

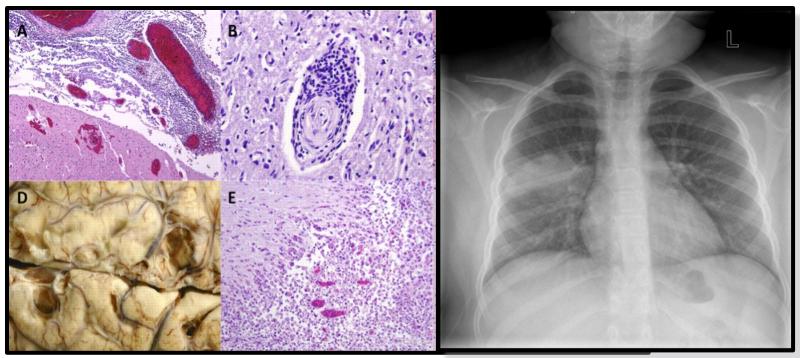
Effectiveness of pneumococcal vaccination in children in the United States

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Pneumococcal disease in the pre-vaccine era



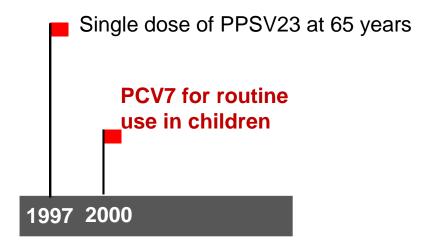


Acute meningitis ~30-40%

CA-Pneumonia ~20%

Acute otitis media ~30%

Evolution of US ACIP pneumococcal vaccine recommendations

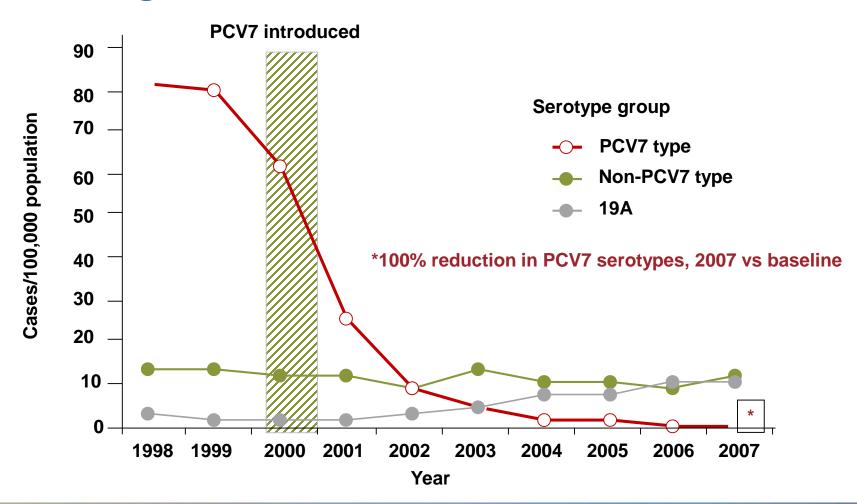


PPSV23: 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine

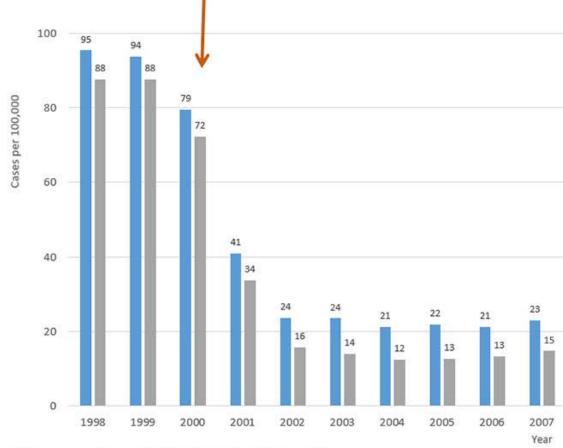
PCV13: 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

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PCV-7 Direct Effect of Vaccination: Invasive Pneumococcal Disease Among Children < 5 Years, 1998/99–2007 in the US



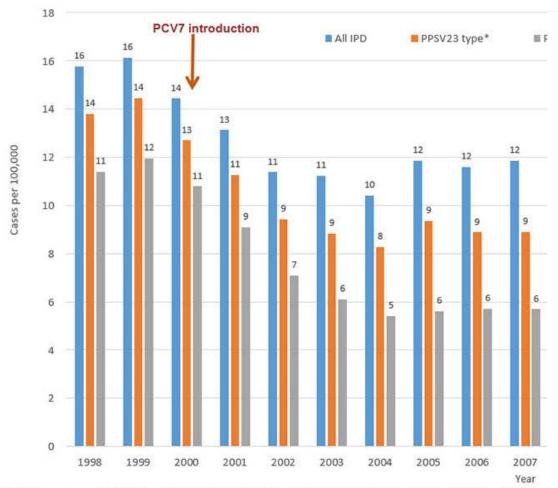
Changes in the incidence of invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) among children <5 years old from 1998- 2015 in the United States



PCV13 serotype: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 9V, 14, 18C, 19A, 19F, and 23F



Incidence of invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) among adults 19 through 64 years of age 1998-2015 in the Unites States.



