

24

Pertussis

NOTIFIABLE

The disease

Whooping cough (pertussis) is a highly infectious disease that is usually caused by *Bordetella pertussis*. A similar illness is caused by *B. parapertussis*, but this is not preventable with currently available vaccines.

The disease starts with an initial catarrhal stage, followed by an irritating cough that gradually becomes paroxysmal, usually within one to two weeks. The paroxysms are often followed by a characteristic 'whoop' or by vomiting. In young infants, the typical 'whoop' may never develop and coughing spasms may be followed by periods of apnoea. The illness often lasts for two to three months. In older children and adults, the disease may present as a persistent cough without these classic symptoms and therefore not be recognised as whooping cough.

Pertussis may be complicated by bronchopneumonia, repeated vomiting leading to weight loss, and cerebral hypoxia with a resulting risk of brain damage. Severe complications and deaths occur most commonly in unvaccinated infants under six months of age. Minor complications include subconjunctival haemorrhages, epistaxis (nosebleeds), facial oedema, ulceration of the tongue or surrounding area, and suppurative otitis media.

Transmission of the infection is by respiratory droplet, and cases are most infectious during the early catarrhal phase. The incubation period is between six and 20 days and cases are infectious from six days after exposure to three weeks after the onset of typical paroxysms.

History and epidemiology of the disease

Pertussis is a cyclical disease that peaks every 3 to 5 years alongside a seasonal pattern with highest levels of activity usually in the Autumn. Before the introduction of pertussis immunisation in the 1950s, the average annual number of notifications exceeded 120,000 in England and Wales (Figure 24.1).

By 1972, when vaccine coverage was around 80%, there were only 2,069 notifications of pertussis. Because of professional and public anxiety about the safety and efficacy of the whole-cell vaccine, coverage fell to a low of around 30% by 1978. Major epidemics occurred in 1977–79 and 1981–83. In 1978 there were over 65,000 notifications and 12 deaths (Amirthalingam *et al.*, 2013). These two major epidemics illustrate the impact of a fall in coverage of an effective vaccine. The actual number of deaths due to these pertussis outbreaks was higher, since not all cases in infants are recognised (Miller and Fletcher, 1976; Crowcroft *et al.*, 2002) but with current surveillance systems, under ascertainment of deaths from diagnosed pertussis cases is now considered to be small (van Hoek *et al.*, 2013b).

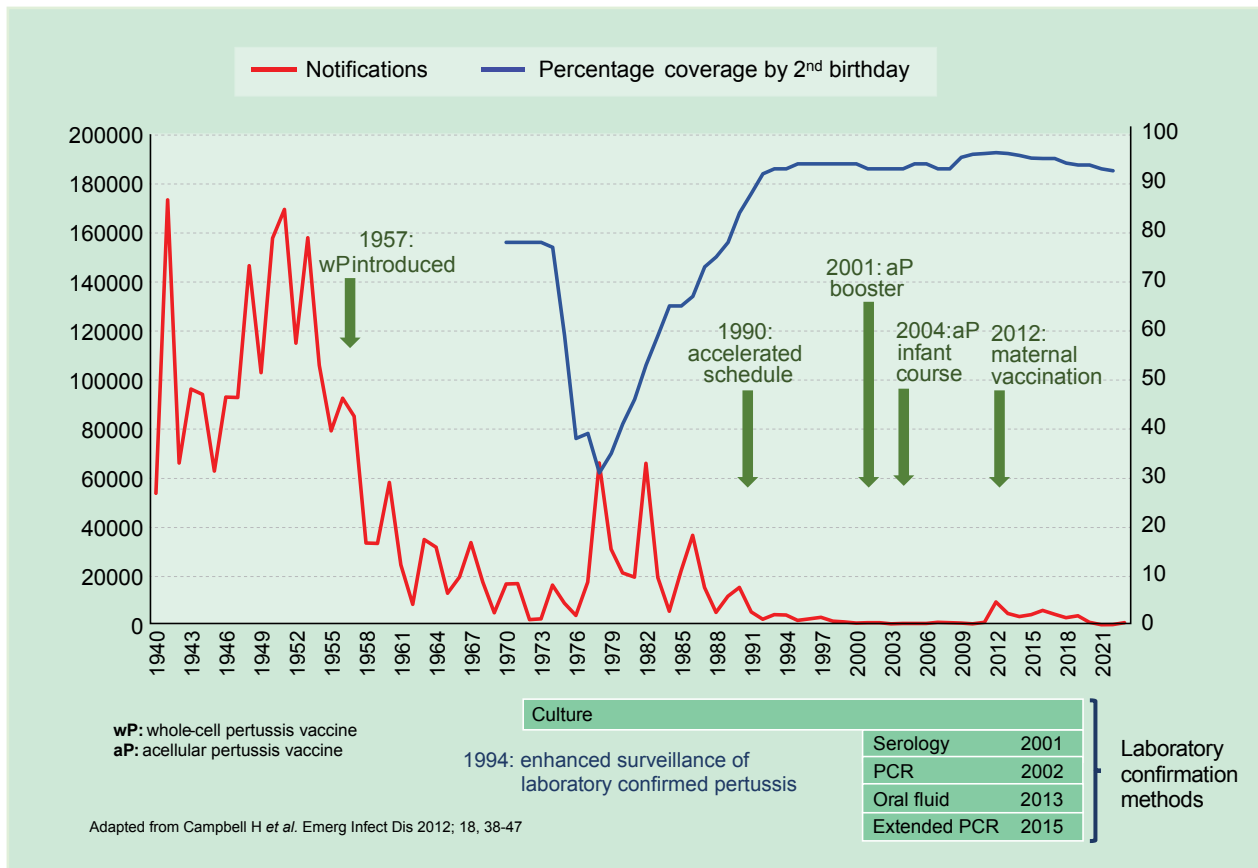


Figure 24.1: Historical pertussis notifications in England and Wales with laboratory confirmed cases from England only, 2008 to 2023 (after confirmed exceeded notified cases) and vaccine coverage in England

The return of professional and public confidence increased vaccine uptake. Since 1992, coverage has been consistently 92% or higher by the second birthday and pertussis notifications fell to fewer than 5,000 per year. During the period 2000-2011 there were 1,500 cases or less notified annually. From the early 2000s, the introduction of new diagnostic methods, and widespread use of serology testing in particular, has improved the ascertainment of laboratory confirmed pertussis in older children and adults. Ascertainment of cases in children and young people was further enhanced when non-invasive oral fluid testing was made available from 2013 and is now offered to those aged 2 to 16 years.

