

Preventing Influenza and Pneumonia in the Elderly by Vaccinating Children: A State-level Analysis

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Public Health Significance

- ◆ Influenza mortality and morbidity
 - 6,000 annual deaths from influenza
 - 36,000 annual deaths from influenza-related diseases
 - Over 2 million annual hospitalizations
 - ◆ Mostly due to influenza-induced pneumonia
- ◆ Economic impacts
 - Direct and indirect costs of pandemic as high as \$170 billion

Simonsen L., et al. *Arch Int Med* 165: 265-272.
Thompson W.W., et al. *JAMA* 292: 1333-1340.

Thompson W.W., et al. *JAMA* 289: 179-186.
Meltzer M.I., et al. *Emerg Inf Dis* 5:659-671.

Influenza in the Older Population

- ◆ Age-specific mortality 100x higher in 65+ than in infants <1 year
- ◆ Rapidly growing older population
- ◆ Vaccine efficacy lower in elderly than in children
- ◆ Growing body of evidence suggests that children spread influenza to adults and elderly

Thompson, W.W., et al. *JAMA* 289: 179-186.
Viboud C, et al. *British J Gen Pract* 54: 684-689.
Hurwitz ES, et al. *JAMA* 284: 1677-1682.

Lewis EN, et al. *Pediatrics* 120:467-472.
Navas E, et al. *Vaccine* 25:3323-3239.

Link between Children and Elderly?

Given an insufficient supply of vaccine for universal immunization against influenza:

Would vaccinating children against influenza and other diseases reduce influenza and pneumonia in the elderly?

Methods

- ◆ Influenza season defined as July-June
- ◆ Unit of observation: state
- ◆ Spatial and temporal bivariate correlations between two outcomes &
 - Elderly influenza vaccination coverage
 - Child influenza and 4:3:1:3 vaccination coverage

Data Sources

Outcome

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
Functions of age-specific P&I rates
1991-2004

Explanatory

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
Annual flu vaccination coverage in 65+ population
1994-2004

National Immunization Survey (NIS)
Annual 4:3:1:3 vaccination coverage
in 19-35-month-olds
1995-2004

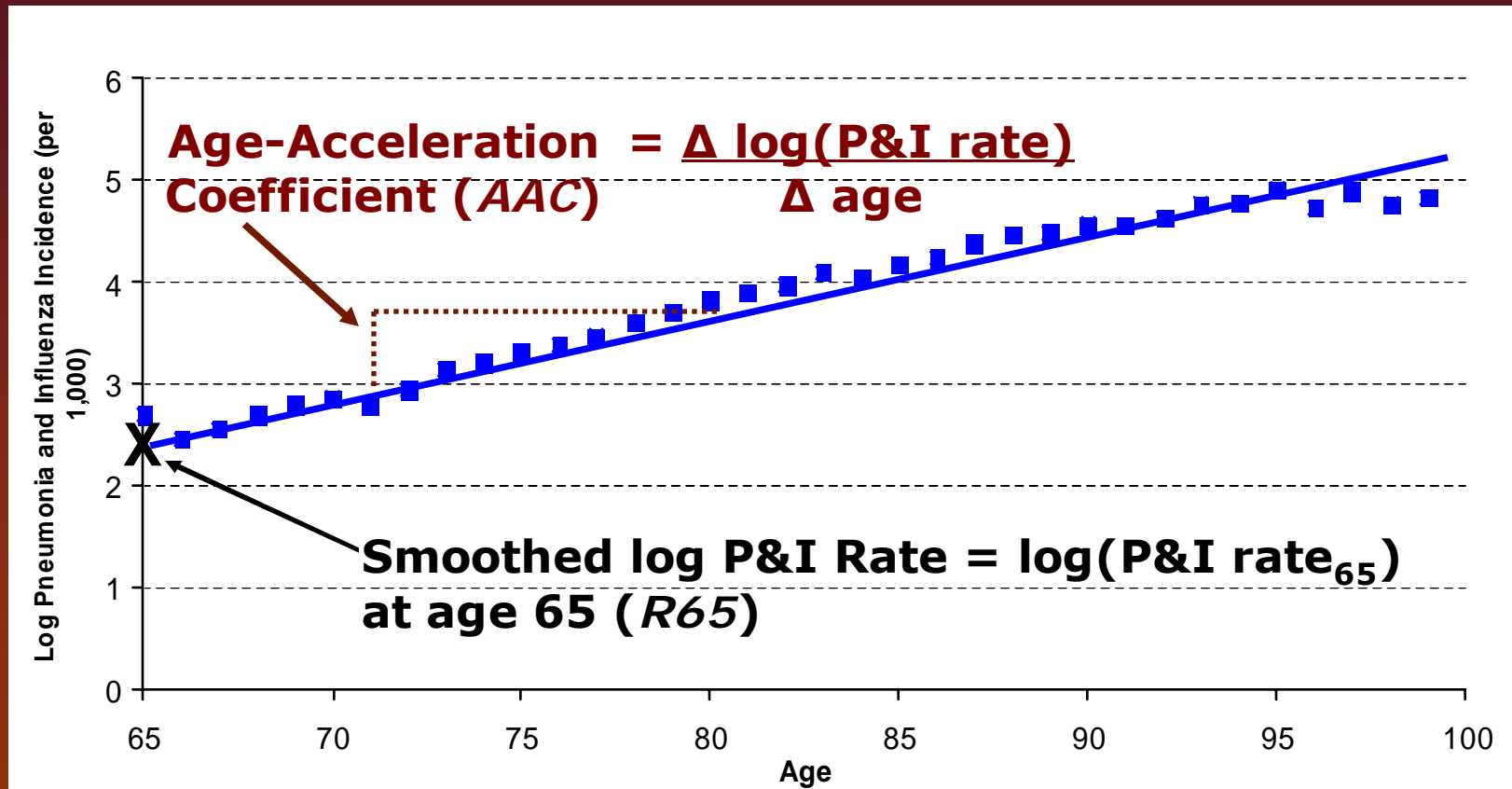
National Immunization Survey
Annual flu vaccination coverage in 19-35-month-olds →
2002-2004

