RESOLUTION OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE OF THE FORT APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION

- WHEREAS, the members of the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe are duly elected representatives of their respective districts of the Reservation; and
- WHEREAS, the members of the Tribal Council share the common goal of raising the level of health of its Tribal members; and
- whereas, the very young are particularly vulnerable to a number of infectious illnesses, such as those caused by the pneumococcal bacteria which can cause blood infection and pneumonia, for which there is no licensed vaccine which can protect them; and
- WHEREAS, Pneumococcal illnesses, which are serious and require hospitalization, are problems in the White Mountain Apache population, especially in infants and young children 2 to 23 months of age, and more so in those between 12 and 23 months of age, and are about 10 times worse than among infants and young children throughout the U.S.; and
- WHEREAS, There are many different types (serotypes) of the pneumococcal bacteria, and conjugate vaccine has been developed which contains antigens of seven of the 80 different types of the pneumococcus bacteria, and that these seven serotypes are responsible for about 70% of all pneumococcal illnesses in Apache infants; and
- WHEREAS, Previous extensive testing of this vaccine in other areas of the U.S. show this vaccine to be safe and result in good response among infants, young children, and adults; and
- whereas, because of these results and because of the high rate of pneumococcal illnesses in White Mountain Apache infants, it is felt that this vaccine could benefit the Tribe by possibly lowering the high rate of pneumococcal disease; and
- whereas, other illnesses of infants include Haemophilus diseases and hepatitis B, for which there are now effective and safe vaccines that are recommended to be given to infants at 2 and 4 months of age along with other childhood immunizations such as DPT and OPV, and that there is concern among parents and some health care providers that there may be too many injections for very young infants and that this may contribute to parents not wanting to have their infants immunized; and

whereas, efforts to address this issue are now directed at combining a number of these vaccines into one injection, and such a vaccine is the recently-developed combination Haemophilus-hepatitis B (PedvaxHIB-RECOMBIVAX) vaccine, and both vaccines are licensed when given separately, but are unlicensed when given as a combination; and

WHEREAS, the combination PedvaxHIB-RECOMBIVAX vaccine has been extensively tested in other areas of the U.S. and has been found to be safe and effective; and

whereas, the Johns Hopkins Program, which has been in operation on the White Mountain Apache Reservation since 1980, has had much experience conducting biomedical programs and has been responsible in part for drastically lowering the rates of infantile diarrhea and other illnesses and virtually eliminating Haemophilus diseases among Apache infants; and

whereas, the Johns Hopkins Program has established and maintained good rapport with the White Mountain Apache population and wishes to conduct this project for the ultimate benefit of the Tribe.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe that based on the foregoing it hereby grants approval to the Johns Hopkins Program in Whiteriver to conduct this project to continue to evaluate the safety and immunogenicities of an investigational hepta (7) valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine investigational vaccine made from the combination of PedvaxHIB and RECOMBIVX (Haemophilus-Hepatitis vaccines for the purposes stated above and according to the protocol approved by the Indian Health Service.

The foregoing resolution was on <u>August 05, 1993</u>, duly adopted by a vote of <u>seven</u> for and <u>zero</u> against by the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe, pursuant to authority vested in it by Article V, Section 1 (i) of the Amended Constitution and Bylaws of the Tribe, ratified by the Tribe June 27, 1958, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 29, 1958, pursuant to Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984).

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Chairman of the Tribal Council

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Secretary of the Tribal Council

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