Serogroup B Meningococcal (MenB) –
Review for Healthy Adolescents

1 Introduction

Neisseria meningitidis is an
organism that causes meningococcal disease.
This organism is part of the normal flora in the
nasopharynx of some people. Influenza-like
illness is a common symptom of meningococcal
disease. Transmission occurs primarily by
respiratory droplets, but transmission can also
occur through close contact with infected
individuals. Meningococcal disease can be
potentially life-threatening.

“Serogroups” refer to N. meningitidis: there are 12
serogroups (A, B, C, W135, Y, and 13 remaining
denoted as X through Z). Serogroups A, B, C, W
and Y are the most common serogroups to cause
disease in the United States.

Meningococcal disease is caused by
serogroups A, B, C, W and Y.

- Serogroup B disease may occur in people
  with 10% to 15% of the population and
  is usually found in outbreaks associated
  with close contact. Serogroup B disease
  is usually associated with close contact
  with infected individuals. Meningococcal
disease can be potentially life-threatening.

Serogroup B Meningococcal (MenB) Vaccines

Serogroup B Meningococcal (MenB) vaccines –
Bexsero™ and Trumenba™ – Food and Drug
Administration (FDA)

2 Recommendations

Serogroup B meningococcal disease has been
recognized as a priority public health
problem by the Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Department
of Health and Human Services.

Serogroup B Meningococcal (MenB) VIS – Burmese (8/9/2016)
Vaccine Information Statement
Serogroup B Meningococcal Vaccine

42 U.S.C. § 300aa-26

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