

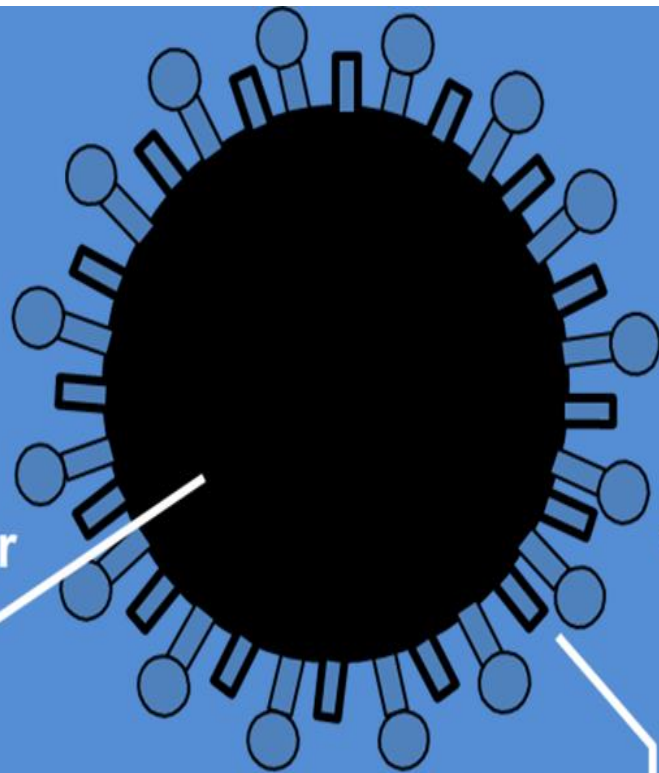
İNFLUENZA AŞILAMASI GEREKLİDİR

Prof. Dr. Esin Şenol



İNFLUENZA-GENEL

- ÇOK BULAŞICI VİRAL HASTALIK
- İLK PANDEMİ 1580
- 19.YY 4 PANDEMİ
- 1918-19:21 MİLYON ÖLÜM
- 1933 İLK İZOLASYON
- 1936- ilk kez embriyonlu yumurtada virüs
- 1944- inaktive influenza aşısı etkili bulundu.



Type of nuclear
material

Hemagglutinin

Neuraminidase

A/Fujian/411/2002 (H3N2)

Virus
type

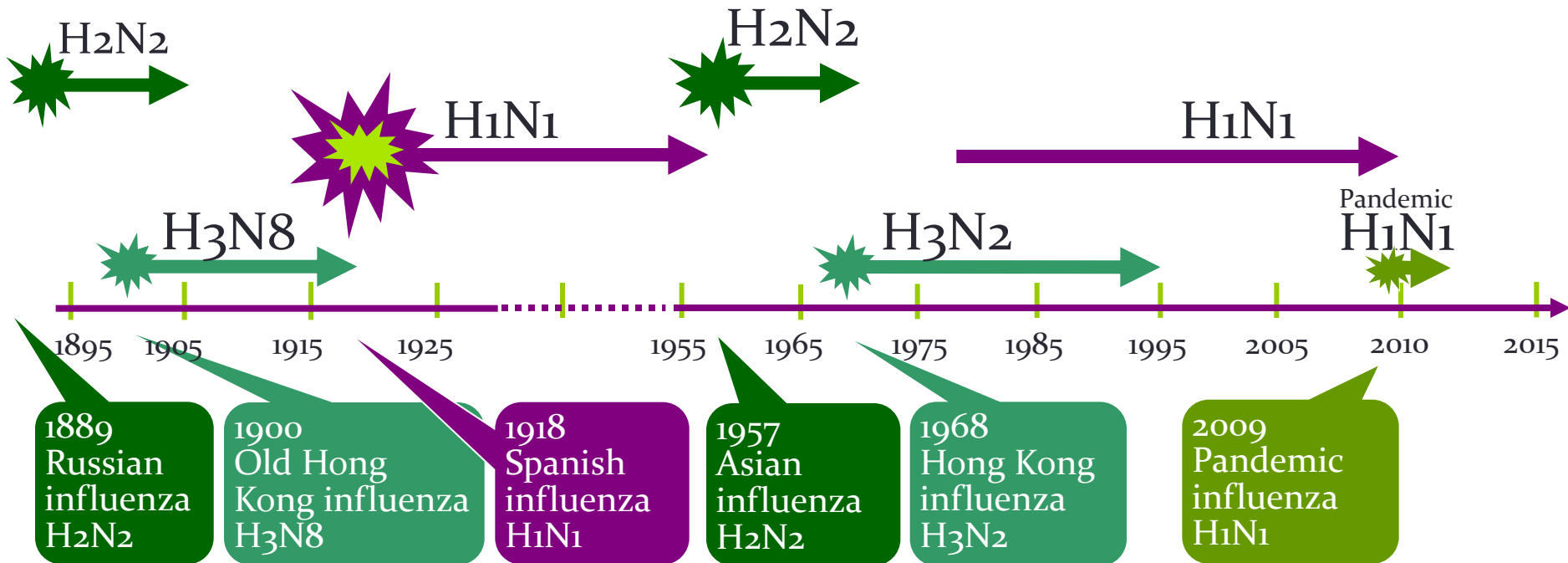
Geographic
origin

Strain
number

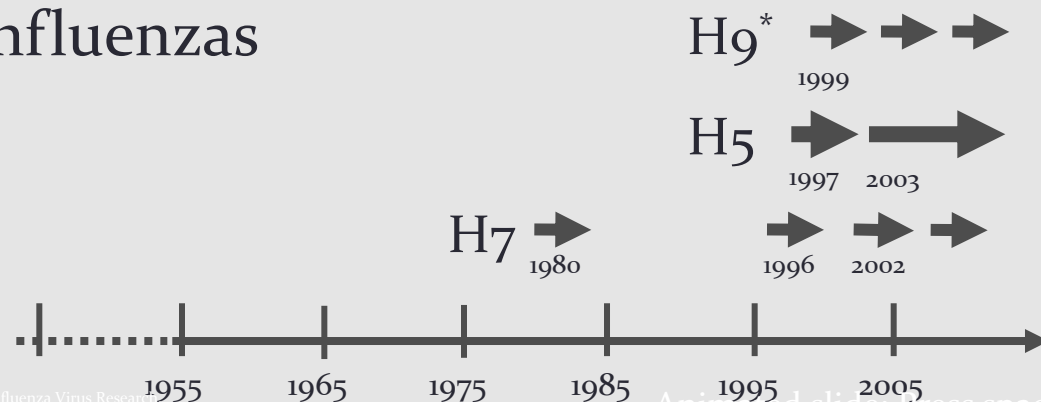
Year of
isolation

Virus
subtype

INFLUENZA PANDEMİLERİ



Recorded new avian influenzas



Influenza 1918



"Spanish Flu", İspanyol Gribi

PERSPECTIVE

1918 Influenza: the Mother of All Pandemics

Jeffery K. Taubenberger* and David M. Morens†

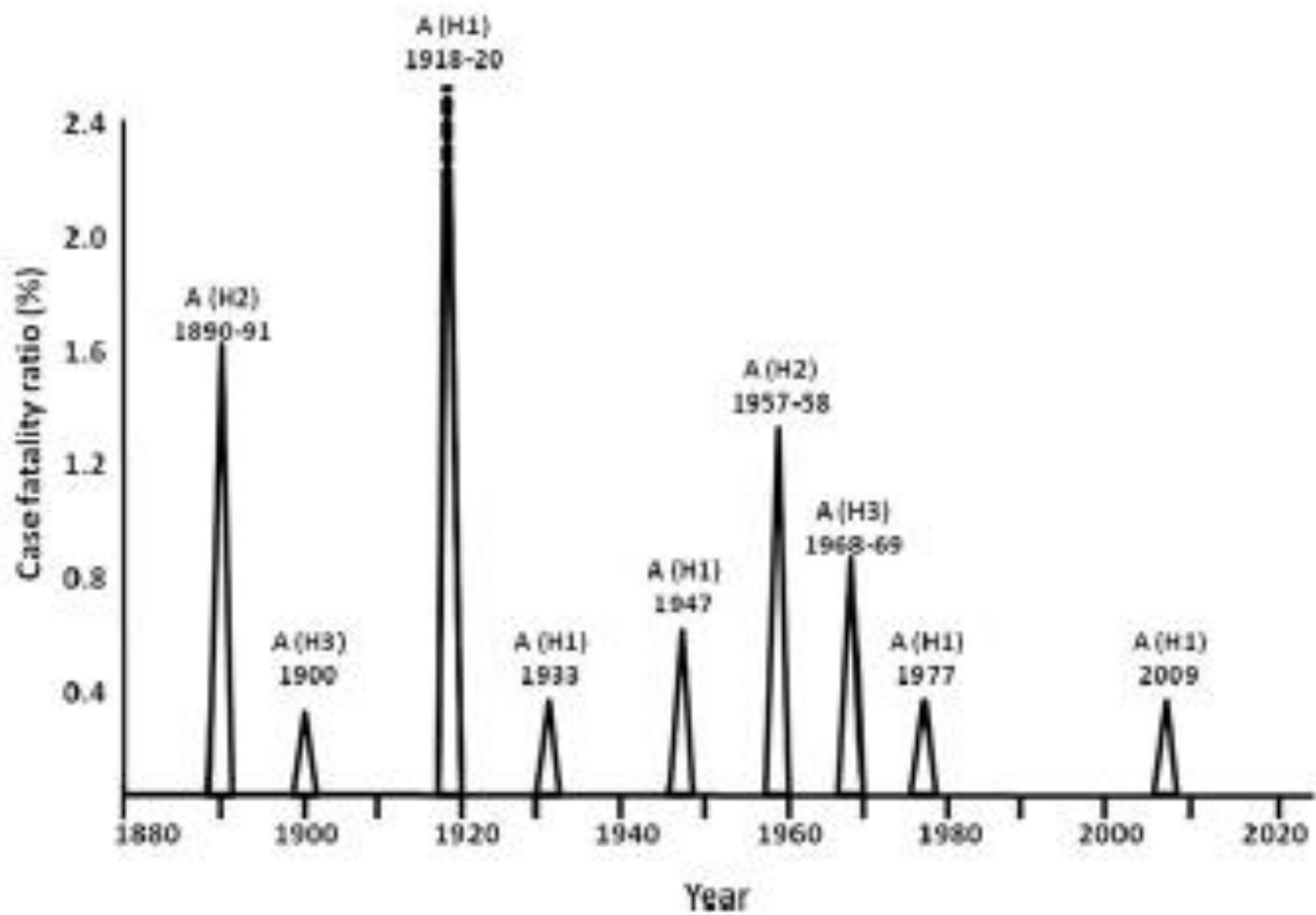




- Diğer influenza pandemilerinden farkları:
 - Yüksek mortalite
 - Ölüm oranı sağlıklı genç erişkinlerde (20-40 yaş) fazla
 - Ölüm nedeni yaygın pulmoner hemoraji ve ödem
 - "Ensefalitis letarjika"
 - Konfüzyon ve letarji
 - Ateş
 - Oküler kaslarda hareket
 - Sekel

Infect Dis Clin N Am 2004;18:141-155
Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease
2015);13:217-222



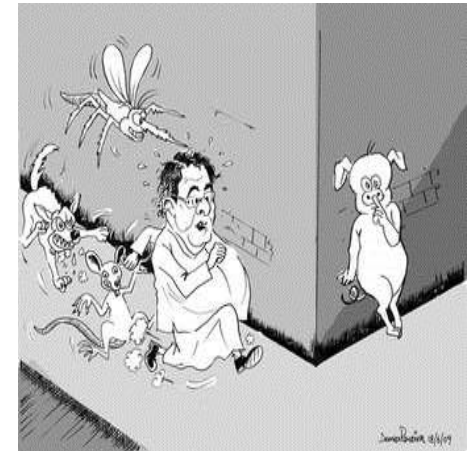


YIL YİNE 1919
ve
İSTANBUL'UN HALİ
ve
ERZURUM ve SİVAS KONGRELERİ
ve
KAMBUR KERİM'İN HİKAYESİ

Biz ki İstanbul şehriyiz,
Seferberliği görmüşüz:
Kafkas, Galiçya, Çanakkale, Filistin,
Vagon ticareti, tifüs ve İspanyol nezlesi
Bir de İttihatçılar,
Bir de uzun konçlu Alman çizmesi
1914'ten 918'e kadar yedi bitirdi bizi

