Vaccine Preventable Diseases

Dr Rose Fitzgerald



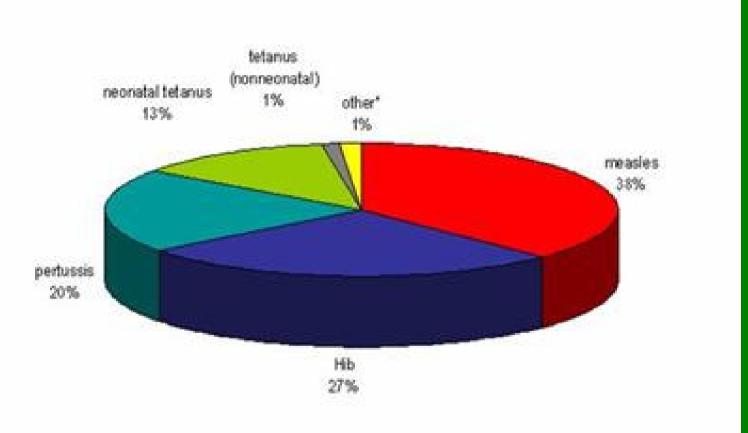


Vaccine Preventable Diseases – not just a thing of the past





Worldwide VPD Disease Burden



1.4 M (14%) deaths children < 5 yrs

* other - polio, diphtheria, yellow fever



WHO 2002

www.immunisation.ie



Nearly Forgotten Vaccine Preventable Diseases

- Diphtheria
- Tetanus
- Polio

.....not gone





Smallpox



In the 19th century

- killed one in three of those infected
- badly disfigured survivors

Somalia in 1977

last naturally occurring case





Polio

Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nigeria, Lao, Madagascar and Guinea

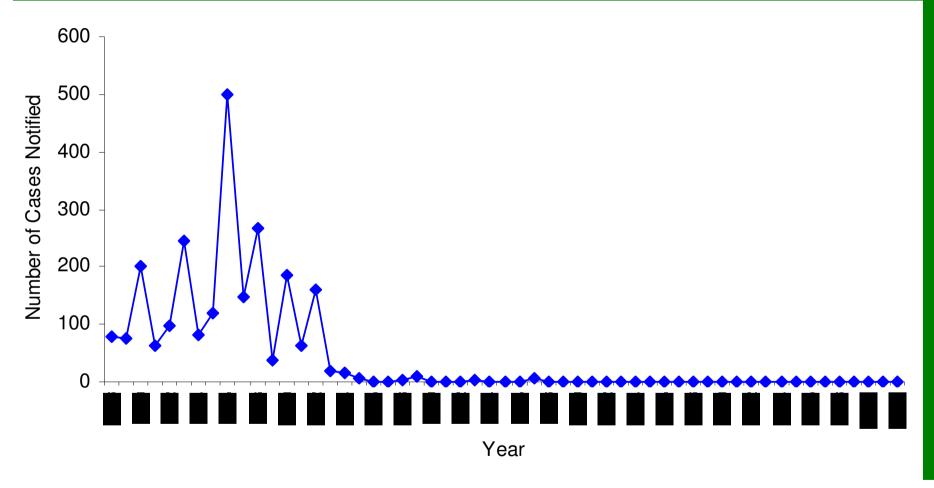








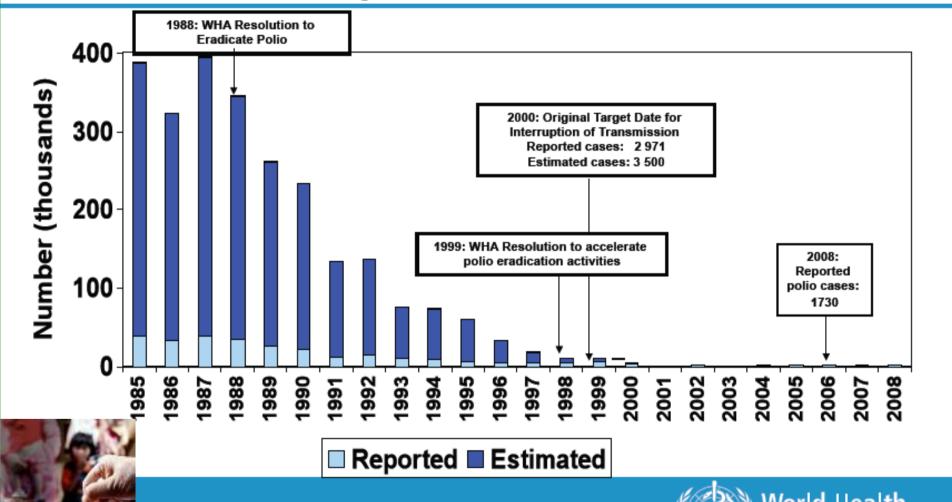
Polio cases Ireland 1947 – 2004 (HPSC)







