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7th Euroscicon Conference on

Clinical Pathology and Epidemiology

February 27-28, 2019 | Prague, Czech Republic

THE ROLE OF A SINGLE DOSE OF PNEUMO-23 VACCINE IN PREVENTING RECURRENT RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION IN PATIENTS OF TERTIARY PUBLIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ IMMUNODEFICIENCIES AMBULATORY

Background: Pneumococcal infection (PI) is one of the most important causes of recurrent respiratory infections. The 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV23) has been demonstrated cost-effective in reducing the burden of PI. We report the clinical and serological response of patients diagnosed with recurrent respiratory tract infections, after immunization with a single dose of the PPV23.

Methods: Fourteen subjects from the infectious diseases and immunodeficiencies ambulatory of a public tertiary hospital, São Paulo state, Brazil, who were up to 10 years of age, had received pneumococcal conjugated vaccine 10 (PCV-10), and were unable to develop an adequate response (G1); and >10 years of age that had not received PCV-10 (G2). For G1, blood samples were collected immediately prior to vaccination, and about 30-60 d post vaccination for the whole group. A specific IgG concentration ≥ 1.3 g/mL, at least in 60% of serotypes was considered a protective response. Clinical and serological response to PPV23 was assessed at approximately 1, 3, 6 months and 1 year after immunization.

Results: Concerning gender, 24 (60%) were male and 16 (40%) were female ($p > 0.05$). For G1, the mean age was 6.90 ± 0.41 (95% CI=5.98-7.83) and 35.60 ± 4.9 (25.09-46.11) for G2. Fourteen of these patients had received PCV10 and after immunization with the PPV23, 15 (100%) obtained a serological adequate response. For G2, 25 (62.5%) were vaccinated and 9 (36.0%) developed a serological adequate response. Positive clinical response was obtained in 24 (60.0%) patients; 8 (20.0%) had a partial clinical response and 8 (20%) were unable to develop an adequate response. Twenty patients (50%) were diagnosed with common variable immunodeficiencies (CVID), or secondary panhypogammaglobulinemia, and of these, one (2.5%) developed a normal response to PPV23.

Conclusion: Polysaccharide vaccine was effective in protecting immunized patients against respiratory infections, although in patients with CVID, an inadequate antibody response was found.

Biography

Luiz Euribel Prestes Carneiro has completed his PhD in Immunology at University of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Currently, he is a Professor in the Emergency Department and Coordinator of the Master in Health Sciences (Medicine II) at Oeste Paulista University, and in the Infectious Diseases Department at the State Maternity of Presidente Prudente. He has 25 articles published in PubMed, belongs to the Editorial Board of two Brazilian journals, five international scientific journals and acts as Reviewer for 28 international scientific journals. He has experience in the area of Immunology and Infectious Diseases, with emphasis on Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Viral Hepatitis, Visceral leishmaniasis and Primary Immunodeficiencies.

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