Out-of-sequence DTP and measles vaccinations and child mortality in Guinea-Bissau: a reanalysis

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To assess whether the sequence of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (DTP) and measles vaccine (MV) was associated with child survival in a dataset previously used to assess non-specific effects of vaccines with no consideration of vaccination sequence.

Design Prospective cohort study analysed using the landmark approach.

Setting Bandim Health Project’s Health and Demographic Surveillance System covering 100 village clusters in rural Guinea-Bissau. The vaccinated vaccination schedule was BCG and oral polio vaccine (OPV) at birth, DTP and OPV at 6, 10 and 14 weeks, MV at 9 months and booster DTP and OPV at 18 months of age.

Participants Children aged 9–17 months (main analysis) and 18–35 months (secondary analysis: age of booster DTP) with vaccination status assessed between April 1991 and April 1996.

Methods Survival during the 6 months after assessing vaccination status was compared by vaccination sequence in Cox-proportional hazards models with age as underlying time. Analyses were stratified by sex and village cluster.

Main outcome measure Mortality rate ratio (MRR) for out-of-sequence vaccinations compared with in-sequence vaccinations.

Results Among children aged 9–17 months, 60% of observations (3574/5937) were from children who had received both MV and DTP. Among these, 1590 observations were classified as in-sequence vaccinations (last DTP before MV), 1491 as MV before DTP (1491: MV before DTP). Out-of-sequence vaccinations were associated with higher mortality than in-sequence vaccinations (MRR 2.10, 95% CI 1.07 to 4.11); the MRR was 2.30 (95% CI 1.15 to 4.58) for MV with DTP and 1.45 (95% CI 0.50 to 4.22) for DTP after MV. Associations were similar for boys and girls (p=0.77). Between 18 and 35 months the mortality rate increased among children vaccinated in-sequence and the differential effect of out-of-sequence vaccinations disappeared.

Conclusion Out-of-sequence vaccinations may increase child mortality. Hence, sequence of vaccinations should be considered when planning vaccination programmes or introducing new vaccines into the current vaccination schedule.

INTRODUCTION

Child mortality has declined significantly between 2000 and 2015.1 Part of this decline is due to a reduction in preventable childhood diseases much of which is commonly ascribed to vaccines.4 Vaccines are designed to protect against specific pathogens.5 However, vaccines may have broader effects aside from the disease-specific protection with the live vaccines stimulating the immune system and reducing mortality by more than can be explained by preventing the target infection.6,7,8 Hence, due to beneficial non-specific effects (NSEs) of live vaccines, vaccines may have played an even larger role in the decline of childhood mortality than usually assumed.

Studies from the introduction of the measles vaccine (MV) in the 1970s and 1980s from Asia and Africa showed larger reductions in mortality than could be ascribed to the prevention of measles infection.9–10 Both observational studies and randomised controlled trials (RCTs) have later confirmed lower mortality among measles-vaccinated children compared with measles-unvaccinated children.11–13 Based on accumulating evidence, WHO’s Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on immunisation recently reviewed the evidence for NSEs of some vaccines, and concluded that the evidence for MV was consistent with beneficial NSEs, especially for girls.7,14

Strengths and limitations of this study

- Vaccination status of the children were only updated at the inspection of a vaccination card.
- This study used the landmark analyses and thus prevented survival bias.
- Misclassification of vaccinations due to the landmark approach would yield conservative estimates.
- Booster doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP) were not registered before 1996, and we were therefore not able to make any firm conclusions of the effect of booster DTP.
- Sensitivity analyses were conducted to limit the effect of vaccinations during follow-up.
The introduction of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (DTP) in the 1980s was associated with higher overall mortality, despite the protection against the specific diseases. Other studies comparing mortality of DTP-vaccinated children and DTP-unvaccinated children have later confirmed the negative NSEs, especially for girls. The WHO review of NSEs stated that beneficial or deleterious NSEs of DTP could not be confirmed nor refuted based on the evidence available. However, the WHO review included studies with major survival bias; if the meta-analysis is restricted to studies with documentation of vaccination status and prospective follow-up, DTP-vaccinated children had twofold higher mortality than DTP-unvaccinated children.

