



Arizona Vaccine News

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Influenza Vaccine: New ACIP Provisional Recommendations

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has voted to recommend universal influenza vaccination for everyone ≥ 6 months old starting in the 2010-2011 influenza season.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/provisional/downloads/flu-vac-mar-2010-508.pdf>

Influenza Vaccine Licensing and Age Indication Changes

- Fluzone® High-Dose (Sanofi Pasteur) was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for people ≥ 65 years old. Fluzone® High-Dose contains 4 times the amount of influenza antigen compared to other inactivated influenza vaccines. Relative efficacy studies are in progress. ACIP has not expressed a preference for Fluzone® High-Dose or any other licensed inactivated influenza vaccine for use in people ≥ 65 years old.
- Agriflu® (Novartis) was licensed by the FDA for people ages ≥ 18 years old.
- Afluria® (CSL) now has an age indication for ages ≥ 6 months old
- Fluarix® (GSK) now has an age indication for ages ≥ 3 years old.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/provisional/downloads/flu-vac-mar-2010-508.pdf>

2009 H1N1 Influenza Virus to Be Included in 2010-2011 Seasonal Vaccine

- The seasonal influenza vaccine for the 2010-2011 season will contain the 2009 H1N1 influenza as its H1N1 component instead of the H1N1 component from the 2008-2009 season.
- The H3N2 component will be different from the 2008-2009 season while the influenza B component will remain the same.

http://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/qa/1011_vac_selection.htm

Prevnar 13 Licensed by FDA

- The FDA has approved Prevnar 13® (Wyeth), a pneumococcal 13-valent conjugate vaccine for infants and young children ages 6 weeks through 5 years old.
- ACIP has voted to replace Prevnar 7® (Wyeth) with Prevnar 13®. The CDC is developing guidelines to implement this change. Vaccine for Children (VFC) providers will be able to order Prevnar 13® through Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) once CDC contracts are finalized.
- The additional 6 vaccine serotypes will give additional coverage for 35% of the serotypes that caused invasive pneumococcal disease in children \leq 5 years old in Arizona in 2008.

<http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/Vaccines/ApprovedProducts/ucm201667.htm>

Second Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine Licensed

- Menveo® (Novartis), a quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine, has been licensed by the FDA for people 11-55 years old to prevent invasive meningococcal disease caused by *Neisseria meningitidis* serogroups A, C, Y and W-135.
- VFC providers will be able to order Menveo® through ADHS once CDC contracts are finalized.
- Menactra® (sanofi pasteur) was the first quadrivalent meningococcal vaccine to be licensed in the U.S. and currently can be ordered through the VFC program.

<http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/Vaccines/ApprovedProducts/ucm201342.htm>

Wakefield's Study Linking Measles Vaccine and Autism Has Been Discredited

http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/340/feb02_4/c696

However, the negative effects from this study continue as vaccine exemption rates are rising in Arizona, increasing the risk of spread of vaccine preventable diseases (see below)

Increasing Vaccine Exemption Rates in Arizona Child Care and Schools

- Child care and school exemption rates for immunizations in Arizona have doubled in the last 10 years.
- In the 2008-2009 school year 2.5% of children attending licensed child care, 2.4% of Kindergarten children, and 2.9% of 6th Graders had exemptions for some or all immunizations. Some schools and some geographical areas have even higher exemption rates.

First Rubella Case in Arizona in Ten Years

- In February Arizona had its first laboratory confirmed case of rubella in 10 years. The last case of rubella in Arizona was in 2000.
- In 1999 Arizona had 13 cases of rubella and 2 cases of Congenital Rubella Syndrome.
- The patient with rubella was an adult from Yavapai County who was unvaccinated with recent international travel.
- Providers who evaluate patients with maculopapular rashes should contact their local health departments to report concerns for rubella and/or measles and to obtain their assistance in case investigation and serologic testing.

<http://www.vaccineinformation.org/rubella/photos.asp>

Measles Case Identified in Arizona

- A case of measles was identified in February in a Pima County child who had international travel.
- In 2008 Arizona had 14 cases of measles in a large outbreak that cost millions of dollars to control
- Providers who evaluate patients with maculopapular rashes should contact their local health departments to report concerns for measles and/or rubella and to obtain their assistance in case investigation and serologic testing.

<http://www.vaccineinformation.org/measles/photos.asp>

US Outbreak of Mumps

- A mumps outbreak in New York and New Jersey has infected more than 1,500 primarily in Hasidic (Jewish) populations
<http://www.cdc.gov/mumps/outbreaks.html>
- Healthcare providers with patients in any Hasidic community should ensure that these patients (both children and adults) are up to date with measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine. The second dose of MMR vaccine may be administered as early as 28 days following the first dose.
- Healthcare providers may consider offering a second dose of MMR vaccine to adults who have only received one dose.
- Healthcare providers who have contact within the Hasidic community should ensure that they themselves and ALL staff are immune to mumps in accordance with ACIP recommendations
<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/provisional/downloads/mmr-evidence-immunity-Aug2009-508.pdf> or receive two doses of MMR vaccine.
- Persons with suspected mumps should be isolated for 5 days after onset of parotitis. If they visit a healthcare setting, droplet precautions should be initiated immediately.
- Report any suspected mumps case to the health department in the area where the case-patient resides.

Check VFC Vaccines Immediately Upon Delivery

- Providers receiving Vaccine for Children (VFC) shipments from McKesson Specialty Customer Care (MSCC) should open the shipment immediately upon arrival and check the temperature monitors.
- If the provider believes that a vaccine shipment is compromised or if temperature monitors are out-of-range MSCC must be contacted **within two hours** of the time the vaccine arrived at the provider's office (as documented by the carrier).
- Any calls received by MSCC outside of this two-hour window will result in CDC being liable for vaccine replacement, regardless of the cause of the problem. The dedicated phone line to report temperature excursions to MSCC is **877-TEMP123 (877-836-7123)**.
- Providers should also always notify the Arizona Immunization Program Vaccine Center of any problems with their vaccine shipments by calling 602-364-3642