

# Clinical Update

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# CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) Meeting: June 26 – 28, 2024

## Topics:

- RSV Vaccines: Adult (Votes), Maternal/Pediatric
- COVID-19 Vaccines (Vote)
- Influenza Vaccines (Vote)
- Pneumococcal Vaccines (Vote)
- Combined DTaP-IPV-HIB-Hep B vaccine (Vaxelis) (Vote, VFC Vote)
- Meningococcal, HPV, Chikungunya, Dengue Vaccines

[ACIP Meetings Information](#) | [Agenda](#) | [Webcast Recording Links](#)

[ACIP Recent Meeting Recommendations](#)

# RSV Vaccine for Older Adults

- A *single dose* of RSV vaccine is recommended for:
  - **All adults 75 years and older**
  - **Adults 60–74 years old who are at increased risk of severe RSV disease**
- Timing and coadministration
  - Eligible adults can get an RSV vaccine at any time, but the best time to get vaccinated is in late summer and early fall before RSV usually starts to spread in communities.
  - Persons who have already received RSV vaccination are NOT recommended to receive another dose. Thus far, RSV vaccines appear to provide some protection for at least two RSV seasons.
  - Coadministration of RSV vaccines with other adult vaccines is acceptable; this includes giving RSV vaccines simultaneously with seasonal flu, COVID-19, pneumococcal, Td/Tdap, and other recombinant zoster vaccines
- **3 vaccines are licensed for use in adults**, with no preferential recommendation: ABRYSSVO (Pfizer, protein-based, also recommended for pregnant persons), AREXVY (GSK, protein-based + adjuvant), mRESVIA (Moderna, mRNA-based)

## Chronic medical conditions associated with increased risk of severe RSV disease



Lung disease



Cardiovascular disease



Moderate or severe immune compromise



Diabetes Mellitus with end-organ damage



Severe obesity  
(body mass index  $\geq 40$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>)



Neurologic or neuromuscular conditions



Chronic kidney disease, advanced



Liver disorders



Hematologic disorders



Other chronic medical conditions that a healthcare provider determines increases risk of severe disease due to respiratory infection



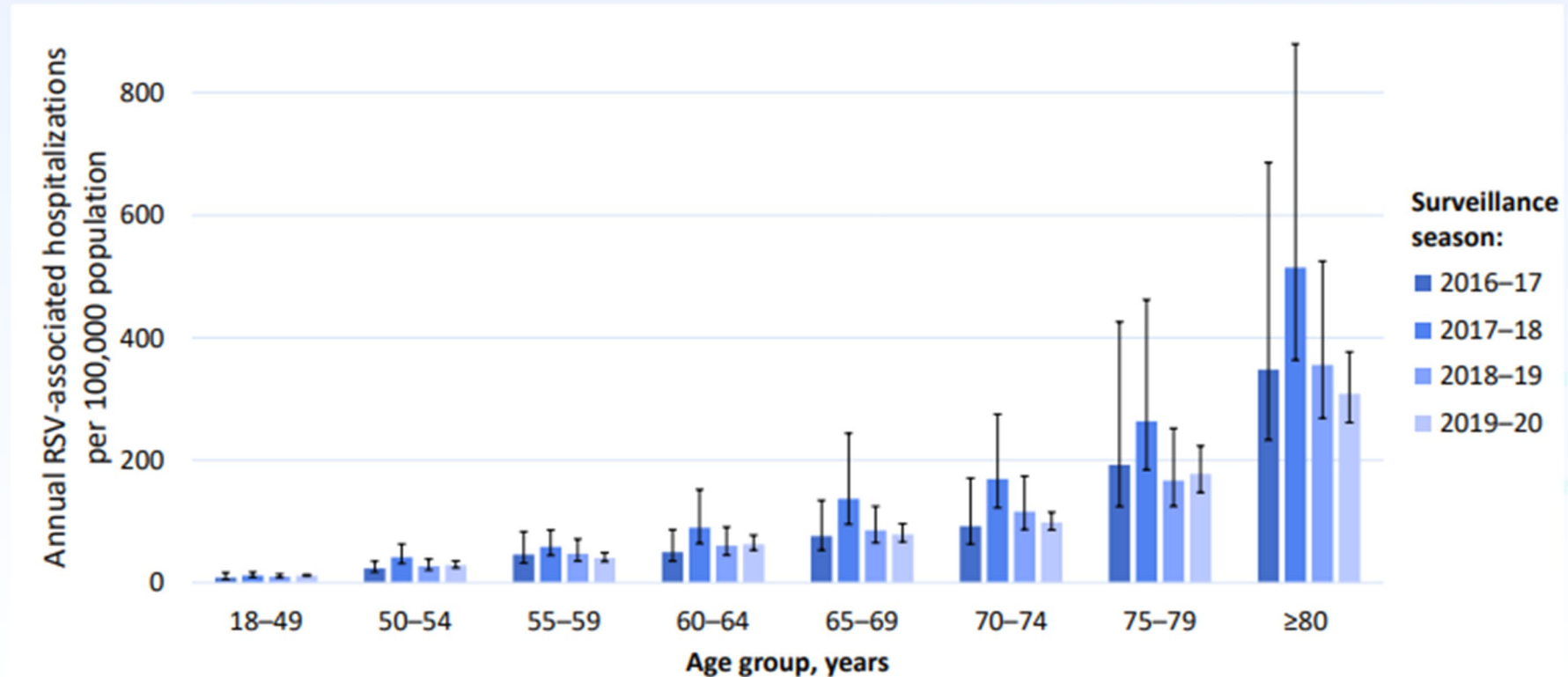
Residence in a nursing home or other long-term care facility (LTCF)\*



