

National Center for Immunization & Respiratory Diseases



Interim Influenza Vaccine Effectiveness against Inpatient, Emergency Department, and Outpatient Illness in the 2022–23 season

**Data from the New Vaccine Surveillance Network (NVSN),
Flu and Other Viruses in the Acutely Ill Network (IVY),
& VISION Network**

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Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices

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Preliminary results

Three networks to evaluate vaccine effectiveness against laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated **outpatient visits, emergency department visits, and hospitalization**

2022-2023 Flu Vaccine Effectiveness Methods

Enrollees: Have acute respiratory illness

Dates of enrollment: Fall 2022- Early 2023

Design: Test-negative design

- Comparing vaccination odds among case patients with influenza A confirmed by molecular assay versus control patients testing negative for influenza and SARS-CoV-2
- Vaccination status: receipt of any 2022–23 seasonal flu vaccine according to medical records, immunization registries, claims data, and/or self-report

Analysis: $VE = (1 - \text{adjusted OR}) \times 100\%$

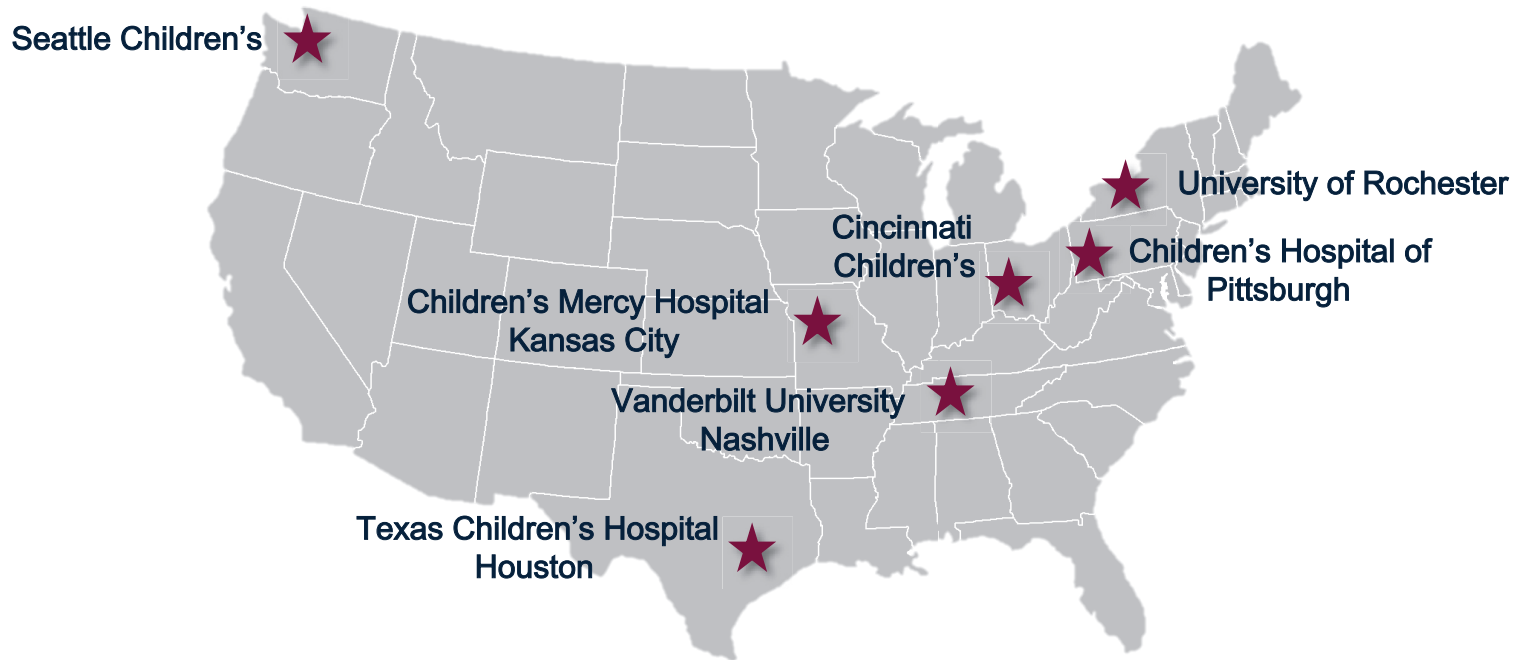


Vaccine effectiveness (VE) against influenza-associated **hospitalization** and **emergency department** visits among **children** aged 6 months – 17 years

