of disease. In some endemic countries without vaccination, high IMD attack rates continue. The specific regional epidemiology is summarized in Figure 2 and described in terms of WHO regions below.

### African region

The African Meningitis Belt, originally characterized by Lapeysonnie in 1963 [5] and modified in 1987, has the highest annual incidence of meningococcal disease in the world with superimposed frequent epidemics that constitute a major public health burden. Outbreaks in the sub-Saharan region coincide with the dry season, which has led to a hypothesis for the potential role of low humidity and seasonal dust-wind blowing from the Sahara (the Harmattan) in damaging the mucosa and producing irritant coughing that aids transmission [34,43].

Twenty-five countries in the African region with an extremely high incidence of meningococcal disease constitute the meningitis belt. To rapidly detect the frequent epidemics, a strong surveillance system exists that monitors the number of cases on an ongoing basis for rapid response. This region has recently benefitted from a major alliance of international health bodies that have developed and are deploying an affordable and effective vaccine against serogroup A meningococcus, which causes the majority of disease in this area, at population level [44].



**Figure 1** A categorization of countries according to IMD attack rates.

**Table 1 Countries with high endemic rates (>10 cases/100,000 population) and/or >=1 epidemic over the last 20 years**

Country	Year	Incidence/100,000 population	Predominant serogroup	Source	Comments
<b>African Region</b>					
Angola	1994–2000	19–230	*	[8]	
Benin	1980–1999	6–57		[9,10]	
Burkina Faso	2004–2009	26–187		[11,12]	
Burundi	1980–1999	158		[9]	
Cameroon		1–224		[13]	
Centrafique		3.3–19.4		[12]	
Chad	2004–2009	9.6–15.9		[12]	
Cote de Ivoire		0–6		[14]	Despite its relatively low attack rate, Cote de Ivoire is included in this table due to its location in the meningitis belt
Ethiopia	1980–1999	0–104	A	[9,10]	
Gambia		4–165		[9,15]	
Ghana		0–108		[9,15]	
Guinea		0–17		[12]	
Guinea Bissau		0–133		[9]	
Kenya	1990	267		[16]	
Mali	2004–2009	2.6–12.9		[12]	
Mauritania	1980–1999	0–14		[9]	
Namibia		4–165		[9]	
Niger		7.8–90.7		[17]	
Nigeria	2004–2009	0.7–52.6		[12]	
RD Congo		7.3–23.7		[12]	
Rwanda	1980–1999	0–28		[9]	
Senegal		0–53			Incidence >50 in 1983
Tanzania	1980–1999	0–19			
Togo	2004–2009	6–13.2		[12]	
Uganda	1980–1999	0–18		[14]	
<b>Eastern Mediterranean Region</b>					
Sudan	2008	*	A	[12]	Despite lack of data Sudan is included in this table due to its location in the meningitis belt
Saudi Arabia	2000		A, W-135	[18]	225 cases in month after 2000 Hajj season. Data from Saudi Arabia mostly includes cases from the Hajj season.
<b>European Region</b>					
No country in this region is in the high rate category					
<b>Region of the Americas</b>					
		30 (pre-vaccine)			
Uruguay	2001	1.6 (post-vaccine)	B	[19]	Vaccine comprising serogroup C capsular polysaccharide and the outer membrane vesicles of serogroup B meningococcus was used

**Table 1 Countries with high endemic rates (>10 cases/100,000 population) and/or >=1 epidemic over the last 20 years (Continued)**

South-East Asia Region					
No country in this region is in the high rate category					
Western Pacific Region					
<b>New Zealand</b>	1991–2000	17.4 (pre-vaccine) 2.6 (post-vaccine)	B	[20]	An OMV vaccine for Serogroup B was introduced in 2004
<b>Mongolia</b>	1994–1995	80-90	A	[21]	

\* Data not available.

Serogroup X, previously a rare cause of sporadic meningitis, has been responsible for outbreaks between 2006 and 2010 in Kenya, Niger, Togo, Uganda, and Burkina Faso, the latter with at least 1,300 cases of serogroup X meningitis among the 6,732 reported annual cases [45].

South Africa is included in the moderate-endemicity group, while other countries in this region do not have adequate data to enable derivation of a population-based estimate of their true incidence rates.