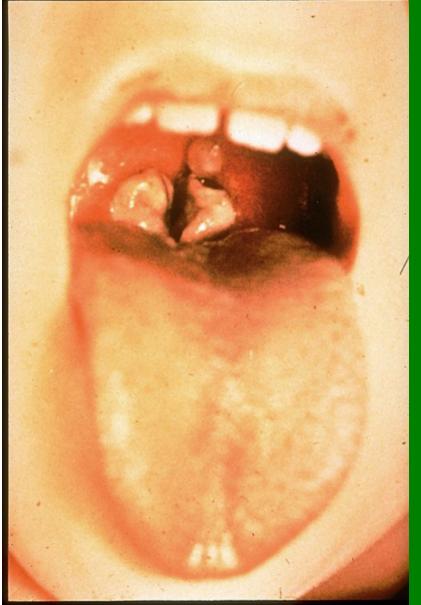
Progress in Polio Eradication, Estimated and Reported Polio Cases, 1985-2008



database, 23 September 2009



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Diphtheria

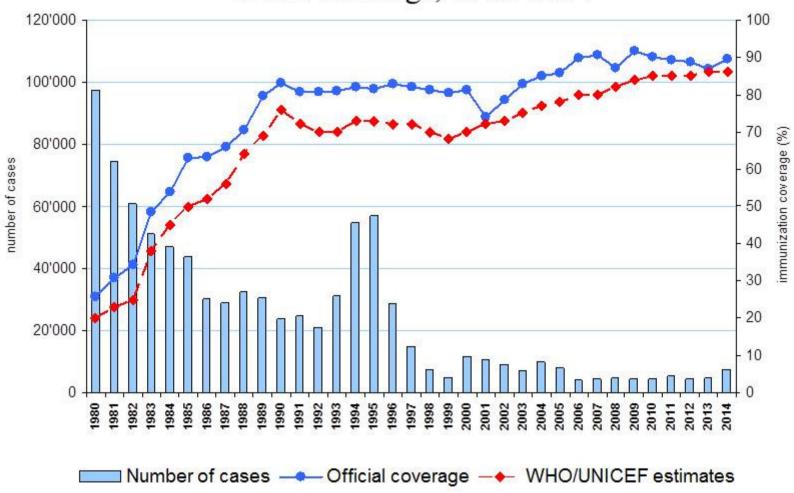
- Inflammatory exudate of upper respiratory tract
- Obstructive laryngotracheitis
- Myocarditis
- Ascending paralysis
- 7,321 cases in 2014