Despite sustained levels of primary vaccine coverage above 95% from 2010, an increase in pertussis activity with a rise in infant cases and deaths was observed in England and Wales from October 2011 and continued into 2012 (figures 24.2 and 24.3). As a result, a national outbreak was declared in April 2012. Several other countries with longstanding vaccination programmes, including Australia, Canada and the United States, also experienced increased pertussis activity at a similar time. Acellular pertussis vaccines have been shown to protect well against serious disease but may not prevent infection which, combined with more rapid waning of protection, is likely to have contributed to modern disease increases in older age groups (World Health Organization, 2016). After a prolonged period of historically low levels of pertussis associated with population measures to control the COVID-19 pandemic, cases began to increase from Summer 2023 and more substantially from December 2023 to reach levels in the first quarter of 2024 that exceeded

those in the same period in 2012 (figure 24.4). This included cases, hospitalisations and deaths in very young infants.

Pertussis in young infants is associated with a high risk of severe disease and, rarely, death. Most hospitalisations occur in unimmunized or incompletely immunized infants under six months of age, some of whom require admission to paediatric intensive care units (Crowcroft *et al.*, 2003). During the period 2001-2011, there were 48 deaths due to pertussis in infants of less than one year of age in England. Of these deaths, 41 occurred in infants who were too young to be protected by vaccination (van Hoek *et al.*, 2013b). Adults and older children can be an important source of infection for young infants who are too young to be immunised (Crowcroft *et al.*, 2003; van Hoek *et al.*, 2013a) and contribute to sustained transmission (Campbell *et al.*, 2014).

In response to the 2011-12 outbreak an emergency maternal pertussis vaccination programme was introduced for women in the third trimester to passively protect infants, through intrauterine transfer of maternal antibodies, from birth until they can be actively protected by the routine infant vaccination programme (Amirthalingam *et al.*, 2014). Since 2016 the timing of maternal pertussis immunisation was extended to offer vaccination 20-32 weeks pregnancy, ideally at around 20 weeks after the congenital anomaly scan (Eberhardt *et al.*, 2016; JCVI February 2016 minute). In 2019, following JCVI recommendation, the prenatal pertussis vaccine became a routine programme. (JCVI June 2019 minute).

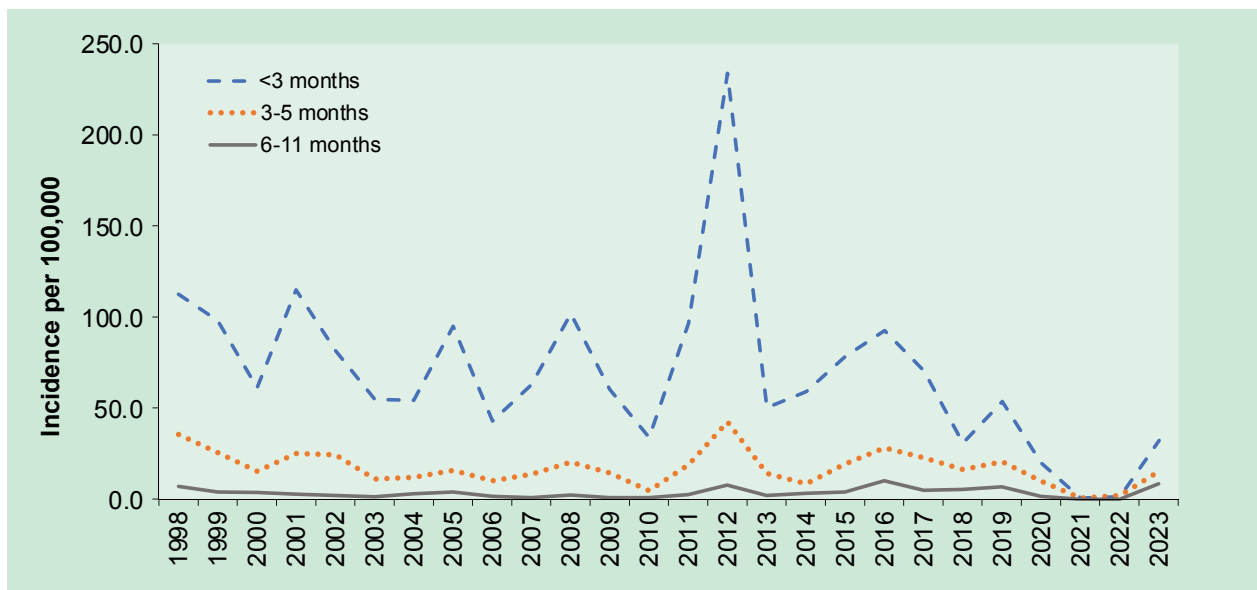


Figure 24.2: Incidence of laboratory confirmed infant pertussis cases, England: 1998 to 2023*, **

* 2023 is provisional data.

**More diagnostic methods have become available over the time period presented with increasing use of serology and oral fluid testing.

