2103 Kansas Immunization Conference – “Let’s Get the Word Out about Pertussis!”

Pertussis Update 2013

Mary Anne Jackson, MD
Division Chief, ID, Children’s Mercy Hospital & Clinics
Professor of Pediatrics, University of MO-Kansas City SOM
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Disclosure

- Neither I nor any member of my immediate family has a financial relationship or interest with any proprietary entity producing health care goods or services related to the content of this CME activity.
- My content will include discussion/reference of commercial products or services.
- I do not intend to discuss an unapproved/investigative use of commercial products/devices.
Objectives

- Describe the clinical characteristics and testing strategies for pertussis
- Define the epidemiology of pertussis in the era of acellular pertussis vaccine
- Assess reasons for recent resurgence of disease in the US
- Understand the role of physician in making a timely diagnosis, instituting treatment and recommending chemoprophylaxis in households and the role of vaccine in outbreaks
- Understand the implications of the recent azithromycin alert in treatment and chemoprophylaxis of pertussis
Road Map: Highest priority vaccine initiatives

- Pertussis
  - Still outbreaks 60 years after vaccine introduction
- Diarrheal disease and vaccines
  - Old target (rotavirus) vs new target (Norovirus)
- Influenza
  - Old strategy vs new options
- HPV vaccine-coverage remains low
- Conjugate polysaccharide vaccines
  - PCV7 to PCV13 transition; MCV4 with new Hib MnCY
Question 1

It is December 24\textsuperscript{th} and a 3 month old former late preterm infant presents to the office at 4pm. He has not been immunized and has been coughing for 7 days. Which of the following is the most likely cause of his cough?

A. RSV
B. Adenovirus
C. Pertussis
D. Influenza virus
E. Any of the above?
Pertussis basics

• Highly contagious bacterial RTI
• Incidence cyclical with peaks every 2-5 years
  • Peak 1934: >265,000 cases; nadir: 1976 1010 cases
• Morbidity in infants greatest
• Under-recognized in older population
• Resurgent disease in last decade
Pertussis Time Course

Viable *B. Pertussis* in Upper Resp Tract

Week of Infection

Catarrhal | Paroxysmal | Convalescent

0 | 10000 | 20000 | 30000 | 40000 | 50000

ALC = Absolute Lymphocyte Count

Question 2

Comparing the year 2011 (the era of aP vaccines), to 1922, what % decrease in pertussis cases has been noted in the US?

A. 60%
B. 75%
C. 85%
D. 92%
E. 99%
## 20th Century and Current Annual Vaccine-Preventable Disease Morbidity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>20th Century Annual Morbidity†</th>
<th>2011 Reported Cases ††</th>
<th>Percent Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>29,005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>21,053</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>530,217</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>&gt; 99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumps</td>
<td>162,344</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>&gt; 99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pertussis</td>
<td>200,752</td>
<td>15,216</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio (paralytic)</td>
<td>16,316</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubella</td>
<td>47,745</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>&gt; 99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital Rubella Syndrome</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Haemophilus influenzae</em></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>8*</td>
<td>&gt; 99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Source: JAMA. 2007;298(18):2155-2163

†† Source: CDC. MMWR January 6, 2012;60(51):1762-1775. (provisional 2011 data)

* Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) < 5 years of age. An additional 14 cases of Hib are estimated to have occurred among the 237 reports of Hi (< 5 years of age) with unknown serotype.
Pertussis Immunization in the US

- Whole-cell vaccines/DTwP (1940s)
- DTaP (1990s)
  - Infants at 2, 4, 6 months (1997)
  - Toddlers at 15-18 months (1992)
  - Pre-school at 4-6 years (1992)
- Tdap
  - Adolescents at 11-12 years (2005)
  - Adults who have not received (2005)
Reported NNDSS pertussis cases: 1922-2011

*2011 data are provisional.
* 2010 NNDSS data are provisional

DTaP coverage among children aged 19 through 35 months — 2004–2010

CDC National Immunization Survey
Tdap coverage in adolescents (13-17 years), CDC surveillance data

States with ≥90% in 2011: MA, NH, VT, IN
States with <70% in 2011: SD, AR, MS, MN, GA, OK, SC, WV
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reported cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>7867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>7580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>9771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>11647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>25827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>25616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>15632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>10454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>13278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>16858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>27550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>18719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>41880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question 3

What is the most likely cause of the recent resurgence of pertussis in the US?

