

AMMI CANADA GUIDELINE SUPPLEMENT

Guidance for Practitioners on the Use of Antiviral Drugs to Control Influenza Outbreaks in Long Term Care Facilities in Canada, 2014-2015 Season

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REFERENCES

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A. Introduction

The purpose of this guidance document is to inform physicians and other health care practitioners of an increased risk of influenza outbreaks in long term care facilities (LTCF) during the 2014-2015 influenza season in Canada, and to provide recommendations for adjustment to LTCF outbreak control measures on the basis of documented vaccine mismatch.

Influenza seasons dominated by A(H3N2) viruses are typically associated with greater morbidity and mortality than other types/subtypes of influenza, especially in the elderly [1-3]. Significant genetic and antigenic differences have been identified so far in 2014-2015 among circulating A(H3N2) viruses compared to the 2014-2015 H3N2 vaccine component chosen by the World Health Organization (WHO) for the northern hemisphere [4,5]. These differences between circulating viruses and the vaccine strain (called “antigenic drift” or “vaccine mismatch”) are anticipated to have important implications for reduced vaccine protection this season. Consequently, adjunct protective measures, such as antiviral medications, may require greater emphasis and expanded use in responding to LTCF outbreaks this season.

B. Overview of Key Messages

The current guidance document supplements recommendations in the AMMI Guidance on The Use of Antiviral Drugs for Influenza [6]. The essential points in this special supplement are:

- a. Influenza A(H3N2) viruses are dominating (>90%) among influenza detections so far in 2014-2015 and have been associated with earlier and more LTCF outbreaks this season compared to usual in several parts of Canada [4]. These viruses remain susceptible to the neuraminidase inhibitor (NI) drugs.

- b. The majority of influenza A(H3N2) viruses (>95%) characterized thus far in Canada this season show genetic and antigenic evidence of mismatch to the vaccine strain (A/Texas/50/2012(H3N2)-like) that had been chosen in February 2014 by the WHO for inclusion in the 2014-15 trivalent and quadrivalent vaccines for the northern hemisphere [4,5].
- c. A substantial number of amino acid (AA) differences between circulating H3N2 viruses and the vaccine component are found at key antigenic sites of the hemagglutinin (H) protein of the influenza virus and number and location of genetic differences are anticipated to substantially affect vaccine effectiveness (VE) this season [7-12].
- d. VE estimates against H3N2 for the 2014-15 season will likely not be available until later in the season (expected in February 2015), but in previous seasons of H3N2 vaccine mismatch, VE estimates of 40% or lower have been found in association with a comparable or fewer number of antigenic site AA differences between vaccine and H3N2 circulating viruses, even in young adults [13-17].
- e. In the context of this significant vaccine mismatch, enhanced emphasis and expanded recommendations for antiviral use during LTCF outbreak control are needed while influenza A(H3N2) activity shows signs of spiking in several parts of Canada.
- f. Neuraminidase-inhibitor drugs, oseltamivir (Tamiflu^R) and zanamivir (Relenza^R) are the antiviral medications to be prescribed for both treatment and prevention of influenza, including H3N2 viruses. Amantadine is not to be prescribed due to resistance of the H3N2 virus to its inhibitory action.
- g. In view of vaccine mismatch for H3N2 viruses in 2014-2015 and anticipated reduced VE for that component, it is recommended that antiviral chemoprophylaxis be considered for all staff working at the site of a declared influenza A(H3N2) LTCF

outbreak regardless of whether or not they have received this year's 2014-2015 influenza vaccine.

C. Virologic Context

1. Dominant influenza A(H3N2) activity early in the 2014-2015 season

To date during the 2014-2015 season in Canada (current as of week 50, ending December 13, 2014), 4,283 (96%) influenza A viruses and 168 (4%) influenza B viruses have been detected [4]. The number of influenza A detections in week 50 nearly doubled from the prior week (week 49, ending December 6, 2014; n= 2,354), signifying activity that is beginning to spike. This activity has been driven primarily by increased detection of A(H3N2) viruses.

