


Department of Defense Seasonal & Novel H1N1 Influenza Activities

LTC(P) Wayne E. Hachey DO, MPH
Director Preventive Medicine
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)
Force Health Protection and Readiness




DoD Influenza Program

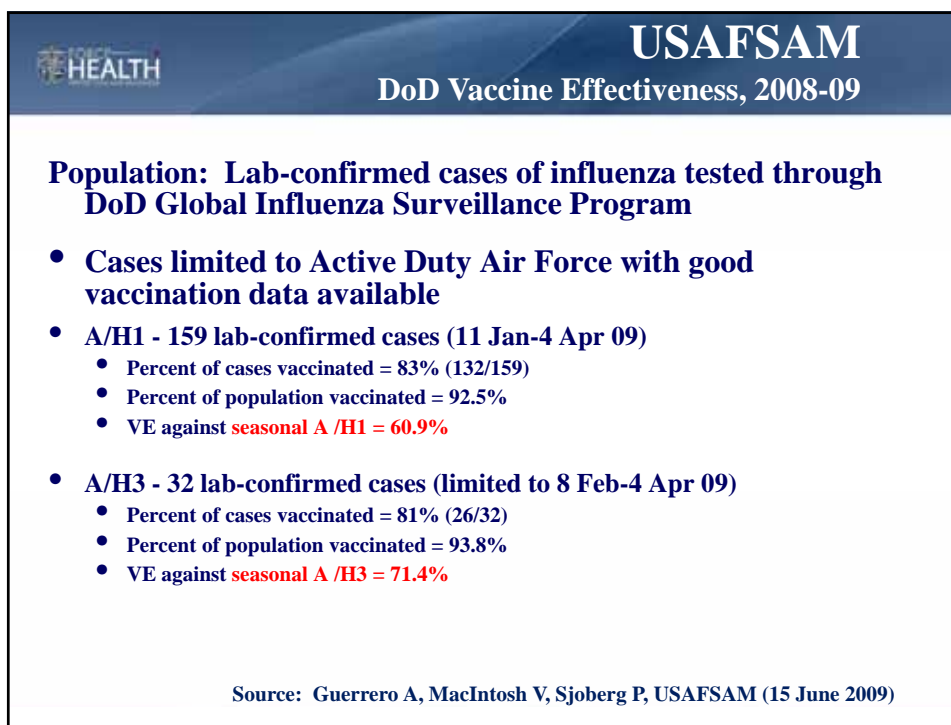
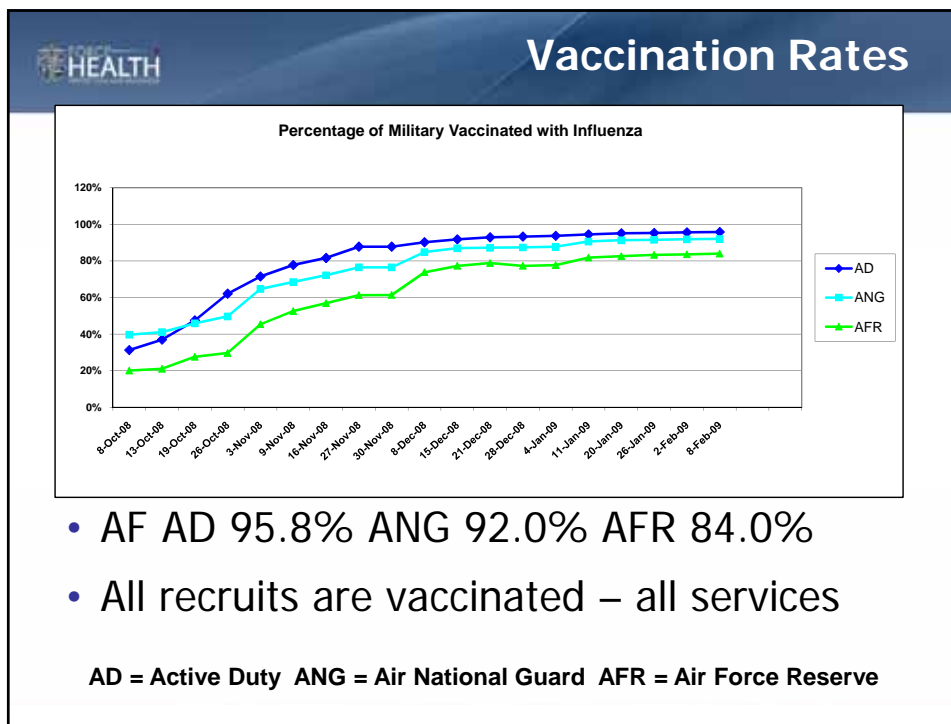
- Policy
- Immunization Rates
- Vaccine Effectiveness
- Novel Influenza A (H1N1)