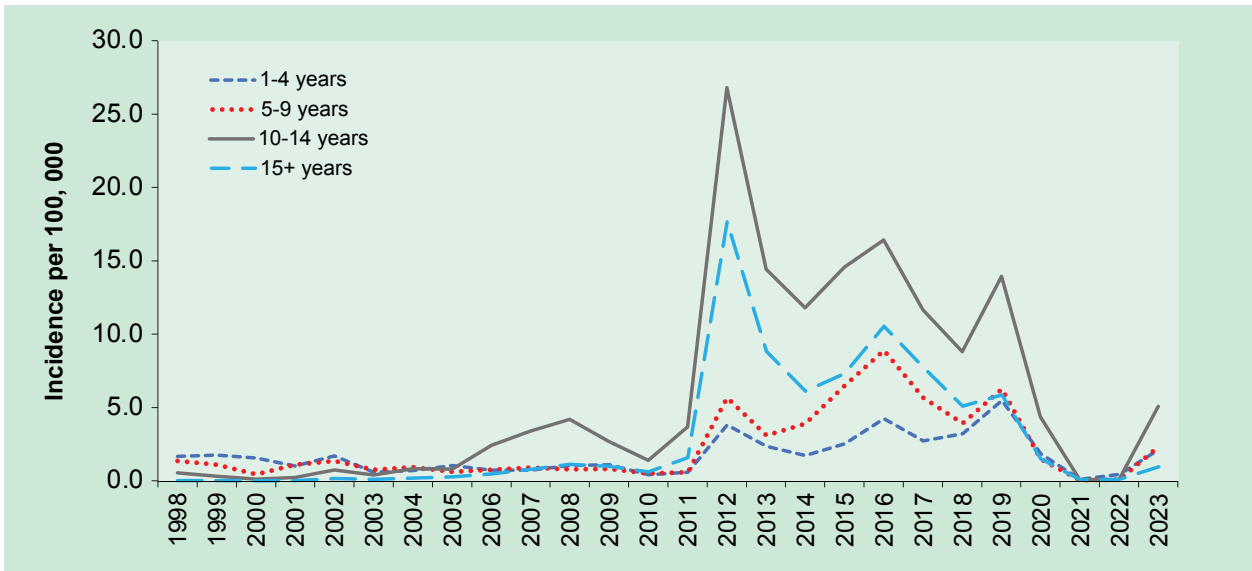


Figure 24.3: Incidence of laboratory confirmed pertussis cases aged at least 1 year, England: 1998 to 2023*,**

* 2023 is provisional data.

**More diagnostic methods have become available over the time period presented with increasing use of serology and oral fluid testing.

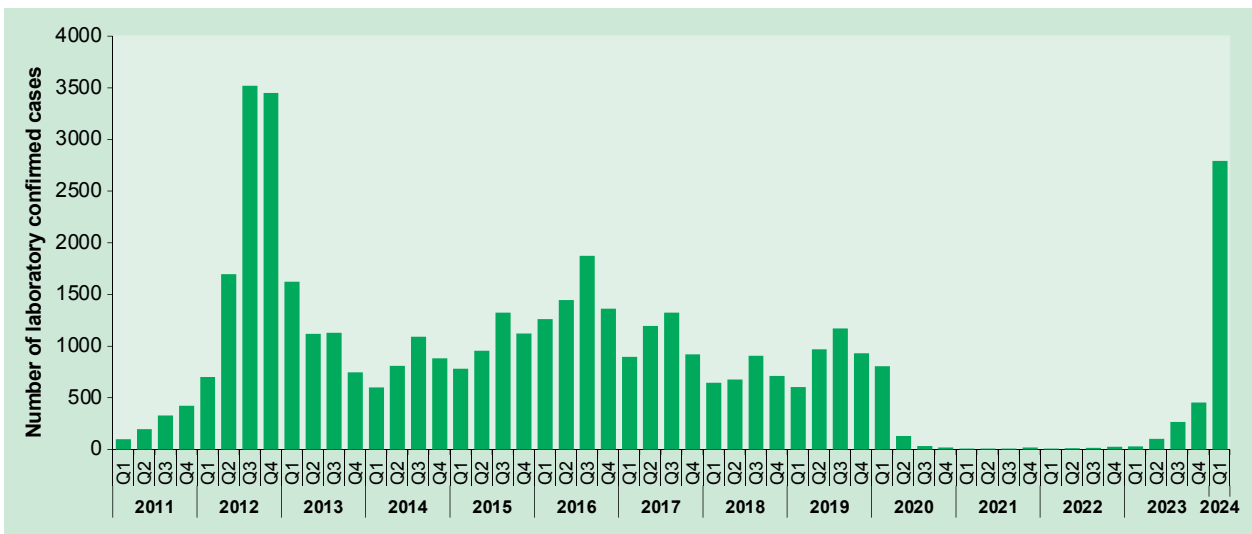


Figure 24.4: Laboratory-confirmed pertussis cases in England by quarter

Maternal pertussis immunisation has been shown to be safe (Donegan *et al.*, 2014, Campbell *et al.*, 2018) and around 90% effective in protecting infants against disease and hospitalization until they can have their first vaccinations at 8 weeks of age (Amirthalingam *et al.*, 2014, Dabrera *et al.*, 2014, Amirthalingam *et al.*, 2023).

In the 12 years prior to the introduction of maternal pertussis vaccination in October 2012, 63 deaths occurred in infants with confirmed pertussis. Since the introduction of pertussis vaccination in pregnancy, from 2013 to the end of March 2024, there have been 26 deaths in babies with confirmed pertussis who were all too young to be fully protected by infant

vaccination. Maternal vaccine effectiveness against infant death over this period is estimated to be 92% (95% CI 67-98%) (UKHSA, 2024)

Information on the pertussis maternal vaccination programme can be accessed here: [https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation#pertussis-\(whooping-cough\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation#pertussis-(whooping-cough))

Healthcare workers (HCWs) are an important, potential source of infection for vulnerable infants, and there have been a number of reported pertussis cases and incidents in healthcare settings in England in recent years. Vaccination for HCWs can make an important contribution to preventing nosocomial transmission to infants. In light of this – and following JCVI advice that HCWs in direct contact with pregnant women or infants should be offered pertussis vaccination – the vaccine was made available through NHS Occupational Health Departments for specific occupational groups in healthcare settings from 2019.

