

Pneumococcal Disease

New Public Health Tools to Support Adult Prevention Efforts



April 3, 2012

This initiative is supported by an unrestricted educational grant from Pfizer Inc. The National Foundation for Infectious Diseases' (NFID) policies prohibit funders from controlling program content. To view NFID's policies for unrestricted educational grants, visit www.nfid.org/pdf/grantspolicy.pdf

On Today's Call



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NFID: Educating about Causes, Treatment, and Prevention of Infectious Diseases



Dedicated to educating the public and healthcare professionals about causes, treatment, and prevention of infectious diseases

- NFID reaches consumers, health professionals, and media
 - Coalition-building activities
 - Public and professional educational programs
 - Scientific meetings, research, and training
- NFID maintains longstanding partnerships with professional societies, government organizations, consumer advocacy groups



Vaccine Programs Across the Lifespan



Prevent Childhood Influenza

Watch "Flu Funnies" Videos

Información en español Register With Us

- FOR THE MEDIA
- FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS
- ABOUT US
- FOR FAMILIES & CAREGIVERS**

- Families & Caregivers
- Flu Facts
- Who Should be Vaccinated?
- 10 Reasons to Get Vaccinated
- Q&A with the Experts
- Personal Stories
- Pregnancy & the Flu Vaccine
- Vaccine Safety
- Novel H1N1 Flu (Swine Flu)

Is Your Child Protected from the Flu?

Seasonal influenza (also called "the flu") is a serious disease that can hospitalize and kill children, even those who were previously healthy. It's important for you, as parents and caregivers, to help protect your kids by making sure they — and you — get vaccinated every year.

ADULTVACCINATION.ORG

- HOME PAGE
- VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES & INFECTIONS
- 10 REASONS TO BE VACCINATED
- SHARE YOUR STORY
- FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Which vaccines do I need?

Vaccination is a safe and cost-effective way to stay healthy, and it's not just for kids! Vaccines are recommended for adults to protect them from serious and sometimes deadly infectious diseases. But while more adults are taking a role in their health these days — eating better and exercising — many forego preventive care measures on.

10 Reasons To Be Vaccinated

Learn just a few reasons why vaccination is important for adults.

[Read More](#)

Key Resources

- Adult Vaccination Fact Sheet [PDF]
- Call to Action [PDF]
- CDC Immunization Schedule [PDF]

Who Should be Vaccinated?

Influenza vaccination is an essential part of good preventative health care.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) now recommends annual influenza vaccination for all people over the age of 6 months. This universal recommendation means that protection from influenza will be expanded to a greater number of people this year.

While everyone older than 6 months of age should be vaccinated for influenza, certain people may be at increased risk for developing influenza-related complications, including:

- More Information**
Infants younger than 6 months old are too young to be vaccinated against influenza, but they are at the greatest risk of hospitalization because of influenza-related complications.*
- Pregnant women**
[Click here](#) for more information on pregnancy and the influenza vaccine.
- People 50 years of age and older**
People who live with, care for or come into close contact with persons at risk. This includes children younger than 6 months of age and individuals with chronic medical conditions or compromised immunity.

ADOLESCENTVACCINATION.ORG

- HOME PAGE
- VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES & INFECTIONS
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- SHARE YOUR STORY

Which Vaccines Do Adolescents Need?

Vaccines aren't just for babies and older people. There are vaccines specifically recommended for adolescents to help them avoid some serious and deadly diseases.

Knowing which vaccines are recommended for pre-teens and teens—and getting them vaccinated—is one of the easiest things you can do to help protect your children's health and start them on a road to a healthy adulthood.

[Find Out More](#)

[New Joint Commission Press Release and Monograph \[PDF\] on Whooping Cough](#)

statements supporting
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AAP, IDSA, and SHEA.
HCV immunization are esse
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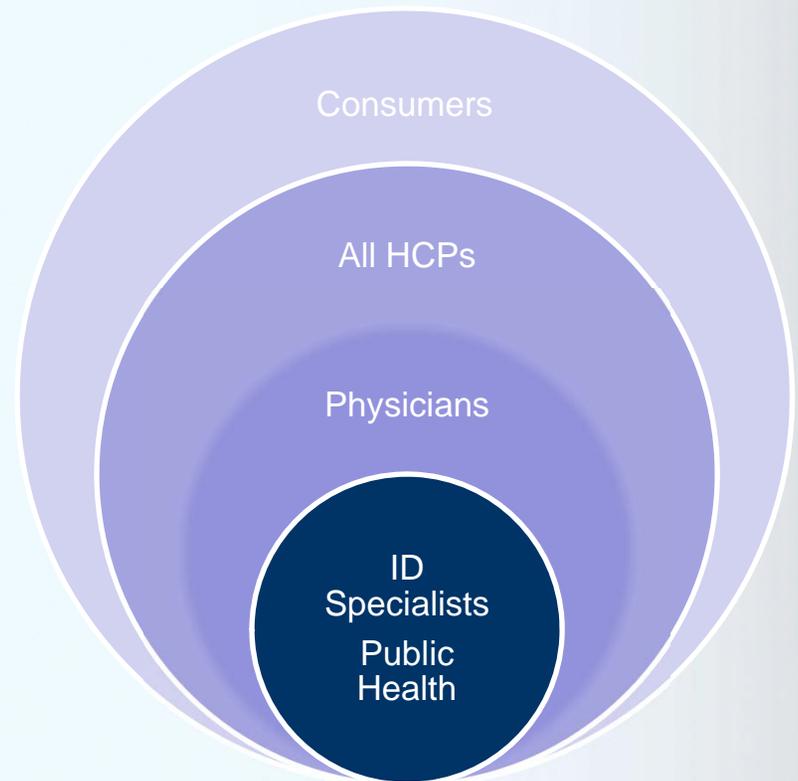
10 Reasons To Be Vaccinated

