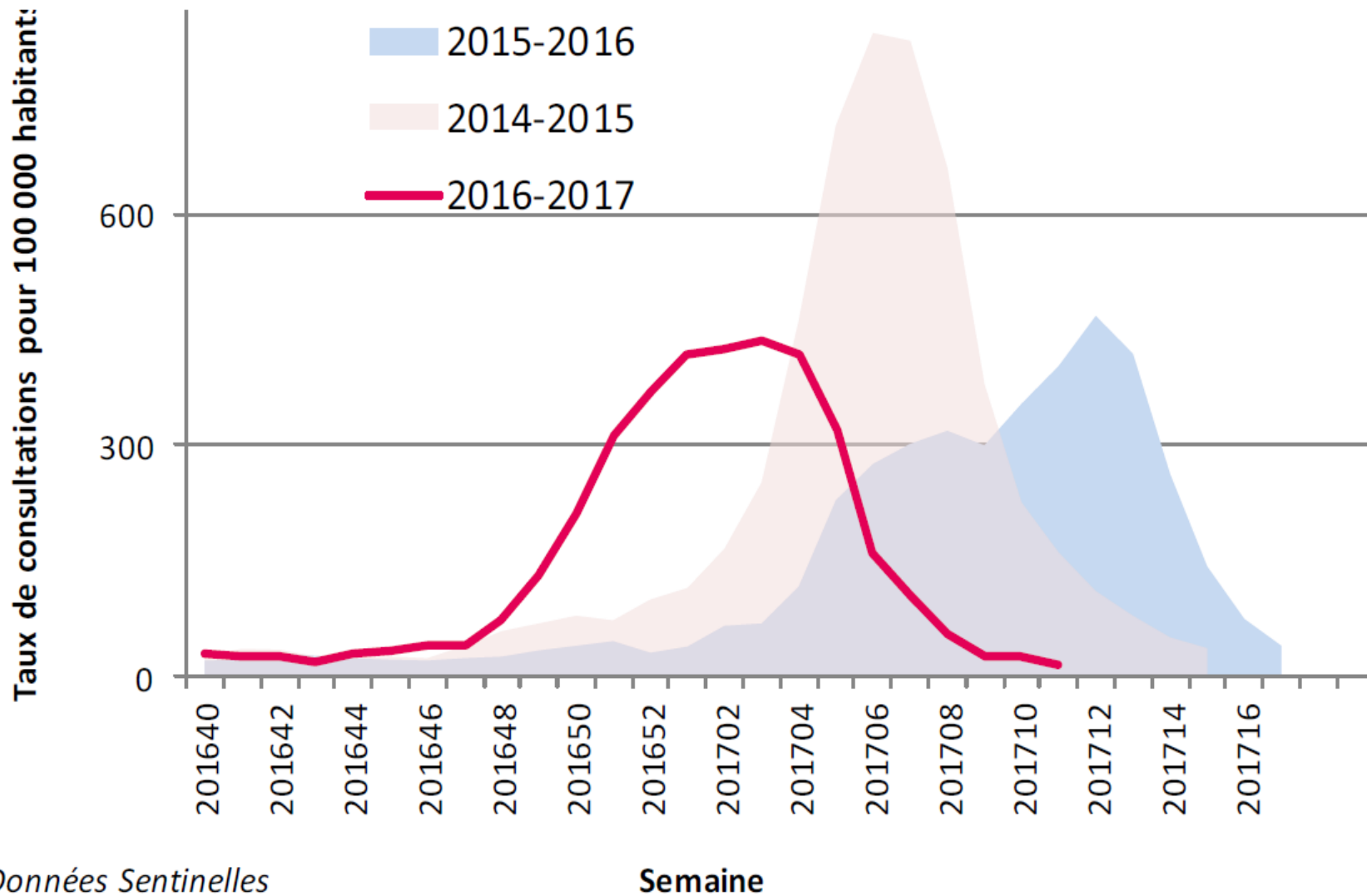


2017

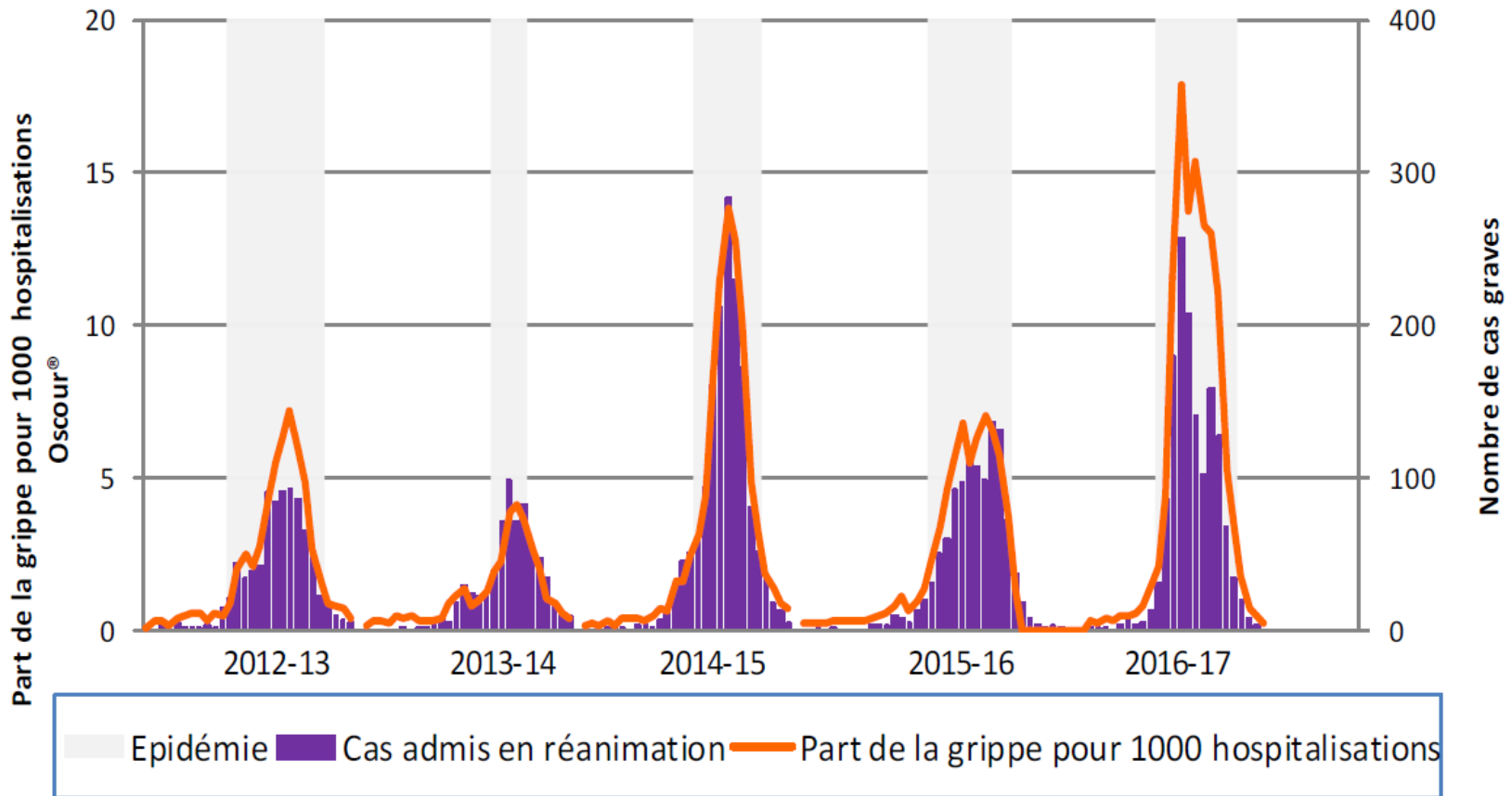
grippe

P Chavanet

