

GRADE Table 1. Efficacy/Effectiveness of Pertussis Vaccines in Immunocompetent Infants and Children

GRADE Table 1 a. Protective Efficacy/Effectiveness of Whole Cell Pertussis Vaccines (wP) in Immunocompetent Infants and Children

Population : Immunocompetent Infants and children
Intervention : Whole Cell Pertussis Vaccines
Comparison : No vaccine or control
Outcome : Severe Pertussis

<i>In immunocompetent individuals, what is the scientific evidence that a primary series of wP vaccine induces protection against severe pertussis in infants?</i>				
		Rating	Adjustment to rating	
Quality Assessment	No. of studies/starting rating		6 RCT	4
	Factors decreasing confidence	Limitation in study design	None serious	0
		Inconsistency	None serious	0
		Indirectness	None serious	0
		Imprecision	None serious	0
		Publication Bias	None serious	0
	Factors increasing confidence	Large effect	Not applicable	0
		Dose-response	Not applicable	0
		Antagonistic bias and confounding	Not applicable	0
	Final numerical rating of quality of evidence			4
Summary of findings	Statement on quality of evidence		Evidence supports a high level of confidence that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect on the health outcome.	
	Conclusion		Evidence supports a high degree of confidence in the estimate of the effect that the wP vaccines are effective in preventing clinical pertussis disease. From the reviewed articles, wP vaccines significantly decrease the risk of developing pertussis disease compared to no vaccine/placebo.	

GRADE Table 1 b. Protective Efficacy/Effectiveness of Acellular Pertussis Vaccines (aP) in Immunocompetent Infants and Children

Population : Immunocompetent Infants and children
Intervention : Acellular Pertussis Vaccines

Comparison : No vaccine or control
Outcome : Severe Pertussis

<i>In immunocompetent individuals, What is the scientific evidence that a primary series of aP vaccine induces protection against severe pertussis in infants?</i>				
		Rating	Adjustment to rating	
Quality Assessment	No. of studies/starting rating		8 RCT	4
	Factors decreasing confidence	Limitation in study design	None serious	0
		Inconsistency	None serious	0
		Indirectness	None serious	0
		Imprecision	None serious	0
		Publication Bias	None serious	0
	Factors increasing confidence	Large effect	Not applicable	0
		Dose-response	Not applicable	0
		Antagonistic bias and confounding	Not applicable	0
	Final numerical rating of quality of evidence			4
Summary of findings	Statement on quality of evidence		Evidence supports a high level of confidence that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect on the health outcome.	
	Conclusion		Evidence supports a high degree of confidence in the estimate of the effect that the aP vaccines are effective in preventing clinical pertussis disease. From the reviewed articles, aP vaccines significantly decrease the risk of developing pertussis disease compared to no vaccine/placebo.	

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