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# Presentation Overview

- Meningococcal disease (*Neisseria meningitidis*)
  - Transmission and clinical presentation
  - Epidemiology and disease burden
- Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations for meningococcal B vaccination
- Meningococcal Group B Vaccine Options
  - MenB-4C (Bexsero)
  - MenB-FHbp (Trumenba)

# Help Protect Patients from Meningococcal Disease

**5**

Historically, a majority of cases of meningococcal disease are caused by 5 serogroups: A, C, W, Y, and B

**2**

Your adolescent/young adult patients need 2 different vaccines: 1 for serogroups A, C, W, and Y, and 1 for serogroup B to help prevent disease from all 5 vaccine-preventable serogroups

**To help protect against all 5 vaccine-preventable serogroups, 2 different vaccines are needed**

# Invasive Meningococcal Disease can be Serious

**21%** of all meningococcal disease cases occur in **preteens, teens, and young adults** 11 to 24 years old<sup>1</sup>



**10%–15%** who contract meningococcal disease die from complications related to the disease<sup>2</sup>



**11%–19%** of survivors suffer from **significant sequelae**, including<sup>3,4</sup>:

- Hearing loss
- Skin necrosis
- Cognitive impairment
- Seizures
- Ataxia
- Hemiplegia
- Amputation



# Asymptomatic Carriage and Transmission

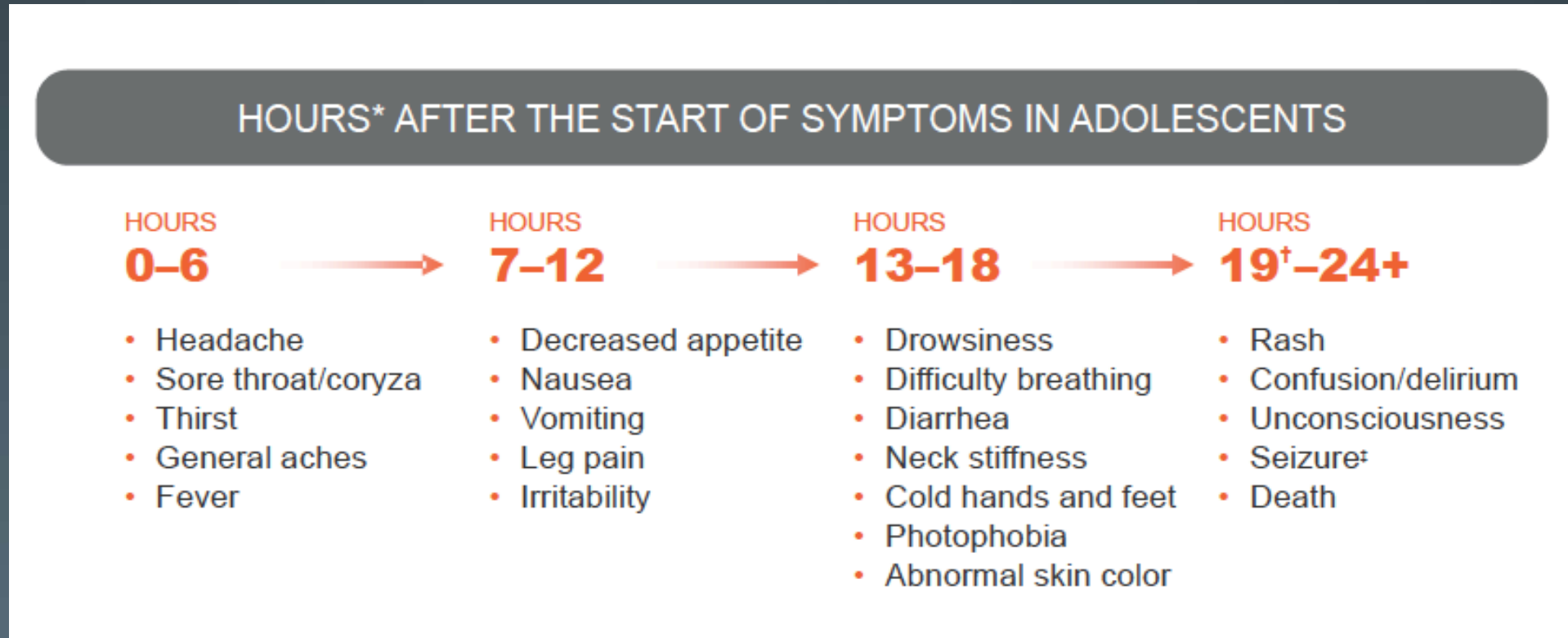
## Asymptomatic Carriage

- Prevalence: 5% to 10% in adults<sup>1</sup>
- Incidence of carriage peaks in adolescence<sup>2</sup>
- Invasive disease is a consequence of nasopharyngeal carriage and spread to a susceptible host<sup>2</sup>

## Transmission<sup>1</sup>

- Exchange of respiratory secretions, including:
  - Coughing
  - Sneezing
  - Kissing
  - Sharing utensils or cups
- Close contact/sharing of living quarters (eg, dormitories)
- Incubation period: 2 to 10 days<sup>3</sup>

# Meningococcal Disease Progresses Rapidly



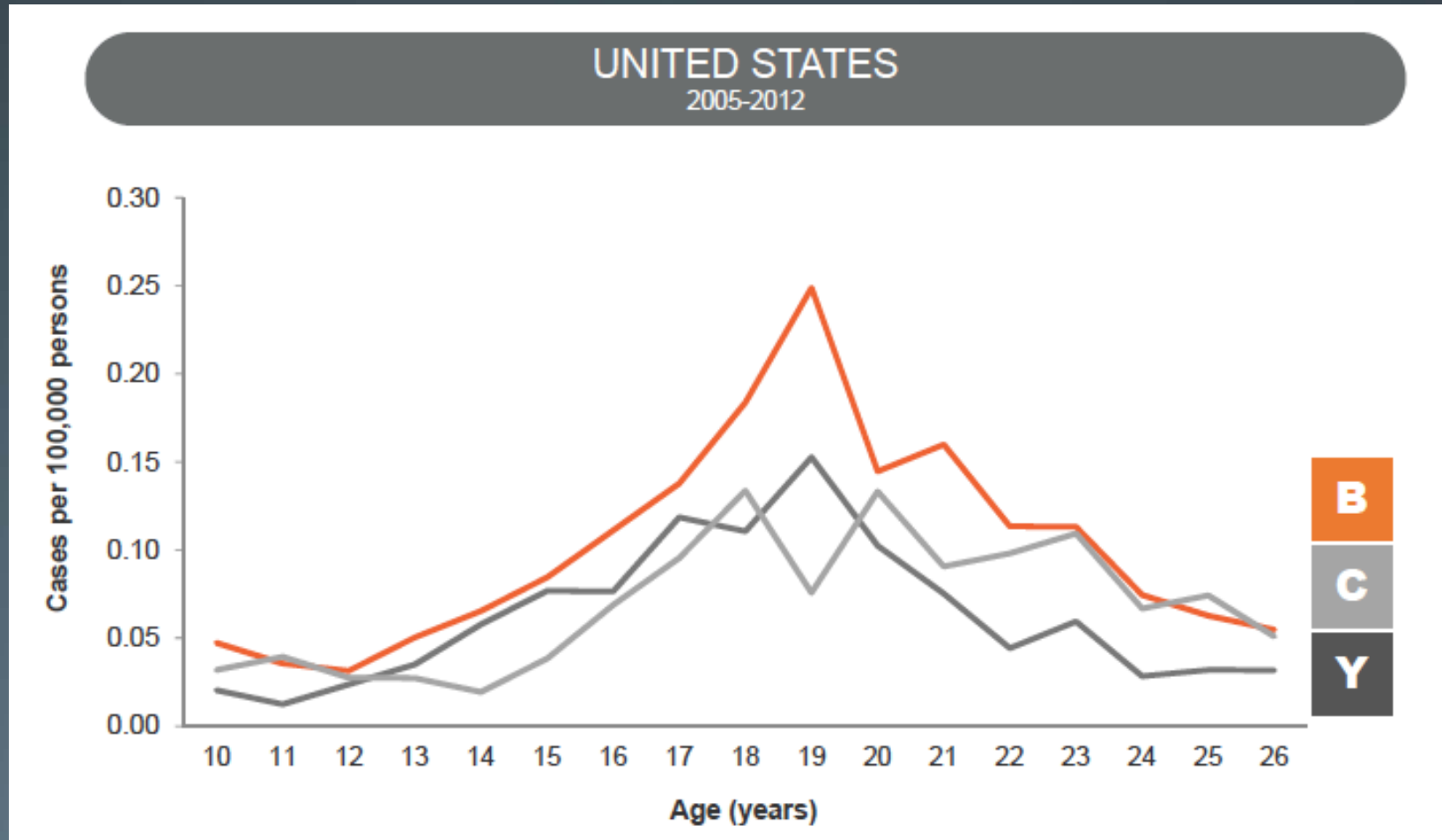
\* Hours expressed as medians.