Both observational studies and RCTs suggest that the NSEs depend most strongly on the most recent vaccination and that sequence of vaccinations therefore is important. RCTs have compared inactivated vaccine after medium-titre or high-titre MV with standard-titre MV after inactivated vaccine. A meta-analysis of the trials indicates that receiving an inactivated vaccine after a live MV was associated with a mortality rate ratio (MRR) of 1.38 (95% CI 1.05 to 1.83) compared with receiving live MV after an inactivated vaccine, the negative effect being particularly strong for females.

In the first study that assessed the effect on mortality of MV and DTP, having received MV versus no MV was associated with an MRR of 0.48 (95% CI 0.27 to 0.87); in contrast, having received DTP versus no DTP was associated with higher mortality (MRR=1.84, 95% CI 1.10 to 3.10). The analysis did not consider sequence of vaccinations, the potential importance of which had not yet been detected. We took advantage of this historical dataset to test if the different sequences of DTP and MV vaccinations were associated with mortality. The issue is particularly important now because WHO is planning to add some will be given after MV.

At all visits, vaccination status, nutritional status and vital status were assessed. Vaccination status was assessed by inspection of a vaccination card. Children with no vaccination card and whose mother stated that the child had never received any vaccine were considered ‘unvaccinated’. Only children with ascertained vaccination status (seen vaccination card, confirmed unvaccinated) were included in the analyses. Nutritional status was assessed by measurement of the child’s mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC).

### Vaccination programme and definition of exposure

The vaccination schedule consisted of BCG vaccine and oral polio vaccine (OPV) at birth, 3 doses of DTP and OPV at 6, 10 and 14 weeks of age, MV at 9 months of age and booster doses of DTP and OPV at 18 months of age. The vaccination schedule did not change during the study period. Vaccinations were provided through the national immunisation programme. Systematic registration of DTP and OPV booster doses were only initiated in 1996, and thus, booster doses were not registered during the study period.

Children were divided into five groups according to the most recent vaccination(s) at the time their vaccination card was inspected: one group consisted of children, who were vaccinated in the recommended sequence, having received MV after DTP (DTP>MV). Two groups were vaccinated out-of-sequence: children who had received DTP and MV simultaneously (DTP=MV), and children who had received DTP after MV (DTP>MV). Two groups had not received MV; children who had received DTP, but had not received MV (DTP, no MV) and children who had neither received MV nor DTP (no DTP, no MV).

### Study population

Children aged 9–35 months when visited between 9 April 1991 and 24 April 1996 were eligible for the study. Figure 1 depicts the combined mortality rate of all study children. Mortality declines with age as expected in the beginning, but around 21 months of age the mortality rate increases. The primary analysis is the age group 9–17 months since this is the period after MV is scheduled and before the scheduled age of booster dose of DTP. Children aged 18–35 months at the time of visit were included in a secondary analysis since they could have received a booster dose of DTP after their in-sequence or out-of-sequence vaccinations.

### Statistical analyses

Baseline characteristics for different vaccination groups were compared using \( \chi^2 \) test, Kruskal-Wallis rank test and one-way analysis of variance comparison. We also compared baseline characteristics of children included in the analyses with children registered in the HDSS, but not included in the analyses using \( \chi^2 \) test, t-test and Wilcoxon rank-sum test. MUAC of children was expressed as a z-score compared with the 2006 WHO growth reference, thus obtaining a standardised measure.

#### METHODS

**Setting**

Data were collected within the Bandim Health Project’s Health and Demographic Surveillance System (HDSS) in rural Guinea-Bissau. The HDSS was established in 1990 using the Expanded Programme on Immunizations methodology, randomly selecting 20 clusters of 100 women in each of the five largest health regions. Women of fertile age and their children below 5 years of age were followed through biannual visits. Women were registered at 14–16 years of age or when they moved into the village and were followed to death or migration. Newly registered women were interviewed about their past obstetric history, age, ethnicity and whether they had attended school. Children were registered during pregnancy or when they moved into the village. Children were followed until death, migration or 5 years of age.