 **Mandatory Immunization**

- First influenza vaccine was developed by and for DoD in 1940 – mandatory ever since
- Mandatory seasonal influenza immunization for all active duty personnel
 - Policy reinforces need to vaccinate entire DOD population, not only uniformed personnel
 - Active duty rates 100-76% depending on Service
 - Overall DoD immunization rate: 97%
 - Active Duty flu campaign Sept – December. New accessions are immunized until vaccine expires (June)
- DoD immunization tracking system being revised to a universal platform that includes dependents and retirees.

 **Mandatory Immunization of Health Care Workers**

- Limited to those providing direct patient care
 - Designation of who is included is at the Services discretion
- Policy released last year
- This year Services must report compliance rates




HEALTH		Population-based Surveillance NHRC, DoD Vaccine Effectiveness - Recruits	
Season	Vaccine Effectiveness*		
2003-04	94%		
2004-05	86%		
2005-06	92%		
2006-07	87%		
2007-08	81%		
2008-09	79%		

*Estimated vaccine effectiveness against laboratory-confirmed influenza infection among US military basic trainees

HEALTH		LAIV vs TIV among US military service members			
• Outcome: ILI via ICD-9 codes					
• 2005-06	Non-Recruits		Recruits		
	TIV	LAIV	TIV	LAIV	
	565,165	136,588	49,990	20,335	
• 2006-07	Non-Recruits		Recruits		
	TIV	LAIV	TIV	LAIV	
	372,117	384,974	30,420	17,547	


Source: Eick AA, Wang Z, Hughes H, Ford SM, Tobler S. *Comparison of the trivalent live attenuated vs. inactivated influenza vaccines among U.S. military service members.* Vaccine 2009; 27:3568-3575