2009: “Swine Flu,” Domuz Gribi

- Laboratuvar olarak doğrulanmış ilk vakalar;
 - Meksika’da 2009 Şubat ve Mart aylarında
- 9 Haziran 2009’da 73 ülkede doğrulanmış > 26,000 olgu
- DSÖ 11 Haziran 2009’da “pandemi” olarak açıkladı.
- Etken virüs
 - İnfluenza A(H1N1)pdm09
- Tüm Dünya’da ölüm 105,700-395,600
- Mortalitenin yüksek olduğu gruplar:
 - Çocuklar
 - Genç erişkinler
 - Gebeler



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Predictors of fatality in pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus infection among adults

Önder Ergönül^{1*}, Servet Alan², Öznur Ak³, Fatman Sargın⁴, Arzu Kantürk⁵, Alper Gündüz⁶, Derya Engin⁷, Oral Öncül⁸, İlker İnanc Balkan⁹, Bahadır Ceylan¹⁰, Nur Benzonana³, Saadet Yazıcı⁴, Funda Şimşek⁵, Nuray Uzun⁶, Asuman İnan⁷, Eren Gulhan¹⁰, Meral Ciblak¹¹, Kenan Midilli¹², Mustafa Ozyurt¹³, Selim Badur¹¹, Serap Gencer¹⁴, Özcan Nazlıcan², Serdar Özer³, Naciye Çiğdem¹⁰, Ali İhsan Dokumacı¹⁰, Pandemic Influenza

Table 2 Pulmonary findings of the patients

	Fatal n = 22 (%)	Survived n = 219 (%)	p
Abnormal auscultation of the lung	13 (59)	79 (36)	0.034
Bilateral involvement in chest x-ray	18/20 (90)	59/147 (40)	<0.001
Type of involvement in chest x-ray			
Lobar	1/14 (7)	15/137 (11)	0.608
Interstitial	11/17 (65)	52/137 (38)	0.034
Diffuse consolidation	5/16 (31)	20/136 (15)	0.091
Effusion	3/17 (18)	2/134 (1)	<0.001
Need for mechanic ventilation	15 (68)	13 (6)	<0.001

Abstract

Background:

predictors for

Methods:

The study

which occurred

analysis was performed

Results:

In the study

45 out of 848

laboratory confirmed

model that was

was found to be

protective (Odds ratio: 0.17, confidence interval: 0.03-0.77, p = 0.022), nosocomial infections (OR: 5.7, CI: 1.84-18, p = 0.013), presence of malignant disease (OR: 3.8, CI: 0.66-22.01, p = 0.133) significantly increased the likelihood of fatality.

Conclusions:

Early detection of the infection, allowing opportunity for the early use of neuraminidase inhibitors, was found to be important for prevention of fatality. Nosocomial bacterial infections and underlying malignant diseases increased the rate of fatality.

Abnormal auscultation of the lung

Bilateral involvement in chest x-ray

Type of involvement in chest x-ray

Lobar

Interstitial

Diffuse consolidation

Effusion

Need for mechanic ventilation

Fatal
n = 22 (%)

Survived
n = 219 (%)

p

13 (59)

79 (36)

0.034

18/20 (90)

59/147 (40)

<0.001

1/14 (7)

15/137 (11)

0.608

11/17 (65)

52/137 (38)

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5/16 (31)

20/136 (15)

0.091

3/17 (18)

2/134 (1)

<0.001

15 (68)

13 (6)

<0.001

ture. We described the
lt patients.

[N1)pdm09] outbreak
nts. Multivariate

of suspected influenza,
ization. Among the 241

ogistic regression

minidase inhibitors

was found to be protective (Odds ratio: 0.17, confidence interval: 0.03-0.77, p = 0.022), nosocomial infections (OR: 5.7, CI: 1.84-18, p = 0.013), presence of malignant disease (OR: 3.8, CI: 0.66-22.01, p = 0.133) significantly increased the likelihood of fatality.

Conclusions: Early detection of the infection, allowing opportunity for the early use of neuraminidase inhibitors, was found to be important for prevention of fatality. Nosocomial bacterial infections and underlying malignant diseases increased the rate of fatality.



İNFLUENZA YÜKÜ

0.5-1/1000 ÖLÜM

TÜM HOSPİTALİZASYONLARIN %55-70 VE ÖLÜMLERİN %71-85 >65 YAŞ

18-49 YAŞ –KOMORBİDİTESİZ

5 MİLYON HASTALIK/YIL

2-4 MİLYON/POLİKLİNİK

32.000 HOSPİTALİZASYON

İnfluenza her yıl 500 milyon kişiyi enfekte ediyor.

3-5 milyon şiddetli olgu, 250-500.000 ölüm

İnfluenza'nın neden olduğu hastalıklar ve komplikasyonlar %60'a kadar ve yaşlı hastalarda ölümler %80 kadar azaltılabilir

Brundage JF. Lancet Infect Dis 2006;6:303-12

Ludwig E. Eur Respir Rev. 2012;21:123:57-65

Reed C.PlosS One 2015

Molinari NA.Vaccine 2007;25:5086-96

İNFLUENZA YÜKÜ-ÖZEL GRUPLAR

- Norveç:117.347 gebe, Kesin Tanı,2009-10
- Fetal ölüm; aHR:1.91 %95CI:1.07-3.41 *Haberg SE.NEngl JMed 2013:368:363-40*
- Ateş---Nöral Tüp Defektleri
 - Hidrosefali,kalp/aort defekt,Sindirim Sistemi defektleri,ekstremitte defektleri
 - 22 gözlemsel çalışma *Luteijn JM.Hum Rep2014 29:809-23*

İnfluenza'ya Bağlı Pulmoner Komplikasyonlar

Primer Viral Pnömoni

Sekonder Bakteriyel Pnömoni

Miks ;Viral Ve Bakteriyel Pnömoni

Lokalize Viral Pnömoni

Risk

KVS
Genç erişkin

Erişkin
Çocuk

İlk iki grupta

Yok

Trakeobronşit

Bronşiyolit

Krup

KOAH akut atağı

Balgam Kültürü

Normal flora

Pnömoni
S.aurea
H.influenzae

İnfluenza İzolasyonu

+

±

Mortalite

Yüksek

Değişken

Değişken

Çok düşük

- Miyozit
- Miyokardit, perikardit
- Toksik şok sendromu
- Guillain-Barré sendromu
- Transvers miyelit
- Ensefalit
- Reye sendromu

İNFLUENZA PNÖMONİSİ

- 2009 H1N1 Pandemisi- Ciddi/Şiddetli olgularda-Ağır Ac. Hasarı
- Bilateral pnömoni, ARDS
- Genç erişkinler- GEBE, OBEZ
- Patoloji raporları: yaygın difüz alvel hasarı, alveoler hemoraji (perivaskülit, mikrotrombüs), nekrotizan bronşit

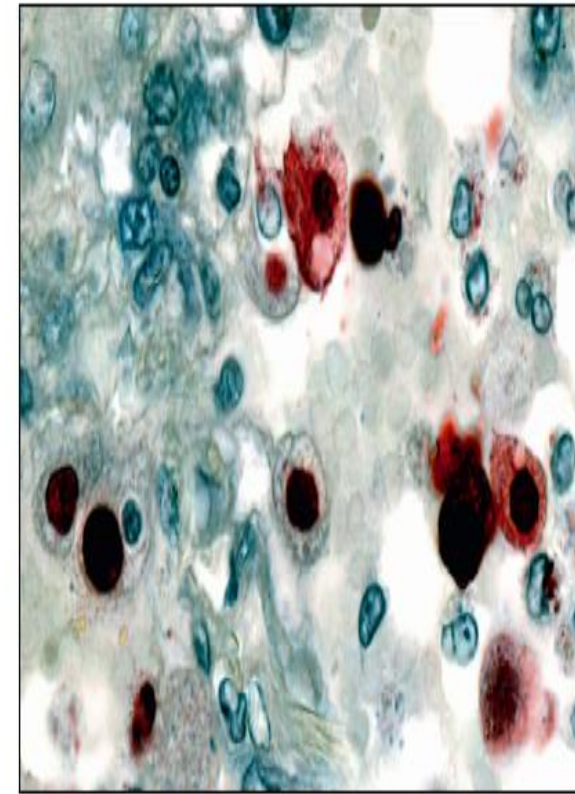


Figure 3: Immunolocalisation of 2009 pandemic influenza H1N1 viral antigen in lung tissue

Viral antigens (red staining) are present in nuclei of alveolar lining cells. Reprinted from reference 132 with permission of the American Society for Investigative Pathology.

- Mauad T. *Am J Resp Crit Care Med* 2010;181
- Jain S. *N Eng J Med* 2009 361
- Ramsey JD *Crit Care Clin* 2013;29

The Modern Quest for the “Holy Grail” of Pneumonia Etiology

Seema Jain¹ and Andrew T. Pavia²

Panel: Viruses linked to community-acquired pneumonia in children and adults

- Respiratory syncytial virus
- Rhinovirus
- Influenza A, B, and C viruses
- Human metapneumovirus
- Parainfluenza viruses types 1, 2, 3, and 4
- Human bocavirus*
- Coronavirus types 229E, OC43, NL63, HKU1, SARS
- Adenovirus
- Enteroviruses
- Varicella-zoster virus
- Hantavirus
- Parechoviruses
- Epstein-Barr virus
- Human herpesvirus 6 and 7
- Herpes simplex virus
- Mimivirus
- Cytomegalovirus†
- Measles†

*Mostly in children. †Mostly in developing countries.

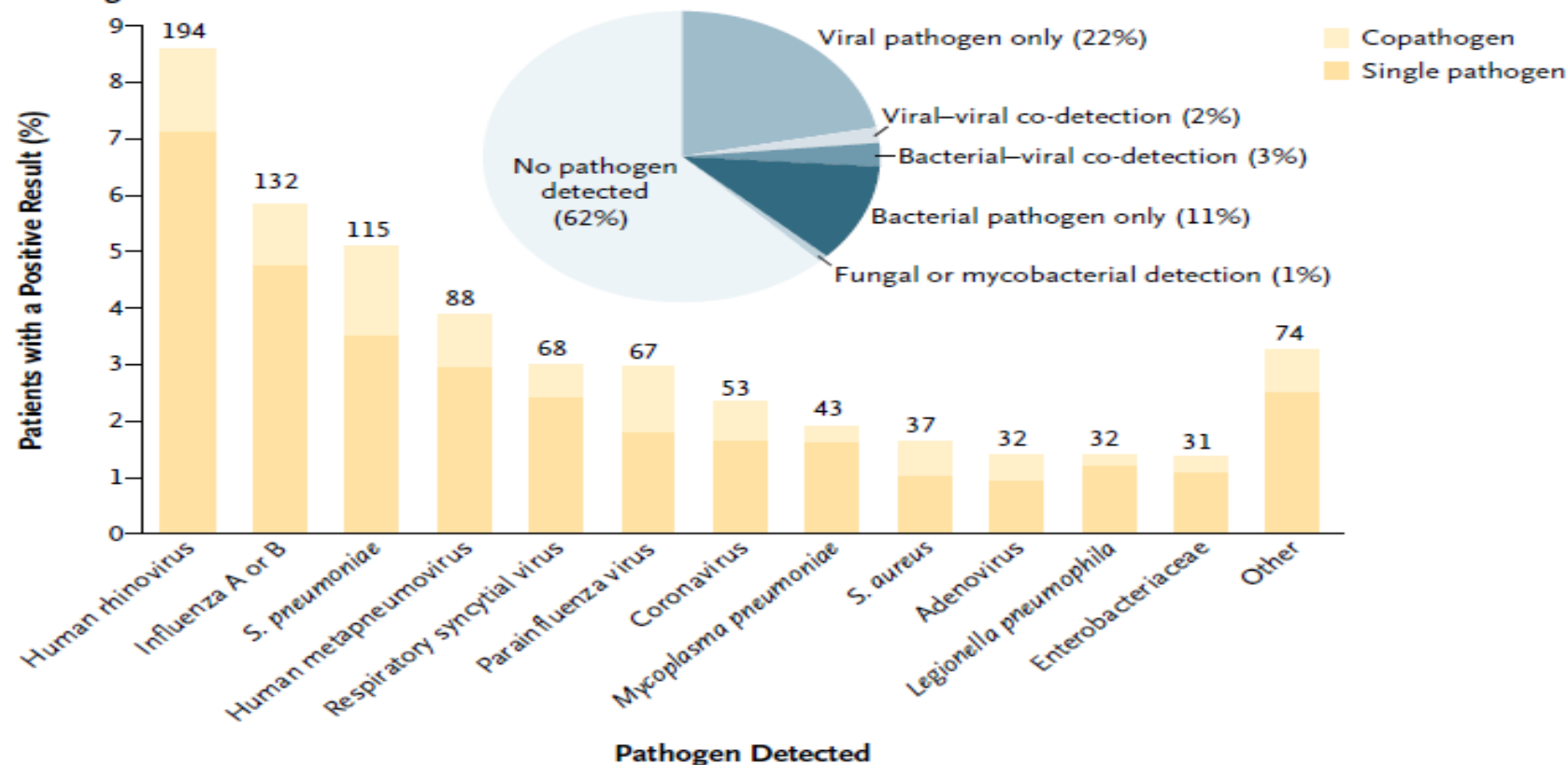
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Community-Acquired Pneumonia Requiring Hospitalization among U.S. Adults

