

The Clinical Newsletter Supplement
August 2009

Western Maryland Health System
Infection Prevention and Control Department

CDC Immunization Update 2009

On July 30th the CDC presented an update on immunizations for 2009. Although much of the presentation dealt with pediatric vaccinations there were several points that pertain to the majority of our Medical Staff. Among the PowerPoint slides were the following:

Influenza vaccine

Trivalent inactivated vaccine

All children 6 months through 18 years of age receive influenza vaccine annually for the 2009-2010 influenza season

ACIP does not recommend a second dose of influenza vaccine in the same season except for children 6 months through 8 years of age being vaccinated for the first time

Live Attenuated Influenza Vaccine (LAIV—FluMist®)

- Approved only for healthy persons 2 years through 49 years of age who are not pregnant
 - healthcare personnel
 - persons in close contact with high risk groups
 - persons who want to reduce their risk of influenza

Contraindications and Precautions

- Children younger than 2 years of age*
- Persons 50 years of age or older*
- Persons with underlying medical conditions*
- Immunosuppression from any cause*
- Children younger than 18 years receiving long-term aspirin therapy*
- Pregnant women*

*These persons should receive inactivated influenza vaccine

Timing of Influenza Vaccination

Continue to offer influenza vaccine in December, especially to healthcare personnel and those at high risk of complications

Continue to vaccinate throughout influenza season (December-March)

Pneumococcal vaccine

Risk Factors for Invasive Pneumococcal Disease (IPD)

Asthma has now been identified as an independent risk factor for invasive pneumococcal disease

Adults with asthma had at least double the risk of IPD compared with adults of similar age without asthma

New Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine (PPSV) Recommendation

All adults 19 years of age and older with asthma regardless of severity

Available data do not support asthma as an indication for PPSV among persons younger than 19 years

Cigarette Smoking and IPD

Approximately half of adults 65 years of age or younger who develop severe pneumococcal disease are smokers

Cigarette smoking is a strong risk factor for severe disease

Many adults who smoke cigarettes also have another condition for which PPSV is already recommended

Cigarette smoking is a risk behavior that is easy to identify among patients in clinical practice

Smoking cessation should be part of the therapeutic plan regardless of immunization

New Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine (PPSV) Recommendation

All adults 19 years of age and older who smoke cigarettes

Available data do not support smoking as an indication for PPSV among persons younger than 19 years

Pneumococcal vaccine continued

Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine Revaccination

Routine revaccination of immunocompetent persons is not recommended

Revaccination recommended for persons 2 years of age or older who are at highest risk of serious pneumococcal infection

Revaccination is a 1-time event 5 years or longer after first dose (interval applies to persons of all ages)

Meningococcal Vaccines

Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV, Menomune®)

2 years of age and older

subcutaneous injection

Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV, Menactra®)

2 through 55 years of age

intramuscular injection

Recommended for certain high- risk persons:

persistent complement component deficiency

functional or anatomic asplenia

HIV infection

microbiologists who are routinely exposed to isolates of *Neisseria meningitidis*

military recruits

travelers to and U.S. citizens residing in countries in which *N. meningitidis* is hyperendemic or epidemic

Meningococcal Vaccine Recommendations

MCV is the preferred vaccine for persons 2 through 55 years

MPSV should be used for persons 56 years of age or older, or if the person has a precaution for MCV (e.g., a history of Guillain-Barre' syndrome)

Children through age 18 years who received their first dose of MCV or MPSV at ages 2 through 6 years and remain at increased risk for meningococcal disease should receive an additional dose of MCV 3 years after their first dose

Persons through age 55 years who received a dose of MCV or MPSV after age 6 years and remain at increased risk for meningococcal disease should receive an additional dose 5 years after their previous dose

CDC Vaccines and Immunization Contact Information

- Telephone (800) CDC-INFO
- Email nipinfo@cdc.gov
- Website www.cdc.gov/nip
- Updates and Resources Web Page www.cdc.gov/vaccines/ed/imzupdate09/imzupdate-resources.htm