Frailty

### ACIP 6/26/24: Adult RSV Clinical Considerations

## Estimated annual RSV-associated **hospitalization** rates per 100,000 adults\* $\geq 18$ years by age group and year, RSV-NET, 2016–17 to 2019–20



Unpublished data. Rates are adjusted using multipliers for the frequency of RSV testing during each season and the sensitivity of RSV diagnostic tests. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

\*Estimated rates exclude recorded hospitalizations among pregnant adults.

<https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/research/rsv-net/index.html>

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## Median age of non-pregnant adults aged ≥18 years with RSV-associated hospitalizations by race and ethnicity\* — RSV-NET, 2014–2015 to 2022–2023

	Unweighted	Weighted %	Median Age	Interquartile range (IQR)
Overall	17,847	-	69	(58–81)
White	10,755	62.2	73	(63–82)
Black	3,529	20.4	<b>62</b>	<b>(50–71)</b>
Hispanic	1,434	8.3	<b>62</b>	<b>(48–76)</b>
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,020	5.9	73	(59–83)
American Indian or Alaska Native	90	0.5	<b>64</b>	<b>(54–73)</b>
Multiple races	89	0.5	75	(58–84)
Unknown	367	2.1	68	(57–78)

Median age of hospitalization is lower among Black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native persons than White and Asian/Pacific Islander persons.