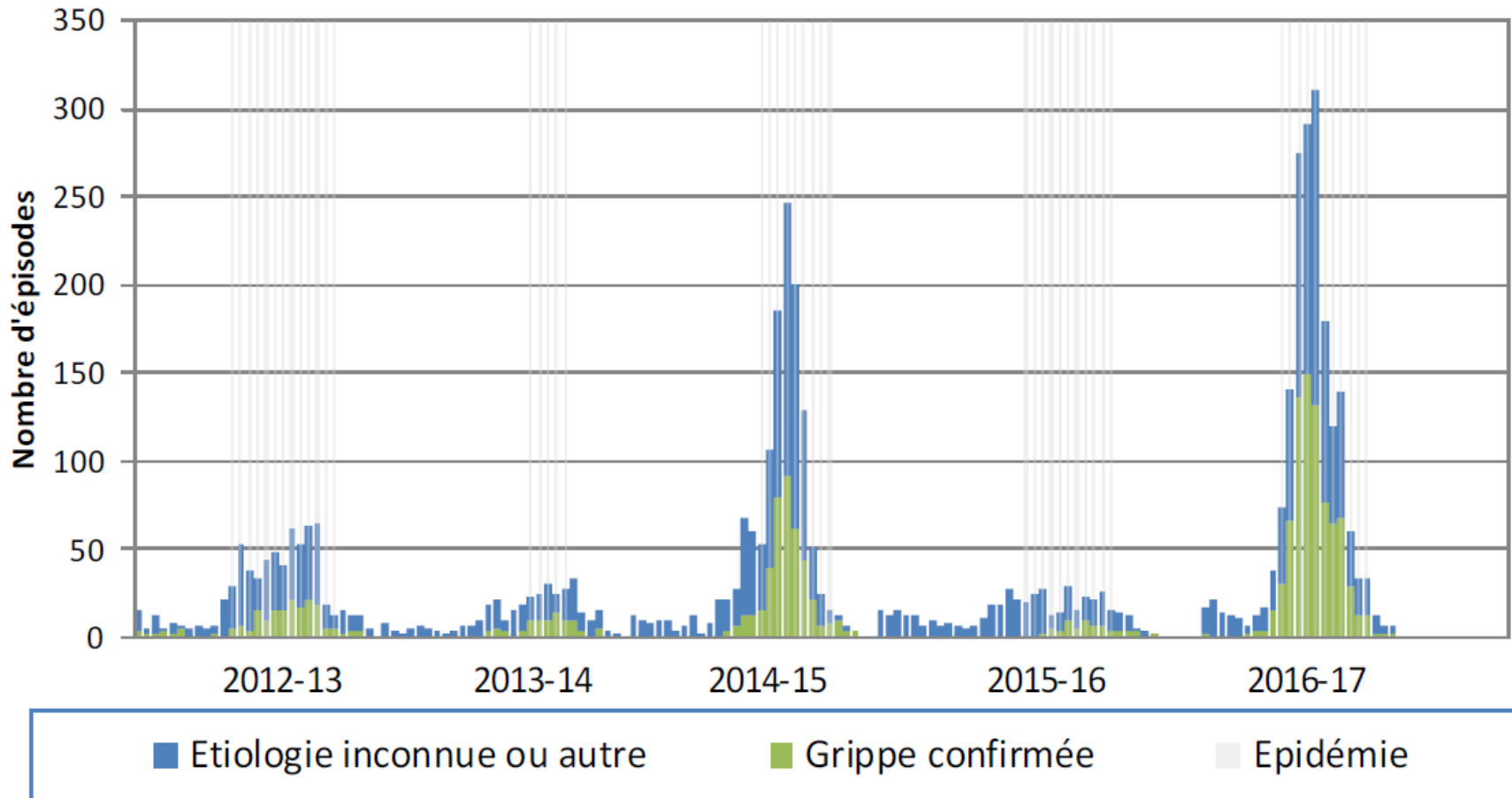
Grippe 2016-2017



Cas grave

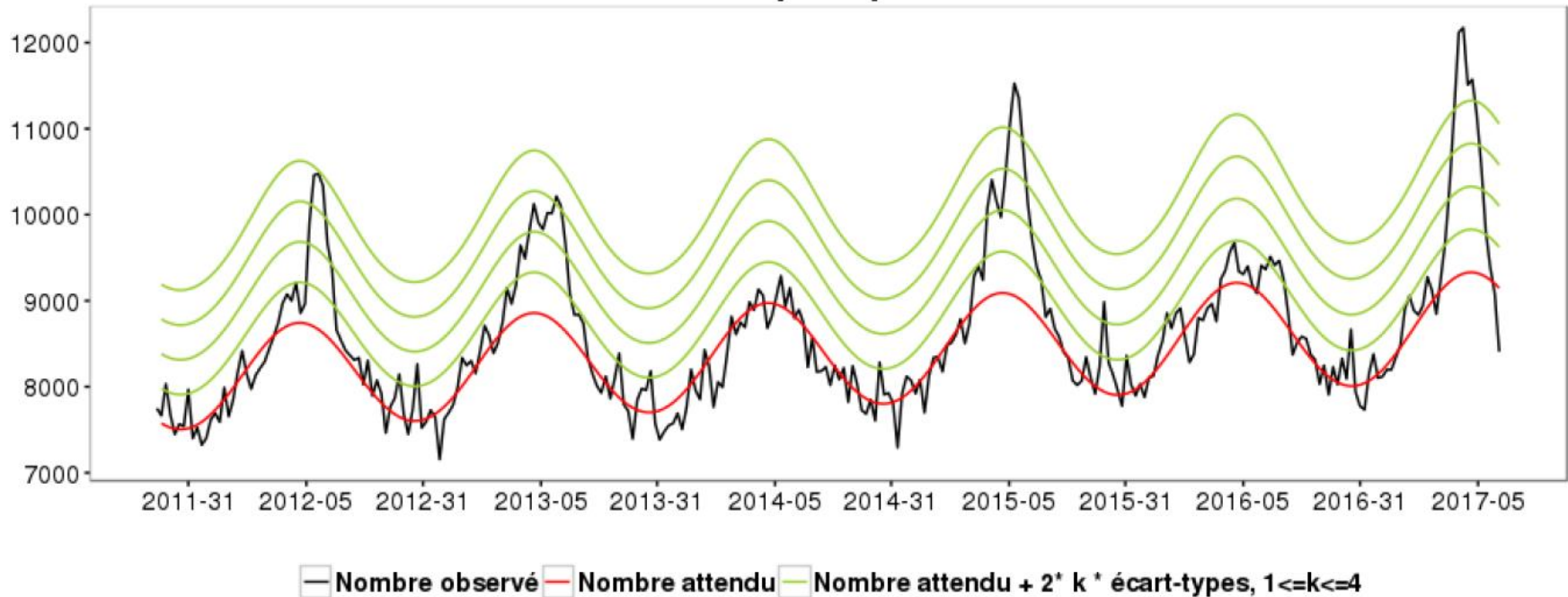


Personnes âgées en collectivités

