

Pneumococcal vaccine effectiveness against invasive disease among adults 65 years or older

Tamara Pilishvili, PhD, MPH

Pneumococcal Vaccines Work Group

Respiratory Diseases Branch

National Center for Immunizations and Respiratory Diseases

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Background

- ❑ **PCV13 efficacy against invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) demonstrated in a large clinical trial (CAPITA)**
 - 75% efficacy (41, 91%) against PCV13-type IPD among adults 65 years or older
- ❑ **Effectiveness of PCV13 alone or PCV13 given in series with PPSV23 in the general population of US adults 65 years or older is not known**
- ❑ **Evaluation of the effectiveness is crucial to inform policy decisions**

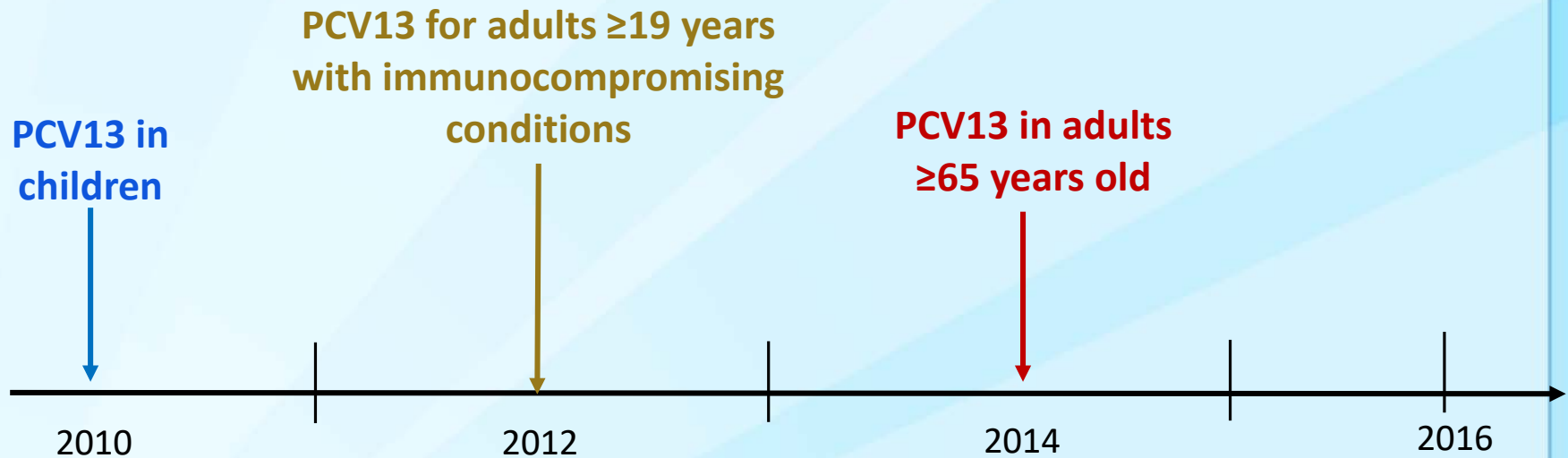
Objectives

- ❑ Evaluate PCV13 effectiveness against PCV13-type IPD among adults ≥ 65 years old

Study design

- ❑ Two case-control evaluations conducted in parallel
 - **Study 1:** Selecting population-based controls and vaccination history assessed through provider record review
 - **Study 2:** Selecting controls from Medicare part B beneficiaries and vaccination history through CMS data

PCV13 recommendations over time



Study 1: Methods

□ Cases:

- IPD among adults ≥ 65 years old identified through Active Bacterial Core surveillance
- Pneumococcal isolate available for serotyping

□ Controls:

- Identified using the commercial database ReferenceUSAGov (InfoGroup)
- 4 controls per case matched on age group and zip code

Study 1: Data Collection

- Phone interview for cases/controls:
 - Identify all the medical care encounters in the last 6 years, and their current and past medical care providers
 - Underlying conditions, previous hospitalizations, and household exposures to smoking
- Medical and vaccination history:
 - Contact all providers identified through case/control interview (including pharmacies and vaccine registries)
 - Obtain medical and vaccination history
 - Excluded vaccine doses received within 14 days of case culture date

Study 1: Data Analysis

□ Underlying medical conditions:

- **Chronic medical conditions:** diabetes; chronic heart, lung, or liver disease, alcoholism, cigarette smoking
- **Immunocompromising conditions:** HIV, hematologic cancer, generalized malignancy, immunosuppressive therapy, sickle cell disease, asplenia

□ Vaccine effectiveness estimation:

- Conditional logistics regression, adjusted for presence of underlying conditions and race
- $VE = one\ minus\ odds\ ratio$
- VE against PCV13-type IPD (primary objective)

Study 1: Characteristics of cases and controls

| | | Cases N=267 | | Controls N=1,065 | |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Case Culture Dates | | 10/1/15 - to present | | | |
| Age, mean (SD) | | 74.8 (7.9) | | 74.6 (7.3) | |
| Race | | | | | |
| | White | 221 | 83% | 956 | 90% |
| | Black | 25 | 9% | 67 | 6% |
| | Other | 21 | 8% | 42 | 4% |
| Sex | | | | | |
| | Male | 148 | 55% | 601 | 56% |
| | Female | 119 | 45% | 464 | 44% |

Study 1: Characteristics of cases and controls

| | Cases N=267 | | Controls N=1,065 | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Case Culture Dates | 10/1/15 - to present | | | |
| Chronic conditions | 222 | 83% | 640 | 60% |
| Immunocompromising conditions | 159 | 60% | 337 | 32% |
| Vaccination Status | | | | |
| PCV13 | 60 | 23% | 302 | 29% |
| PPSV23 | 58 | 22% | 206 | 20% |
| Both | 70 | 27% | 260 | 25% |
| Unvaccinated | 73 | 28% | 287 | 27% |

Study 1: Distribution of serotypes

| Case Culture Dates | Enrolled Cases N=267 | | ABCs Cases N=2,226 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| | 10/1/15 - to present | | 10/1/15 - to present | |
| Serotype | | | | |
| 3 | 44 | 16% | 282 | 13% |
| Other PCV13 (19A, 7F, 19F) | 18 | 7% | 146 | 7% |
| PPSV23-unique | 94 | 35% | 682 | 31% |
| 06C | 10 | 4% | 73 | 3% |
| NVT | 101 | 38% | 681 | 31% |
| Missing Type | | | 362 | 16% |

Effectiveness by vaccine type and serotype group

| | N case-control sets | PCV13 only | | Any PCV13 | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | Effectiveness (%) | 95% CI | Effectiveness (%) | 95% CI |
| All IPD | 267 | 37% | (2, 60) | 24% | (-9, 47) |
| PCV13-type | 62 | 65% | (16, 86) | 61% | (20, 81) |
| PCV13-type + 06C | 72 | 65% | (19, 85) | 54% | (12, 76) |
| PPSV23-unique types | 94 | 27% | (-48, 64) | 26% | (-34, 59) |
| All PPSV23 types | 110 | 44% | (4, 68) | 40% | (6, 62) |
| Non-Vaccine types | 99 | 13% | (-90, 60) | -13% | (-121, 42) |

Conditional logistic regression

Analyses adjusted for race and presence of underlying medical conditions

Study 2: Methods

□ IPD Cases:

- IPD among adults ≥ 65 years old identified through Active Bacterial Core surveillance
- Pneumococcal isolate available for serotyping
- Linking IPD cases to CMS Medicare part B data based on demographic, geographic, and clinical variables

□ Controls:

- Identified from CMS Medicare part B beneficiaries
- Controls matched on age group, census tract, and length of enrollment in Medicare part B
- All eligible controls within census tract of case included in the analyses

□ Vaccinations and medical history:

- Identified from CMS data
- Excluded doses received within 14 days of case culture date

Study 2: Data Analysis

□ Underlying medical conditions:

- **Chronic medical conditions:** diabetes; chronic heart, lung, or liver disease, alcoholism, cigarette smoking
- **Immunocompromising conditions:** HIV, hematologic cancer, generalized malignancy, immunosuppressive therapy, sickle cell disease, asplenia

□ Vaccine effectiveness estimation:

- Conditional logistics regression, adjusted for presence of underlying conditions and race
- $VE = one \ minus \ odds \ ratio$
- VE against PCV13-type IPD (primary objective)