**Study population**

Children aged 9–35 months when visited between 9 April 1991 and 24 April 1996 were eligible for the study.
To avoid such survival bias, we have therefore chosen the landmark approach.31

As a consequence, the survivors would be given risk-free survival time for their new vaccination status, whereas it would not be known if the dead child had been vaccinated, and the child would therefore be misclassified as less vaccinated or unvaccinated. Such 'risk-free' survival time will strongly inflate the estimated benefit of the last vaccination. To avoid such survival bias, we have therefore chosen the landmark approach.31

In a secondary analysis, we assessed the effects of out-of-sequence vaccinations among children who were eligible for the DTP booster dose. In this analysis, we included children aged 18–35 months at the time of visit.

Since previous studies have reported sex-differential NSEs, all analyses were stratified by sex and separate estimates by sex are presented. All analyses were stratified by village cluster, thus comparing only children from the same community. All available baseline characteristics (table 1) were included in the analyses one by one. No variable changed the main estimate by >10% and adjusted estimates are therefore not presented.

The original study assessed the effect of MV compared with no MV. To account for sequence of vaccination, we reanalysed the NSEs of MV comparing children vaccinated in-sequence with MV after DTP with children with no MV (DTP, no MV and no DTP, no MV).

**Sensitivity analyses**
Since many children were vaccinated during follow-up, that is, after the inspection of their vaccination card, which allowed their exposure group to be classified, we conducted two sensitivity analyses to limit the effect of vaccines administered during follow-up. In the first sensitivity analysis, we censored observation time at 2 months after entry. In the second sensitivity analysis, we included only children who had completed three DTP vaccinations and were therefore not eligible for further doses during follow-up.

**Ethical considerations**
The data were derived from the HDSS routine data collection, which has been ongoing since 1990 in collaboration with the Ministry of Health in Guinea-Bissau.11

**Patient and public involvement**
The communities were involved in locating households, allowing tracing of internal migrants between villages throughout the study period. No participants were involved in setting the research question or the outcome measure, nor were they involved in developing plans for recruitment, design or implementation of the study. No participant was asked to advise on interpretation or writing up the results. The results are disseminated to the national public health institute. There are no plans to disseminate the results of the research to study participants or the community.

**RESULTS**

**Baseline characteristics**
Vaccination status was assessed for 4862 children aged 9–17 months contributing with 5956 observations (figure 2). In addition to the 2536 children not included as their vaccination status was not assessed, we excluded 18 children corresponding to 19 observations from the analyses. These were children with unknown date of MV.
Table 1  Baseline characteristics for observations of children (aged 9–17 months) included in the analyses by vaccination group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DTP&gt;MV</th>
<th>DTP=MV</th>
<th>DTP&lt;MV</th>
<th>DTP, no MV</th>
<th>No DTP, no MV</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numbers (%)</td>
<td>1590 (27)</td>
<td>1491 (25)</td>
<td>493 (8)</td>
<td>1816 (31)</td>
<td>547 (9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (%)</td>
<td>834 (52)</td>
<td>729 (49)</td>
<td>255 (52)</td>
<td>931 (51)</td>
<td>290 (53)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (%)</td>
<td>756 (48)</td>
<td>762 (51)</td>
<td>238 (48)</td>
<td>885 (49)</td>
<td>257 (47)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age in months at start of follow-up (IQR)</td>
<td>14.0 (11.8–15.9)</td>
<td>13.8 (11.9–16.0)</td>
<td>15.3 (13.6–16.8)</td>
<td>11.4 (10.0–13.5)</td>
<td>12.0 (10.4–14.7)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUAC z-score at start of follow-up</td>
<td>-0.93 (1.09)</td>
<td>-1.09 (1.05)</td>
<td>-1.16 (1.08)</td>
<td>-1.09 (1.13)</td>
<td>-1.13 (1.13)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oio</td>
<td>303 (19)</td>
<td>337 (23)</td>
<td>87 (18)</td>
<td>413 (23)</td>
<td>167 (31)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biombo</td>
<td>405 (25)</td>
<td>283 (19)</td>
<td>106 (22)</td>
<td>386 (21)</td>
<td>147 (27)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabu</td>
<td>158 (10)</td>
<td>484 (32)</td>
<td>184 (37)</td>
<td>437 (24)</td>
<td>87 (16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacheu</td>
<td>353 (22)</td>
<td>125 (8)</td>
<td>37 (8)</td>
<td>226 (12)</td>
<td>46 (8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bafata</td>
<td>371 (23)</td>
<td>262 (18)</td>
<td>77 (16)</td>
<td>354 (19)</td>
<td>100 (18)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanta</td>
<td>220 (14)</td>
<td>179 (12)</td>
<td>38 (8)</td>
<td>323 (18)</td>
<td>177 (33)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepel</td>
<td>338 (21)</td>
<td>228 (16)</td>
<td>98 (20)</td>
<td>316 (18)</td>
<td>137 (25)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fula/Mandinca</td>
<td>703 (45)</td>
<td>921 (63)</td>
<td>296 (61)</td>
<td>950 (53)</td>
<td>183 (34)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manjaco</td>
<td>106 (7)</td>
<td>44 (3)</td>
<td>9 (2)</td>
<td>81 (4)</td>
<td>25 (5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>208 (13)</td>
<td>96 (7)</td>
<td>45 (9)</td>
<td>134 (7)</td>
<td>18 (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median maternal age in years (IQR)</td>
<td>25.6 (20.6–30.8)</td>
<td>26 (21.2–30.6)</td>
<td>25.9 (21.3–31)</td>
<td>26.2 (20.8–30.9)</td>
<td>26.8 (21.3–31.5)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education of caretaker (in years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1290 (81)</td>
<td>1302 (87)</td>
<td>426 (86)</td>
<td>1562 (86)</td>
<td>485 (89)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–4</td>
<td>198 (12)</td>
<td>143 (10)</td>
<td>52 (11)</td>
<td>179 (10)</td>
<td>44 (8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;4</td>
<td>77 (5)</td>
<td>15 (1)</td>
<td>6 (1)</td>
<td>45 (2)</td>
<td>3 (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time since MV/ time since DTP after MV in days</td>
<td>105 (52–169)</td>
<td>85 (38–154)</td>
<td>66 (30–108)</td>
<td>161 (98–238)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five hundred three observations with missing MUAC; 64 observations with missing information on ethnicity; 63 observations with missing information on maternal age; 110 observations with missing information on education of caretaker.

