

## Knowledge Gaps in Vaccination **Against Meningococcal Meningitis**

Two national online consumer polls gauge the know edge of and attitudes related to meningitis\*

Meningococcal meningitis is a rare but aggressive bacterial infection that can be fatal or cause serious life-long disability within 24 hours of onset of symptoms.<sup>1,2</sup>

**Parents** 





Less than half of parents say they have talked to their child about how the disease is spread<sup>3</sup>



or its early symptoms<sup>3</sup>

Of those parents whose child has been vaccinated against meningococcal disease, 88% don't know which serogroups of bacteria their child is vaccinated against<sup>3</sup>

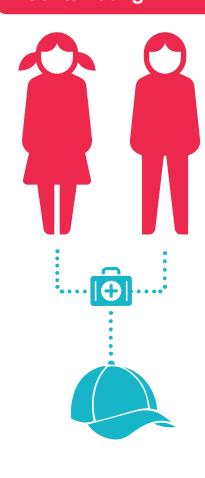


Five vaccine-preventable serogroups (A, C, W, Y and B) historically have caused the majority of cases in the U.S. Serogroup B accounts for about one-third of U.S. cases4

83%

of parents report wanting their children to be immunized against all vaccine preventable serogroups of meningococcal disease<sup>3</sup>

**Teens/Young** 



49%



Less than half of young adults know that meningococcal disease can lead to serious health complications, which may include hospitalization, hearing loss or amputation<sup>5</sup>

Only **22%** know that it is possible to die within 24 hours of onset of early symptoms<sup>5</sup>

In the U.S., teens/young adults are at greater risk for contracting the disease due to increased likelihood of being in community settings that promote close contact with people<sup>6</sup>

One in five survivors of meningococcal disease will have long-term consequences, including deafness, nervous system problems, brain damage or loss of limbs<sup>7</sup>

1 in 5



About one in 10 of people infected with meningococcal disease will die<sup>7</sup>

\* The two online polls were conducted by Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics, Inc. Effective March 2, 2015, GSK completed the purchase of Novartis' vaccines business (excluding its influenza vaccines business)

## 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Prevention and control of meningococcal disease - recommendations of the Advisory Committee

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- 2. Thompson, M.J. et al. Clinical recognition of meningococcal disease in children and adolescents. 2006. Lancet, 367: 397-403. Available at: http://www. thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(06)67932-4.pdf.
- 4. CDC. Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases. Hamborsky J, et al, eds. 13th ed. Washington, DC: Public Health Foundation; 2015. 5. Harris Poll. US Awareness Poll-Young Adults. February 2015.
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- 7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Meningococcal Disease: Technical and Clinical Information. http://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/clinical-info.