Zmiany w epidemiologii krztuśca

Czy szczepić dorosłych przeciwko krztuścowi?

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Summary

The introduction of routine vaccination of children against Bordetella pertussis led to a drastic decline in the number of pertussis cases in the world. However, over the last fifteen years there has been a resurgence of pertussis in the developed countries. The long-lasting vaccination affected epidemiology of pertussis. In the prevaccine era classical pertussis was primarily a childhood disease. It is widely noted that in recent years there is a general shift in the age distribution of pertussis. The most vulnerable group with the highest rates of complications and mortality are infants (especially below 6 months), but yet adolescents and adults now comprise a significant percentages of cases. Pertussis in adolescents and adult is commonly atypical (the only symptom may be a prolonged, nondistinctive cough) and for this reason underrecognized and untreated. It is widely noted that in recent years adolescents and adults are underrecognized but significant source of infection for neonates and infants. The most significant factor explaining the increasing incidence of disease among adults and adolescents is waning immunity after immunization or natural infection. The most efficient strategy for pertussis control is booster vaccination of adolescents and adults. The CDCs Advisory Committee on Immunization Practice has recommended routine Tdap (tetanus+diphtheria+acelullar pertussis) for adolescents from 11-18 years. The recommended adult immunization schedule in the US now recommends that Tdap replace a single dose of Td for adults < 65 years who have not previously received a dose of Tdap. Until this strategy will be implemented, the cocoon strategy is proposed – the vaccination of household members and health workers of newborn infants.

Keywords: Bordetella pertussis, DTP, DTaP, pertussis, immunization strategies