

ACIP Workgroup: Hepatitis Vaccines

Workgroup members

- Chair: Mark Sawyer
- Members: Paul Cieslak, Kris Ehresmann
- Liaison Organizations: AAP, NACCHO, IDSA, AGS, HICPAC, SHEA
- Experts: Brian McMahon, Rafi Ahmed, Myron Levin
- CDC Staff: Sandra dos Santos Chaves, Cindy Weinbaum

Terms of Reference

- Determine the advisability and extent of hepatitis A vaccination recommendations for families adopting children from other countries
- Review data from recent hepatitis B outbreaks among diabetics in institutional care to determine whether vaccination is appropriate
- Review data related to long-term immunity of hepatitis B vaccine to determine if additional vaccine doses are necessary; if so, what dosage and schedule
- Review hepatitis A vaccine long-term immunity to see if updating recommendations is warranted

Hepatitis A among contacts of international adoptees

- 27 hepatitis A cases associated with international adoptions in 21 months
- Most travelers followed current ACIP guidelines for hepatitis A pre-exposure prophylaxis
- Most cases occurred in non-traveling contacts of adoptees and their contacts

Hepatitis A among contacts of international adoptees

- Expecting to present to ACIP in February 2009

Terms of Reference

- Determine the advisability and extent of hepatitis A vaccination recommendations for families adopting children from other countries
- Review data from recent hepatitis B outbreaks among diabetics in institutional care to determine whether vaccination is appropriate
- Review data related to long-term immunity of hepatitis B vaccine to determine if additional vaccine doses are necessary; if so, what dosage and schedule
- Review hepatitis A vaccine long-term immunity to see if updating recommendations is warranted

Hepatitis B among diabetics in institutional care

- Long-term care facilities have diverse structures, lack of central authority
- 15-25% of residents are diabetic
- Infection control recommendations first made in 1990, updated in 2005
- 15 outbreaks investigated since 1999
- 99 hepatitis B cases, 3 deaths

Terms of Reference

- Determine the advisability and extent of hepatitis A vaccination recommendations for families adopting children from other countries
- Review data from recent hepatitis B outbreaks among diabetics in institutional care to determine whether vaccination is appropriate
- Review data related to long-term immunity of hepatitis B vaccine to determine if additional vaccine doses are necessary; if so, what dosage and schedule
- Review hepatitis A vaccine long-term immunity to see if updating recommendations is warranted

Vaccine-induced long-term immunity: hepatitis B

- In the US, routine HB vaccination starting at birth recommended in 1991
 - Widely implemented in the last 10-15 years
- Recent studies suggested immunity afforded from recombinant vaccine may wane substantially after 15 years*
- Incidence of acute hepatitis B has decreased by 80% in the US since 1991
- Will individuals vaccinated starting at birth need a booster dose of HB vaccine to maintain immunity through adulthood when risk of infection (by life-style or professional exposure) may be expected?

*Samandari T et al., Pediatrics, 2007; Hammitt LL et al. Vaccine, 2007; Bialek SR et al., PIDJ, 2008

Terms of Reference

- Determine the advisability and extent of hepatitis A vaccination recommendations for families adopting children from other countries
- Review data from recent hepatitis B outbreaks among diabetics in institutional care to determine whether vaccination is appropriate
- Review data related to long-term immunity of hepatitis B vaccine to determine if additional vaccine doses are necessary; if so, what dosage and schedule
- Review hepatitis A vaccine long-term immunity to see if updating recommendations is warranted

Vaccine-induced long-term immunity: hepatitis A

- In the US, inactivated HA vaccine incorporated into nationwide childhood immunization schedule in 2006
 - Vaccine available since 1995-96, initially recommended for people at high risk of infection
- Persons vaccinated as children may become susceptible to infection later in life if protection from HAV does not persist through adulthood
 - Adults may experience more severe disease
- Data from cohort of individuals vaccinated early in childhood 10-15 years ago will be reviewed