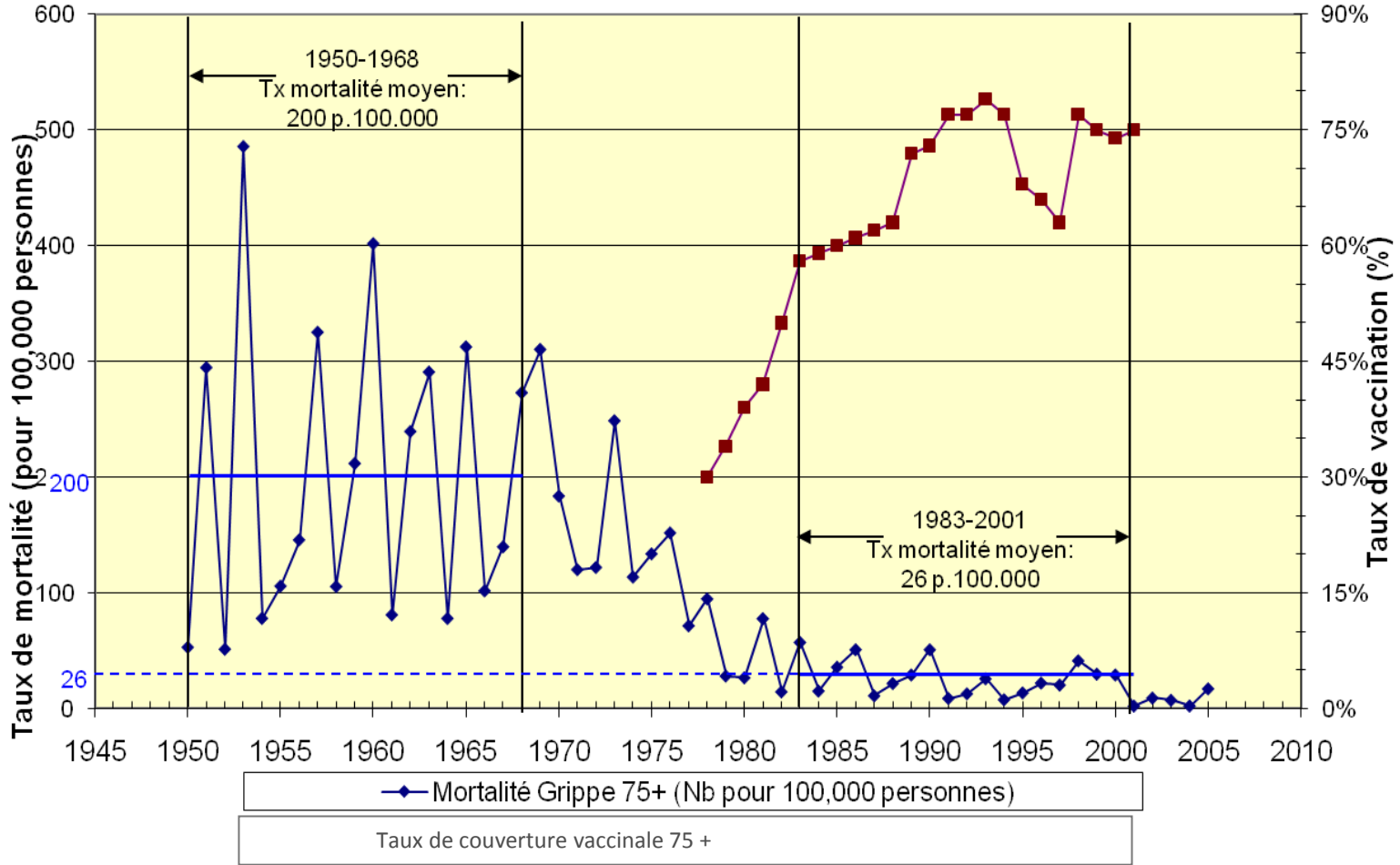


mortalité

Effectifs hebdomadaires de mortalité - France - Tous Ages
Sources : Santé publique France - Insee



Le Vaccin est la pierre angulaire de la prévention de la Grippe: **MORTALITE** (>75 ans)