 **AFHSC** Comparison of LAIV vs TIV
US Military, 2005-07

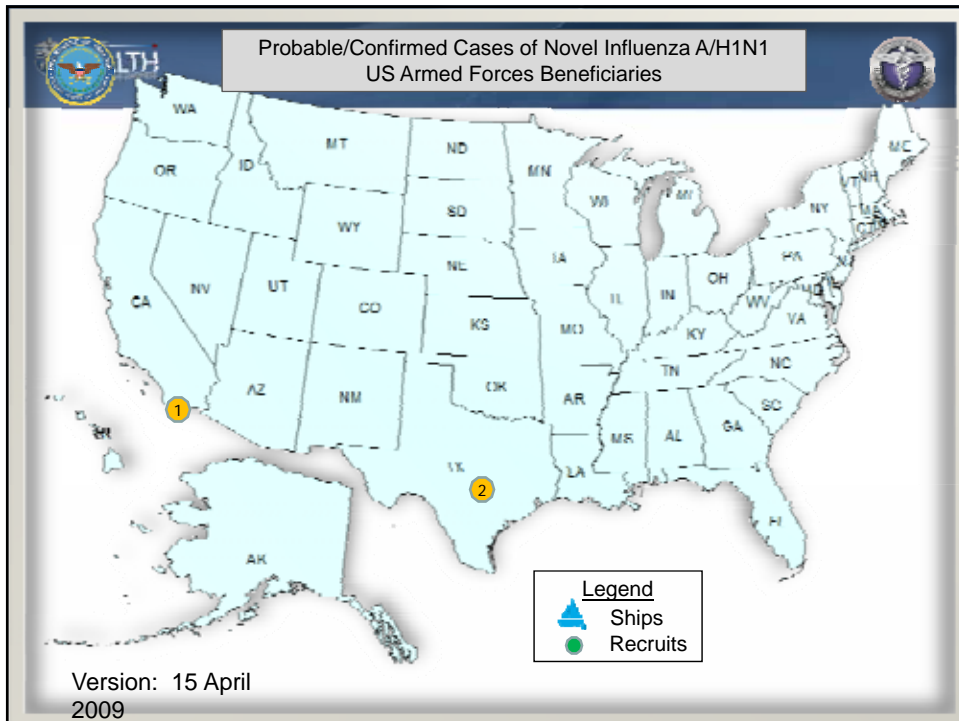
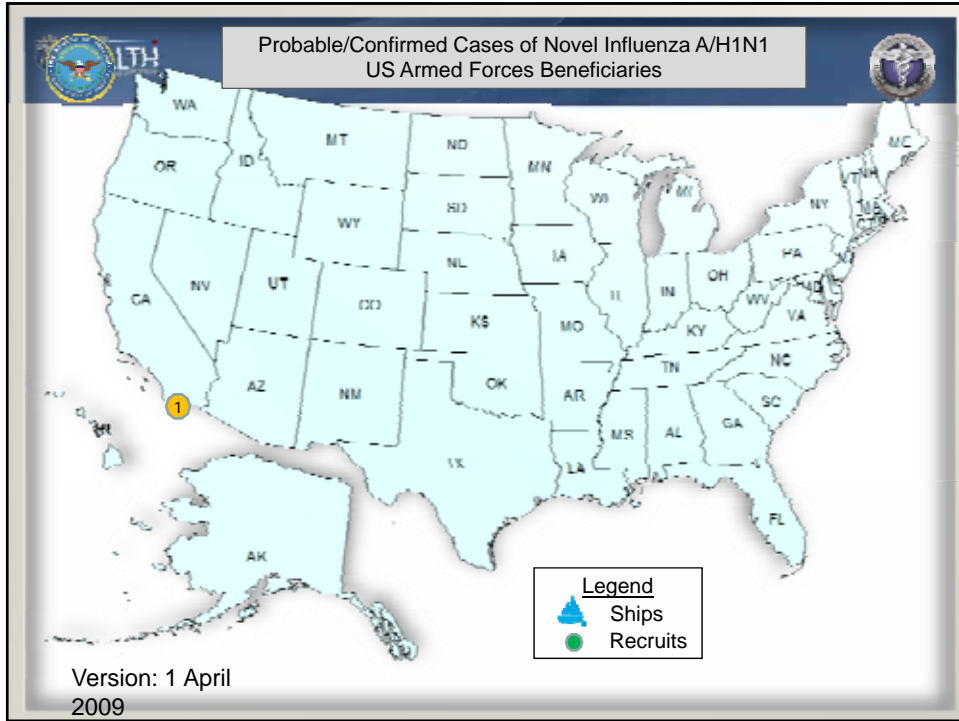
- **For Recruits, LAIV significantly reduced ILI rates compared to TIV:**
 - Reduced by 26-51% in 2005-06
 - Reduced by 18-47% in 2006-07
- **For Non-recruits, TIV significantly reduced ILI rates (compared to LAIV):**
 - Reduced by 13-15% in 2005-06
 - Reduced by 19-26% in 2006-07

