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Freddy Caldera, DO, MS, FACG: Research support from Novavax, Janssen, and Takeda Pharmaceuticals. He has been a consultant for Takeda, Arena Pharmaceuticals, GSK, and Celgene.



Francis A Farraye, MD, MSc, MACG:
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*All of the relevant financial relationships listed for these individuals have been mitigated



2023 Vaccine Update for Gastroenterologist

Freddy Caldera, DO, MS, FACG Associate Professor of Medicine

Division of Gastroenterology & Hepatology
University of Wisconsin-Madison, School of
Medicine & Public Health
@dr fcalderaibd



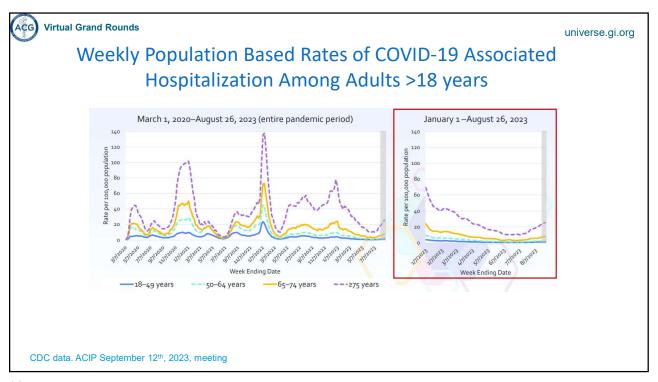
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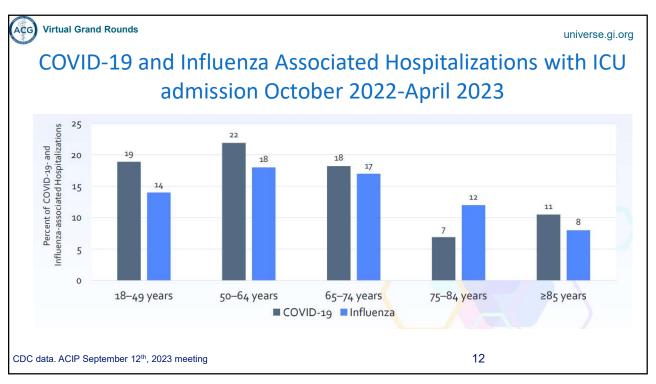


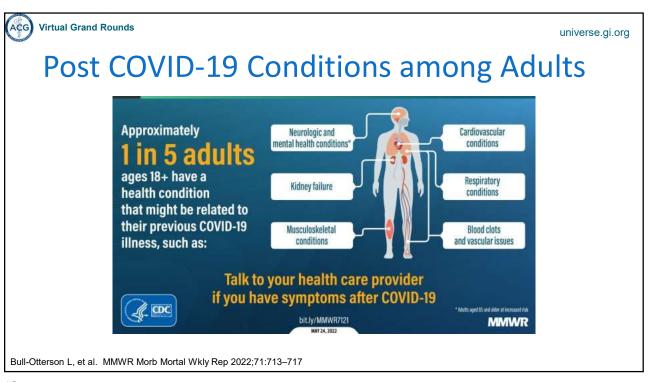
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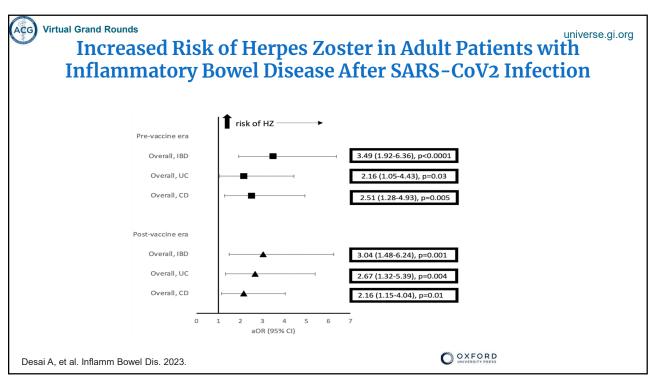
Objectives

- Educate gastroenterology providers on new vaccine recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practice
- Discuss new COVID-19 vaccine Recommendations
- Discuss RSV vaccine
- Optimal immunization schedule for patients with IBD











Current COVID-19 vaccine Monovalent COVID-19 vaccine booster

The 2023–2024 formulation for all COVID-19 vaccines licensed or authorized in the United States (Moderna, Novavax, and Pfizer-BioNTech) has been updated to a monovalent vaccine based on the Omicron XBB.1.5 sublineage of SARS-CoV-2.

