

Adult Pneumococcal Vaccination Guide for Health Care Professionals

Two pneumococcal vaccines are approved by NACI for use in adults (19 years and older): a 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) and a 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13). NACI recommends one or both of these vaccines for adults at high risk of invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD). Additional information regarding the use of PPSV23 and PCV13 can be found at: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cig-gci/p04-pneu-eng.php>.

In NS, these vaccines are publicly funded for specific high risk groups that are listed below and in the **table on Page 2**.

PPSV23 is publicly funded for the following adults:

- Chronic cardiac or pulmonary disease
- Chronic liver disease
- Alcoholism
- Diabetes
- Chronic kidney disease
- Chronic neurological condition that may impair clearance of oral secretions
- Cochlear implants
- Chronic cerebrospinal fluid leaks
- Residents of long term care facilities
- Homelessness
- Use of illicit drugs
- All adults 65 years and older

Both PCV13 and PPSV23 are publicly funded for adults with:

- HIV
- Immunosuppressive therapy
- Solid organ transplant
- Bone marrow transplant
- Cancer
- Hemoglobinopathies, including sickle cell disease, thalassemia
- Congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies
- Functional or anatomic asplenia

Additional Facts about Pneumococcal Vaccination:

- Side effects include redness or pain at the injection site. In rare cases fever, muscle aches, or more severe site reactions may develop.
- Vaccination can be administered any time of year and can be given at the same time as influenza vaccine.
- Report all immunizations given to Public Health

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| PCV13(pneumo conjugate) and PPSV23 (pneumo polysaccharide) Eligibility for Adults Age 19 Years and Older by Risk Group | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Risk Group | Underlying Medical Condition | Conjugate | Polysaccharide | |
| | | Publicly Funded | Publicly Funded | Revaccination 5 years After First Dose |
| Immunocompetent persons | Chronic heart or lung disease | | ✓ | |
| | Diabetes | | ✓ | |
| | Cochlear implant | | ✓ | |
| | Chronic CSF leak | | ✓ | |
| | Chronic kidney disease | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Chronic liver disease | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Residents of long term care facilities | | ✓ | |
| | Homelessness | | ✓ | |
| | Alcoholism | | ✓ | |
| | Chronic neurological conditions that may impair clearance of oral secretions | | ✓ | |
| | Use of illicit drugs | | ✓ | |
| | All adults 65 years and older | | ✓ | |
| Splenic disorders | Hemoglobinopathies, including sickle cell disease, thalassemia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Persons with functional or anatomic asplenia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Immunocompromised persons | Congenital or acquired immunodeficiency | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Human immunodeficiency virus | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Cancer | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Immunosuppressive therapy | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Solid organ transplant | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Bone marrow transplant | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

The number and timing of doses for these adults varies:

1) For Adults who have never received Pneumococcal vaccine:

- These adults should receive one dose of PCV13 first, followed by one dose of PPSV23 at least eight weeks later.
- Adults age 19-64 years with splenic disorders, chronic renal or hepatic disease, or immunocompromising conditions should receive a second dose of PPSV23 five years after the first dose of PPSV23.

2) For Adults previously vaccinated with PPSV23:

- Those who previously received one or more doses of PPSV23 should be given a dose of PCV13 at least one year after the last dose of PPSV23.
- For those who require an additional dose of PPSV23, it should be given at least eight weeks after PCV13 and at least five years after the most recent dose of PPSV23.