

MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE

A story by numbers

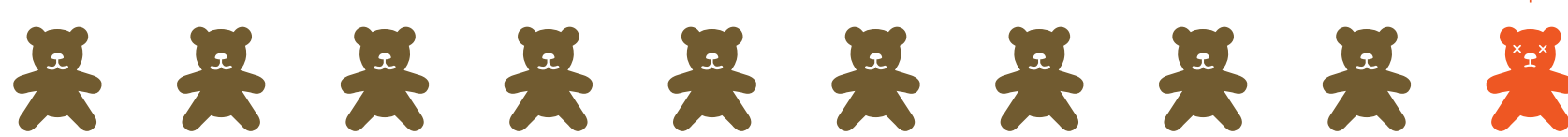
EVERY **10** MINUTES
1 PERSON DIES WORLDWIDE¹



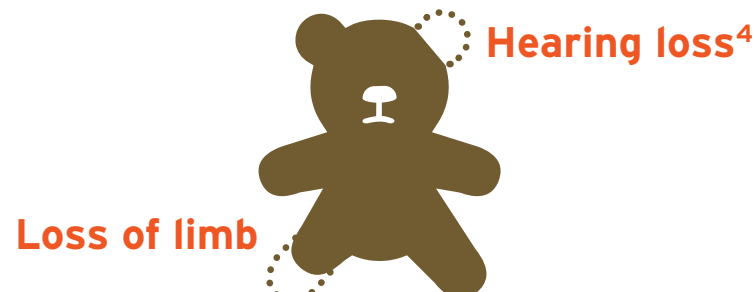
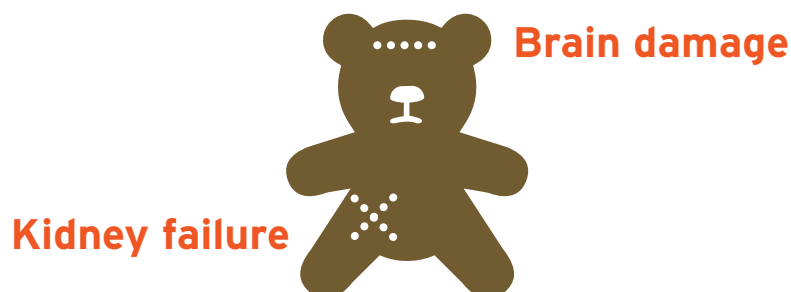
EVERY MINUTE
1 NEW PERSON IS DIAGNOSED
WORLDWIDE¹