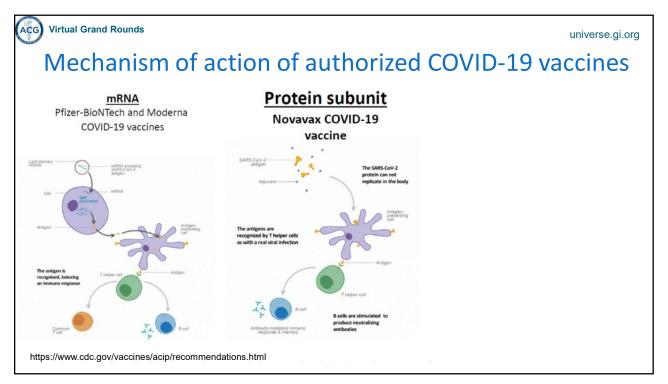
The Original monovalent and bivalent (Original and Omicron BA.4/BA.5) formulations should no longer be used.

Three vaccines are available (none of the vaccines are preferred over another)

- Moderna (mRNA)
- Pfizer (mRNA)
- Novavax (recombinant vaccine)

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/recommendations.html

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- Components of Novavax COVID-19 vaccine, Adjuvanted, include:
 - SARS-CoV-2 recombinant spike (rS) protein is purified, full-length, and stabilized in its prefusion conformation
- Matrix-M[™]adjuvant facilitates activation of the cells of the innate immune system, which enhances the magnitude of the spike protein-specific immune response
- These two vaccine components elicit Band T-cell immune responses to the spike protein, including neutralizing antibodies, which protect against COVID-19

Dunkle LM, et al. N Engl J Med. 2022 Feb 10;386(6):531-543.

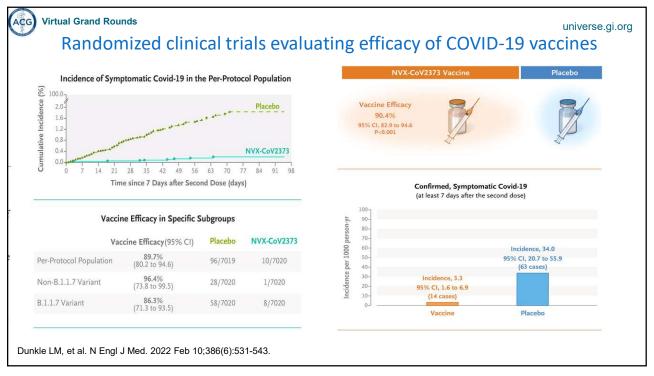
The SARS-COV-2 protein can not replicate in the body

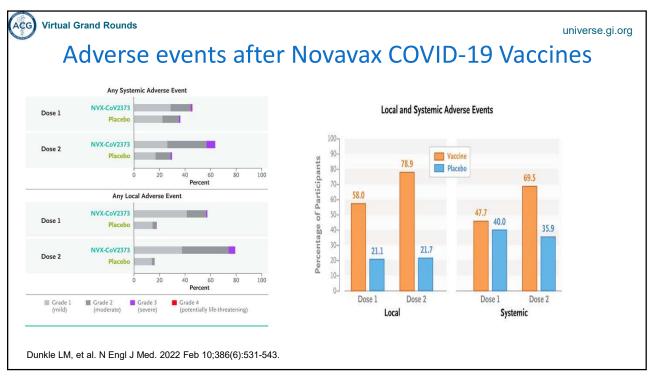
Antigen presenting cell recognised by T helper cells as with a real viral infection