Courtesy of CDC

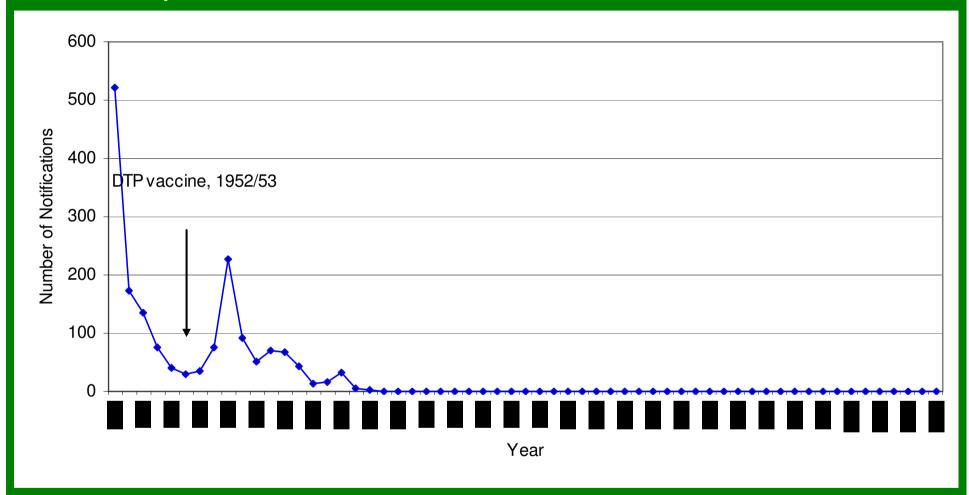


Diphtheria global annual reported cases and DTP3 coverage, 1980-2014





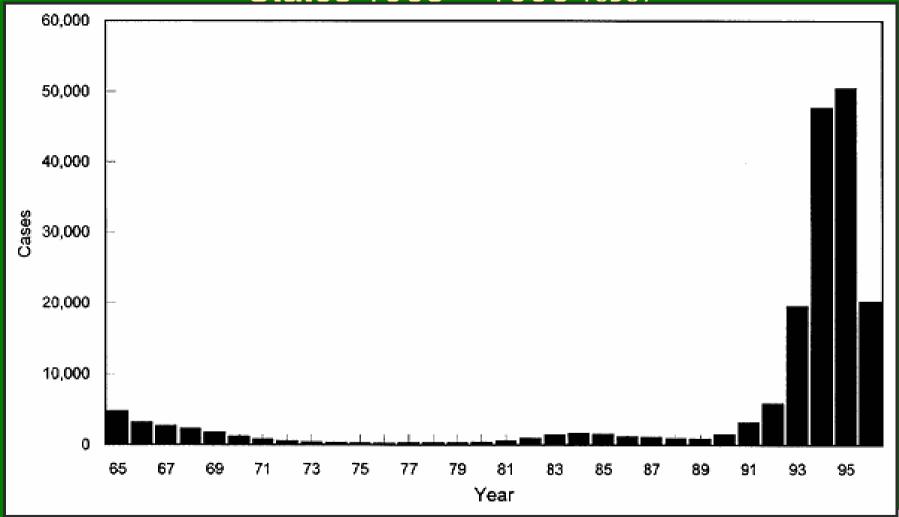
Diphtheria Cases Ireland 1947 – 2006 (HPSC)







Diphtheria Soviet Union and Newly Independent States 1965 – 1996 (cdc)







Neonatal and Maternal tetanus

In 2000

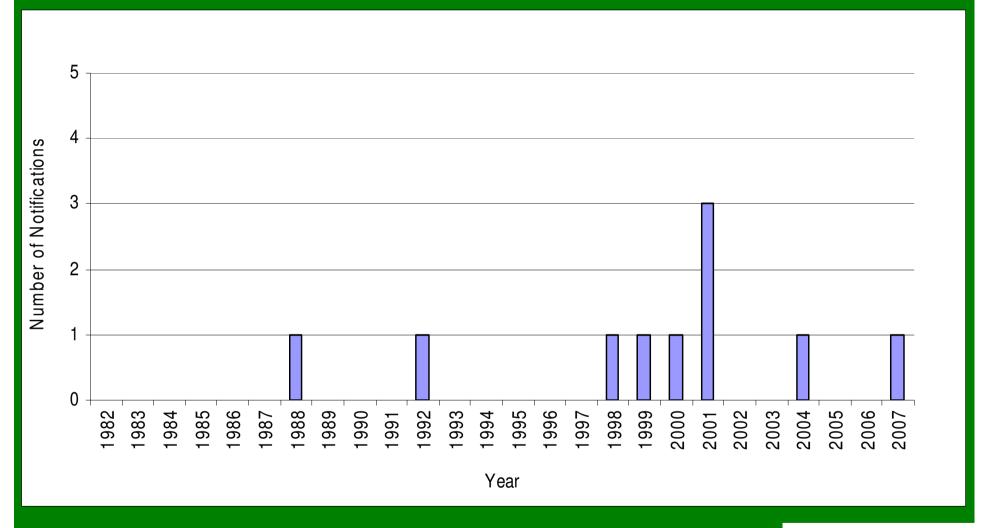
- Neonatal tetanus caused 14% (215,000) neonatal deaths worldwide
- Maternal tetanus responsible for 5% (30,000) deaths







Tetanus notifications Ireland, 1982-2007 (HPSC)







