



Vraag & Antwoord

Varia deel 2

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Vraag

Ik heb vernomen dat het geven van paracetamol na vaccinatie mogelijk een negatieve invloed heeft op de immuunrespons. Klopt dit?

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Antwoord: niet eenduidig

- Profylactische toediening van paracetamol en andere antipyretische medicatie (bv. ibuprofen) wordt niet routinematiig aanbevolen (uitz. MenB) gezien het de antilichaamrspons t.a.v. verschillende vaccinantigenen significant kan verlagen. Dit effect is afhankelijk van het koortsverwend middel, het vaccin en het tijdstip van toediening.
 - Profylactisch: innname van antipyretische medicatie op het moment van vaccinatie en gedurende de eerste 24 uur na vaccinatie (vooral eer koorts of andere symptomen zijn).
 - Bestudeerde vaccinantigenen: o.a. tetanus, difterie, pertussis, *H. influenzae*, pneumokokken
 - Het negatief effect is vooral zichtbaar na primo-vaccinatie.
 - Hoge koorts na vaccinatie is weinig frequent en profylactisch gebruik stelt ook te veel kinderen bloot aan de mogelijke nevenwerkingen van antipyretische medicatie.
- Therapeutische toediening van paracetamol, min. 6 uur na vaccinatie lijkt daarentegen geen negatieve invloed op de antilichaamrspons te hebben.

Specifieke aanbeveling: preventie van koorts na meningokokken B vaccinatie (Bexsero™)

- Bexsero™, vooral in combinatie met routinevaccins veroorzaakt koorts ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) bij $\geq 50\%$ van de gevaccineerde zuigelingen; bij 5,3% wordt medische zorg gezocht (*medically attended fever*)
- Profylactische toediening van paracetamol (10-15 mg/kg*) wordt **wel** aanbevolen en heeft **geen** klinisch relevant negatief effect op de antilichaamrspons

* Dosis 1: vlak voor of op moment van vaccinatie; doses 2 en 3: interval van 4-6 uur na vaccinatie

Referenties

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- Scheifele, Ward. Fever prophylaxis can reduce vaccine responses: a caution. Paediatr Child Health 2018; 23: 245-46
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Vraag

We zien meer en meer kinderen met primaire immuundeficiëntie (PID): wat zijn de richtlijnen naar vaccinatie toe?

Prof. Dr. Petra Schelstraete, PhD, Kinderlong- en infectieziekten, UZ Gent



HGR richtlijnen 2011

HGR richtlijnen herziening 2019: wat verandert?

- Uitgebreidere beschrijving
PID/ meest recente indeling
- Immunsuppressieve dosis
steroiden (kinderen)
- Belang griepvaccinatie bij
IVIG/SCIG
- Vaccinatie bij kinderen van
moeders die tijdens de
zwangerschap (langwerkende)
immunosuppressiva medicatie
kregen

- Geïnactiveerde vaccins:
 - Veilig
 - Immuunrespons kan minder goed zijn, slechts zelden echter is géén immuunrespons te verwachten (bvb SCID)
 - Denk ook aan ziektespecifieke vaccins! (vb tov omkapselde bacteriën bij complementstoornissen)
- Levend verzwakte vaccins:
 - Niet veilig bij ernstig immuungecompromitteerde patiënt (cellulaire immuunstoornis)
- Vaccinatie huisgenoten!

Vraag

Klopt het dat gevaccineerde kinderen nog steeds de ziekte kunnen krijgen waartegen ze gevaccineerd zijn? Hoe weet ik dat ze de ziekte dan ‘minder erg’ doormaken?

