

2023–24 End of Season Influenza Vaccine Effectiveness – United States

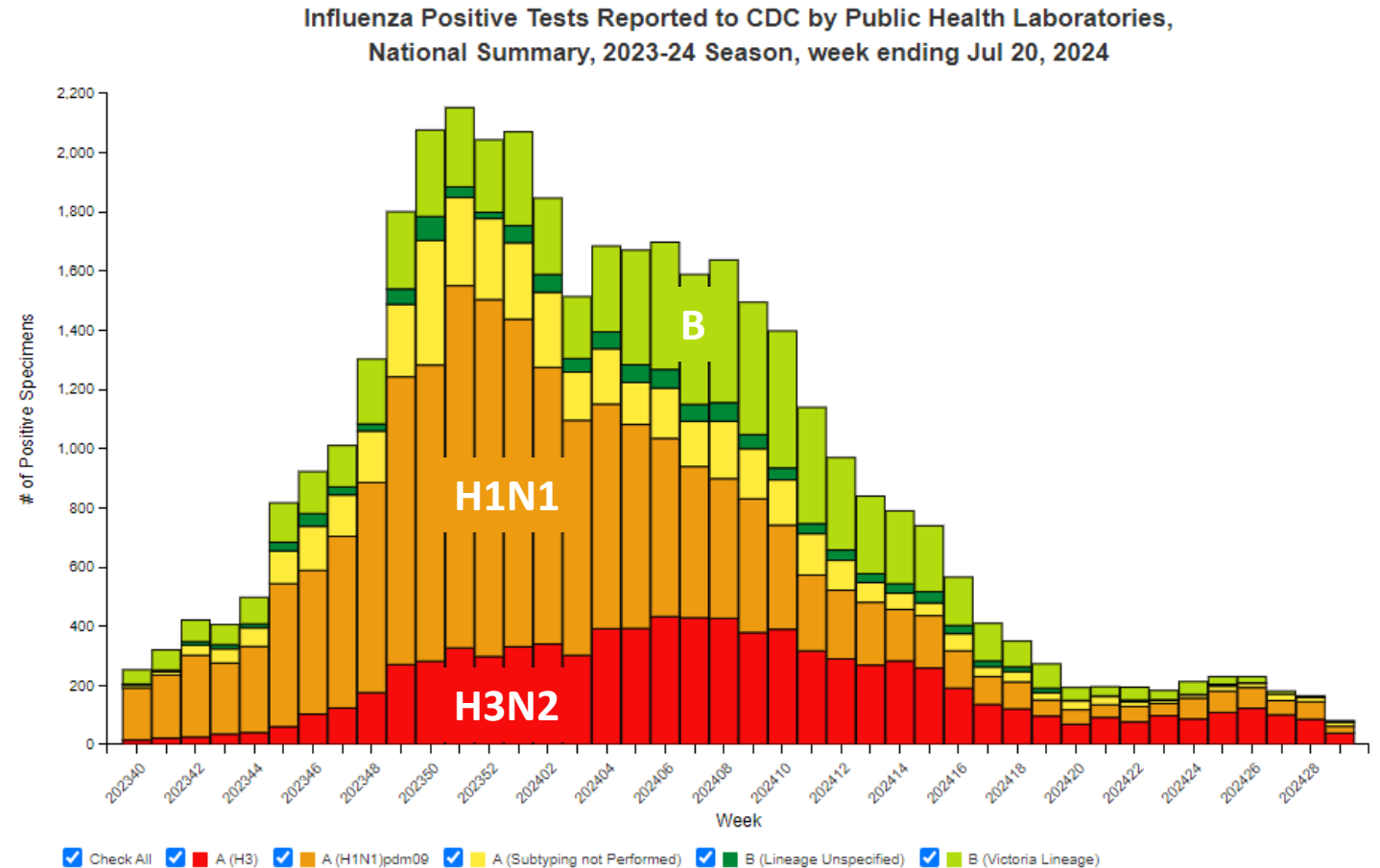
Sascha Ellington, PhD, MSPH

Influenza Division

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

2023–2024 Influenza Season

- A(H1N1)pdm09 predominant
- Lower levels of A(H3N2) and B/Victoria circulation
- Peak activity 2023 week 52
- Vaccines were quadrivalent and included A(H1N1)pdm09, A(H3N2), and B components



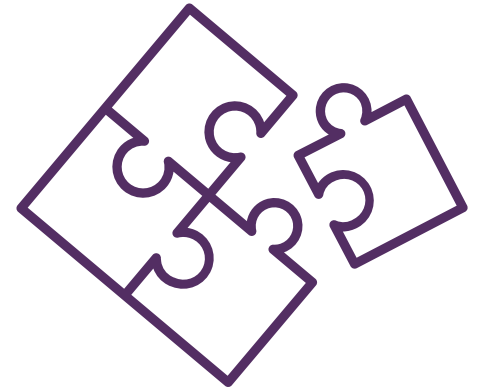
CDC Influenza Vaccine Effectiveness Networks

Investigating Respiratory Viruses in the Acutely Ill (IVY)

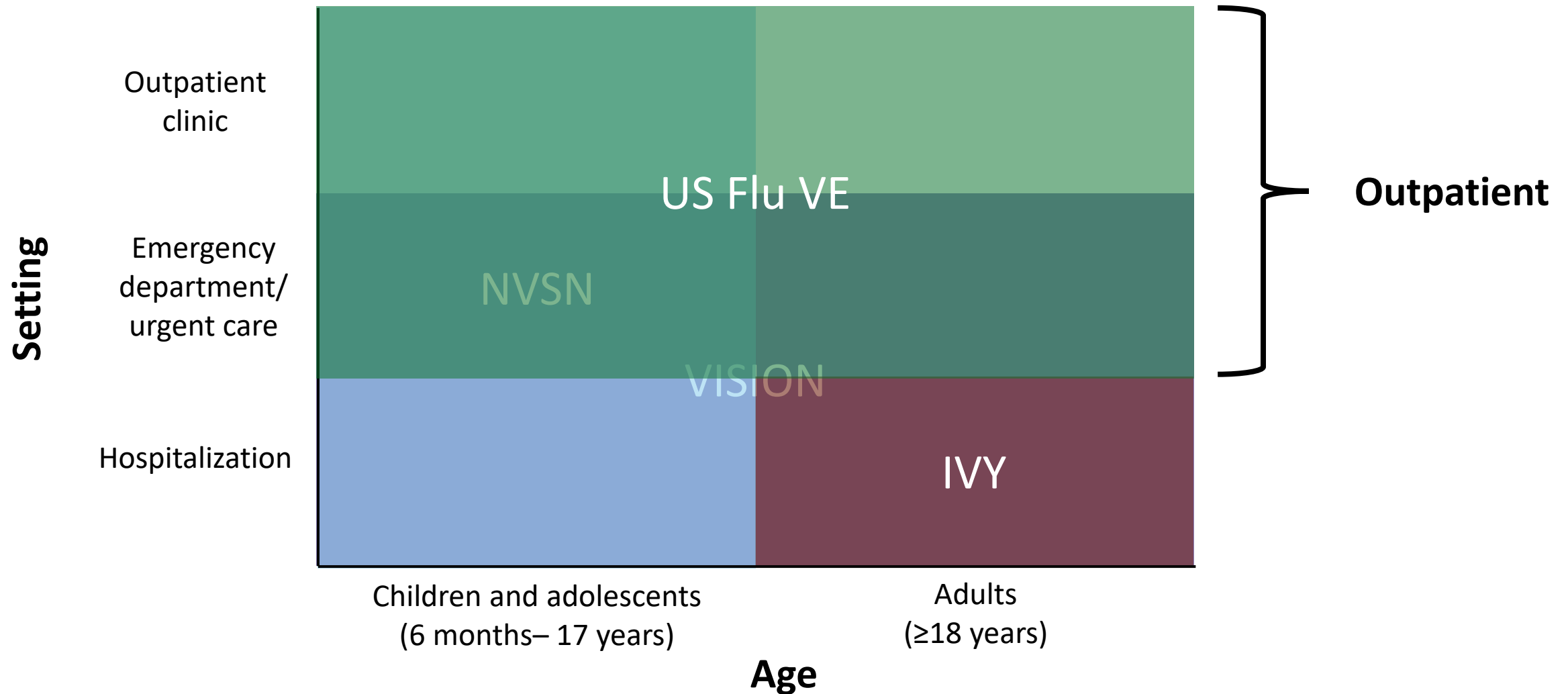
New Vaccine Surveillance Network (NVSN)

US Flu Vaccine Effectiveness Network (US Flu VE)

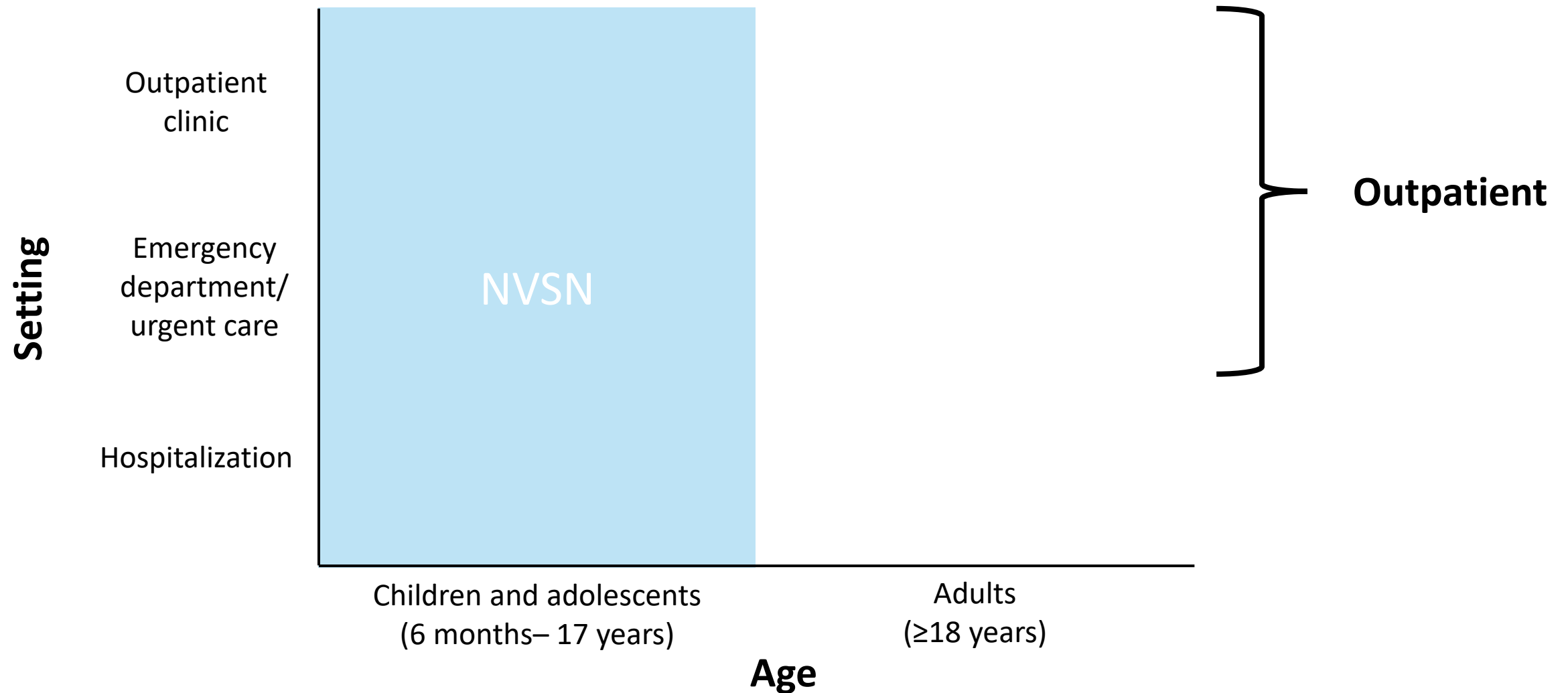
Virtual SARS-CoV-2, Influenza, and Other respiratory viruses Network (VISION)



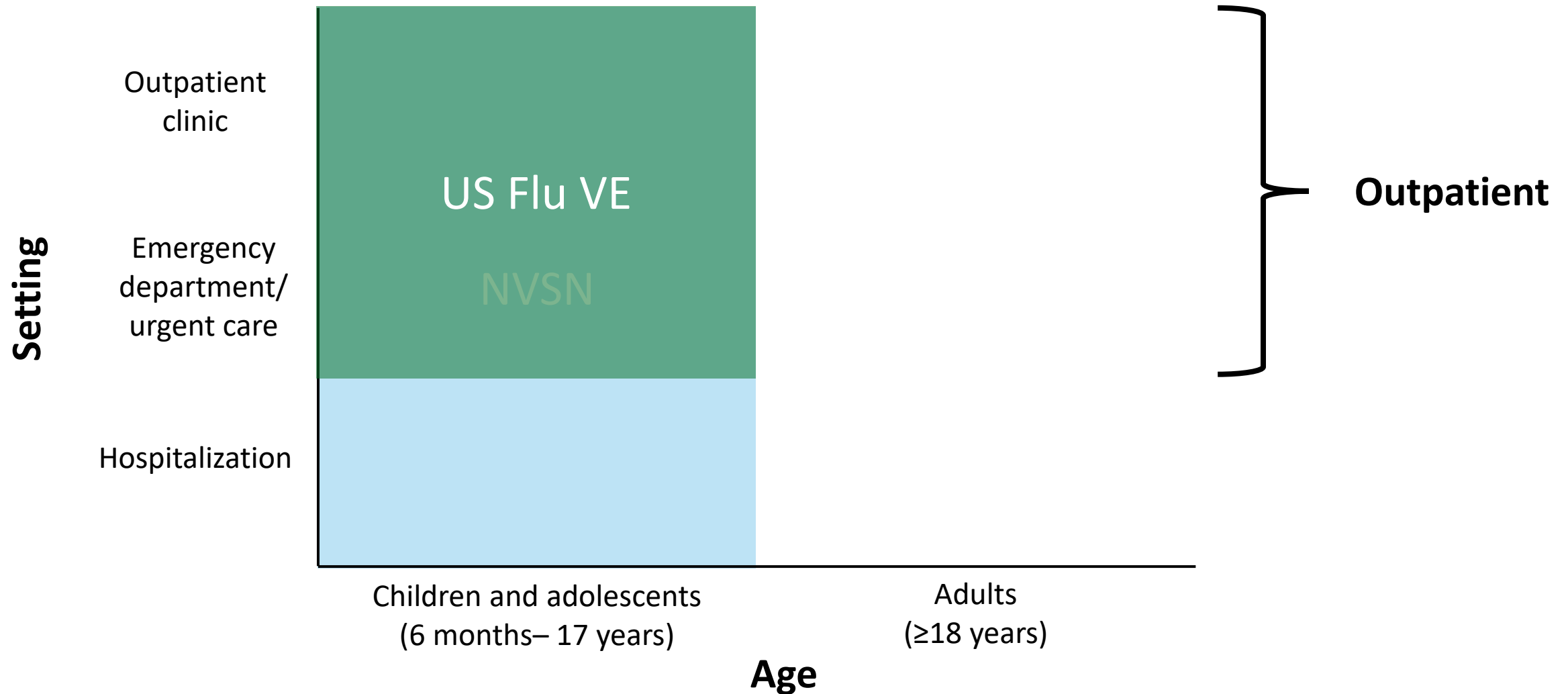
These networks include all ages across settings



