

Advertisement



IMPROVE Your Chance of Publication in High-Quality Journals

Academic Editing • Translation • Plagiarism Check • Artwork Preparation



The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal



Wolters Kluwer

Subscribe

An official publication of the European Society for Paediatric Infectious Diseases



All Issues

Search Jobs

- Home
- Current Issue
- Previous Issues
- Published Ahead-of-Print
- Collections
- For Authors
- Journal Info

Home > Current Issue > Influenza Vaccine Effectiveness and Uptake in Children at Ri...

< Previous Abstract | Next Abstract >

You could be reading the full-text of this article now if you...

Become a subscriber

Purchase this article

If you have access to this article through your institution, you can view this article in

Ovid

Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal:

March 2016 - Volume 35 - Issue 3 - p 309–315

doi: 10.1097/INF.0000000000000999

Vaccine Reports

Influenza Vaccine Effectiveness and Uptake in Children at Risk of Severe Disease

Blyth, Christopher C. MBBS, FRACP, FRCPA; Jacoby, Peter MSc; Effler, Paul V. MD, MPH; Kelly, Heath MPH; Smith, David W. MBBS, FRCPA; Borland, Meredith L. MBBS, FACEM; Willis, Gabriela A. MBBS, MPH; Levy, Avram PhD; Keil, Anthony D. MBBS, FRCPA; Richmond, Peter C. MBBS, FRACP; on behalf of the WAIVE Study Team

Abstract

Background: Data demonstrating the effectiveness of inactivated trivalent influenza vaccine (TIV) for children at increased risk of severe disease are limited. Our objective was to determine the effectiveness of TIV in children with risk factors for severe disease and to compare vaccine uptake, parental attitudes and prescriber recommendations in children with and without risk factors for severe disease.

Methods: Children aged 6–59 months presenting for emergency care (2008 to 2014) with an influenza-like illness were eligible. Influenza polymerase chain reaction/culture was performed on nasopharyngeal samples. Vaccination status was confirmed via the national register and/or vaccine providers. The test-negative design was used to estimate vaccine effectiveness (VE). Risk factors, parental attitudes and prescriber recommendations were assessed by parental questionnaire.

Results: Two thousand seven hundred twenty-three children were recruited. Risk factors for severe disease included comorbid medical conditions (11.6%), preterm birth (13.0%) and indigeneity (5.0%). Influenza was identified in 546 (20.1%) participants. Overall VE (2008 and 2010 to 2014) was 70.0% (95% confidence interval: 47.7 to 82.9); VE for children with medical comorbidities, children born preterm and children <2 years were 82.5% (14.6 to 96.4), 79.2% (10.9 to 95.1) and 84.7% (49.6 to 95.3), respectively. After adverse events in 2010, the number of children fully vaccinated with TIV declined significantly. This included children with and without risk factors for severe disease. Attitudes were similar in parents of children with and without risk factors for severe disease.

Conclusions: VE for TIV in young children with and without risk factors for severe disease was ≥70%. Despite this, participation in the preschool influenza vaccination program remains low with parents and prescribers unconvinced of the benefits and safety of TIV.

Login

Username or Email:

Password:

Remember me ?

Forgot Password?

Article Tools

- View Full Text
- Article as PDF (507 KB)
- Article as EPUB ?
- Print this Article
- Email To Colleague
- Add to My Favorites
- Export to Citation Manager
- Alert Me When Cited ?
- Request Permissions

Article Level Metrics



Tweeted by 4
On 1 Facebook pages

See more details

Advertisement



Copyright © 2016 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. All rights reserved.

an initiative from 

VaccineXPERT

Expert scientific reviews on paediatric vaccines & vaccine-preventable diseases

 Access to peer-reviewed articles in full text

JOIN US & Register for free now! 

Keywords

influenza, trivalent influenza vaccine, vaccine effectiveness, children

Search for Similar Articles

You may search for similar articles that contain these same keywords or you may modify the keyword list to augment your search.

Related Links

- Articles in PubMed by Christopher C. Blyth, MBBS, FRACP, FRCPA
- This article in PubMed
- Articles in Google Scholar by Christopher C. Blyth, MBBS, FRACP, FRCPA
- Other articles in this journal by Christopher C. Blyth, MBBS, FRACP, FRCPA

Readers Of this Article Also Read

[Influenza Vaccine Effectiveness for Fully and Partially Vaccinated Children 6 Mo...](#)

[High Discordance Between Pre-US and Post-US Entry Tuberculosis Test Results Amon...](#)

[Healthcare-associated Staphylococcus aureus Bacteremia in Children: Evidence for...](#)

[Etiology of Pneumonia in a Pediatric Population with High Pneumococcal Vaccine C...](#)

[Diagnosis and management of pediatric transplant-associated viral infections.](#)

Related Articles

1. Parents' decision making regarding influenza vaccination among children with chronic medical conditions. Chau, J.; Lo, S.; Choi, K. C.; Lee, D.; Tong, W. D., *International Journal of Evidence-Based Healthcare*, 2014
2. Immunization update and challenges: erratum *Current Opinion in Pediatrics*, 2010

1. Efficacy and immunogenicity of influenza vaccine in HIV-infected children: a randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled trial. Shabir A Madhi et al., *AIDS*, 2013
2. Fast facts 2009/2010 flu season Cataletto, Mary, *Nursing made Incredibly Easy*, 2010

Powered by TrendMD

