

Use of Herpes Zoster Vaccine (HZV) in Older Adults: Introduction

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Background

- ❑ **Current ACIP Recommendation: Routine vaccination of all persons aged ≥ 60 with 1 dose of HZV (2006)**
- ❑ **FDA approved HZV for 50-59 year olds in 2011**
- ❑ **June 2011: ACIP declined to recommend the vaccine for adults aged 50-59 years and reaffirmed its current recommendation***
 - Production shortfalls of the bulk product used to manufacture varicella zoster virus (VZV)-based vaccines
 - Limited data available on long-term protection of HZV
- ❑ **ACIP: monitor supply issues and reconsider recommendations for adults aged 50-59 years when an adequate and stable supply of the vaccine is assured**

Terms of Reference

- ❑ To review supply and uptake of HZV**
- ❑ To review new data on long term protection**
- ❑ To consider revision of existing recommendations to include vaccination of 50-59 year olds**

HZ Work Group Members

ACIP members

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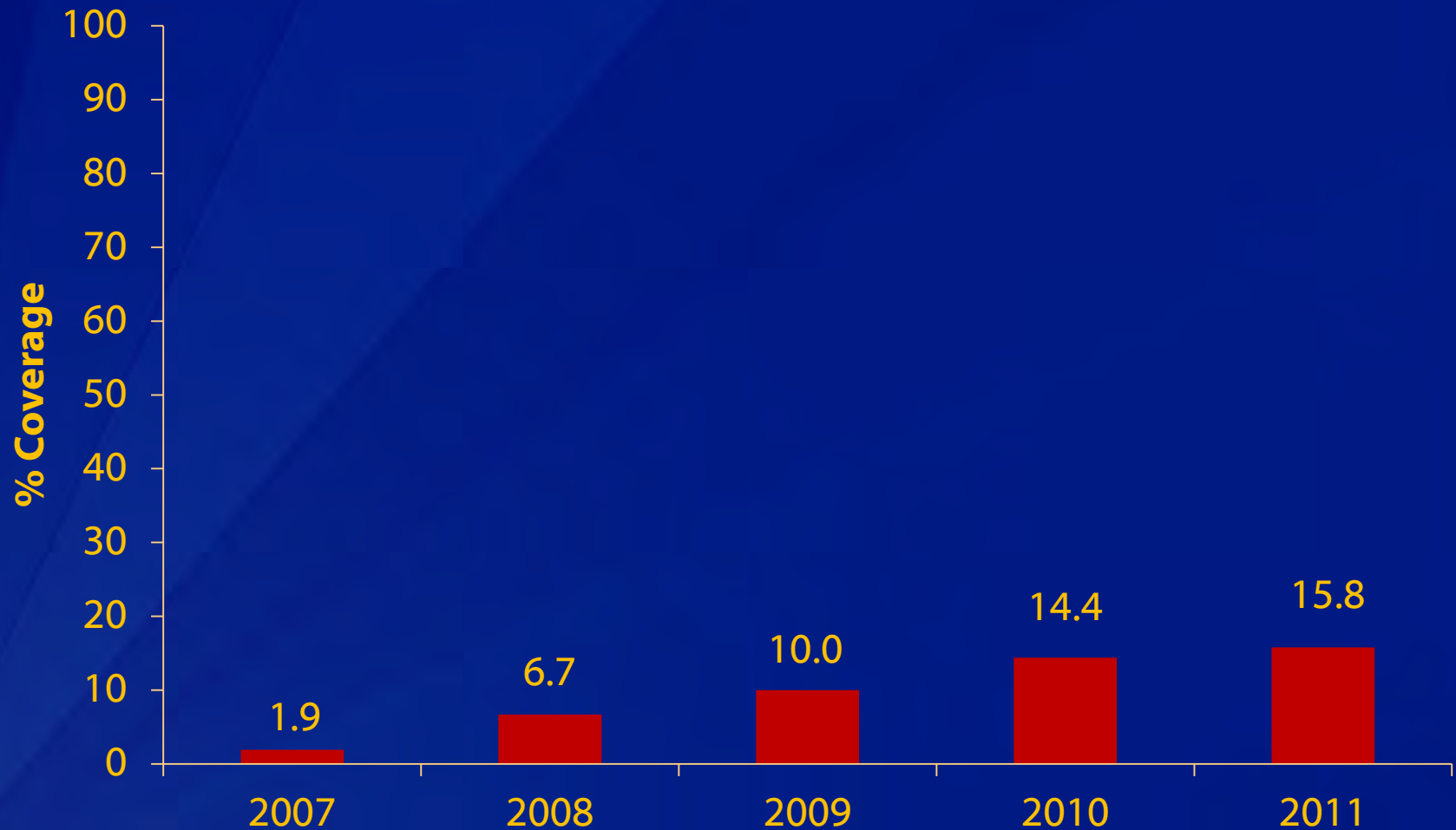
CDC Lead

Craig Hales (CDC/NCIRD)

Supply and Uptake of HZV

- ❑ Beginning in 2007, Merck has experienced production shortfalls of the bulk product used to manufacture varicella zoster virus (VZV)-based vaccines**
- ❑ Uninterrupted vaccine supply since January 2012**
- ❑ WG assumes continued stable vaccine supply**

HZV Uptake in Adults ≥ 60 , NIS/NHIS: 2007-2011



Key Issue: Long Term Protection of HZV

- ❑ Burden of HZ disease increases with age**
- ❑ Vaccine should provide protection during period of highest incidence of HZ and HZ-related complications**
- ❑ Merck will present results from long term persistence study (LTPS) on vaccine effectiveness 7-11 years after vaccination**

HZ Working Group Conclusion

- ❑ **The WG does not propose changes to existing recommendation for routine vaccination of persons 60 years of age and older**
- ❑ **Rationale:**
 - HZ vaccine administration should be timed to achieve the greatest reduction in burden of HZ and its complications
 - There is insufficient evidence for long term protection offered by the HZ vaccine
 - Persons vaccinated under 60 years of age may not be protected when the incidence of HZ and its complications are highest

Next Steps

- **HZ work group will continue to:**
 - Monitor data on duration of protection as it becomes available
 - Evaluate the optimal age for vaccination
 - Evaluate the need for revaccination

Today's Session

- ❑ **Long term persistence study and vaccine supply – Drs. Janie Parrino and Eddy Bresnitz, Merck**
- ❑ **Burden of HZ Disease and Efficacy and Effectiveness of HZ Vaccine in Older Adults – Dr. Craig Hales**
- ❑ **Decision and cost effectiveness analysis of HZ vaccine in adults ≥ 50 years of age – Dr. Ismael Ortega-Sanchez**
- ❑ **WG considerations for use of HZV in adults 50-59 years of age – Dr. Craig Hales**