S. Jain, W.H. Self, R.G. Wunderink, S. Fakhraan, R. Balk, A.M. Bramley, C. Reed, C.G. Grijalva, E.J. Anderson, D.M. Courtney, J.D. Chappell, C. Qi, E.M. Hart, F. Carroll, C. Trabue, H.K. Donnelly, D.J. Williams, Y. Zhu, S.R. Arnold, K. Ampofo, G.W. Waterer, M. Levine, S. Lindstrom, J.M. Winchell, J.M. Katz, D. Erdman, E. Schneider, L.A. Hicks, J.A. McCullers, A.T. Pavia, K.M. Edwards, and L. Finelli, for the CDC EPIC Study Team*

N Engl J Med 2015;373:415-27.

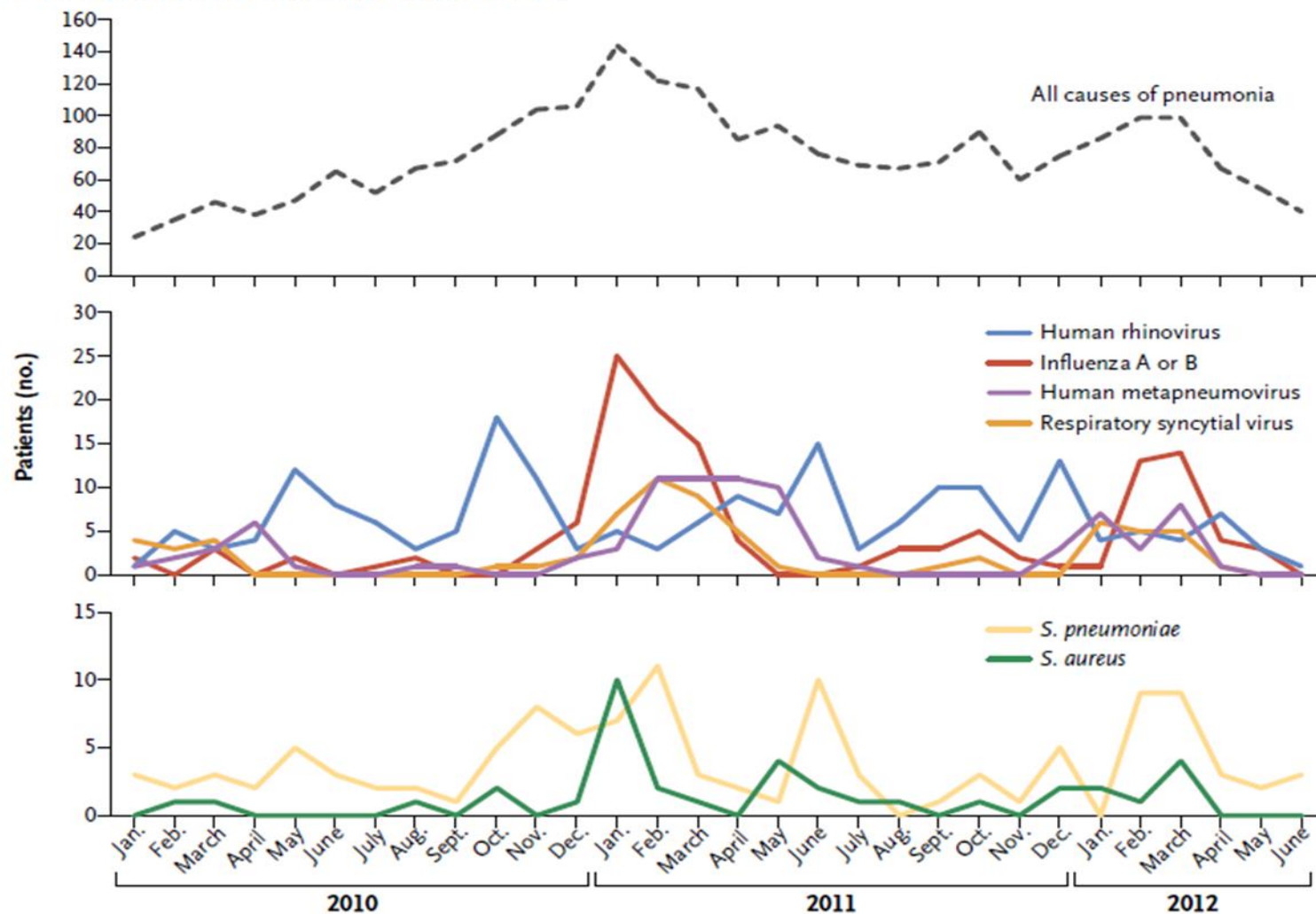
A Specific Pathogens Detected



Community-Acquired Pneumonia Requiring Hospitalization among U.S. Adults

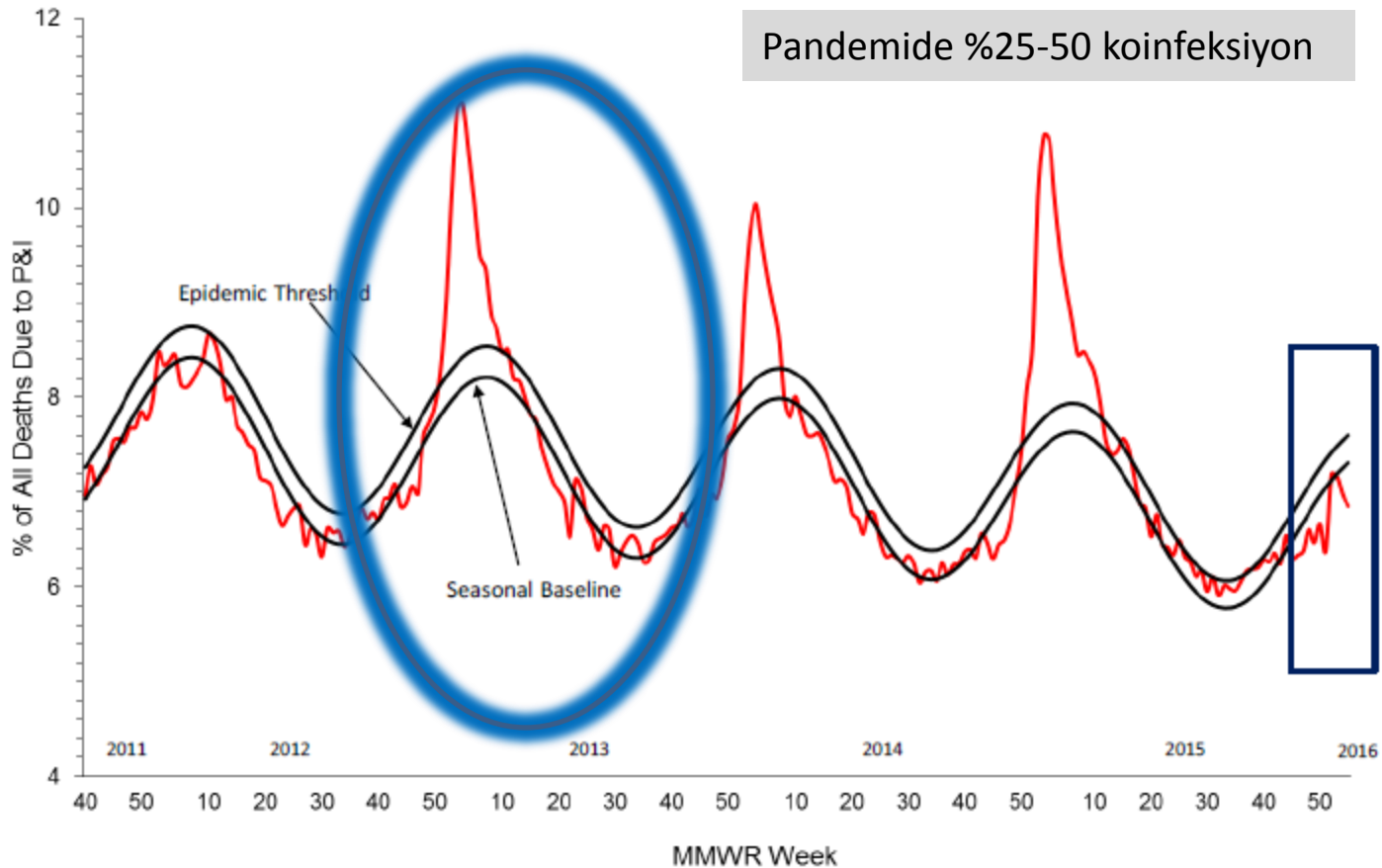
S. Jain, W.H. Self, R.G. Wunderink, S. Fakhran, R. Balk, A.M. Bramley, C. Reed, C.G. Grijalva, E.J. Anderson, D.M. Courtney, J.D. Chappell, C. Qi, E.M. Hart, F. Carroll, C. Trabue, H.K. Donnelly, D.J. Williams, Y. Zhu, S.R. Arnold, K. Ampofo, G.W. Waterer, M. Levine, S. Lindstrom, J.M. Winchell, J.M. Katz, D. Erdman, E. Schneider, L.A. Hicks, J.A. McCullers, A.T. Pavia, K.M. Edwards, and L. Finelli, for the CDC EPIC Study Team*

B Pathogens Detected, According to Month and Year



Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality from the National Center for Health Statistics Mortality Surveillance System

Data through the week ending January 23, 2016, as of February 11, 2016



Viral Bacterial Synergy

Secondary bacterial infection often occurs **after** pulmonary virus infection and is a common cause of severe disease in humans

Influenza virus and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* are the two pathogens that cause **the majority of respiratory infections** in humans.

Although influenza infection alone may cause pneumonia, secondary bacterial pneumonia is a major cause of excess morbidity
influenza pandemic

The immune response that is induced against viral infection leads to decreased protection against bacterial infection

Keer Sun & Dennis W Metzger Inhibition of pulmonary antibacterial defense by interferon- γ during recovery from influenza infection . NATURE MEDICINE. 2008; 14(5).