* Données GERS 1999-2008

Facteurs pronostiques

Risk factors for ICU admission among 566 patients hospitalized for influenza from 2012 to 2015, as identified in the final logistic regression model.

	aOR (95%CI)	p value
Age \geq 65 years	0.77 (0.45–1.30)	0.33
Female gender	0.79 (0.47–1.32)	0.36
Influenza season		
2012/2013	1 (Ref.)	–
2013/2014	1.12 (0.50–2.48)	0.78
2014/2015	1.73 (0.92–3.24)	0.09
Time between symptom onset and admission^a	1.1 (0.89–1.15)	0.88
Vaccination in current season	0.50 (0.28–0.90)	0.02
Oseltamivir use	0.35 (0.19–0.66)	0.01
Current smoking	1.82 (1.06–3.12)	0.04
Chronic respiratory disease	1.66 (1.01–2.77)	0.05

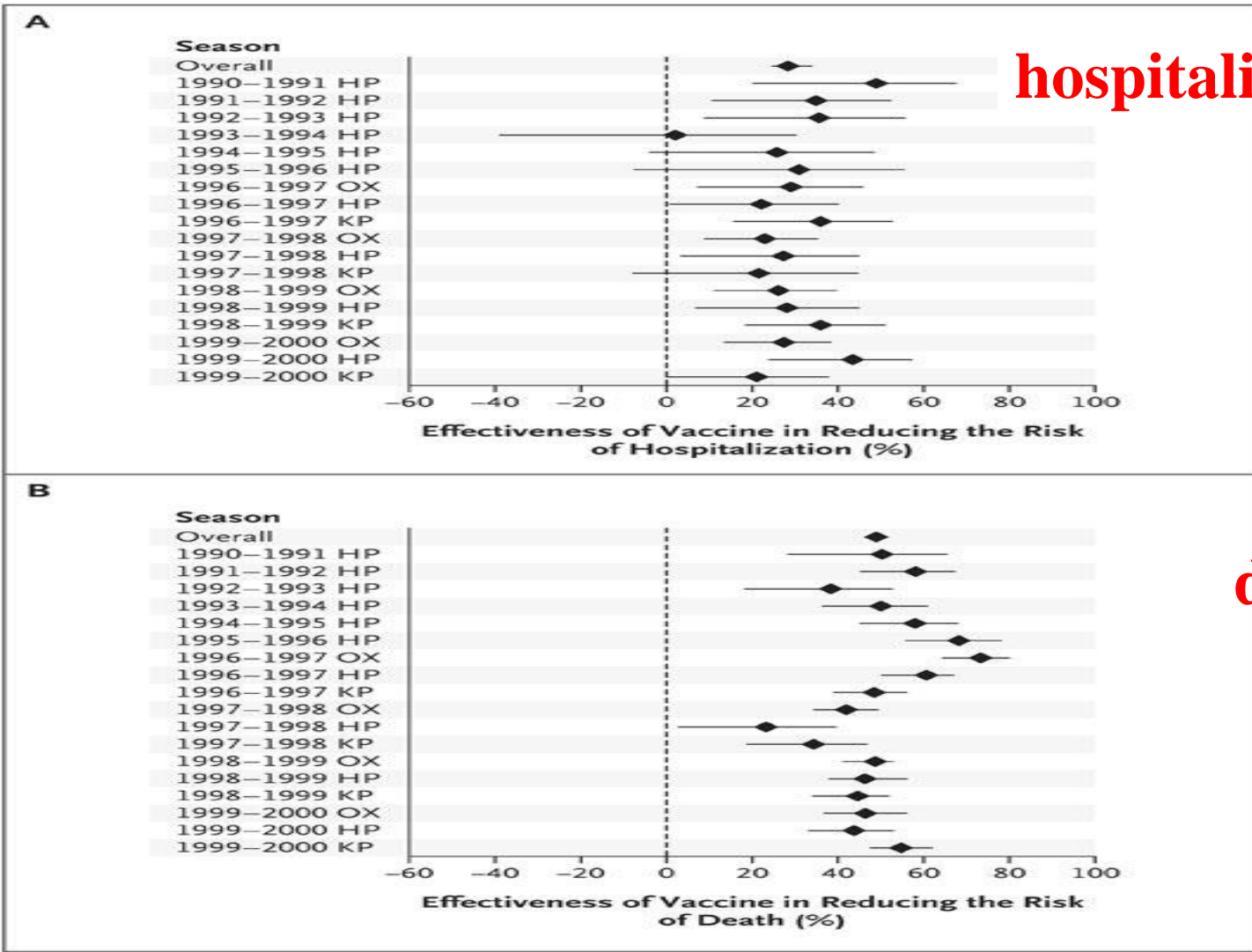
Factors associated with poor outcomes among adults hospitalized for influenza in France: A three-year prospective multicenter study