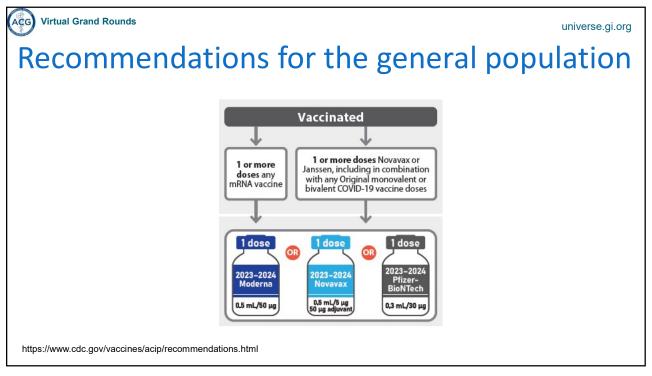
B cell Antibody-mediated immune rapionse & mamory

B cells are stimulated to produce neutralizing antibodies

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Recommendations for immunosuppressed populations

- Previously vaccinated individuals with a primary COVID-19 series should receive 1 dose of any updated (2023–2024 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine (i.e., Moderna, Novavax, Pfizer-BioNTech).
- Additional doses: May receive 1 or more additional doses of an updated (2023-2024 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine (i.e., Moderna, Novavax, Pfizer-BioNTech) following the last recommended updated (2023-2024 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine dose at least 8 weeks from last dose.

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/recommendations.html

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Moderate to Severely Immunocompromised People

- Active treatment for solid tumor and hematologic malignancies
- Receipt of solid-organ transplant and taking immunosuppressive therapy
- Receipt of CAR-T-cell or hematopoietic stem cell transplant (within 2 years of transplantation or taking immunosuppression therapy)
- Moderate or severe primary immunodeficiency (e.g., DiGeorge, Wiskott-Aldrich syndromes)
- Advanced or untreated HIV infection
- Active treatment with high-dose corticosteroids (i.e., ≥20mg prednisone or equivalent per day), alkylating agents, antimetabolites, transplant-related immunosuppressive drugs, cancer chemotherapeutic agents classified as severely immunosuppressive, TNF blockers, and other biologic agents that

*General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization, CDC Yellow Book, IDSA 2013 guidelines

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Summary of studies evaluating antibody response and after COVID-19 vaccination in patients with IBD

- Majority of patients are seropositive
- Patients with IBD have lower antibodies than non-IBD patients
- Vedolizumab, ustekinumab not associated with lower antibodies
- Increased antibody responses are seen after three doses or boosters of COVID-19 vaccines.
- Response is sustained for six months
- Response is higher after SARS-CoV2 infection

Caldera F, et al. ACG. 2022;117(1):176-179. Lin S, et al. Nat Commun. 2022;13(1):1379 Long MD, et al. Clinical gastroenterology and Hepatology (2022) Schell TL, et al. Inflamm Bowel Dis. 2022 Li D, et al. Inflamm Bowel Dis. 2022

- Lower antibody Response
- Antibody response may be blunted in some groups
- On >20mg of steroids for >2 weeks
- Those on Anti-TNF therapy
- Tofacitinib
- Ozanimod?
- Limited data on
 - Upadacitinib
 - Rizankizumab
 - Etrasimod

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ACG Virtual Grand Rounds

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Timing considerations for Patients with Current or Prior SARS-CoV-2 Infection

 Consider delaying any COVID-19 vaccination by 3 months from symptom onset or positive test (if asymptomatic)

ACIP: Interim Clinical Considerations

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Coadministration of COVID-19 vaccines with Other Vaccines

- Routine administration of all age-appropriate doses of vaccine
- Offer influenza and COVID-19 vaccines at the same visit
 - Remember new recommendations for influenza vaccines in patients >65 years of age.
 - Get an influenza vaccine that is recommended for all adults.

ACIP: Interim Clinical Considerations

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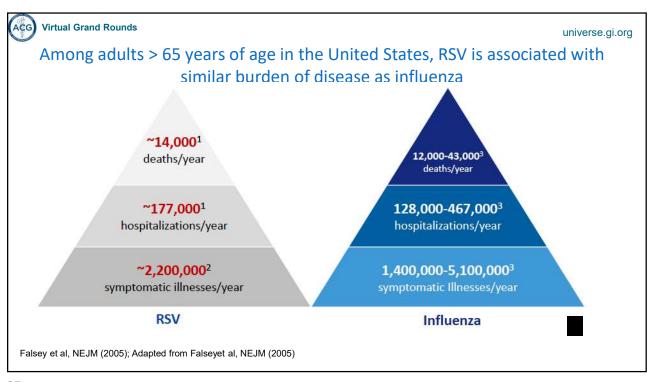


