

Table 1. Selected epidemiological evidence on Streptococcus pneumoniae infections and carriage in Nigeria

Study/source	Setting and population	Study period	Disease/measure	Sample/isolates	Key findings	Interpretation/limitation
Iliyasu et al.	Tertiary hospital, North-West Nigeria; adults with CAP	2009–2011	Microbiologically confirmed pneumococcal pneumonia	125 patients	125/232 (53.9%) bacteriologically proven CAP cases had pneumococcal pneumonia; 7/125 had bacteraemic pneumonia; in-hospital mortality 9/117 (7.8%)	Hospital-based adult study; not nationally representative
Adegbola et al.	14 peri-urban Nigerian communities	Pre-PCV	Nasopharyngeal carriage	Population-based carriage survey	Overall carriage 52.5%; 67.4% among children vs 26% adults; PCV10 serotype coverage 45%; PCV13 62%	Pre-vaccine baseline; useful for historical serotype/carriage context
Adetifa et al.	Kumbotso, Kano and Pakoto, Ogun	Pre-PCV10	Nasopharyngeal carriage	Population-based survey	Among children <5 years, carriage was 92% in Kumbotso and 78% in Pakoto; PCV10-serotype carriage 48% and 50%, respectively	Carriage does not equal invasive disease
Lo et al.	Kano and Abuja; predominantly children ≤5 years	2014–2018	Disease-causing pneumococcal isolates	192 isolates	Disease-causing isolates included pneumonia, bacteraemia, meningitis and sepsis; 99% were from children ≤5 years	Geographically restricted; valuable post-PCV introduction molecular evidence