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ANA Updates

How much does vaccine safety cost?

At what point does a body of evidence become massive enough to count as proof? When has a question been answered enough times that it can be put to rest?

When it comes to the safety and effectiveness of vaccines, it sometimes seems as though public health advocates must constantly roll the burden of proof toward a mountaintop that never comes into view.

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Manufacturers supply report

Manufacturers report having shipped more than 146.6 million doses of flu vaccine as of February 10, 2017.

Flu vaccine is produced by private manufacturers, so supply depends on manufacturers. For the 2016-2017 season, manufacturers have projected they will provide as many as 157 to 168 million doses of injectable influenza vaccine for the U.S. market. (Projections may change as the season progresses.)

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February 20, 2017

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About Us

The American Nurses Association continues to provide immunization knowledge and competence to the nation's 3.6 million registered nurses and all other healthcare professionals. NursingWorld.org/Immunize and *ANA ImmuNews* serve as one-stop shops for resources needed by nurses to be competent, educated advocates, and champions for immunizations. [Read the ANA position on immunizations.](#)



American Nurses Association
8515 Georgia Avenue
Suite 400
Silver Spring, MD 20910
1-800-274-4ANA
Immunize@ana.org

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Save The Date: National Adult Immunizations and Influenza Summit

Registration is open for the National Adult Immunization and Influenza Summit on May 9-11, 2017 at the Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Atlanta, GA. Register using this case-sensitive password: 2017NAIS

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Fluview: Weekly U.S. Influenza Surveillance Report

Synopsis of the 2016-2017 Influenza Season as of Week 6

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Disease Outbreak News

Flu Widespread in 43 States, 5 More Fatal Cases in Children

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported on February 10 a significant increase in U.S. influenza activity in the previous week. According to CDC's influenza map, influenza is now widespread in 43 states and Puerto Rico, and high influenza activity was reported for 23 states and New York City. CDC said the marker that tracks clinic visits for influenza-like illness has now been above the national baseline for eight consecutive weeks. Influenza-like illness nationwide reached 4.8 percent, up from 3.9 percent the week before. Data show that influenza A accounted for 87.7 percent of the detections at clinical laboratories, while influenza B detections at clinical labs increased to 12.3 percent. H3N2 accounted for 97.6 percent of the subtyped influenza A strains. CDC recorded five more pediatric influenza deaths, bringing the season's total to 20. Meanwhile, hospitalizations for influenza increased to 24.3 per 100,000 population; however, the rate among older adults is much higher, at 113.5 per 100,000 population.

From "Flu Widespread in 43 States, 5 More Fatal Cases in Children"
CIDRAP (02/10/17) Schnirring, Lisa

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With 404 Cases, Washington Mumps Outbreak Continues to Grow

Washington state health officials on February 9 reported 404 confirmed and probable cases of mumps since October. King County reported the highest number, with 176 confirmed or probable cases, followed by 165 in Spokane County and 45 in Tacoma-Pierce County. Roughly 25 percent of the infections occurred among individuals aged 14-18 years, 22 percent among those aged 10-13 years, and 14 percent were among children aged 5-9 years. Dave Johnson, a spokesman for the Washington State Department of Health, said: "We continue to supply vaccine to local health departments to be sure there is enough for people who need it. The best way to control the mumps outbreak is to educate people about how to protect themselves and their families from mumps. The MMR vaccine is our first line of defense."

From "With 404 Cases, Washington Mumps Outbreak Continues to Grow"
CNN (02/09/17) Scutti, Susan

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Immunization News

Updated ACIP Recommendations Nix LAIV, Expand HBV Vaccination

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) has finalized the 2017 vaccination schedule for U.S. adults. Among other key changes, the panel recommends against use of live attenuated influenza vaccine for the 2016-2017 season, due to poor efficacy. Additionally, the new guidelines widen the scope of hepatitis B vaccination to include people with hepatitis C infection or other chronic liver disease. Other important updates adjust the recommendations for human papillomavirus and meningococcal vaccination. ACIP also simplified the graphics and wording in the new document, in an effort to keep it informative but also easy to understand. "Missed opportunities for vaccinating adults may result in part from limited familiarity or challenges with the complexity of the adult immunization schedule among health care providers," CDC deputy associate director for adult immunizations David Kim, MD, and his co-authors wrote in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. The new recommendations also appear in the

Annals of Internal Medicine.

From "Updated ACIP Recommendations Nix LAIV, Expand HBV Vaccination"
Medscape (02/06/17) Swift, Diana

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New Child Vaccine Schedule Alters Tdap Timing, Cuts HPV Doses

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices has released the recommended 2017 schedule for child and adolescent immunizations. The updated schedule was published on the CDC [website](#) and in *Pediatrics*. In an interview, Cody Meissner, MD--liaison between the American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Infectious Diseases and CDC for this schedule--noted several key changes in the vaccine recommendations for children from birth to age 18 years. For the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, sufficient data have shown that children aged 9 years through their 15th birthday can receive two doses and have a protective response equal to that seen with three doses. Three doses of HPV vaccine are still recommended for individuals who receive their first dose on or after their 15th birthday. In addition, the schedule recommends one dose of the monovalent hepatitis B vaccine for all newborn children within 24 hours of birth. Meanwhile, the live attenuated influenza vaccine is no longer recommended as an option for children. For the Tdap vaccine, a single lifetime dose is recommended for everyone except pregnant women. Meissner explained that each time a woman becomes pregnant, she should receive Tdap vaccination to protect her baby, as infants cannot receive the pertussis vaccine before 2 months of age.