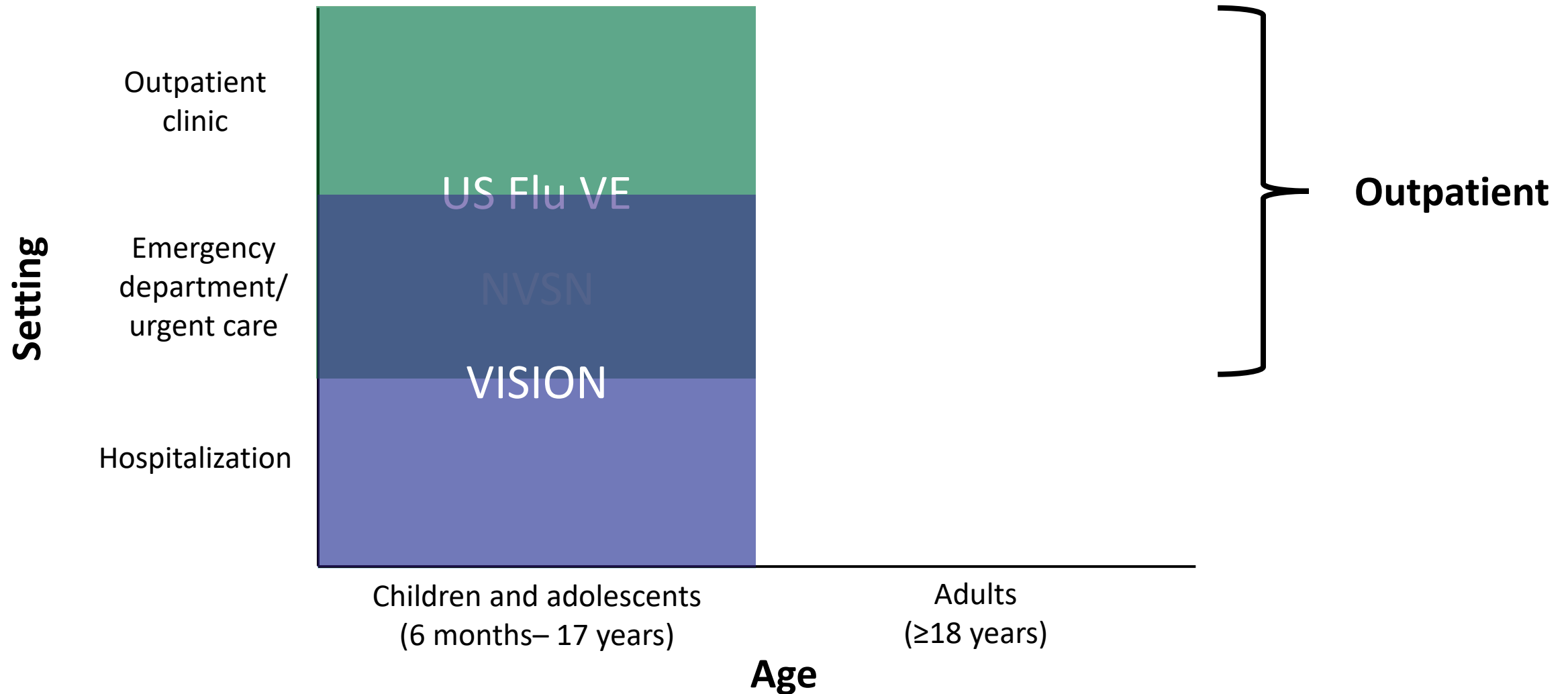
NVSN: all settings



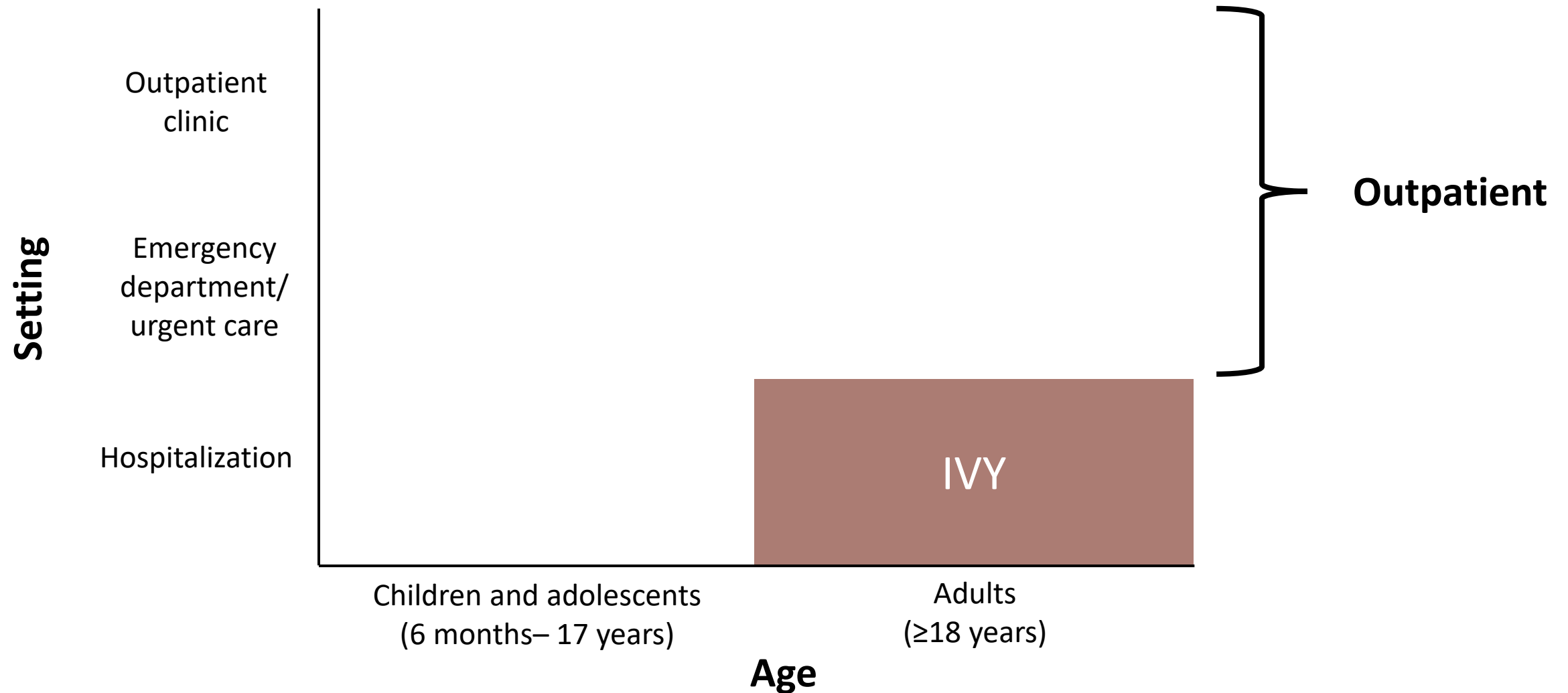
US Flu VE: Outpatient clinic and ED/UC



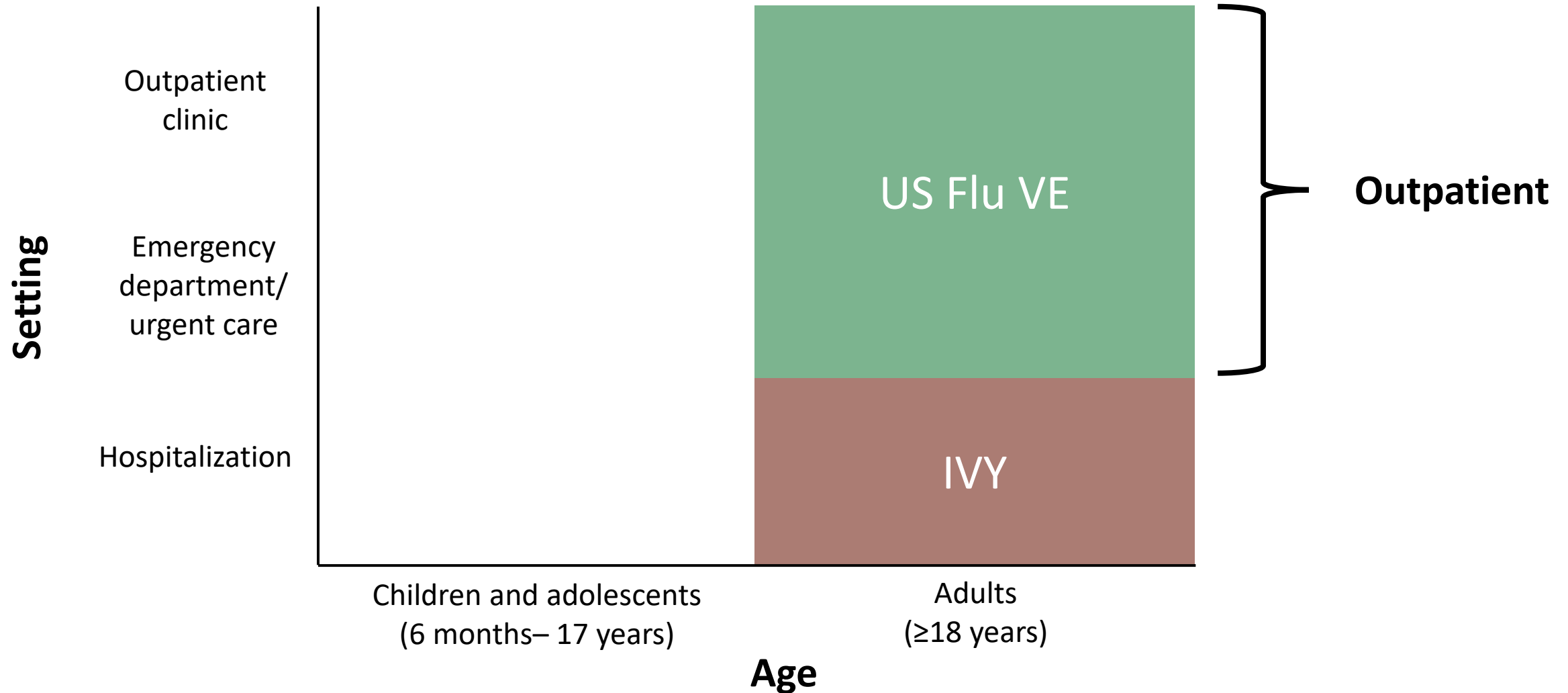
VISION: ED/UC & hospitalization



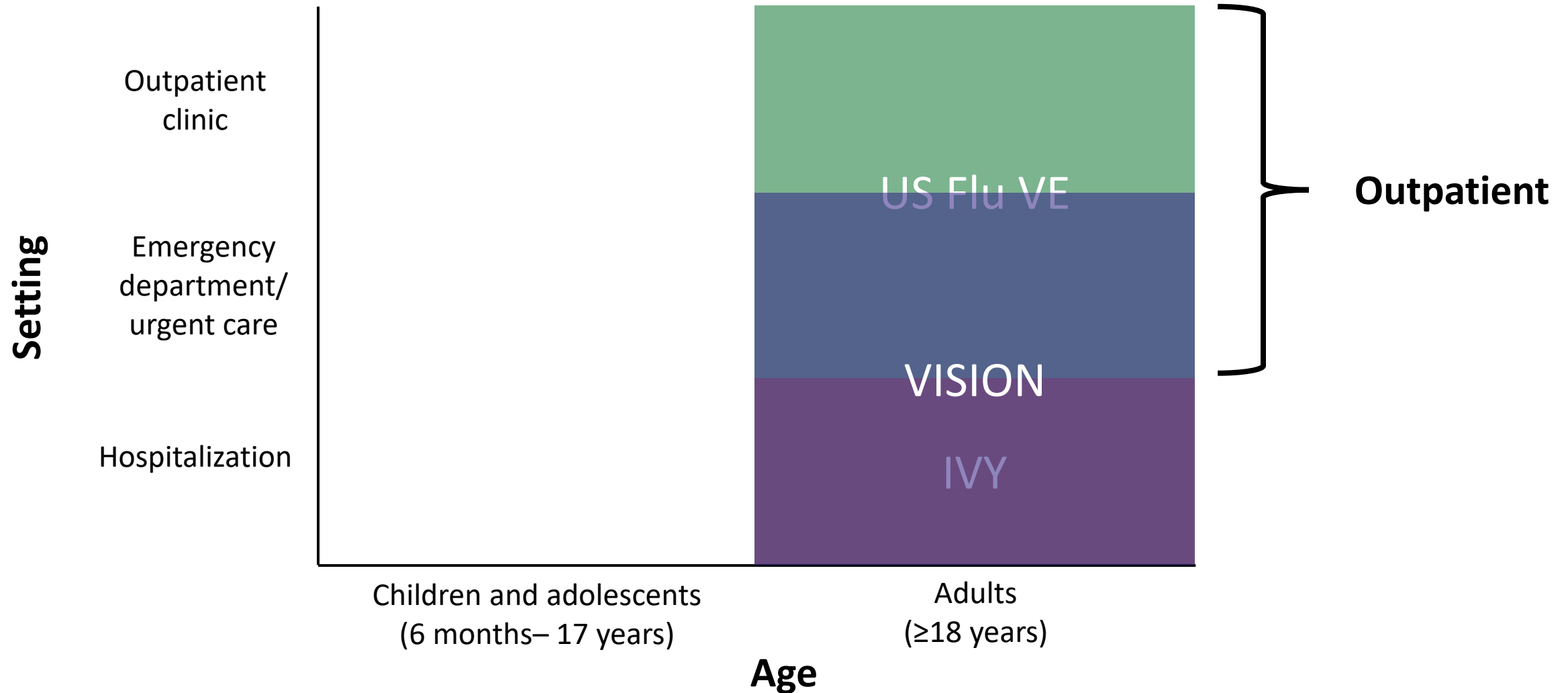
IVY: hospitalization



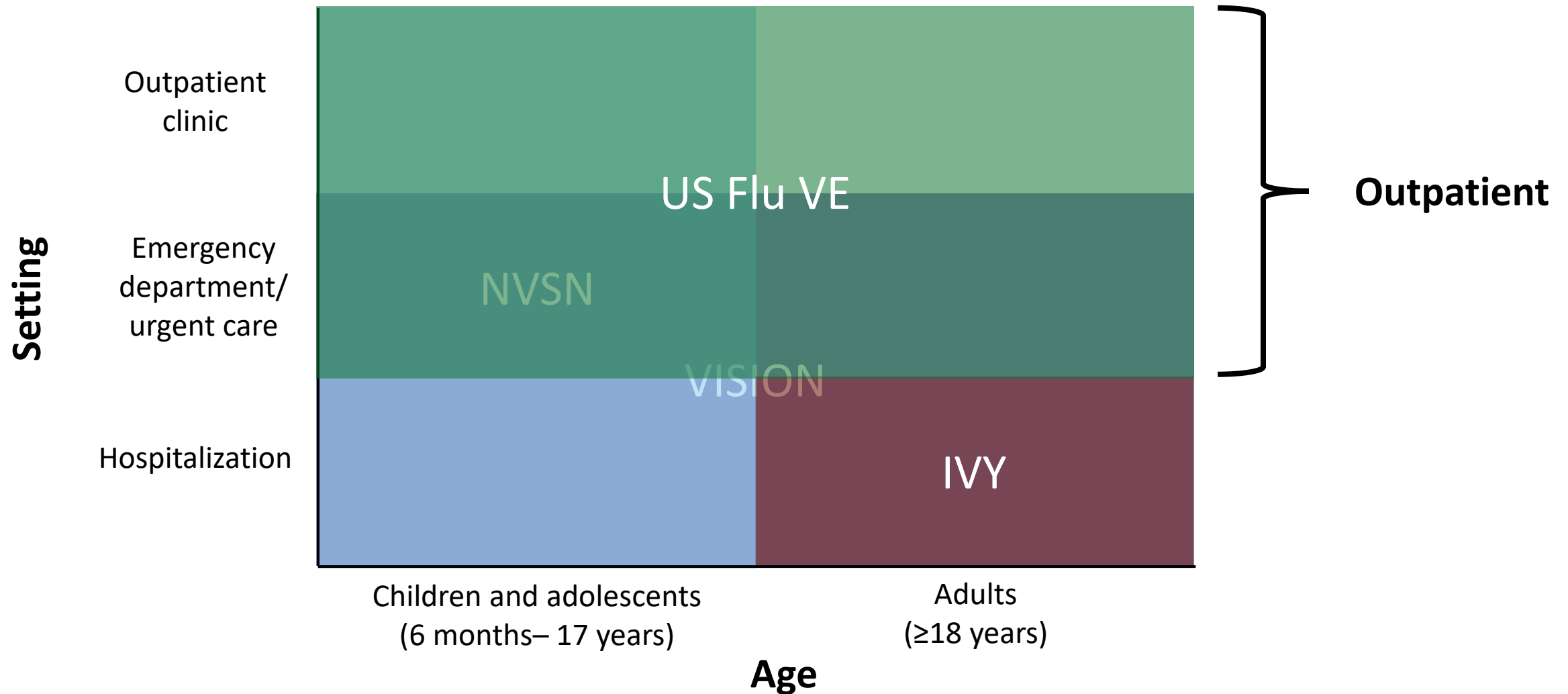
US Flu VE: Outpatient clinic and ED/UC



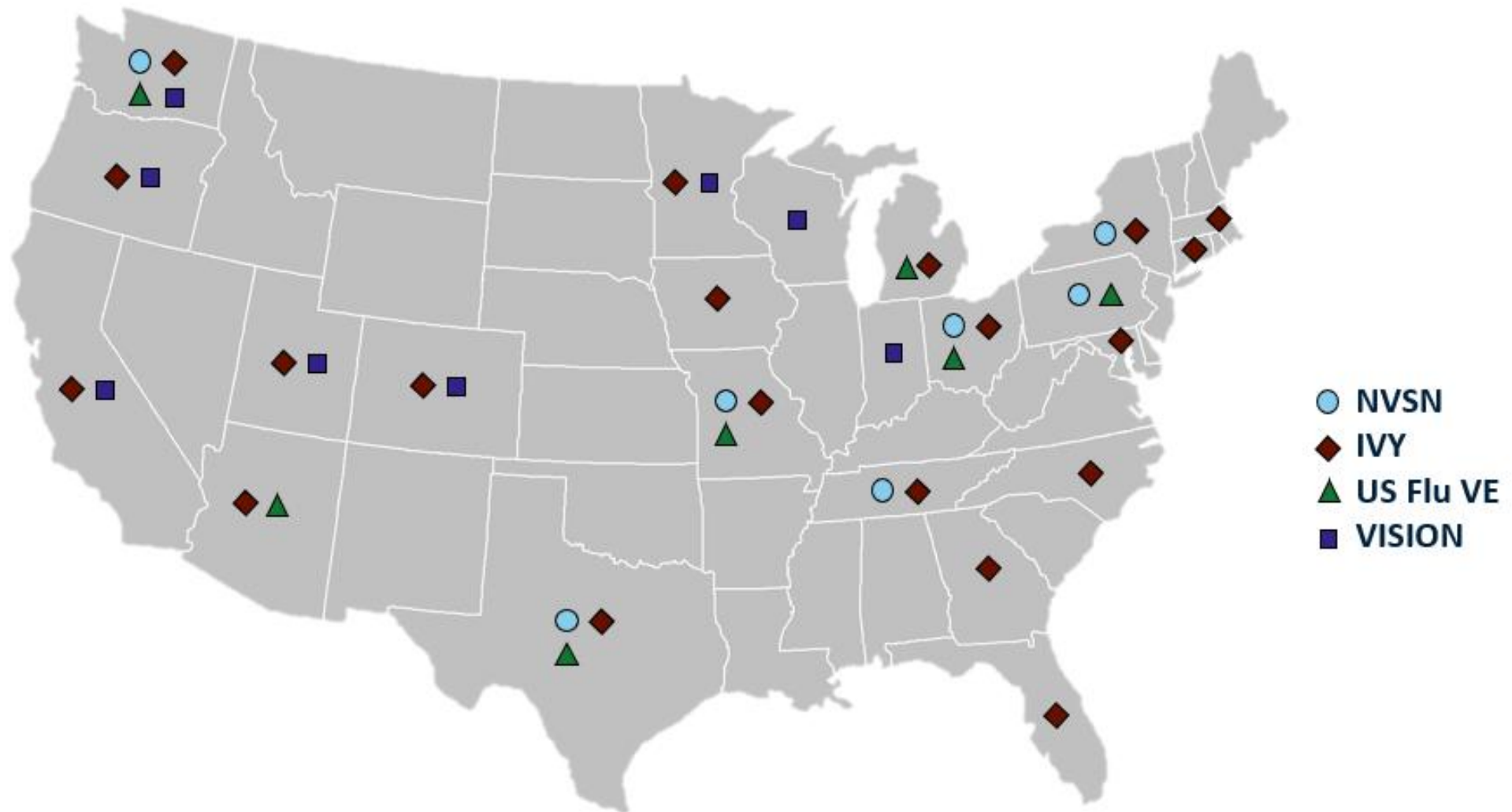
VISION: ED/UC & hospitalization



These networks include all ages across settings

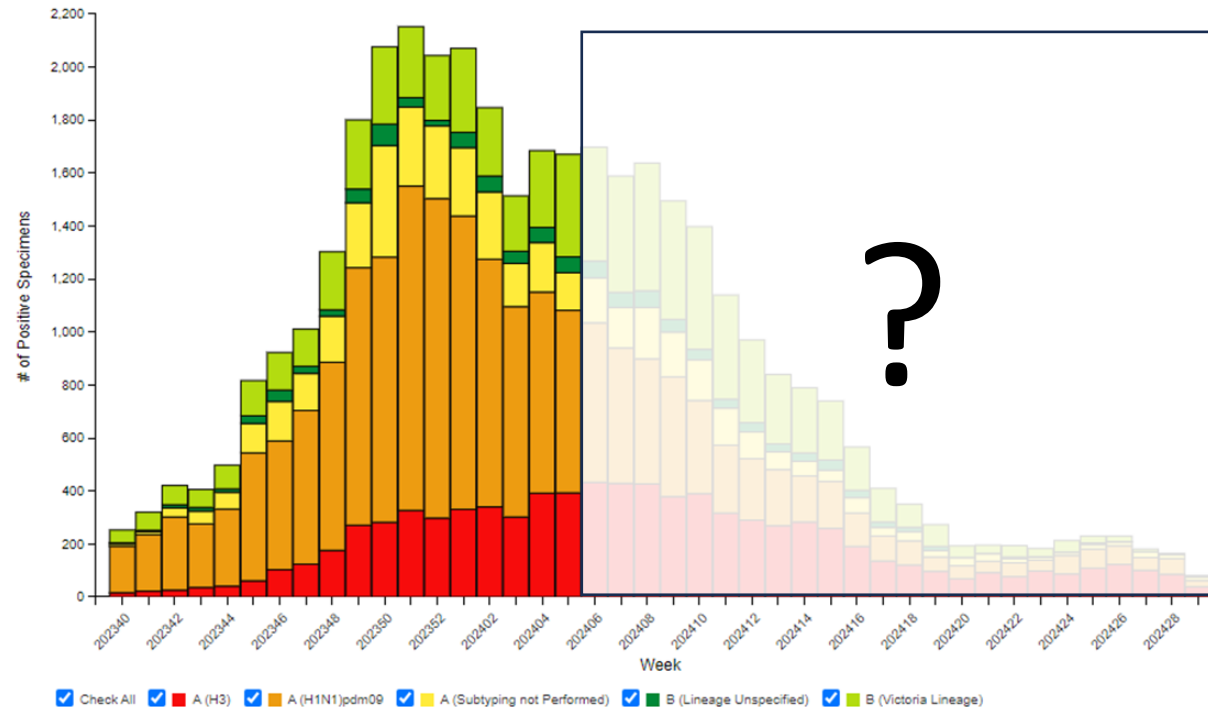


CDC influenza VE networks include patients from 23 states



Interim Estimates of 2023–24 Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Effectiveness — United States

Aaron M. Frutos, PhD^{1,2}; Ashley M. Price, MPH¹; Elizabeth Harker, MPH¹; Emily L. Reeves, MPH¹; Haris M. Ahmad, MPH¹; Vel Murugan, PhD³; Emily T. Martin, PhD⁴; Stacey House, MD, PhD⁵; Elie A. Saade, MD⁶; Richard K. Zimmerman, MD⁷; Manjusha Gaglani, MBBS^{8,9,10}; Karen J. Wernli, PhD^{11,12}; Emmanuel B. Walter, MD¹³; Marian G. Michaels, MD^{7,14}; Mary A. Staat, MD^{15,16}; Geoffrey A. Weinberg, MD¹⁷; Rangaraj Selvarangan, PhD^{18,19}; Julie A. Boom, MD^{20,21}; Eileen J. Klein, MD²²; Natasha B. Halasa, MD²³; Adit