- Vaccine-preventable diseases haven't gone away.**
The truth is, the viruses and bacteria that cause illness and death still exist and can be passed on to people who are not protected by vaccines. And in a time when people can travel across the globe in just one day, it's not hard to see just how easily diseases can travel too.
- Vaccines will help keep you healthy.**
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends vaccinations from birth through adulthood to provide a lifetime of protection against many diseases and infections, such as influenza, pneumococcal disease, human papillomavirus and hepatitis A and B. Yet most adults are not vaccinated as recommended, leaving them needlessly vulnerable to illness and long-term suffering.
- Vaccines are as important to your overall health as diet and exercise.**
Like eating right, exercising and getting regular screenings for diseases such as colon and breast cancer, vaccines can also play a vital role in keeping you healthy. Vaccines are one of the simplest, most convenient preventive care measures available.

NFID's Pneumococcal Disease Prevention Program



- Multi-year activity with expanding spheres of influence
 - Defined problem with specialists, public health; engaged in prevention efforts
 - Broadened reach to all HCPs; vaccination implementers and influencers
 - Expanding to consumers, general public
- Communications emphasize
 - Impact, burden of pneumococcal disease
 - Need for prevention to protect adults at risk
 - Role of HCPs, public health in prevention
- Activities include
 - Clinical publications
 - Collaborative communications
 - Media outreach
 - Web-based activities



The Burden of Pneumococcal Disease

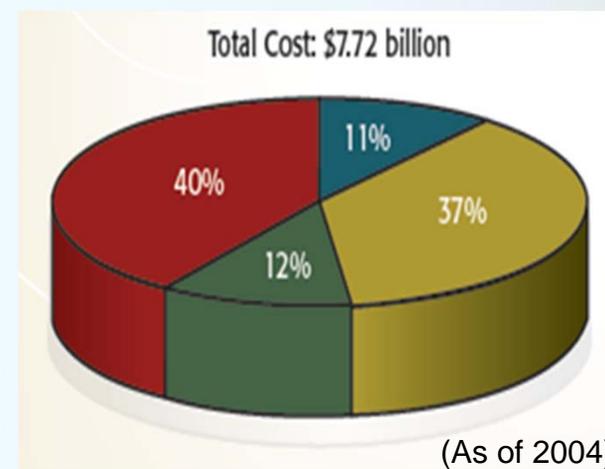


Annual Public Health Burden of Pneumococcal Disease in the US

- **Pneumococcal bacteremia:** 50,000 cases annually, case-fatality rate about 20 percent.¹
- **Pneumococcal meningitis:** 3,000 to 6,000 cases annually; case-fatality rate about 30 percent.¹
- **Pneumococcal pneumonia:** 175,000 people hospitalized each year; case-fatality rate of 5-7 percent.¹
 - Patients hospitalized with pneumococcal pneumonia are at increased risk for concurrent cardiac events, such as myocardial infarction, arrhythmia, or congestive heart failure.²

1. CDC. Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases. Atkinson W, Wolfe S, Hamborsky J, eds. 12th ed. Washington, DC: Public Health Foundation, 2011.
2. Musher DM, Rueda AM, Kaka AS, Mapara SM. The association between pneumococcal pneumonia and acute cardiac events. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2007;45(2):158-165.