A. Vaccine refusers have increased the pool of susceptibles
B. Efficacy of acellular vaccines is inferior to whole cell vaccines
C. Providers are more astute in making the diagnosis of pertussis
D. Adolescents have not been immunized with Tdap
E. The organism has mutated
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age-Group</th>
<th>1980-1989(^1)</th>
<th>1990-1999(^1)</th>
<th>2000-2009(^2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-1 month</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 month</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 month</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-11 month</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 years</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-18 years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;18 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>77*</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Includes one case with unknown age


\(^2\)National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, CDC, 2009
What lessons can we learn from one of the largest state-wide pertussis outbreaks in the vaccine era?
Methods

- Pertussis cases from 1/1/10-12/31/10 CDPH
- Specific criteria for diagnosis
- Surveillance data on clinical characteristics, patient demographics, vaccination status, clinical outcomes
- Incidence rates by using projected state population data
- Public health measures described
Results

• 9154 cases
  • Confirmed in 5482 (60%): cough plus +culture (6%) OR cough >2 weeks plus PCR (82%) or epi-link to confirmed case (12%)
  • Suspect in 1966 (21%): cough plus PCR (88%) or epi link AND at least one of the following-paroxysms, whoop or PTE
  • Probable in 19%: >2 weeks cough but no lab or epi-link
Epidemic curve of pertussis cases and deaths by month of onset: California, 2010
Hospitalization

- 809 (8.8%) hospitalized overall
- Among 720 infants < 3 months, 62% hospitalized with higher rates of hospitalization for Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander infants
- Median age at disease onset 2.6 months
- Median length of hospital stay 4 days (1-48 days)
- 285 pneumonia, 19 seizures, 3 encephalopathy
Pertussis deaths

- 10 deaths, all infants
  - 9 previously healthy
  - 1 preterm 2 month old
- 9/10 Hispanic → 52% of birth cohort in CA but 90% of deaths and 64% of cases in <6 month olds
- Median WBC 78,000
- 7/10 at least one visit and hospitalization; only 1 received macrolide antibiotic
- Case fatality rate for infants < 3 months-1.3%
ALC and Pertussis

- A 3-week-old baby presents with cough and episodes of apnoea. Nasopharyngeal aspirate is negative for common respiratory viruses. You consider the diagnosis of pertussis and take a full blood count to assess the lymphocyte count.

- Leukocytosis with lymphocytosis (a white blood cell count of ≥ 20,000 cells/mm³ with ≥ 50% lymphocytes) in any young infant with an illness with cough is a strong indication of *B. pertussis* infection.

- A child with a normal lymphocyte count is unlikely to have pertussis. (Grade B)
Severe Pertussis

- Infants with more severe disease
  - Median peak WBC counts of 74,100 compared to 24,200 among infants with less severe disease
- All but one of those with more severe disease had at least a 50% increase in WBC within 48 hours
- Clinical features in those with severe infections: higher maximum heart and respiratory rates, pneumonia
- Conditions identified earlier after illness onset among infants with more severe disease.
  - Seizures, hypotension/shock, renal failure, intubation, exchange transfusion

2. JPIDS January 2013
Vaccination data

- Vaccination data available in 76% of those 6m-18 years
- 9% unvaccinated
  - 67% white (31% of child Californians are white)
- 37% incompletely vaccinated
- 55% fully immunized, most in the 7-10 year age range (not yet eligible for Tdap)
Number of pediatric pertussis cases* California, 2010

*of 58% of cases with complete vaccine history data by age and vaccination status: California, 2010.
Public health response: mitigation strategies

- Clinical guidance on diagnosis and treatment
- Vaccine recommendations including those >64 years, underimmunized 7-9 years, and pregnant women with no minimum interval since last tetanus containing vaccine
- CDPH purchased Tdap and gave at no cost to hospitals, community centers and tribal clinics for pregnant, post partum and other child contacts
What was c/w prior outbreaks

- Rates in young infants
- High rates in Hispanic infants
  - Young age r/o genetic cause and may relate to larger households/susceptibles
- Tdap protected adolescents
- Missing: no data on chemoprophylaxis*

*Contact tracing requires on average 20+ phone calls/exposure, at peak 50 cases/d reported
Cost of contact tracing based on NE outbreak MMWR 2008 26 cases--$52,000 ($2000/case)
Pertussis – 41,000 cases in 2012
Unexpectedly Limited Durability of Immunity Following Acellular Pertussis Vaccination in Preadolescents in a North American Outbreak

Witt MA, Katy PH, Witt DJ. Clin Infect Dis 2012;54:1730

Background: Pertussis is prevalent despite widespread acellular pertussis vaccination