A. Ginde, MD²⁴; Kevin W. Gibbs, MD²⁵; Yuwei Zhu, MD²⁵; Wesley H. Self, MD²³; Sara Y. Tartof, PhD^{12,26}; Nicola P. Klein, MD, PhD²⁷; Kristin Dascomb, MD, PhD²⁸; Malini B. DeSilva, MD²⁹; Zachary A. Weber, PhD³⁰; Duck-Hye Yang, PhD³⁰; Sarah W. Ball, ScD³⁰; Diya Surie, MD³¹; Jennifer DeCuir, MD, PhD³¹; Fatimah S. Dawood, MD³¹; Heidi L. Moline, MD³¹; Ariana P. Toepfer, MPH³¹; Benjamin R. Clopper, MPH³¹; Ruth Link-Gelles, PhD³¹; Amanda B. Payne, PhD³¹; Jessie R. Chung, MPH¹; Brendan Flannery, PhD¹; Nathaniel M. Lewis, PhD¹; Samantha M. Olson, MPH¹; Katherine Adams, MPH¹; Mark W. Tenforde, MD, PhD¹; Shikha Garg, MD¹; Lisa A. Grohskopf, MD¹; Carrie Reed, DSc¹; Sascha Ellington, PhD¹; CDC Influenza Vaccine Effectiveness Collaborators



2023–2024 Influenza VE Methods

Enrollees: Have acute respiratory illness and present for medical care

Dates of enrollment: Fall 2023–April/May 2024

Design: Test-negative design

- › Comparing vaccination odds among case patients with influenza confirmed by molecular assay versus control patients testing negative for influenza and SARS-CoV-2
- › Vaccination status: receipt of any 2023–24 seasonal flu vaccine according to medical records, immunization registries, claims data, and/or self-report