New Vaccine Surveillance Network (NVSN)

Preliminary Results

NVSN* Pediatric Inpatient & ED Network sites, 2022-2023



*NVSN-New Vaccine Surveillance Network



NVSN Methods

Enrollees: Inpatient and ED patients aged >6 months to 17 years with acute respiratory illness within 10 days of illness onset

Dates of enrollment: September 13, 2022–January 25, 2023

Design: Test-negative design

- Comparing vaccination odds among case patients with RT-PCR confirmed influenza versus control patients testing negative for influenza and SARS-CoV-2
- Vaccination status: receipt of at least one dose of any 2022–23 seasonal flu vaccine according to medical records, immunization registries, and/or self-report

Analysis: $VE = (1 - \text{adjusted OR}) \times 100\%$

- Adjustment for site, age, and calendar time of admission



Preliminary Data

Vaccine effectiveness against laboratory confirmed influenza A* in hospital and ED settings, September 13, 2022–January 25, 2023**

	Vaccine Effectiveness							
	Influenza positive		Influenza negative ¹		Unadjusted		Adjusted ²	
	N vaccinated /Total	(%)	N vaccinated /Total	(%)	VE %	95% CI	VE %	95% CI
Influenza A								
All 6 mos – 17 years	123/640	19	750/2256	33	52	(41 to 62)	49	(36 to 60)
Inpatient	19/131	15	288/913	32	63	(39 to 78)	68	(46 to 81)
ED	104/507	21	461/1330	35	51	(38 to 62)	42	(25 to 56)
A/H3N2	98/478	21	750/2256	33	48	(34 to 59)	45	(29 to 58)
A/H1N1	23/139	17	750/2256	33	60	(37 to 75)	56	(28 to 72)

* Of 335 influenza-positive specimens sequenced, 250 were A(H3N2) clade 3C.2a1b.2a.2b and 32 were clade 3C.2a1b.2a.2a.1 and 38 were A(H1N1) clade 6B.1A.5a.2a.1. There were 16 coinfections with Influenza and SARS-CoV-2 that were excluded from the VE estimate.

** Site specific influenza seasons were determined from local influenza activity at each site.

¹ Persons testing negative for both influenza and SARS-CoV-2 using molecular assays.

² Multivariable logistic regression models adjusted for site, age, and calendar time.

Preliminary interim estimates—NVSN

- Through January 25, 2023, influenza vaccination significantly reduced laboratory confirmed medically attended influenza
 - 68% (95% CI: 46, 81) against pediatric hospitalizations
 - 42% (95% CI: 25, 56) against pediatric ED visits
- Important protection against both A/H3N2 and A/H1N1 associated illness



