

## PATHOGEN SCORECARD

### Health impact:

#### Direct health impact

- ← Global mortality associated with pathogen
- ← Global morbidity associated with pathogen

#### Impact on AMR reduction

- ← Antibiotic use currently associated with pathogen
- ← Urgency of AMR threat

#### Secondary health impact

- ← Benefits of vaccination not directly related to pathogen mortality and morbidity (e.g. cross protection)

#### Sub-population benefits

- ← Benefits of particular importance to certain populations (e.g. pregnant women, children)

#### Alternative interventions

- ← List of any alternative interventions

### Probability of R&D success:

#### Pipeline robustness

- ← Quantitative and qualitative assessment of pipeline strength

#### Pathogen biology

- ← Existence of natural immunity
- ← Knowledge of vaccine targets

#### Pre-clinical and clinical R&D

- ← Ease of pre-clinical programme
- ← Ease of clinical programme (incl. regulatory success)

#### Combination potential

- ← Potential to combine with other vaccines

#### Acceleration potential

- ← Identification of definitive moves to accelerate development

#### Major barriers to development

- ← Identification of scientific or other barriers

### Probability of uptake:

#### Commercial attractiveness

- ← Likelihood of successful market strategy

#### Expected policy stance

- ← Strength of policy recommendations to address threat

#### Payer, government or Gavi support

- ← Likelihood of support in low-income countries, mid-income countries and high-income countries based on cost-effectiveness assessment and Gavi priorities

#### Barriers to uptake

- ← Influence of cultural factors, need for new vaccination touchpoint and new clinician behaviours

#### Who needs the vaccine / Potential vaccination strategy

- ← Identification of those who will benefit from the vaccine
- ← Likely vaccination strategy

Note: The pathogens were scored on a scale of 0 to 2 on key indicators of health impact, probability of R&D success and probability of uptake. Scores of 0 represent the lowest possible score (e.g. low health impact, probability of R&D success or probability of uptake), whilst scores of 2 represent the highest possible score (e.g. high health impact, probability of R&D success or probability of uptake). Sections of the scorecard that did not receive a numerical score were assessed qualitatively.