Effacité vaccinale en fonction des années 1990 - 2000

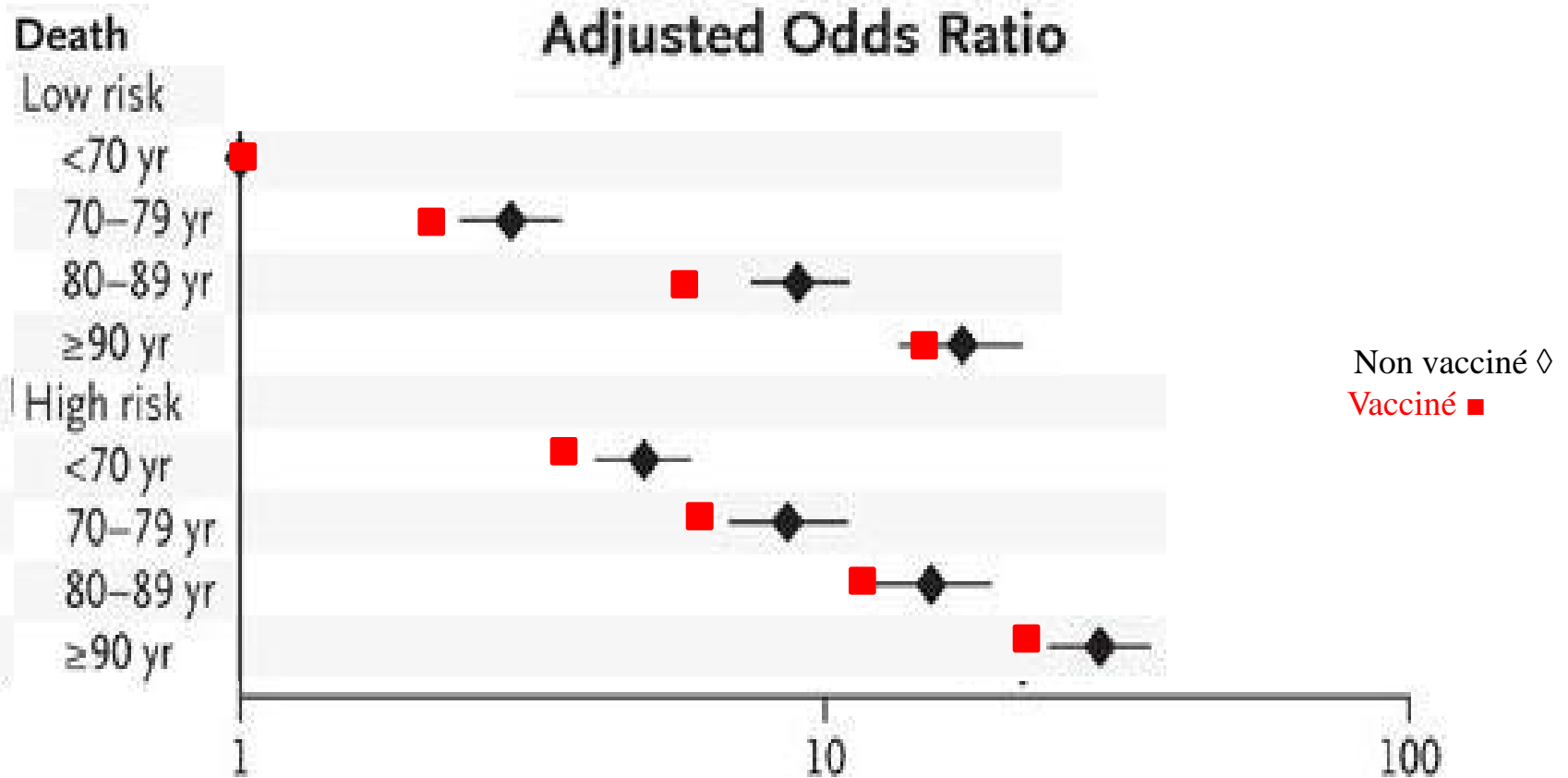
Effectiveness of the Influenza Vaccine in Reducing the Risk of Hospitalization for Pneumonia or Influenza (Panel A) and Death (Panel B)

