



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Immunization Safety Office (ISO) Update

Advisory Commission on Childhood Vaccines (ACCV) meeting
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Recent CDC vaccine safety publications

Safety Monitoring of JYNNEOS Vaccine During the 2022 Mpox Outbreak - United States, May 22-October 21, 2022

- JYNNEOS vaccine has been used in a real-world setting for the first time during the 2022 monkeypox (mpox) outbreak, including intradermal administration under a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Emergency Use Authorization.
- During May 22–October 21, 2022, nearly 1 million JYNNEOS doses were administered in the United States.
- The vaccine safety profile was consistent with prelicensure studies. The most common adverse health events reported were nonserious and included injection site reactions.
- Serious adverse events were rare among adults, and no serious adverse events have been identified among persons aged <18 years.

Full citation at: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36480476/>

Safety of co-administration of mRNA COVID-19 and seasonal inactivated influenza vaccines in the vaccine adverse event reporting system (VAERS) during July 1, 2021–June 30, 2022

- COVID-19 vaccines may be co-administered with other recommended vaccines, including seasonal influenza vaccines.
- Objective: To describe reports to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) after co-administration of mRNA COVID-19 and seasonal influenza vaccines.
- From July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022, VAERS received 2,449 reports of adverse events following co-administration of mRNA COVID-19 and seasonal influenza vaccines.
- This review of reports to VAERS following co-administration of mRNA COVID-19 and seasonal influenza vaccines did not reveal any unusual or unexpected patterns of AEs.

Full citation at: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36669964/>

CDC COVID-19 vaccine safety publications

- Reports of Guillain-Barré syndrome after COVID-19 vaccination in the United States.
- The v-safe after vaccination health checker: Active vaccine safety monitoring during CDC's COVID-19 pandemic response.
- A broad assessment of COVID-19 vaccine safety using tree-based data-mining in the Vaccine Safety Datalink.
- Tree-based data mining for safety assessment of first COVID-19 booster doses in the Vaccine Safety Datalink.
- A safety study evaluating non-COVID-19 mortality risk following COVID-19 vaccination.
- Reactions following Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 mRNA vaccination and related healthcare encounters among 7,077 children aged 5-11 years within an integrated healthcare system.

Recent CDC vaccination coverage publications

How does CDC track vaccination coverage?

- CDC uses several surveys to measure the vaccination rates for vaccines recommended for different groups, including:
 - The National Immunization Survey (NIS) for vaccinations given through 35 months
 - School Vaccination Assessment Reports for vaccinations required to enroll in kindergarten
 - The NIS-Teen for vaccinations given to preteens and teens
 - The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for vaccinations given to adults, including flu vaccinations
 - The NIS-Flu for flu vaccinations given to 6 months through 17 years