ARTICLES

nature
medicine

Inhibition of pulmonary antibacterial defense by interferon- γ during recovery from influenza infection

Keer Sun & Dennis W Metzger

Secondary bacterial infection often occurs after pulmonary virus infection and is a common cause of severe disease in humans, yet the mechanisms responsible for this viral-bacterial synergy in the lung are only poorly understood. We now report that pulmonary interferon- γ (IFN- γ) produced during T cell responses to influenza infection in mice inhibits initial bacterial clearance from the lung by alveolar macrophages. This suppression of phagocytosis correlates with lung IFN- γ abundance, but not viral burden, and leads to enhanced susceptibility to secondary pneumococcal infection, which can be prevented by IFN- γ neutralization after influenza infection. Direct inoculation of IFN- γ can mimic influenza infection and downregulate the expression of the class A scavenger receptor MARCO on alveolar macrophages. Thus, IFN- γ , although probably facilitating induction of specific anti-influenza adaptive immunity, suppresses innate protection against extracellular bacterial pathogens in the lung.

The fact that increased susceptibility to various bacteria, including *S. pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, can occur after influenza infection suggests a **general immune defect**.

Clinical secondary bacterial infections occur **at a time when the virus begins to be cleared from the lung** and the patient

Lung inflammation: what is the mechanism?

Damage to the
epithelial cell
barrier by viral
infection

Provides more
attachment
sites for the
bacteria

Lung inflammation typically tends to subside by the time of viral clearance, which is the time of greatest susceptibility to pneumococcal infection.

During viral infection

- Influenza neuraminidase
- Upregulation of platelet-activating factor receptor expression

Increase bacterial adherence

Bacterial Superinfection



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Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

Current Opinion in
Immunology

The immunology of influenza virus-associated bacterial pneumonia

Keven M Robinson¹, Jay K Kolls^{2,3} and John F Alcorn²



- Infection with **influenza virus** is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality throughout the world. ¹
- Severe disease and increased mortality can often result from **bacterial super-infection** primarily with the *Gram-positive organisms, Staphylococcus aureus or Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- **During the 2009 pandemic of influenza A virus H1N1:**
 - 25–50% of hospitalized virus-infected patients were superinfected with bacterial pneumonia
 - Super- infection was associated with higher morbidity and mortality
 - Vulnerability to secondary bacterial infection peaks at approximately **one week post-influenza infection**.

Influenza virus infection :

- Leads to the dysregulation of both innate and adaptive immune responses,
- Predisposes the host to secondary bacterial infection

Understanding
Immunomechanism



Will prevent deaths in future influenza virus pandemics

1.Robinson KMÇ et al. Current Opinion in Immunology 2015, 34:59–67

2.Klugman KP. Et al. Vaccine 27S (2009) C9–C14

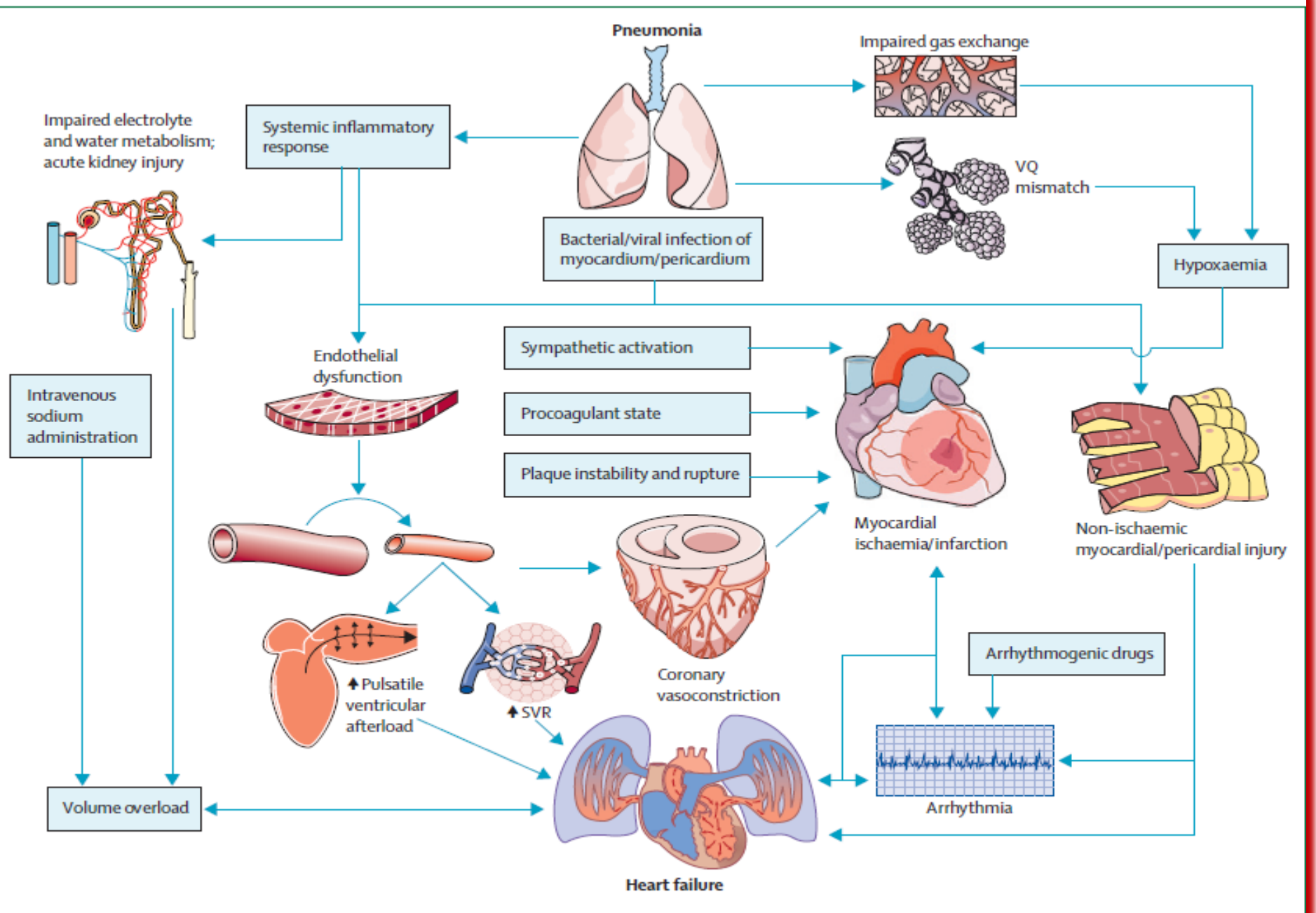


Figure 2: Proposed pathophysiological mechanisms contributing to cardiac complications in patients with acute pneumonia
 VQ=ventilation-perfusion mismatch. SVR=systemic vascular resistance. Image of heart and lungs at the bottom of the figure reproduced with permission from Peter Gardiner at clinicalskills.net.



Acute pneumonia and the cardiovascular system

Vicente F Corrales-Medina, Daniel M Musher, Svetlana Shachkina, Julio A Chirinos

Lancet 2013; 381: 496–505

Published Online

January 16, 2012

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61266-5)

S0140-6736(12)61266-5

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ON, Canada

(V F Corrales-Medina,

S Shachkina); Departments of

Medicine and Molecular

Although traditionally regarded as a disease confined to the lungs, acute pneumonia has important effects on the cardiovascular system at all severities of infection. Pneumonia tends to affect individuals who are also at high cardiovascular risk. Results of recent studies show that about a quarter of adults admitted to hospital with pneumonia develop a major acute cardiac complication during their hospital stay, which is associated with a 60% increase in short-term mortality. These findings suggest that outcomes of patients with pneumonia can be improved by prevention of the development and progression of associated cardiac complications. Before this hypothesis can be tested, however, an adequate mechanistic understanding of the cardiovascular changes that occur during pneumonia, and their role in the trigger of various cardiac complications, is needed. In this Review, we summarise knowledge about the burden of cardiac complications in adults with acute pneumonia, the cardiovascular response to this infection, the potential effects of commonly used cardiovascular and anti-infective drugs on these associations, and possible directions for future research.

MAKROLID,FQ

Effect of pneumonia

Vascular endothelium and peripheral vessels	Impaired reactive hyperaemia response and response to nitric oxide; ³⁵ decreased peripheral vascular resistance in most young adults, but increased peripheral vascular resistance in up to a third of middle-aged adults (no data available for elderly patients); ^{36–39} increased concentrations of endothelin-1 and adrenomedullin ^{40,41}
Myocardium	Depression of left ventricular function; ^{37,38,42} myocarditis; ⁴³ increased concentrations of troponins, BNP, and ANP ^{44–47}
Cardiac rhythm	Acute cardiac arrhythmias ^{32,48,49}
Coronary arteries	Possible acute inflammatory changes in atherosclerotic plaques; ^{50–52} possible coronary vasoconstriction ⁵³
Pulmonary circulation	Increased pulmonary artery pressures ⁵⁴
Cardiac autonomic function	Impairment of cardiovascular autonomic reflexes ⁵⁵
Coagulation	Increased procoagulant activity ^{56–58}
Renal function and fluid and sodium balance	Increased production of vasopressin; ^{41,59,60} decreased ACE activity; ^{61–63} water retention; ⁵⁹ acute kidney injury ^{64,65}

BNP=B-type natriuretic peptide. ANP=atrial natriuretic peptide. ACE=angiotensin-converting enzyme.

Table: Effects of pneumonia on the cardiovascular system

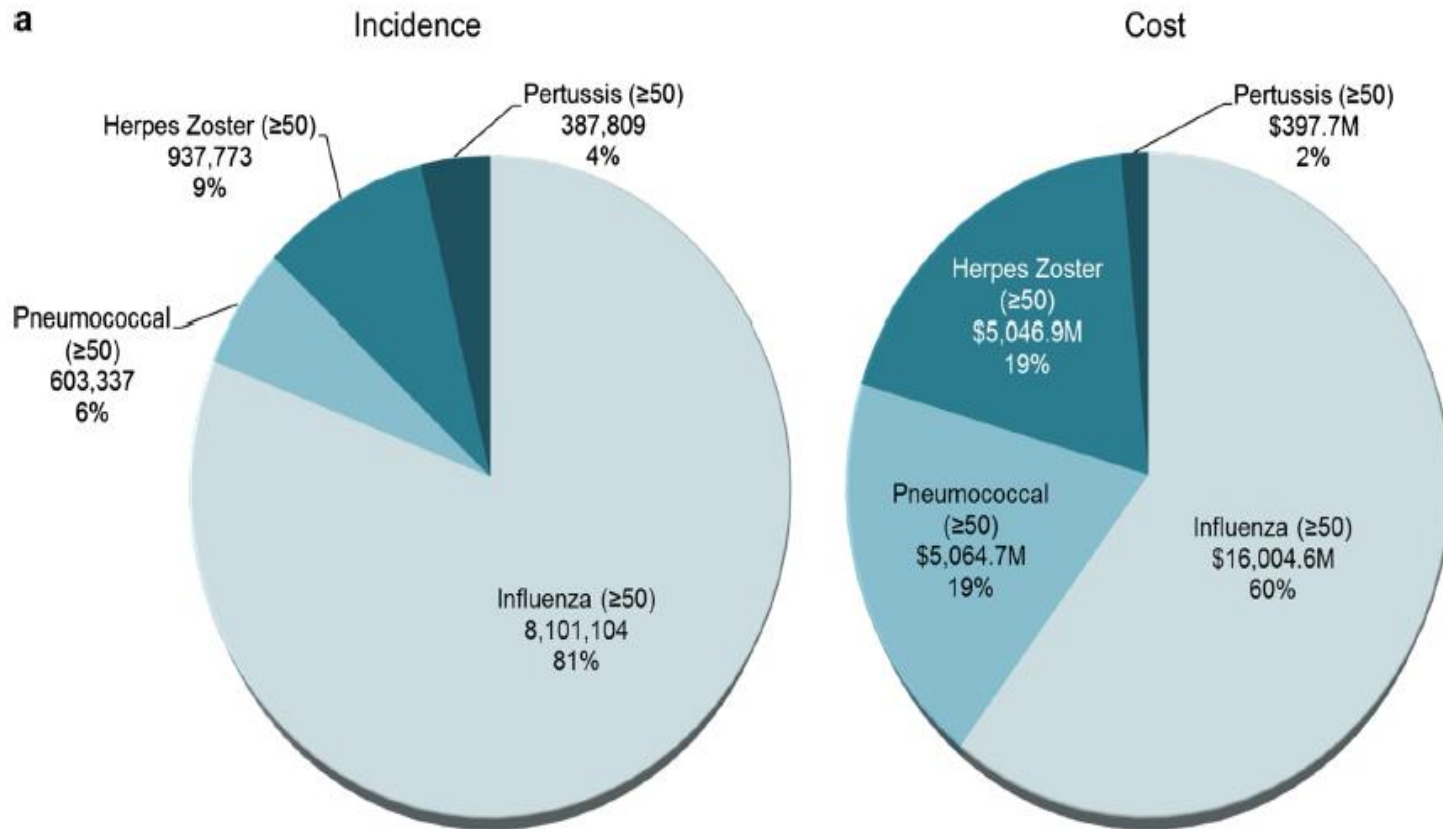
GAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ -2013-2015:ACİL,YATARAK İZLENEN ILI