Information on the prospective vaccination offer for HCWs can be accessed here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pertussis-occupational-vaccination-of-healthcare-workers/pertussis-occupational-vaccination-of-healthcare-workers>

The pertussis vaccination

The acellular pertussis vaccines are made from highly purified selected components of the *Bordetella pertussis* organism. These components are treated with formaldehyde or glutaraldehyde and then adsorbed onto adjuvants, either aluminium phosphate or aluminium hydroxide, to improve immunogenicity.

Acellular vaccines differ in source, number of components, amount of each component, and method of manufacture (Table 24.1), resulting in differences in efficacy and in the frequency of adverse effects (Edwards and Decker, 2013). The incidence of local and systemic reactions is lower with acellular pertussis vaccines than with whole-cell pertussis vaccines (Miller, 1999; Andrews *et al.*, 2010).

Pertussis

Table 24.1 Composition of pertussis antigen-containing vaccines and therapeutic indications. Data extracted from Summary of Product Characteristics documents (August 2014). Vaccine composition based on a 0.5ml dose.

Vaccine	Diphtheria toxoid	Tetanus toxoid	Pertussis antigens	Inactivated poliovirus (produced/propagated in VERO cells)	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b polysaccharide	Hepatitis B antigen
Repevax® <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed as a booster from 3 years of age Supplied for pre-school booster from 27/09/04 Supplied for pregnancy programme from 01/10/12 to 30/6/14 	≥ 2 IU*	≥ 20 IU*	Pertussis toxoid 2.5µg* Filamentous haemagglutinin	Type 1 40 D antigen units Type 2 8 D antigen units		
			5µg*	Type 3 32 D antigen units		
			Pertactin 3µg*			
			Fimbrial agglutinogens types			
			2&3 5µg*			
*Adsorbed on aluminium phosphate Excipients: phenoxyethanol, polysorbate 80, water for injection Trace amounts: formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, streptomycin, neomycin, polymyxin B, bovine serum albumin						

Vaccine	Diphtheria toxoid	Tetanus toxoid	Pertussis antigens	Inactivated poliovirus (produced/propagated in VERO cells)	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b polysaccharide	Hepatitis B antigen	
Boostrix®-IPV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed as a booster from 4 years of age Supplied for pregnancy programme from 01/07/14 to 30/06/14 	≥ 2 IU*	≥ 20 IU*	Pertussis toxoid 8µg* Filamentous haemagglutinin	Type 1 40 D antigen units Type 2 8 D antigen units			
			8µg*	Type 3 32 D antigen units			
			Pertactin 2.5µg*				
	*Adsorbed on aluminium hydroxide & aluminium phosphate Excipients: medium 199, sodium chloride, water for injection Trace amounts: neomycin, polymyxin						

Vaccine	Diphtheria toxoid	Tetanus toxoid	Pertussis antigens	Inactivated poliovirus (produced/propagated in VERO cells)	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b polysaccharide	Hepatitis B antigen	
ADACEL® <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed as a booster from 4 years of age Supplied for pregnancy programme from 01/07/24 	≥ 2 IU*	≥ 20 IU*	Pertussis toxoid 2.5µg*				
			Filamentous haemagglutinin 5µg*				
			Pertactin 3µg*				
	*adsorbed on aluminium phosphate						
	Excipients: Phenoxyethanol, water for injection						
Trace amounts: formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde							

Vaccine	Diphtheria toxoid	Tetanus toxoid	Pertussis antigens	Inactivated poliovirus (produced/propagated in VERO cells)	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b polysaccharide	Hepatitis B antigen
Infanrix Hexa® <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensed from 2 months of age Supplied for primary immunisation from 01/08/2017 	≥ 30 IU*	≥ 40 IU*	Pertussis toxoid 25µg*	Type 1 40 D antigen units	Polyribosylribitol phosphate (10 µg) conjugated to tetanus	Hepatitis B surface antigen 10µg*
			Filamentous haemagglutinin	Type 2 8 D antigen units		
			25µg*	Type 3 32 D antigen units	toxoid (25 µg)	
			Pertactin 8µg*			
	*Adsorbed on aluminium hydroxide					
Excipients: lactose, medium 199, sodium chloride, water for injection						
Trace amounts: formaldehyde, neomycin, polymyxin						

Vaccine	Diphtheria toxoid	Tetanus toxoid	Pertussis antigens	Inactivated poliovirus (produced/propagated in VERO cells)	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b polysaccharide	Hepatitis B antigen
Vaxelis®			Pertussis toxoid 20µg*	Type 1 40 D antigen units	Polyribosylribitol phosphate (3 µg)	Hepatitis B surface antigen 10µg*
• Licensed from 2 months of age	≥ 20 IU*	≥ 40 IU*	Filamentous haemagglutinin	Type 2 8 D antigen units	Conjugated to meningococcal protein	
• Supplied for primary immunisation from 01/02/2022			20µg*	Type 3 32 D antigen units	(50 µg)	
	*Adsorbed on aluminum phosphate & aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate					
	Excipients: sodium phosphate and water for injections					
	Trace amounts: glutaraldehyde, formaldehyde, neomycin, streptomycin, polymyxin and bovine serum albumin					

In 2010, the World Health Organisation reviewed all the global data on pertussis control in countries using acellular vaccines. They concluded that acellular pertussis vaccines with three or more components have higher protective efficacy than vaccines with fewer components, but did not find consistent evidence of a difference between three and five components (World Health Organisation, 2010). On the basis of this evidence, both three- and five-component pertussis-containing vaccines are considered suitable and have been or are being used for primary immunisation, for pre-school boosting and for the maternal programme in the UK.

