

SHORT ARTICLE

Adverse Events Following Pneumococcal Vaccination among Infants attending Immunization Clinic at a Tertiary Hospital in Northern India

Shweta Goswami¹, Shefali Gupta², Mitasha Singh³, Ekta Gupta⁴

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Community Medicine, ESIC Medical College and Hospital, Faridabad, 121001, Haryana; ²MBBS student (3rd Professional), ESIC Medical College and Hospital, Faridabad - 121001, Haryana;

³Assistant Professor, Community Medicine, ESIC Medical College and Hospital, Faridabad, 121001, Haryana

⁴Assistant Professor, Community Medicine, HIMSR, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi

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Corresponding Author

Dr. Mitasha Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Community Medicine, ESIC Medical College and Hospital, Faridabad - 121001, Haryana
E Mail ID: mitasha.17@gmail.com



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Abstract

Background: Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV-13) has been introduced in India in a phased manner. In Haryana it was introduced in 2017. The adverse events following immunization (AEFI) with PCV in real community setting are yet to be detected. **Objective:** To calculate the incidence and associated factors for various AEFI after pneumococcal vaccination at a tertiary centre of Faridabad, Haryana. **Methodology:** The descriptive observational study was conducted from April through October 2019 at the immunization centre of a tertiary care centre of Faridabad, Haryana. Each dose of PCV-13 given to the infants attending immunization centre was the study unit. A telephonic contact was done within 24 hours, after 48 hours and between 5-7 days to enquire about any adverse events (minor & major), if occurred. **Results:** A total of 135 PCV-13 doses were followed up for any AEFIs. 113 AEFIs (incidence: 67.3 per 100 dose) reported in 93 infants. Incidence of fever was 45 per 100 dose followed by tenderness and erythema (39 per 100 doses for each). Incidence of Swelling was 21 per 100 doses. **Conclusion:** Active surveillance and co administration of Pentavalent vaccine could have resulted in higher proportion of AEFIs.

Keywords

Side effects; AEFI; PCV-13; Haryana

Introduction

Pneumococcal disease remains a major cause of morbidity and mortality in children worldwide, particularly in countries where non-vaccine serotypes are common, and is a leading cause of vaccine preventable deaths in children under five years of age.(1)Depending on high morbidity and mortality due to S. Pneumonia under-five children five Indian states, namely Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, in 2017 introduced PCV-13.(2)

The safety of vaccines included in the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is of significant public health interest and is critical in maintaining confidence in the vaccine program. Rates of Adverse Events Following Immunisation (AEFI) detected through passive surveillance systems are likely to be lower than the true rate, due to under-reporting, but may still flag important AEFI for follow up.(3) AEFI detected following the introduction of a new vaccine into a population may be different to those detected in pre-implementation controlled clinical trials, as

these are rarely powered sufficiently to detect rare AEFI. To fill this gap in knowledge we planned to carry out an observational epidemiological study.

Aims & Objectives

To estimate the incidence and associated factors for various AEFI after pneumococcal vaccination at a tertiary centre of Faridabad, Haryana.

Material & Methods

Study design, duration and setting: The study was carried out in an Immunization clinic at a tertiary care centre of North India, during the period of April-September 2019. This tertiary centre caters to the population which is beneficiary of employees' state insurance act (ESI) and has income of less than 21000 INR per month. It was an observational descriptive study. The study was longitudinal in nature. It was a part of ICMR short term studentship programme for the year 2018-19.

Vaccine: The dosing schedule of PCV-13 in UIP is two primary doses at 6 weeks and 14 weeks, followed by a booster dose at 9 months. Pentavalent vaccine is also administered at 6 and 14 weeks. The dose of the PCV-13 is 0.5 ml and to be administered by intramuscular injection in the antero-lateral aspect of the right mid thigh of infants.

Study population: Study population constituted of all the infants attending the immunization clinic for getting vaccines. All the infants who attended the immunization clinic during the study period and were eligible for pneumococcal vaccines were selected for the study. The infants were recruited irrespective of the dose of PCV being taken during the data collection period of three months. Exclusion criteria were as follows: consent not given by parent, were suffering from high grade fever, with history of convulsions, allergy, immune-compromised, having established acute illness, suffering from malignant conditions or any type of tumours, history of adverse/allergic effects with previous vaccines. Hence each dose of PCV-13 given to the infants attending immunization centre of the tertiary care centre was the study unit.

Ethical Considerations: Ethical clearance was taken from institutional ethical committee before starting the data collection (IEC no.134/A/AA/16/Academics/MC/2016/128).