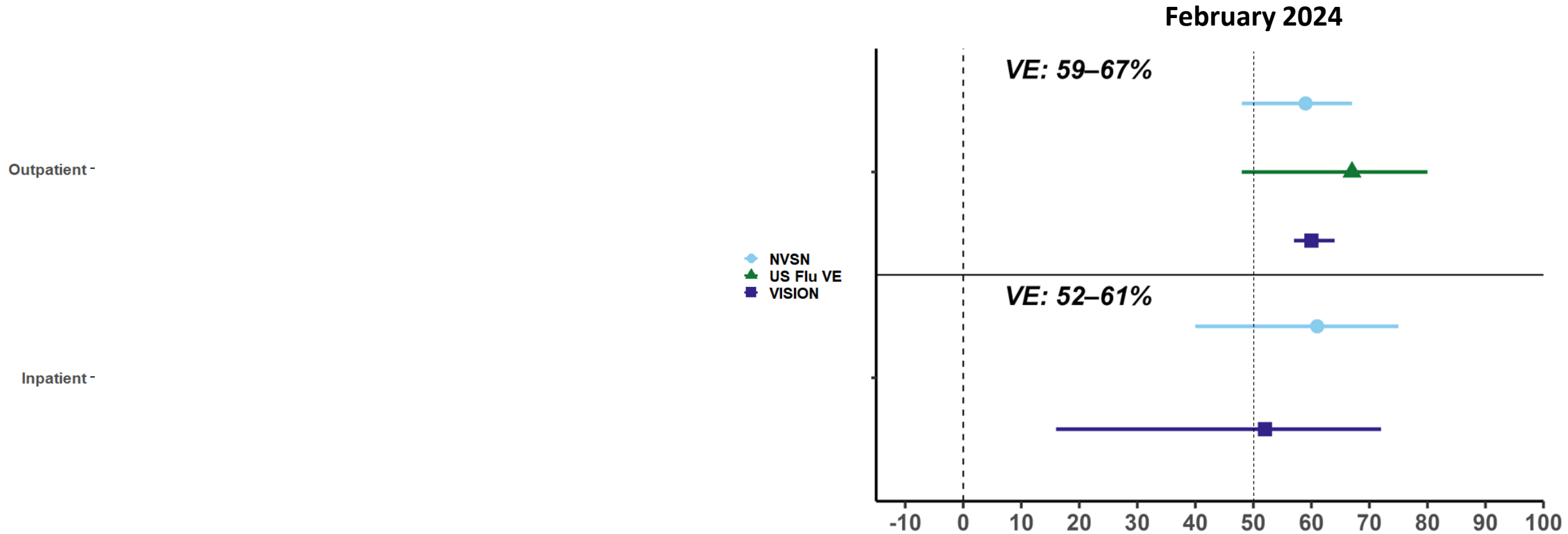
2023–2024 Influenza VE Methods

Analysis: $VE = (1 - \text{adjusted OR}) \times 100\%$

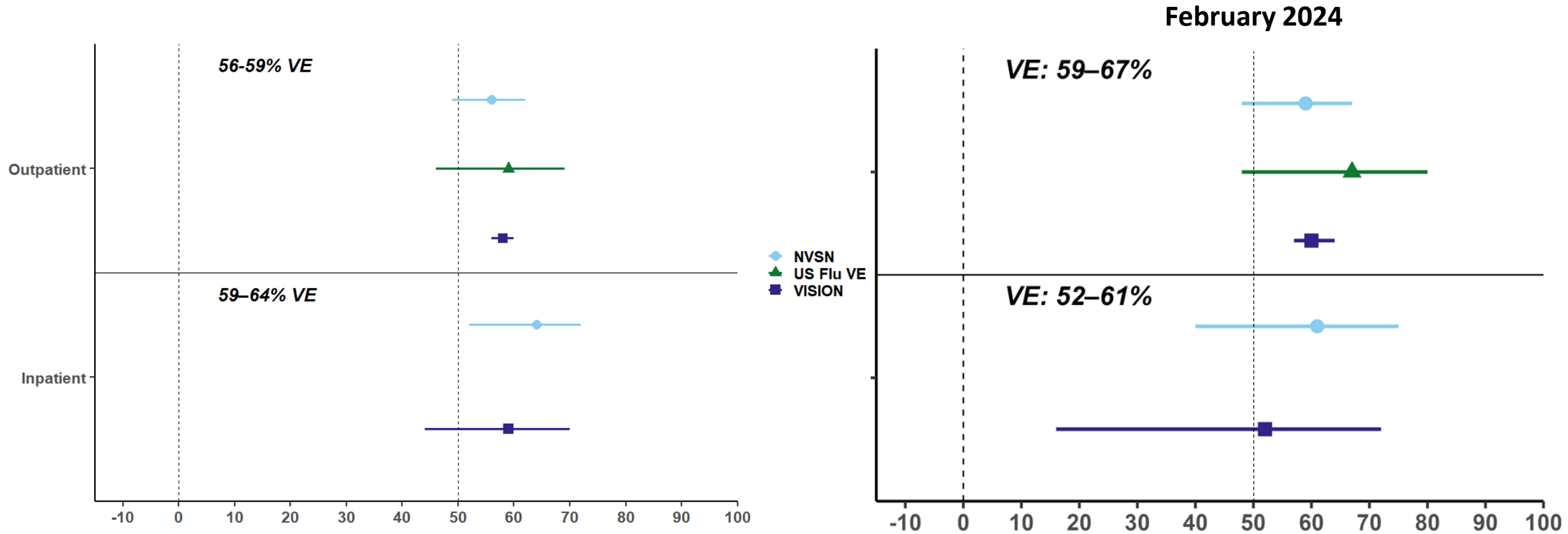
- › Adjusted for geographic region, age, calendar time of illness
 - IVY, US Flu VE, and VISION also adjusted for sex and race and ethnicity
 - US Flu VE also adjusted for days between illness onset and enrollment and self-reported general health status