The pertussis vaccines are only given as part of combined products:

- diphtheria/tetanus/acellular pertussis/inactivated polio vaccine/ *Haemophilus influenzae* type b/hepatitis B (DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB) – for primary immunisation
- diphtheria/tetanus/acellular pertussis/inactivated polio vaccine/ (TdaP/IPV) - for pre-school boosters
- diphtheria/tetanus/acellular pertussis (Tdap) - for pregnant women.

The products used for boosting in older individuals have lower antigen content for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis antigens than the vaccines given for primary vaccination. It is important that primary vaccination in children is undertaken using a product with higher doses of pertussis, diphtheria and tetanus antigens (Infanrix®Hexa or Vaxelis®) to ensure that adequate priming occurs. For adults, including pregnant women, a vaccine containing low dose diphtheria and tetanus (ADACEL®, Repevax® or Boostrix®-IPV) should be used to avoid the higher rate of side effects observed with full dose preparations. For boosting primed children at the pre-school age, products with lower doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis antigens are used (Repevax® or Boostrix-IPV®).

The above vaccines are thiomersal-free. They are inactivated, do not contain live organisms and cannot cause the diseases against which they protect.

Storage

Vaccines should be stored in the original packaging at +2°C to +8°C and protected from light. All vaccines are sensitive to some extent to heat and cold. Heat speeds up the decline in potency of most vaccines, thus reducing their shelf life. Effectiveness cannot be guaranteed for vaccines unless they have been stored at the correct temperature. Freezing may cause increased reactogenicity and loss of potency for some vaccines.. For further information on storage, see **Chapter 3**.

Presentation

All vaccines containing pertussis antigens are available only as part of combined products (Table 24.1). Monovalent pertussis vaccines are not available in the UK.

Repevax[®], Boostrix[®]-IPV, Vaxelis[®] and ADACEL[®] are supplied as cloudy white or off-white suspensions in pre-filled syringes. The suspensions may sediment during storage and should be shaken to distribute the suspensions uniformly before administration.

Infanrix-Hexa[®] is supplied as a powder in a vial and a suspension in a pre-filled syringe. The vaccine must be reconstituted by adding the entire contents of the pre-filled syringe (containing DTaP-IPV suspension) to the vial containing the powder (Hib). The full reconstitution instructions are given in the Summary of Product Characteristics. After reconstitution, the vaccine should be injected immediately.

Dosage and schedule

All pertussis-containing vaccines are supplied as single doses of 0.5 ml.

Routine childhood immunisations

For the routine childhood immunisation schedule:

- First dose of 0.5ml of a pertussis-containing vaccine at eight weeks of age
- Second dose of 0.5ml at 12 weeks of age (four weeks after the first dose)
- Third dose of 0.5ml at 16 weeks of age (four weeks after the second dose)
- A fourth dose of 0.5ml should be given as part of the pre-school booster (at age three years four months old or soon after)

Vaxelis[®] and Infanrix[®] Hexa vaccines are considered interchangeable, but where possible and if local stock allows, it is preferable that the same DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB vaccine should be used for all three doses of the primary course. If this is not possible, whichever primary vaccine is available should be used. Vaccination should never be delayed because the vaccine used for previous doses is not known or unavailable.

Boostrix[®]-IPV and Repevax[®] (dTaP/IPV) are suitable for the pre-school booster vaccination, regardless of the vaccine used for primary vaccination.

Prenatal vaccination

Pregnant women should be offered a single 0.5 ml dose of pertussis containing vaccine in every pregnancy. Women should normally receive pertussis vaccine around the time of the mid-pregnancy scan (usually 20 weeks) but can receive it from 16 weeks gestation. To

maximise the likelihood that the baby will be protected from birth, the vaccine should be given before 32 weeks. Whilst women may still be immunised after week 32 of pregnancy, this may not offer as high a level of passive protection to the baby. Vaccination late in pregnancy (and up to 8 weeks after birth) may, however, directly protect the mother against disease and thereby reduce the risk of exposure to her infant.

Due to a blunting effect on type 2 polio antibody observed in fully vaccinated infants whose mothers were vaccinated with an IPV-containing pertussis vaccine during pregnancy, in October 2022 the JCVI advised a preference for a non-IPV containing pertussis vaccine to be used in the prenatal vaccination programme (JCVI minute October 2022).

To address this potential immunity gap caused by the blunting of the infant's polio response to primary vaccines, the preferred vaccine for use in the prenatal programme is Tdap (ADACEL®). However, if ADACEL® is not available, both Boostrix®-IPV and Repevax® (dTaP/IPV) are suitable, safe and effective for use in the prenatal programme and preferable to not vaccinating at all. Boostrix®-IPV and Repevax® (dTaP/IPV) may also be used as the pre-school booster. Providers should order and use the vaccine being supplied for the prenatal programme; this should be documented on Immform or communicated in professional letters.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/vaccination-against-pertussis-whooping-cough-for-pregnant-women>

Prospective vaccination for healthcare workers

HCWs who have not received a pertussis-containing vaccine in the last 5 years and have regular contact with pregnant women or young infants (defined here as those under 3 months of age) are prioritized for occupational vaccination.

Boostrix®-IPV (dTaP/IPV) and Repevax® (dTaP/IPV) are the recommended vaccines for prospective vaccination of HCWs. NHS Occupational Health Departments should order vaccines from the relevant manufacturers using the following details:

- 0800 854 430 (option 1) or gb-vaccinecustomerservices@sanofi.com for Repevax®
- AAH Pharmaceuticals on 0344 561 8899 (option 1) for Boostrix®-IPV.

further information on the current eligibility for Occupational vaccination of healthcare workers can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pertussis-occupational-vaccination-of-health-care-workers/occupational-pertussis-vaccination-of-healthcare-workers>

Administration

Vaccines are routinely given intramuscularly into the upper arm or antero-lateral thigh. This is to reduce the risk of localised reactions, which are more common when vaccines are given subcutaneously (Mark *et al.*, 1999; Diggle and Deeks, 2000; Zuckerman, 2000). However, for individuals with a bleeding disorder, vaccines should be given in accordance with the recommendations in chapter 4.