Prof. Dr. Petra Schelstraete, PhD, Kinderlong- en infectieziekten,
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- Gekende voorbeelden
 - Pertussis, tetanus, difterie
 - Influenza
 - Windpokken
- Hoe komt dit?
 - Vaccinfalen (primair/secundair)
 - Afwezigheid van circulerende antistoffen nodig voor snelle bescherming (zie pertussis, tetanus, difterie)

- Hoe weet ik dat zij de ziekte dan 'minder erg' doormaken?
 - Vaccinated Children and Adolescents With Pertussis Infections Experience Reduced Illness Severity and Duration, Oregon, 2010–2012
 - Reduced Severity of Pertussis in Persons with Age-Appropriate Pertussis Vaccination — United States, 2010–2012
 - Vaccine-associated reduction in symptom severity among patients with influenza A/H3N2 disease
 - Influenza Vaccination Modifies Disease Severity Among Community-dwelling Adults Hospitalized With Influenza

Vaccinated Children and Adolescents With Pertussis Infections Experience Reduced Illness Severity and Duration, Oregon, 2010–2012

Clinical Infectious Diseases 2014;58(11):1523–9

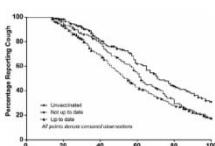
Russell S. Barlow,^{1,2*} Laura E. Reynolds,¹ Paul R. Cieslik,¹ and Amy D. Sullivan¹

Background. *Bordetella pertussis* causes severe respiratory illness among infants and adolescents. High proportions of breakthrough infections have been observed. To understand the effect of vaccination in the era of acellular pertussis vaccine, we analyzed pertussis cases in Oregon, United States, during 2010–2012.

Methods. The Multnomah County Health Department conducted enhanced pertussis surveillance for 17 months in the Portland, Oregon, metropolitan area. Surveillance activities include ascertaining demographics, clinical presentation, laboratory confirmation, and vaccination status. We used the American College of Pediatric Infectious Diseases Practices (ACP) routine vaccination recommendations, we analyzed a cohort of persons aged 6 weeks to 18 years with confirmed pertussis to assess illness severity and duration by vaccination status. Analysis was conducted using Cox proportional hazard models and adjusted for age and gender (logistic regression).

Results. During 2010–2012, 96.7% ($n = 624$) of patients with confirmed pertussis had vaccination, treatment, demographic, and outcome information. Among these patients, 47% ($n = 286$) were ACP up-to-date with vaccination, 40% ($n = 249$) were partially vaccinated, and 13% ($n = 85$) were unvaccinated. Adjusted hazard ratio (aHR), 0.2; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.1–8 and aOR, 0.6; 95% CI, 0.2–9, respectively). ACP up-to-date patients stopped coughing significantly more rapidly than unvaccinated patients (adjusted hazard ratio, 1.7; 95% CI, 1.2–2.3).

Conclusions. Patients with pertussis vaccination had decreased morbidity characterized by less severe illness and significantly reduced illness duration. Therefore, vaccination is recommended among at-risk individuals, and research into the nature of the residual vaccine immunity is warranted.



Reduced Severity of Pertussis in Persons with Age-Appropriate Pertussis Vaccination — United States, 2010–2012

Clin Infect Dis. 2017 September 01; 65(5): 811–818.

Background. In 2012, over 48,000 pertussis cases were reported in the United States. Many cases occurred in vaccinated persons, showing that pertussis vaccination does not prevent all pertussis cases. However, pertussis vaccination may have an impact on disease severity.

Methods. We analyzed data on probable and confirmed pertussis cases reported through Enhanced Pertussis Surveillance (Emerging Infections Program Network) between 2010 and 2012. Surveillance data were collected through physician and patient interview and vaccine registries. We assessed whether having received an age-appropriate number of pertussis vaccines (AAV) (for persons aged ≥ 3 months) was associated with reduced odds of post-tussive vomiting, a marker of more clinically significant illness, or of severe pertussis (seizure, encephalopathy, pneumonia, and/or respiratory failure). Adjusted odds ratios (aOR) were calculated using multivariable logistic regression.

Results. Among 9,801 pertussis patients aged ≥ 3 months, 77.6% were AAV. AAV status was associated with a 60% reduction in odds of severe disease in children 7 months–6 years old in multivariable logistic regression and a 30% reduction in odds of post-tussive vomiting in persons aged 19 months–64 years.