MUAC, mid-upper arm circumference; N/A, not available.

or DTP (8 children, 9 observations), and children who had received MV, but no DTP (10 children, 10 observations). We compared the distribution of baseline characteristics between children included in and excluded from the study (online supplementary table 1). Children excluded differed from the children included in the analyses with respect to age, region of residence, ethnicity and maternal age, but sex, nutritional status and maternal education did not differ. We also compared the distribution of baseline characteristics for different vaccination groups (table 1). The age of children differed by vaccination group: children with DTP>MV were older than children who received DTP before or together with MV and children without MV were younger (p<0.0001). Mean MUAC z-scores for all groups were around 1 SD below the reference, but children with DTP>MV and no DTP, no MV tended to deviate more from the WHO reference curve for MUAC compared with the other groups. The distribution of vaccination groups differed by region and ethnicity. More mothers of children vaccinated out-of-sequence or with missing MV had never attended school than mothers of children vaccinated in-sequence. Children vaccinated out-of-sequence had received their most recent vaccine closer to entry in the analysis (table 1).

Mortality by vaccination group among children aged 9–17 months

Children vaccinated out-of-sequence had higher mortality compared with children vaccinated in-sequence (MRR: 2.10, 95% CI 1.07 to 4.11; DTP=MV: 2.30, 95% CI 1.15 to
4.58) and DTP>MV: 1.45, 95% CI 0.50 to 4.22). Children who had received DTP, but no MV had higher mortality compared with children vaccinated in-sequence (MRR: 2.57, 95% CI 1.37 to 4.83). Children without DTP and MV had higher mortality than children vaccinated in-sequence (MRR: 3.04, 95% CI 1.41 to 6.55) (table 2). The associations were similar for boys and girls (p=0.77). For boys, out-of-sequence vaccinations were associated with an MRR of 1.96 (95% CI 0.80 to 4.78); for girls, the MRR was 2.25 (95% CI 0.81 to 6.30). DTP without MV was associated with significantly higher mortality for boys (MRR: 3.41, 95% CI 1.50 to 7.77); mortality for girls was also higher, but not statistically significant (MRR: 1.67, 95% CI 0.62 to 4.50) (table 2).