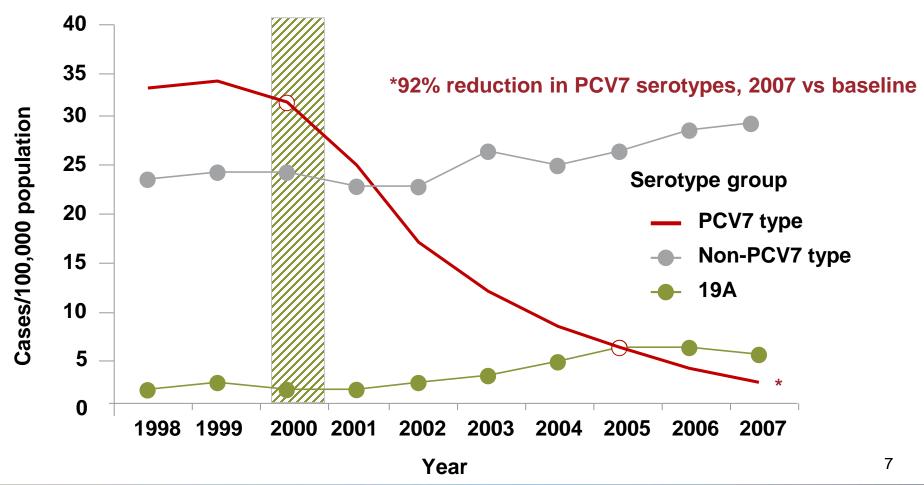
^{*}PPSV23 serotypes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6B, 7F, 8, 9N, 9V, 10A, 11A, 12F, 14, 15B, 17F, 18C, 19A, 19F, 20, 22F, 23F, and 33F *PCV13 serotype: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 9V, 14, 18C, 19A, 19F, and 23F

CONTROL AND PREVENTION

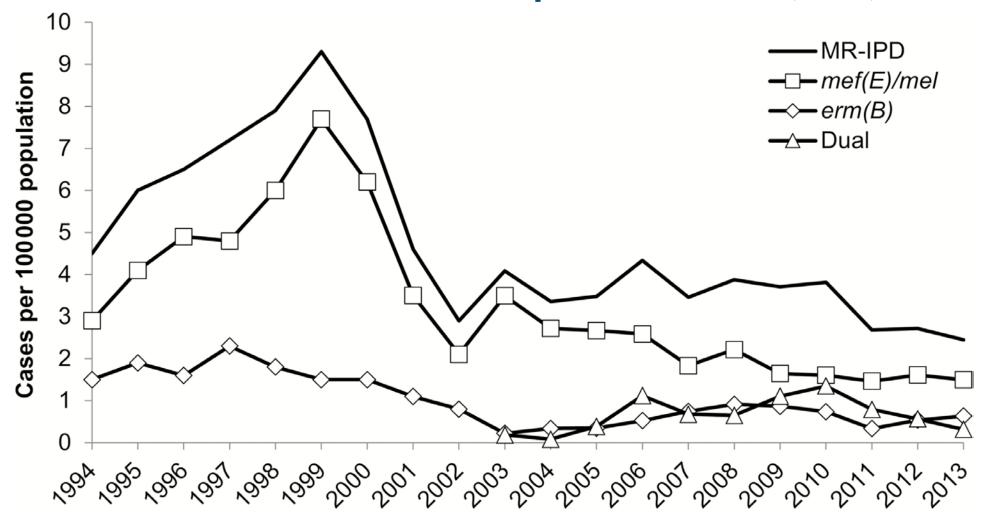
Invasive Pneumococcal Disease Among Adults ≥ 65

