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제 목	서태평양 지역에서 B형 헤모필루스 인플루엔자의 역학 Epidemiology of Haemophilus influenzae type b in the Western Pacific Region
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Objectives: To estimate Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) disease burden, cost- effectiveness, Hib vaccine impact on child morbidity and mortality in the Western Pacific Region (WPR) and to describe vaccination status including the type of vaccines used and vaccination schedules by country in this region.

Methods: Review all published literature and available unpublished literature on Hib including expert communication. To compare the economic evaluation studies across regions sensitivity analysis was carried out.

Results: Disease burden of Hib in WPR was different by regions and countries. Even with the small number of paper and the defects in methodology, incidences of Hib meningitis in East Asia region were lower as less than 40 per 100,000 except in the Philippines. In Oceania region, New Zealand, Australia and French Polynesia showed similar incidence as about 30 per 100,000. Other Pacific Islands who have data from RAT methods showed a high incidence of 50-84 per 100,000. In terms of Hib vaccination, 22 out of 37 WPR countries have introduced this and 16 countries have this into their routine immunization programs. Three countries (New Zealand, Australia and Fiji) who have data on the impact of Hib vaccination reported dramatic decrease of Hib incidence. The cost-benefit ratio of Hib immunization in the WPR seems to be lower than in America and European regions mostly because of relatively low incidence.

Conclusions: The WPR consists of diverse countries and their Hib disease burdens were very different. 17 out of 37 have no data on Hib disease burden, even if some of them have introduced Hib vaccination. Even though they have Hib disease burden data, many of them were carried out with hospital based or retrospective design. Among 40 papers on Hib disease burden in WPR, community-based prospective studies were only 7. In order to decide whether or not to introduce the Hib vaccination and to evaluate the economic value or impact of immunization, well designed descriptive study on Hib should carried out at first in each country.