Data Collection procedure: After screening the infants as per inclusion criteria at immunization centre for PCV-13 the informed consent was taken by the mother/father/guardians. Pre-vaccination

counselling was done about the vaccine. After vaccination counselling was done to address the adverse events (minor & major) and their management. A contact number was provided to the mother/father/natural guardians to report any adverse event noted. All those who consented for active surveillance of AEFI (part of current study) gave their contact numbers to the researcher. A telephonic contact was done within 24 hours (preferably within 8 hours), after 48 hours and between 5-7 days to know any adverse events (minor & major), if occurred. In a case of any serious event, the patient was followed as per the AEFI guidelines of government of India.

Data and Statistical Analysis: Data was entered in Microsoft excel 2016 student's edition and statistical analysis was done using Epi info version 7. Any AEFI post PCV-13 dose was taken as outcome variable. Age, sex, birth weight, vital parameters and any illness preceding vaccination were taken as independent variables. Frequency with percentages was calculated. Chi-square test was used to compare categorical variable. Binary logistic regression was applied to obtain odds ratio.

Results

A total of 168 pneumococcal vaccine doses were given during the study period and 135 infants were followed up for the reporting of AEFIs. Hence the analysis of 135 has been presented.

Clinical history and examination of infant was done before giving vaccine. 23.75% infants at 1st dose, 36.73% at 2nd dose and 15.38% at 3rd dose were suffering from ill health. Acute upper respiratory illness was reported as most common complaint at each dose. 6.25%, 4.08% and 2.56% infants were febrile at the time of 1st, 2nd & 3rd dose.

A total of 113 AEFIs was reported in 93 infants. Incidence of all AEFIs of pneumococcal vaccine administered was 74.2 per 100 doses after 1st dose, 93.8 per 100 doses after 2nd dose and 6.5 per 100 doses after booster dose. Overall Incidence was 67.3 per 100 doses [Table 1].

Most commonly reported AEFIs were fever and injection site reactions. Incidence of fever was 45 per 100 doses followed by tenderness and erythema (39 per 100 doses for each). Incidence of Swelling was 21 per 100 doses. All AEFIs reported were during first telephonic contact only i.e. within 24 hours of vaccine administration. During 2nd and 3rd telephonic contact after each dose, no fresh AEFIs

was reported. Majority of infants with AEFIs were recovered within 24-48 hours of onset. Median duration of occurrence of adverse events in our study ranged from 3.5-4.5 hours across all doses. No major adverse events reported during study period. Bivariate analysis was conducted between socio demographic factors, vital parameters, illnesses, and infants (135) who were followed up for AEFIs after PCV immunization. There was no significant association between gender of child with occurrence of AEFIs (OR 1.08 (95% CI: 0.572- 2.06)). Odds of occurrence of AEFIs was around twice higher among low birth weight infants (OR: 2.36 (95% CI: 0.625- 9.07)) as compared to normal weight and around 2.5 times higher among febrile infants as compared to afebrile ones (OR: 2.58 (95% CI: 0.28-23.76)). [Table 2]

Discussion

We conducted this active surveillance to estimate the AEFI after PCV-13 at an immunization centre of tertiary centre. Before immunization 23-36% of infants were found to be suffering from some minor illness at the time of immunization. Gadag et al,(4)and Perez-Trallero et al.,(5)in their studies on different vaccines reported the same.

Study reported high incidence of AEFIs per 100 doses administered after 1st and 2nd dose of pneumococcal vaccine (PCV-13). But with booster dose incidence was low. WHO states mild side effects such as soreness at the injection site, and transient fever of $\geq 39^{\circ}\text{C}$ has been reported in less than 5% of vaccinees.(6)Incidence of fever was 45 per 100 doses administered in the current study. This was reported after 1st and 2nd dose and none after booster dose. There can be multiple reasons for this. Firstly, this could be because active surveillance after immunization leads to reporting of all minor or major events which may or may not be chronologically related to immunization. Secondly, it is important to note that as DTP-HepB-Hib vaccine is given at the same visit as PCV, reactions following immunization cannot usually be ascribed to one product or another. Shamshad et al., in a similar study on Pentavalent vaccine reported the incidence of fever to be as high as 50 per 100 doses.(7)Parents were well informed by the researcher that although this vaccine has an excellent safety profile, the side effects as stated above may occur.

