COCA Call: CDC Update on Childhood and Adult Vaccines

[Announcer] This podcast is presented by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC — safer, healthier people.

Hello, my name is Dr. Yabo Beysolow, Medical Officer in the Immunization Services Division at CDC. As providers continue to see an increasing number of patients, it's a challenge to keep up with all the new recommendations in the vaccine world, provide up-to-date staff training on immunizations, and adequately explain vaccine benefits to patients.

Over the last year, there have been new vaccines licensed, as well as updates to existing recommendations for childhood and adult vaccines. The new pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, PCV13, was licensed for use by the FDA in February 2010. PCV13 and the older vaccine, PCV7, are manufactured in a similar fashion and PCV13 will replace PCV7 for prevention of pneumococcal disease in children. Because PCV7 has been used since 2000, there is now significantly less pneumococcal disease caused by the seven strains contained in that vaccine. Even though there is less disease overall, other strains of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* that are not in PCV7 have become more common. PCV13 includes six additional serotypes, protecting against more disease than PCV7. In particular, PCV13 vaccine protects against serotype 19A, which has become the most common pneumococcal serotype and is often resistant to antibiotics.

Meningococcal disease due to *Neisseria meningitidis* bacteria is an acute, potentially severe illness with long lasting sequelae even after the disease has resolved; it may even be fatal. The first quadrivalent conjugate vaccine was licensed in the United States in 2005. A second quadrivalent conjugate vaccine was licensed in 2010. There are updated recommendations regarding revaccinating those at highest risk for meningococcal disease with a second dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine.

In February 2010, ACIP made history by recommending influenza vaccine for everyone six months of age and older in the United States. This means it is no longer necessary to inquire about age or risk groups to determine who is eligible for influenza vaccination.

CDC's vaccine website has information to help further promote childhood and adult immunizations in provider practices. Please visit our website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines for downloadable clinical resources, such as immunization schedules, vaccine information statements, ACIP recommendations, administrative tools, and patient educational material. Additional immunization resources are also available on the COCA website at emergency.cdc.gov/coca. Thank you.

[Announcer] For the most accurate health information, visit www.cdc.gov or call 1-800-CDC-INFO, 24/7.