

**RESOLUTION OF THE
WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE OF THE
FORT APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION**

WHEREAS, Novalene Goklish, Family Spirit Coordinator has come before the Tribal Council this date to present three (3) manuscripts; and

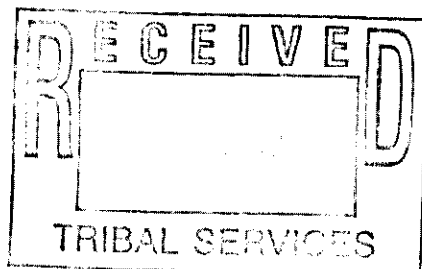
WHEREAS, Ms. Goklish seeks Tribal Council approval for publication of these three manuscripts entitled: *Efficacy of Conjugate Pneumococcal Vaccine among American Indians; Immunoblot detection of Streptococcus Pneumoniae; 8 Valent Pneumococcal Vaccine Immunogenicity*; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Goklish informed the Tribal Council that the Health Board has given their approval for publication of the manuscripts referenced above; and

WHEREAS, the Tribal Council concludes that it should grant approval to have the three (3) manuscripts published.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe that it hereby grants publication of *Efficacy of Conjugate Pneumococcal Vaccine among American Indians; Immunoblot detection of Streptococcus Pneumoniae; 8 Valent Pneumococcal Vaccine Immunogenicity*.

The foregoing resolution was on April 16, 2003 duly adopted by a vote of SIX for and ZERO against by the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe, pursuant to authority vested in it by Article IV, Section 1 (a), (g), (t), and (u) of the Constitution of the Tribe, ratified by the Tribe September 30, 1993, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 12, 1993, pursuant to Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984).





Chairman of the Tribal Council



Secretary of the Tribal Council

April 14, 2003

**REQUEST TO THE WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBAL COUNCIL TO PUBLISH
MANUSCRIPTS (LISTED BELOW)**

We are presenting 3 manuscripts that all deal with pneumococcal disease. Pneumococcal infections continue to be a leading cause of serious illness requiring hospitalizations and in some cases loss of life disease among young children and adults worldwide. White Mountain Apache and Navajo children have some of the highest rates of invasive pneumococcal disease in the world. White Mountain Apache children under 2 years of age suffered 1,820 cases per 100,000 compared to approximately 100 cases per 100,000 in the general U.S. population. Over the past 8 years we have been working on studies that would result in new prevention efforts. These 3 manuscripts report on some of this work.

Re: A Group-Randomized Efficacy and Safety Trial of a Seven Valent Conjugate Pneumococcal Vaccine Against Invasive Pneumococcal Disease Among High Risk American Indian Children.

*(Running Title: Efficacy of Conjugate Pneumococcal Vaccine among American Indians)
Description: A new vaccine, ultimately licensed in February 2000 as Prevnar and now part of the routine immunization schedule for all children in the US, was tested among Apache and Navajo children between 1997 and 2000 to make sure it worked among American Indians. The Prevnar study looked at both the ability of the vaccine to protect against disease and to protect against carrying pneumococcus in the back of the nose and throat (nasopharyngeal carriage). We found out that it does an excellent job of both. The paper presented to you here is the report of the effect of the vaccine on disease. The vaccine was able to prevent 75-85% of pneumococcal disease cases caused by the types of pneumococcus included in the vaccine and about 50% of pneumococcal disease cases overall among children younger than 2 years of age. We will be submitting a separate manuscript reporting on the vaccine effect on nasopharyngeal colonization when it is ready.*

Re: Detection of Multiple Serotypes of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in Nasopharyngeal Secretions Using an Immunoblot Method

*(Running Title: Immunoblot detection of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*)
Description: The paper presented to you here is a lab methods paper describing a new lab method called the immunoblot method, that we developed specifically for the above mentioned nasopharyngeal carriage study. The important thing about this new method is that it can screen 100 times more colonies than other methods and therefore increases our ability to truly understand the effect of Prevnar on carriage of pneumococcus.*

Re: Safety and Immunogenicity of Two Octavalent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccines in American Indian Infants

(Running Title: 8-valent pneumococcal vaccine immunogenicity)

Description: There are many different types of investigational pneumococcal vaccines are being developed to prevent disease among children less than 2 years of age. The major objective of this study was to see if either of two of these vaccines was more beneficial than the other among the study populations (vaccines used were PncD and PncT, Aventis Pasteur). We found out that the two vaccines were about equivalent and indeed the manufacturer of these two products has decided to combine them in their final vaccine formulation.

More information may be obtained by contacting one of the following individuals:

Dr. Mathu Santosham	(410)955-6931 (Baltimore)
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