Uzmanlık Tezi-Dr.Pınar Aysert-2016

- Hastane bazlı İnfluenza Surveyans (GIHSN)
- ILI: Ateş,Öksürük,Baş ağrısı, Myalji (en az 1) ve Öksürük, Boğaz ağrısı, Nefes darlığı (en az 1)-son 10 gün
- SARI: Ateş, öksürük ,**hastaneye yatış gerekliliği**-hipoksi,takipne,dispne,hipotansiyon,bilateral radyolojik bulgu, konfüzyon- son 10 gün
- 111 HASTA: **%68.5>65 YAŞ** 38/111:%30 etken
Inf A+B (%13.5) –Diğer (%17.1) **Corona: 11** ,Parainfluenza ,Rhino, RSV, HMPV- **% 48.6 PNÖMONİ** , %20 AŞILI (YALNIZCA 2 SİNDE İNFLUENZA, >85 YAŞ), **%25 YBÜ,%13.5 MV,%11.8 MORTALİTE**, %87.3 EŞLİK EDEN HASTALIK, **ÖLENLERİN %84 PNÖMONİ,%92 KOMORBİDİTE**, ANTİBİYOTİK BAŞLANMA %94, ANTİVİRAL %46.6, PNOMONİ DİĞER SYV DAHA SIK (p:0.046), yalnızca 1/15 influenza olgusunda doğru tanı kodu
- SURVEYANS ÇALIŞMALARI- TANI KODU KORELASYONU
- İNFLUENZA DIŞI VİRUSLARIN ÖNEMİ

ERİŞKİNLERDE AŞI İLE ÖNLENEBİLİR HASTALIKLAR VE TAHMİNİ YÜK

McLaughlin JM.J Primary Prevent 2015;36:259-73

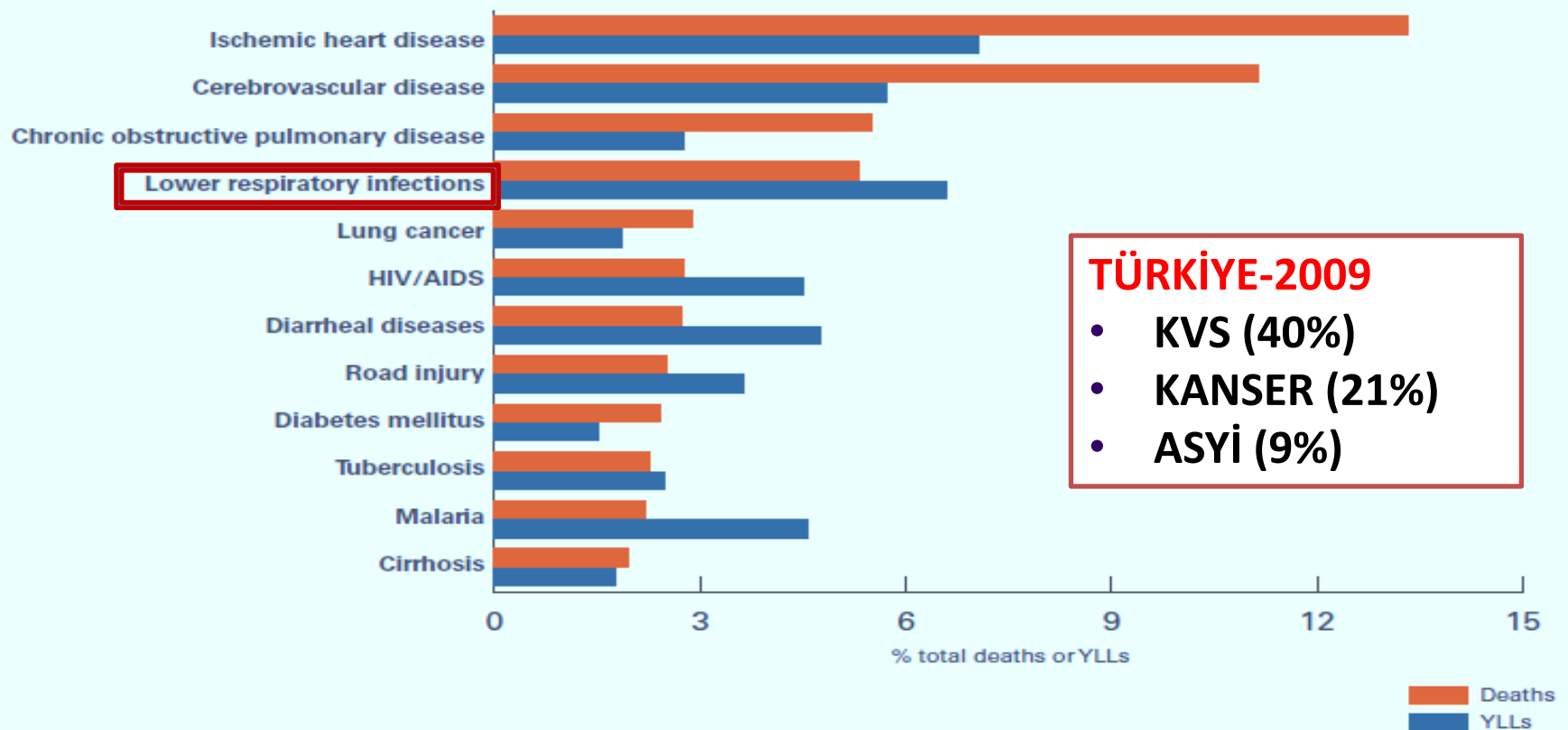


The Global Burden of Disease: Generating Evidence Guiding Policy

Institute For Health Metrics And Evaluation & University of Washington

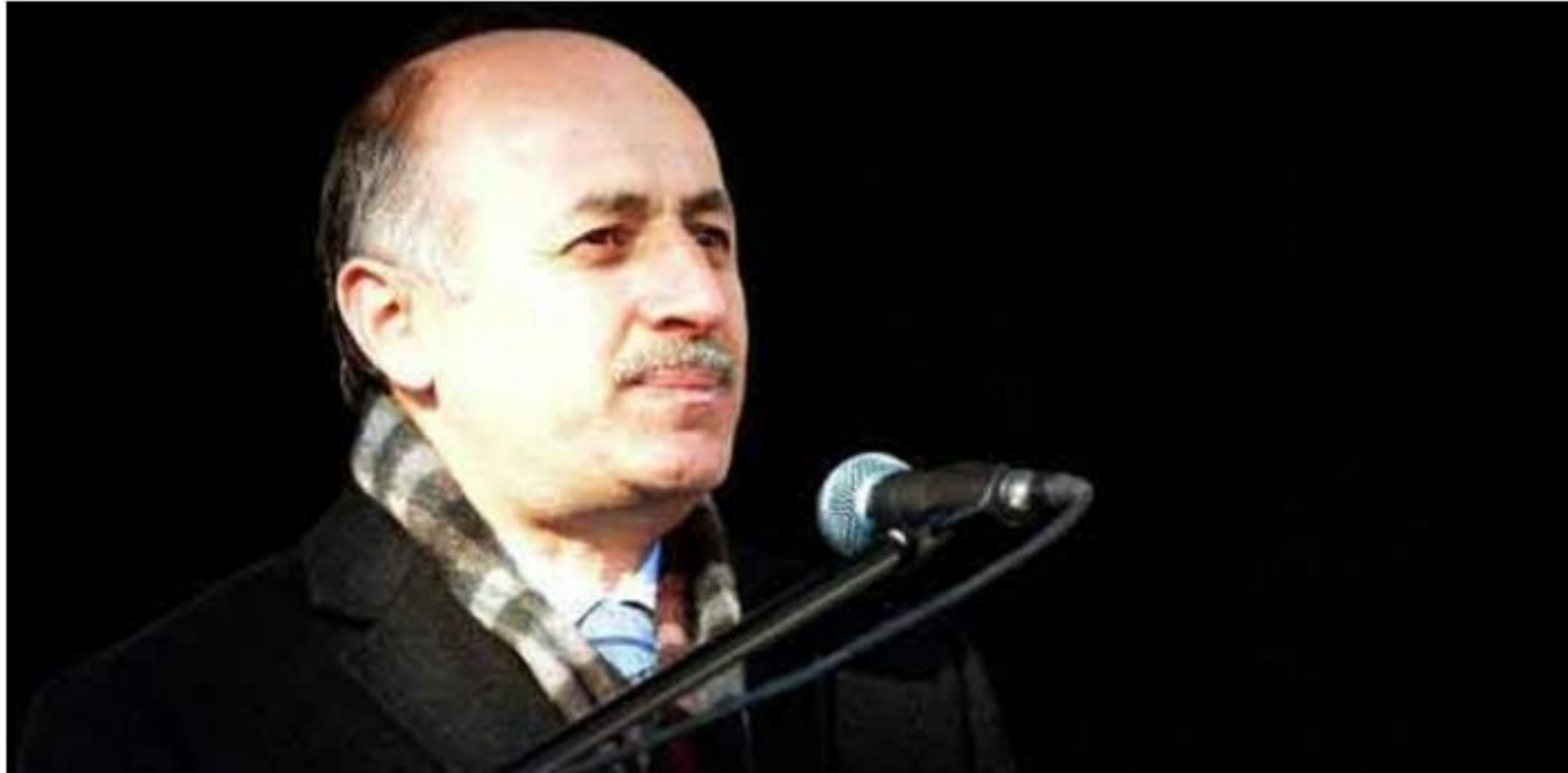
This report was prepared by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) based on seven papers for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 (GBD 2010) published in The Lancet (2012 Dec 13; 380). GBD 2010 had 488 co-authors from 303 institutions in 50 countries. The work was made possible through core funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The views expressed are those of the authors.