Pertussis-containing vaccines can be given at the same time as other vaccines such as MMR, PCV, MenB, MenACWY and hepatitis B. The vaccines should be given at a separate site, preferably in a different limb. If given in the same limb, they should be given at least 2.5cm apart (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2003). The site at which each vaccine was

given should be noted in the patient's records.

Pertussis vaccine can be given to pregnant women at the same time as influenza and COVID-19 vaccines but pertussis vaccination should not be given earlier than 16 weeks as this may compromise the passive protection of the infant against pertussis. It should also not be delayed in order to give it at the same time as either the flu or COVID-19 vaccine. Ideally pertussis vaccination should be offered from around 20 weeks, at the same time as, or after the foetal anomaly scan.

Disposal

Equipment used for immunisation, including used vials, ampoules, or discharged vaccines in a syringe, should be disposed of safely in a UN-approved puncture-resistant 'sharps' box, according to local authority regulations and guidance in the technical memorandum 07-01: Safe management of healthcare waste (NHS England).

Recommendations for the use of the vaccine

The objective of the childhood immunisation programme is to provide a minimum of four doses of a pertussis-containing vaccine at appropriate intervals for all individuals up to ten years of age. To fulfil this objective, the appropriate vaccine for each age group is determined also by the need to protect individuals against diphtheria, tetanus, Hib, HepB and polio.

The objective of the maternal vaccination programme is to provide a single dose of pertussis-containing vaccine for pregnant women in every pregnancy. Women should normally receive pertussis vaccine around the time of the mid-pregnancy scan (usually 20 weeks) but can receive it from 16 weeks gestation. To maximise the likelihood that the baby will be protected from birth, the vaccine should be given before 32 weeks.

Primary immunisation

Infants and children under ten years of age

The primary course of pertussis vaccination consists of three doses of a pertussis-containing product with an interval of one month between each dose. DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB is recommended for all infants from eight weeks up to ten years of age. If the primary course is interrupted it should be resumed but not repeated, allowing an interval of four weeks between the remaining doses. DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB should be used to complete a primary course that has been started with a whole-cell or another acellular pertussis preparation.

Children aged ten years or over, and adults

Currently routine immunisation against pertussis is not recommended for those aged ten years and over, except for pregnant women (see below) or as part of outbreak control (see below).

Reinforcing immunisation

Children under ten years of age should receive the first pertussis booster combined with diphtheria, tetanus and polio vaccines. Any of the recommended pre-school vaccines should be used to boost a primary course of whole-cell or acellular pertussis preparations.

The first booster of pertussis-containing vaccine should ideally be given three years after completion of the primary course, normally at around three years and four months of age.

When primary vaccination has been delayed, this first booster dose may be given at the scheduled visit provided it is at least one year since the third primary dose. This will re-establish the child on the routine schedule. The lower dose Tdap/IPV vaccines Boostrix IPV or Repevax should be used in this age group.

If a child attends for a booster dose and has a history of receiving a vaccine following a tetanus-prone wound, attempts should be made to identify which vaccine was given. If the vaccine given was the same as that due at the current visit and at an appropriate interval, then the booster dose is not required. Otherwise, the dose given at the time of injury should be discounted as it may not provide satisfactory protection against all antigens, and the scheduled immunisation should be given. Such additional doses are unlikely to produce an unacceptable rate of reactions (Ramsay *et al.*, 1997).

Individuals aged ten years or over who have only had three doses of pertussis vaccine do not need further doses of pertussis-containing vaccine, except in pregnancy, for occupational vaccination of specific healthcare workers or as part of outbreak control (see below).

Pregnant women

Pregnant women should be offered a single dose of Tdap vaccine, ideally around the time of the mid-pregnancy (fetal anomaly) scan (usually 20 weeks) and up to 32 weeks. This vaccine should be offered in every pregnancy, regardless of prior vaccination status (including previous pertussis vaccination in pregnancy).

Pertussis vaccine can be offered to pregnant women up until they go into labour and up to 8 weeks after they have given birth, when their baby can receive their own first dose of pertussis-containing vaccine. The rationale for this is to protect the mother from disease and thereby reduce the risk exposure to the newborn infant. This is not the optimal time for immunisation however, since antibody levels in adults peak about two weeks after a pertussis booster. Vaccine administered between 20 to 32 weeks of pregnancy is likely to maximise the levels of pertussis antibodies transferred across the placenta, thereby providing direct passive immunity from birth until they can receive their infant vaccines. This timing is also more likely to provide protection against severe pertussis in babies born prematurely (Tessier *et al* 2021).

Healthcare workers

Occupational vaccination should be offered to any HCW in the following two priority groups who has not received a pertussis-containing vaccine in the last 5 years and has regular contact with pregnant women or young infants (under 3 months of age):

Priority group 1

HCWs with regular and close contact with severely ill young infants and women in the last month of pregnancy, including:

- Clinical staff working with women in the last month of pregnancy (e.g. in midwifery, obstetric and maternity settings)
- Neonatal and paediatric intensive care staff who are likely to have close and/or prolonged clinical contact with severely ill young infants

Priority group 2

HCWs with regular clinical contact with young, unimmunized infants in hospital or community settings, including clinical staff in general paediatric, paediatric cardiology or paediatric surgery settings, and those working as home visitors.

HCWs who are pregnant should be vaccinated in accordance with the recommendations for pregnant women set out above.

Vaccination of children with unknown or incomplete immunisation status

Where a child born in the UK presents with an inadequate immunisation history, every effort should be made to clarify what immunisations they may have had (see [Chapter 11](#)). A child who has not completed the primary course should have the outstanding doses at monthly intervals. Children may receive the first booster dose as early as one year after the third primary dose to re-establish them on the routine schedule.