91-92 92-93 93-94 94-95 95-96 96-97 97-98 98-99 99-00 00-01 01-02 02-03 03-04

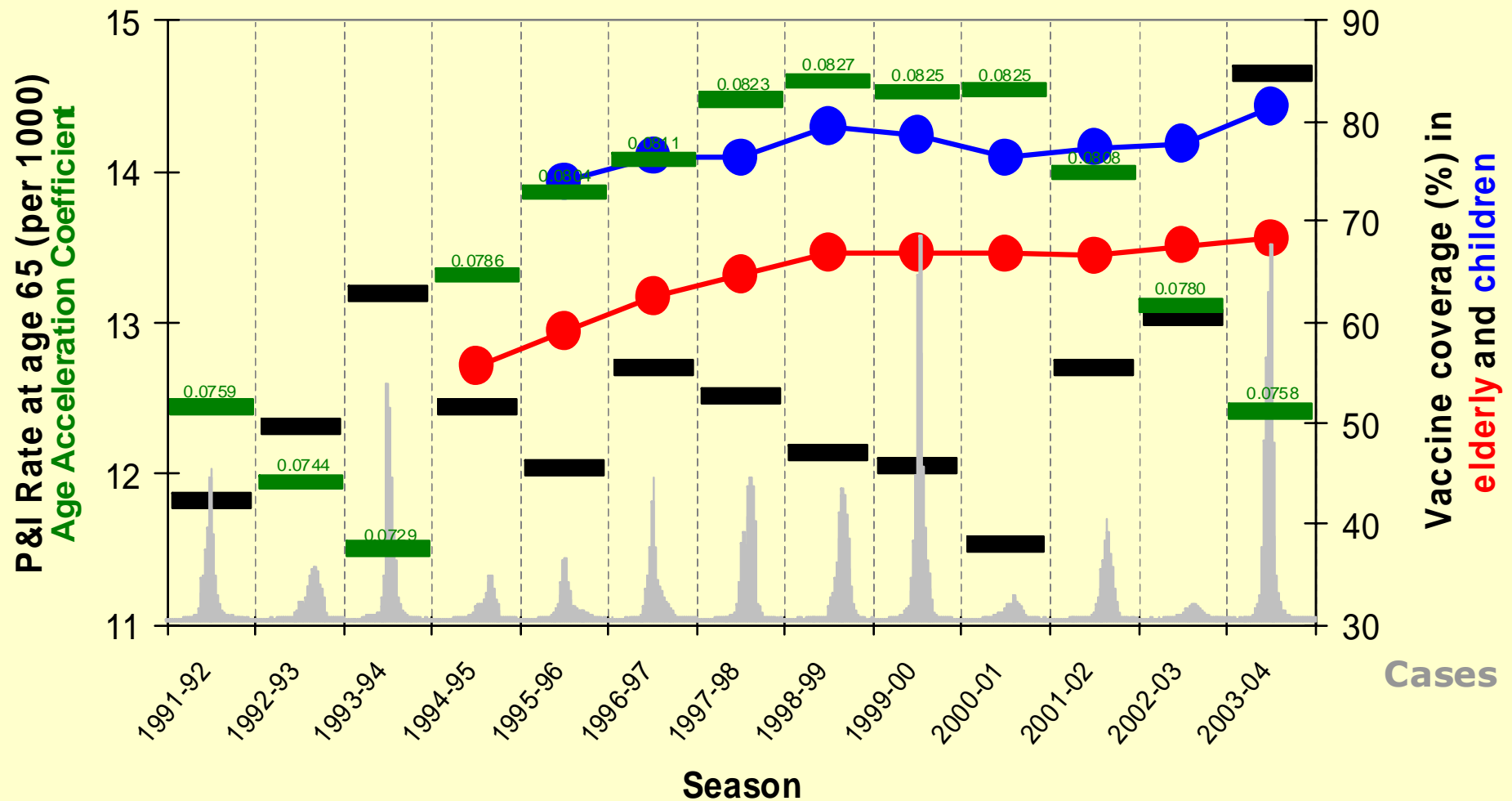
Outcome Measures

$$\log(\text{P\&I rate}_{ij}) = \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i} * (\text{age}_j - 65) + e_i$$