Study 2: Characteristics of cases and controls

| | | Cases N=699 | | Controls N=10,152 | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Case Culture Dates | | 1/1/15 – 12/31/16 | | | |
| Age, mean (SD) | | 78.4 (8.4) | | 77.9 (8.3) | |
| Race | | | | | |
| | White | 587 | 84% | 9,046 | 89% |
| | Black | 85 | 12% | 715 | 7% |
| | Other | 27 | 4% | 391 | 4% |
| Sex | | | | | |
| | Male | 328 | 47% | 4,372 | 43% |
| | Female | 371 | 53% | 5,780 | 57% |

Study 2: Characteristics of cases and controls

| | Cases N=699 | | Controls N=10,152 | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Case Culture Dates | 1/1/15 – 12/31/16 | | | |
| Chronic conditions* | 614 | 88% | 5,876 | 58% |
| Immunocompromising conditions | 376 | 54% | 3,198 | 32% |
| Vaccination Status | | | | |
| PCV13 | 95 | 14% | 1,811 | 18% |
| PPSV23 | 152 | 22% | 2,082 | 21% |
| Both | 59 | 8% | 790 | 8% |
| Unvaccinated | 393 | 56% | 5,469 | 54% |

*Diabetes, heart disease, chronic lung disease, alcoholism, smoking

Study 2: Distribution of serotypes

| | Enrolled Cases N=699 | | ABCs Cases N=2,246 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| | 1/1/15 – 12/31/16 | | 1/1/15 – 12/31/16 | |
| Case Culture Dates | | | | |
| Serotype | | | | |
| 3 | 87 | 12% | 294 | 13% |
| Other PCV13 (19A, 7F, 19F) | 48 | 7% | 148 | 7% |
| PPSV23-unique | 215 | 31% | 713 | 32% |
| 06C | 28 | 4% | 87 | 4% |
| NVT | 249 | 36% | 812 | 36% |
| Missing Type | 72 | 10% | 279 | 12% |

Effectiveness by vaccine type and serotype group

| | N case-control sets | PCV13 only | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| All IPD | 699 | 24% | (2, 41) |
| PCV13-type | 136 | 36% | (-18, 65) |
| PCV13-type + 06C | 164 | 47% | (4, 71) |
| PPSV23-unique types | 214 | 22% | (-22, 50) |
| All PPSV23-type | 350 | 26% | (-5, 48) |
| Non-Vaccine types | 247 | 13% | (-36, 44) |

Conditional logistic regression

Analyses adjusted for race and presence of underlying medical conditions

Effectiveness of PCV13 comparing two studies

| | ABCs (10/1/15 - to present) | | CMS (1/1/2015-12/31/2016) | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | N sets | VE (95%CI) | N sets | VE (95%CI) |
| All IPD | 267 | 37% (2, 60) | 699 | 24% (2, 41) |
| PCV13-type | 62 | 65% (16, 86) | 136 | 36% (-18, 65) |
| PCV13-type + 06C | 72 | 65% (19, 85) | 164 | 47% (4, 71) |
| PPSV23-unique types | 94 | 27% (-48,64) | 214 | 22% (-22, 50) |
| All PPSV23-type | 110 | 44% (4, 68) | 350 | 26% (-5, 48) |
| Non-Vaccine types | 99 | 13% (-90, 60) | 247 | 13% (-36, 44) |

Conditional logistic regression

Analyses adjusted for race and presence of underlying medical conditions

Conclusions

- ❑ PCV13 was moderately effective in preventing IPD caused by PCV13-types
 - Study 1: 65% VE (16, 86%)
 - Study 2: 36% VE (-18, 65%)
- ❑ VE estimated similar when included type 6C IPD (evidence of cross protection)
- ❑ PCV13 not effective against PPSV23-unique and non-vaccine type IPD
- ❑ Estimates slightly lower compared to VE from clinical trial of 75% efficacy (95%CI 41, 91%)
- ❑ Unable to evaluate VE estimates for PPSV23 or for PCV13 and PPSV23 given in series

Next steps

- ❑ Enrollment continues through winter 2017-2018
- ❑ VE for PCV13 and PPSV23 given in series
- ❑ VE for PPSV23 against PPSV23-type IPD
- ❑ Age group-specific VE: 65-75 years vs. 75 years or older

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