Figure 2: Leading causes of global death and premature death, 2010



Mezarlık açılışına katılan Erzurum Valisi: "Burası o kadar nezih bir mekan olmuş ki insanın ölesi geliyor" goo.gl/xHIBJT
pic.twitter.com/ZpcwLNOV3G

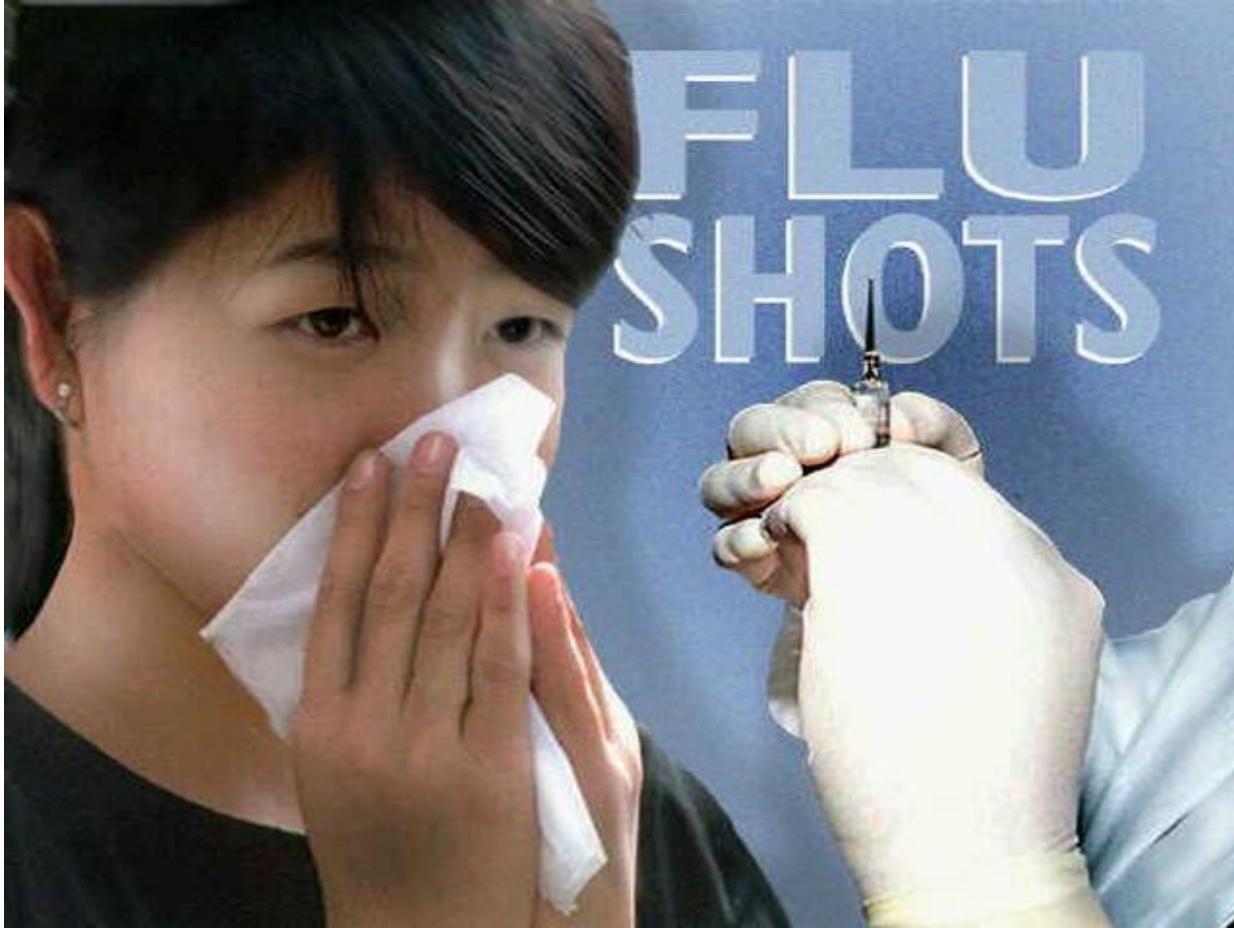
02:31 - 19 Kas 2016



How to avoid Influenza
Gargle Daily



GRİP AŞISI



İnfluenza Aşıları

- İki influenza A virüsünün hemaglütinin ve nörominidaz antijenleri ve influenza B antijeni içeren inaktif aşılar kullanılmaktadır
- Trivalan aşıda influenza B Victoria veya Yamagata suşuna ait bir antijen bulunur
- Yaşlı ve immünsüpresif hastalarda aşı etkinliğinin çocuk ve genç erişkine oranla daha az olması bir sorundur.

AŞI	YAŞ GRUBU					
	19-21 YAŞ	22-26 YAŞ	27-49 YAŞ	50-59 YAŞ	60-64 YAŞ	≥ 65 YAŞ
İnfluenza	Her yıl 1 doz					
Tetanos, difteri, boğmaca (Td/Tdap)	1 doz Tdap ile rapel; takiben her 10 yılda bir Td					
Suçiçeği	2 doz					
Human papillomavirus (HPV) kadınlarda	3 doz					
Human papillomavirus (HPV) erkeklerde	3 doz	3 doz				
Zoster					1 doz	
Kızamık, kızamıkçık, Kabakulak (KKK)	1 veya 2 doz					
Konjuge pnömokok aşısı-13 valan (PCV13)	Yaşam boyu					1 doz
Polisakkarid pnömokok aşısı (PPV23)	1 veya 2 doz					1 doz
Meningokok	1 veya daha fazla doz					
Hepatit A	2 doz					
Hepatit B	3 doz					
<i>Hemophilus influenza</i> tip b (Hib)	1 veya 3 doz					

Tüm erişkinlere

Riskli gruplara

Öneri yok

DSÖ İNFLUENZA AŞI ÖNERİSİ

- **Yüksek öncelik**
Gebeler
- **Öncelik**
 - 6-59 ay çocuklar
 - Yaşlı
 - Kronik hastalık
 - Sağlık Çalışanları

İNFLUENZA- YÜKSEK RİSK

- <2 yaş,>65 yaş
- Komorbidite; kr.pulmoner, kr.kardiyovasküler, reanal, hepatik, hematolojik, metabolik (DM), nörolojik, nörogelişimsel(mental retardasyon, kas-sinir hast., epilepsi,serebral palsy)
- İmmunsupresyon; HIV,Kanser,KT
- Gebe ve postpartum 2 hafta
- <19 yaş, aspirin,
- BMI>40
- Bakım evleri, sürekli bakım

Yeni İnfluenza Aşıları

2016-2017 Kuzey Yarımküre DSÖ önerisi

A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus

A/Hong Kong/4801/2014 (H3N2)-like virus

B/Brisbane/60/2008-like virus. (Victoria lineage)

B/Phuket/3073/2013-like virus.(Yamagata lineage
included in the quadrivalent vaccines only)

Yeni İnfluenza Aşıları

- İnfluenza B virüslerine karşı tam kapsayıcılık:
Tetravalan influenza aşısı iki influenza B antijeni (Victoria ve Yamagata) içermektedir
- Etkinliğin düşük olduğu gruplar için yüksek doz

FLUZONE

60 mcg of hemagglutinin içeriyor

Standart doz 15 mcg

Yeni İnfluenza Aşıları

- Yumurta proteinine allerji

- Hücre kültürü aşıları

Memeli hücre kökenli inaktif aşı (Flucelvax)

- Rekombinant hemagglutinin aşısı —
Baculovirus ekspresyonu (Flublok)

Her iki aşının etkinliği yumurtada hazırlanan
aşı gibi

VERİLER

Ülkemizde Son Dört Grip Sezonu Sürveyans Sonuçları (Sentinel+Nonsentinel)

Tablo 5: Ülkemiz’de sezonlara göre tespit edilen influenza virüslerinin oranları.

Sezon	İnfluenza A (H1N1)	İnfluenza A (H3N2)	İnfluenza B
2012-2013	%92,5	%4,6	%2,7
2013-2014	%2,5-AVRUPA	%77	%20,5
2014-2015	%38,0	%9,2	%52,8
2015-2016*	%55,7	%28,5	%15,4

48.hf-
52.hf.PİK

2.hf
10-13.hf PİK

50.hf-2-3.hf pik

Aşı Güvenilirliği ve Adjuvanlar

«AŞILAR ADJUVANLI OLMALIDIR» DSÖ (Dünya Sağlık Örgütü)

SKUALEN (MF59, AS03) - insan kolesterol metabolizmasının normal bir ürünü olup, zeytinyağında %0.7 oranında bulunmaktadır.

- ✓ Aşıdaki skualen köpekbalığı karaciğerinden elde edilmektedir.
- ✓ Şimdiye kadar 70 den fazla klinik denemede çalışılmış ve hiçbir güvenlik şüphesi olmadığı kanıtlanmıştır.

TİYOMERSAL TİYOSALİSİLAT: aslında etil civa olup , kg. başına %49.6 oranında saf civa içermektedir.

- ✓ Türkiye' ye gelen aşılar , doz başına 5-50µg tiyomersal bulunmaktadır ki bu doz pek çok gıdada, özellikle deniz ürünlerinde ,saf civa şeklinde bulunandan ve Avrupalı gıda tüketicileri için Avrupa komisyonlarınca önerilenden çok daha düşüktür .

Sonuç olarak aşılar da bulunan civanın bir zararı ve önemi yoktur.

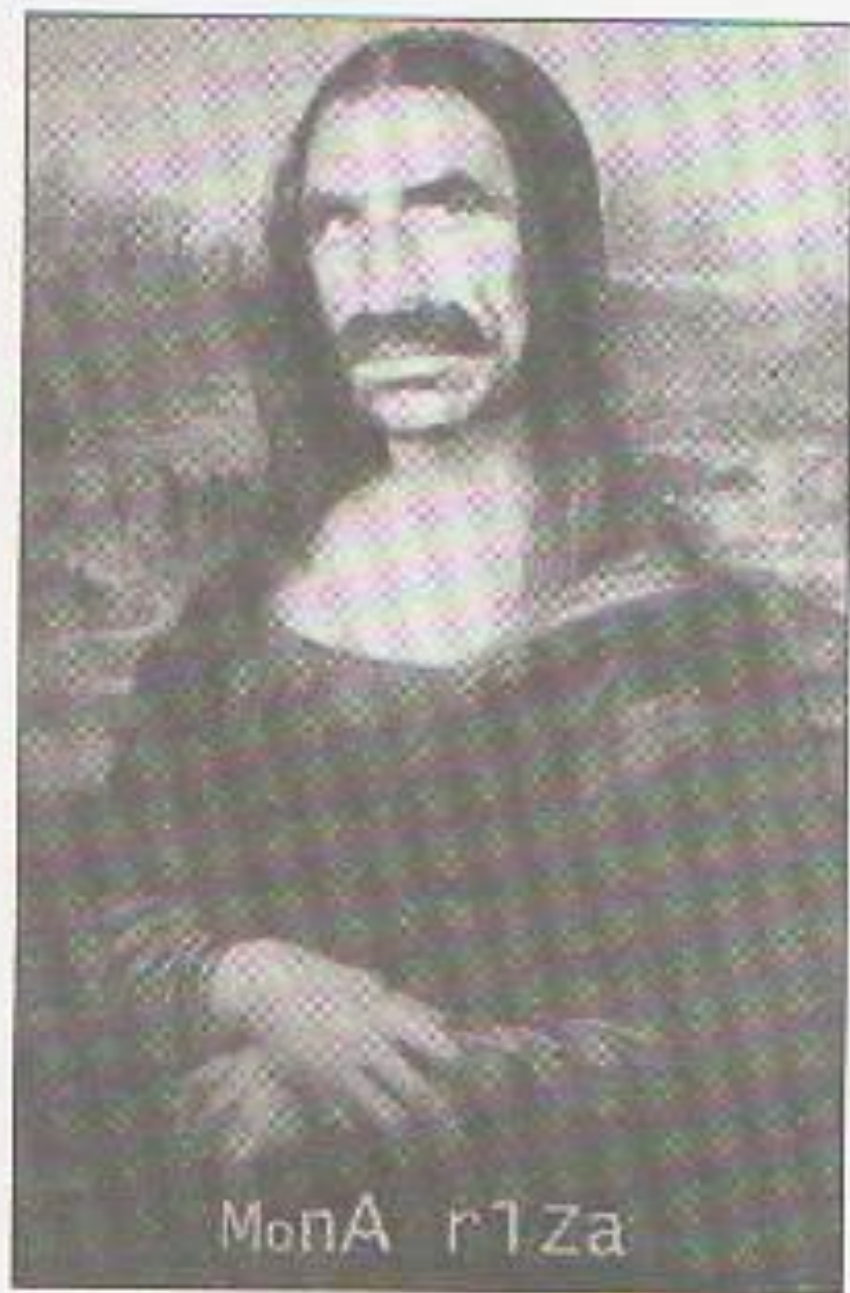
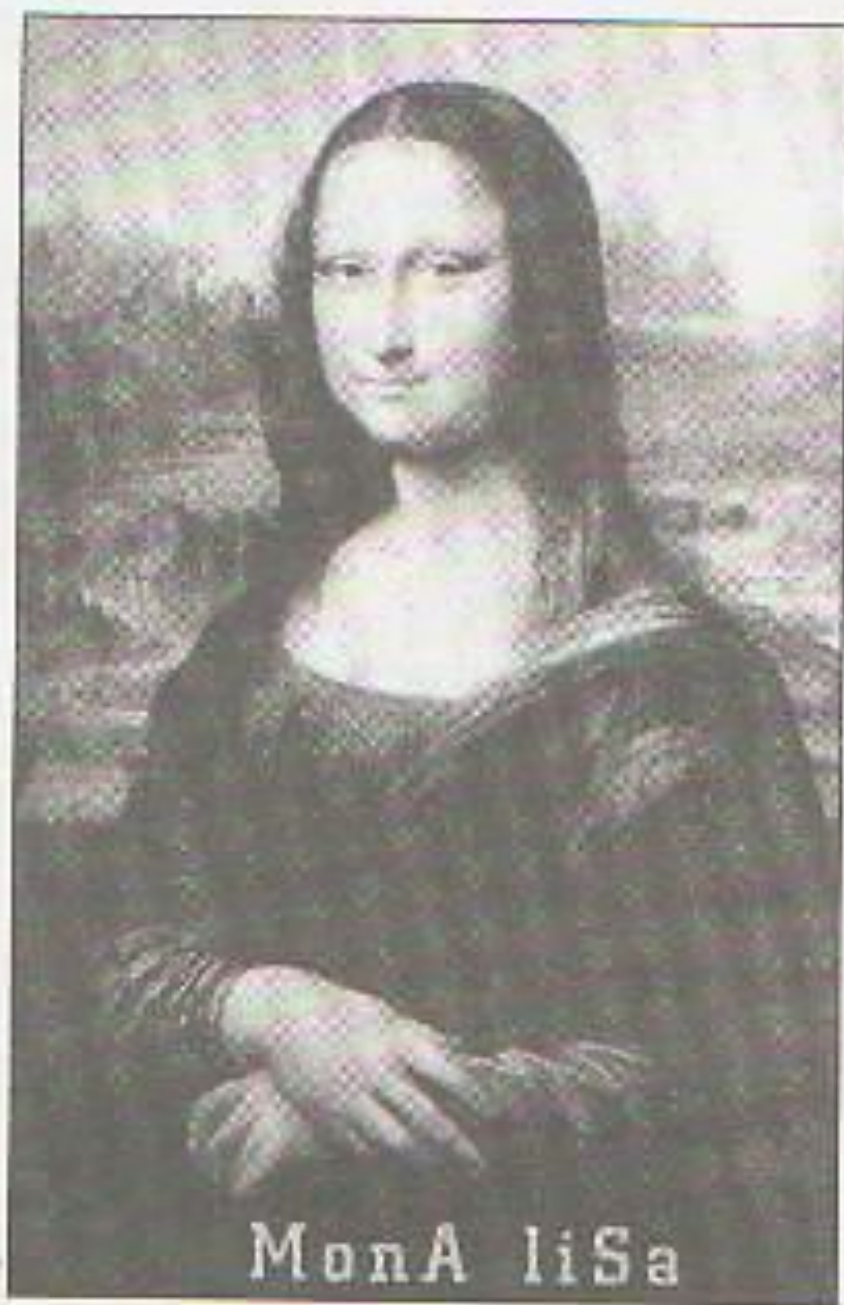


