

ImmunizNation

Summary Guide



28%

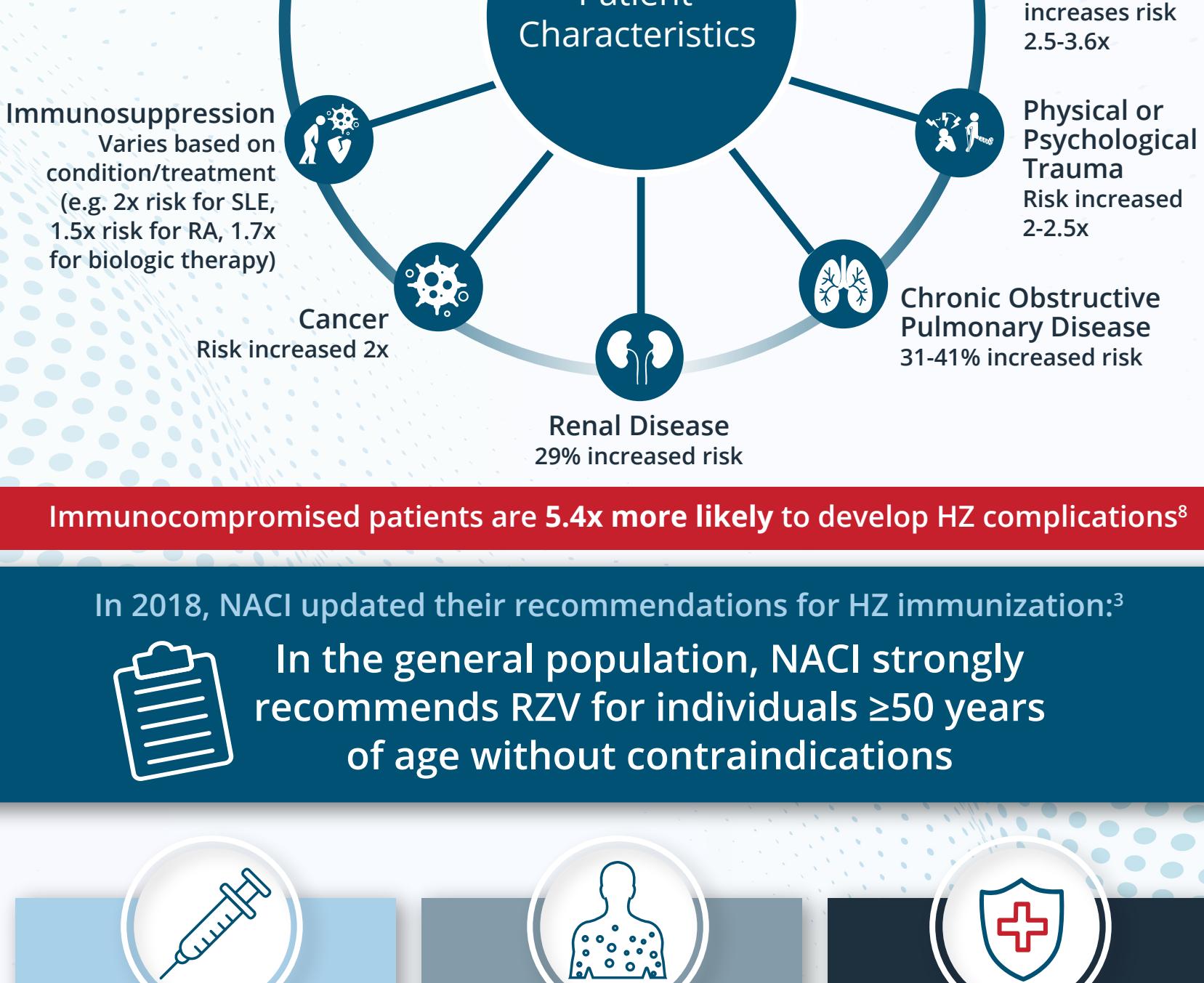
of Canadians are at risk for contracting HZ in their lifetime¹

50%

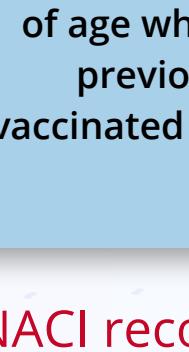
of people ≥80 years of age are at risk for HZ²

Each 10-year increase in age is associated with a mean 1.2-3.1% increase in risk of developing PHN, a prolonged and debilitating pain following HZ infection^{3,4}

A variety of patient factors can contribute to risk of HZ infection and should be considered when consulting patients for vaccination⁵⁻⁷



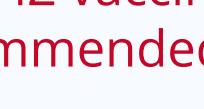
Immunocompromised patients are 5.4x more likely to develop HZ complications⁸



In the general population, NACI strongly recommends RZV for individuals ≥50 years of age without contraindications



NACI strongly recommends RZV for individuals ≥50 yrs of age who were previously vaccinated with LZV

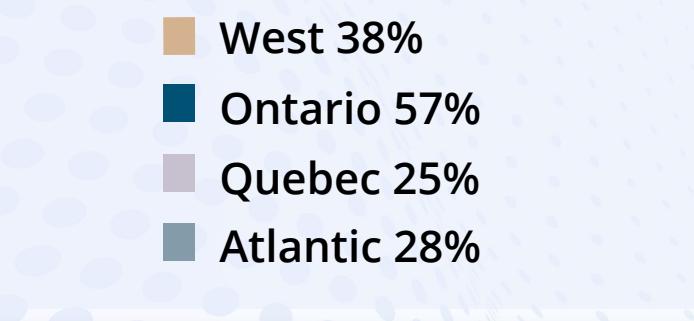


NACI strongly recommends RZV for individuals ≥50 yrs of age who have previously experienced HZ