Years, 1998/99-2007

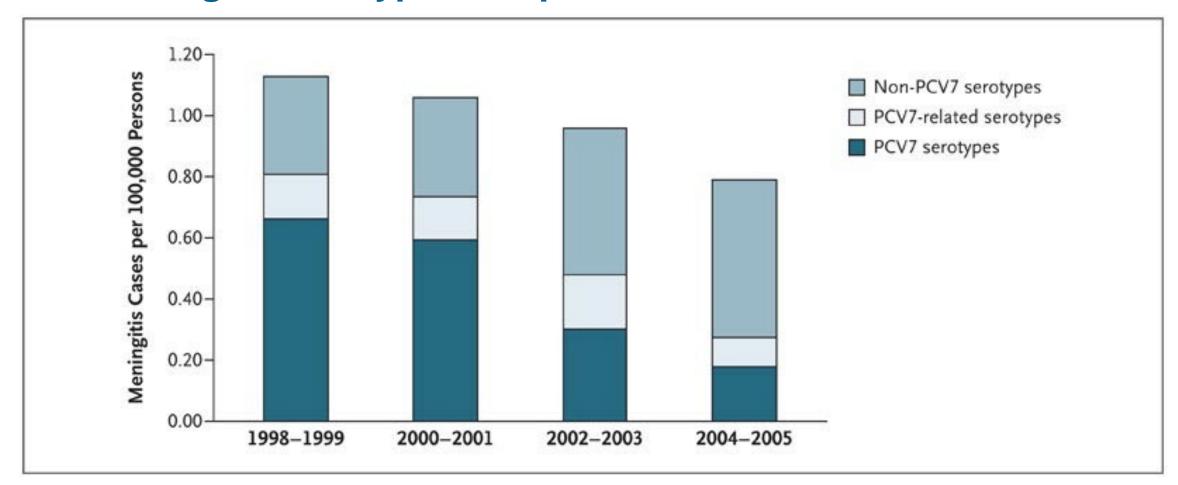




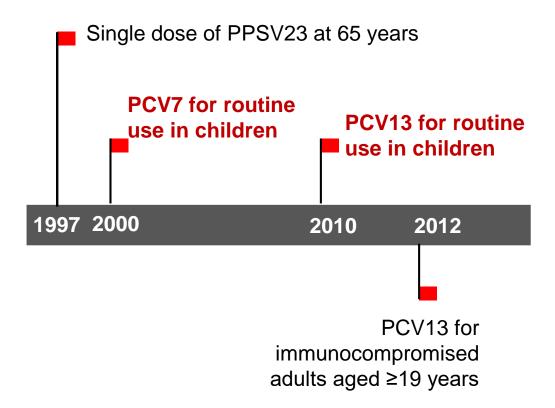
Incidence (1994–2013) of macrolide-resistant invasive pneumococcal disease in metropolitan Atlanta, GA, USA



Mean Annual Incidence of Pneumococcal Meningitis in the US According to Serotype Group and Time Period 1998-2005



Evolution of US ACIP pneumococcal vaccine recommendations

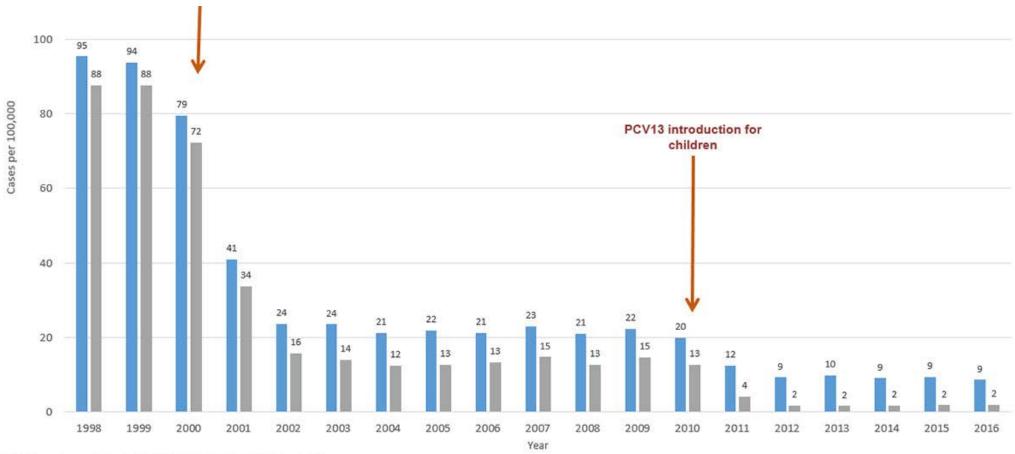


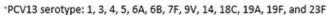
PPSV23: 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine

PCV13: 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

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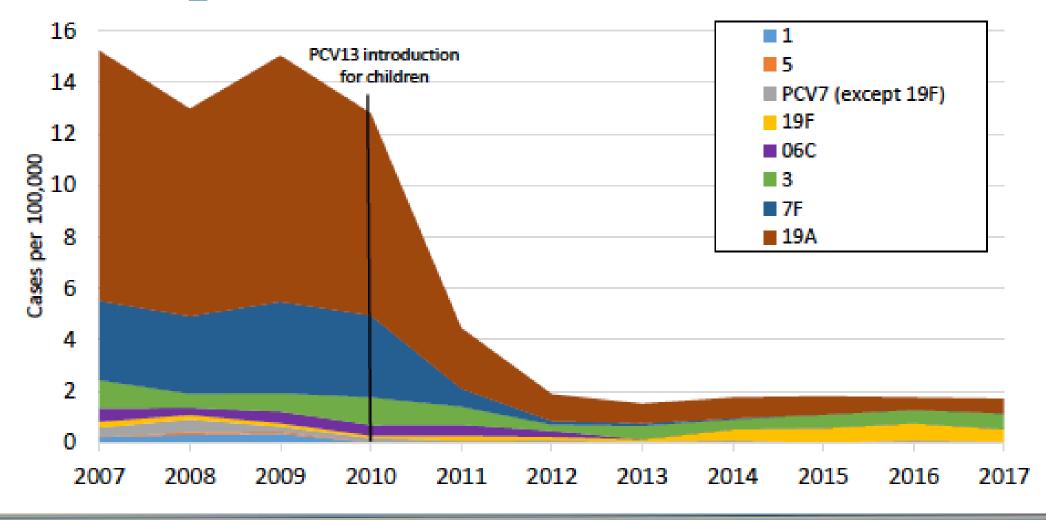
Changes in the incidence of invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) among children <5 years old from 1998- 2015 in the United States