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Respiratory Syncytial Virus Epidemiology

- Frequent cause of severe respiratory illness in older adults
- Lower awareness of RSV in adults among healthcare providers and the public
- Under detection: RSV testing often not performed
- No specific recommended vaccine or treatment

Falsey et al, NEJM (2005); Adapted from Falseyet al, NEJM (2005)





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Underlying medical conditions and other factors associated with increased risk for severe RSV disease

- Chronic underlying medical conditions associated with increased risk
 - Lung disease (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma)
- Cardiovascular diseases (such as congestive heart failure and coronary artery disease)
- Moderate or severe immune compromise*
- Diabetes mellitus
- Neurologic or neuromuscular conditions
- Kidney disorders
- Liver disorders
- Hematologic disorders
- Other underlying conditions that a health care provider determines might increase the risk for severe respiratory disease

- Other factors associated with increased risk
- Frailty
- Advanced age
- Residence in a nursing home or other long-term care facility
- Other underlying factors that a health care provider determines might increase the risk for severe respiratory disease

Melgar M,, et al. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2023;72:793–801

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Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccines

- Two RSV vaccine currently approved for adults 60 years and older
- The two vaccines are non-live recombinant vaccines.
- Shared clinical decision-making recommendation from ACIP.
- Arexvy is adjuvanted recombinant subunit vaccine GSK
- Abrysvo unadjuvanted bivalent recombinant subunit

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Patients with IBD are at Increased Risk for Serious Infections due to RSV

| Risk for Hospitalization | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|------|-----------|---------|--|--|
| Analyses | IBD cohort | Control cohort | | | | | |
| | N (%) | N (%) | aOR | 95% CI | p value | | |
| Age groups | | | | | | | |
| ≥ 18 years old | 318 (47.3%) | 267 (39.7%) | 1.36 | 1.09-1.69 | 0.005 | | |
| 18-49 years old | 82 (36.7%) | 56 (25.1%) | 1.73 | 1.15-2.60 | 0.007 | | |
| ≥ 50 years old | 236 (52.6%) | 212 (47.3%) | 1.23 | 0.95-1.61 | 0.10 | | |
| ≥ 6o years old | 195 (54.1%) | 173 (48%) | 1.27 | 0.95-1.71 | 0.10 | | |
| ≥ 65 years old | 162 (56.4%) | 136 (47.3%) | 1.43 | 1.03-1.99 | 0.02 | | |

- Cases requiring hospitalization: 317 in IBD, 30,466 in non-IBD cohorts
- Youngest and oldest cohorts at risk for hospitalization
- No difference in complications during hospitalization
- Mortality rate of IBD cohort was 4.7%

Smith R. et al. ACG 2023

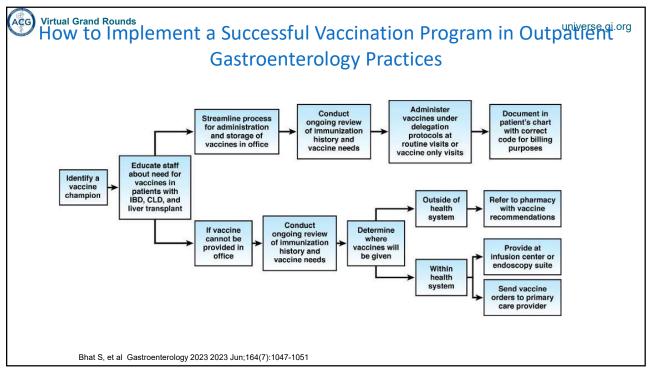
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Patients with IBD and RSV vaccination

- Gastroenterology providers should educate patients on their increased risk from RSV and serious infections due to RSV.
- Strongly recommend vaccination to all eligible patients