New Vaccine Surveillance Network (NVSN) Contributors

- **Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh:** Marian Michaels, John Williams
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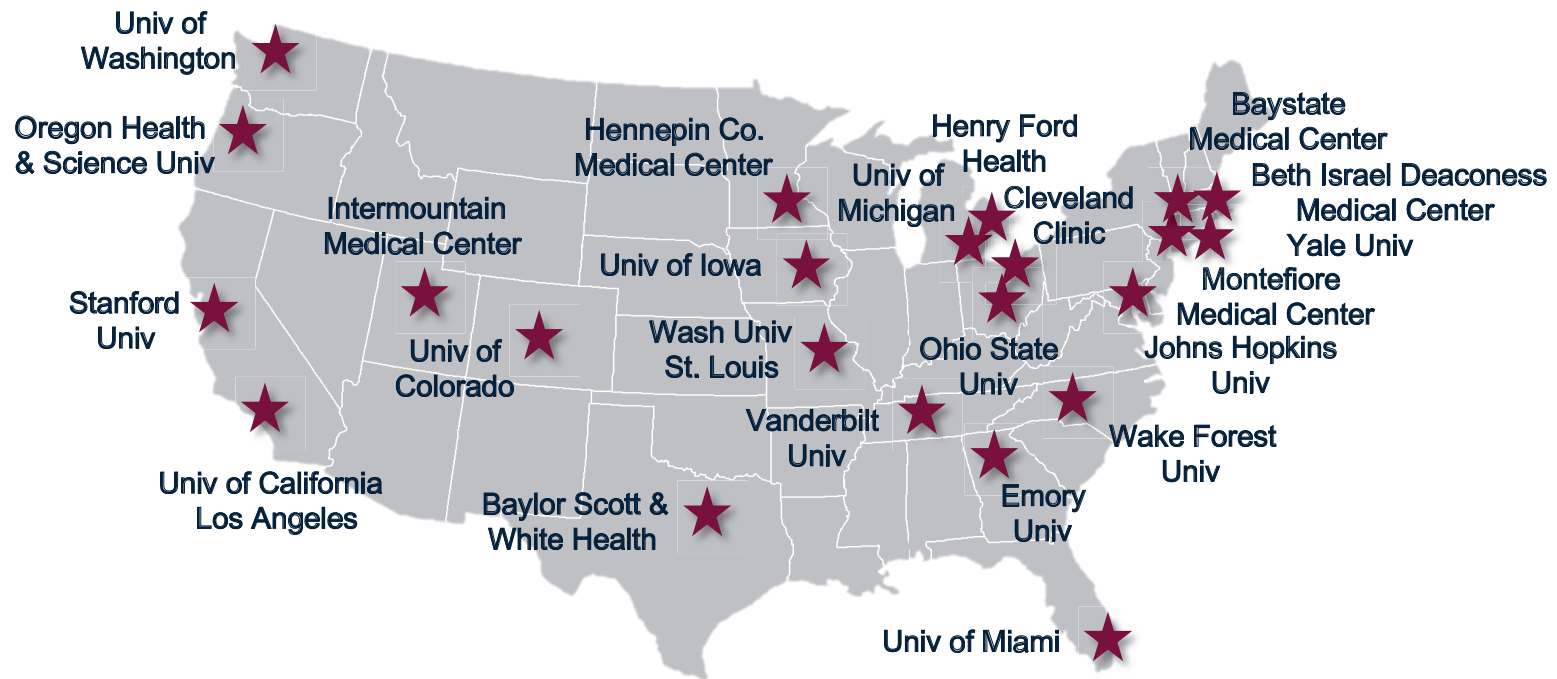


VE against influenza-associated
hospitalization among patients aged
≥18 years

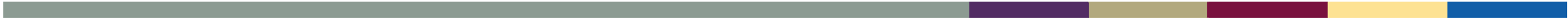
Investigating Respiratory Viruses in the
Acutely Ill (IVY)

Preliminary Results

IVY* Adult Inpatient Network sites, 2022–2023



*IVY—Investigating Respiratory Viruses in the Acutely Ill



IVY Methods

Enrollees: Inpatient patients aged ≥ 18 years with acute respiratory illness with fever or cough ≤ 7 days duration

Dates of enrollment: October 1–December 31, 2022

Design: Test-negative design

- Comparing vaccination odds among influenza RT-PCR positive cases and influenza RT-PCR negative controls, excluding persons testing positive for SARS-CoV-2
- Vaccination status: receipt of at least one dose of any 2021–22 seasonal flu vaccine according to medical records, immunization registries, and/or self-report

Analysis: $VE = (1 - \text{adjusted OR}) \times 100\%$

- Adjustment for census region, age, sex, race/ethnicity and month of onset



Vaccine effectiveness against laboratory confirmed influenza A* in inpatient settings, October 1, 2022–January 31, 2023

	Vaccine Effectiveness							
	Influenza positive		Influenza negative ¹		Unadjusted		Adjusted ²	
	N vaccinated /Total	(%)	N vaccinated /Total	(%)	VE %	95% CI	VE %	95% CI
≥18 years	219/701	31	921/2130	43	40	(29 to 50)	43	(30 to 54)
18–64 years	84/378	22	365/1021	36	49	(33 to 61)	51	(33 to 64)
≥65 years	135/323	42	556/1109	50	29	(8 to 44)	35	(13 to 52)
Immunocompromised³	45/122	37	238/474	50	42	(13 to 62)	44	(10 to 66)

* Of 77 influenza-positive specimens sequenced, 50 were A(H3N2) clade 3C.2a1b.2a.2. and 27 were A(H1N1) clade 6B.1A.5a.2. A total of 45 influenza/SARS-CoV-2 coinfections were excluded from the VE estimate

¹ Persons testing negative for influenza and SARS-CoV-2 using molecular assays.

² Multivariable logistic regression models adjusted for Census region, age, sex, race/ethnicity, and month.

³ Includes active solid-organ cancer, active hematologic cancer, solid-organ transplant, bone marrow/stem cell transplant, HIV infection, congenital immunodeficiency syndrome, use of an immunosuppressive medication within the past 30 days, splenectomy, graft-versus-host disease (currently or in the past), or any other condition that causes moderate or severe immunosuppression.