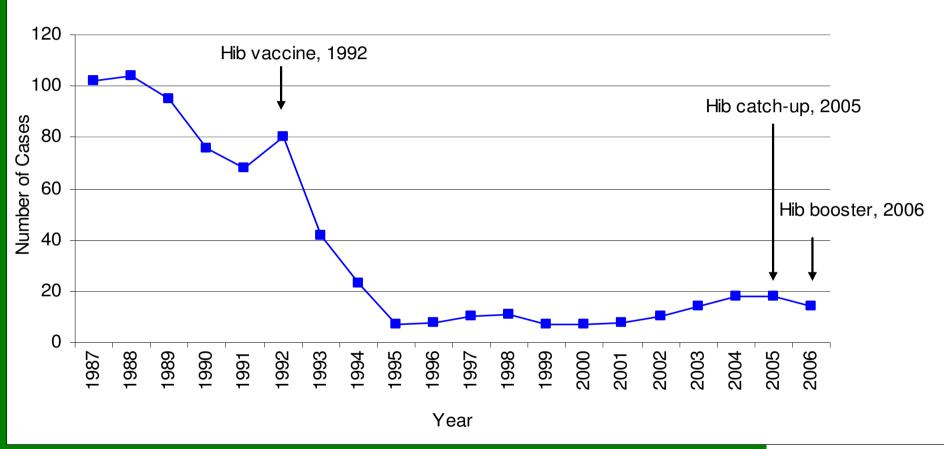
Haemophilus Influenzae B

- RTIs, Meningitis, Septicaemia, osteomyelitis, epiglottitis
- Vaccine since 1992





Haemophilus influenzae type B 1997 - 2006 (HPSC)

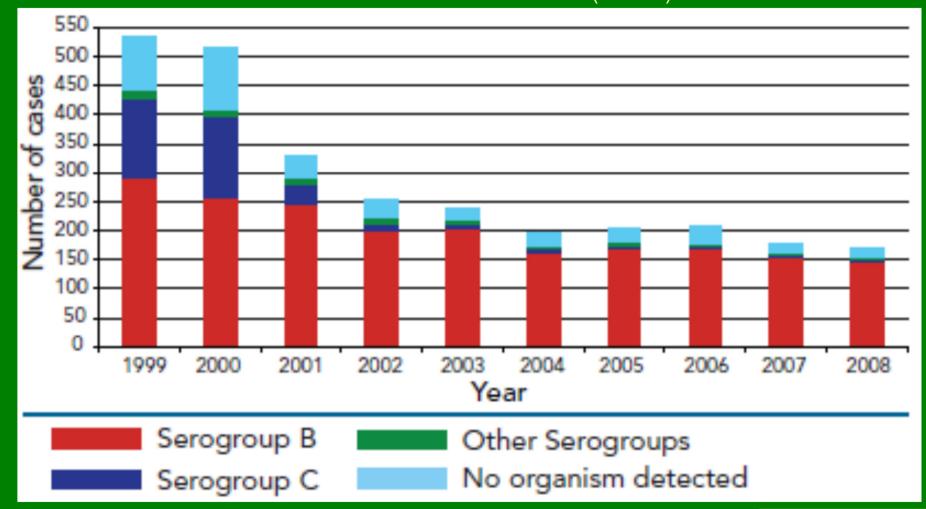








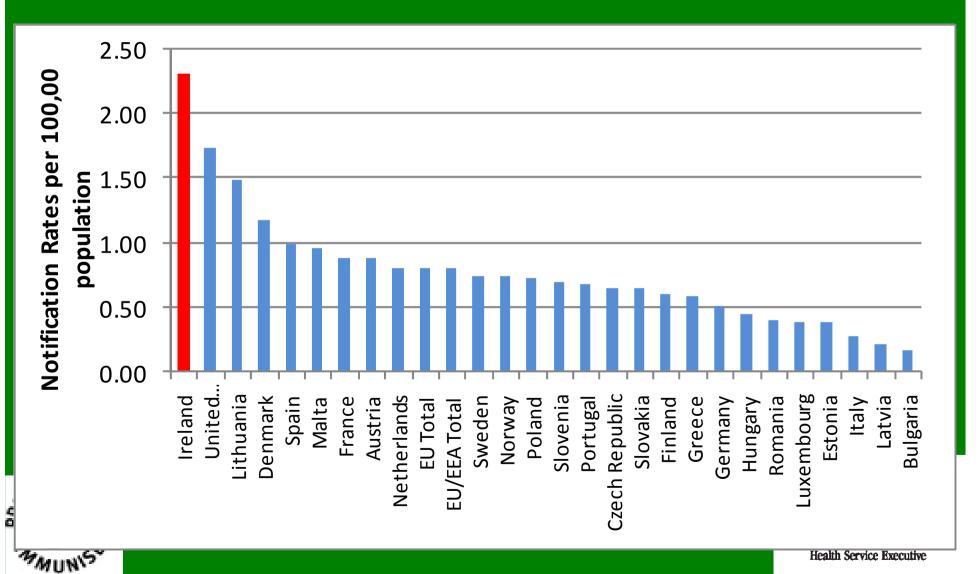
Invasive Meningococcal Disease by serogroup Ireland 1999 – 2008 (HPSC)