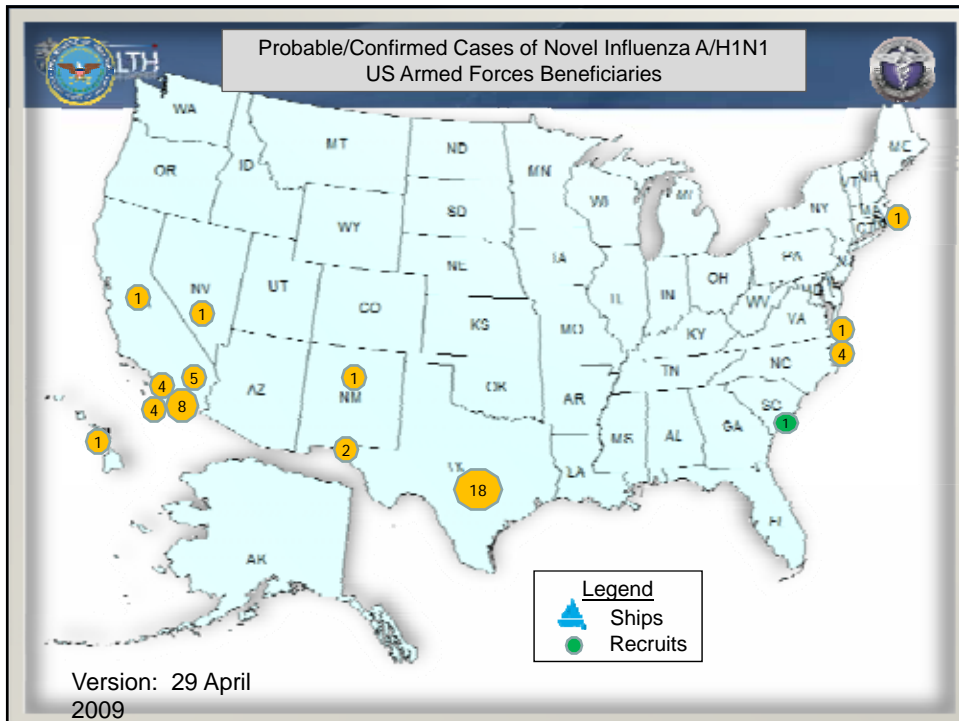
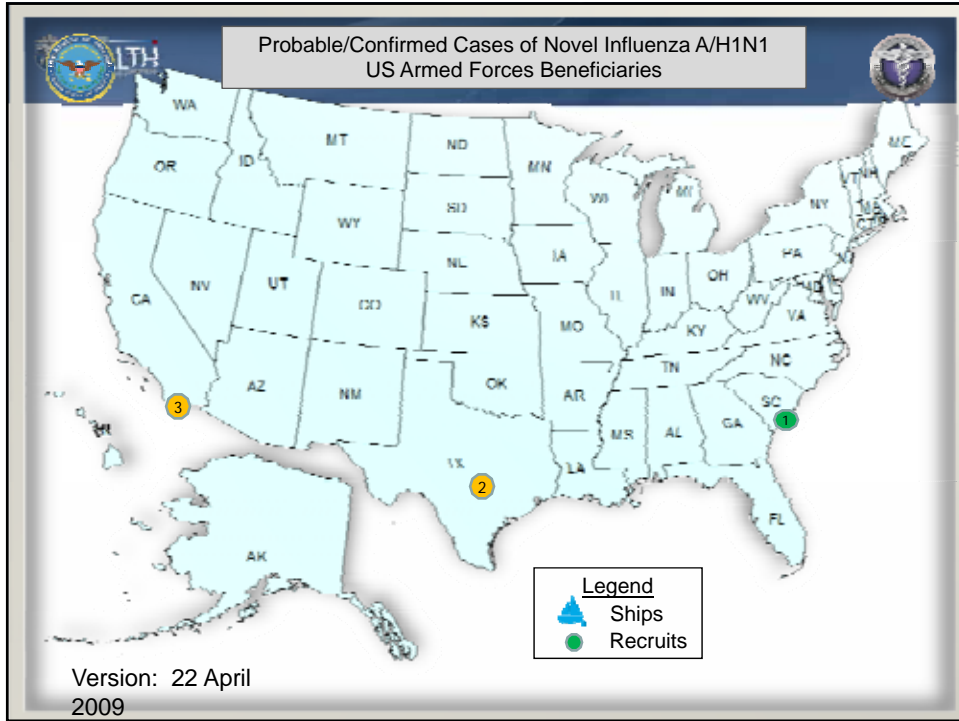
Note: Highly-immunized population, may not be generalizable to US population
Much higher ILI rates in recruits (5-9x for TIV, 2-16x for LAIV)