where i = state, j = age

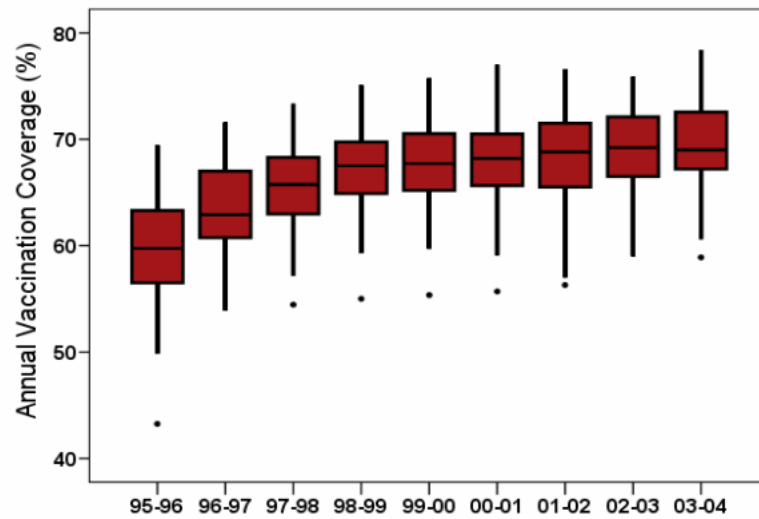


National Trends in P&I and Vaccination

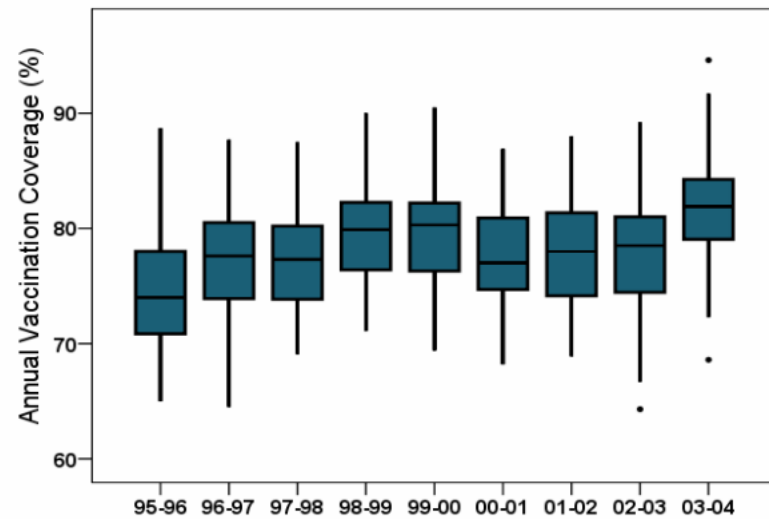


