**IVI and the Philippines**

**IVI Member State**

In 1997, Ambassador of the Philippines to the United Nations, H.E. Felipe Mabilangan, signed the IVI Establishment Agreement.

In 2000, Ambassador of the Philippines to the Republic of Korea, H.E. Juanito P. Jarasa, served on IVI’s Institute Support Council, providing strategic guidance to IVI in the Institute’s early years.

**IVI Programs in the Philippines**

**Typhoid Vaccine Program**

The Philippines is playing a major role in the ongoing development of IVI’s typhoid conjugate vaccine (Vi-DT) with SK Bioscience. Working with the Philippines FDA and the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM) IVI successfully completed phase I & II clinical trials of the vaccine, and phase III studies have been ongoing since 2019.

**Dengue Vaccine Analysis**

In 2017, IVI’s Global Dengue and Aedes-Transmitted Diseases Consortium (GDAC) provided consultative support to the University of the Philippines-National Institute of Health (NIH) to initiate a cohort study in 3,000 children in Cebu province, Philippines just prior to the public introduction of Dengvaxia in the province. This cohort was unique because the dengue-primed status of the cohort children was able to be determined prior to vaccine administration. Dengvaxia has been determined to induce increased risk of hospitalized and severe dengue in vaccine recipients. With funds from the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), IVI is working with collaborators in the Philippines to investigate concerns about potential disease enhancement in dengue naïve vaccine recipients, as well as the impact of Japanese Encephalitis and Zika infections on test results.

**Cholera Vaccine Program**

In 2017, IVI carried on a clinical phase IV study of the Euvichol oral cholera vaccine (OCV), made by EuBiologics after technology transfer of the vaccine from IVI, as part of a WHO PQ bridging study. Testing of samples for 442 subjects and a subset of 90 samples were carried out for immunological assessment and showed an effective immunological response.

**Respiratory Pathogen Vaccine program**

From 2007 to 2011, IVI helped conduct a multi-country, hospital-based disease burden study to define the incidence and serotype distribution of pneumonia in Asia. The effort, named PneumoNet, enrolled nearly 6,000 subjects at 3 study sights in urban areas of the Philippines, and demonstrated that pneumonia is an important cause of morbidity and mortality among urban children in the Philippines. The surveillance data supported the expectation that widespread immunization would decrease pneumonia disease burden in the Philippines.

**Tuberculosis Vaccine Program**

From 2007 to 2011 IVI conducted a tuberculosis (TB) surveillance program to generate accurate epidemiologic data on TB in 9 communities in Santa Rosa City, Laguna province. IVI collaborated with the Philippines Ambulatory Physicians Association (PAPA) and the local government on data analysis, and 223 subjects were enrolled in the program. 43 cases presented to the health care facility were positive of having at least one household contact with signs and symptoms of TB.

**IVI Vaccinology Course**

Since 2002, Over 35 Philippine scientists and physicians have received training in IVI’s annual Vaccinology Course.