Direct and Indirect Costs of Pneumococcal Disease in the US

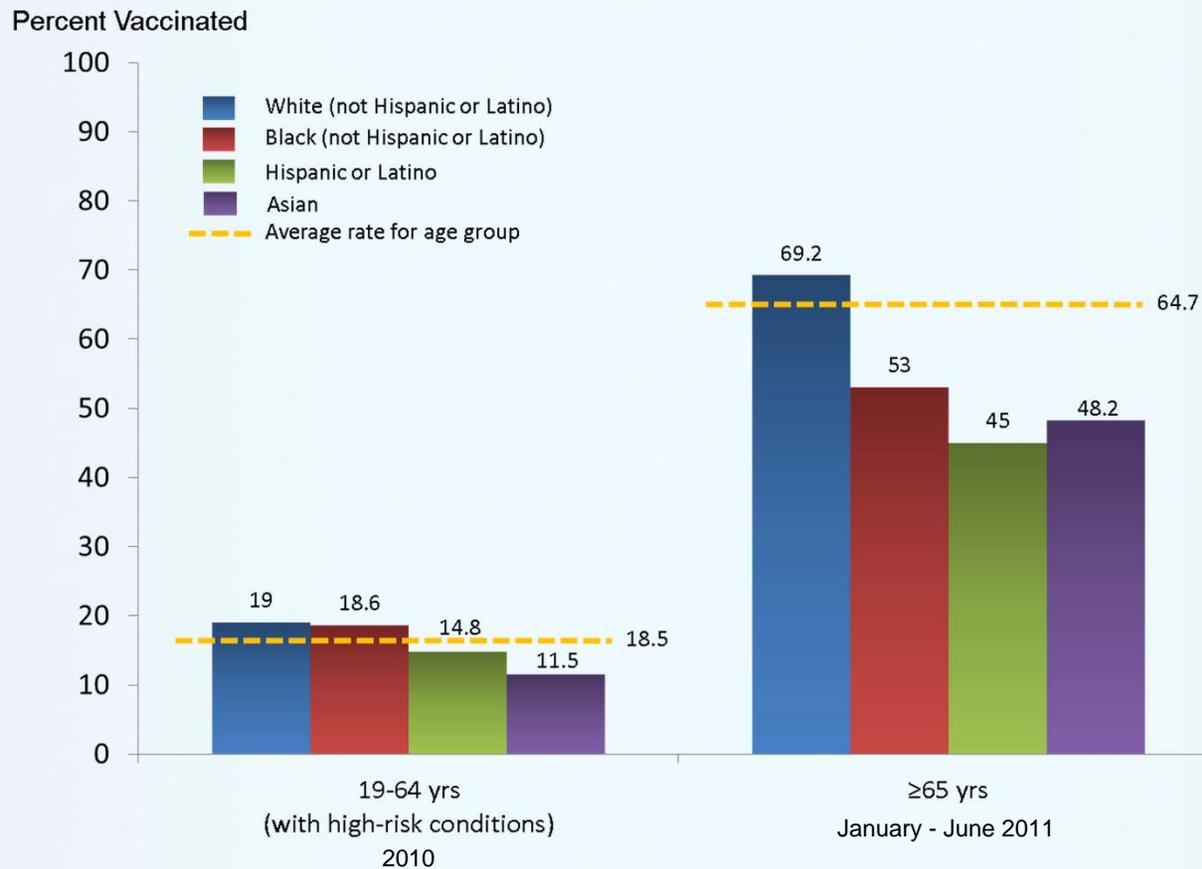


Huang SS, et al. *Vaccine.* 2011;29(18):3398-3412.

Pneumococcal Vaccination Rates in US Adults



Pneumococcal Vaccination Rates in U.S. Adults*



Average vaccination rates for adults 65+ rose from 59.7 percent in 2010 to 64.7 in 2012

DATA SOURCES: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010 & 2011. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian non-institutionalized population. Data available at: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6104a2.htm?s_cid=mm6104a2_w and <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/released201112.htm>.

Pneumococcal Vaccine Options



- Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) is approved for use in adults of any age
 - CDC recommends PPSV23 for adults age 65 years and older and younger adults with risk factors
- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) approved for use in adults age 50 and older
 - Approval from FDA announced December 30, 2011
 - Expands indication for vaccine; previously approved for use in children
- The CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices has not yet provided guidance for use of PCV13 in adults

NFID's New Pneumococcal Disease Toolkit for Health Departments



- **Pneumococcal Disease Toolkit**
 - Resources designed specifically for state health departments in collaboration with local immunization managers and coordinators
 - HCP resources
 - Patient resources
 - Template media materials
- **Goals of the collaboration**
 - Identify challenges in promotion of pneumococcal and other adult vaccines
 - Develop resources to help adult immunization coordinators increase prevention efforts
- **Insight and direction provided by:**
 - Association of Immunization Managers (AIM)
 - Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO)
 - National Adult Immunization Coordinators' Partnership (NAICP) Executive Committee

Overview of Resources for HCPs



- **Pneumococcal Disease Fact Sheet for Immunizers**
- **Adult Immunization Tracker and Schedule**
- **Pneumococcal Revaccination: If–OR–When!?**
- **Risk-based At-a-Glance Fact Sheets:**
 - **Asthma**
 - **Diabetes**
 - **Heart Disease**
 - **HIV/AIDs**
 - **Kidney Disease**
 - **Liver Disease**
 - **Lung Disease**
 - **Smokers**

Overview of Resources for Patients



- **Pneumococcal Disease Fact Sheet for Patients**
- **Risk-Based At-a-Glance Fact Sheets:**
 - **Asthma**
 - **Diabetes**
 - **Heart Disease**
 - **HIV/AIDs**
 - **Kidney Disease**
 - **Liver Disease**
 - **Lung Disease**
 - **Smokers**
- **Which Vaccines Do I Need? Adult Vaccination Tracker and Guide**
- **Pneumococcal Disease Poster**

Overview of Media Resources



- **Template Articles for Newsletters and Websites**
 - One for influenza season
 - One for any time of year
- **Template “Feature” News Release**
- **Tips for Working with the Media**

Thank you