State Trends in P&I and Vaccination

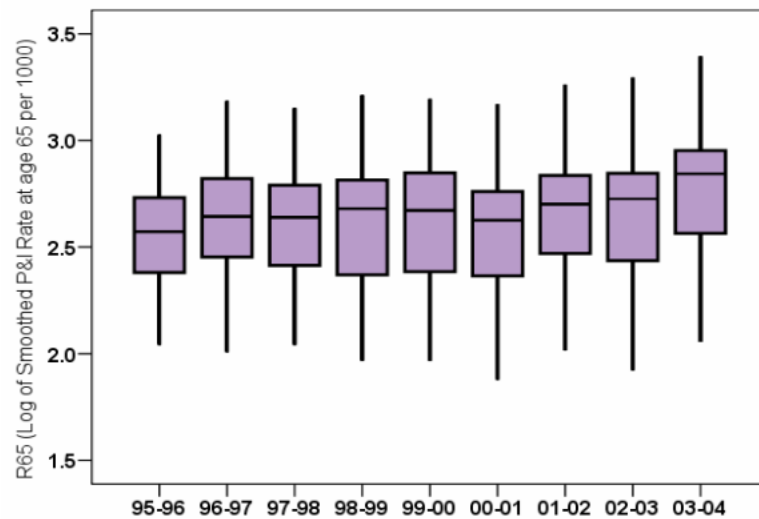
Elderly Influenza Vaccination



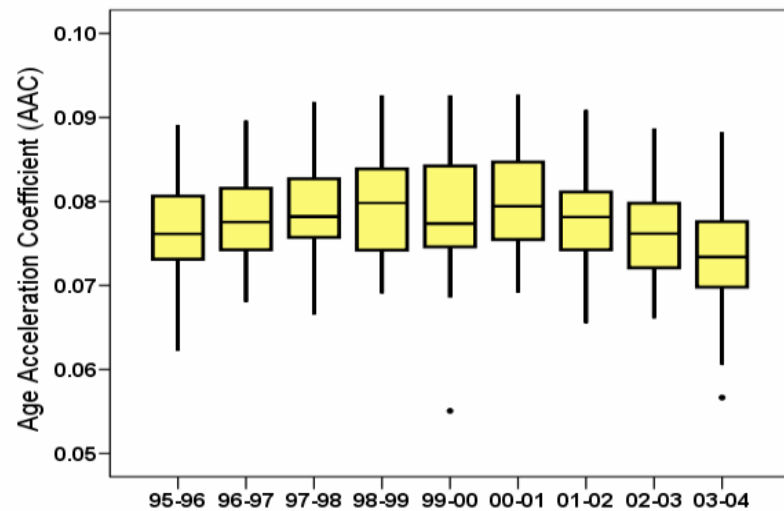