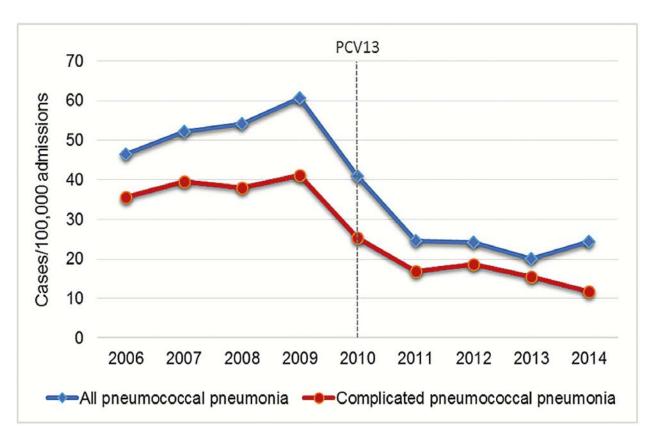


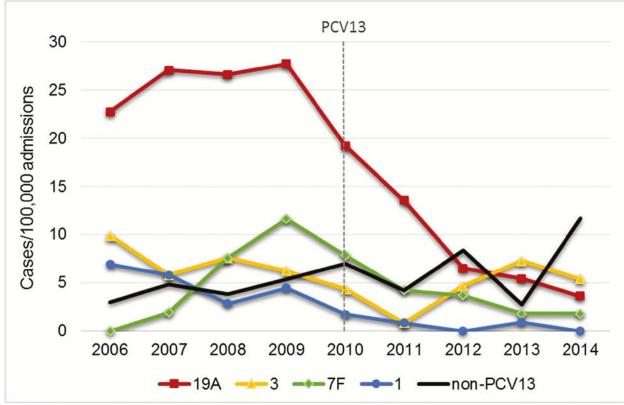
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Incidence of IPV by PCV-13 serotype in children < 5 years of age in the United States 2007-2017



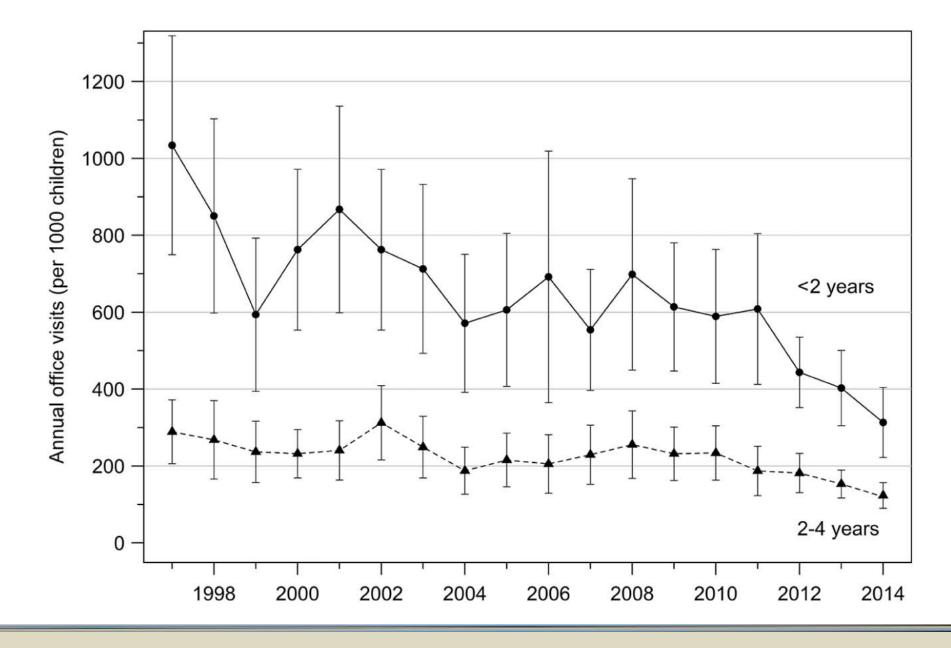
Annual hospitalization rates of all Spn pneumonia, complicated pneumonia and serotype-specific per 100000 in the US





