



# 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  $\geq 6$  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  $\geq 65$  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  $\geq 65$  years old.
- Agriflu® (Novartis) was licensed by the FDA for people ages  $\geq 18$  years old.
- Afluria® (CSL) now has an age indication for ages  $\geq 6$  months old
- Fluarix® (GSK) now has an age indication for ages  $\geq 3$  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](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](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