Of the 2,011 influenza A viruses detected in Canada thus far with subtype information available to December 13, 2014, 2,005 (99.7%) are A(H3N2) and just 6 (0.3%) are A(H1N1)pdm09 [4]. This profile is very different from the prior 2013-14 season when H3N2 viruses were sparse and A(H1N1)pdm09, descended from the 2009 pandemic virus, was instead the dominant influenza A epidemic strain [4].

2. Evidence for antigenic drift/vaccine mismatch among H3N2 viruses detected in Canada

Of 61 influenza A(H3N2) viruses characterized so far this season by Canada's influenza reference laboratory, the National Microbiology Laboratory (NML), 59 (97%) have shown genetic and/or antigenic evidence of antigenic drift and mismatch to the 2014-2015 A/Texas/50/2012(H3N2) vaccine strain [4].

Thirteen H3N2 viruses were characterized by standard hemagglutination inhibition (HI) assay and of these, 12 (92%) met conventional thresholds for titre reduction that define antigenic drift. An additional 58 viruses could not be characterized by HI and were instead assessed by sequencing of the H3 gene. Of these, 57/58 (98%) clustered within a genetic group that has been

found by HI assay to be antigenically distinct from the A/Texas/50/2012(H3N2) vaccine strain and thus also consistent with antigenic drift in these viruses [4].

3. Emerging genetic subgroups of A(H3N2) bear multiple amino acid changes in key antigenic sites with implications for reduced vaccine effectiveness (VE)

There are several genetic subgroups of H3N2 viruses currently circulating with nomenclature as described by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) in its periodic surveillance reports [18,19]. Among 480 global H3 gene sequences collected worldwide between June and November 2014 and publicly available for analysis in the GISAID EpiFlu Database (<http://platform.gisaid.org>), none from the northern or southern hemispheres were found to belong to the same genetic subgroup 3C.1 as the A/Texas/50/2012(H3N2) strain used in the 2014-2015 northern hemisphere vaccine [5, verbal communication D. Skowronski, BC Centre for Disease Control].

Viruses belonging to phylogenetic subgroups 3C.3, 3C.3a and 3C.2a variously contributed during summer months June to August, with lesser contribution of another subgroup that has not yet received separate ECDC designation (provisionally labelled here as 3C.3x). In September 2014, the WHO selected a virus within subgroup 3C.3a, represented by A/Switzerland/9715293/2013(H3N2), to be the vaccine component for the southern hemisphere's upcoming 2015 season [5]. These emergent viruses are considered antigenically distinct from the egg-propagated A/Texas/50/2012(H3N2)-like virus (subgroup 3C.1) used in the 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 vaccines for the northern hemisphere [5,18,19].

During the early fall, September to October, subgroup 3C.2a viruses have become more predominant among GISAID sequences collected from the northern hemisphere and this has been accompanied by lesser contribution from subgroup 3C.3x. This subgroup distribution has

also been observed among H3N2 viruses collected and sequenced by investigators during the fall 2014 in British Columbia, Canada (verbal communication, D. Skowronski, BC Centre for Disease Control). The emerging subgroups 3C.2a and 3C.3x H3N2 variants each bear multiple amino acid (AA) differences from the A/Texas/50/2012(H3N2) vaccine strain and from the egg-adapted high-growth reassortant (HGR) provided to manufacturers for vaccine production this season (called X-223A) [5].

Differences between these emerging H3N2 viruses and the 2014-2015 vaccine strain are found in key antigenic sites of the H3 protein known to influence antigenicity, immunogenicity and vaccine effectiveness [7-12]. In previous seasons, H3N2 viruses with comparable or fewer AA substitutions at H3 antigenic sites relative to vaccine have been associated with VE of approximately 40% or less in Canada and elsewhere [13-17]. One of the particular combinations of H3N2 mutations in subgroup 3C.3x viruses (an asparagine to aspartic acid substitution at position 122 and a leucine to serine substitution at position 157) was associated with VE of 30% or less in Spain with use of the same A/Texas/50/2012(H3N2) vaccine component in 2013-2014 that has been retained for 2014-2015 [20].

