

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

- WHEREAS,** The Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Reservation is composed of duly elected members who represent the population of the Reservation in all matters pertaining to its citizens; and
- WHEREAS,** The Tribal Council supports activities which lead to the improvement of health of all members of the Tribal through appropriate health promotion and disease prevention; and
- WHEREAS,** Vaccines have not yet been developed for other common life-threatening infectious diseases, such as pneumococcal and RSV illnesses, thus, there is the potential for more vaccines to be developed in the future and be included in the schedule of recommended infant immunizations; and
- WHEREAS,** Although many people recognize the benefits of vaccinations, many regard them as painful experiences, and this feeling is heightened proportionately with increased numbers of injections; and
- WHEREAS,** The recommended schedule of well-baby immunizations includes vaccinations at 2, 4, 6, 12, and 15 months of age with at least three separate injections at 2 and 4 and perhaps 6 months of age (Hemophilus [Hib], DTP, and hepatitis b (vaccines); and
- WHEREAS,** A single vaccine, called PRW, has been developed which contains the PedvaxHIB® (hepatitis b), and DTP vaccines, and while each of these vaccines by themselves is licensed, the PRW combination vaccine is not licensed; and
- WHEREAS,** With the probable increase in the number of infant vaccines in the future, combination vaccines, such as PRW, are also expected to be developed to reduce the total number of many separate vaccine injections; and
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- WHEREAS,** Combination vaccines are not new; two current examples are DTP (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis) and MMR (measles, mumps, rubella), and both are licensed vaccines included in the recommended schedule of infant immunizations; and

WHEREAS, PRW has been used among infants in other areas throughout the U.S. and has been found to be safe, and infants have responded well by making adequate amounts of antibodies (substances the body makes to fight germs) against the diseases that the separate vaccines were intended to protect infants from; and

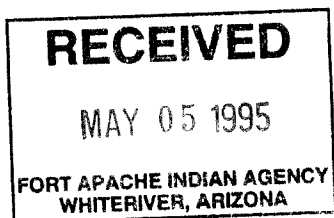
WHEREAS, The Johns Hopkins University wishes to evaluate PRW among White Mountain Apache infants in a voluntary project to see if they respond as well to PRW as infants other areas of the U.S.; and

WHEREAS, The Johns Hopkins University has operated project sites on a number of Indian reservations, including the White Mountain Apache Reservation, where, since 1980, projects have been conducted with the aim of improving the health of infants.

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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 to conduct the voluntary PRW vaccines immunogenicity study in accordance with the protocol previously approved by the Indian Health Service.

The foregoing resolution was on March 01, 1995, duly adopted by a vote of seven for and two against by the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe, pursuant to authority vested in it by Article IV, Section 1 (a), (i), (s), (t), and (u) of the Constitution of the Tribe, ratified by the Tribe September 30, 1993, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 12, 1993, pursuant to Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984).




Chairman of the Tribal Council


Secretary of the Tribal Council