#### Eastern Mediterranean region

Sudan and Saudi Arabia have high endemic rates of serogroup A disease, and have also experienced outbreaks in recent years during the hajj season with serogroup W-135. Other countries in this region do not have adequate data to permit a population-based estimate of true incidence, although outbreaks have been reported among returning travelers from Hajj.

#### European region

With the exception of a few countries in the eastern part of the European Region, good surveillance data are available from most European countries. Serogroup B and C are responsible for the majority of disease, and implementation of a meningococcal immunization program with adequate vaccine coverage has contributed to decreasing endemic rates so that no country now falls in the high-endemicity group. Fifteen countries from this region are classified as moderate endemicity and 18 as low. Recent epidemiological surveillance indicates an increase of serogroup Y IMD in some parts of Europe, which is now the third most common serogroup after B and C [23].

#### Region of the Americas

Uruguay remains the only country from this region to have experienced high rates of IMD within the past 20 years. In 2001, it suffered a peak incidence rate of meningococcal disease due to serogroup B and this prompted the introduction of the Cuban outer membrane vesicle (OMV) B vaccine with good coverage and a sharp decline in incidence in subsequent years. Brazil and Cuba have experienced moderate incidence rates, but have also seen significant benefit from the introduction of meningococcal vaccines in their populations

[29]. Argentina, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Mexico, the United States, and Venezuela have experienced low levels of IMD in the timeframe defined by this review. Serogroup Y emerged in Colombia and Venezuela, where it became the common disease-causing serogroup in 2006 [19]. The US has a universal meningococcal vaccine (conjugated quadrivalent vaccine given to adolescents) and Canada also recommends a booster dose in this age group following primary immunization at 12 months of age. Other countries in this region do not have adequate data to allow population-based estimates of their true incidence.

#### South-East Asia Region

Korea and Thailand are the only countries from this region with published population-based estimates, which demonstrate low endemic rates. India has experienced repeated serogroup A epidemics, the most recent in 2005, but data are mostly available only from large city centers [46]. Sporadic and incomplete data from India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, and Pakistan preclude their classification, and no data are available from Sri Lanka [36].

#### Western Pacific

New Zealand and Mongolia have recorded high IMD endemicity. New Zealand experienced an outbreak of serogroup B disease until an aggressive campaign with the OMV vaccine was initiated in 2004 that has contributed in part to lowering the incidence. Mongolia experienced serogroup A epidemics in the early 1990s. Australia currently experiences predominantly serogroup B disease with moderate attack rates after the introduction of a serogroup C vaccine saw a marked decline in rates of disease due to the C serogroup. China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand all experience low levels of IMD. Other countries in this region do not have adequate population-based data to allow estimation of their true incidence rates.

#### Age-specific attack rates

In many countries with epidemiological data, particularly in Europe and North America, the age distribution of meningococcal disease demonstrates two peaks [6,47-49]. The highest incidence is in infants less than one year of

