measures of service coverage. Rigorous evaluation designs are required to assess the real-life effects of policies aiming to improve survival and identify the potential causes of (absence of) effects.

**FAIR DOMESTIC VACCINE PRIORITISATION**

Sadie Regmi*, 1Aksel Sterri. 1Department of Population Health; Ethox Centre, University of Oxford; UK; 2Oslo Met and University of Oxford

10.1136/bmjgh-2022-ISPH.96

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many countries have prioritised individuals for vaccination primarily on the basis of (intrinsic) risk factors such as older age and presence of comorbidities. Such a prioritisation strategy ignores risk of exposure to the virus and harm from non-pharmaceutical interventions. In this paper, we develop an account of fair allocation of vaccines. First, we argue fairness requires maximal proportional satisfaction of claims. Second, we argue what grounds people’s claim to vaccines is that they are at risk of harm, and fairness requires people are prioritised for vaccination in proportion to the risks they face. Third, we defend an expansive understanding of relevant harms; when allocating vaccines, governments should, in principle, include all pandemic-related risk of harm. Finally, we consider several ways in which different harms could be traded off against each other and defend giving priority to mitigating direct risk of harm from an infectious agent. Our account also provides a principled reason for compensating people who suffer disproportionately from indirect risks of harm (e.g., harms from non-pharmaceutical interventions).

**MENTAL HEALTH INEQUITIES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH: CREATING SPACES FOR LOCAL VOICES**

Samuel J Ujewe*. Global Emerging Pathogens Treatment Consortium, Lagos, Nigeria

10.1136/bmjgh-2022-ISPH.97

This paper explores existing strategies for mental health care in Sub-Saharan Africa and points to the need to underpin the relevant approaches with a local equity framework. Using a case-study, it highlights that the approaches need to reflect local conceptualizations and lived experiences of mental health. The insights are presented against a background of the disproportionately low attention given to mental health care, despite its high burden tying to social, cultural and economic distress among affected persons and their communities. Reviewing the dominant approach to mental health, the articles shows how the underlying epistemic assumptions over shadow local voices while informing approaches that do not appropriately reflect the realities of those experiencing mental health problems, especially given inherent social, cultural and moral nuances that complicate access to services in African contexts. As a way forward, it proffers that an African communitarian equity framework, which reflects the contextual realities of mental health, should guide the relevant approaches towards creating spaces for local values and ethics in mental health reforms.

**OPTIMISING HEALTH BENEFIT PACKAGES IN THE ERA OF COVID-19: A CASE STUDY FROM PAKISTAN**

Sergio Torres-Rueda*, 1Nichola Kitson, 1Fiammetta Bazzani, 1Sedona Sweeney, 1Wajeeha Raza, 1Mashal Murad Shah, 1Nichola Naylor, 1Carl Peason, 1Rosalind Eggo, 1Matthew Quaife, 1Simo Procter, 1Maryam Huda, 1CHL COVID Working Group, 1Mark Jit, 1Anna Vassal. 1London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK; 2University of York, York, UK; 3Aga Khan University, Karachi, Pakistan

10.1136/bmjgh-2022-ISPH.98

**ERADICATING PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS: A FEASIBILITY STUDY FROM PAKISTAN**

10.1136/bmjgh-2022-ISPH.99

**GAPS IN HEALTHCARE SERVICES LEADING TO HIGH EXTRA-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS UN-ADDRESSED HIGH ECONOMIC BURDEN OF EXTRA-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS**

Shoaib Hassan*, Tehmina Mustafa, Bjanne Robberstad, Ole Frithjof Norheim. Faculty of Medicine, University of Bergen, Norway

10.1136/bmjgh-2022-ISPH.99

**BACKGROUND**

Tuberculosis (TB), annual disease-burden >10.0 million is associated with socioeconomic disparities. Moreover, extrapulmonary tuberculosis (EPTB), despite its high disease-burden, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) implementation remains growing a public health concern.