

# Invasive Pneumococcal Disease Quarterly Report

April–June 2013

Prepared as part of a Ministry of Health  
contract for scientific services

by  
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July 2013

## **Acknowledgements**

This report could not have been produced without the continued support of staff in the public health units and diagnostic microbiology laboratories throughout New Zealand who provide us with data from their regions and refer isolates to ESR.

The authors would also like to thank Julie Morgan (ESR Invasive Pathogens Laboratory) for providing serotyping data, Esther Lim (ESR Health Intelligence Team) for data checking and Vanita Dhanda for reviewing the draft report.

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## Introduction

Since 17 October 2008, invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) has been notifiable to the local Medical Officer of Health under the Health Act 1956. In June 2008, a 7-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV7), Prevenar<sup>®</sup>, was added to the New Zealand childhood immunisation schedule. From approximately October 2011, the 10-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV10), Synflorix<sup>®</sup>, replaced PCV7 as supplies of the latter were depleted.

PCV10 includes the seven serotypes in PCV7 (4, 6B, 9V, 14, 18C, 19F, and 23F) as well as serotypes 1, 5, and 7F. The recommended schedule is four doses, given at 6 weeks, 3 months, 5 months and 15 months of age.

These quarterly reports are part of an enhanced surveillance programme to monitor the impact of PCV vaccination, including the change from PCV7 to PCV10, on the epidemiology of IPD in New Zealand.

## Methods

The data presented in this report is based on the information recorded on EpiSurv, the national notifiable disease surveillance system, as at 10 July 2013. Any changes made to EpiSurv data by public health unit staff after this date will not be reflected in this report.

Denominator data used to determine all disease rates in this report was derived from the 2012 mid-year population estimates published by Statistics New Zealand. Rates have not been calculated where there are fewer than five notified cases in any category.

The Fisher's exact test was used to determine statistical significance. Results are considered statistically significant when the *P* value is less than or equal to 0.05.

*Streptococcus pneumoniae* isolates are serotyped at ESR by the capsular antigen reaction (Neufeld test) using the Danish system of nomenclature and sera obtained from the Statens Serum Institut. Methods have not been established at ESR to identify the strain type when only pneumococcal DNA, rather than an isolate, is available. Therefore, serotype can only be determined for culture-positive IPD cases. Serotype data for invasive isolates of *S. pneumoniae* was matched with the relevant IPD case notification.

## Case definition

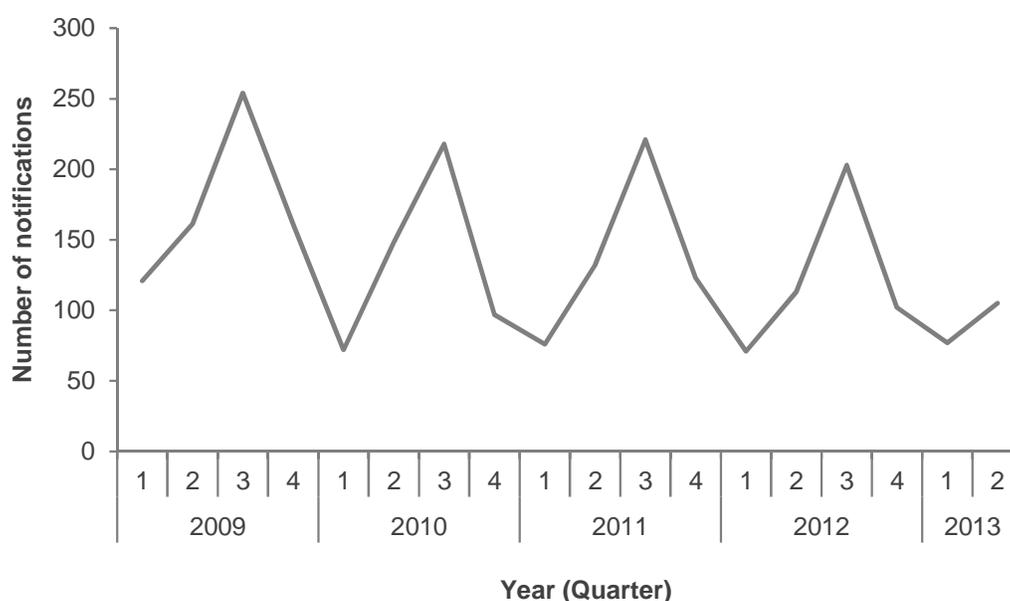
A case of invasive pneumococcal disease is defined as:

- the isolation of *S. pneumoniae* from CSF, blood or other normally sterile site; or
- the detection by nucleic acid amplification test of pneumococcal DNA in CSF, blood or other normally sterile site; or
- a positive newer-generation *S. pneumoniae* antigen test (i.e. Binax NOW) on CSF.

## Results

There were 105 IPD cases notified in the April–June 2013 quarter (113 cases in April–June 2012). There is a distinct seasonal pattern with a winter peak and summer trough (Figure 1). The notification rate for the latest 12-month period ending June 2013 (11.0 per 100 000 population, 487 cases) was a non-significant decrease from the rate for the previous 12-month period ending June 2012 (12.0 per 100 000, 528 cases).