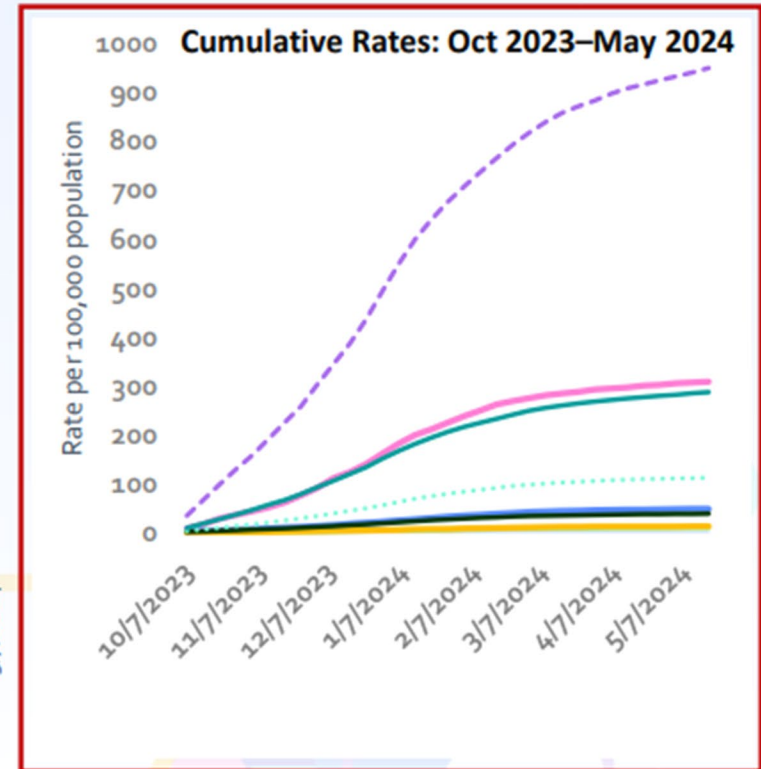
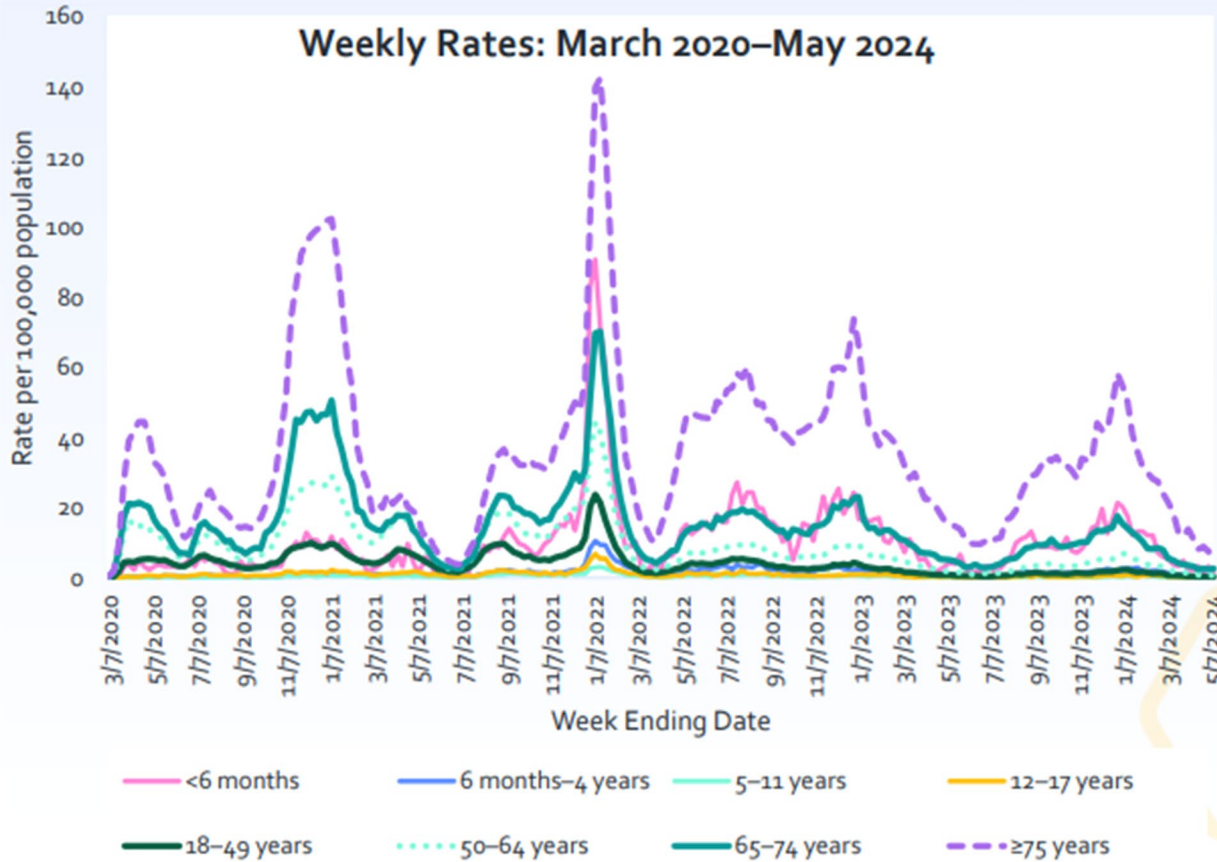
\*Black, White, American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander people were categorized as non-Hispanic; Hispanic people could be of any race.

