## Infectious Diseases Update

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### (non-COVID) Adult Vaccine Changes in 2022-23

- Hepatitis B
- Mpox
- Pneumococcal

#### Hepatitis B

Should receive hepatitis B vaccination:

- All infants
- Unvaccinated children aged <19 years</li>
- Adults aged 19 through 59 years
- Adults aged 60 years and older with risk factors for hepatitis B
- (Adults aged 60 years and older without known risk factors for hepatitis B may receive hepatitis B vaccination)
- Why the change in recommendation
  - HepB vaccination coverage has been low, even in those with risk factors (33% in chronic liver) disease)
  - Could increase the number of people who receive vaccination before the onset of chronic liver disease and other comorbidities that might make vaccination less effective
  - Risk factors assessed under prior recommendations for HepB vaccination include potential criminal or stigmatizing behavior limiting the effectiveness of provider risk assessment
  - Racial and ethnic disparities exist among those who become infected with HBV, this improved in children and adolescents when universal vaccination strategy was used

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

#### Mpox

- ACIP meeting February 2023
  - ACIP recommends the 2-dose JYNNEOS vaccine series for persons aged 18
    years and older at risk of mpox during an mpox outbreak (i.e. continue to
    offer now)
- Strategies
  - Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)
    - After a known or presumed exposure (within past ~14 days)
  - Vaccination prior to exposure
    - For people with HIV or immunosuppression who have had or anticipate possible exposure, who are candidates for HIV PrEP, or who have had a recent STI
    - Sexual partners of people with these risks

#### Pneumococcal vaccination

#### **CDC** recommends pneumococcal vaccination for

- Adults 65 years old and older
- Adults 19 through 64 years old with certain underlying medical conditions or other risk factors:
  - Alcoholism
  - Cerebrospinal fluid leak
  - Chronic heart/liver/lung disease
  - Chronic renal failure\*
  - Cigarette smoking
  - Cochlear implant
  - Congenital or acquired asplenia\*
  - Congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies\*
  - Diabetes
  - Generalized malignancy\*
  - HIV infection\*
  - Hodgkin disease\*
  - latrogenic immunosuppression\*
  - Leukemia\*
  - Lymphoma\*
  - Multiple myeloma\*
  - Nephrotic syndrome\*
  - Sickle cell disease or other hemoglobinopathies\*
  - Solid organ transplants\*

<sup>\*</sup> Considered an immunocompromising condition

#### Old recommendations

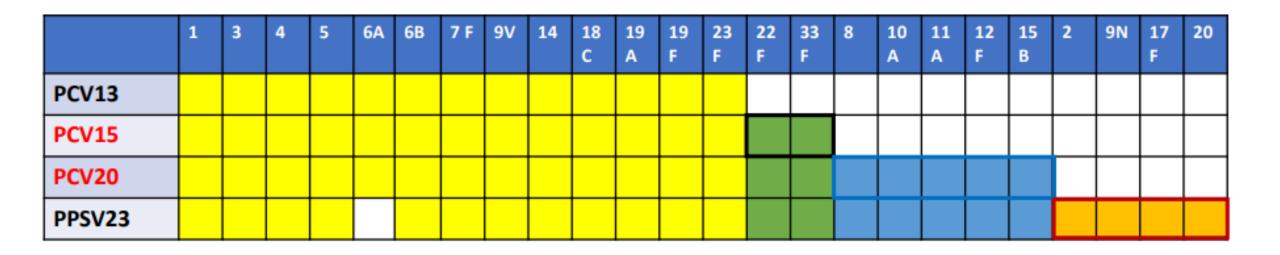
Table 1. Medical conditions or other indications for administration of PCV13 and PPSV23 for adults

Medical indication	Underlying medical	PCV13 for ≥ 19 years	PPSV23* for 19	through 64 years	PCV13 at ≥ 65 years	PPSV23 at ≥ 65 years		
	condition	Recommended	Recommended	Revaccination	Recommended	Recommended		
None	None of the below				✓	✓ ≥ 1 year after PCV13		
	Alcoholism							
	Chronic heart disease <sup>†</sup>					✓		
	Chronic liver disease				./	≥ 1 year after PCV13		
	Chronic lung disease§		•		•	≥ 5 years after any		
mmunocompetent	Cigarette smoking					PPSV23 at < 65 years		
oersons	Diabetes mellitus							
	Cochlear implants	✓	√ ≥ 8 weeks		If no previous	√ ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13		
	CSF leaks		after PCV13		PCV13 vaccination	≥ 5 years after any PPSV23 at < 65 years		
Persons with functional or anatomic asplenia	Congenital or acquired asplenia		✓     ≥ 8 weeks     after PCV13	✓	If no previous PCV13 vaccination	✓ ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13		
	Sickle cell disease/other hemoglobinopathies	<b>√</b>		≥ 5 years after first dose PPSV23		≥ 5 years after any PPSV23 at < 65 years		
	Chronic renal failure			✓ ≥ 5 years after first dose PPSV23				
	Congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies <sup>1</sup>							
	Generalized malignancy							
	HIV infection							
Immunocompromised	Hodgkin disease		√ ≥ 8 weeks after PCV13		✓	≥ 8 weeks after PCV13		
persons	latrogenic immunosuppression <sup>‡</sup>	✓			If no previous PCV13 vaccination	≥ 5 years after any		
	Leukemia					PPSV23 at < 65 years		
	Lymphoma							
	Multiple myeloma							
	Nephrotic syndrome							
	Solid organ transplant							

