

Vaccine Highlights

Recommendations, schedules, and more

Editor's note: The information in *Vaccine Highlights* is current as of October 24, 2011.

The next ACIP meetings

A committee of 15 national experts, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) advises CDC on the appropriate use of vaccines. ACIP meets 3 times a year in Atlanta; meetings are open to the public. The next meetings will be held in 2012 on Feb. 22–23 and June 20–21. For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/acip.

ACIP periodically issues public health recommendations on the use of vaccines. Clinicians who vaccinate should have a current set for reference. Published in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)*, ACIP recommendations are easily available. Here are sources:

- Download them from links on IAC's website: www.immunize.org/acip
- Download them from CDC's website: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm

Influenza vaccine news

On Aug. 26, CDC published ACIP's 2011 influenza recommendations, "Prevention and Control of Influenza with Vaccines." To obtain a copy of the recommendations, go to www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6033.pdf and see pages 1128–1132.

On July 26, CDC released two VISs for 2011–12 influenza vaccine: one for trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine (TIV; injectable) and one for live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV, nasal spray, FluMist). To access the VIS for TIV, go to www.immunize.org/vis/vis_flu_inactive.asp. To access the VIS for LAIV, go to www.immunize.org/vis/vis_flu_live.asp. More than a dozen translations of the 2011–12 influenza VISs are available at the links above.

Also on July 26, CDC published a large-print version of the 2011–12 VIS for trivalent inactivated influenza vaccine (TIV; injectable). The intent is to make it easier for people with reduced vision or visual acuity to read the VIS. To access it, go to www.immunize.org/vis/flu_inactive_large_print.pdf.

Tdap vaccine news

On Oct. 21, CDC published ACIP recommendations titled "Updated Recommendations for Use of Tetanus Toxoid, Reduced Diphtheria Toxoid and Acellular Pertussis Vaccine (Tdap) in Pregnant Women and Persons Who Have or Anticipate Having Close Contact with an Infant Aged <12

Months." The recommendations call for health-care providers to administer Tdap to pregnant women who previously have not received the vaccine, preferably late in the second trimester (after 20 weeks gestation) or during the third trimester. If not administered during pregnancy, Tdap should be administered immediately postpartum. Additionally, to protect infants against pertussis, adolescents and adults who have not already received their routine Tdap dose, and anticipate having close contact with an infant younger than age 12 months, should receive a single dose of Tdap. Ideally, these adolescents and adults should receive Tdap at least 2 weeks before beginning close contact with the infant. The recommendations also include information on administering Tdap in these special situations: (1) to pregnant women who are due for a tetanus booster, (2) to pregnant women for wound management, and (3) to pregnant women with unknown or incomplete tetanus vaccination. To obtain a copy of the recommendations, see pages 1424–1426 of this document: www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6041.pdf.

On Sept. 23, CDC published an article titled "FDA Approval of Expanded Age Indication for a Tetanus Toxoid, Reduced Diphtheria Toxoid and Acellular Pertussis Vaccine." The article summarizes indications for use of the Tdap vaccine Boostrix (GSK), including use in adults age 65 years and older who have not previously received the vaccine. FDA approved this age indication in July 2011. Boostrix is now indicated for use in people age 10 years and older. The article summarizes indications and guidance for use of both Tdap vaccines licensed for U.S. use, Boostrix and Adacel (sanofi pasteur). According to ACIP, either Tdap product may be used in people 65 and older. To access the article, go to www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6037.pdf and see pages 1279–1280.

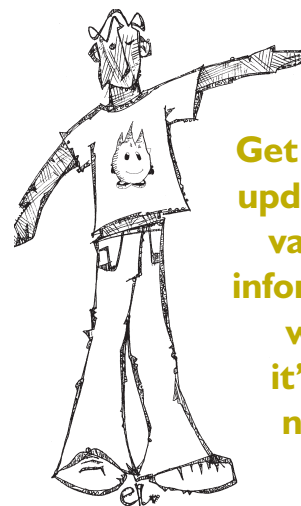
Additional resources

On Aug. 25, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) released a new report titled "Adverse Effects of Vaccines: Evidence and Causality." Overall, the committee concluded that few health problems are caused by or clearly associated with vaccines. To access the report, go to www.iom.edu/Reports/2011/Adverse-Effects-of-Vaccines-Evidence-and-Causality.aspx.

American College of Physicians' *Guide to Adult Immunization (4th Edition: A Team-Based Manual)* is available at no cost in electronic and hard-copy formats. The guide is intended to help internists develop systematic processes for incorporating immunization in their day-to-day practice. To download the guide, go to

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Current VISs and dates

The use of most Vaccine Information Statements (VISs) is mandated by federal law. Listed below are the dates of the most current VISs. Check your stock of VISs against this list. If you have outdated VISs, print current ones from IAC's website at www.immunize.org/vis. You'll find VISs in more than 30 languages.

DTaP/DT/DTP....	5/17/07	MMRV	5/21/10
Hepatitis A	10/25/11	PCV	4/16/10
Hepatitis B	7/18/07	PPSV	10/6/09
Hib	12/16/98	Polio	1/1/00
HPV (Cervarix)....	5/3/11	Rabies	10/6/09
HPV (Gardasil)....	5/3/11	Rotavirus	12/6/10
Influenza (LAIV)...	7/26/11	Shingles	10/6/09
Influenza (TIV)....	7/26/11	Td/Tdap	11/18/08
Japan. enceph....	3/1/10	Typhoid	5/19/04
Meningococcal....	10/14/11	Varicella	3/13/08
MMR	3/13/08	Yellow fever	3/30/11