**Table 2 Countries with moderate endemic rates (2–10 cases/100,000 population per year)**

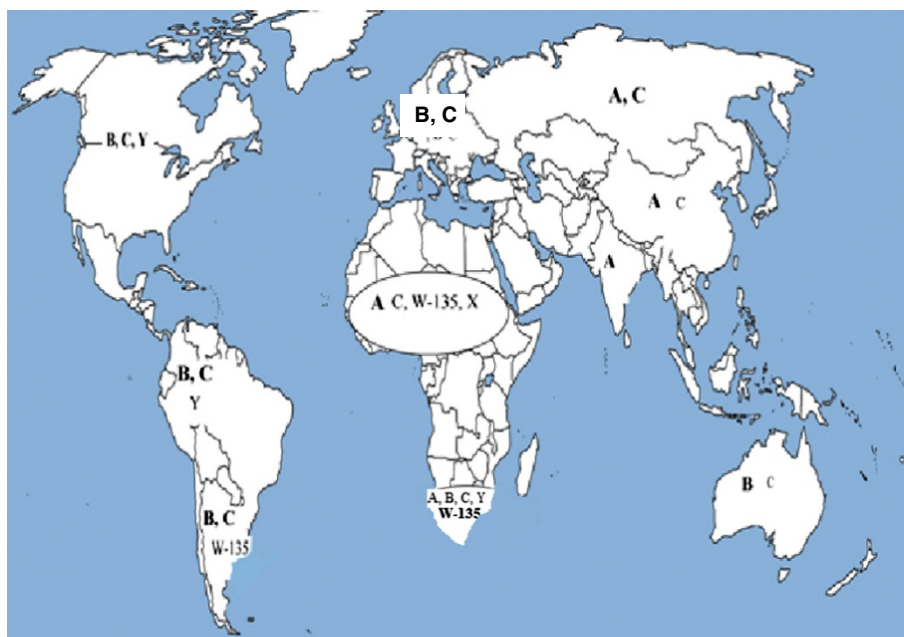
Country	Year	Incidence/ 100,000 population	Predominant serogroup	Source	Comments
<b>African Region</b>					
South Africa	2000–2005	0.8–4	B in Western Cape	[22]	
<b>Eastern Mediterranean Region</b>					
No country in this region is in the moderate rate category					
<b>European Region</b>					
Belgium	1999–2010	2.9 (pre-vaccine) 0.89 (post-vaccine)	B, C	[23,24]	A conjugate vaccine for group C was introduced in 2002
Denmark	1999–2010	1.19–3.5	B	[23,24]	
Greece		0.49–2.0	C	[23,24]	A conjugate vaccine for group C introduced in 2001 in pediatric population[25]
Ireland		14.3 (pre-vaccine) 2.19 (post-vaccine)	B, C	[23,24]	A conjugate vaccine for group C was introduced in 2001
Iceland		7.6 (pre-vaccine) 0.6 (post-vaccine)	B, C	[23,24]	A conjugate vaccine for group C was introduced in 2002
Lithuania	2004–2010	1.4–2.6	*	[23,24]	
Luxemburg	1999–2010	0.2–5.68	*	[23,24]	
Malta	1994–2007	0.8–8.9	B, C	[26]	2 peaks in 2000 and 2006
Netherlands	1999–2010	3.6 (pre-vaccine) 0.86 (post-vaccine)	B, C	[23,24]	A conjugate vaccine for group C was introduced in 2002
Norway	1992–2010	0.8–4.6	B	[23,27]	
Portugal	2000–2010	0.74–3.0	B, C	[23,28]	
Spain	1999–2010	3.52 (pre-vaccine) 0.88 (post vaccine)	B, C	[23,24]	A conjugate vaccine for group C introduced in 2001
Switzerland	1999–2004	1.16–2.36	C	[24]	A conjugate vaccine for group C introduced in 2005
Turkey	1997–2005	0.3–2.2	*	[28]	
United Kingdom	1999–2010	5.4 (pre-vaccine) 1.63 (post vaccine)	B, C	[23,24]	A conjugate vaccine for group C introduced in 1999
<b>Region of the Americas</b>					
Brazil	1998–2006	1–4.5	B, now C	[19]	A combined vaccine against serogroup B (OMV) and C (polysaccharide) was introduced in 1990
Cuba	1998–2003	3.4–8.5 (pre-vaccine) <1 (post-vaccine)	B	[29]	A combined vaccine against serogroup B (OMV) and C (polysaccharide) was introduced in 1987
<b>South-East Asia Region</b>					
No country in this region is in the moderate rate category					
<b>Western Pacific Region</b>					
Australia	1995–2006	3.5–7.9 (pre-vaccine) 1.4 (post-vaccine)	B	[30]	A conjugate vaccine for Serogroup C was introduced in 2003

\* Data not available.