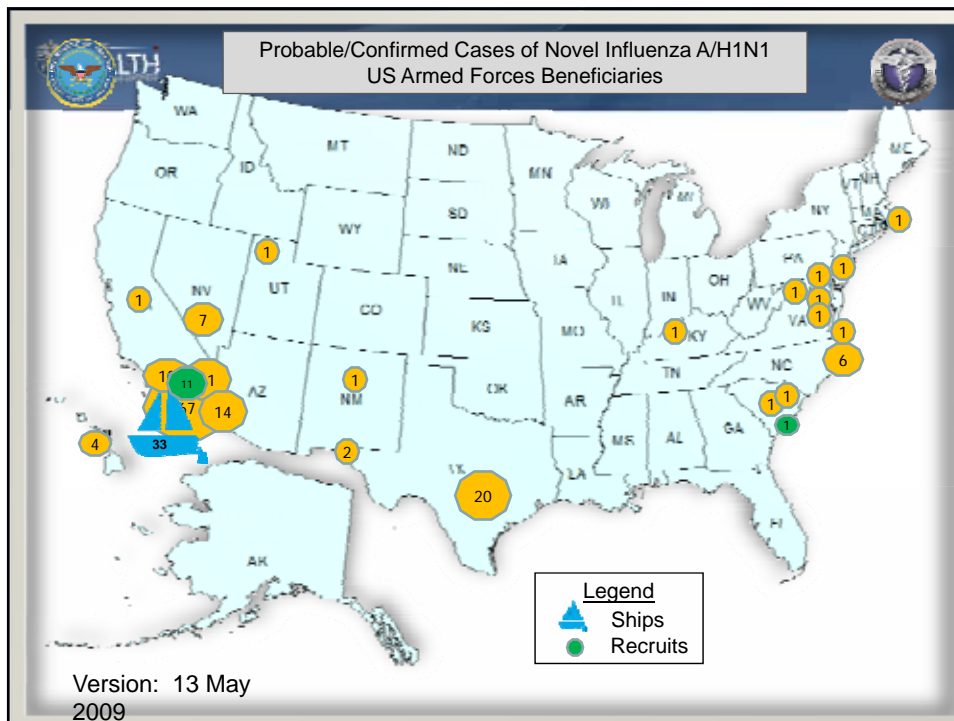
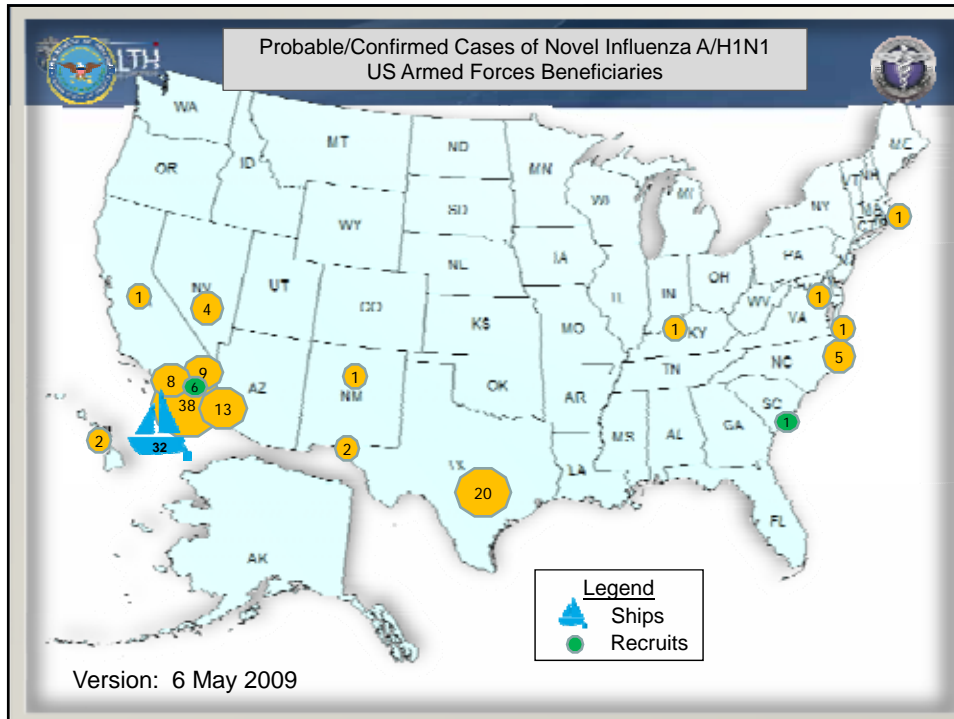
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