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# COVID-19 Vaccine Recommendations

- CDC recommends everyone 6 months and older receive an updated **2024-2025** COVID-19 vaccine.
- This recommendation will take effect when 2024 – 2025 vaccines [containing JN.1 lineage strains \(JN.1 or KP.2\)](#) are authorized/approved by FDA, anticipated in late Summer/early Fall.

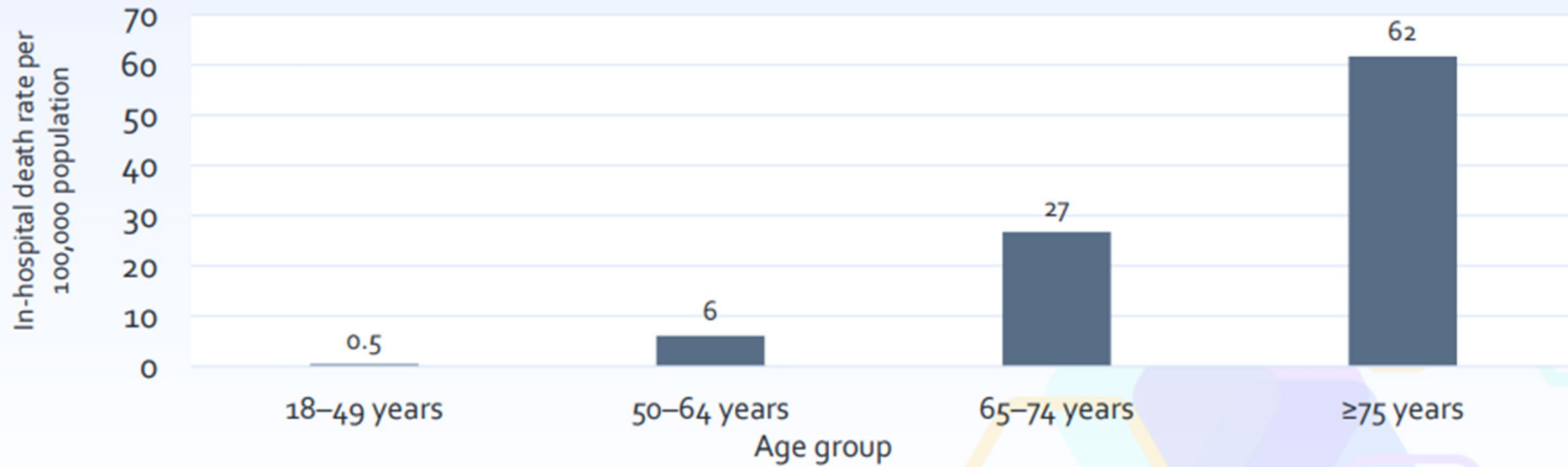
# Population-Based Rates of COVID-19-Associated Hospitalizations — COVID-NET, March 2020–May 2024



**Rates highest in ≥75 years, followed by infants <6 months and adults 65–74 years**



## Cumulative In-Hospital Death Rate during COVID-19-Associated Hospitalization per 100,000 Population by Age Group — COVID-NET, October 2023–March 2024



Weighted percent of in-hospital deaths by age group	18-49 years	50-64 years	65-74 years	≥75 years
	3%	15%	32%	50%

