

VACCINE EFFECTIVENESS AGAINST INFLUENZA IN 2015/2016 IN SELECTED HOSPITALS AND OUTPATIENT CLINICS. POLISH PART RESULTS OF EUROPEAN MULTICENTRE STUDY I-MOVE+.

Iwona Paradowska-Stankiewicz¹, Monika R. Korczyńska¹, Katarzyna Cieślak², Dorota Kowalczyk², Karol Szymański², Lidia B. Brydak²

Corresponding author:

Iwona Paradowska-Stankiewicz MD, PhD, e-mail: istankiewicz@pzh.gov.pl.

¹ Department of Epidemiology, National Institute of Public Health – National Institute of Hygiene, 00-791 Warsaw, 24 Chocimska Str.

² Department of Influenza Research, National Influenza Centre, National Institute of Public Health-National Institute of Hygiene, 00-791 Warsaw, 24 Chocimska Str.

Influenza vaccination is the best measure available to prevent seasonal influenza infection. The majority of vaccine effectiveness studies in season 2015/2016 conducted in European I-MOVE+ Project, shows that the match between the circulating vaccine strains and the ones that are included in the vaccine for Northern hemisphere was moderate. As part of I-MOVE+, Poland implemented case control negative study design and molecular biology methods (real time RT-PCR) to assess match and effectiveness. In 2015/2016 season 228 cases: 159 type A, 65 type B, 4 coinfections (type A + B) and 312 controls were included in GPs study and 26 cases: 21 type A, 2 type B, 3 coinfections and 13 controls in hospital study. The data were collected from patients of all age groups recruited by 65 doctors voluntary participating from 28 ambulatories and 3 hospitals from 15 Poland's provinces. During the epidemic season in both studies only 7 patients were vaccinated among cases and 12 among controls. For this sample size it was insufficient to provide the statistical interpretation. The limitations were: low number of vaccinated people and low vaccine coverage in general population. Larger sample size is needed to achieve the greater precision for analysis in next seasons.