We have previously estimated an MRR of 0.48 (95% CI 0.27 to 0.87) for MV versus no MV, without taking sequence of vaccination into consideration.11 When we examined the NSEs of MV by comparing children MV-vaccinated in-sequence with children not MV-vaccinated, we found an MRR of 0.40 (95% CI 0.23 to 0.69) (data not shown).

Mortality by vaccination group among children aged 18–35 months

Initially, mortality declined with age as expected (figure 1). However, in spite of being older, in-sequence vaccinated children had higher mortality at 18–35 months of age (mortality rate (MR): 39.9 per 1000 person years (PYRS)) than children aged 9–17 months (MR: 32.6 per 1000 PYRS). Mortality developed differently with age for children vaccinated in-sequence compared with children vaccinated out-of-sequence (figure 3). Since the in-sequence group had high mortality, there was no real differences in mortality between out-of-sequence and in-sequence vaccinations in the 18–35 months age group (online supplementary table 2). The MRR for out-of-sequence compared with in-sequence vaccinated children differed significantly between the age group 9–17 months (table 2) and 18–35 months (online supplementary table 2) (test of interactions, p=0.02).

Sensitivity analyses

In the age group 9–17 months at least 20% of children vaccinated out-of-sequence received further doses of DTP during follow-up, but few children vaccinated in-sequence did (online supplementary table 3). To minimise the effect of vaccinations during follow-up, we conducted two sensitivity analyses. First, we censored follow-up 2 months after entry since few additional vaccines would be provided in that time window. This clearly restricted the power, but the trends remained the same: out-of-sequence vaccinations were associated with an MRR of 2.51 (95% CI 0.86 to 7.35) (table 3). The estimates changed more for girls; out-of-sequence vaccinations being associated with an eightfold higher mortality for girls (MRR: 7.83, 95% CI 0.90 to 67.83). Second, we restricted the dataset to children who had received DTP3 and therefore were unlikely to receive additional routine DTP vaccinations during follow-up (online supplementary table 4). The MRR of out-of-sequence vaccinations compared with in-sequence vaccinations was 1.85 (95% CI 0.90 to 4.16), and the effect was similar for boys and girls (p=0.60) (online supplementary table 4). For girls, both DTP3>MV and DTP3>MV were associated with higher mortality. For boys,
Table 2  Main analysis: mortality of children visited between 9 and 17 months of age according to vaccination group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccination status</th>
<th>Observations N</th>
<th>MR per 1000 PYRS (deaths/PYRS)</th>
<th>MRR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Boys Observations N</th>
<th>MR per 1000 PYRS (deaths/PYRS)</th>
<th>MRR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Girls Observations N</th>
<th>MR per 1000 PYRS (deaths/PYRS)</th>
<th>MRR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP&lt;MV</td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>32.6 (16/491)</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>34.8 (9/258)</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>30.1 (7/232)</td>
<td>Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP=MV</td>
<td>1491</td>
<td>63.7 (29/455)</td>
<td>2.30 (1.15 to 4.58)</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>63.6 (14/220)</td>
<td>2.08 (0.83 to 5.26)</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>63.8 (15/235)</td>
<td>2.50 (0.88 to 7.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP&gt;MV</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>43.1 (5/116)</td>
<td>1.45 (0.50 to 4.22)</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>51.5 (3/58)</td>
<td>1.48 (0.37 to 5.88)</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>34.6 (2/58)</td>
<td>1.38 (0.25 to 7.52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP, no MV</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>78.8 (5/723)</td>
<td>2.57 (1.37 to 4.83)</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>102.3 (8/723)</td>
<td>3.41 (1.50 to 7.77)</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>54.1 (19/351)</td>
<td>1.67 (0.62 to 4.50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DTP, no MV</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>111.3 (22/198)</td>
<td>3.04 (1.41 to 6.55)</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>95.3 (10/105)</td>
<td>2.77 (0.97 to 7.97)</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>129.5 (12/93)</td>
<td>3.28 (1.06 to 10.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-sequence vaccinations combined DTP=MV</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>59.5 (34/571)</td>
<td>2.10 (1.07 to 4.11)</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>61.1 (17/278)</td>
<td>1.96 (0.80 to 4.78)</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>58.0 (17/293)</td>
<td>2.25 (0.81 to 6.30)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MRRs were calculated using Cox proportional hazards models with age as underlying time, stratified by sex and village cluster. DTP, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine; MRR, mortality rate ratio; MV, measles vaccine; PYRS, per 1000 person years.

