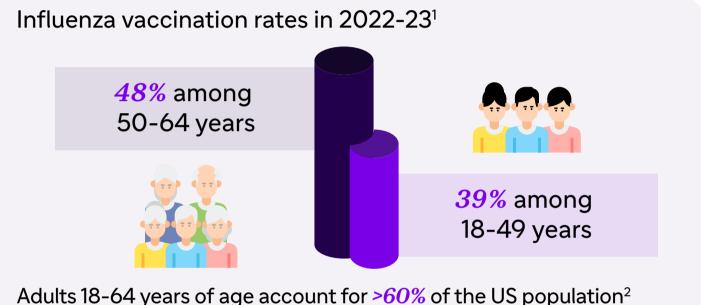
Influenza hospitalizations among working age adults (18-64 years) and the potential benefit of recombinant vaccines: USA, 2012-13 through 2022-23 Microbiol Infect Dis AMJ. 2024; https://doi.org/10.33590/microbiol.pdf.

Microbiol Infect Dis AMJ. 2024;2(Advertisement):10-11. https://doi.org/10.33590/microbiolinfectdisam/advertisement/UMWN2191

1 Suboptimal vaccination rates among working age adults (18-64 years) despite the universal influenza vaccine recommendation



2 Substantive burden of severe influenza in working age adults (18-64 years), particularly 50-64 years and at risk* 18-49 years over the past 10 years



From 37,000 to 204,000 influenza hospitalizations per season among 18-64 years old[†]

18-64 years contributed from 21 to 47% of all-age influenza hospitalization, with higher percentages during seasons dominated by H1N1pdm09[†]

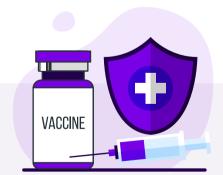
Average annual influenza hospitalization rates per 100,000 population



50-64 years[†]



At-risk* 18-49 years*



Modeling data suggests a switch to recombinant influenza vaccine may reduce influenza hospitalizations

The full use of recombinant vaccine in adults 50-64 years and at-risk 18-49 years of age could have averted >10,000 influenza hospitalizations each season⁶

+47% of averted influenza hospitalizations based upon 30% relative vaccine effectiveness of recombinant vaccine compared to standard dose

Consideration of vaccination programs tailored to working age adults may support improved public health in the US

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^{*}At-risk: people having ≥1 chronic medical condition

[†]Based on retrospective descriptive analysis of US CDC influenza burden data from 2012-13 through 2022-23 (excluding 2020-21 season)³

^{*}Estimated influenza hospitalization applying US prevalence⁴ and relative risk⁵ among at-risk 18-49 years