

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SUMMARY MINUTES OF MEETING

October 9-10, 1973

The Immunization Practices Advisory Committee met in Atlanta, Georgia,
October 9-10, 1973.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

Dr. David J. Sencer, Chairman
Dr. H. Bruce Dull, Executive Secretary
Dr. Elizabeth Barrett-Connor
Dr. Theodore C. Eickhoff
Dr. Alexander D. Langmuir
Dr. E. Charlton Prather
Dr. Gilbert M. Schiff
Dr. Eleanor G. Shore

Ex Officio

Dr. Paul Parkman, Bureau of Biologics, FDA, DHEW

Liaison (American Academy of Pediatrics)

Dr. Samuel L. Katz

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT

Dr. R. LeRoy Carpenter

STAFF PRESENT

Office of Program Planning & Evaluation: Dr. Roger Rochat

Bureau of Epidemiology:

Dr. Philip Brachman
Dr. Michael Gregg
Dr. William Barker
Dr. Roger Feldman
Dr. Eugene Gangarosa
Dr. Michael Hattwick
Dr. Robert Munford
Dr. Robert Rubin
Dr. Carl Tyler
Dr. Jack Weissman

RECORD COPY

Bureau of Laboratories:

Dr. Marion Coleman
Dr. Walter Dowdle
Dr. Charles Shepard

Smallpox Eradication Program:

Dr. Michael Lane
Mr. Jim Hicks

Bureau of State Services:

Dr. J. Donald Millar

Immunization Branch:

Mr. Harold Mauldin
Dr. David Brandling-Bennett
Mr. Robert Robinson

OTHERS PRESENT:

Dr. Thomas J. Gill, Professor of Pathology, University of Pittsburgh
School of Medicine

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 a.m. by the Chairman, who then introduced Dr. Elizabeth Barrett-Connor, Assistant Professor of Epidemiology and Medicine, Department of Community Medicine, School of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, a new member of the Committee. Following review of the proposed agenda, the Committee attended the CDC Bureau of Epidemiology Seminar on the continuing investigation of a case of cholera in Texas. This topic was an already scheduled agenda item on meeting day 2.

On reassembling, Messrs. Harold Mauldin and Robert Robinson of the Immunization Branch, Bureau of State Services, reviewed the plan and a status report on Immunization Action Month, a collaborative effort of public, private, and industrial sectors in encouraging immunity assessment and catch-up vaccination programs.

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to systematically reviewing the existing series of ACIP recommendations both with respect to editorial and to substantive changes. The following summary attempts to highlight the reviews.

Rabies

It was recommended that the statement indicate the unavailability of rabies vaccine to nerve tissue origin (NTV) in the United States; that it emphasize the importance of serologic confirmation of vaccine response in rabies pre-exposure prophylaxis; that because of no information on human safety, it encourage full post-exposure prophylaxis for inadvertent inoculation with a rabies vaccine other than the Flury strain used for animals.

Typhus

Editorial changes were recommended.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

Editorial changes were recommended.

Influenza

It was reported that presumably moderate-level influenza caused by B/Hong Kong virus has been reported in recent months from Japan and Australia. These experiences further document the continuing prevalence of the newer type B strain. Limited data on administering the current bivalent and monovalent B/Hong Kong vaccines simultaneously were reviewed but not felt to be sufficient to more widely recommend this practice at present.

RhIG

Editorial changes were recommended. The Committee encouraged the development of improved surveillance of RhIG usage in the United States for evidence of its influence on preventing Rh disease.

Polio

Editorial changes were recommended. The Committee acknowledged the relatively insignificant use of monovalent oral polio vaccine in the United States and saw no reason to include it in the revised statement.

DTP

Editorial changes were recommended. It was further urged that Tetanus Immune Globulin (Human) be indicated as the product for passive immunization and that the antitoxin of animal origin be used only in emergencies when TIG is not available.

Cholera

Editorial changes were recommended. It was emphasized that the primary use of cholera vaccine in the United States is to facilitate international travel.

Typhoid

Editorial changes were recommended. Limiting the use of typhoid vaccine only to conditions of likely exposure was encouraged as the continuing basis for ACIP recommendation.

Plague

The Committee considered changes recommended by Dr. Jack Poland, CDC's Zoonoses Section, Fort Collins Station, on dosage alterations. It was decided to continue the discussion before concluding a revised recommendation.

Smallpox

Editorial changes were recommended. It was suggested that a brief section on CV-1 vaccine be developed noting its use only for initial conditioning vaccination of the small group of individuals at risk of dermatologic complications, indicating clearly that CV-1 vaccination must be followed by regular smallpox vaccination in order to satisfy international health requirements and to provide protection against smallpox.

A brief report on smallpox surveillance in the world showed continuing reduction in the extent of disease and success of smallpox eradication efforts. A discussion of traveler's screening at ports of entry in the United States indicated that processing continues in established patterns.

Meningococcal Disease

Drs. Parkman and Feldman reviewed the current status of meningococcal serogroup C vaccine being proposed for licensure and subsequent military-only use. The Committee considered data on vaccine effectiveness during the brief period of surveillance reported in military recruits and concurred

in its providing good protection. The vaccine's very limited past use in other populations and age groups makes it difficult, at the present time, to formulate recommendations on any potential use of a meningococcal serogroup C vaccine other than the military. Future consideration was recommended.

Special Lecture

Dr. Thomas Gill, Professor of Pathology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, presented a careful review of his own and other work on the characterization of antigens and subsequent immunologic responses. He emphasized that technology of antigen analysis should lead to refined development of specific antigens for specific needs.

Other Business

The Committee agreed to review current draft statements on yellow fever, ISG/Hepatitis, and contraindications to selected live virus vaccines by correspondence. It was further urged that publication of the completely reviewed series of statements be scheduled for early 1974.

The Committee selected February 12-13, 1974, for its regular winter meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m., October 10, 1973.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the foregoing summary of minutes are accurate and complete.


for Chairman

October 17, 1973