Figure 3  Mortality rate according to sequence of DTP and MV vaccinations among children visited between 9 and 35 months of age. The figure plots unadjusted mortality rates by vaccination status (in-sequence vs out-of-sequence vaccinations) among children with a vaccination card seen between 9 and 35 months of age. The smoothed mortality curve starts shortly before 12 months of age, where the first event occurs. Only few children contribute with observation time between 9 and 12 months. DTP, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine; MV, measles vaccine.

Table 3  Mortality of children visited between 9 and 18 months of age according to vaccination group with follow-up censored at 2 months after entry into the analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccination status</th>
<th>Observations N</th>
<th>MR per 1000 PYRS (deaths/PYRS)</th>
<th>MRR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Observations N</th>
<th>MR per 1000 PYRS (deaths/PYRS)</th>
<th>MRR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Observations N</th>
<th>MR per 1000 PYRS (deaths/PYRS)</th>
<th>MRR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTP&lt; MV</td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>25.8 (6/233)</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>32.9 (4/122)</td>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>18.0 (2/111)</td>
<td>Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP=M MV</td>
<td>1491</td>
<td>60.5 (13/215)</td>
<td>2.34 (0.77 to 7.12)</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>38.2 (4/105)</td>
<td>1.16 (0.27 to 5.07)</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>81.8 (9/110)</td>
<td>6.71 (0.77 to 58.28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP&gt;M MV</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>60.4 (4/66)</td>
<td>3.30 (0.77 to 14.14)</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>58.8 (2/34)</td>
<td>1.61 (0.26 to 10.18)</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>62.1 (2/32)</td>
<td>14.61 (1.01 to 210.68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTP, no MV</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>93.4 (27/289)</td>
<td>3.47 (1.24 to 9.69)</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>127.8 (19/149)</td>
<td>2.56 (0.80 to 8.24)</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>57.0 (8/140)</td>
<td>6.34 (0.72 to 55.92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No DTP, no MV</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>130.3 (11/84)</td>
<td>3.35 (1.10 to 11.26)</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>88.6 (4/45)</td>
<td>1.19 (0.24 to 5.90)</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>178.3 (7/39)</td>
<td>14.73 (1.55 to 140.27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-sequence vaccinations combined DTP=M MV</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>60.5 (17/281)</td>
<td>2.51 (0.86 to 7.35)</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>43.2 (6/139)</td>
<td>1.26 (0.32 to 4.85)</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>77.4 (11/142)</td>
<td>7.83 (0.90 to 67.83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MRRs were calculated using Cox proportional hazards models with age as underlying time, stratified by sex and village cluster. DTP, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine; MRR, mortality rate ratio; MV, measles vaccine; PYRS, per 1000 person years.

Comparison with other studies

Similar to our study, previous studies have found that out-of-sequence vaccinations are associated with increased mortality. In the WHO-commissioned review, out-of-sequence vaccinations were associated with a relative MR of 2.34 (95% CI 1.57 to 3.50) compared with MV after DTP. Hence, the age group 9–17 months in the present study is entirely consistent with previous studies. Out-of-sequence vaccinations may affect mortality and hospital admissions; large population-based cohort studies from Denmark found that out-of-sequence vaccinations were associated with higher mortality and hospital admissions compared with previous studies. Out-of-sequence vaccinations may affect mortality and hospital admissions; large population-based cohort studies from Denmark found that out-of-sequence vaccinations were associated with higher mortality and hospital admissions compared with previous studies.

To enter the analysis a child had to survive to have the vaccination card inspected, and a differential mortality pattern before the inspection of the vaccination card would not be captured in our analyses. However, we have been similar regardless of whether vaccinations are registered at the time of vaccinations or later. This is therefore unlikely to explain the pattern.

We conducted follow-up analyses in which children who had received three restricted doses of DTP. The conclusions of the main analysis were robust in these sensitivity analyses. The main analysis used data from children across clusters, thus limiting bias from local differences such as childhood morbidity and access to healthcare. Comparing children across clusters did not change the conclusions (data not shown).

The mortality rate usually declines with age. In our study, among children vaccinated in-sequence, we found a lower mortality rate in children aged 18–35 months compared with children aged 9–17 months. Since mortality did decline in children aged 9–17 months (figure 3).