Children coming to the UK who have a history of completing immunisation in their country of origin may not have been offered protection against all the antigens currently used in the UK. As DTP-containing vaccines are used across the world,, it is likely that they will have received pertussis- containing vaccines in their country of origin: Country immunisation schedules can be found on the [WHO website](#).

Individuals coming from areas of conflict or from population groups who may have been marginalised in their country of origin (e.g. refugees, gypsy or other nomadic travellers) may not have had good access to immunisation services. In particular, older children and adults may also have been raised during periods before immunisation services were well developed or when vaccine quality was sub-optimal. Where there is no reliable history of previous immunisation, it should be assumed that any undocumented doses are missing and the UK catch-up recommendations for that age should be followed (see Chapter 11). Children coming to the UK may have had a fourth dose of a pertussis- containing vaccine that is given at around 18 months in some countries. This dose should be discounted as it may not provide satisfactory protection against tetanus, diphtheria and polio until the time of the teenage booster. The routine pre-school and subsequent boosters should be given according to the UK schedule.

Further advice on vaccination of children with unknown or incomplete immunisation status is published by [UKHSA](#).

Contraindications

There are very few individuals who cannot receive pertussis-containing vaccines. When there is doubt, appropriate advice should be sought from a consultant paediatrician, local Screening and Immunisation team or consultant in Health Protection rather than withhold vaccine.

The vaccines should not be given to those who have had:

- a confirmed anaphylactic reaction to a previous dose of a pertussis- containing vaccine, or
- a confirmed anaphylactic reaction to neomycin, streptomycin or polymyxin B (which may

be present in trace amounts)

Confirmed anaphylaxis occurs extremely rarely. Data from the UK, Canada and the US point to rates of 0.65 to 3 anaphylaxis events per million doses of vaccine given (Bohlke *et al.*, 2003; Canadian Medical Association, 2002). Other allergic conditions may occur more commonly and are not contraindications to further immunisation. A careful history of the event will often distinguish between anaphylaxis and other events that are either not due to the vaccine or not life-threatening. In the latter circumstance, it may be possible to continue the immunisation course. Specialist advice must be sought on the vaccines and circumstances in which they could be given. The risk to the individual of not being immunised must be taken into account.

Precautions

Minor illnesses without fever or systemic upset are not valid reasons to postpone immunisation. If an individual is acutely unwell, immunisation should be postponed until they have fully recovered. This is to avoid confusing the differential diagnosis of any acute illness by wrongly attributing any signs or symptoms to the adverse effects of the vaccine.

Systemic and local reactions following a previous immunisation

This section gives advice on the immunisation of children with a history of a severe or mild systemic or local reaction within 72 hours of a preceding vaccine. Immunisation with pertussis-containing vaccine **should** continue following a history of:

- fever, irrespective of its severity
- hypotonic-hyporesponsive episodes (HHE)
- persistent crying or screaming for more than three hours
- severe local reaction, irrespective of extent

Previous experience suggested that the above events occurred more often after whole-cell DTP vaccine than after DT alone or after DTaP. Following the replacement of whole-cell pertussis vaccine with an acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP/IPV/Hib) in Canada, there was a significant reduction in the number of reports of febrile seizures collected through the Immunization Monitoring Program – ACTive (IMPACT) (Le Saux *et al.*, 2003). When DTaP vaccines were compared with DT alone, severe general and local reactions occurred at the same rate (Tozzi and Olin, 1997). Therefore, these reactions were not attributable to the acellular pertussis components.

Children who have had severe reactions, as above, have continued and completed immunisation with pertussis-containing vaccines without recurrence of these reactions (Vermeer-de Bondt *et al.*, 1998; Gold *et al.*, 2000).

In Canada, a severe general or local reaction to DTaP/IPV/Hib is not a contraindication to further doses of the vaccine (Canadian Medical Association, 1998). Adverse events after childhood immunisation are carefully monitored in Canada (Le Saux *et al.*, 2003), and experience there suggests that further doses are not associated with recurrence or worsening of the preceding events (S Halperin and R Pless, pers. comm., 2003).

Since local or general reactions are less frequent after acellular than whole-cell pertussis vaccines, the number of children with such events will be small. There is no benefit in withholding acellular pertussis-containing vaccines in order to reduce the risks of adverse events, and there is additional protection from completing pertussis immunisation; this should be carried out in accordance with the routine immunisation schedule. Children who have had a local or general reaction after whole-cell pertussis vaccine should complete their immunisation with acellular pertussis preparations.

Latex allergy

The tip caps of the pre-filled syringes of Tdap (ADACEL®) vaccine contain a natural rubber latex derivative which may cause allergic reactions in latex sensitive individuals.

See Green Book Chapter 6 for more information about individuals with a severe latex allergy.

Pregnant women with a known severe latex allergy should be offered one of the dTaP/IPV vaccines (Boostrix®-IPV or Repevax®) as these have a tip cap which does not contain any latex. If the dTaP/IPV vaccine is not available in the maternity services setting, a referral to primary care to receive this vaccine will be necessary.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Pertussis-containing vaccines should be given to pregnant women to protect their infants from birth. There is no evidence of risk from vaccinating pregnant women or those who are breast-feeding with inactivated viral or bacterial vaccines or toxoids (Kroger *et al.*, 2013).

Since the introduction of the maternal pertussis programme in October 2012, the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) has used the Yellow Card Scheme and the Clinical Practice Research Datalink to follow pregnancy outcomes following vaccination. The study, based on a cohort of 18,000 vaccinated women showed that they had similar rates of normal, healthy births as unvaccinated women. The study also found no evidence of an increased risk of stillbirth and no evidence of an increased risk of any of an extensive list of adverse events related to pregnancy in vaccinated mothers (Donegan *et al.*, 2014). Safety studies from other countries (mostly in Europe and North America), together including more than 150,000 vaccinated pregnancies, found similar risks of safety outcomes (maternal, fetal and infant) in vaccinated and unvaccinated pregnancies (Campbell *et al.* 2018).