Methods: CA outbreak 2010; Marin Cty KP rec PCR testing Assessed immunization records of cases

Results: 132 PCR+ pediatric cases Rate PCR+ low 0-6 years Rate PCR+ high 8-12 years Vaccine effectiveness 41% 2-7 years 24% 8-12 years 79% 13-18 years

Conclusion: Acellular vaccine/schedule less effective than thought previously
1. **DTaP (5th dose) waning** (Presented elsewhere¹)

Table: Probability of a positive PCR pertussis test, based on each year after the vaccine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control Type</th>
<th>Cases N</th>
<th>Controls N</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCR Negative</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>3,308</td>
<td>1.415</td>
<td>(1.209, 1.657)</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPNC Pop</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>6,086</td>
<td>1.504</td>
<td>(1.132, 1.998)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Interpretation:** DTaP wanes by 42% per year, each year after administration.
  - The graph shows how, for a vaccine with initial effectiveness of 80 or 90%, the effect will wane over 5 years.

![Waning of DTaP each year](image)
1. Increasing rates in 5-10 year old children correspond to waning of effect after the 5th dose of DTaP.
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND CONTROL OF PERTUSSIS

- Tdap program has reduced the burden of pertussis in adolescence
- No evidence of Tdap herd protection
- Excellent initial 5-dose DTaP VE (thought 98%)
- Modest but immediate waning immunity post DTaP (95% → ≤ 83% @ 1 → 5 yrs)
- Pertussis burden in children <11 years appears to be a “cohort effect” from change to all aP vaccines (Clark ACIP 2/12)
- aP vaccines are less effective than thought (Witt CID 2012); protection wanes in the 5 years after the 5th dose (Klein NEJM 2012)
Tdap Recommendations and Updates: 2006-2012

- **2006**
  - Cocoon
  - Tdap rec post-partum, CDC

- **2011**
  - Tdap rec <65 year old contacts
  - Tdap rec ≥ 65 year old contacts

- **2012**
  - Tdap rec all ≥ 65 years
  - Licensure Boostrix for >65-year olds
  - Tdap rec all ≥ 11 years thru any age

- Additional updates:
  - Tdap rec all 11-12 year olds
  - Catch-up to 18
  - Tdap rec all pregnant, AAP
  - Remove min interval Tdap/Td
  - Tdap 7-10 year olds behind on DTaP
  - Tdap rec all HCP
  - Permissive rec all ≥ 65 years
  - Tdap rec all pregnant women at >20wks, CDC
Newest Recommendation

• Tdap with every pregnancy during second/third trimester
You have made a clinical diagnosis of pertussis in a partially immunized 5 month old with 2 weeks of URI sxs and 5 days of paroxysmal cough. His mother has had a cough for a month. There are 2 other siblings in the home who are behind on immunizations but who have no symptoms. In addition to initiating azithromycin in the infant, what is the next step?

A. Treat the household
B. Test the siblings
C. Immunize the mother
D. Immunize the siblings
E. Report the case to DOH
What fuels outbreaks

- Highly contagious
- Large birth cohorts/susceptibles
- Larger unimmunized population/pockets
- Less effective acellular products compared to WC
- Increased detection with awareness and PCR
- Ineffective use of chemoprophylaxis of contacts
- Waning immunity
- Vaccine factors? Inadvertent freezing of vaccine associated with increase in disease in Texas
- Change in organism? Recent sequencing ?mutation

Family Members
75% of sources for infant pertussis

264 cases with known/suspected source identified

- 20% Sibling
- 8% Grandparent
- 32% Mom

Age of Pertussis Source* for Infants

*219 source-persons with known age

Azithromycin and FDA WARNING

- On March 12, 2013, the FDA sent out a Drug Safety Alert advising practitioners that the drug safety labels FOR AZITHROMCYIN had been updated with a stronger warning re: potential for fatal arrhythmias.
- They note that HCP should consider the risk of fatal heart rhythms with azithromycin when considering treatment options for patients who are already at risk for cardiovascular events.
- The risk of QT prolongation with azithromycin be placed in appropriate context when choosing an antibiotic.
HIGH RISK GROUPS

- Patients with known prolongation of the QT interval, a history of torsades de pointes, congenital long QT syndrome, bradyarrhythmias, or uncompensated heart failure
- Patients on drugs known to prolong the QT interval
- Patients with ongoing proarrhythmic conditions such as uncorrected hypokalemia or hypomagnesemia, clinically significant bradycardia, and in patients receiving Class IA (quinidine, procainamide) or Class III (dofetilide, amiodarone, sotalol) antiarrhythmic agents.
Question 5

A 10 year old with long QT syndrome presents with paroxysmal cough for 2 weeks and you suspect pertussis. Which of the following is an appropriate treatment?