TABLE 1. Influenza vaccines — United States, 2016–17 influenza season*

Trade name	Manufacturer	Presentation	Age indication	Mercury (from thimerosal), µg/0.5mL	Latex	Route
Inactivated Influenza Vaccine, quadrivalent (IIV4), standard dose[†]						
Fluarix Quadrivalent	GlaxoSmithKline	0.5 mL single-dose prefilled syringe	≥3 yrs	NR	No	IM ⁵
Flulaval Quadrivalent	ID Biomedical Corp. of Quebec (distributed by GlaxoSmithKline)	0.5 mL single-dose prefilled syringe	≥3 yrs	NR	No	IM
		5.0 mL multi-dose vial	≥3 yrs	<25	No	IM
Fluzone Quadrivalent	Sanofi Pasteur	0.25 mL single-dose prefilled syringe	6 through 35 mos	NR	No	IM
		0.5 mL single-dose prefilled syringe	≥36 mos	NR	No	IM
		0.5 mL single-dose vial	≥36 mos	NR	No	IM
		5.0 mL multi-dose vial	≥6 mos	25	No	IM
Fluzone Intradermal Quadrivalent [¶]	Sanofi Pasteur	0.1 mL single-dose prefilled microinjection system	18 through 64 yrs	NR	No	ID**
Inactivated Influenza Vaccine, quadrivalent, cell culture-based (ccIIV4), standard dose[†]						
Flucelvax Quadrivalent	Seqirus	0.5 mL single-dose prefilled syringe	≥4 yrs	NR	No	IM
Inactivated Influenza Vaccine, trivalent (IIV3), standard dose[†]						
Afluria	Seqirus	0.5 mL single-dose prefilled syringe	≥9 yrs ^{††}	NR	No	IM
		5.0 mL multi-dose vial	≥9 yrs ^{††} (needle and syringe) 18 through 64 years (jet injector)	24.5	No	IM
Fluvirin	Seqirus	0.5 mL single-dose prefilled syringe	≥4 yrs	≤1	Yes ^{§§}	IM
		5.0 mL multi-dose vial	≥4 yrs	25	No	IM
Adjuvanted Inactivated Influenza Vaccine, trivalent (aIIV3), standard dose[†]						
Fluad	Seqirus	0.5 mL single-dose prefilled syringe	≥65 yrs	NR	Yes ^{§§}	IM
Inactivated Influenza Vaccine, trivalent (IIV3), High Dose^{¶¶}						
Fluzone High-Dose	Sanofi Pasteur	0.5 mL single-dose prefilled syringe	≥65 yrs	NR	No	IM
Recombinant Influenza Vaccine, trivalent (RIV3)^{***}						
Flublok	Protein Sciences	0.5 mL single-dose vial	≥18 yrs	NR	No	IM
Live Attenuated Influenza Vaccine, quadrivalent (LAIV4) ^{†††}						
FluMist Quadrivalent	MedImmune	0.2 mL single-dose prefilled intranasal sprayer	2 through 49 yrs	NR	No	NAS

Abbreviations: ACIP = Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; ID = intradermal; IM = intramuscular; NAS = intranasal; NR = not relevant (does not contain thimerosal).

* Immunization providers should check Food and Drug Administration–approved prescribing information for 2016–17 influenza vaccines for the most complete and updated information, including (but not limited to) indications, contraindications, warnings, and precautions. Package inserts for U.S.-licensed vaccines are available at <http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/Vaccines/ApprovedProducts/ucm093833.htm>. Availability of specific products and presentations might change and differ from what is described in this table.

† Standard dose intramuscular IIVs contain 15 μg of each vaccine HA antigen (45 μg total for trivalents and 60 μg total for quadrivalents) per 0.5 mL dose.

AMİRİM MAKTÜLÜN BOYU
DEVRİLMİŞ, BURAYA KADAR
SÜRÜM SÜRÜM SÜRÜNMÜŞ...

BOYNU ALTINDA
KALARAK ÖLMÜŞ
KOMSERİM...



TENEŞİRE GELMEYE
ÇALIŞIYORMUŞ. BİRİNİN
ÇOK PİS BEDDUASI
TUTMUŞ...

İNFLUENZA AŞISI ETKİNLİK :EFFICACY (OLGU-KONTROL)ve ETKİLİLİK : EFFECTIVENESS(POPULASYON)

- YAŞ
- KONAK
- AŞI-DOLAŞIMDAKİ VİRUS
- ÖLÇÜLEN SONUÇ
 - İNFLUENZAYI ÖNLER
 - SYİ-DR.BAŞVURULARINI AZALTIR
 - İŞ GÜCÜ /OKUL KAYBINI AZALTIR
 - HOSPİTALİZASYONLAR
 - P&I,ALTTA YATAN HASTALIK
 - LBI – AZALTIR/ÖNLER
 - KOMPLİKASYONLARI ÖNLER
 - ÖLÜMLERİ AZALTIR

ÖZNELLİK VE TEST DUYARLILIĞI İLİŞKİLİ HER YÜZDE AZALMASINDA %4
ETKİNLİK AZALMASI YANSIMASI- *Ferdinand JM.CID 2012:54:25-32*

İNFLUENZA AŞI -ETKİNLİK

- $HAI \geq 32/40 \neq$ İNFEKSİYON ÖNLEMİ $\approx$ %50 KLİNİK KORUMA
- «BACK BOOST» –ÖNCE DEN KARŞILAŞILMIŞ SUBTİP
- ≥ 6 AY: %80-95
- 18-65 YAŞ -%59 LCI ÖNLEMİ-META-ANALİZ, RT-PCR... *Osterholm MT.Lancet ID 2102.12:36-44*
- >58 YAŞ ...%42, %51, %31
- <58 YAŞ ...%60, %62,%58



31 ÇALIŞMA

*Goodwin K.Vaccine
2006:24:1159-66*

İNFLUENZA AŞI -ETKİNLİK

- 2010 Cochrane 75 çalışma (RKÇ AZ), ≥ 65 yaş; **LCI;ILI; pnömoniye** etkisiz...*Jefferson T.Cochrane 2010:2*
- Farklı grup ,aynı çalışma, stratifikasyon farklı , az sayıda klinik anlamlı sonuç veren çalışma..LCI %49,95%CI:33-62, ILI %39 95% CI:35-43---*Beyer WE :Vaccine 2013:31:6030-3*
- 2002-2009:7 sezon;P&I-Hosp: aşılanmamışlara göre aOR:0.67 -0.86 $p<0.001$ —*Chiu P.Vaccine 2013:31:632-38*
- Ancak özgün olmayan sonuçlara göre %10 azaltıyor <düşündüğümüzden- *Wong K.Arch Intern Med 2012:172:484-91*

ATEROSKLEROZ-VASKÜLER İLİŞKİ VE AŞI

- **FLUVACS** :RKÇ-KAH +AŞI vs KAH+PLASEBO-
 - KVS MORT: 6.AY : RR :0.25 95%CI:0.07-0.86
 - 1.yıl RR:0.34 95%CI :**0.17-0.71**-*Gurfenkel EP Circulation 2002,Eur J Heart 2004*
- **FLUCAD** :653 KAH, RKÇ, 12. ay HR:0.54 95% CI :0.29-0.99- *Ciszewski A.Eur J Heart 2008:29*
- **FLUCAD +FLUVACS** : HOSP %51,KVS ÖLÜM %60,MAJÖR KV OLAYLAR %44- *Pihromintikul A.Eur J Heart 2011*

Commentary

Successful Control of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Requires More than Vaccines

Walter A. Orenstein, MD, Lance E. Rodewald, MD





"Güvenli su hariç başka hiç bir yöntem, hatta antibiyotikler bile mortalite azalması üzerine bu kadar büyük bir etkiye sahip olmamıştır."

Plotkin S. ve ark., Vaccines, 2011



Çiçek



HALK SAĞLIĞI ALANINDA 20. YÜZYILDA EN BÜYÜK BAŞARILAR

Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Ten great public health achievements. United States 1990-1999. MMWR. Morb Mort Wkly Rep 1999;48 (RR12):241-243



AŞILAR



MOTORLU ARAÇ
GÜVENLİĞİ



İŞYERİ
GÜVENLİĞİ



İNFEKSİYON HASTALIKLARININ
KONTROLÜ



KORONER KALP HASTALIĞI VE
İNMEYE BAĞLI ÖLÜMLERDE
AZALMA



SAĞLIKLI
YİYECEKLER



ANNE VE ÇOCUK
SAĞLIĞINDA GELİŞMELER



AİLE
PLANLAMASI



İÇME SUYUNUN
KLORLANMASI



TÜTÜN KULLANIMININ
ZARARLARININ GÖSTERİLMESİ



Sorunlar

- Yan etki korkusu ile red
- Aşı karşıtları
- Performans Sorunu
- Uyum Sorunu
- Bilgi Sorunu





SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARI AŞIDAN NEDEN KORKUYOR ?