Notification rates of invasive meningococcal disease (IMD) in Europe

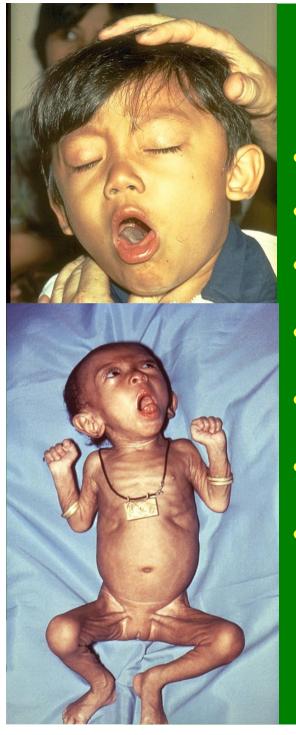


Invasive Meningococcal Disease

- Ireland has the highest notification rates of invasive meningococcal disease in Europe
- 60 80 per year
- Predominately Serogroup B







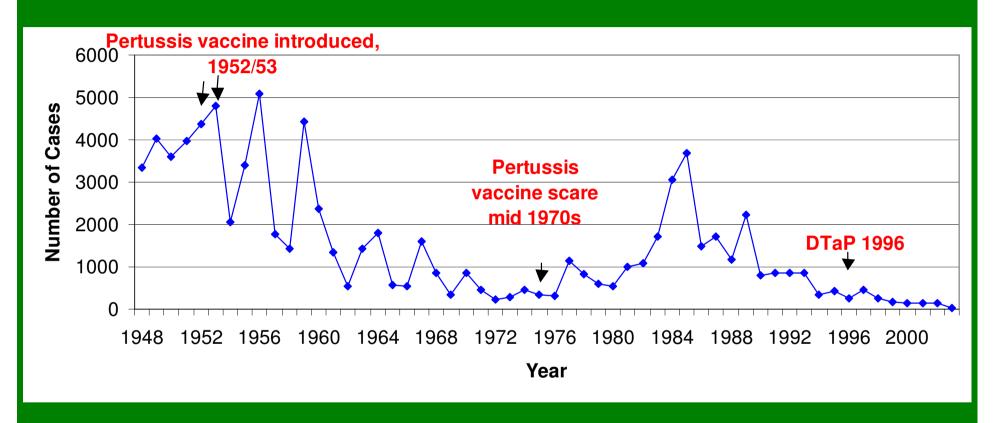
Pertussis

- Catharrhal stage 2-3 weeks
- Paroxsymal cough 2-3 months
- Whoop +/- vomiting
- Bronchopneumonia,
- Cerebral hypoxia
- Encephalopathy
- Waning immunity 10 12 years following vaccination

Reidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte Health Service Executive

www.immunisation.ie

Pertussis Notifications Ireland 1948-2003



77 cases in 2007, 104 cases in 2008





Pertussis in Neonates

- Mostly those too young to be vaccinated
- Boostrix (Tdap) recommended for all women in pregnancy
- Available from coldchain