Child 4:3:1:3 Vaccination



R65

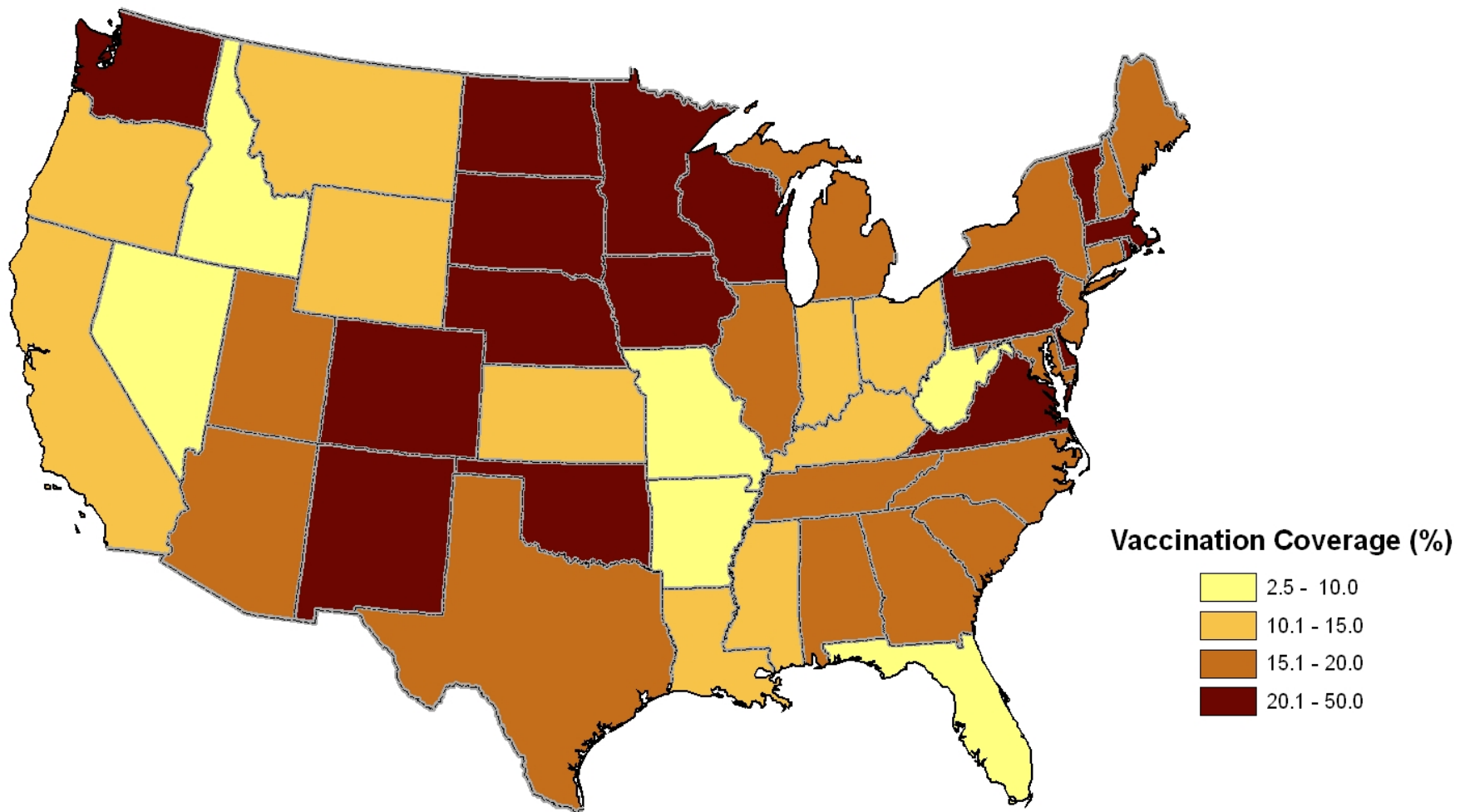


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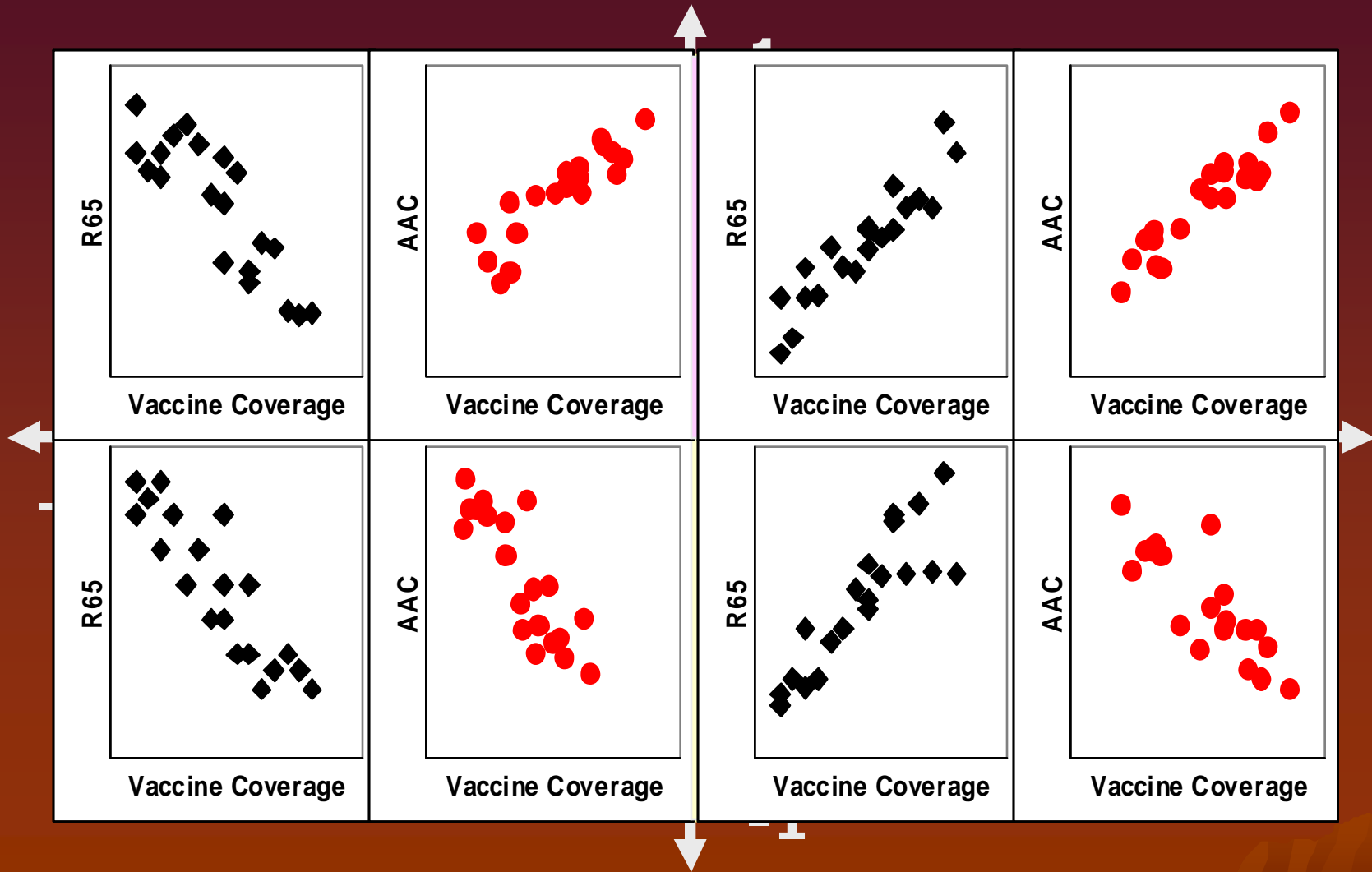


