Considerations for a Second Tdap for the General Population

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On behalf of the Pertussis Vaccines Work Group

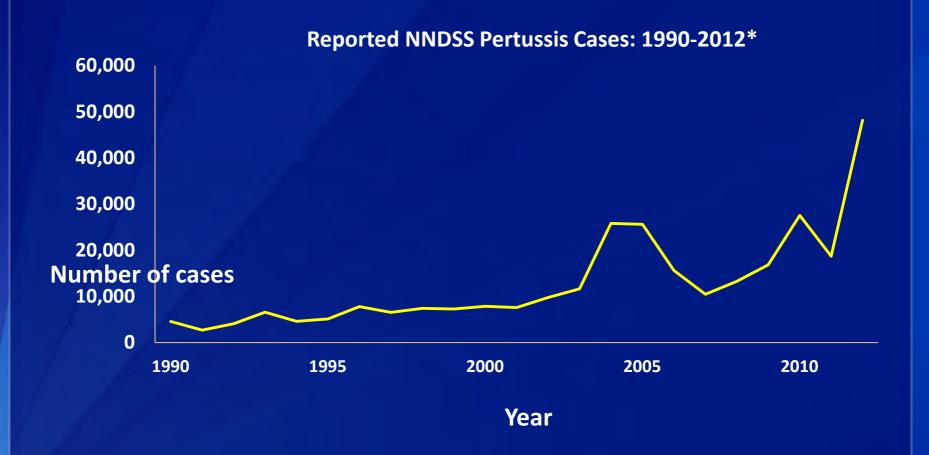
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WG Considerations for Not Recommending a Second Tdap

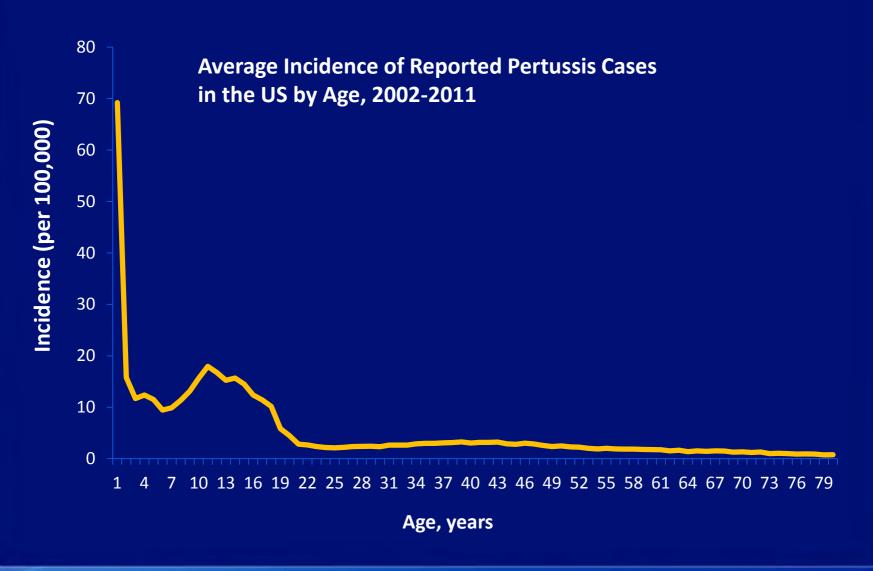
- Recognition of increasing burden of pertussis
- Second Tdap is safe and immunogenic
- Protection wanes in few years after Tdap
- Model suggests with second Tdap, reduction of disease burden would be limited

Burden of Pertussis Has Been Increasing



^{*2012} data are provisional as of June 1, 2013. Final data are expected August 2013.

Burden of Pertussis Changes with Age



Tdap Vaccines Are Safe and Immunogenic

- Clinical trials support safety of 5- and 10-year intervals
- Immune response to second Tdap similar but not greater than to first Tdap
- Diphtheria and tetanus protection would persist for 5 to 10 years post-Tdap
- Pertussis antibodies decline rapidly after first year, suggesting protection wanes

Pertussis Protection From Tdap Wanes in Few Years



Model suggests with second Tdap, reduction of disease burden would be limited

- Cost effectiveness improves if assume underreporting
- Proportion of cases prevented small
 - Baseline conditions: 3.0-5.1%
 - Favorable conditions: 4.6-9.7%

Work Group Conclusions

- Data do not support recommendation for second Tdap in general population
- Work Group in agreement
 - No change to current Tdap recommendation
 - Focus on preventing pertussis in infants
 - Pregnant women receive Tdap during each pregnancy
- Universal recommendation for second Tdap not favored but willing to consider revaccination of "at risk" populations
 - Anticipates limited impact on overall disease burden

For ACIP's Consideration

- ACIP feedback to not recommend universal second Tdap
- Should the WG consider additional Tdap for "at risk" populations?
- Who should be included in "at risk" populations?