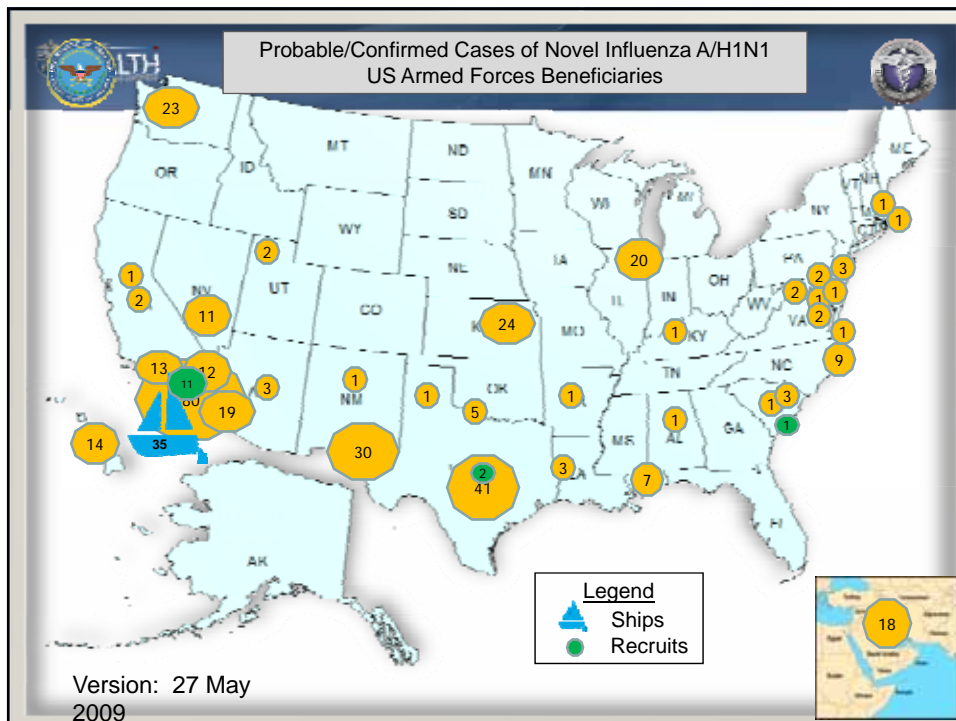
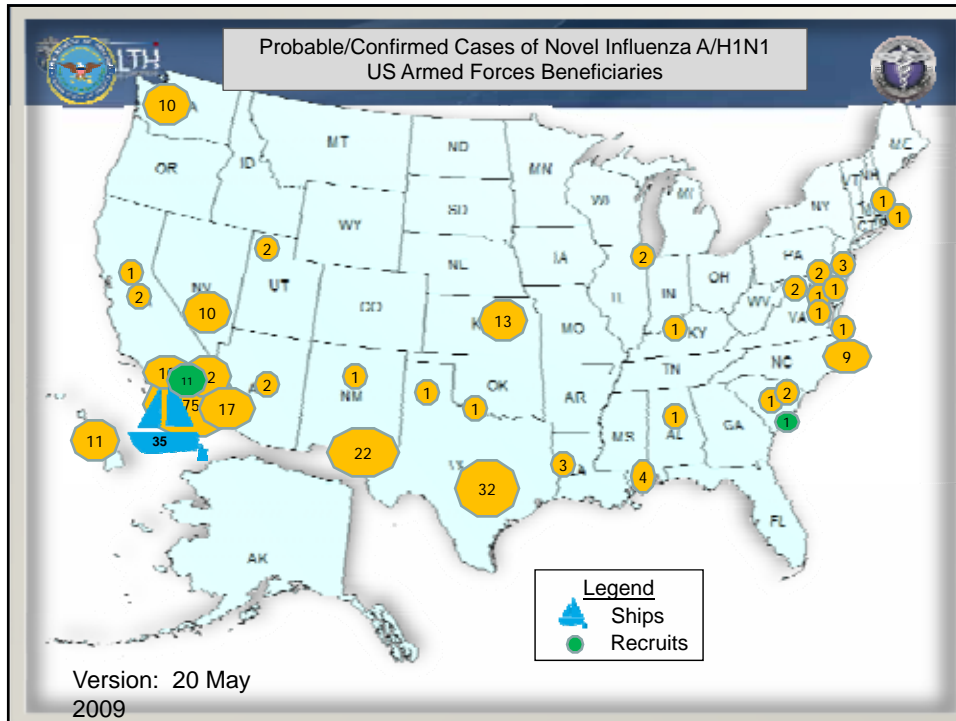
 **H1N1**