### New pneumococcal vaccines

PCV20	PCV15
Brand Name: PREVNAR 20	Brand Name: VAXNEUVANCE
Pfizer	Merck
PCV13 + 7 additional serotypes	PCV13 serotypes + 2 additional
PCV13 phasing out for ADULTS	NEW product

#### Serotype coverage of current and new vaccines



No trials have directly compared PCV20 with PCV15

#### ACIP new recommendations

• PCV20

or

• PCV15 + PPSV23

	1	3	4	5	6 A	6 B	7 F	9 V	14	18 C	19 A	19 F	23 F	22 F	33 F	8	10 A	11 A	12 F	15 B	2	9 N	17 F	20
PCV15																								
PCV20																								
PPSV23																								

#### Adults ≥ 65 years

Prior vaccines	Option A	Option B						
None*	PCV20	PCV15 ≥1 year <sup>†</sup> PPSV23						
PPSV23 only at any age	≥1 year PCV20	≥1 year PCV15						
PCV13 only at any age	≥1 year PCV20	≥1 year <sup>†</sup> PPSV23						
PCV13 at any age & PPSV23 at <65 yrs	≥5 years PCV20	≥5 years <sup>§</sup> PPSV23						

<sup>\*</sup> Also applies to people who received PCV7 at any age and no other pneumococcal vaccines

#### Shared clinical decision-making for those who already completed the series with PCV13 and PPSV23

Prior vaccines		Shared clinical decision-making option
Complete series: PCV13 at any age & PPSV23 at ≥65 yrs	≥5 years PCV20	Together, with the patient, vaccine providers <b>may choose</b> to administer PCV20 to adults ≥65 years old who have already received PCV13 (but not PCV15 or PCV20) at any age and PPSV23 at or after the age of 65 years old.

<sup>†</sup> Consider minimum interval (8 weeks) for adults with an immunocompromising condition, cochlear implant, or cerebrospinal fluid leak (CSF) leak

## Adults 19-64 with immunocompromising conditions

Prior vaccines	Option A	Option B					
None*	PCV20	PCV15 ≥8 weeks PPSV23					
PPSV23 only	≥1 year PCV20	≥1 year PCV15					
PCV13 only	≥1 year PCV20	≥8 weeks PPSV23 ≥5 years PPSV23  Review pneumococcal vaccine recommendations again when your patient turns 65 years old.					
PCV13 and 1 dose of PPSV23	≥5 years PCV20	≥5 years <sup>†</sup> PPSV23  Review pneumococcal vaccine recommendations again when your patient turns 65 years old.					
PCV13 and 2 doses of PPSV23	≥5 years PCV20	No vaccines recommended at this time.  Review pneumococcal vaccine recommendations again when your patient turns 65 years old.					
Immunocompromising conditions	<ul> <li>Chronic renal failure</li> <li>Congenital or acquired asplenia</li> <li>Congenital or acquired immunodeficiency</li> <li>Generalized malignancy</li> <li>HIV infection</li> <li>Hodgkin disease</li> <li>latrogenic immuno</li> <li>Leukemia</li> <li>Lymphoma</li> <li>Multiple myeloma</li> </ul>	Nephrotic syndrome     Sickle cell disease/other     hemoglobinopathies     Solid organ transplant					

<sup>\*</sup> Also applies to people who received PCV7 at any age and no other pneumococcal vaccines

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> The minimum interval for PPSV23 is ≥8 weeks since last PCV13 dose and ≥5 years since last PPSV23 dose

# Adults 19-64 with cochlear implant or cerebrospinal fluid leak

Prior vaccines	Option A	Option B					
None*	PCV20	PCV15 ≥8 weeks PPSV23					
PPSV23 only	≥1 year PCV20	≥1 year PCV15					
PCV13 only	≥1 year PCV20	≥8 weeks PPSV23  Review pneumococcal vaccine recommendations again when your patient turns 65 years old.					
PCV13 and 1 dose of PPSV23	≥5 years PCV20	No vaccines recommended at this time. Review pneumococcal vaccine recommendations again when your patient turns 65 years old.					

<sup>\*</sup> Also applies to people who received PCV7 at any age and no other pneumococcal vaccines

#### Adults 19-64 with other risk factors

Prior vaccines	Option A	Option B					
None*	PCV20	PCV15 ≥1 year <sup>†</sup> PPSV23					
PPSV23 only at any age	≥1 year PCV20	≥1 year PCV15					

- Alcohol use disorder
- Chronic heart/liver/lung disease
- Cigarette smoking
- Diabetes

#### PneumoRecs VaxAdvisor

• Web version:

https://www2a.cdc.gov/vaccines/m/pneumo/pneumo.html