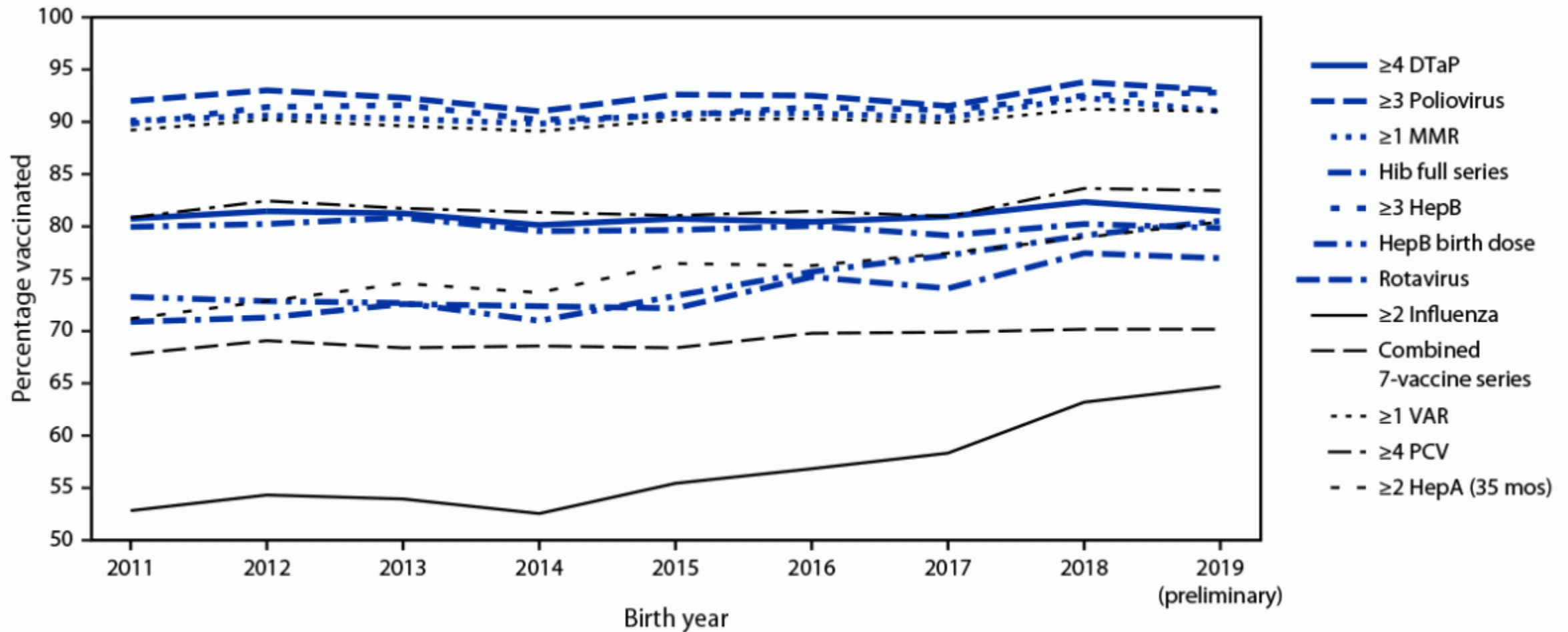
Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vaxview/index.html>

Vaccination Coverage by Age 24 Months Among Children Born During 2018–2019 — National Immunization Survey–Child, United States, 2019–2021

- The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommends routine vaccination against 14 diseases during the first 24 months of life.
- Vaccination coverage among young children has remained high and stable for most vaccines, although disparities persist.
- The National Immunization Survey–Child identified no decline overall in routine vaccination coverage associated with the COVID-19 pandemic among children born during 2018–2019, although declines were observed among children living below the federal poverty level and in rural areas.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/wr/mm7202a3.htm>

Estimated vaccination coverage with selected individual vaccines and a combined vaccine series by age 24 months, by birth year 2011–2019 — National Immunization Survey–Child, United States, 2012–2021