US Vaccination Coverage

Influenza Vaccination Coverage in Children 2003-04

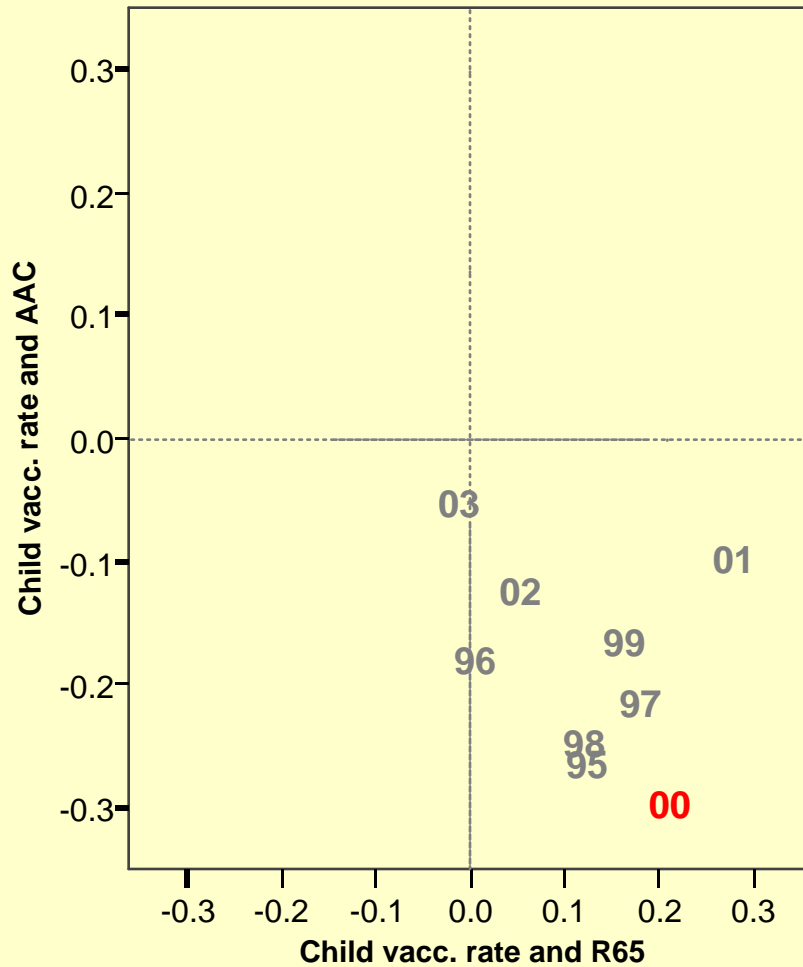


Correlation Graphs: Vaccine coverage and outcomes

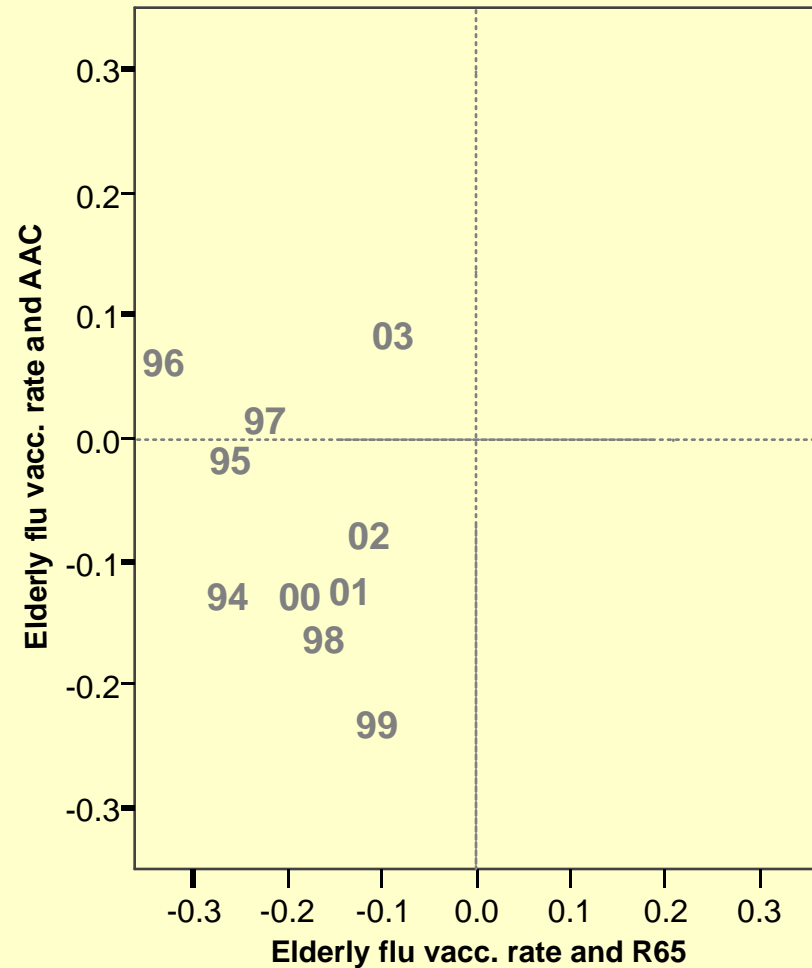


Correlations by Season

Child Vaccination

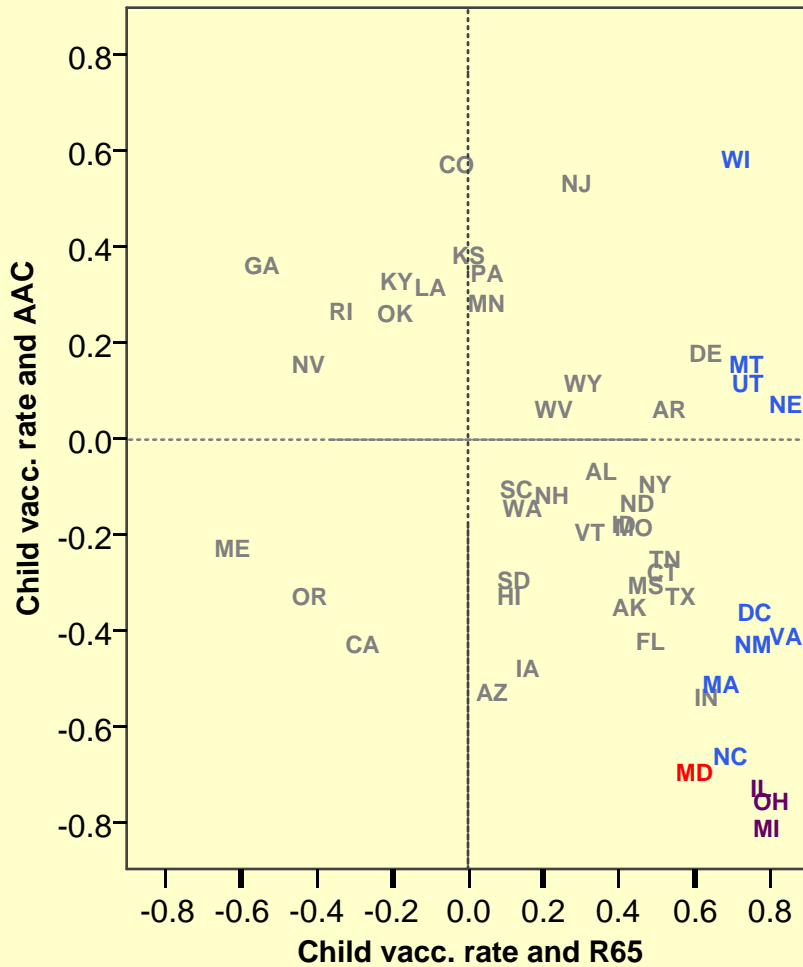


Elderly Flu Vaccination

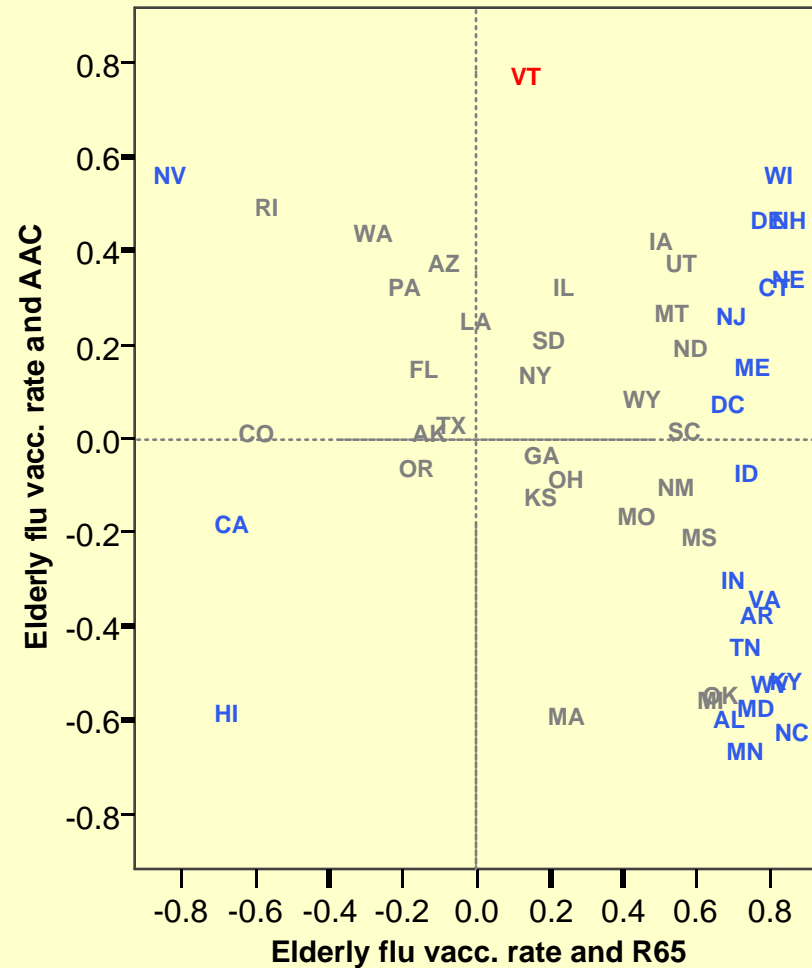


Correlations by State

Child Vaccination



Elderly Flu Vaccination



Discussion

- ◆ Suggestive, but not conclusive evidence that general vaccination coverage in children negatively associated with age-acceleration of P&I
- ◆ Influenza vaccination coverage in the elderly may reduce overall level of P&I in elderly
- ◆ More research is needed

Future Research

- ◆ Longitudinal models assessing relationship between vaccination coverage and P&I in elderly with covariates
- ◆ Modeling relationships on several geographical levels
- ◆ Incorporation of matching of vaccine strain to circulating strain
- ◆ Extending analysis through 2006-07 season
 - Using influenza vaccination data for children
 - Pneumonia vaccination coverage and outcomes in the elderly

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Thank you!