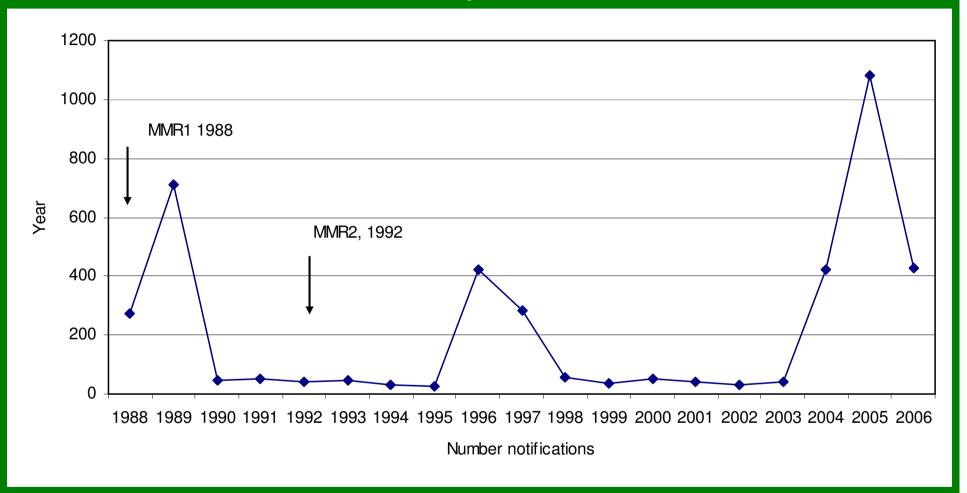
Mumps

- Inflammation of salivary glands
- 40% asymptomatic
- Aseptic meningitis, encephalitis
- Transverse myelitis
- Sensori-neural deafness
- Pancreatitis
- Orchitis/Oophoritis
- Arthralgia, arthritis, cardiac



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Notifications of Mumps, Ireland 1988-2006









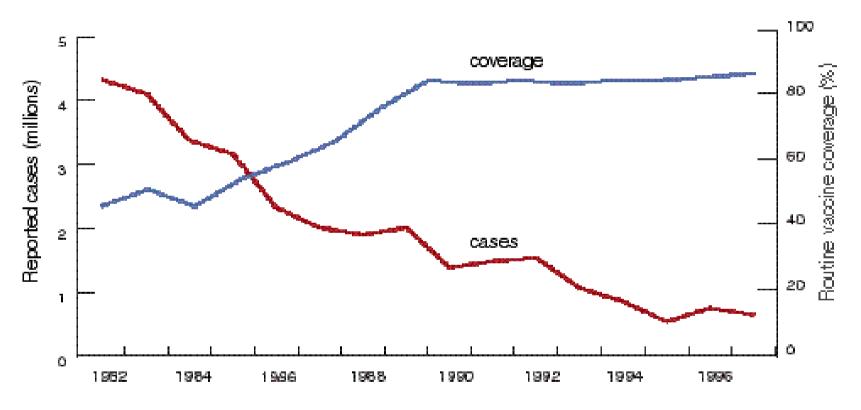








Global annual reported measles cases 1982-1997



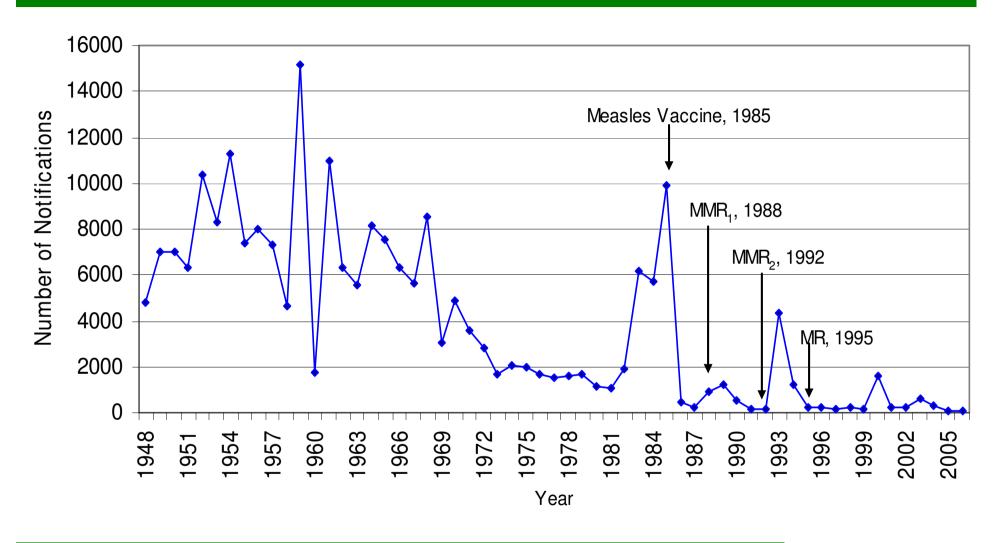
Note: Reported cases only Estimated actual cases are many times higher.

