

niedoborami odporności szczepionka ta jest zalecana po pierwotnym szczepieniu szczepionką skoniugowaną. Również osoby, które nie odpowiadają na szczepienia szczepionką polisacharydową (ang. polysaccharide nonresponders) wymagają podania szczepionki skoniugowanej. W obecnym systemie prawnym ryzyko zastosowania leku poza wskazaniami rejestracyjnymi podejmuje lekarz, jednak naczelnym celem postępowania lekarskiego jest bezpieczeństwo pacjenta i skuteczna ochrona jego zdrowia w oparciu o aktualną wiedzę medyczną. W pracy przedstawiono propozycję szczepień przeciw pneumokokom w grupach wysokiego ryzyka IChP powyżej 5. r.ż., w oparciu o badania kliniczne oraz zaleceniami międzynarodowych grup ekspertów.

Abstract:

Pneumococcal infection prophylaxis, especially after the fifth year of life and in the case of adults at high risk of invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD), requires administering conjugated vaccines outside their registration recommendations. The paper presents selected clinical trials investigating these procedures and evaluating its efficacy. The conjugate vaccines available on the market are registered for children under the age of 5 years (7 and 13-valent vaccine) and infants from the 6th week of life to the age of 2 years (10-valent vaccine).

Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccines (PPV23) are registered for children over the age of 2 and adults at high risk of invasive pneumococcal disease. The polysaccharide vaccine induces a synthesis of specific antibodies of relatively lower functional value without producing long living memory cell clones, which results in its limitations for patients with immune system dysfunctions. For this reason the vaccine is recommended for patients with immune deficiency after priming with a conjugate vaccine. Also polysaccharide vaccine nonresponders need to be given an alternative prevention with conjugate vaccine. In the current legal status, the risk of administering the vaccine outside its registration limitations is taken by the physician; however the main goal of treatment is safety of the patient and effective protection according to the current medical knowledge. The paper presents a proposal of pneumococcal vaccination as IPD prevention in the high-risk groups of patients over the age of 5 based on clinical investigations and expert recommendations.