A. Give no drug and await the disease to run its course
B. Give amoxicillin
C. Give TMP/SMX
D. Give clarithromycin
E. Call Cindy Olson-Burgess
PROBLEM

• This new warning has pediatricians concerned about the recommendation to provide chemoprophylaxis for household contacts of children with pertussis.

• There are also implications for recommending treatment for those with pertussis and prolonged QT syndrome.
BACKGROUND

- A May 2012 study published in NEJM by Ray et al identified a small increase in the risk of cardiovascular death in adults (ages 30-74 years) treated with a five-day course of azithromycin.
- The authors noted that the risk of death was higher among patients with a higher baseline risk of cardiovascular disease, and the risk persisted only during the five days of treatment. The risk converts to 47 excess deaths per 1 million prescriptions and increases to 245 per 1 million prescriptions for those with the highest cardiovascular risk profile.
- In August 2012, MAJ and William McConnell alerted AAP members (AAP News) and made recommendations for practitioners, pointing out that most household contacts of children with pertussis are otherwise healthy adults and due diligence should include basic data collection before prescribing any drug (e.g., underlying disease, allergies, pregnancy).
ASSESSMENT

- Additional education is needed
- The SADS Foundation publishes lists of drugs to avoid and also divides drugs into 3 categories
  - 1. Drug causes prolonged QT AND substantial risk for TdP (includes azithromycin after warning; also includes pentamidine, chloroquine, erythromycin, moxifloxacin)
  - 2. Drug causes prolonged QT but insufficient risk for TdP when used as prescribed (includes levofloxacin)
  - 3. Drug causes prolonged QT but risk for TdP only under certain conditions ie excessive dose, drug interaction. (includes TMP-SMX, ciprofloxacin).
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Provide additional education that will
  - Emphasize pediatricians role in pertussis control including chemoprophylaxis (and immunization).
  - Identify screening questions before azithromycin is prescribed for treatment or household prophylaxis
  - Identify drug of choice for pertussis disease or exposure in those with prolonged QT: TMP/SMX or ciprofloxacin (recognizing risks/benefits of each drug)
Hot Off the Press

Table 1. Pertussis among Children in Oregon, According to Type of First Dose of Pertussis Vaccine.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First Pertussis Vaccine†</th>
<th>Pertussis Cases‡</th>
<th>Incidence per 100,000</th>
<th>Risk Ratio (95% CI)§</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acellular</td>
<td>Whole Cell</td>
<td>Acellular</td>
<td>Whole Cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any pertussis vaccination¶</td>
<td>164,885</td>
<td>31,074</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pertussis vaccinations in first yr of life</td>
<td>120,712</td>
<td>24,569</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥5 pertussis vaccinations starting before 1 yr of age</td>
<td>111,965</td>
<td>22,093</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥5 pertussis vaccinations starting before 1 yr of age, and disease at age ≥10 yr</td>
<td>113,502</td>
<td>22,229</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥5 pertussis vaccinations starting before 1 yr of age, with Tdap at age ≥10 yr</td>
<td>86,105</td>
<td>16,800</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any receipt of Tdap</td>
<td>106,893</td>
<td>17,889</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The data apply to children born from 1997 through 1999. Pertussis cases were reported from April 1997 through July 2012. The immunization data for this cohort were reported from March 1997 through July 2012. CI denotes confidence interval, and Tdap the tetanus–diphtheria–acellular pertussis booster.
† Data were stratified according to whether the first pertussis vaccination administered was a whole-cell vaccine (diphtheria–tetanus–whole-cell pertussis, or DTwP) or an acellular vaccine (diphtheria–tetanus–acellular pertussis, or DTaP).
‡ Data were stratified according to whether the first pertussis vaccine was a DTwP or DTaP vaccine, with the first vaccination occurring at least 14 days before disease onset.
§ The risk ratio was calculated as the ratio of the incidence of disease among those first vaccinated with DTaP to the incidence among those first vaccinated with DTwP.
¶ Any pertussis vaccine was defined as at least one reported pertussis-containing vaccination received at least 14 days before disease onset.
Overarching Goals/Recommendations

- Improve Tdap coverage
  - All adults
  - Pregnant women: every pregnancy
  - Catch-up in 7-10 year olds
- Sustain DTaP coverage
  - Unimmunizers
- Lifespan vaccination/boostering
  - Potential for herd immunity
- Modify current vaccines
- Novel vaccines