VE among children and adolescents aged 6 months – 17 years

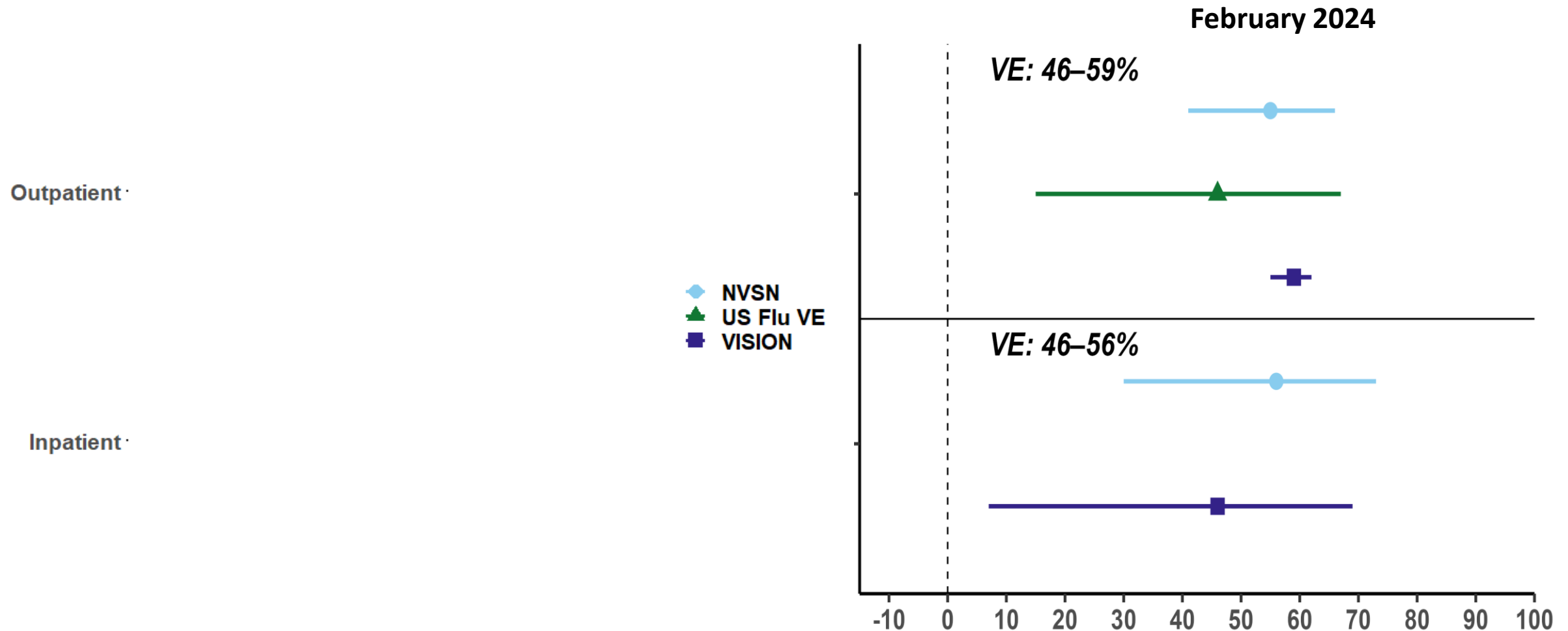
Pediatric VE against any influenza



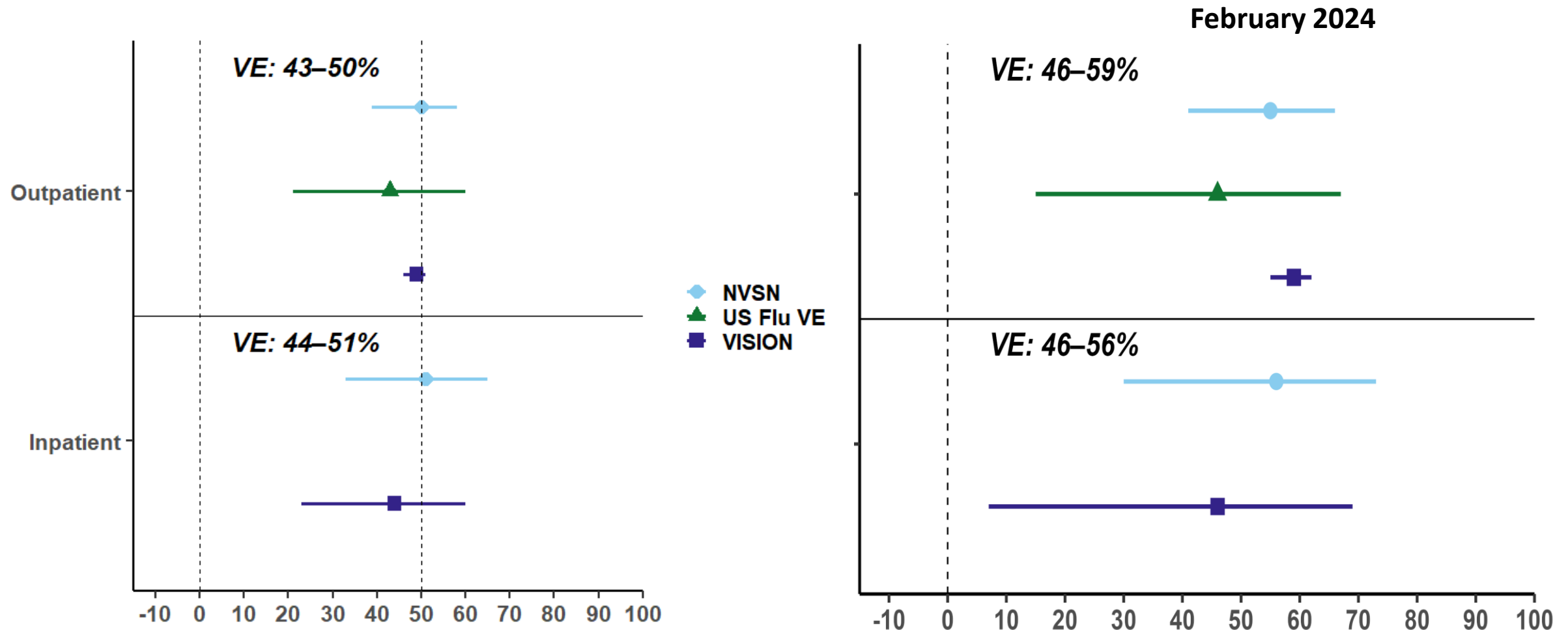
Pediatric VE against any influenza



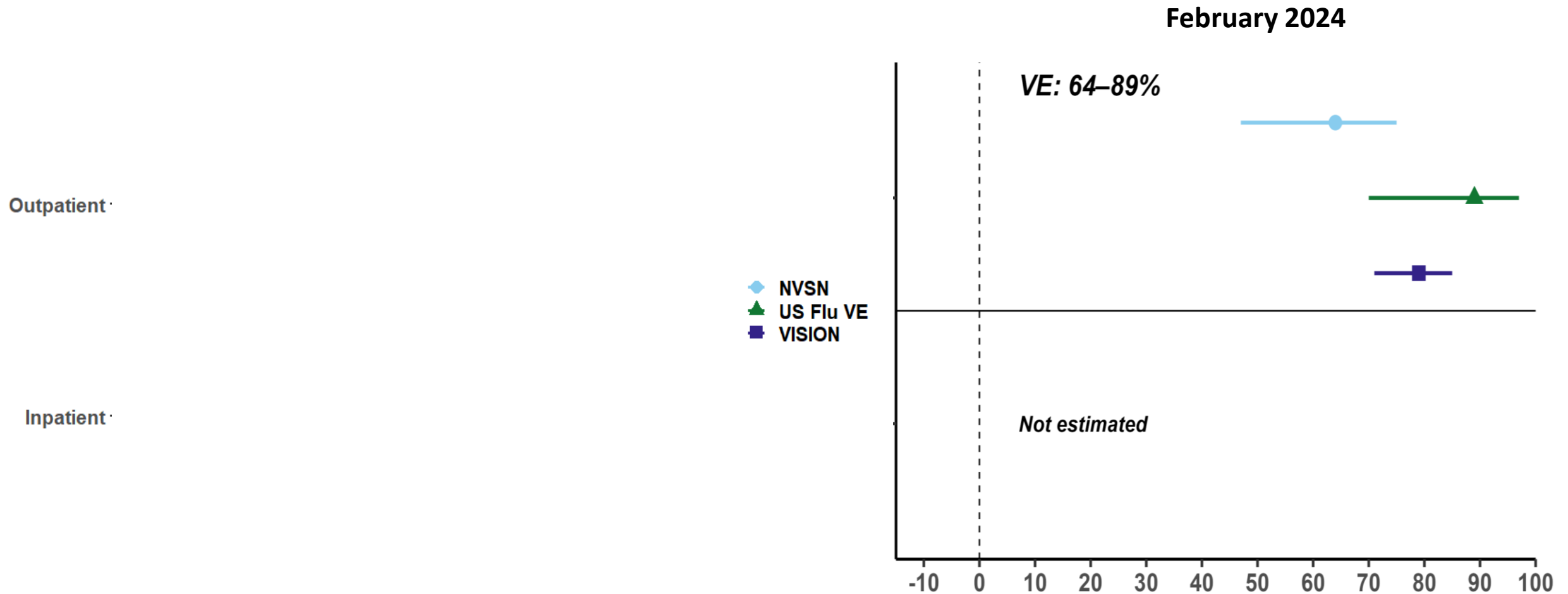
Pediatric VE against influenza A



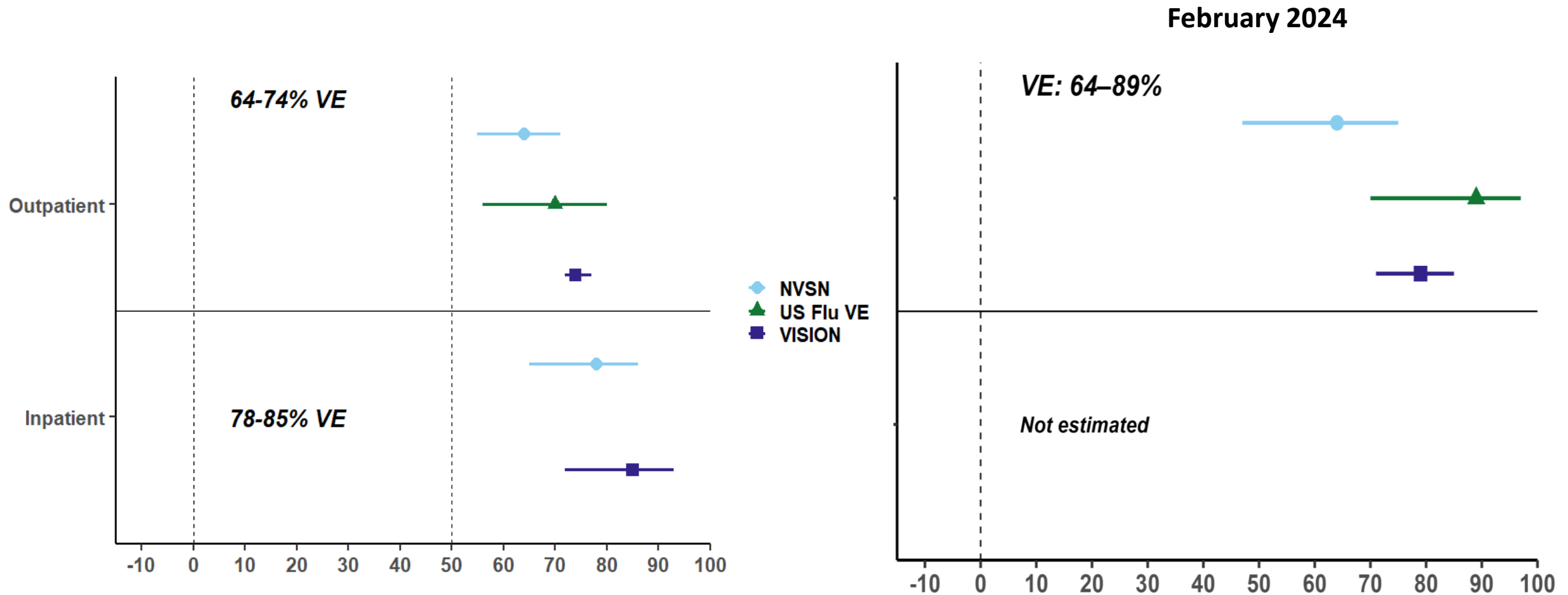
Pediatric VE against influenza A



Pediatric VE against influenza B

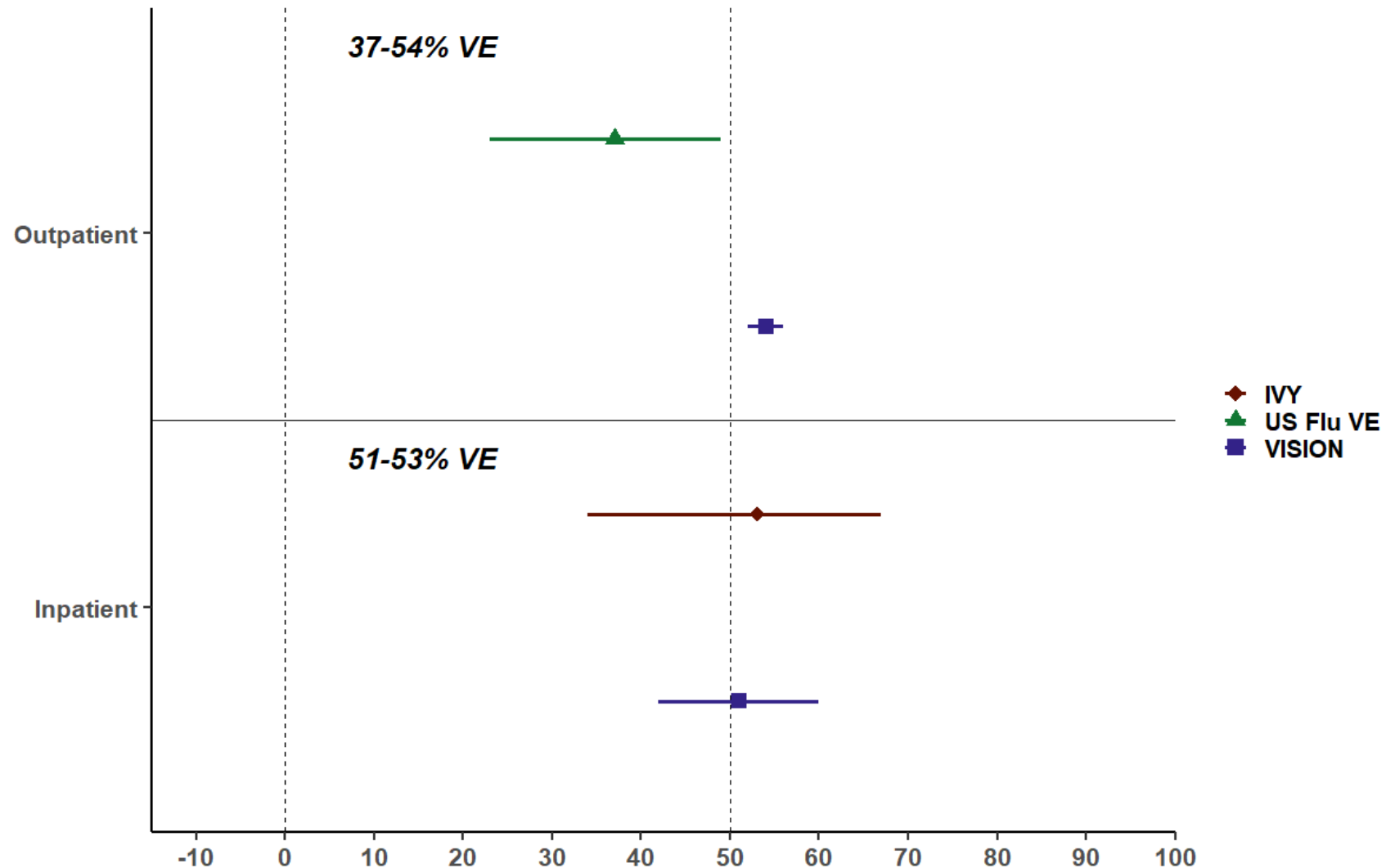


Pediatric VE against influenza B

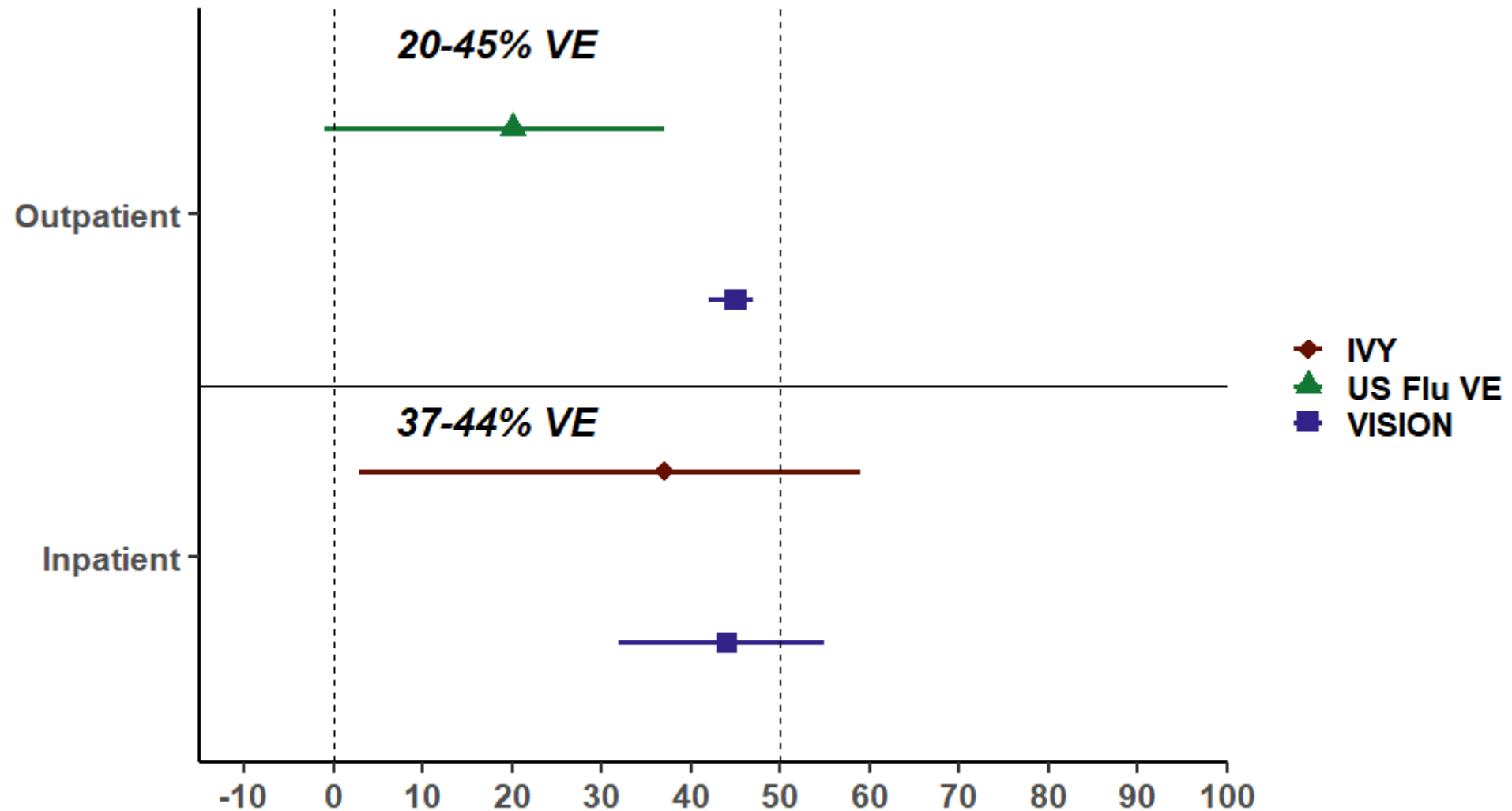


VE among adults ages 18–49 years

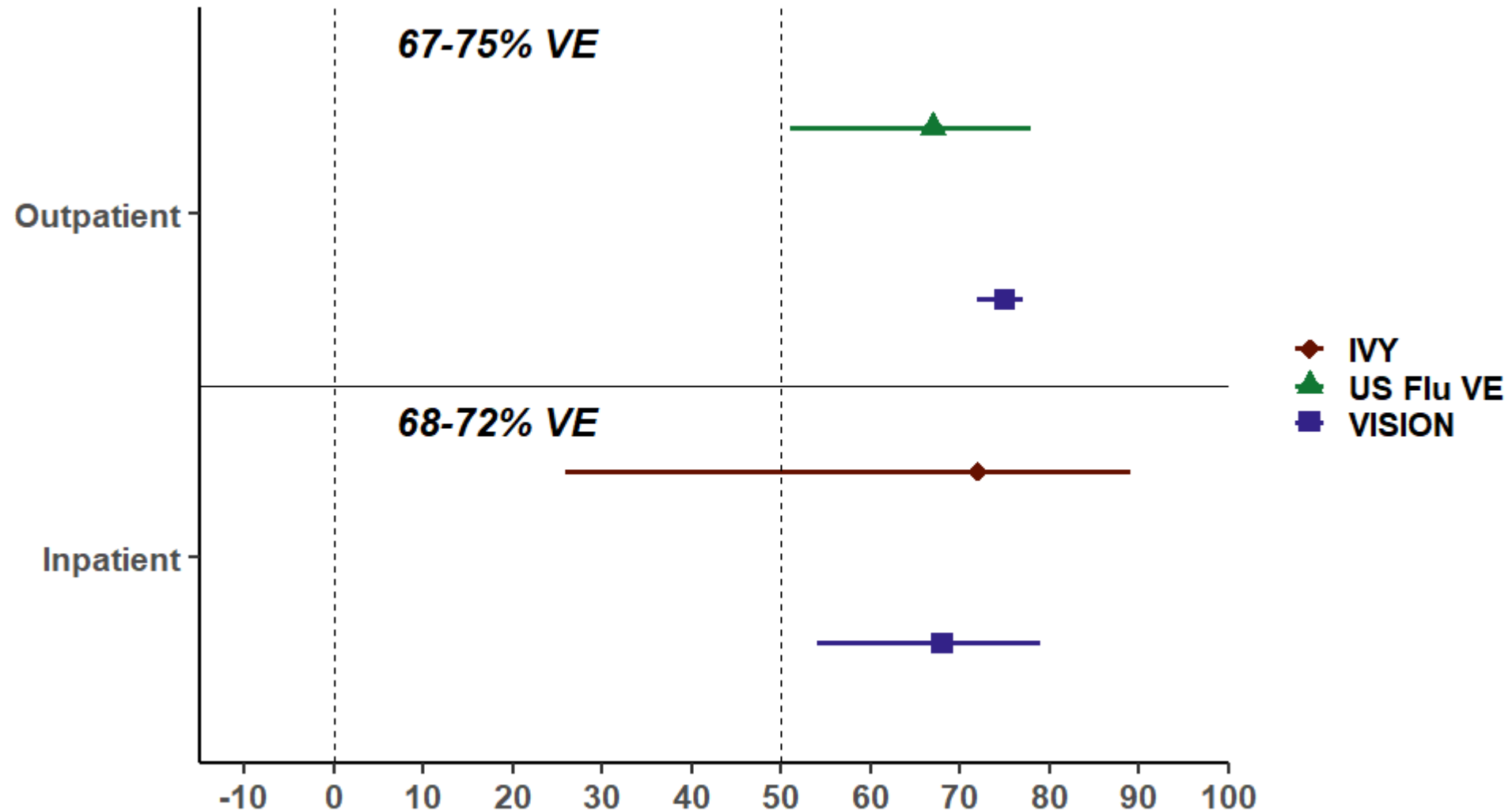
Adult (aged 18–49 years) VE against any influenza



