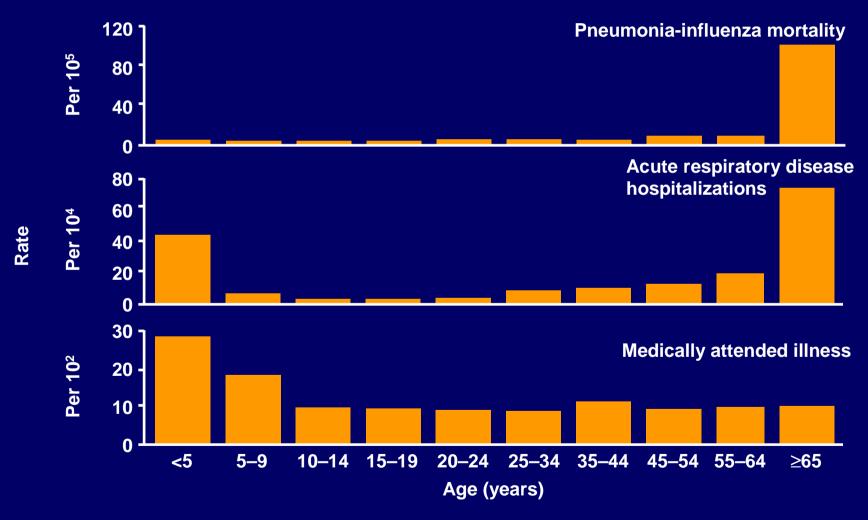
# Live Attenuated Influenza Vaccine: Experience in the United States

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## Age Distribution of Influenza-associated Illnesses by Clinical Severity, Houston



### Evolution of Influenza Vaccine Recommendation for Pediatrics in the United States

Early vaccination & vaccination throughout the influenza season

2010-11 Universal vaccination

2009-10 6 months through 17 years old

2007-08 6-59 months

2003-04 6-23 months

Pre 2003 Risk-based

Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

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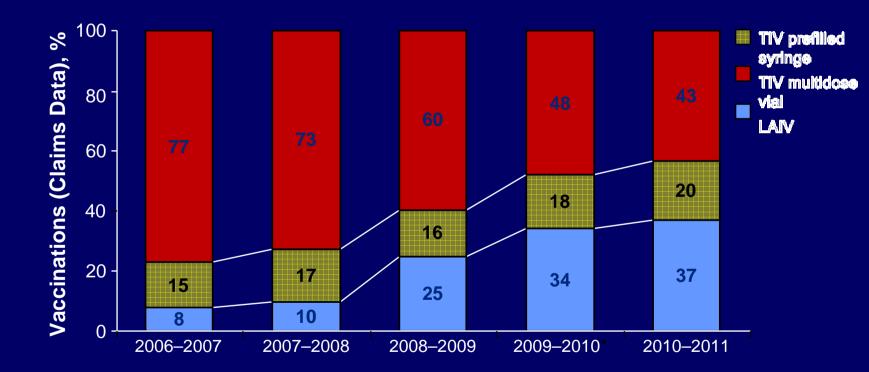
### History of Live Attenuated Influenza Vaccine<sup>1</sup>

1960 Dr. Maasab isolates influenza A – Ann Arbor Quadrivalent Live Master LAIV attenuated strain is vaccine influenza Dr. Maasab generated licensed vaccine develops the (LAIV) attenuated, cold Collaboration licensed adapted, & LAIV indication with (Ages 5-49) temperature expanded down NIAID/NIH sensitive A/ Ann to 24 months Arbor strain