AŞI İLİŞKİLİ YAN ETKİLER

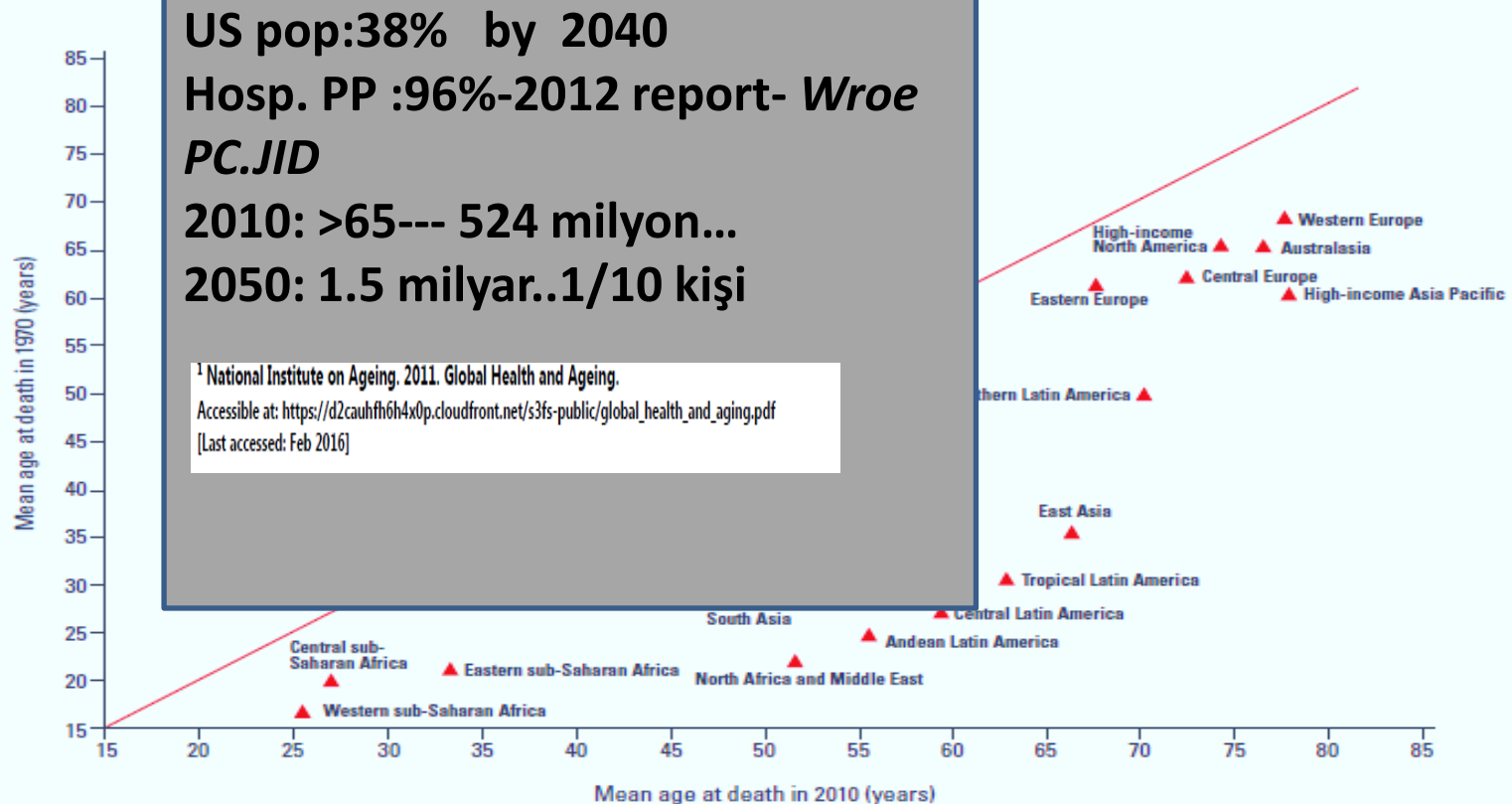
- **%10-60: AŞI YAPILAN BÖLGE,**
- **ATEŞ,MYALJİ, BAŞ AĞRISI<48 SA.**
- **%14 CİDDİ YE...YAŞAMSAL, ÖLÜM, HOSPİTALİZASYON, HOSPİTALİZASYON UZAMASI**
- **GEBE: NORMALDE <25 YAŞ, %10.4 >35 %22 DÜŞÜK, İNFLUENZA DÜŞÜK İLİŞKİLİ**
- **OKULER RESPIRATUVAR SENDROM: 2000-2001 KANADA: 2-24 sa. Sonra...**
 - Gözlerde kızarma
 - Öksürük
 - Göğüste basınç
 - Solunum sınıtı
 - Boğaz ağrısı
 - Yüzde şişme
- **GBS:10-20/milyon /yıl..**
- **Aşı-1 fazla /1milyon aşı**
- **1976-- 1 fazla /100.000**

MOST OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION IS LIVING LONGER AND DYING AT LOWER RATES

In much of the world, GBD 2010 found that people are living to older ages than ever before, and the entire population is getting older. Since 1970, the average age of death has increased 35 years. Figure 5 illustrates the dramatic changes that have occurred in Asia and Latin America. In East Asia, which includes China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Taiwan, people lived 36 years on average in 1970, increasing to 66 years in 2010. The average age of death increased from 31 to 63 in tropical Latin America, which includes Brazil and Paraguay. People in the Middle East and North Africa lived 30 years longer on average in 2010 than they did in 1970.



Figure 5: A



A painting of a harbor scene. In the foreground, several small wooden boats are docked at a pier. The water is calm, reflecting the light. In the background, a large ship is visible on the water, and a forested hill rises on the left. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and scenic.

YAŞLILIK HASTALIKLARIN LİMANIDIR



Gülriz Sururi

Zefiros

Ebedi gençlik rûzgârı

DK

YAYINLARI
Babil

Risk Faktörü	Global Prevalans
Sigara İçme	1 milyar ¹
Yaş ≥60 yaş	749 milyon ²
Diyabet	285 milyon ³
Astım	235 milyon ⁴
Alkol Kullanımı	125 milyon ⁵
KOAH	64 milyon ⁶
HIV	33 milyon ⁷

1. WHO Tobacco Key Facts July 2011
2. WHO World Health Statistics 2011
3. WDF Diabetes Facts, last updated 5/5/11
4. WHO Asthma Fact Sheet May 2011
5. WHO Global Burden of Disease: 2004 update, published in 2008
6. WHO COPD Fact Sheet November 2011
7. Global Summary of the AIDS Epidemic 2009

Pnömonokok Hastalıkları Riski Altındaki Gruplar: Türkiye Verisi

At risk		Riskli Popülasyon							
		Diyabet	KOAH	Astım	Kronik Böbrek Hastalığı	KKY	Kanser*	Toplam Altta Yatan Hastalığı olan kişi sayısı	%
	Toplam Populasyon	23,0%	8,3%	8,05%	18,2% (50+) / 32,7% (60+)	2,3%	0,3%		
50-64	10.548.437	2.426.141	875.520	849.149	1.919.816	242.614	26.371	6.339.611	60%
65 +	5.891.694	1.355.090	489.011	474.281	1.926.584	135.509	14.729	4.395.204	75%
	Toplam Populasyon	7,0%	3,0%	2,70%	8%				
18-49	36.900.197	2.583.014	1.107.006	996.305	2.952.016			7.638.341	21%

*Aids Türkiye'de toplam 7.000 hasta

*Splenektomi vaka sayısı kayıtlarda yok

1. Türkiye Diyabet Prevalans Çalışmaları: TURDEP-I ve TURDEP-II http://diyabet.gov.tr/content/files/bilimsel_arastirmalar/turdep_1_turdep_2.pdf
2. Kronik Obstrüktif Akciğer Hastalığı Epidemiyolojisi ve Risk Faktörleri <http://www.toraks.org.tr/uploadFiles/book/file/2422011175353-105113.pdf>
3. Ulusal Kalp Sağlığı Politikası http://www.tkd-online.org/UKSP/UKSP_Bolum02.pdf
4. Türkiye'de Alerjilerin Prevalansı ve Risk Faktörleri (PARFAIT): Yetişkinlerde Yapılan Çok Merkezli Kesitsel Bir Çalışmanın Sonuçları <http://www.toraks.org.tr/uploadFiles/book/file/242201111535-8390.pdf>
5. Türkiye'de diyabet ve kronik böbrek hastalığı: CREDIT çalışması http://www.tsn.org.tr/folders/file/hekimlik/salon2/Kenan_Ates.pdf
6. Türkiye'de kanser kayıtlılığı <http://www.kanser.gov.tr/daire-faaliyetleri/kanser-kayitciligi/108-t%C3%BCrkiyede-kanser-kayitcigi.html>
7. www.tuik.gov.tr/PrelstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=94

≈20
milyon

Prevention of Acute Myocardial Infarction and Stroke among Elderly Persons by Dual Pneumococcal and Influenza Vaccination: A Prospective Cohort Study

Ivan F. N. Hung,^{1,2} Angela Y. M. Leung,³ Daniel W. S. Chu,⁴ Doris Leung,³ Terence Cheung,² Chi-Kuen Chan,² Cindy L. K. Lam,² Shao-Hsui Liu,⁴ Chung-Ming Chu,⁴ Pak-Leung Ho,⁴ Sophia Chan,² Tai-Hing Lam,⁴ Raymond Liang,² and Kwok-Yung Yuen¹

¹Infectious Disease Division, Queen Mary Hospital, State Key Laboratory of Emerging Infectious Diseases, Carol Yu Centre for Infection, The University of Hong Kong, Departments of ²Medicine and ³Nursing Studies and ⁴School of Public Health, The University of Hong Kong, ⁵Family Medicine and Primary Healthcare and ⁶Department of Infection, Emergency, and Contingency, Hospital Authority, ⁷Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health, and ⁸Department of Medicine, United Christian Hospital, Hong Kong SAR, China

2007 -2008:Prospektif bir çalışma, Kronik hastalığı nedeni ile trivalan inaktif aşı ve PPA 23 aşısı verilen 65 yaş hastalar ölüm, hastaneye yatma , pnömoni,iskemik atak, MI ve koroner ve yoğun bakıma yatma bakımından 31 mart 2009 (1 yıl)izlenmiş

Toplam 36,636 kişi:Aşılanmayan 25,393 kişi

İki aşı verilen 7292

influenza aşısı tek başına 2076 kişi

PPA23 tek başına 1875 kişi

Conclusions: Dual vaccination with PPV and TIV is effective in protecting elderly persons with chronic illness from developing complications from respiratory, cardiovascular, and cerebrovascular diseases, thereby reducing hospitalization, coronary or intensive care admissions, and death.

Pneumococcal and influenza infections can cause se- population. In Hong Kong, overcrowded living con-

İki aşı verilenlerde ölüm, pnömoni , inme ve MI aşılanmayanlara göre daha düşük bulunmuş

1058-4838/2010/\$108.0000315.00
DOI: 10.1093/cid/cir158

of community-acquired pneumonia and death among elderly persons, defined as those aged ≥ 65 years in most

Gebelere aşı yapılabilir mi

EVET



Yaşlılara aşı yapılabilir mi

EVET



Bebeklere aşı yapılabilirmi

6 aydan itibaren EVET



6 ay-8 yaş arasında
çocuklarda 2 doz

ERİŞKİN BAĞIŞIKLAMADA HEDEF: HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 / 2020 - CDC

ELİMİNASYON;
Difteri, KKK, Tetanoz

%75 AZALTMA;
Hepatit A ve B

UYUM; ≥ 65 yaş ; İnfluenza ve en az 1 doz pnömokok aşısı 90%

Kanada, ABD;
İnfluenza%30-40

WE OFFER 3 KINDS OF SERVICES
GOOD - CHEAP - FAST

BUT YOU CAN ONLY PICK TWO

GOOD & CHEAP WON'T BE **FAST**

FAST & GOOD WON'T BE **CHEAP**

CHEAP & FAST WON'T BE **GOOD**



DİNLEDİĞİNİZ İÇİN TEŞEKKÜRLER...

SORULARINIZ?

Prof. Dr. Esin Şenol

