







Individuals who have previously received PPV23 five or more years ago, and receive PCV13 vaccine, should receive a 2<sup>nd</sup> dose of PPV23 no sooner than 8 weeks after PCV13 and no sooner than 5 years after the initial dose of PPV23.

### **13. Why are both PCV13 and PPV23 recommended for those with HIV?**

PCV13 was developed to produce effective protection in young children and has been associated with reduction in nasopharyngeal carriage and herd immunity. As well, conjugate vaccines are not associated with hyporesponsiveness or blunting of the immune response with subsequent doses, which has been observed in studies of polysaccharide vaccines including one study among HIV-infected adults in Uganda.<sup>5</sup> While this phenomenon is not well understood and may vary by pneumococcal serotypes and the unique immunogenetic profile of the host, these concerns are overcome by priming with conjugate vaccines.

PPV23 continues to be recommended in HIV-infected adults because about 8% of reported cases of invasive pneumococcal disease among adults in British Columbia are due to serotypes covered only by PPV23.<sup>2</sup>

### **14. What if an HIV-infected individual has previously received two doses of PPV23 five years apart?**

If an HIV-infected individual has previously received two doses of PPV23 five years apart, PCV13 should be given at least one year after the last dose of PPV23.

### **15. If an HIV-infected individual has received PCV13 as a child, is a booster dose given?**

If an HIV-infected individual completed an age appropriate series of PCV13 before 5 years of age, a booster PCV13 vaccine is not recommended. There is currently no evidence that a PCV13 booster dose adds any benefit.<sup>1</sup> If an individual did not complete the PCV13 series before 5 years of age, one dose of PCV13 is recommended.

### **16. When is the best time to give PCV13 during the HIV disease process?**

The ability of an HIV-infected individual to respond to vaccine antigens is related to the degree of immunosuppression at the time of immunization.<sup>6</sup> As the HIV illness progresses, the immune system weakens and the effectiveness of immunization decreases because an optimal immune response may not be achieved.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, it is preferable to administer PCV13 early in the course of HIV infection; however, there is benefit from immunization at any time during the course of the infection.

### **17. Are there any contraindications or precautions to PCV13?**

The only contraindication for receiving PCV13 vaccine is a history of an anaphylactic reaction to a previous dose of any pneumococcal vaccine, or to any component of PCV13.

The only precaution for receiving PCV13 vaccine is an interval of less than one year since receipt of PPV23. In those who have received PPV23 less than a year ago, a year should elapse following the PPV23 receipt prior to giving a dose of PCV13.