# Influenza Vaccine Recommendations

- 2024-25 influenza vaccines will all be trivalent.
- For everyone 6 months and older, routine annual influenza vaccination is recommended.
- **For 65 years and older, preferentially recommended vaccines are:**
  - High-dose (HD-IIV): Fluzone, has 4x HA antigen than standard dose IIVs, FDA approved for 65+
  - Adjuvanted (aIIV): Fluad, contains MF59 adjuvant, FDA approved for 65+
  - Recombinant (RIV): Flublok, has 3x HA antigen, FDA approved for 18+

**New!**

For solid organ transplant recipients 18-64 years old on immunosuppressive medications, ACIP recommends high-dose (HD-IIV) and adjuvanted inactivated (aIIV) influenza vaccines as acceptable options for influenza vaccination, without a preference over other age-appropriate IIVs or RIV.

# Adult Pneumococcal Vaccine Recommendations

- CDC recommends pneumococcal 21-valent conjugate vaccine PCV21 (CAPVAXIVE, Merck) as an option for adults ≥ 19 years who currently have a recommendation to receive a dose of PCV
- No current preference for PCV21 over other adult pneumococcal vaccine options
  - PCV20 or
  - PCV15+pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine PPSV23
- No change to pediatric recommendations

**Do you smoke?  
Have asthma, diabetes,  
or a weakened immune system?**

**You may be at high risk for pneumonia—  
a serious lung infection**

**Pneumonia can be life-threatening!**

- 900,000 Americans get pneumonia every year.
- Nearly half a million are hospitalized.
- About 1 in 20 dies.

If you are 19 or older with any of these conditions, ask your doctor about getting pneumonia shots (pneumococcal [NEW-moe-KOK-a] vaccines).

- ✓ Cigarette smoker
- ✓ Asthma
- ✓ Diabetes
- ✓ Certain cancers or having chemotherapy
- ✓ Heart, kidney, and liver diseases
- ✓ Sickle cell disease
- ✓ Cerebrospinal fluid leaks
- ✓ A cochlear implant
- ✓ HIV/AIDS
- ✓ A bone marrow or organ transplant

**Get your pneumonia shots.  
They might save your life.**

Learn more at [cdc.gov](http://cdc.gov) or call 1-800-CDC-INFO.  
If you smoke, call 1-800-NO-BUTTS

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# LTCF Resources

- [Updated COVID-19 Vaccine FAQs for LTCFs](#)
- [Flu, COVID-19, and RSV Talking Points for Long-Term Care Facilities](#)
- [Protect Against Flu, RSV, and COVID-19 poster](#) | [Spanish](#) | [Tagalog](#) | [Chinese](#)
- [More LTCF Resources](#)

New!

## Protect Yourself from Respiratory Viruses



Older adults, especially those with weakened immune systems, are at greater risk for getting very sick from respiratory viruses. Take these steps to lower your risk.

### Stay Up to Date on Vaccines

As we get older, we need updated vaccines to keep our immune systems healthy and strong. Vaccines are our best protection against severe illness, hospitalization, and death from **flu, COVID-19, and RSV**.

Talk to your health care provider to make sure you're **up to date on all your vaccines!**

### Get COVID-19 and Flu Treatments

If you have symptoms, contact your health care provider to get tested (or take an at-home COVID-19 test). If you test positive, ask your health care provider about prescription treatments to prevent symptoms from getting serious. **Act fast, most of these medications must be taken within the first 5 days** of symptoms.

### Consider Extra Precautions to Prevent Spread

- Wear a mask in crowded indoor spaces
- Increase ventilation by opening windows and doors
- Stay away from others if you're sick
- Wash your hands often
- Cover your cough or sneeze



Need more info? [go.cdph.ca.gov/respiratory-viruses](https://go.cdph.ca.gov/respiratory-viruses)

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**Protect Yourself from Respiratory Viruses (for Older Adults) flyer**