hospitalisations

décès

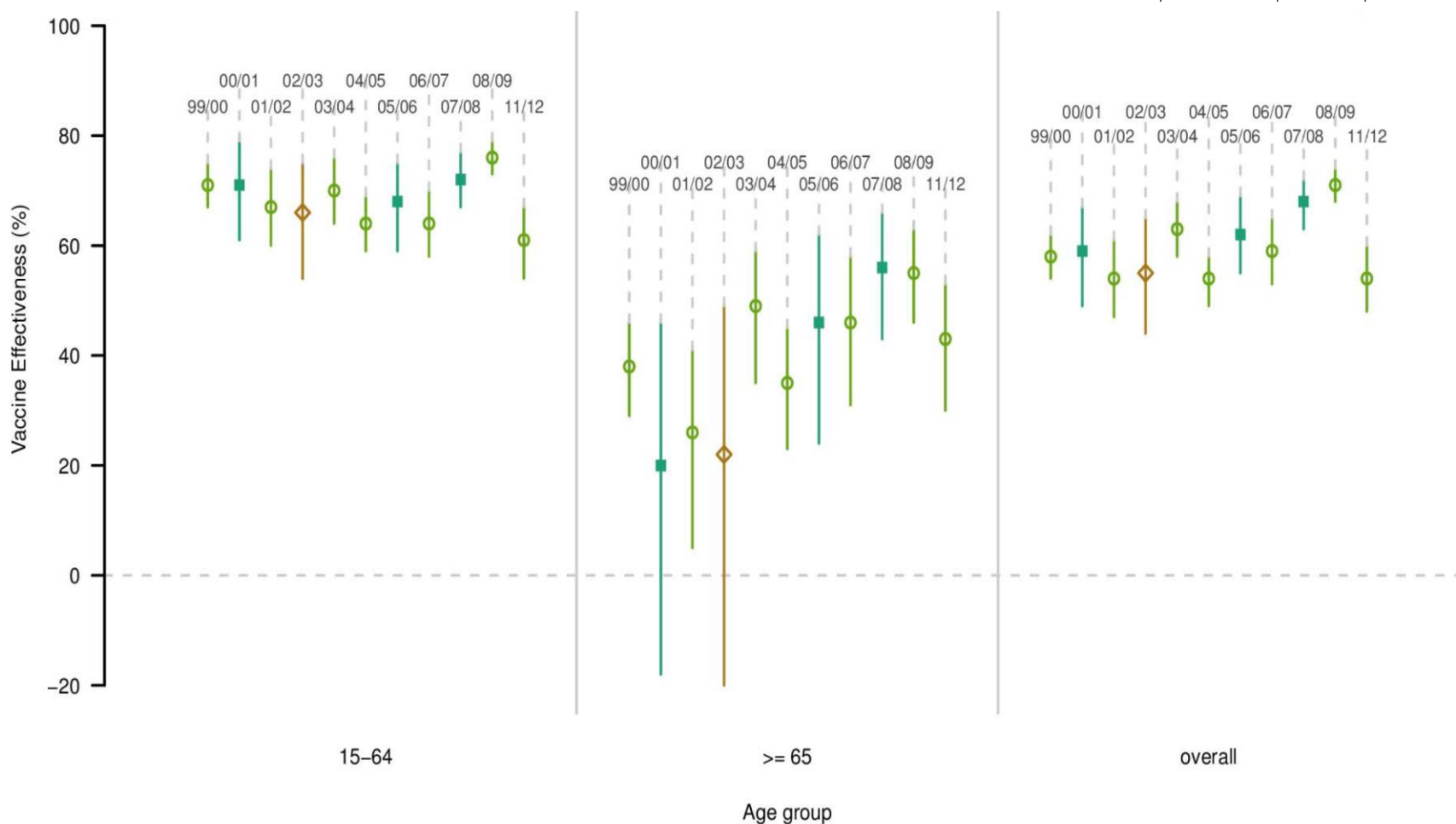


Vaccination grippe, population à risque élevé ou faible vs âge décès



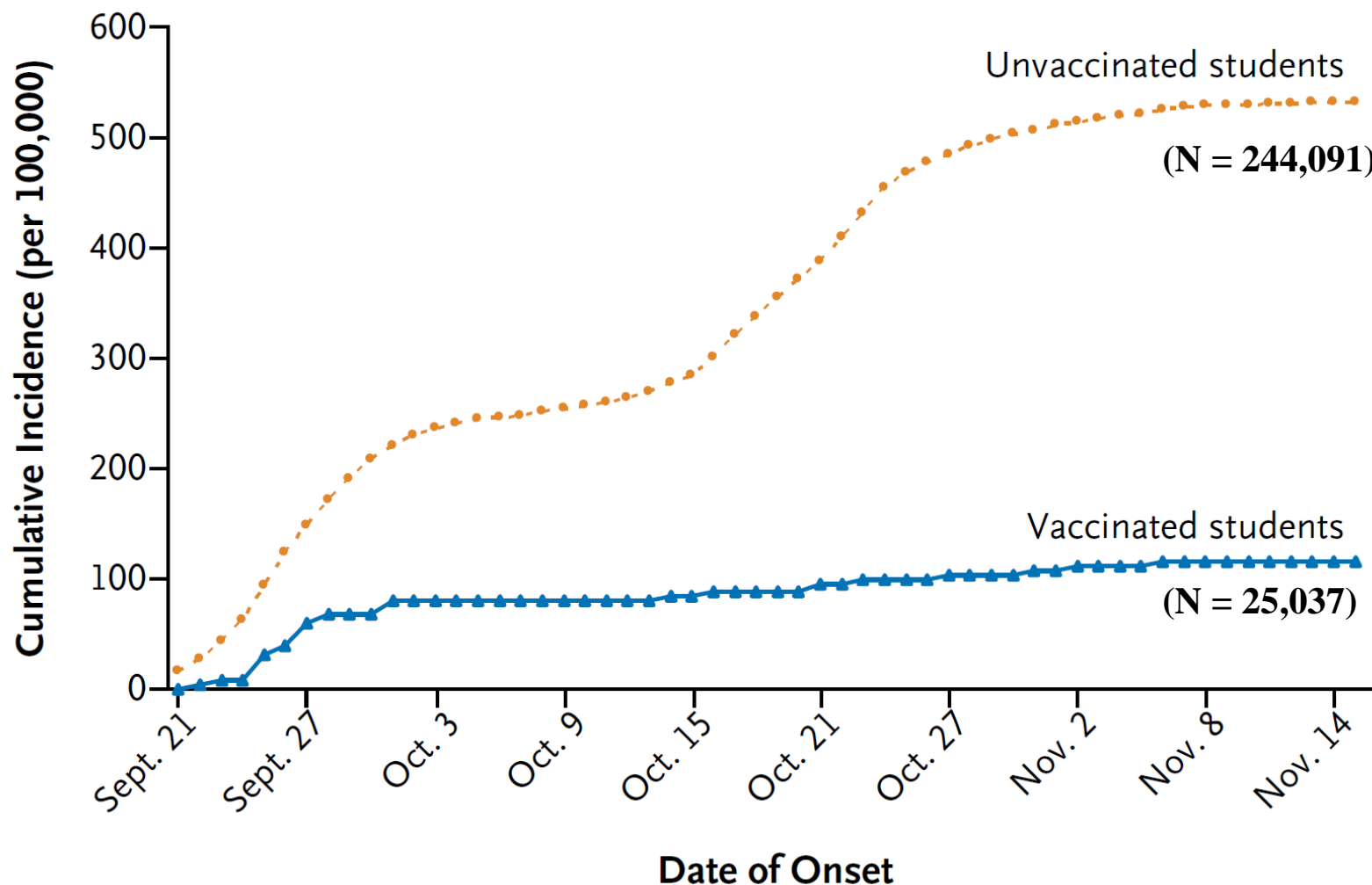
Efficacité vaccinale: « villes de France » 1999-2012

Turbelin C et al Plos One June 2013 | Volume 8 | Issue 6 | e65919



Effectiveness of trivalent seasonal influenza vaccine, for each epidemic, by age-group (15-64 year-old, over 65 year-old and overall) estimated by the French Sentinelles Network. Colors and types of point indicate the dominant or co-dominant viral subtype for each epidemic. Segments delimitate the 95% confidence intervals of the point estimates (circles or squared dots). Epidemic seasons are indicated above each estimation. Epidemics 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 are not shown

Efficacité vaccinale chez les jeunes chinois



Efficacité: 87.3% (95% CI, 75.4 to 93.4)

impact de la couverture vaccinale sur l'efficacité

School Vaccination Rate	Relative Risk (95% CI)
<10%	1.00
≥10 to <20%	1.08 (0.89–1.30)
≥20 to <30%	1.45 (1.13–1.87)
≥30 to <40%	0.92 (0.56–1.52)