IT CAN KILL WITHIN **24** HOURS AND IS EASILY MISDIAGNOSED^{2,3}

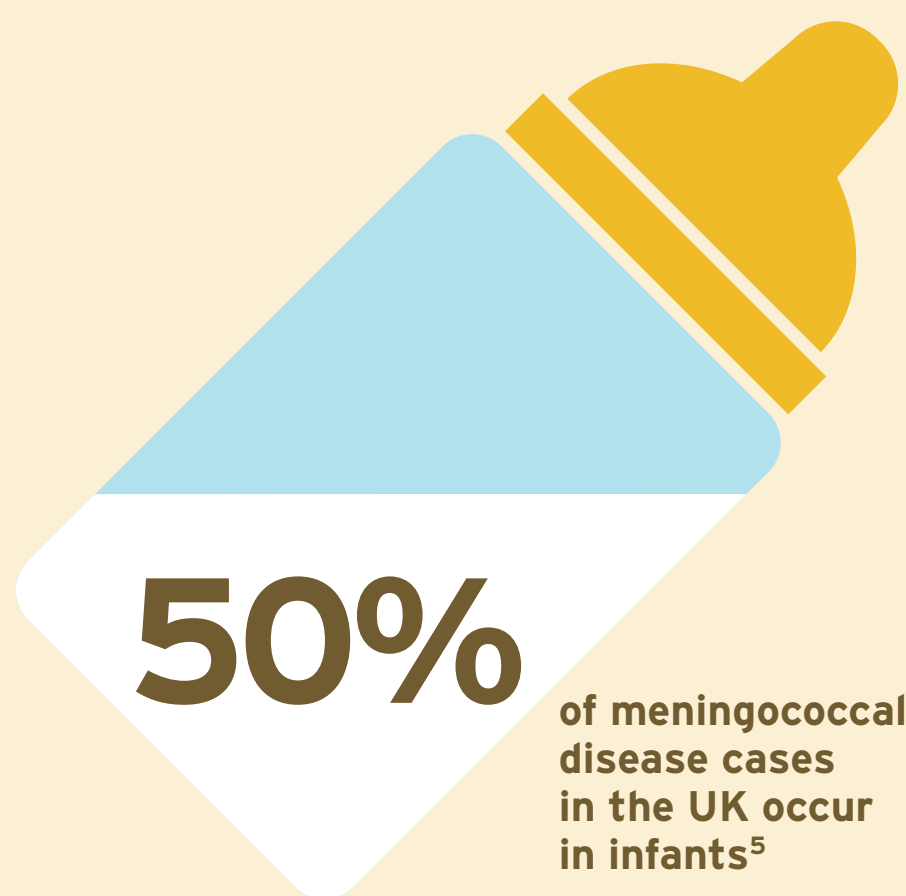
1 OUT OF **10** CASES ENDS IN DEATH²



2 OUT OF **10** SURVIVORS SUFFER PERMANENT DISABILITY



The most vulnerable population: infants⁴



Infants are **17X MORE LIKELY** to contract the disease compared to the general population in Europe⁶

The unmet need

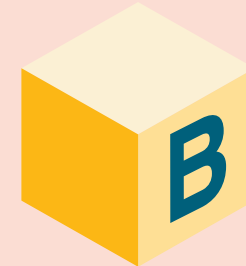
The bacteria that causes meningococcal disease includes five main types, classified as serogroups (A, B, C, W and Y).



These five serogroups cause the majority of all meningococcal disease cases around the world¹



These four serogroups are vaccine-preventable³



Serogroup B has no broadly effective vaccine³

In many countries, the majority of meningococcal disease in infants is caused by meningococcal serogroup B (MenB) disease

UK⁷
96%

FRANCE⁸
86%

AUSTRALIA⁹
86%

CANADA¹⁰
81%

GERMANY¹¹
85%

ITALY¹²
56%

Scientific breakthrough for MenB

"Most of the time, treatment is given too late, and so the best way to win with this disease is to prevent it."

RINO RAPPUOLI
Global Head of Vaccines Research at
Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics

REFERENCES: 1. World Health Organization. Meningococcal, staphylococcal and streptococcal infections. Available at: http://www.who.int/vaccine_research/documents/Meningo20091103.pdf. 2. Thompson MJ, et al. Clinical recognition of meningococcal disease in children and adolescents. *Lancet* 2006;367:397-403. 3. World Health Organization. Meningococcal meningitis. Fact sheet #141. December 2011 update. Available at: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs141/en/>. Last accessed 26 Sep 2012. 4. Rosenstein NE, et al. Meningococcal disease. *N Engl J Med* 2001;344:1378-88. 5. Health Protection Agency Meningococcal Research Unit, accessed Sept 11, 2011: http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1234859710351. 6. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Surveillance of invasive bacterial diseases in Europe 2008/2009. Stockholm: ECDC; 2011. 7. HPA Web site. http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAweb&HPAwebStandard/HPAweb_C/1272032921946. 8. Parent du Châtelet I, et al. *Bulletin épidémiologique hebdomadaire*. 2011;45-46:475-480. 9. Australian Meningococcal Surveillance Programme. *Commun Dis Intell* 2011;35(3):217-228. 10. National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI). *Can Commun Dis Rep*. 2009;36:1-40. 11. Robert Koch Institute: SurVStat. Available at: <http://www3.rki.de/SurVStat>. 12. Istituto Superiore di Sanita (ISS). <http://www.iss.it/binary/publi/cont/dodici25web.pdf>.