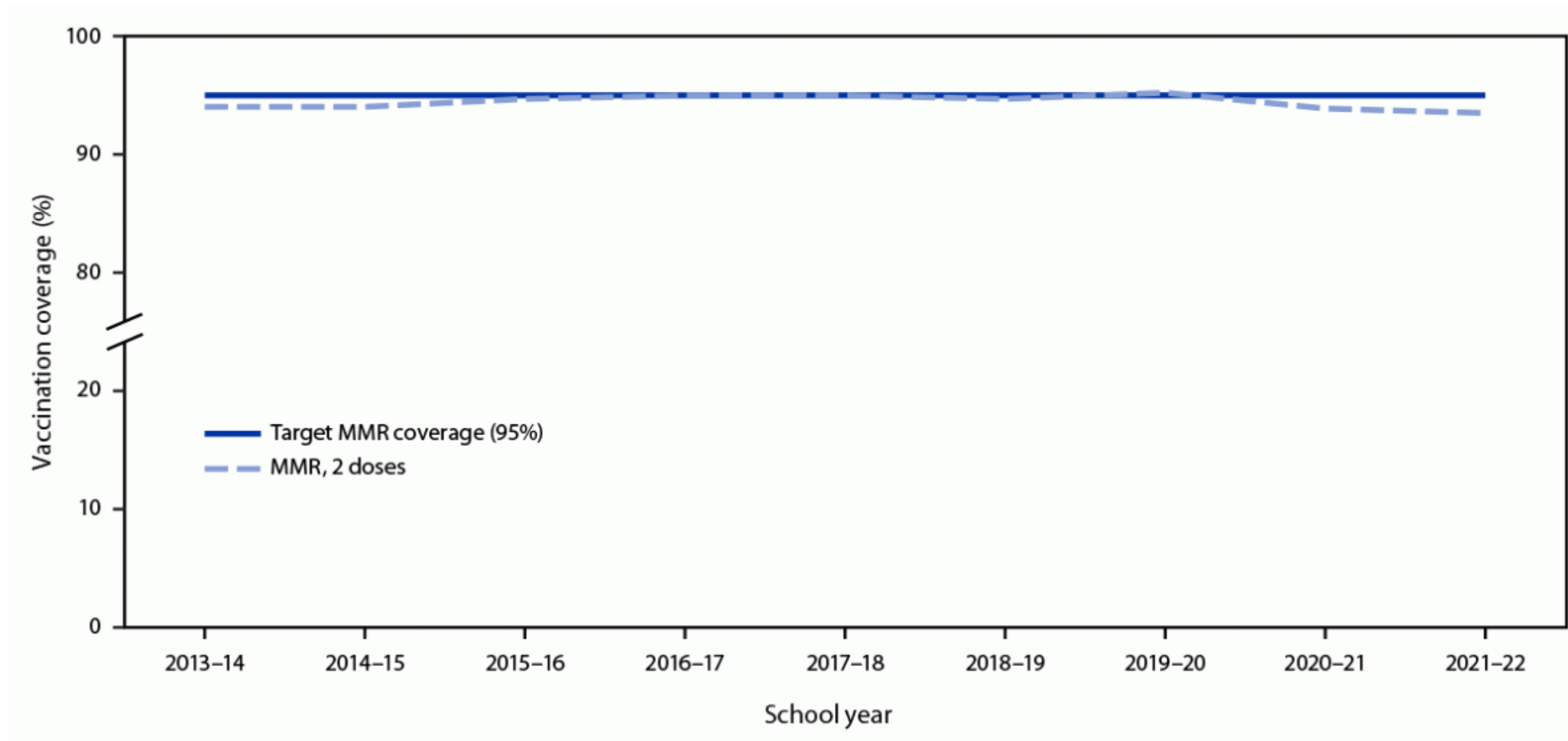
Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/wr/mm7202a3.htm>

Vaccination Coverage with Selected Vaccines and Exemption Rates Among Children in Kindergarten — United States, 2021–22 School Year

- During the 2020–21 school year, national coverage with state-required vaccines among kindergarten students declined from 95% to approximately 94%.
- During the 2021–22 school year, coverage decreased again to approximately 93% for all state-required vaccines. The exemption rate remained low (2.6%). An additional 3.9% without an exemption were not up to date with measles, mumps and rubella vaccine.
- Despite widespread return to in-person learning, COVID-19–related disruptions continued to affect vaccination coverage and assessment for the 2021–22 school year, preventing a return to prepandemic coverage.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/wr/mm7202a2.htm>

Estimated national coverage with 2 doses of measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine among kindergartners — United States, 2013–14 to 2021–22 school years