Premature infants

It is important that premature infants have their immunisations at the appropriate chronological age, according to the schedule. The occurrence of apnoea following vaccination is especially increased in infants who were born very prematurely.

Very premature infants (born \leq 28 weeks of gestation) who are in hospital should have respiratory monitoring for 48-72 hrs when given their first immunisation, particularly those with a previous history of respiratory immaturity. If the premature infant has apnoea, bradycardia or desaturations after the first immunisation, the second immunisation should also be given in hospital, with respiratory monitoring for 48-72 hrs (Pfister *et al.*, 2004; Ohlsson *et al.*, 2004; Schulzke *et al.*, 2005; Pourcyrus *et al.*, 2007; Klein *et al.*, 2008).

As the benefit of vaccination is high in this group of infants, vaccination should not be withheld or delayed.

Immunosuppression and HIV infection

Individuals with immunosuppression and HIV infection (regardless of CD4 count) should be given pertussis-containing vaccines in accordance with the routine recommended schedule. These individuals may not make a full antibody response. Re-immunisation should be considered after treatment is finished and recovery has occurred. Specialist advice may be required.

Further guidance is provided by the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (<http://www.rcpch.ac.uk/>), the British HIV Association (BHIVA) vaccination guidelines for HIV-infected adults (BHIVA, 2015; <https://www.bhiva.org/vaccination-guidelines>) and the Children's HIV Association (CHIVA) immunisation guidelines (<https://www.chiva.org.uk/infoprofessionals/guidelines/immunisation/>).

Neurological conditions

The presence of a neurological condition is not a contraindication to immunisation but in a child with evidence of current neurological deterioration, deferral of vaccination may be considered, to avoid incorrect attribution of any change in the underlying condition. The risk of such deferral should be balanced against the risk of the preventable infection, and vaccination should be promptly given once the diagnosis and/or the expected course of the condition becomes clear.

When there is a personal or family history of febrile seizures, there is an increased risk of these occurring after any fever, including that caused by immunisation. Seizures associated with fever are rare in the first 6 months of life and most common in the second year of life. After this age the frequency falls and they are rare after 5 years of age (see the Green Book [Chapter 26](#)).

Deferral of immunisation

There will be very few occasions when deferral of immunisation is required (see above). Deferral leaves the child unprotected; the period of deferral should be minimised so that immunisation can commence as soon as possible. If a specialist recommends deferral, this should be clearly communicated to the general practitioner, who must be informed as soon as the child is fit for immunisation.

Adverse reactions

Pain, swelling or redness at the injection site is common and may occur more frequently following subsequent doses. A small painless nodule may form at the injection site; this usually disappears and is of no consequence. The incidence of local reactions is lower with vaccines combined with acellular pertussis than with whole-cell pertussis, and is similar to that after DT vaccine (Miller, 1999; Tozzi and Olin, 1997).

Fever, convulsions, high-pitched screaming and episodes of pallor, cyanosis and limpness (HHE) occur with equal frequency after both DTaP and DT vaccines (Tozzi and Olin, 1997).

Anyone can report a suspected adverse reaction to the Medical and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) using the Yellow Card reporting scheme (<https://yellowcard.>

[mhra.gov.uk/](https://www.mhra.gov.uk/)). All suspected adverse reactions to vaccines occurring in children, or in individuals of any age after vaccination with vaccines labelled with a black triangle (▼), should be reported to the MHRA using the Yellow Card scheme. Serious suspected adverse reactions to vaccines in adults should be reported through the Yellow Card scheme.

Management of outbreaks and contacts of cases

Antibiotic prophylaxis and vaccination may be offered as post exposure prophylaxis. Guidance on the public health management of pertussis can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pertussis-guidelines-for-public-health-management>

Supplies

Some or all of the following vaccines containing pertussis antigens will be available at any one time:

- Repevax®, diphtheria/tetanus/5-component acellular pertussis/ inactivated polio vaccine (dTaP/IPV) – manufactured by Sanofi Pasteur.
- Boostrix®-IPV, diphtheria/tetanus/3-component acellular pertussis/ inactivated polio vaccine (dTaP/IPV) – manufactured by GSK.
- Infanrix®-IPV+Hib, diphtheria/tetanus/3-component acellular pertussis/ inactivated polio vaccine/*Haemophilus influenzae* type b (DTaP/IPV/Hib) – manufactured by GSK.
- Infanrix®-Hexa, diphtheria/tetanus/3-component acellular pertussis/ inactivated polio vaccine/*Haemophilus influenzae* type b, hepatitis B (DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB) – manufactured by GSK
- Vaxelis® diphtheria/tetanus/5-component acellular pertussis/ inactivated polio vaccine/*Haemophilus influenzae* type b, hepatitis B (DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB) – manufactured by Sanofi Pasteur
- ADACEL®, diphtheria/tetanus/5-component acellular pertussis (Tdap) – manufactured by Sanofi Pasteur.

These vaccines are distributed by Movianto UK Ltd (Tel: 01234 248631) as part of the national childhood and prenatal immunisation programmes.

In Scotland, supplies should be obtained from local vaccine holding centres. Details of these are available from Public Health Scotland at p hs.immunisation@p hs.scot

In Northern Ireland, supplies should be obtained from local childhood vaccine holding centres. Details of these are available from the Regional Pharmaceutical Procurement Service (Tel: 028 9442 4089).

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Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI): Minute of the meeting held on 5th June 2019 <https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/joint-committee-on-vaccination-and-immunisation#meetings-agenda-and-minutes>

Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI): Minute of the meeting held on 19th October 2022 <https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/joint-committee-on-vaccination-and-immunisation#meetings-agenda-and-minutes>

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