<sup>†</sup> Median time of first consultation with family doctor for this age group.

<sup>‡</sup> Seizure was noted at a median of 26 hours.

Reference: Thompson MJ, et al. Lancet. 2006;367:397-403.

# Incidence of Meningococcal Disease by Serogroup in Adolescent and Young Adults and Young Adults 10 to 26 Years of Age



Reference: Meyer S. Epidemiology of meningococcal disease outbreaks in the United States. Presented at the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; June 26, 2014. Accessed April 11, 2017.

MENINGOCOCCAL B SEROGROUP DISEASE AND VACCINE INFORMATION



# Guidance for use of Meningococcal B Vaccines

A meningococcal serogroup B (MenB) vaccine series may be administered to adolescents and young adults aged 16–23 years to provide short-term protection against most strains of serogroup B meningococcal disease (recommendation Category B). The preferred age for MenB vaccination is 16–18 years.<sup>1</sup>

- The Category B recommendation allows the physician to determine which adolescents and young adults may benefit from MenB vaccination<sup>2</sup>
- Under AAP recommendations, physicians are encouraged to discuss MenB vaccination with families and weigh the risks and benefits of vaccination.
- The AAP recommends documentation of these conversations in patients medical record.



## Meningococcal Group B Vaccine Options

- MenB-4C (Bexsero) is a 2-dose vaccine indicated for the prevention of invasive meningococcal disease caused by serogroup B
- Each dose should be administered at least 1 month apart; the administration of the second dose can extend beyond 1 month

## Meningococcal Group B Vaccine Options

- MenB-FHbp (Trumenba) is a 2- or 3-dose vaccine indicated for the prevention of invasive meningococcal disease caused by serogroup B
- Healthy Adolescents should receive 2 doses of MenB-FHbp, administered at 0 and 6 months
- For persons at increased risk for meningococcal disease and for use during serogroup B disease outbreaks, 3 doses of MenB-FHbp should be administered at 0, 1–2, and 6 months

# Meningococcal Group B Vaccine Options

- MenB-FHbp (Trumenba) is a 2- or 3-dose vaccine indicated for the prevention of invasive meningococcal disease caused by serogroup B

# Take Steps to Vaccinate Your Adolescent Against MenB

## 4 considerations of MenB vaccination

- Talk to your patients about MenB vaccination
- Capture the proper vaccine codes
  - CPT code for MenB-4C: **90620**
  - CPT code for MenB-FHbp: **90621**
- Schedule follow-up appointment(s) for series completion
- Consider implementing an EMR alert for all patients ages 16-23 to encourage MenB vaccination

## In Summary

- There are around **400** cases annually in the US of Invasive Meningococcal Disease.
- Our patients are likely protected against ½ of the serogroups responsible through mandatory vaccinations of Menveo or Menactra.
- Now is the time to protect our patients against the other half of cases of Invasive Meningococcal Disease, serogroup B. Get your patients vaccinated today with Bexero or Trumemba

# Where to find more information

- CDC Meningococcal Disease Overview
  - <https://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/>
- Current CDC Meningococcal Group B Vaccine Recommendations
  - *MMWR*, May 19, 2017, Vol 66 #19
  - <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/mm6619a6.htm>



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