

Health Care Field Not Immune to Vaccine Myths

BY BETSY BATES

Health care workers harbor significant fears and misconceptions about influenza vaccination, according to the results of a survey conducted at a large tertiary children's hospital in the Midwestern United States.

Researchers in Kansas City, Mo., administered a 44-question survey to 63 physicians, 135 nurses, and 376 allied

health care workers at a 317-bed children's hospital where rates of seasonal influenza immunization are high, Dr. Mary Anne Jackson said at a press conference during the annual meeting of the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA).

Results of the study were "somewhat surprising" for a highly educated, highly immunized group of health care workers who are known to be at high risk of acquiring seasonal influenza and passing it

on to vulnerable patients, said Dr. Jackson, chief of infectious diseases at Children's Mercy Hospital in Kansas City.

She pointed to "significant gaps in knowledge" about transmission, nosocomial spread, and vaccine efficacy and safety among all levels of health care professionals. Accurate knowledge "wasn't 100% even for physicians," she said.

Still, physicians were significantly more likely than nurses or other health

care workers (*P* value less than .0001) to know that they are at high risk of influenza; that the vaccine prevents spread of the disease; and that it is a safe vaccine for adults and children.

Compared with physicians, other health care workers were significantly more likely to erroneously believe that the vaccine can cause influenza.

About 75% of physicians advocated policies mandating influenza immunization among health care workers, compared with fewer than half of nurses or allied health care professionals surveyed.

Mandating influenza immunization for health care workers, a highly controversial proposition briefly enacted in New York State in response to the H1N1



There are 'gaps in knowledge' about transmission, nosocomial spread, and vaccine efficacy.

DR. JACKSON

influenza pandemic this year, was rescinded by New York Gov. David A. Paterson. The governor's office stated that the mandatory vaccination policy for health care workers was dropped due to shortages of vaccine for high-risk populations. Widespread protests, however, were speculated to have played a role in the decision as well.

Based on her study findings and recent public responses to H1N1 vaccine mandates for health care workers, Dr. Jackson concluded that "mandates are going to be difficult."

On the other hand, educational efforts and campaigns aimed at getting health care workers immunized "have failed dismally in most institutions."

At Children's Mercy Hospital, a vigorous campaign conducted over several years finally achieved an 85% influenza vaccine rate among employees, compared with an average 40% rate among health care workers across the country.

Dr. Jackson reported no relevant financial disclosures. ■

ACZONE® (dapson) Gel 5%

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

ACZONE® Gel, 5%, is indicated for the topical treatment of acne vulgaris.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Hematological Effects

Oral dapsone treatment has produced dose-related hemolysis and hemolytic anemia. Individuals with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency are more prone to hemolysis with the use of certain drugs. G6PD deficiency is most prevalent in populations of African, South Asian, Middle Eastern and Mediterranean ancestry.

There was no evidence of clinically relevant hemolysis or anemia in patients treated with ACZONE® Gel, 5%, including patients who were G6PD deficient. Some subjects with G6PD deficiency using ACZONE® Gel developed laboratory changes suggestive of mild hemolysis.

If signs and symptoms suggestive of hemolytic anemia occur, ACZONE® Gel, 5% should be discontinued. ACZONE® Gel, 5% should not be used in patients who are taking oral dapsone or antimalarial medications because of the potential for hemolytic reactions. Combination of ACZONE® Gel, 5%, with trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SMX) may increase the likelihood of hemolysis in patients with G6PD deficiency.

Peripheral Neuropathy

Peripheral neuropathy (motor loss and muscle weakness) has been reported with oral dapsone treatment. No events of peripheral neuropathy were observed in clinical trials with topical ACZONE® Gel, 5% treatment.

Skin

Skin reactions (toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythema multiforme, morbilliform and scarlatiniform reactions, bullous and exfoliative dermatitis, erythema nodosum, and urticaria) have been reported with oral dapsone treatment. These types of skin reactions were not observed in clinical trials with topical ACZONE® Gel, 5% treatment.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Clinical Studies Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under prescribed conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

Serious adverse reactions reported in patients treated with ACZONE® Gel, 5%, during clinical trials included but were not limited to the following:

- Nervous system/Psychiatric – Suicide attempt, tonic clonic movements.
- Gastrointestinal – Abdominal pain, severe vomiting, pancreatitis.
- Other – Severe pharyngitis

In the clinical trials, a total of 12 out of 4032 patients were reported to have depression (3 of 1660 treated with vehicle and 9 of 2372 treated with ACZONE® Gel, 5%). Psychosis was reported in 2 of 2372 patients treated with ACZONE® Gel, 5%, and in 0 of 1660 patients treated with vehicle.

Combined contact sensitization/irritation studies with ACZONE® Gel, 5%, in 253 healthy subjects resulted in at least 3 subjects with moderate erythema. ACZONE® Gel, 5%, did not induce phototoxicity or photoallergy in human dermal safety studies.