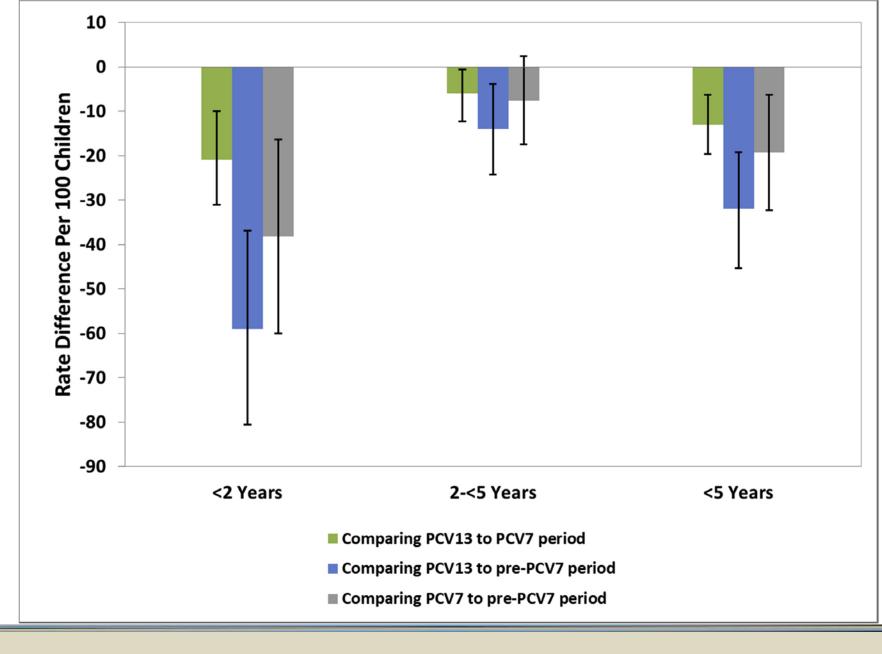
colorado school of public health

Annual office visits for OM among children < 5 years of agein the US 1997-2014

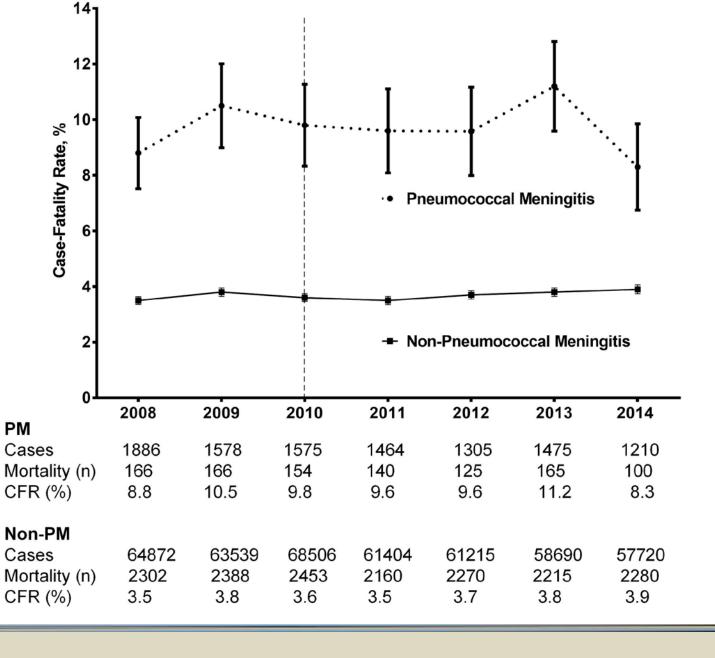


Differences in OM visit rates per 100 children

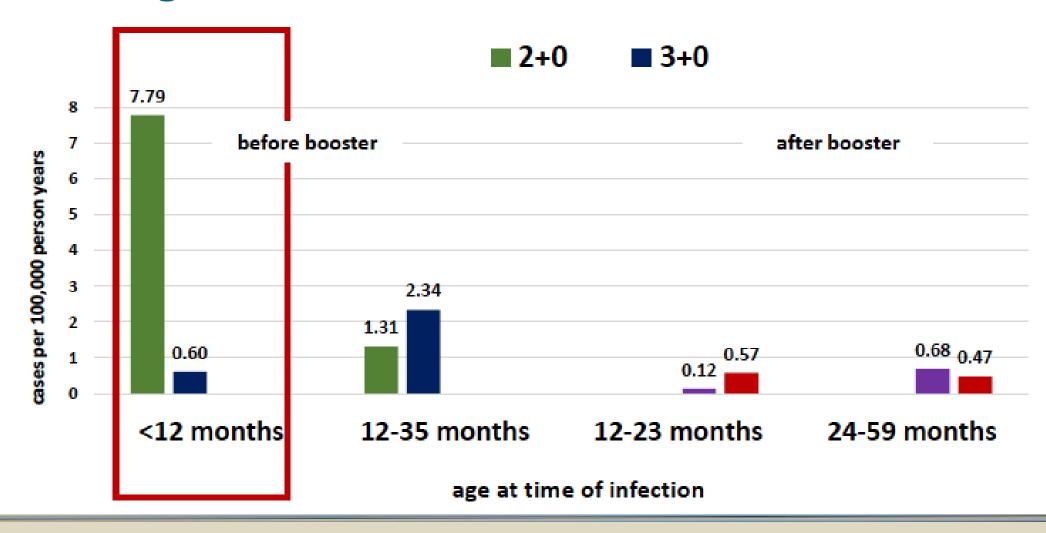
Reduction in OM visit rates after introduction of PCV13 and PCV7 was most marked among children <2 years