Adult (aged 18–49 years) against VE influenza A

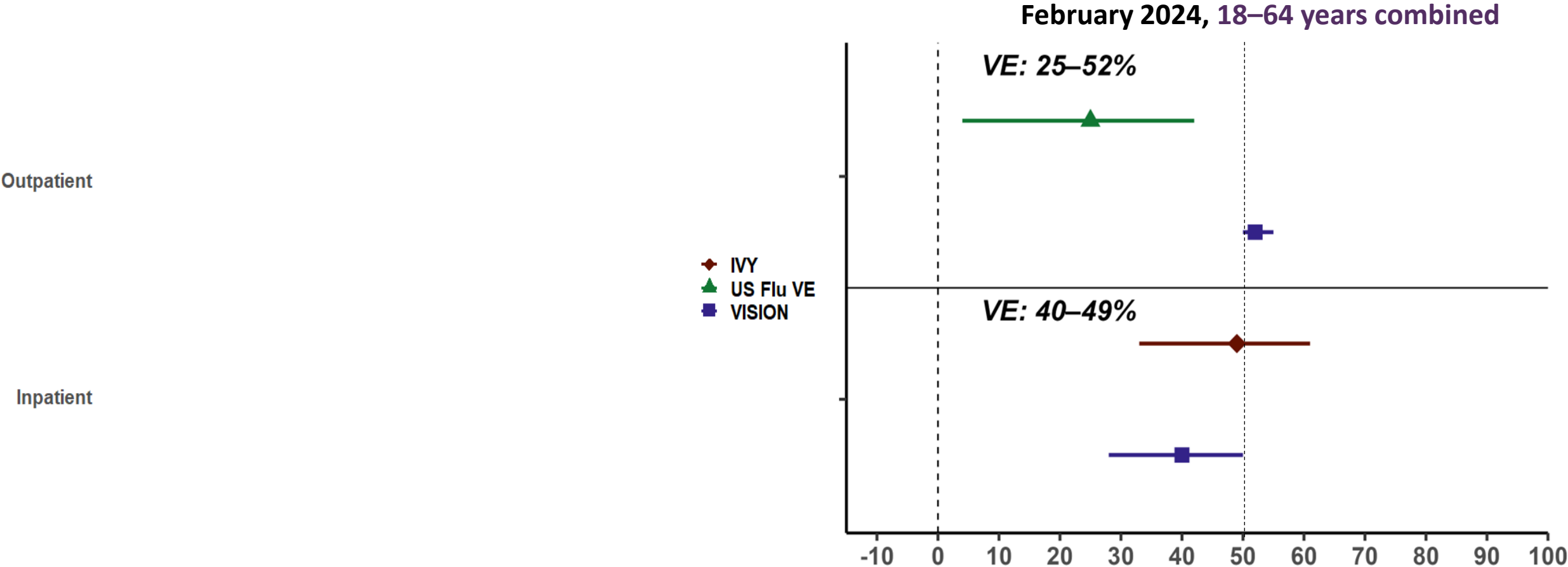


Adult (aged 18–49 years) VE against influenza B

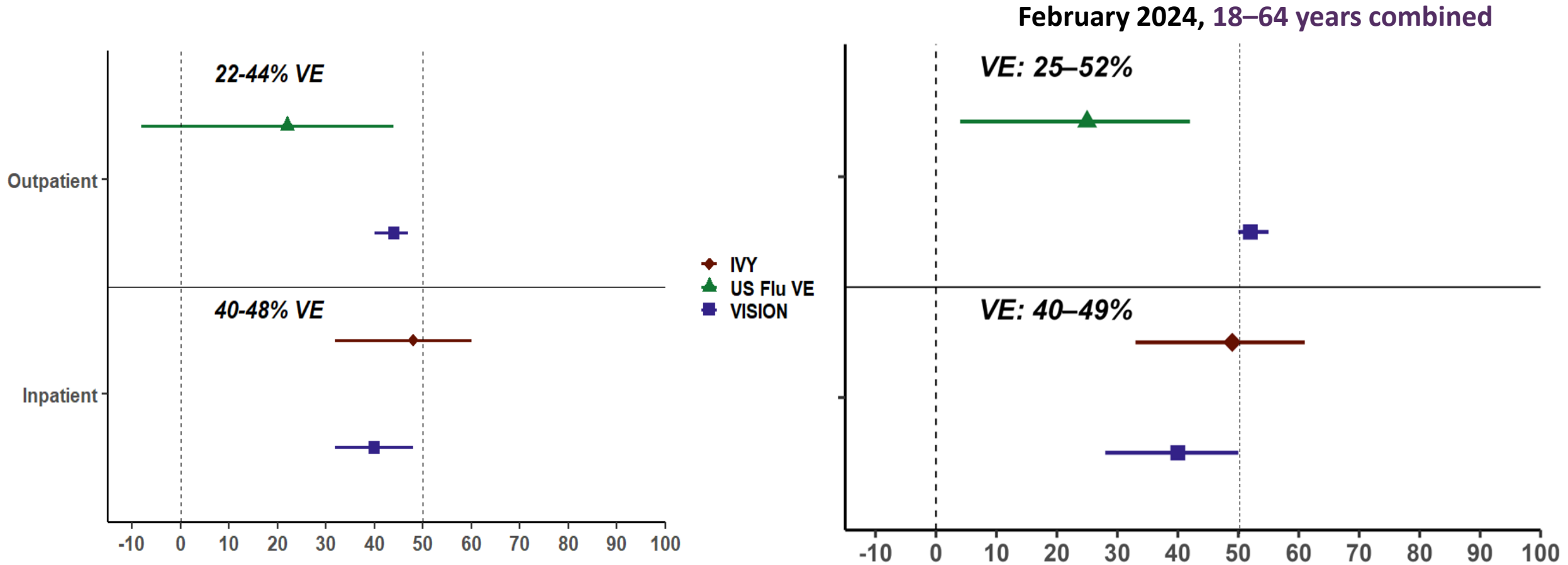


VE among adults aged 50–64 years

Adult (aged 50–64 years) VE against any influenza

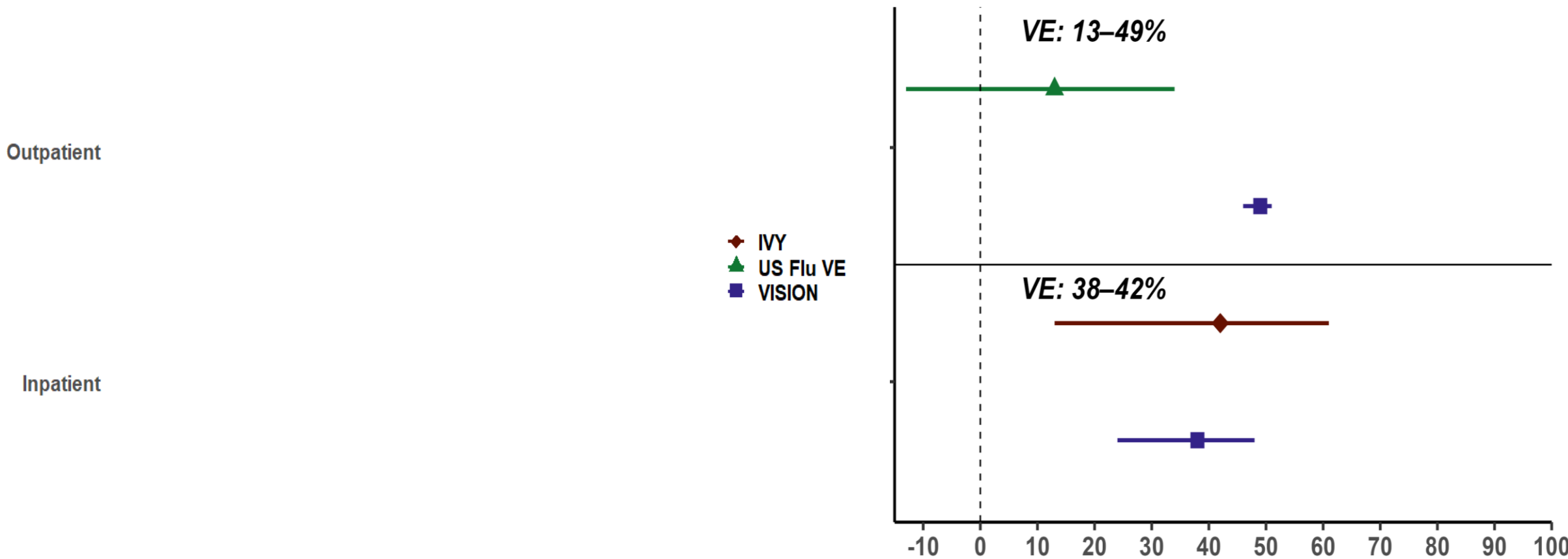


Adult (aged 50–64 years) VE against any influenza



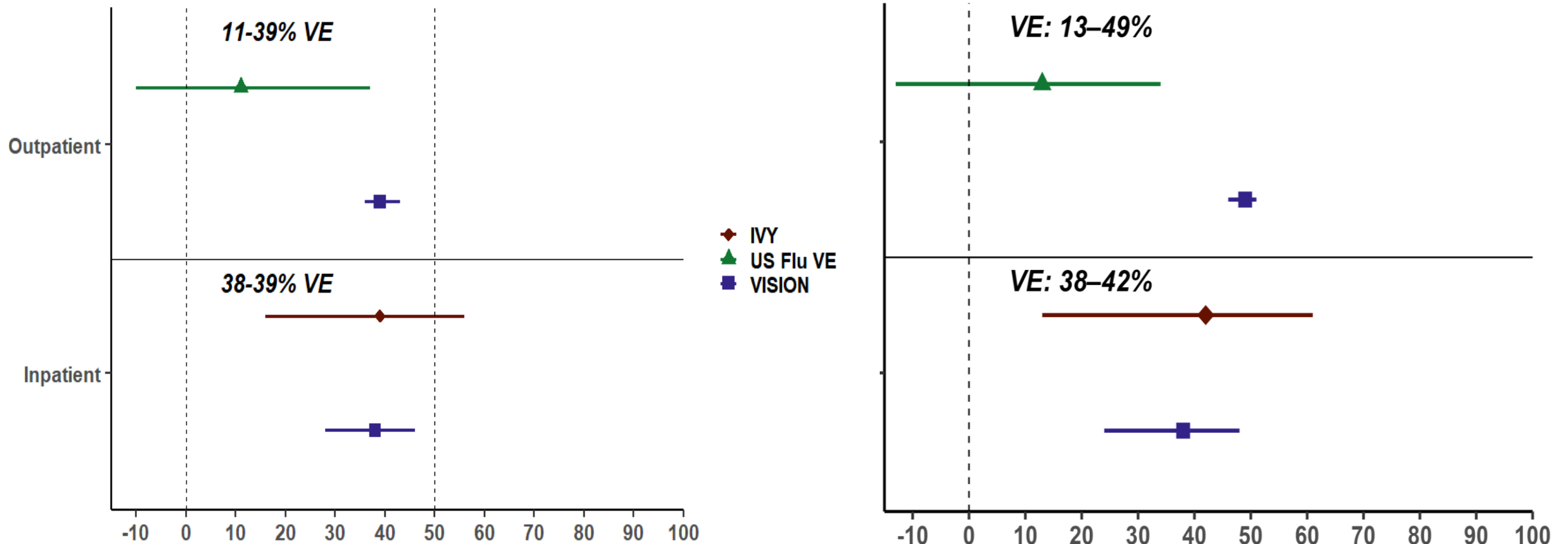
Adult (aged 50–64 years) VE against influenza A

February 2024, 18–64 years combined



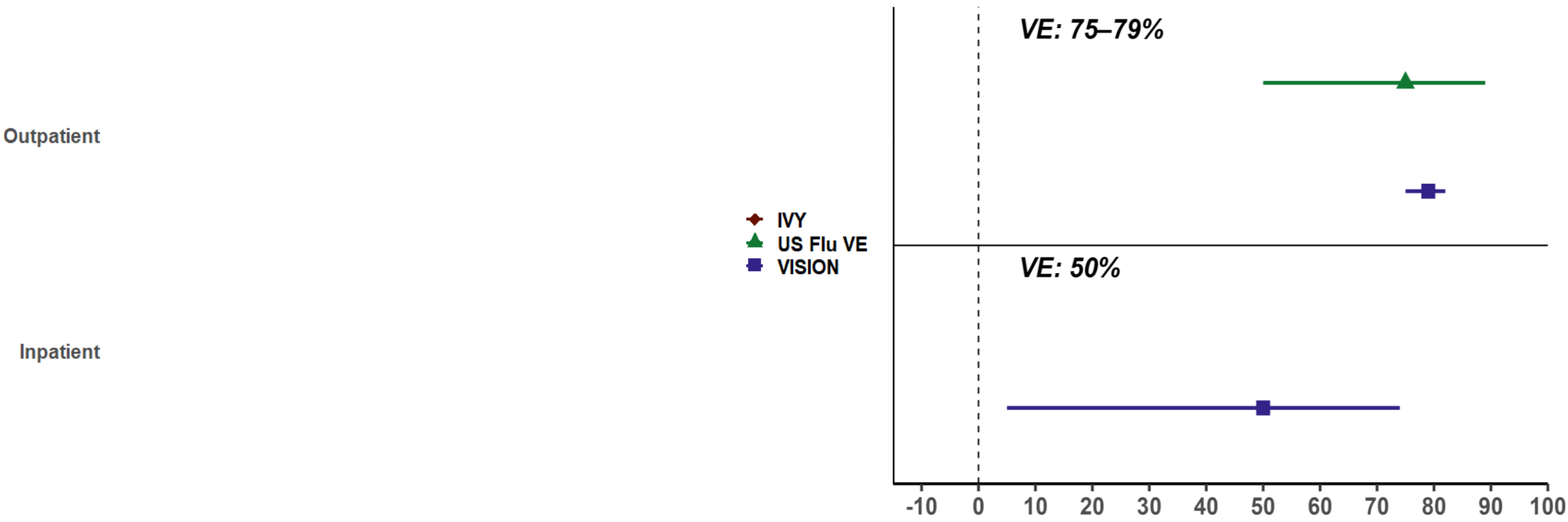
Adult (aged 50–64 years) VE against influenza A