ACZONE® Gel, 5%, was evaluated for 12 weeks in four controlled studies for local cutaneous events in 1819 patients. The most common events reported from these studies include oiliness/peeling, dryness, and erythema.

One patient treated with ACZONE® Gel in the clinical trials had facial swelling which led to discontinuation of medication.

In addition, 486 patients were evaluated in a 12 month safety study. The adverse event profile in this study was consistent with that observed in the vehicle-controlled studies.

Experience with Oral Use of Dapsone

Although not observed in the clinical trials with ACZONE® Gel (topical dapsone) serious adverse reactions have been reported with oral use of dapsone, including agranulocytosis, hemolytic anemia, peripheral neuropathy (motor loss and muscle weakness), and skin reactions (toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythema multiforme, morbilliform and scarlatiniform reactions, bullous and exfoliative dermatitis, erythema nodosum, and urticaria).

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole

A drug-drug interaction study evaluated the effect of the use of ACZONE® Gel, 5%, in combination with double strength (160 mg/800 mg) trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SMX). During co-administration, systemic levels of TMP and SMX were essentially unchanged. However, levels of dapsone and its metabolites increased in the presence of TMP/SMX. Systemic exposure (AUC₀₋₁₂) of dapsone and N-acetyl-dapsone (NAD) were increased by about 40% and 20% respectively in presence of TMP/SMX. Notably, systemic exposure (AUC₀₋₁₂) of dapsone hydroxylamine (DHA) was more than doubled in the presence of TMP/SMX. Exposure from the proposed topical dose is about 1% of that from the 100 mg oral dose, even when co-administered with TMP/SMX.

Topical Benzoyl Peroxide

Topical application of ACZONE® Gel followed by benzoyl peroxide in subjects with acne vulgaris resulted in a temporary local yellow or orange discoloration of the skin and facial hair (reported by 7 out of 95 subjects in a clinical study) with resolution in 4 to 57 days.

Drug Interactions with Oral Dapsone

Certain concomitant medications (such as rifampin, anticonvulsants, St. John's wort) may increase the formation of dapsone hydroxylamine, a metabolite of dapsone associated with hemolysis. With oral dapsone treatment, folic acid antagonists such as pyrimethamine have been noted to possibly increase the likelihood of hematologic reactions.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Pregnancy

Teratogenic Effects: Pregnancy Category C

There are no adequate and well controlled studies in pregnant women. Dapsone has been shown to have an embryocidal effect in rats and rabbits when administered orally in doses of 75 mg/kg/day and 150 mg/kg/day (approximately 800 and 500 times the systemic exposure observed in human females as a result of use of the maximum recommended topical dose, based on AUC comparisons), respectively. These effects were probably secondary to maternal toxicity. ACZONE® Gel, 5%, should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Nursing Mothers

Although systemic absorption of dapsone following topical application of ACZONE® Gel, 5%, is minimal relative to oral dapsone administration, it is known that dapsone is excreted in human milk. Because of the potential for oral dapsone to cause adverse reactions in nursing infants, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue ACZONE® Gel, 5%, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

Pediatric Use

Safety and efficacy was evaluated in 1169 children aged 12-17 years old treated with ACZONE® Gel, 5%, in the clinical studies. The adverse event rate for ACZONE® Gel, 5%, was similar to the vehicle control group. Safety and efficacy was not studied in pediatric patients less than 12 years of age, therefore ACZONE® Gel, 5%, is not recommended for use in this age group.

Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of ACZONE® Gel, 5%, did not include sufficient number of patients aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger patients.

G6PD Deficiency

ACZONE® Gel, 5% and vehicle were evaluated in a randomized, double-blind, cross-over design clinical study of 64 patients with G6PD deficiency and acne vulgaris. Subjects were Black (88%), Asian (6%), Hispanic (2%) or of other racial origin (5%). Blood samples were taken at Baseline, Week 2, and Week 12 during both vehicle and ACZONE® Gel, 5% treatment periods. There were 56 out of 64 subjects who had a Week 2 blood draw and applied at least 50% of treatment applications. ACZONE® Gel was associated with a 0.32 g/dL drop in hemoglobin after two weeks of treatment, but hemoglobin levels generally returned to baseline levels at Week 12.

There were no changes from baseline in haptoglobin or lactate dehydrogenase during ACZONE® or vehicle treatment at either the 2-week or 12-week time point.

The proportion of subjects who experienced decreases in hemoglobin ≥ 1 g/dL was similar between ACZONE® Gel, 5% and vehicle treatment (8 of 58 subjects had such decreases during ACZONE® treatment compared to 7 of 56 subjects during vehicle treatment among subjects with at least one on-treatment hemoglobin assessment). Subgroups based on gender, race, or G6PD enzyme activity did not display any differences in laboratory results from the overall study group. There was no evidence of clinically significant hemolytic anemia in this study. Some of these subjects developed laboratory changes suggestive of mild hemolysis.

OVERDOSAGE

ACZONE® Gel, 5%, is not for oral use. If oral ingestion occurs, medical advice should be sought.

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