Since mortality did decline in children aged 9–17 months, we speculate that DTP booster for which children were eligible for the DTP booster; furthermore, we conducted follow-up analyses in which children who had received three restricted doses of DTP. The conclusions of the main analysis were robust in these sensitivity analyses. The main analysis used data from children across clusters, thus limiting bias from local differences such as childhood morbidity and access to healthcare. Comparing children across clusters did not change the conclusions (data not shown).

In spite of the careful collection of vaccination information and individual level follow-up, we cannot guarantee that observed mortality differences are caused only by the sequence of vaccinations. To limit confounding, we assessed whether available background factors changed the estimate by >10%. As no background factor changed the estimate by >10%, we did not present adjusted estimates.
were eligible at 18 months of age may have contributed to this pattern just like DTP out-of-sequence with MV was associated with higher mortality. Unfortunately, our data collection tool in the early 1990 did not systematically assess DTP booster coverage. According to UNICEF figures, the DTP3 coverage was low in 1991–1996 (45%–74%),39 and we would not expect the coverage of booster DTP to be high. In urban Bissau, where the coverage for booster DTP was high, we have previously shown a similar increase in mortality after 18 months of age.5 Thus, DTP booster doses may partly explain the higher mortality among children aged 18–35 months, as observed in Gambia and India.33,35,40

Effects were similar for boys and girls, and overall we found no sex-differential effect of out-of-sequence vaccinations. However, other studies have found higher female mortality when DTP was administered after MV.21,40 For example, high-titre measles vaccine (HTMV) was associated with higher female mortality and had to be withdrawn because most HTMV recipients had received DTP after MV.28 In the present cohort, few children had received DTP after MV and most out-of-sequence vaccinations were combined administration of DTP and MV. When follow-up was limited to 2 months, estimates for out-of-sequence changed more for girls than for boys even though the difference between boys and girls did not reach statistical significance.

Interpretation and implications

We found that out-of-sequence vaccinations were associated with higher mortality both for children with co-administration of DTP and MV, and children with DTP after MV, compared with children vaccinated in-sequence. It could be speculated that out-of-sequence vaccinated children just had higher mortality because they were frail or their mothers less compliant with health services. In the present study, it speaks against the effect being due to an inherent bias that the difference disappeared completely for children aged 18–35 months, possibly due to booster DTP. Furthermore, evidence from RCTs of medium-titre MV and HTMV strongly supported that an inactivated vaccine after MV was associated with higher mortality.28 Thus, sequence of vaccinations is likely to be important for child survival and should be considered when planning, implementing and evaluating the childhood vaccination programmes.

Current vaccination recommendations are based merely on the disease-specific effects of vaccines, often based on surrogate measures of the ability to prevent targeted infections. However, if vaccines alter the susceptibility to other infections this should be considered. Currently, vaccination programmes are evaluated based on vaccination coverage of DTP and MV at 12 months of age, and timeliness or sequence of vaccination is not taken into account. We found that DTP not succeeded by MV was associated with increased mortality and that out-of-sequence vaccinations were associated with higher mortality compared with children vaccinated in-sequence, thus, the current evaluation criteria emphasising DTP3 coverage may not optimise the impact of the vaccination programme on child health. Our results indicate that a stronger emphasis should be put on increasing the MV coverage and getting DTPs and MV in the recommended sequence.

Currently, WHO is planning to introduce the second year of life platform with several inactivated vaccines (booster DTP, meningitis A, RTS,S malaria vaccine).29 Hence, in the future children may receive inactivated vaccines after live MV at 9 months of age, because they deviate from the recommended schedule, and if they follow the schedule. We urge others to test the effect of providing non-live vaccines after MV, preferably prior to the introduction of new vaccines, while RCTs are still possible.

CONCLUSION

Overall, we found that out-of-sequence vaccinations in children were associated with higher mortality compared with children vaccinated in-sequence. Vaccination programmes should monitor the sequence of vaccinations to optimise the overall effect on child survival.

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Contributors SMT, PA and ABF designed the study and planned the analyses. SMT extracted, cleaned and analysed the data. PA supervised the data collection and data entry. SMT drafted the paper with assistance from PA, AR and ABF. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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