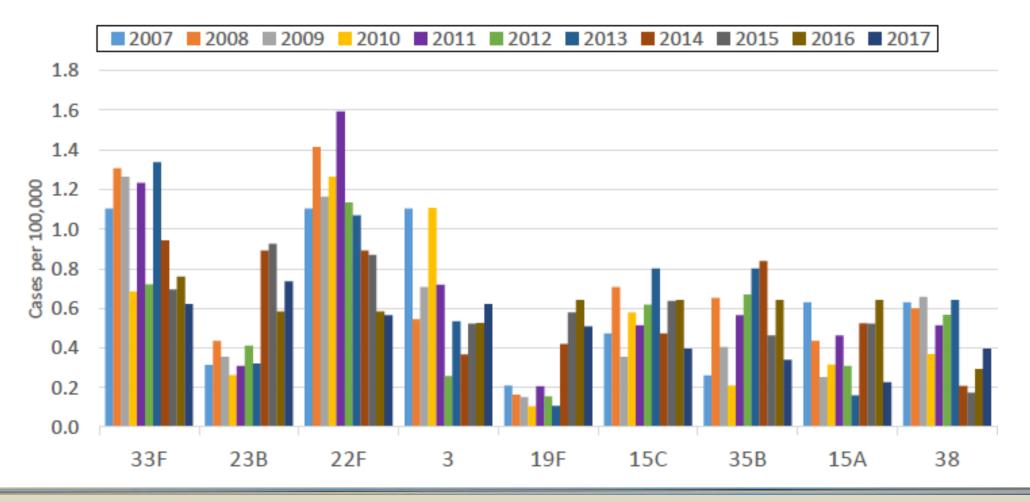
Impact of PCV vaccines on mortality from acute bacterial meningitis



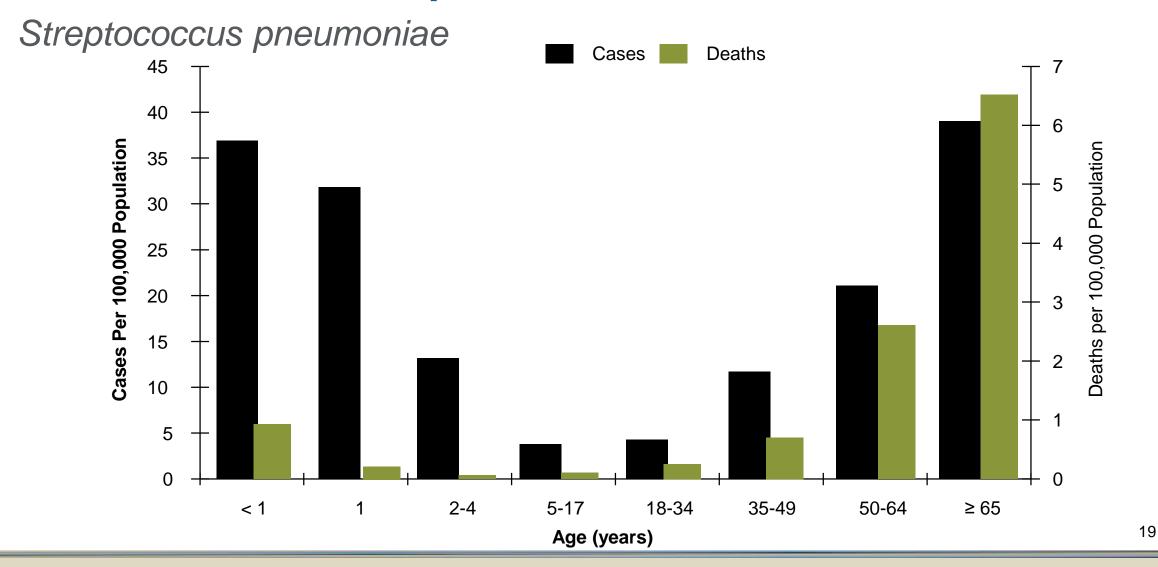
Incidence of IPD breakthrough infections in the US according to PCV schedule 2010-2016