Other symptoms of injection site reactions like tenderness (difficult limb movement), erythema,

and swelling were reported between 20-40 episodes per 100 doses. This was supported by WHO findings which stated that local reactions (Pain, swelling, redness) is expected in 30-50% of cases. (6)Sebastian et al., conducted three year prospective study on active surveillance of AEFIs following any vaccine among children under five years in Mysore from 2013-16. The incidence of AEFIs reported was 13.7%; majority of which was attributed to Pentavalent (DPT+Hib+Hep B) vaccine. The most common AEFIs reported in a study by Sebastian et al., was fever, followed by injection site reactions similar to our study findings. (8) Evans in his study on compensation claimed by many countries for severe AEFIs reported DTP with the highest claims and still is the vaccine (even in combination vaccine) with the highest occurrence of AEFIs in young children.(9)

Conclusion

Incidence of all AEFIs of pneumococcal vaccine administered was 74.2 per 100 doses after 1st dose, 93.8 per 100 doses after 2nd dose and 6.5 per 100 doses after booster dose. High reporting rate for several common AEFI post Pneumococcal vaccine may be explained by co- administration of Pentavalent (DPT+ Hib+ Hep.B) but requires further investigation. There were no rare or serious AEFI reported that would require further investigation at this time.

Recommendation

A national AEFI database is need of the hour which will be helpful in understanding vaccine safety issues in the country to provide feedback to health care workers. This will help to maintain the confidence of public in vaccines.

Limitation of the study

The current study was limited to single centre due its short duration. Hence the generalisability of findings needs longer follow up.

Relevance of the study

Active surveillance of AEFI with Pneumococcal vaccine resulted in higher proportion of cases with fever, localised tenderness and erythema. The AEFI were mild in severity with higher occurrence during first and second dose.

Authors Contribution

Shweta Goswami and Shefali Gupta conceptualized the study. Ekta Gupta and Shweta Goswami conducted the literature search. Shefali Gupta

collected the data. Data and statistical analysis was conducted by Mitasha Singh and Shweta Goswami. Shweta Goswami and Shefali Gupta prepared the first draft of manuscript. Ekta Gupta and Mitasha Singh reviewed and edited the final shape of manuscript.

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Tables

TABLE 1 INCIDENCE OF AEFIS PER 100 DOSES AFTER PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE ADMINISTRATION

Schedule dose	Number (%)	No. of AEFI reported (%)	Incidence of AEFI per 100 doses	Chi square for trend, p value
1 st dose	89 (52.97)	66 (58.41)	74.2	29.33, <0.001
2 nd dose	48 (28.57)	45 (39.82)	93.8	
Booster dose	31 (18.45)	2 (1.77)	6.5	
Total	168	113	67.3	

TABLE 2 RISK FACTORS IN INFANTS HAVING ANY AEFI WITHIN 24 HOURS OF ADMINISTRATION OF PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE

Variable	Category	Any AEFI with any dose		OR(95%CI)
		Occurred (93)	Not Occurred (42)	
Gender	Male (79)	53 (67.09)	26 (32.91)	1.08 (0.57-2.06)
	Female (56)*	40 (71.42)	16 (28.58)	1
Mothers' education	Illiterate (11)	8 (72.73)	3 (27.27)	0.39 (0.13-1.21)
	Primary + middle (26)	18 (69.23)	8 (30.77)	0.62 (0.28-1.37)
	High school and above (98)*	67 (68.37)	31 (31.63)	1
Birth order	1 st (87)	62 (71.26)	25 (28.74)	0.60 (0.30-1.20)
	2 nd and Above (48)*	31 (64.58)	17 (35.42)	1
Mode of delivery	Normal Vaginal (79)	44 (55.70)	35 (44.30)	0.57 (0.27-1.17)
	LSCS + Assisted (56)*	49 (87.50)	7 (12.50)	1

Gestational age at delivery	Full term (71)	50 (70.42)	21 (29.58)	1.93 (0.36-10.2)
	Preterm (57)	41 (71.93)	16 (28.07)	1.62 (0.31-8.59)
	Post term (7)*	2 (28.57)	5 (71.43)	1
Birth weight (WHO class)	Below -2SD (17)	11 (64.70)	6 (35.30)	2.38 (0.63-9.07)
	Between -2SD to +2SD (118)*	82 (69.49)	36 (30.51)	1
Temperature	Febrile (5)	4 (80.00)	1 (20.00)	2.58 (0.28-23.76)
	Afebrile (130)*	79 (60.77)	51 (39.23)	1
Respiratory rate	Fast (6)	3 (50.00)	3 (50.00)	0.61 (0.12-3.16)
	Normal/Slow (129)*	80 (62.02)	49 (37.98)	1
Any minor illness before the scheduled dose	Yes (19)	13 (68.42)	6 (31.58)	1.42 (0.51-4.01)
	No (116)*	70 (60.34)	46 (39.66)	1