Preliminary interim estimates—IVY

- Through January 31, 2023, influenza vaccination significantly reduced laboratory confirmed medically attended influenza
 - 43% (95%CI: 30% to 54%) against adult hospitalizations
- Important protection among adults aged 18-64 and ≥ 65 years, and immunocompromised adults



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IVY

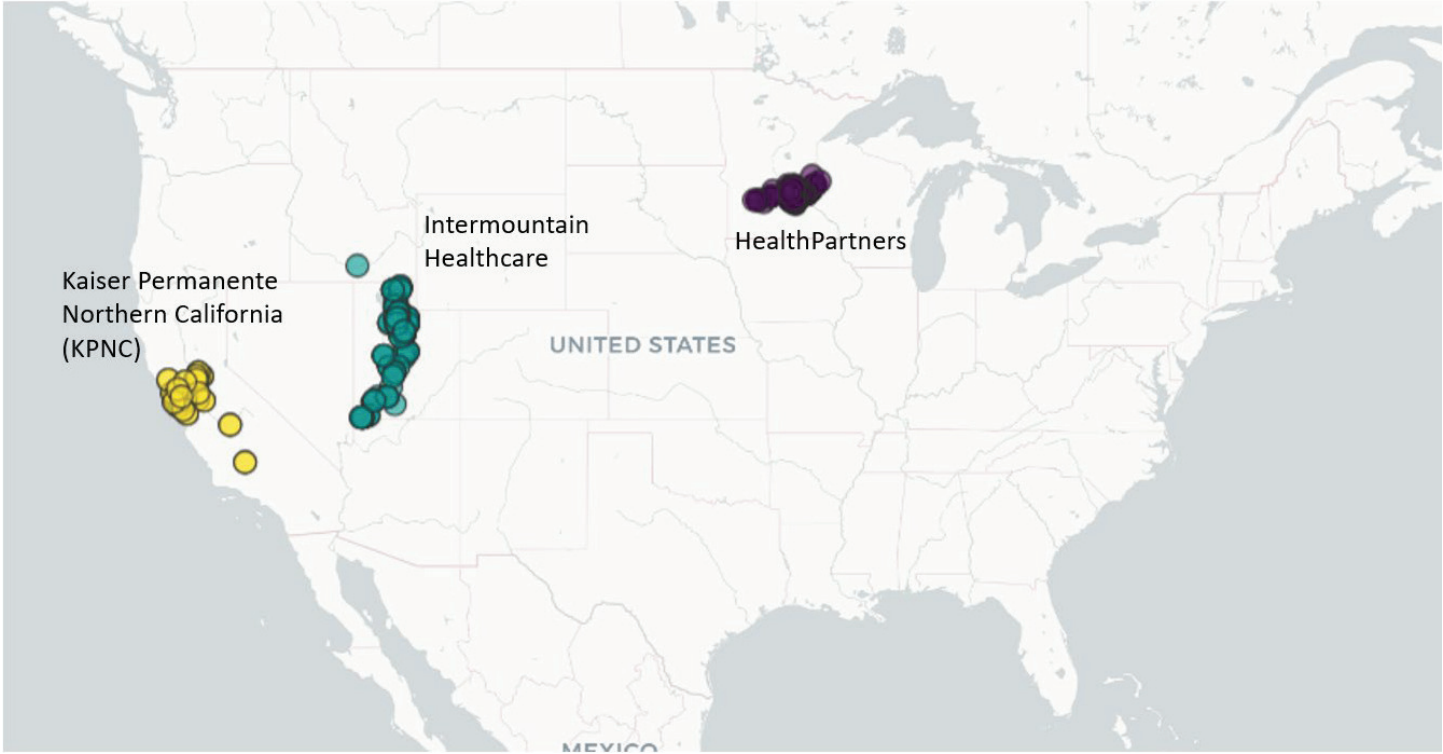
Baylor, Scott and White, Temple, Texas
Baystate Medical Center, Springfield, Massachusetts
Beth Israel Medical Center, Boston Massachusetts
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, Georgia
Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio
Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia
Hennepin County Medical Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Intermountain Medical Center, Murray, Utah
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
Montefiore Medical Center, Bronx, New York
Ohio State Medical Center, Columbus, Ohio
Oregon Health and Sciences University, Portland, Oregon
Stanford University, Stanford, California
University of California-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California
University of Colorado, Aurora, Colorado
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
University of Miami, Miami, Florida
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, Tennessee
Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