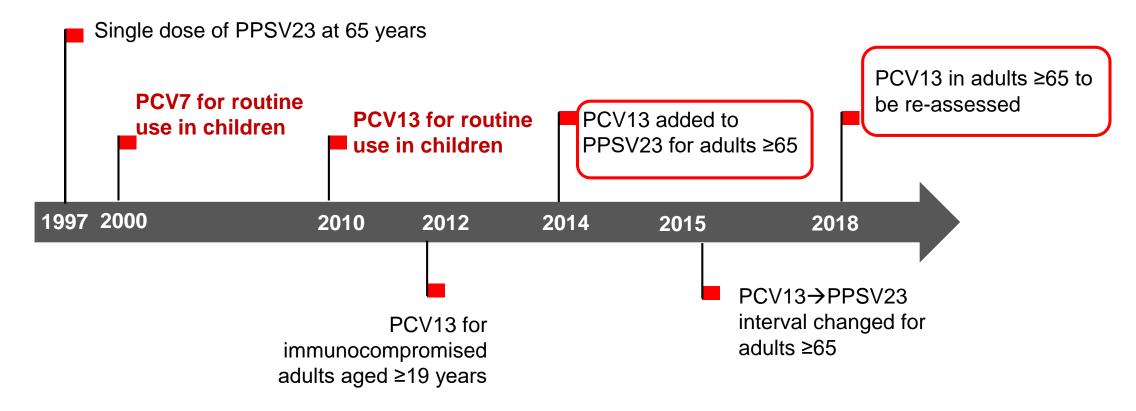
Invasive pneumococcal disease in children <5 years according to serotypes 2007-2017 (* most important ST)



ABC surveillance Report – US Data – 2009



Evolution of US ACIP pneumococcal vaccine recommendations

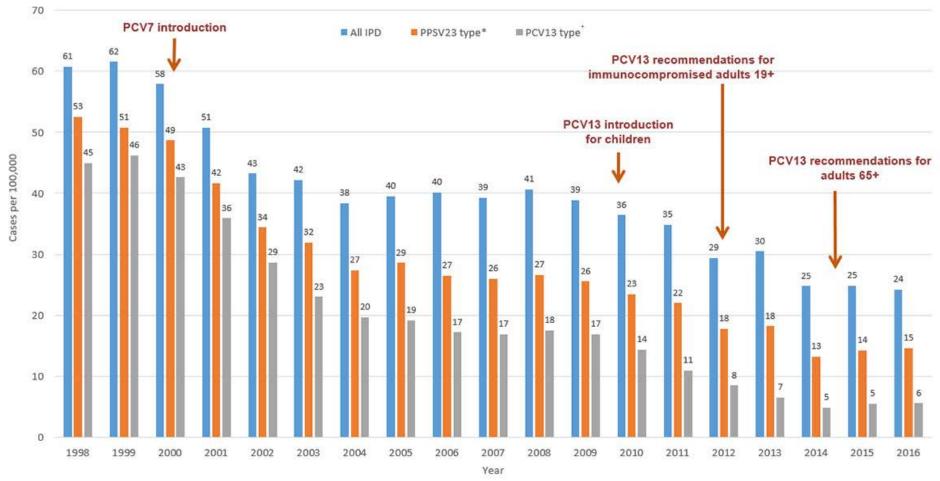


PPSV23: 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine

PCV13: 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

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Incidence of invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) among adults 65 years or older 1998-2015 in the Unites States.