1. Immunization Action Coalition. http://www.immunize.org/timeline/. Accessed December 15, 2011.

## LAIV Utilization Among United States Pediatric Providers

Significant use in provider offices and school programs



\*Excludes 2009 H1N1 pandemic vaccinations

## **Countries That Have Approved Live Attenuated Influenza Vaccine - 2012**

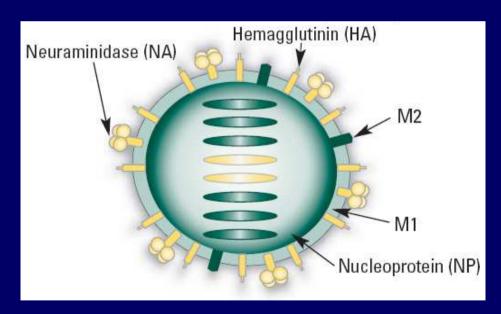
Country	Age Indication	Restrictions
United States <sup>1</sup> , South Korea <sup>1</sup> , Hong Kong <sup>1</sup> , Macau <sup>1</sup> , Israel <sup>1</sup>	2-49 years	Asthma, recurrent wheezing in children less than 5 years old,
Canada <sup>1</sup>	2-59 years	No restriction except severe asthma/active wheezing
European Union <sup>2</sup>	2-17 years	No restriction except severe asthma/active wheezing

Live, attenuated intranasal spray: FluMist<sup>1</sup> or Fluenz<sup>2</sup>

### Influenza Vaccines Available in the United States

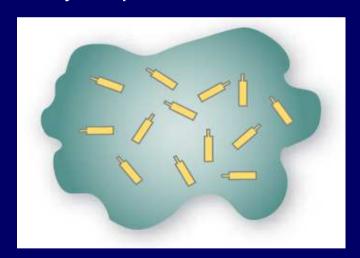
#### LAIV

 Attenuated vaccine with multiple antigens<sup>1,2</sup>



#### TIV

 HA is the only standardized component; other antigens may be present<sup>3,4</sup>



<sup>\*</sup>Image adapted from: Clinical Virology. 6th ed. 1997:911-942.

<sup>1.</sup> FluMist [prescribing information]. Gaithersburg, MD: MedImmune Vaccines, Inc.; 2007.

<sup>2.</sup> Hayden FG, et al. Clinical Virology. 6th ed. 1997;911-942.

<sup>3.</sup> Fluzone® [prescribing information]. Swiftwater, PA: Sanofi-Pasteur, Inc.; 2006.

<sup>4.</sup> Fluvirin® [prescribing information]. Emeryville, CA: Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics, Inc.; 2006.

## Comparisons Between Live and Inactivated Influenza Vaccines in Children

### HEALTHY CHILDREN 2 TO 18 YEARS OLD

#### Live attenuated influenza vaccine

- superior efficacy
- superior cross-protection
- potential for 1 dose option for vaccine naïve children < 9 yrs old</li>
- longer lasting protection
- protection provided by innate and adaptive immunity
- easy to administer
- preferred by most children
- avoids needle stick injury

### CHILDREN AT-RISK & LESS THAN 24 MONTHS OLD

#### Inactivated influenza vaccine

- only current option
- provides good protection against vaccine strains
- variable protection to drifted strains
- two doses are needed for vaccine naïve children <9 yrs old; 1 dose provides no significant protection
- excellent safety record

### School-based Vaccination Program In Central Texas

- In 2007-2008, influenza vaccine delivery was moved to the elementary schools of Eastern Bell County; 47.5% were vaccinated.
- The following year, 2008-2009, the Field Trial was expanded to include all 50 elementary, middle and senior high schools.
- ■2008-2009 School Enrollment 22,914

Vaccinated – 9,003 – 39.3% vaccinated; 6,909 (77%) received LAIV.

Elementary Schools - 47% vaccinated (LAIV 82%)

Middle Schools - 29% vaccinated (LAIV 75%)

High Schools - 23% vaccinated (LAIV 63%)

### **Take-home Messages**

- Increased use of influenza vaccines can improve the control of influenza
- Integrating the use of both LAIV and TIV vaccines in the medical homes and through school-based clinics will enhance the ability to directly protect children and indirectly protect the community against influenza related morbidity and mortality