Smith R. et al. ACG 2023

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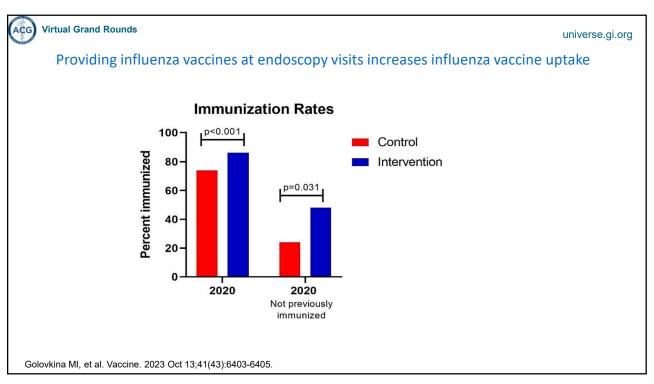
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Evidence-based Strategies for Increasing Immunization in Gastroenterology and Hepatology Clinics During COVID-19

| Intervention | Level of evidence | Example | |
|--|-------------------|---|--|
| Client reminder and recall systems | Strong | Reminder letter or message to patient | |
| Provider assessment and feedback | Strong | Evaluate provider or practice performance | |
| Provider reminders | Strong | Prompt in electronic health record to administer vaccine | |
| Standing orders | Strong | Delegation protocols so medical assistant, nurses, or pharmacist can provide vaccines | |
| Immunization information systems | Strong | State immunization registries | |
| Home visits | Strong | Healthcare worker administering vaccine during routine home visit | |
| Healthcare system-based interventions implemented in combination | Strong | Multiple proven interventions including standing orders, provider reminders, assessment and feedback, client reminders, and expanded access | |
| Increase access | Strong | Immunization in infusion center, blood draws, local pharmacies | |

Lutz M, et al. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2020 Dec;18(13):2868-2872

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Optimized Immunization Schedule for patients with IBD

| Vaccine | Recommendations |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| COVID-19 vaccine | Follow Recommendations for General population- new monovalent booster |
| Influenza vaccine | All patients Older adults >65 years of age High Dose, Recombinant or Adjuvant Vaccine Those on Anti-TNF monotherapy High dose influenza vaccine |
| PCV 15, PCV 20 or PPSV 23 | All patients with IBD 19 years of age and older on immunosuppressive therapy |
| Recombinant Herpes Zoster Vaccine | All patients with IBD 19 years of age and older |
| Hepatitis B vaccine | All adult patients with IBD not previously up to age 60. |
| HPV vaccine series | All adults up to age 26 27-45* shared clinical decision |
| Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) | All adult patients 60 years of age and older |

Caldera F, et al . Am J Gastroenterol. 2020 Sep;115(9):1356-1361.

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Safety of immunizations for the patient with IBD: A systematic review and meta-analysis

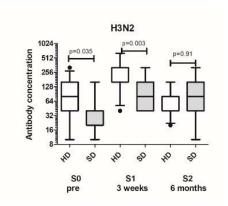
- A total of 13 with 2116 patients
- Ten studies reported local adverse events with a pooled incidence of 24% (95% CI: 9-42%)
- Systemic adverse reactions were mostly mild, a pooled incidence of 16% (95% CI: 6-29%) for all vaccines
- IBD flares 2% (95% CI: 1-4%) for all vaccines

Desalermos A, et, al Inflamm Bowel Dis. 2022 Sep 1;28(9):1430-1442.



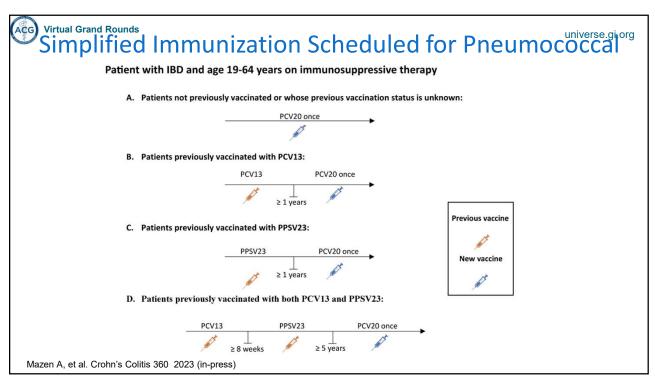
Which Influenza vaccine?

- Influenza vaccine for all patients
- Older Adults >65
 - HD dose, recombinant or adjuvanted.
- Consider HD dose influenza vaccine for those anti-TNF monotherapy
- Use local pharmacy, infusion centers, & GI or PCP clinic to provide vaccines.