HC recommends RZV for adults ≥18 yrs of age who are or will be at increased risk of HZ due to immunodeficiency or immunosuppression caused by known disease or therapy⁹

NACI recommends giving COVID-19 vaccines simultaneous with other vaccines, including HZ vaccines, which represent an opportunity to offer recommended vaccines¹⁰

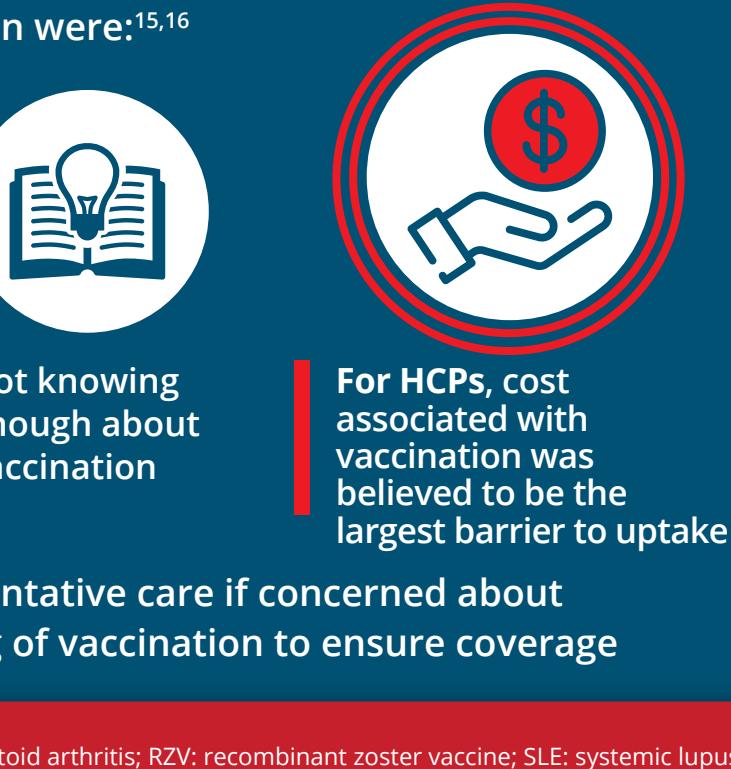


RZV demonstrated an overall vaccine efficacy against HZ of up to 97.2% in patients ≥50 years and 91.3% in patients ≥70 years of age^{11,12}

Interim results demonstrate a sustained benefit from RZV vaccination with a vaccine efficacy of 91% up to 7 years¹³

Routine HZ immunization rates of individuals ≥65 years of age fall well short of the 80% NACI target¹⁴

- West 38%
- Ontario 57%
- Quebec 25%
- Atlantic 28%



Not having discussed vaccination with an HCP

Not having considered vaccination

Not knowing enough about vaccination

For HCPs, cost associated with vaccination was believed to be the largest barrier to uptake

Ensure patients are aware of the value of preventative care if concerned about financials, and discuss private or public funding of vaccination to ensure coverage

HZ: herpes zoster; LZV: live zoster virus; PHN: post-herpetic neuralgia; RA: rheumatoid arthritis; RZV: recombinant zoster vaccine; SLE: systemic lupus erythematosus.

1. Brisson et al. Epidemiol Infect. 2001;127:305-14; 2. Johnson et al. Ther Adv Vaccines. 2015;3:109-20; 3. Public Health Agency of Canada. Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/phac-aspc/documents/services/publications/healthy-living/updated-recommendations-use-herpes-zoster-vaccines-eng.pdf>; 4. Forbes et al. Pain. 2016;157:30-54; 6. Kawai and Yawn. Mayo Clin Proc. 2017;92:1806-21; 6. Marra et al. Open Forum Infect Dis. 2016;3; 7. Marra et al. Open Forum Infect Dis. 2020;7; 8. Muñoz-Quiles et al. BMC Infect Dis. 2020;21:905; 9. Health Canada - Canadian Immunization Guide. Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/healthy-living/canadian-immunization-guide-part-4-active-vaccines/page-8-herpes-zoster-shingles-vaccine.html>; 10. Public Health Agency of Canada. Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/phac-aspc/documents/services/immunization/national-advisory-committee-on-immunization-naci/recommendations-use-covid-19-vaccines/recommendations-use-covid-19-vaccines-en.pdf>; 11. Lal et al. N Engl J Med. 2015;372:2087-96; 12. Cunningham et al. N Engl J Med. 2016;375:1019-32; 13. Boutry et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2021;74:1459-67; 14. Neighbourhood Pharmacy Association of Canada. Available from: https://neighbourhoodpharmacies.ca/sites/default/files/2021-10/Routine%20Immunization%20Final%20Results%20Public%20Slides%202020Oct2021%20F_0.pdf; 15. Steben et al. J Obstet Gynaecol Can. 2019;41:599-607; 16. Steben et al. J Obstet Gynaecol Can. 2019;41:1125-33.