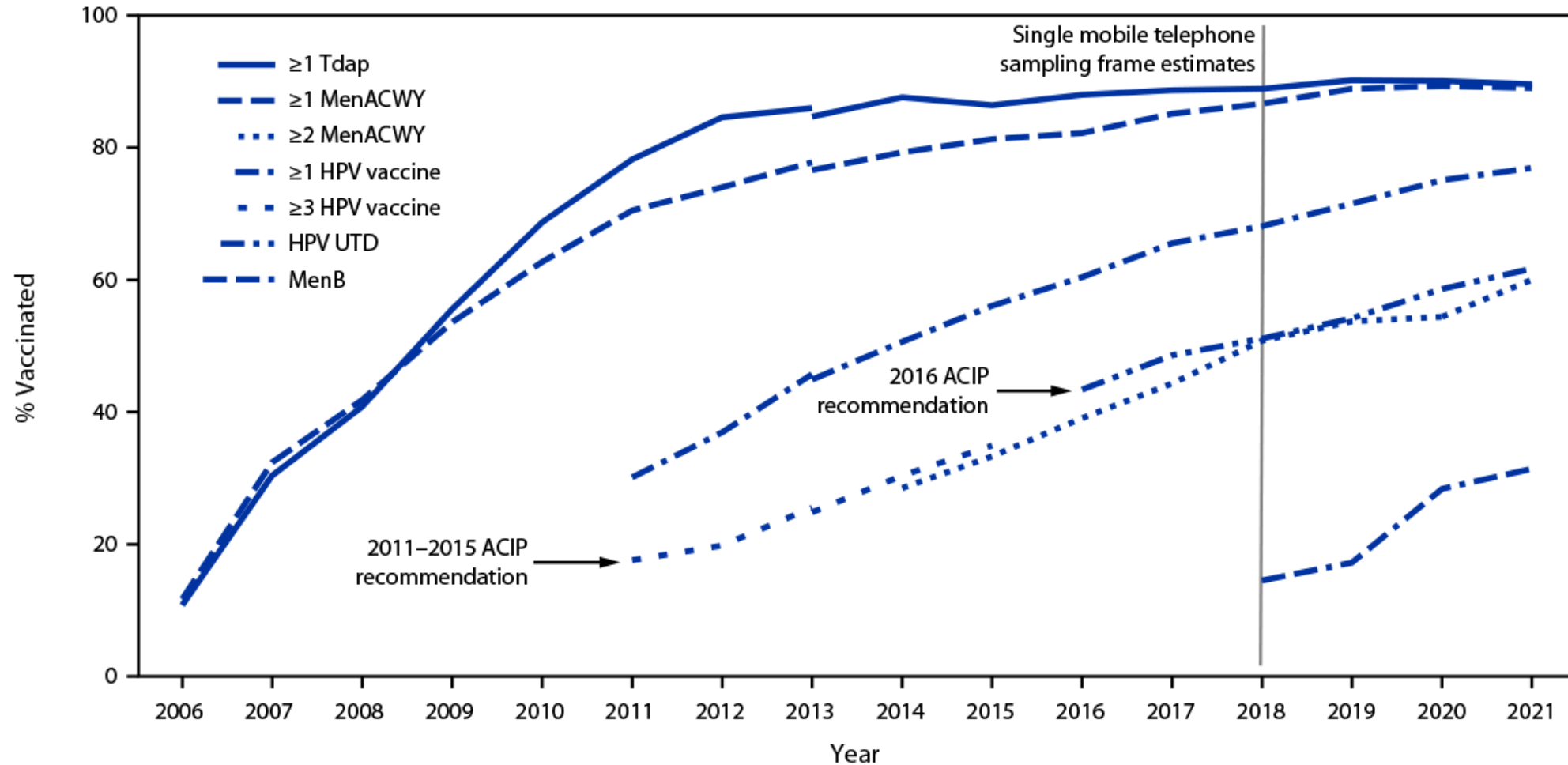
Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/wr/mm7202a2.htm>

National Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents Aged 13–17 Years — National Immunization Survey-Teen, United States, 2021

- Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap), meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MenACWY), and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine are routinely recommended for adolescents.
- Among adolescents aged 13–17 years in 2021
 - HPV vaccination coverage (≥ 1 dose and HPV vaccine up to date) increased.
 - Coverage with ≥ 1 -dose Tdap and ≥ 1 -dose MenACWY remained high.
 - Among age-eligible adolescents, MenACWY booster dose coverage increased.
- Analyses of the potential COVID-19 pandemic effect among adolescents born in 2008 show a concerning decrease in ≥ 1 MenACWY and ≥ 1 Tdap dose coverage.
- As more adolescents who were due for routine vaccinations during the pandemic age into the NIS-Teen sample, the full impact of the pandemic can be assessed.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7135a1.htm>

Estimated vaccination coverage with selected vaccines and doses, among adolescents aged 13–17 years, by survey year — National Immunization Survey-Teen, United States, 2006–2021



Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7135a1.htm>

For more information, contact CDC
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TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

