

EPI Update for Friday, December 4, 2015
Center for Acute Disease Epidemiology (CADE)
Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH)

Items for this week's EPI Update include:

- **Mumps activity continuing**
- **2014-2015 influenza vaccine effectiveness in hospitalized adults**
- **Recent public health achievements – vaccine preventable diseases**
- **Meeting announcements and training opportunities**

Mumps activity continuing

Mumps cases continue to occur on the University of Iowa campus. Since the incubation period for mumps can be up to 21 days, it is too early for the vaccine campaign to have significantly impacted case counts. The vaccination campaign (with the recommendation to administer a 3rd dose of MMR to University of Iowa students less than 25 years of age) continues and the number of new cases will continue to be closely monitored over the next several weeks at least.

2014-2015 influenza vaccine effectiveness in hospitalized adults

During the 2014-2015 influenza season, the circulating influenza A (H3N2) virus drifted, causing a partial mismatch between the vaccine and circulating strains.

A new study out of Michigan looked at the vaccine effectiveness against influenza hospitalizations during the 2014-2015 influenza season. The study looked at adults hospitalized for acute respiratory illness at two Michigan hospitals and found that the adjusted vaccine effectiveness was estimated at 45 percent against influenza A (H3N2); higher than what is being reported from studies done in ambulatory care settings. This study may indicate that the vaccine was more effective in preventing severe cases of influenza requiring hospitalization, than in preventing illness resulting in ambulatory care. For more information, visit

idsa.confex.com/idsa/2015/webprogram/Paper54084.html.

Recent public health achievements – vaccine preventable diseases

During December, some of the more notable recent public health achievements will be highlighted.

The past decade has seen substantial declines in cases, hospitalizations, deaths, and health-care costs associated with vaccine-preventable diseases. This has been achieved by the use of new vaccines (i.e., rotavirus, quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate, varicella/shingles, pneumococcal conjugate, and human papillomavirus vaccines), use of vaccines for new populations (such as tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis vaccine for adults and adolescents), and improving vaccination rates. Today, 17 diseases are targeted by U.S. immunization policy. A recent economic analysis indicated that vaccination of each U.S. birth cohort with the current childhood immunization schedule prevents approximately 42,000 deaths and 20 million cases of disease, with net savings of nearly \$14 billion in direct costs and \$69 billion in total

societal costs. For more information, visit;
www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6019a5.htm.

IDPH would like to thanks all our immunization partners for their past and continued hard work protecting the health of all lowans.

Meeting announcements and training opportunities

None

Have a healthy and happy week!

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