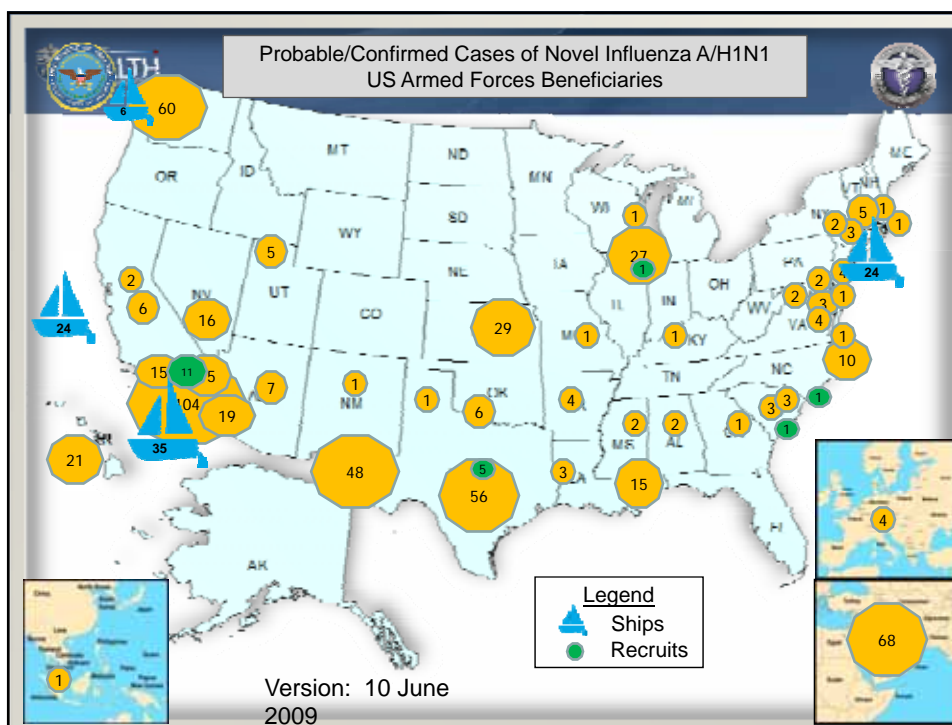
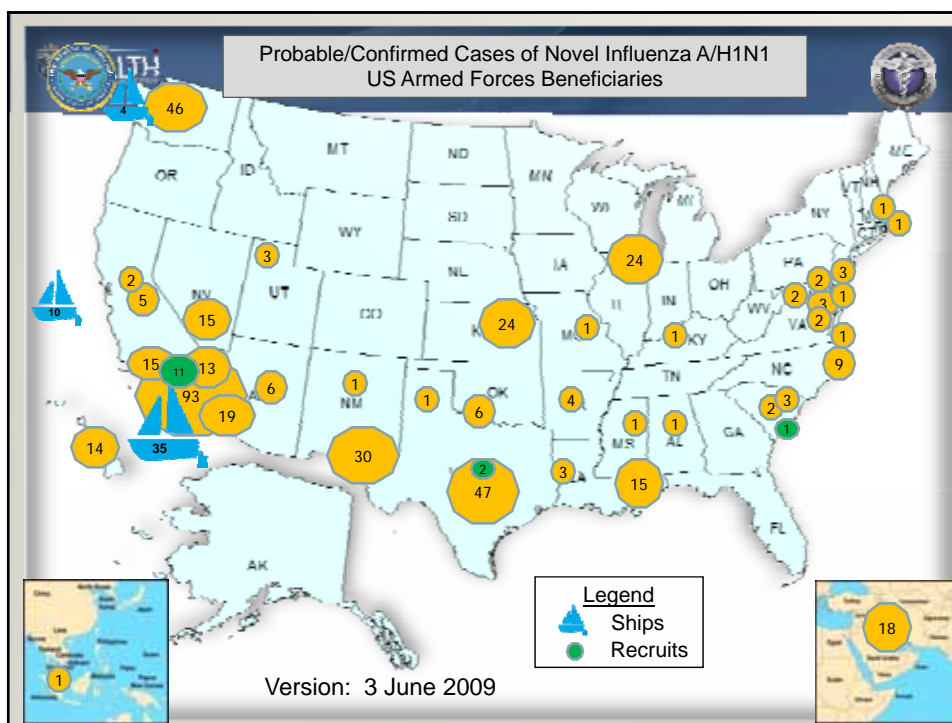
- DoD influenza surveillance systems identified the first four cases in the US
 - 3 dependent children identified via DoD influenza surveillance program
 - 1 child identified via infectious disease surveillance program at CA/Mexico border conducted by the Naval Health Research Center in coordination with the CDC













 **DoD Pandemic Influenza Mitigation Measures**

- Antiviral Stockpile
- Antibiotic Stockpile
- PPE Stockpile
- Procuring Vaccine for Operational Requirements
- PHEO
- Plans/ guidance
- www.dod.mil/pandemicflu

 **H1N1**

- DoD is engaged at federal and local levels in pandemic influenza mitigation planning
- DoD has been planning and preparing for pandemic influenza for well over a decade
 - We are ready to function in a pandemic influenza environment to meet our mission requirements
 - Provide National Defense
 - Support the national pandemic response efforts
 - Protect our service members, their families and retirees



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

COL (Ret) Jose L. Sanchez, MD, MPH
Angelia A. Eick, PhD, ScM
Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center (AFHSC)

COL Michael J Krukar
Military Vaccine Agency

Lt Col Victor H. Macintosh, MD, MPH
US Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine



Thank you

The fact is, compared to pigs, we humans are unforgivably slow to learn from pragmatic experience.

Karl Schwen

U.S. author. *In A Pig's Eye* (1985).