Caldera F, et al. *Inflamm Bowel Disease*. 2020 Mar 4;26(4):593-602 Grohskopf LA, et al. MMWR Recomm Rep 2022;71

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Pneumococcal Immunization adults 65 years and older

Patient with IBD and age ≥65 years

A. Patients not previously vaccinated or whose previous vaccination status is unknown:





B. Patients previously vaccinated with both PCV13 and PPSV23:



Mazen A, et al. Crohn's Colitis 360 2023 (in-press)

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Prevention of HZ: Recombinant HZ vaccine

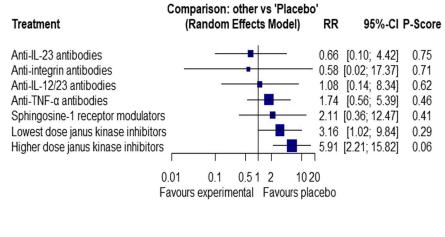
- Recombinant herpes zoster vaccine (RZV) is a two-dose series
- All adults 50+
- Adults 19 > years who are or will be immunodeficient or immunosuppressed because of disease or therapy.
 - Different dosing schedule for immunosuppressed 1 month after 1st dose
 - Do prior authorization process and appeal letter with MMWR to get coverage
 - · Use pharmacies for patients with Medicare



Anderson TC, et al. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2022;71:80.



Systematic review with network meta-analysis: Risk of Herpes zoster with biological therapies and small molecules in inflammatory bowel disease



Din, et al. Aliment Pharmacol Ther, Volume: 57, Issue: 6, Pages: 666.

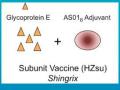
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Cost-Effectiveness of an Adjuvanted Recombinant Zoster Vaccine in Adults with Inflammatory Bowel Disease

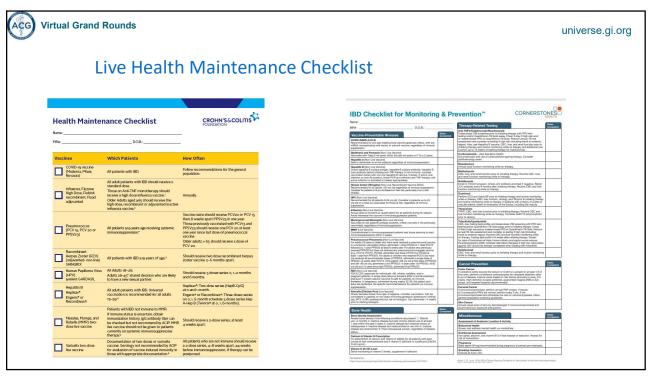
In our model, vaccination with Recombinant Zoster Vaccine (RZV) was cost effective for all adult patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease.



In our model vaccination with RZV improved quality adjust life years for all patients. Vaccination also reduced morbidity from herpes zoster by preventing these events and complications due to herpes zoster.

Caldera F, et al. Aliment. Pharmacol. Ther 2023 Jun57(11)1326



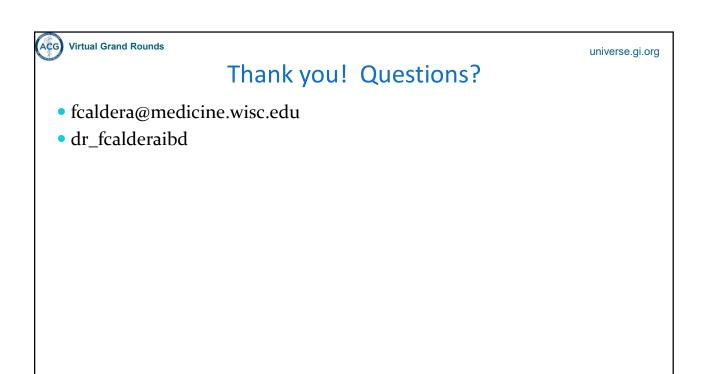




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Take Home Points: back to case

- Strongly recommend vaccination to all your patients.
- Make sure patients are getting the appropriate influenza vaccine
- Use PCV 20 as a pneumococcal vaccine for a one and done strategy
- Recommend a monovalent COVID-19 vaccine booster
- Recommend RZV & RSV for all eligible patients







American College of Gastroenterology