**Figure 1. Number of cases of invasive pneumococcal disease by quarter reported, January 2009–June 2013**



The distribution of IPD cases and rates by age group is presented in Table 1. During the latest 12-month period the highest rates were in the  $\geq 65$  years (33.9 per 100 000 population, 207 cases) and  $< 2$  years (33.4 per 100 000, 41 cases) age groups. Comparing the latest 12-month period with the previous 12-month period, there was a non-significant increase in the  $< 2$  years age group (26.2 to 33.4 per 100 000) and non-significant decreases in all other age groups.

**Table 1. Number of cases and rates of invasive pneumococcal disease by age group**

Age group	Apr–Jun 2013	12 months ending Jun 2013		12 months ending Jun 2012	
	Cases	Cases	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>a</sup>
<2 years	7	41	33.4	33	26.2
2-4 years	5	15	7.9	18	9.6
5-64 years	54	224	6.4	265	7.6
$\geq 65$ years	39	207	33.9	212	36.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>12.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Rate is expressed as cases per 100 000 population.

The distribution of IPD cases and rates by region is presented in Table 2. During the latest 12-month period, IPD rates ranged between 10.1 and 13.6 per 100 000 population. There was a significant decrease in the rate for Auckland DHB (13.1 to 7.6 per 100 000) between the previous 12-month period and the latest 12-month period.

**Table 2. Number of cases and rates of invasive pneumococcal disease by region**

Region	Apr–Jun 2013	12 months ending Jun 2013		12 months ending Jun 2012	
	Cases	Cases	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Cases	Rate <sup>a</sup>
Northern <sup>b</sup>	33	170	10.1	218	13.1
Midland <sup>c</sup>	33	115	13.6	111	13.2
Central <sup>d</sup>	18	110	10.9	109	10.8
Southern <sup>e</sup>	21	92	10.2	90	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>12.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Rate is expressed as cases per 100 000 population.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Northland, Waitemata, Auckland, and Counties Manukau DHBs.

<sup>c</sup> Includes Waikato, Lakes, Bay of Plenty, Tairāwhiti, and Taranaki DHBs.

<sup>d</sup> Includes Hawke's Bay, Whanganui, MidCentral, Hutt Valley, Capital and Coast, Wairarapa, and Nelson Marlborough DHBs.

<sup>e</sup> Includes West Coast, Canterbury, South Canterbury, and Southern DHBs.

Table 3 shows the culture-positive cases due to each of the serotypes included in PCV7 and PCV10, and due to non-PCV10 serotypes. Of the 105 cases notified in the April–June 2013 quarter, 99 (94.3%) were culture-positive. The predominant PCV7 serotype reported in the quarter was type 4 (7 cases), followed by type 18C (4 cases). There were no cases due to a PVC7 type in the <5 years age group in the quarter.

Comparing the latest 12-month period with the previous 12-month period, the number of cases due to each of the PCV7 serotypes decreased, except for type 18C.

The number of cases of 7F (additional serotype covered by PCV10) more than doubled between the last two 12-month periods (22 to 50 cases). Serotype 7F is now the most common PCV10 type among IPD cases in New Zealand. However, the increase in type 7F cases appears to be occurring wholly in the ≥5 years age group.

In the latest 12-month period, serotype 19A was the most common non-PCV10 type in all age groups (75 cases). The second most common non-PCV10 serotype in the latest 12-month period was type 22F, however, the number of cases due to this type decreased by 21% between the last two 12-month periods (47 to 37 cases). During the last two 12-month periods, type 22F has been isolated only from IPD cases ≥5 years of age.

**Table 3. Number of invasive pneumococcal disease cases by serotype and age group**

Serotypes	Age group											
	<2 years			2–4 years			≥5 years			Total		
	Q2 2013 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>b</sup>	2012 <sup>c</sup>	Q2 2013 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>b</sup>	2012 <sup>c</sup>	Q2 2013 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>b</sup>	2012 <sup>c</sup>	Q2 2013 <sup>a</sup>	2013 <sup>b</sup>	2012 <sup>c</sup>
4	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	38	51	7	38	52
6B	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	11	1	7	12
9V	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	12	15	3	12	16
14	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	13	22	0	14	23
18C	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	12	9	4	12	10
19F	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	29	0	18	29
23F	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	18	1	7	19
<b>Total (PCV7)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>161</b>
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	23	0	4	25
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7F	0	1	3	0	1	3	16	48	16	16	50	22
<b>Total (PCV10)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>208</b>
3	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	27	27	6	28	28
6A	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	8	5
6C	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	16	13	4	18	14
8	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	15	13	4	18	13
9N	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	10	9	2	10	10
10A	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	7	8	1	11	10
11A	1	3	0	1	1	0	4	11	12	6	15	12
19A	5	13	11	0	3	7	11	59	56	16	75	74
22F	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	37	47	10	37	47
33F	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	13	2	7	13
Other types <sup>d</sup>	0	5	8	4	6	2	12	58	60	16	69	70
<b>Total (non-PCV10)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>296</b>

<sup>a</sup> Cases reported in the second quarter of 2013 (April–June 2013).

<sup>b</sup> Cases reported in the 12 months ending 30 June 2013.

<sup>c</sup> Cases reported in the 12 months ending 30 June 2012.

<sup>d</sup> Other serogroups/serotypes reported in the April–June 2013 quarter include 7A, 12F, 15B, 15 (not 15B), 17F, 22 (not 22A or 22F), 23A, 23B, 33 (not 33A or 33F), 34, and 35.