February 2024, 18–64 years combined



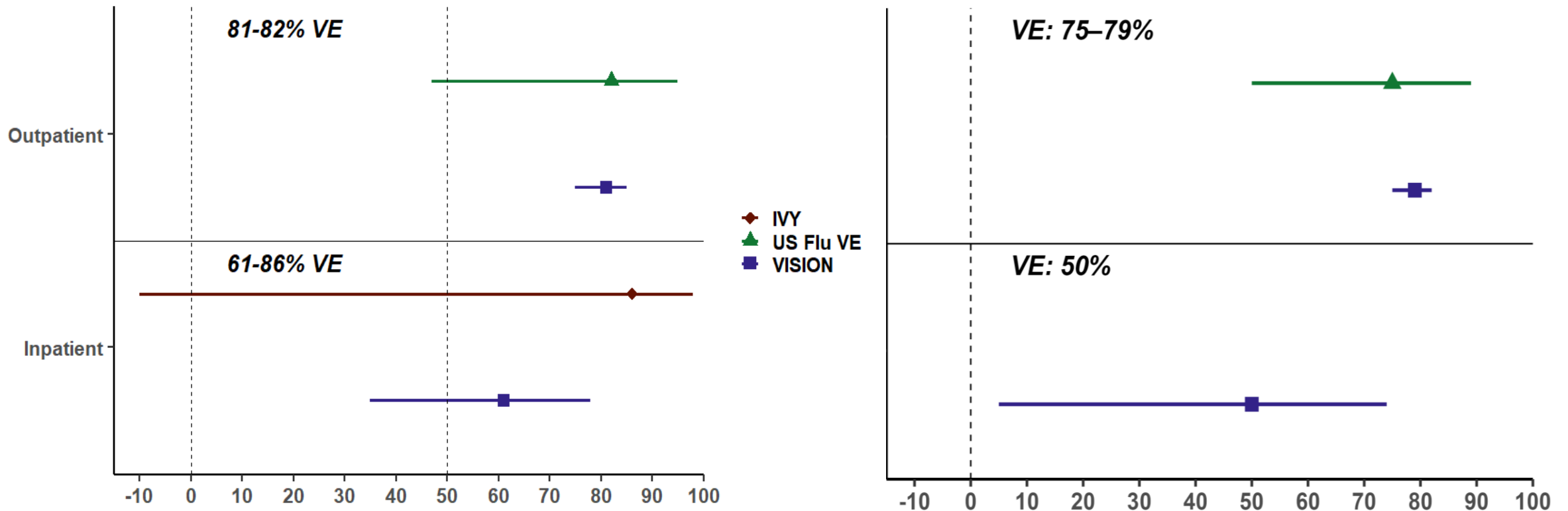
Adult (aged 50–64 years) VE against influenza B

February 2024, 18–64 years combined



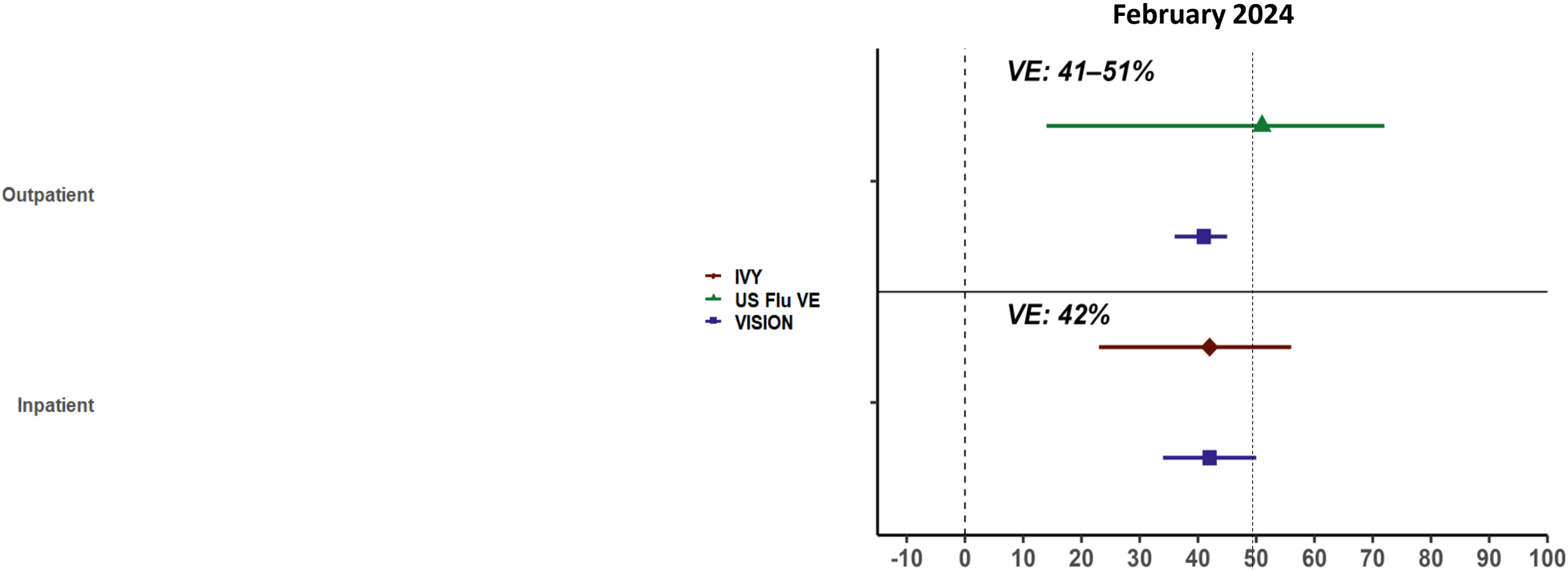
Adult (aged 50–64 years) VE against influenza B

February 2024, 18–64 years combined

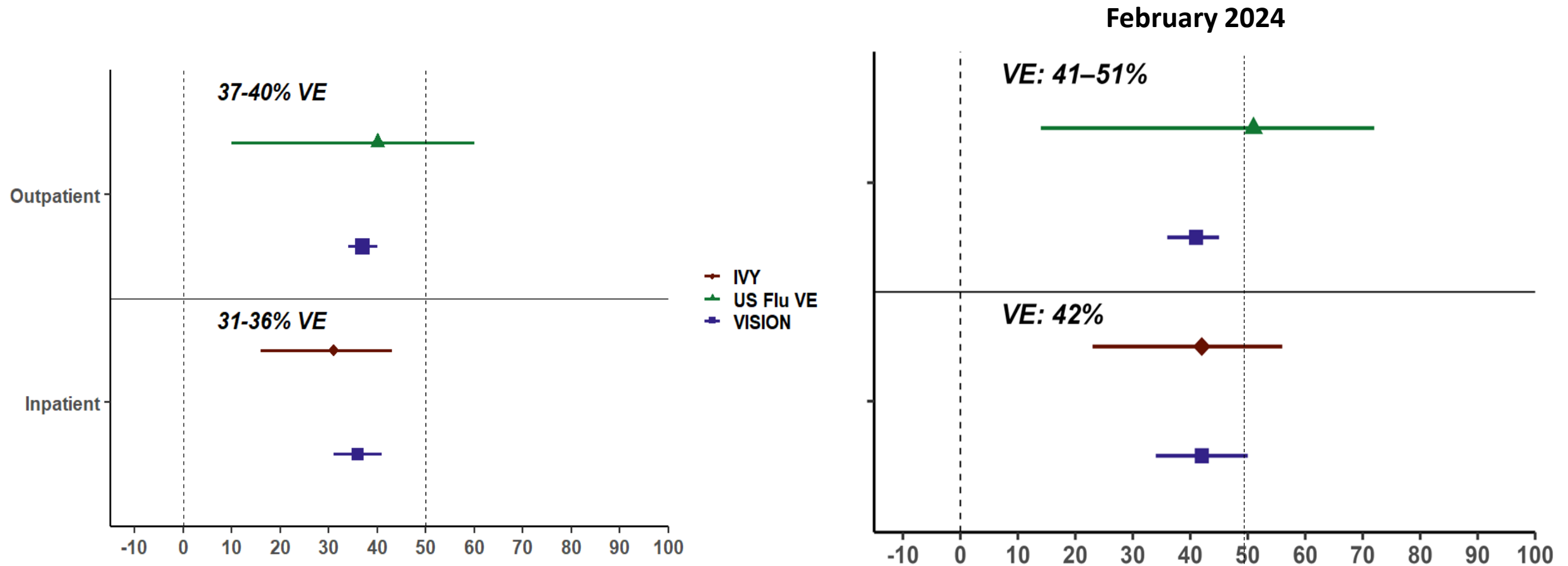


VE among adults aged ≥ 65 years

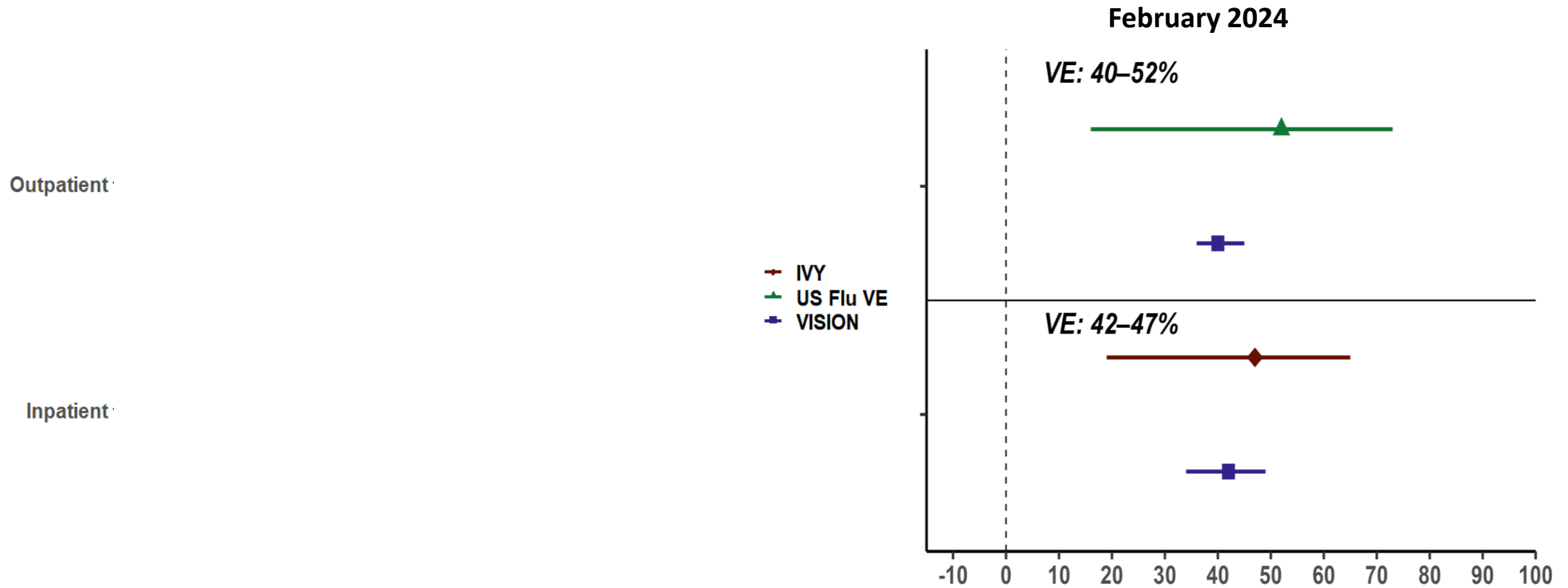
Adult (aged ≥ 65) VE against any influenza



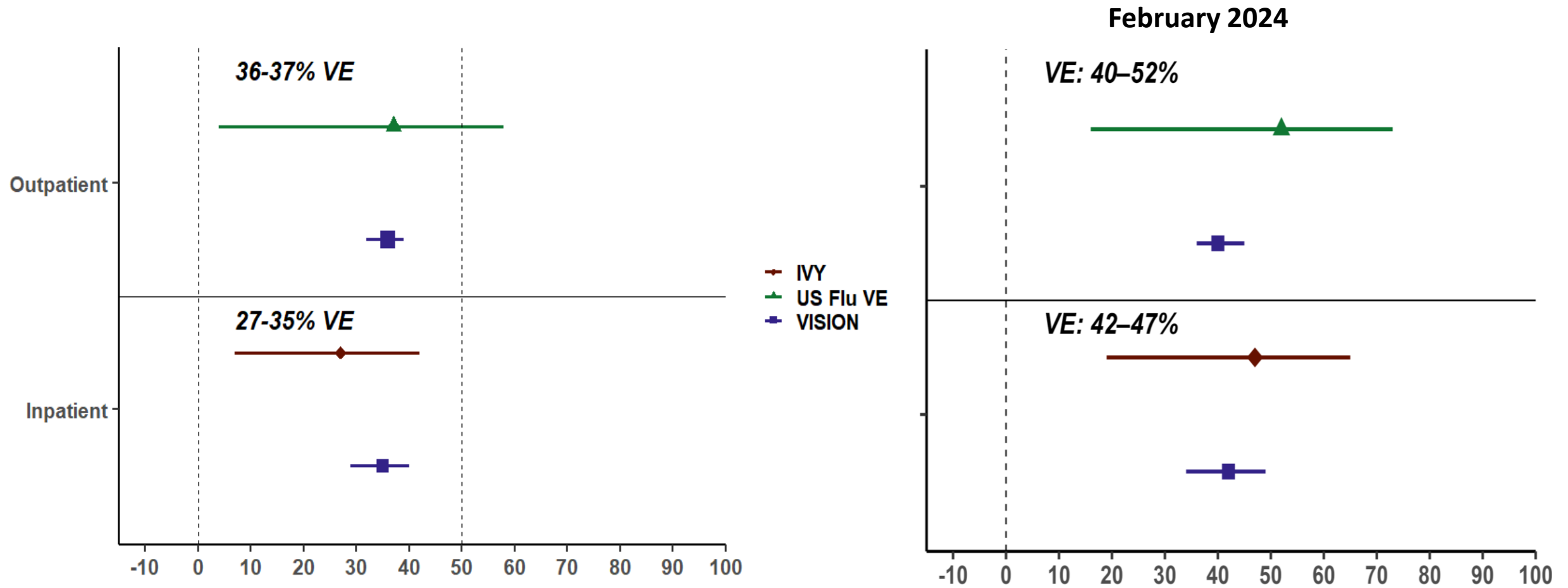
Adult (aged ≥ 65) VE against any influenza