D. LTCF Outbreak Control Measures

LTCF include nursing homes and other institutions that provide health care to persons including children who are unable to manage independently in the community. Some facilities will have multiple smaller units or wards with physical separation and shared- or unit-dedicated staff. These factors will have to be considered in declaring whether a care facility influenza outbreak is facility-wide or specific to a ward/unit.

When influenza virus is causing illness in the community, it may be introduced into the facility by staff, including non-health care workers, newly admitted patients or visitors.

Residents of LTCF are at increased risk of severe and/or complicated illness because of frailty, co-morbid medical conditions and in some residents, older age [21]. Annual influenza immunization is recommended for these individuals because of these high-risk characteristics and generally immunization rates are very high among residents. Among health care workers and other staff, influenza immunizations rates are more variable but generally lower than in residents.

Influenza outbreaks among residents are not uncommon in spite of their own high immunization rates. This is probably due in part to an impaired immune response associated with aging and other comorbidity. Controlling outbreaks of influenza in LTCF requires a multi-faceted approach including:

1. Surveillance for ILI
2. Laboratory testing to identify the cause of ILI
3. Promotion of, and, adherence to, infection control guidelines and practices including respiratory etiquette and routine practices, and the use of personal protective equipment
4. Timely communication
5. Influenza immunization for residents and staff
6. Exclusion of ill staff, visitor exclusion and new admission deferral
7. Antiviral drug therapy for ill residents and staff
8. Antiviral drug prophylaxis of non-ill residents and staff

Items 1-6 are outside the scope of this guidance and specific recommendations may vary by province. Readers are referred to provincial guidelines and an interim guideline from the US CDC [22].

For control of an outbreak of influenza among residents of a LTCF, surveillance for influenza-like illness (ILI) is critical for early identification and response. FluWatch defines ILI as acute onset of respiratory illness with fever and cough and with one or more of sore throat, arthralgia, myalgia, or prostration but further underscores that in patients 65 years and older, fever may not be prominent [4]. Where influenza is suspected, laboratory testing can confirm the diagnosis. The preferred sample for individual influenza diagnosis is a nasopharyngeal specimen obtained using a flocked swab. For surveillance purposes and outbreak diagnosis, nasal specimens collected from several patients within a cluster affected by ILI may also be sufficient to determine the cause of the outbreak. However, oropharyngeal secretions obtained with a throat swab are suboptimal for influenza diagnosis. The preferred testing methods are, in order of declining preference: RT-PCR, rapid influenza diagnostic tests, and viral culture.

For surveillance purposes, FluWatch defines an influenza outbreak on the basis of two or more cases of ILI within a seven-day period, including at least one laboratory-confirmed case of influenza [4]. However, this is for surveillance purposes and the declaration of an influenza outbreak and the enactment of control measures is at the discretion of the local health authority/Medical Officer of Health in accordance with provincial guidance. When an influenza outbreak is suspected in a LTCF, this should be reported within 24 hours to the local health authority/Medical Officer of Health to enable timely interventions. It is at the discretion of the local health authority/Medical Officer of Health, in consultation with health care and infection control practitioners to declare an influenza outbreak in a LTCF and to recommend specific interventions for its control according to provincial guidelines. It is similarly at the discretion of the local health authority/Medical Officer of Health to declare an outbreak over and to recommend when specific interventions may be halted. The end of a LTCF outbreak is generally considered when no new cases of ILI have appeared for ≥ 7 days [22] after the onset of the last

case [an interval equal to an average incubation period (3 days) following the average period of communicability (3 to 5 days)] or roughly two incubation periods.

E. Antiviral use during LTCF Influenza Outbreaks

It is generally accepted that antiviral drugs to treat and prevent influenza in residents together with other infection control measures, are important for the control of influenza outbreaks in LTCF. Recommended practices with respect to antiviral use are as follows:

1. Antiviral drug therapy

i. Residents:

- a. Oseltamivir or zanamivir treatment should be administered as soon as the clinical diagnosis of influenza has been made because residents of LTCF are, by definition, at increased risk of complications [6].
- b. Nasal/nasopharyngeal secretions should be tested to confirm the diagnosis but treatment initiation should not wait for the test result.
- c. Antiviral therapy works best when initiated within the first 48 hours after symptom onset. However, these medications can still help even if begun more than 48 hours after illness onset.
- d. The dosage regimens for adults are oseltamivir 75 mg PO BID or zanamivir two inhalations BID. The treatment dose for oral oseltamivir for infants (younger than 1 year) is 3 mg/kg twice a day. Given that in Canada, oseltamivir is currently not approved for use in infants < 1 year of age, the use of the drug for this age group should be done on case-by-case scenario basis. The treatment dosages for children 1 year and older vary by the weight of the child: 30 mg twice a day for children who weigh 15 kg or less, 45 mg twice a day for children who weigh more than 15

kg and up to 23 kg, 60 mg twice a day for those who weigh more than 23 kg and up to 40 kg, and 75 mg twice a day for those who weigh more than 40 kg.

Clinicians are advised to consult an infectious diseases clinician or pharmacist for dosing of premature infants in the extremely unlikely that they are residents of a LCTF. Zanamivir is approved for children 7 years of age and older (two inhalations BID).

- e. The recommended duration of therapy is five days.
- f. There is no need to reduce doses in patients with mild to moderate reduced renal function and drug-drug interactions are also not generally a concern [6].

ii. *Staff:*

- a. Staff with ILI during an outbreak should be offered antiviral treatment and sent home until their symptoms have resolved.
- b. Dose is per E1id, above.

2. Antiviral drug prophylaxis

i. *Residents*

- a. Upon diagnosis of an influenza outbreak, all residents becoming ill should be treated (vide supra) while all non-ill residents regardless of whether or not they have received the current seasonal vaccine should be started on chemoprophylaxis with either oseltamivir or zanamivir.
- b. Generally, it is preferable to wait to initiate chemoprophylaxis until laboratory confirmation has been received.
- c. The prophylactic doses are oseltamivir 75 mg PO once daily or zanamivir two inhalations once daily for adults. The prophylactic dose for oral oseltamivir for infants 3 months to less than 1 year of age is 3 mg/kg once daily. Prophylaxis is

not recommended for infants less than 3 months of age. The dosages for children 1 year and older vary by the weight of the child: 30 mg once a day for children who weigh 15 kg or less, 45 mg once a day for children who weigh more than 15 kg and up to 23 kg, 60 mg once a day for those who weigh more than 23 kg and up to 40 kg, and 75 mg once a day for those who weigh more than 40 kg.

Zanamivir is approved for children 7 years of age and older (two inhalations once daily).

- d. Prophylaxis should be continued for 14 days minimum or until the outbreak has been declared over (see D above).

ii. *Staff*

- a. In the context of significant antigenic drift and/or vaccine mismatch for which suboptimal VE may reasonably be anticipated, and in particular in relation to H3N2 viruses this season, it is recommended that staff who provide resident care or conduct activities where they may have the potential to acquire or transmit influenza [21] should also take prophylactic antiviral medication during the outbreak, regardless of whether or not they have received the current season's influenza vaccine. This is because, despite some vaccine protection anticipated, a substantial proportion of vaccinated individuals, including healthy working-age adults, are anticipated to remain susceptible to drifted H3N2 viruses.
- b. Antiviral prophylaxis recommendations should be re-instituted whenever an outbreak is declared even for the same subtype and within the same setting and season. The maximum duration of continuous prophylactic should be 8 weeks but outbreaks managed with antivirals should generally be terminated well within this period. In the unusual event that the outbreak is more prolonged control measures

should be re-assessed in consultation with the local Medical Officer of Health and other experts.

- c. Doses and durations should be as in E2ic above.

3. Continued surveillance for ILI during an outbreak:

- a. Residents or staff developing ILI while on prophylactic doses of an antiviral agent need to be considered for treatment doses if influenza is diagnosed or considered likely.
- b. Residents or staff receiving chemoprophylaxis who develop ILI should be assessed and tested to determine the cause of their illness, which may be due to the current virus, another viral agent or an oseltamivir- (or zanamavir)-resistant influenza virus.

Expert consultation is suggested to address: the cause, organize testing for NI resistance, and to assess the possible need to possibly switch to another NI.

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