≥40 to <50%	0.28 (0.04–1.97)
≥50%	0.00 (0.00–3.89)

France 2000 -2009

Impact de la vaccination chez les français > 65ans

Vaccine coverage	Death observed (D_{Obs})
	N
	11,510
	9408
	9018
	8478

France 2000 -2009

Impact de la vaccination chez les français > 65ans

Vaccine coverage	Death avoided (D_{AV})		Death observed (D_{Obs})
	N	95% IC	N
0%	0		11,510
52% 2013-14 VC estimate	2102	320–3794	9408
62% Average from 2000-2009	2493	379–4497	9018
75% WHO objective	3032	461–5472	8478

Vaccine effectiveness to avoid an influenza-attributable death (VEFlu) was estimated at 35% [95%CI: 6–55%].

To avoid a death, an average of 2647 vaccinations [95%CI:1722–14,204] were needed

Forte dose vaccinale et revaccination chez > 65 ans

Vaccination		N	efficacité %
année 1	année 2		
HD	HD	1943	25,1
SD	HD	1880	31,6
HDouSD	HD	3823	28,3
HD	SD	1890	11,2
SD	SD	1930	ref.

SD : 15 µg HA

HD : 60 µg HA

grippe

- Vaccination peu efficace mais efficace quand même
- Couverture vaccinale faible
 - Contamination intra « tout »
 - Famille, entourage
 - Institutions
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