From "New Child Vaccine Schedule Alters Tdap Timing, Cuts HPV Doses"
Medscape (02/06/17) Frellick, Marcia

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Effectiveness and Duration of Protection of One Dose of a Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine

Since 2005, recommendations have called for children aged 11–12 years old to receive a single dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine. To determine how well the MenACWY-D option works--and for how long--researchers used disease surveillance sites to identify serogroup A, C, W, and Y cases among U.S. adolescents from January 1, 2006, through August 31, 2013. The bulk of them, 49 percent, involved serogroup C, with serogroup Y and W accounting for the other 44 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Of 181 cases, 36 study participants received MenACWY-D. Vaccine effectiveness was greatest against serogroup C and in the first year after administration. Effectiveness diminished significantly 3–8 years following vaccination. Based on the findings, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices agreed that a booster dose of MenACWY was warranted.

From "Effectiveness and Duration of Protection of One Dose of a Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine"
Pediatrics (02/01/17) Vol. 139, No. 2 Cohn, Amanda C.; MacNeil, Jessica R.; Harrison, Lee H.; et al.

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Other Immunization News

More Than 350 Organizations Write Trump to Endorse Current Vaccines' Safety

A group of more than 350 medical, advocacy, and professional organizations, including the American Nurses Association, sent a letter on February 7 to President Trump expressing its "unequivocal support for the safety of vaccines." The letter describes vaccines the safest and most cost-effective way of preventing disease, disability, and death. In addition, it notes that the United States is still experiencing outbreaks of vaccine-preventable illnesses, such as the 2014–2015 measles outbreak that began at Disneyland and the increase in pertussis in 2012. The organizations said they would welcome a meeting with Trump "to share the robust, extensive, scientific evidence" supporting vaccine safety and effectiveness. After just over a page of text, the letter continues for 26 additional pages to list all the national and state-based groups that signed as well as a summary of more than 40 studies on vaccine safety.

From "More Than 350 Organizations Write Trump to Endorse Current Vaccines'

Safety"
Washington Post (02/08/17) Sun, Lena H.

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Vast Majority of Americans Say Benefits of Childhood Vaccines Outweigh Risks

A new Pew Research Center survey, conducted in May and June of 2016, found that "vaccine hesitant" views expressed by some public figures appear to be at odds with most Americans' views. In all, 82 percent of Americans support requiring all healthy schoolchildren to be vaccinated for measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR), while about 73 percent of Americans see high preventive health benefits from use of the MMR vaccine, the survey reveals. In addition, 66 percent believe there is a low risk of adverse effects from the vaccine, while overall 88 percent believe the benefits of the vaccines outweigh the risks. However, there are several groups with comparatively more concern about the safety of the MMR vaccine, such as parents of children aged 0–4 years who have recently faced or will soon face a decision about whether to follow the recommended immunization schedule for MMR, starting when their children are between 12 and 15 months old. Sixty percent of parents with children aged 0–4 years see the preventive health benefits of the MMR vaccine as high, compared with 75 percent of parents with children aged 5–17 years. There are also generational differences, with individuals younger than aged 30 years less convinced the MMR vaccine brings high preventive health benefits, for example.

From "Vast Majority of Americans Say Benefits of Childhood Vaccines Outweigh Risks"
Pew Research Center (02/02/17) Funk, Cary; Kennedy, Brian; Hefferon, Meg

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Coverage With Tdap Vaccine and Influenza Vaccine Among Pregnant Women

Immunization during pregnancy helps protect newborns, who cannot themselves be immediately vaccinated, against influenza and pertussis; but a study in Minnesota reveals low coverage in different subsets of women. Researchers from the state health department reviewed vital records data for patients who delivered a live birth from March 2, 2013--one week after CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommended the tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccine for all pregnant women--to Dec. 31, 2014. The final analysis included 113,730 women, more than 58 percent of whom received at least one Tdap vaccine and nearly 46 percent of whom were vaccinated against influenza. Uptake was uneven across demographic markers, however, with coverage more likely in U.S.-born women as opposed to women born in Africa, Europe, or Canada and also more likely in whites as opposed to African Americans and Native Americans. Additionally, expecting mothers who received adequate prenatal care, achieved higher levels of education, and were covered by private insurance were much more likely to be immunized versus women who received inadequate or intermediate prenatal care, were less educated, and who received medical subsidies or were not insured at all. More research is warranted to investigate these disparities and to inform future public health campaigns.

From "Coverage With Tdap Vaccine and Influenza Vaccine Among Pregnant Women"
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (01/20/17) Vol. 66, No. 2, P. 56 Barber, Alexandra; Muscoplat, Miriam Halstead; Fedorowicz, Anna

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