Adult (aged ≥ 65) VE against influenza A



Adult (aged ≥ 65) VE against influenza A

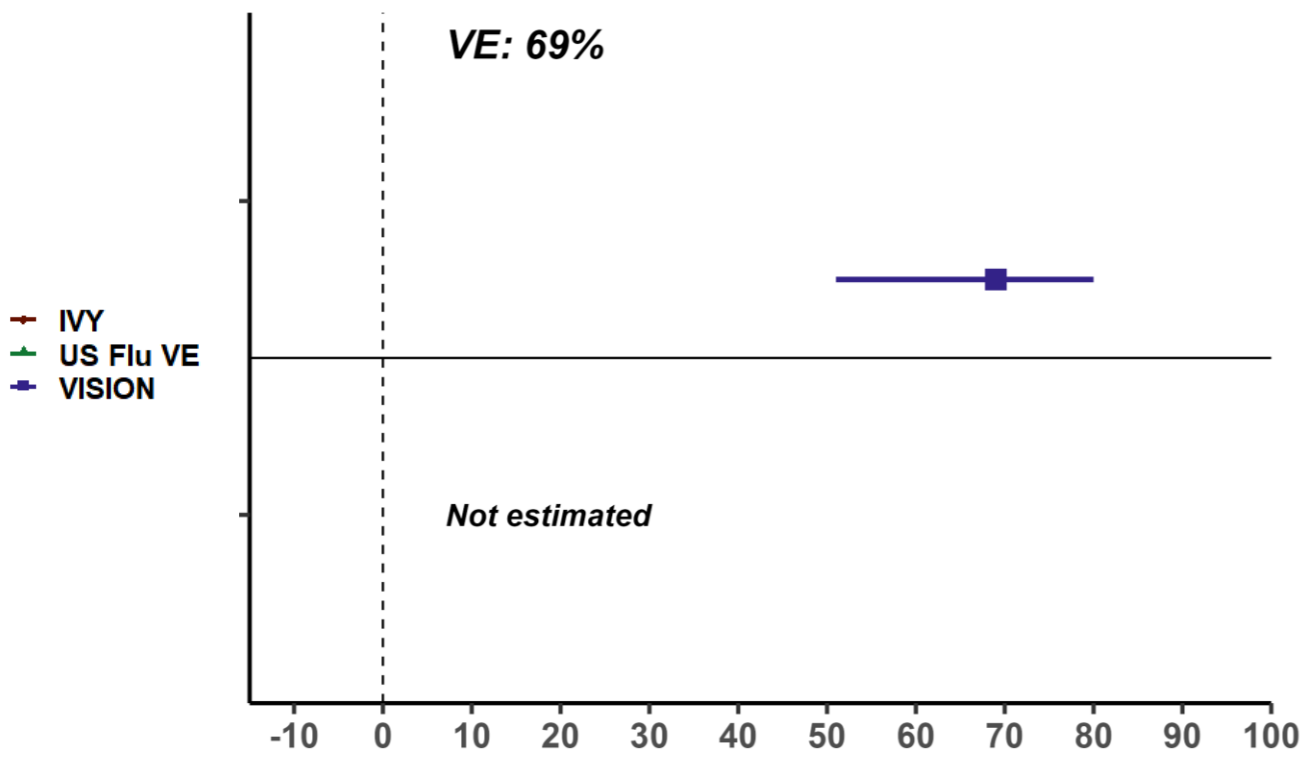


Adult (aged ≥ 65) VE against influenza B

February 2024

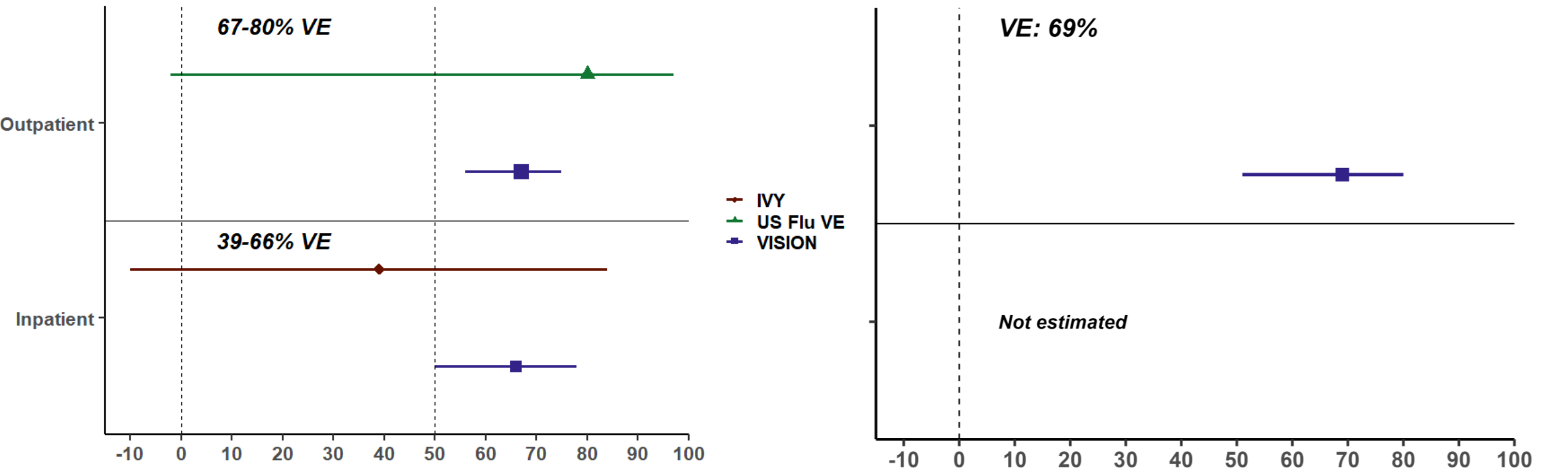
Outpatient

Inpatient



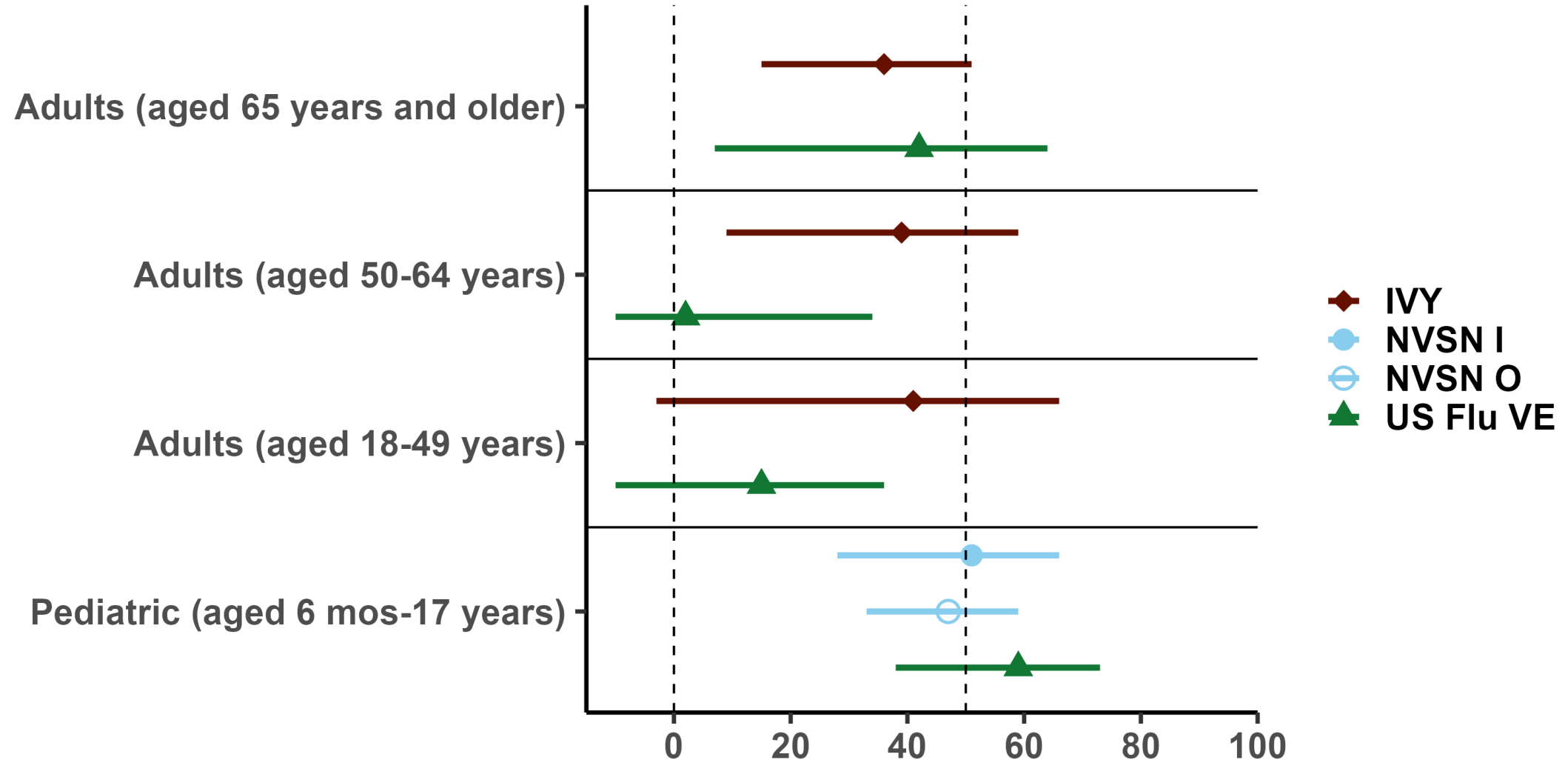
Adult (aged ≥ 65) VE against influenza B

February 2024

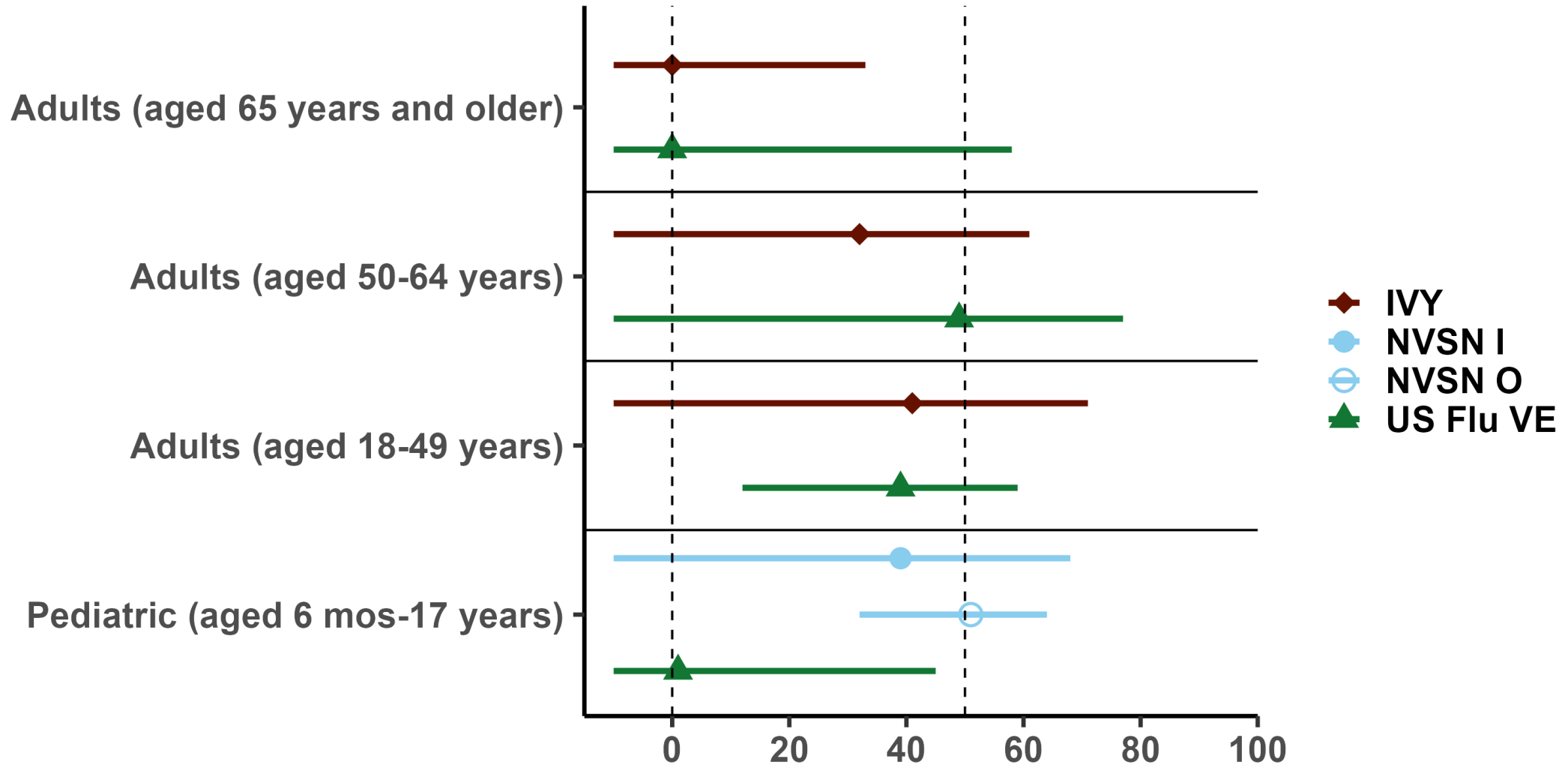


VE by A subtype

VE against influenza A(H1N1)pdm09



VE against influenza A(H3N2)



Discussion

Summary of four CDC influenza VE networks

Vaccination with a 2023–2024 influenza vaccine **reduced the risk** of medically attended influenza **outpatient visits** and **hospitalizations** among **children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly**.

Results were **consistent** across **4 networks** in 23 states.

Preliminary **end-of-season** estimates are **similar to interim** estimates from February.

Thank you

We'd like to thank our many collaborators from CDC, IVY, NVSN, US Flu VE, and VISION

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