Bource: WHOEPI Information System





Notifications of Measles Ireland 1948-2006







Measles Globally

- In 2014, there were 114 900 measles deaths globally
- Measles vaccination resulted in a 79% drop in measles deaths between 2000 and 2014 worldwide
- During 2000-2014, measles vaccination prevented an estimated 17.1 million deaths making measles vaccine one of the est buys in public health.

www.immunisation.ie

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Measles Outbreak 2016

- Started from 1 imported case
- 43 cases notified from end April to beginning of September
- Mostly un-vaccinated
- 3 fully vaccinated
- Nosocomial spread a problem





Measles Outbreak Control

- Advice GPs, Paediatricians, Pre-schools
- Isolation, exclusion, notification
- Vaccination of contacts within 72 hours

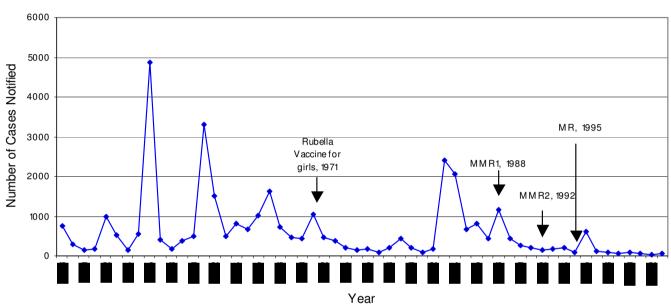
 MMR x 2 for anyone from 12 months who hasn't had 2 doses MMR

MMR for children from 6/12 (will need a dose over 12/12

Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte

Rubella

Number of Rubella Cases Notified in Republic of Ireland 1948-2003



2008 WHO estimated 110,000 cases CRS annually 127 countries (40% birth) routine vaccination Ireland - 40 notifications in 2008, 2 confirmed



www.immunisation.ie

HPSC

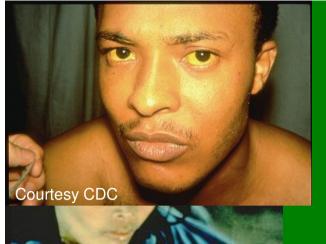


Human Papilloma Virus

- Programme since May 2010
- First year in secondary school
- 2 doses < 15 yrs
- Gardasil quadrivalent vaccine (HPV types 6, 11, 16 and 18)
- Protects against 70% virus which cause cervical cancer
- National uptake of at least HPV stage 2
 was 86.9% in 2014/2015

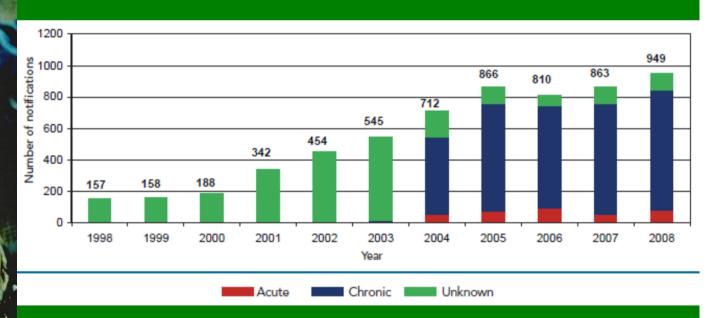
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Hepatitis B

- Globally 2 Billion infected
- 360 million chronically infected
- 500 000 700 000 deaths annually



Hepatitis B notifications Ireland 1998 – 2008 (HPSC)



Courtesy of Patricia Walker, MD,

www.immunisation.ie



Hepatitis B Vaccine – At risk

Anti-HBs <10m IU/ml at 2 months

 a repeated course of vaccination, preferably with an alternative hepatitis B vaccine (protective anti-HBs titres in 50 to 100%)

If still no response

• a course of a double dose (2mls) of combined hepatitis A and B vaccine (Twinrix) at 0,1 and 6 months (protective anti-HBs response in >90%)

If still no response

a single dose of Fendrix should be offered and

anti-HBs checked 2 months later



Pneumococcal Disease

- PCV7 introduced Sept. 2008, incl. catch up programme < 2 years
- In December 2010 changed to PCV13
- Since the introduction of PCV7 there has been a 91% decrease in the incidence of IPD in young children due to PCV7 serotypes
- PPV23 indicated for ≥2 years