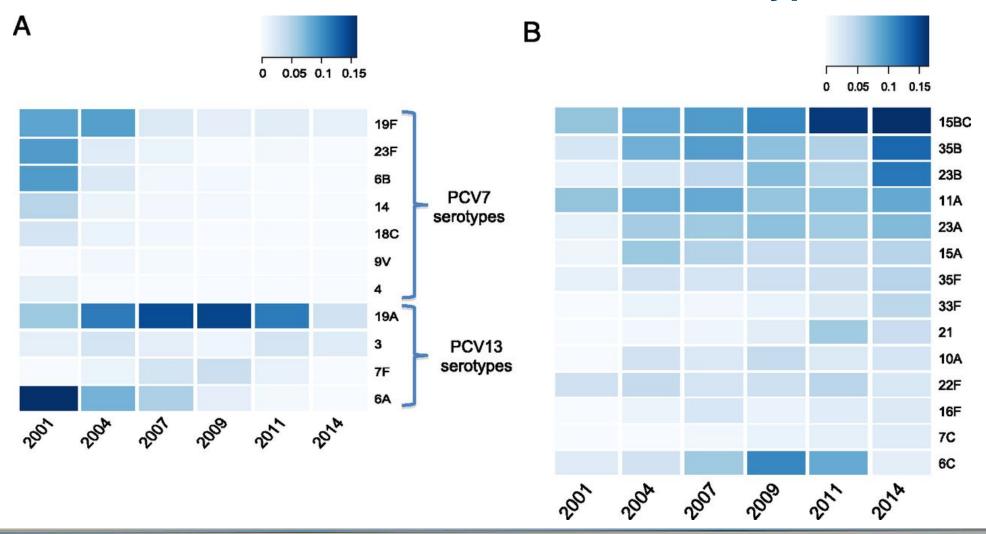


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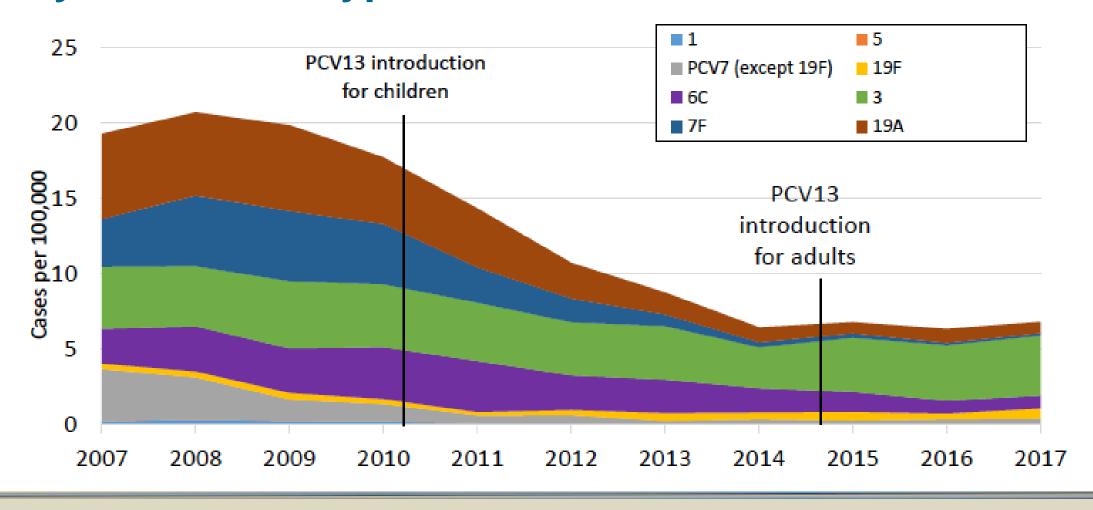
https://www.cdc.gov/abcs/reports-findings/survreports/spneu-types.html

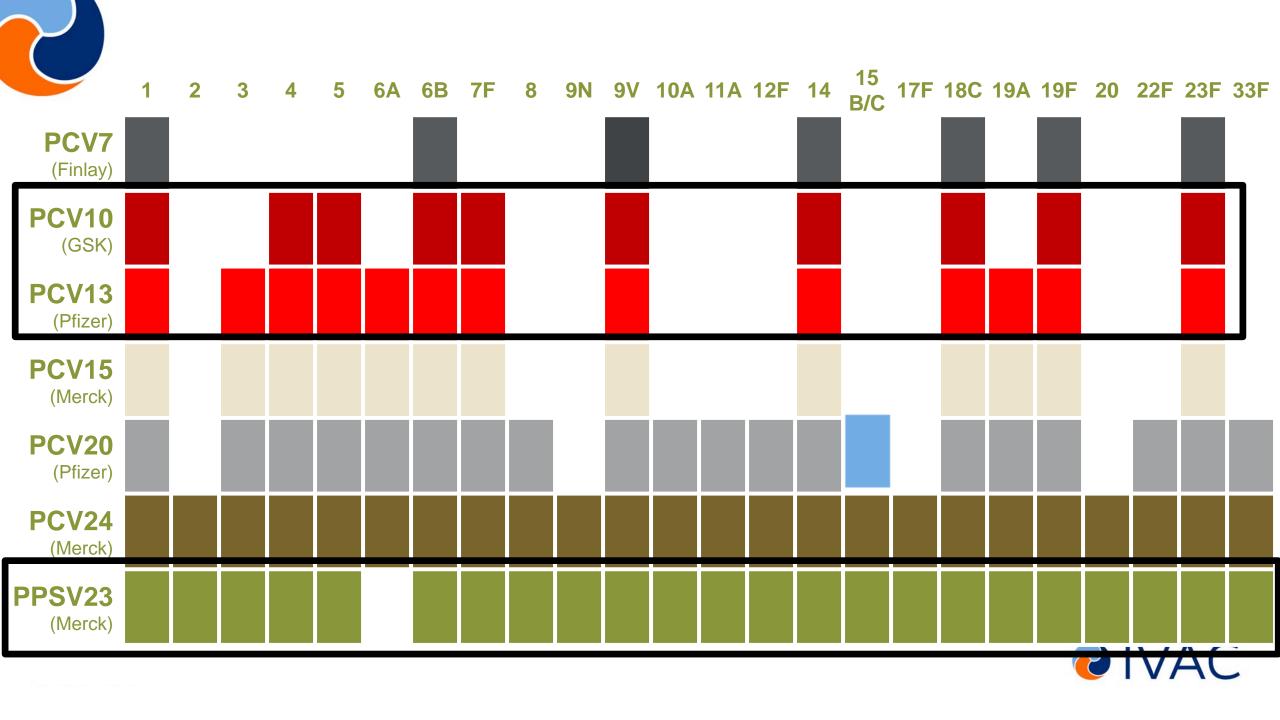
CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Trends in pneumococcal colonization by serotype from 2001 to 2014 for PCV-7 and PCV-13 serotypes.



Incidence of IPD in adults \geq 65 years in US, 2007-2017 by PCV13 serotypes





Summary

- The impact of PCV vaccines in the US has had a dramatic direct and indirect effect on the incidence of disease
- While other countries have introduced fewer-dose schedules (2+1 and 1+1) the incidence of breakthrough disease is still a problem in the US
- Continuation of the ≥ 65 year-old schedule is being evaluated and will depend on the development of new vaccines