**Table 3 Countries with low endemic rates (<2 case/100,000 population per year)**

Country	Year	Incidence/ 100,000 population	Predominant serogroup	Source	Comments
<b>African Region</b>					
No country in this region is in the low rate category					
<b>European Region</b>					
Austria	1999–2010	1.02–1.2	B, C	[23,24]	
Bulgaria	2000–2010	0.11–1.1	*	[23,28]	
Croatia	1997–2005	0.7–1.3	*	[28]	
Cyprus	1997–2010	0.13–1.7	*	[23,28]	
Czech Republic	1999–2010	0.57–1.0	B, C	[23,24]	
Estonia	2001–2010	0.15–1.6	*	[23,28]	
Finland		0.64–1.1	B		
France	1999–2010	0.7–1.13	B, C		
Germany		0.47–0.73	B, C		
Hungary	2004–2010	0.3–0.4	*	[23,24]	
Italy	1999–2010	0.25–0.55	B, C		
Latvia	2004–2008	0.25–1.03	*		
Poland	1999–2010	0.17–0.84	B		
Serbia	2000	0.9	*	[28]	
Slovakia	2004–2010	0.59–0.9	*		
Slovenia	1999–2010	0.3–1.2	*	[23,24] [23,24]	
Sweden	2004–2010	0.5–0.7	B, C		
<b>Eastern Mediterranean Region</b>					
No country in this region is in the low rate category					
<b>Region of the Americas</b>					
Argentina	2009	0.6	B	[31]	
Canada	1985–2006	1.4 (pre-vaccine) 0.4 (post-vaccine)	C	[32,33]	Vaccination in 2001–2 in all provinces
Chile		0.8	B		
Columbia	1998–2006	0.3	Y	[19]	
Mexico		0.1	C		
USA	2000–2009	0.8 (pre-vaccine) 0.3 (post-vaccine)	Equal B, C,Y	[34]	Routine vaccination program started in 2005
Venezuela		0.3	Y	[19]	
<b>South-East Asia Region</b>					
Korea	2002–2008	<0.1		[35]	
Thailand	2007–2008	<0.1		[36]	Higher in <5 year olds
<b>Western Pacific Region</b>					
China	2000 onward	<0.2	A, C	[37,38]	
Japan	1999–2004	<0.02	*	[39]	
Philippines	2004–2008	<0.1	A	[1]	
Singapore	2005–2009	0.1–0.2		[36,40]	25/100,000 in Hajj pilgrims in 2000 [41]
Taiwan	2000–2001	0.1–0.2	A	[42]	
<b>Eastern Mediterranean Region</b>					
No country in this region is in the low rate category					

\*Data not available.



**Figure 2** Distribution of common and predominant meningococcal serogroups by region. Predominant strains are highlighted in bold text.

age, and a secondary rise in incidence occurs in adolescents and young adults. In one study in the meningitis belt, the age-incidence did not plateau until the late 20s. Fifteen years of data from Niger show that children under the age of five were more affected during epidemics when compared to non-epidemic years [50]. However, some studies have suggested a shift toward older age groups during epidemics [51].

The widespread and rapid use of effective antibiotics has contributed to bringing down the case fatality rate of IMD to between 10 and 20 percent, but it is generally higher in developing countries where access to higher levels of care may be delayed [52]. Despite advances in resuscitative techniques, surgical intervention, and critical care, there is a persistent mortality in the early hours of septicemia due to the rapid progression of disease.

## Conclusion

IMD is a serious illness that can be rapidly progressive with resulting significant morbidity and mortality, even with treatment. Vaccines are available for the majority of serogroups that cause disease and have proven effective in reducing the disease incidence in countries that have applied them at the population level. Maximizing the global impact of these vaccines requires having them made available in regions that have the highest disease incidence.

This review used available data to define the burden of meningococcal disease in different countries. Countries were classified based on the disease endemicity, and

available data on the most prevalent serogroups were reviewed to permit evidence-based decisions on meningococcal vaccine use. These data helped inform SAGE's new recommendations on the use of meningococcal vaccines. Limitations of the review include exclusion of studies that were not published in English and the absence of an indicator of the quality of surveillance used to derive incidence rates. It is crucial that timely surveillance utilizing new molecular epidemiology tools is implemented to obtain epidemiological data on burden of meningococcal disease in countries where these are not known. With the licensing of a new affordable conjugated vaccine against serogroup A (licensed in Africa) and, more recently, a multicomponent serogroup B vaccine in Europe (January 2013), functioning surveillance will be necessary to monitor the impact of these vaccines through direct immunity and herd protection and allow for optimization of vaccination schedules.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no significant competing interests.

## Authors' contributions

All authors have made active contributions in conceptualizing, drafting, and editing this manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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This manuscript describes the major findings of the meningococcal vaccine working group commissioned by the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) of the WHO.

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