Conclusions. Serious pertussis symptoms and complications are less common among AAV pertussis patients, demonstrating that the positive impact of pertussis vaccination extends beyond decreasing risk of disease.

Influenza Vaccination Modifies Disease Severity Among Community-dwelling Adults Hospitalized With Influenza

Carmen Arriola,¹ Clinical Infectious Diseases[®] 2017;58(8):1289–97

Background. We investigated the effect of influenza vaccination on disease severity in adults hospitalized with laboratory-confirmed influenza during 2013–14, a season in which vaccine viruses were antigenically similar to those circulating.

Methods. We analyzed data from the 2013–14 influenza season and used propensity score matching to account for the probability of vaccination within age strata (18–49, 50–64, and ≥ 65 years). Death, intensive care unit (ICU) admission, and hospital and ICU lengths of stay (LOS) were outcome measures for severity. Multivariable logistic regression and competing risk models were used to compare disease severity between vaccinated and unvaccinated patients, adjusting for timing of antiviral treatment and time from illness onset to hospitalization.

Results. Influenza vaccination was associated with a reduction in the odds of in-hospital death among patients aged 18–49 years (adjusted odds ratios [aOR] = 0.21; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.05 to 0.97), 50–64 years (aOR = 0.48; 95% CI, 0.24 to 0.97), and ≥ 65 years (aOR = 0.39; 95% CI, 0.17 to 0.66). Vaccination also reduced ICU admission among patients aged 18–49 years (aOR = 0.63; 95% CI, 0.42 to 0.93) and ≥ 65 years (aOR = 0.63; 95% CI, 0.46 to 0.81), and shortened ICU LOS among those 50–64 years (adjusted relative risks [aRR] = 0.36; 95% CI, 1.06 to 1.74) and ≥ 65 years (aRR = 1.34; 95% CI, 1.06 to 1.73), and hospital LOS among 50–64 years (aRH = 1.13; 95% CI, 1.02 to 1.26) and ≥ 65 years (aRH = 1.24; 95% CI, 1.13 to 1.37).

Conclusions. Influenza vaccination during 2013–14 influenza season attenuated adverse outcome among adults that were hospitalized with laboratory-confirmed influenza.

Vaccine-associated reduction in symptom severity among patients with influenza A/H3N2 disease

Robert G. Deiss,¹ Vaccine. 2015 December 16; 33(51): 7160–7167.

Background. The moderate level of protection conferred by influenza vaccines is well-known, but the vaccine's ability to attenuate symptom severity among vaccinated individuals (i.e., vaccine failures) has not been established.

Methods. We enrolled other **Results.** A total of 155 cases of influenza (A/H1N1, n=69; A/H3N2, n=66; A/untyped, n=3; B, at five US military hospitals, n=17) were identified, of whom 111 (72%) A/H1N1, n=44; A/H3N2, n=52; A/untyped, n=3; B, Individual and composite seroconversion, n=12) had been vaccinated. Women were significantly less likely to be vaccinated than men (49% vs. 89%; p<0.01). In multivariate analysis, vaccinated individuals were significantly less likely to report a fever >101° F (OR 0.24; 95%CI [0.10, 0.62]) and more likely to report myalgias (OR 3.31; 95%CI [1.22, 8.97]) than vaccinated individuals. Among patients with A/H3N2 infection, upper respiratory and total symptom severity scores were significantly lower for vaccinated patients during the first two days of illness, and differences in total symptom severity persisted over seven days (p<0.05 for all comparisons). Differences across additional symptom categories (lower respiratory and systemic) were also observed throughout seven days of illness in bivariate analyses. Differences in symptom severity were not observed between vaccinated and unvaccinated participants with A/H1N1 infection.

Conclusions. Among patients with A/H3N2 infection, receipt of seasonal influenza vaccine was associated with reduced symptom severity. Patient-centered discussion about the benefits of influenza vaccination should be expanded to include the possibility that the vaccine could attenuate symptoms.