Influenza vaccine effectiveness (VE) against influenza-associated **hospitalization** and **emergency department / urgent care** visits among **adults** aged ≥ 18 years

VISION Network

Preliminary Results

VISION Network sites, 2022-2023



VISION Methods

Encounters: ED/UC or inpatient encounters among adults ≥ 18 years tested for influenza and with ≥ 1 acute respiratory illness (ARI)-associated ICD-10 discharge code

Dates: October 15, 2022–January 24, 2023

Design: Test-negative design

- Comparing vaccination odds among patients with influenza A confirmed by molecular assay versus controls who tested negative for influenza and SARS-CoV-2
- Vaccination status: receipt of any 2022–23 seasonal flu vaccine ≥ 14 days before index date according to medical records, immunization registries, claims data

Analysis: $VE = (1 - \text{adjusted OR}) \times 100\%$

- Inverse-propensity-to-be-vaccinated weights and adjustment for patient age, study site, and calendar time



Vaccine effectiveness against laboratory confirmed influenza A in ED/UC settings, October 15, 2022–January 24, 2023*

	Influenza positive		Influenza negative		Vaccine Effectiveness			
	N vaccinated /Total	(%)	N vaccinated /Total	(%)	Unadjusted		Adjusted ¹	
					VE %	95% CI	VE %	95% CI
All adults ≥18 years	3278/14011	(23)	15752/43196	(36)	47	(44 to 49)	44	(41 to 47)
18-64 years	1600/10590	(15)	6695/27545	(24)	45	(41 to 48)	46	(42 to 49)
≥65 years	1678/3421	(49)	9057/15651	(58)	30	(25 to 35)	39	(34 to 43)
Immunocompromised ²	64/179	(36)	553/1363	(41)	18	(-13 to 41)	30	(-2 to 52)

* Site specific influenza seasons were determined when local influenza activity was seen at site on or after October 15, 2022, and end date was the date of last available encounter.

¹ Adjusted for patient age, study site, and calendar time.

² Defined as at least one discharge diagnosis for solid malignancy, hematologic malignancy, rheumatologic or inflammatory disorder, other intrinsic immune condition or immunodeficiency, or organ or stem cell transplant.

Vaccine effectiveness against laboratory confirmed influenza A in Hospital settings, October 15, 2022–January 21, 2023*

	Influenza positive		Influenza negative		Vaccine Effectiveness			
	N vaccinated /Total	(%)	N vaccinated /Total	(%)	Unadjusted		Adjusted ¹	
					VE %	95% CI	VE %	95% CI
All adults ≥18 years	671/1760	(38)	4561/9377	(49)	35	(28 to 41)	39	(31 to 45)
18-64 years	146/623	(23)	802/2739	(29)	26	(9 to 40)	29	(12 to 43)
≥65 years	525/1137	(46)	3759/6638	(57)	34	(25 to 42)	42	(34 to 49)
Immunocompromised ²	130/297	(44)	1172/2316	(51)	24	(3 to 40)	31	(10 to 48)

* Site specific influenza seasons were determined when local influenza activity was seen at site on or after October 15, 2022, and end date was the date of last available encounter.

¹ Adjusted for patient age, study site, and calendar time.

² Defined as at least one discharge diagnosis for solid malignancy, hematologic malignancy, rheumatologic or inflammatory disorder, other intrinsic immune condition or immunodeficiency, or organ or stem cell transplant.

Preliminary interim estimates—VISION

- Through January 2023, influenza vaccination significantly reduced laboratory confirmed medically attended influenza
 - 39% (95%CI: 31, 45) against adult hospitalizations
 - 44% (95%CI: 41, 47) against adult ED or UC visits
 - VE observed across age group and immunocompromised
- Estimates higher than VE estimates against hospitalization (25%) and ED or UC visits (25%) from the 2021–22 season at the same VISION sites
- Limitations include lack of VE by influenza A subtype



VISION Network Contributors

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Discussion

Summary of Three Flu VE Networks

- Across three Flu VE platforms, we observed **consistent influenza vaccine effectiveness** during the 2022-2023 season.
- Influenza **vaccination provided substantial protection** against inpatient, emergency department, and outpatient illness **among all ages**.
- Influenza **vaccination provided substantial protection among important high-risk groups** (ages 65+ and immunocompromised).



For more information, contact CDC
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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