Varicella

- Live attenuated viral vaccine
- Two doses, at least 4 weeks apart
- Risk groups:
- HCWs without definite history of varicella,
- Laboratory staff who may be exposed
- Immunocompromised patients
- Close household contacts of immunocompromised patients
- HIV infected children
- Children in residential units for physical and intellectual disability.
- Women of childbearing age without a history of varicella



Zostavax

- Live attenuated viral vaccine indicated for prevention of zoster and zoster-related postherpetic neuralgia in those aged >50 years
- One dose (0.65 ml) **subcutaneously**, preferably in the deltoid region
- Defer vaccination for 1212 after zoster has resolved for effective immune response
- Zoster vaccine may be given to a recent receipt of an antibody containing blood product



VPD Prevention & Control Key Strategies

- Primary prevention ensuring high population immunity
- Early diagnosis and rapid investigation
- Case management incl. infection control
- Notification to public health
- Management of close contacts (as appropriate)
- Strengthened surveillance





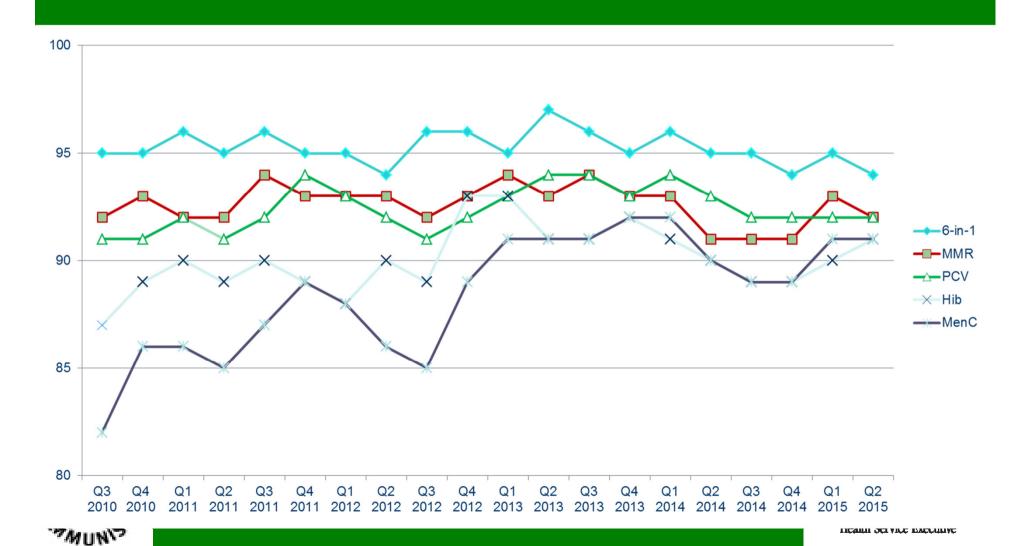
Vaccines -Now and in the Future

- Extended use of available vaccines
 - e.g. Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B, Influenza, Pneumococcal, Varicella-zoster
- New modes of vaccine delivery
 - Oral, inhaled
- Improved and safer vaccines
 - Recombinant, oral/inhaled
- New vaccines under development/research
 - SARS, Malaria, HIV, asthma, diabetes mellitus





Immunisation Uptake Mid West at 24 months



What would happen if we stopped vaccinating?

Compare the maximum number of U.S. cases of vaccine-preventable diseases in years before there were vaccines with the number of cases in 2003

Disease	Max. cases reported ¹	Year max. reported ¹	Reported cases in 2003 ²	Percent decrease
Diphtheria	175,885	1920–1922	1	99.9%
Pertussis	147,271	1925	11,647	92.1%
Tetanus (lockjaw)	1,314	1926	20	98.5%
Polio (wild virus)	16,316	1951–1954	0	100%
Measles	503,282	1958–1962	56	99.9%
Mumps	152,209	1968	231	99.8%
Rubella	47,745	1968	7	99.9%
Hib	20,000	1985	259	98.7%
Hepatitis B	26,612*	1985	7,526	71.7%
Hepatitis A	59,606	1971	7,653	87.2%



^{*}The estimated mean number of new infections in the 1980s was 259,000, although the reported number of cases is much lower.³







