

# ACIP Meeting 2/28/24 – COVID-19 Vaccines



- ACIP meeting took place today (Meeting Day 1); discussion and vote on COVID-19 vaccines
- **Voting language: ACIP recommends that persons  $\geq$  65 years of age should receive an additional dose of 2023-2024 Formula COVID-19 vaccine.**
  - Vote passed (11 yes, 1 no, and 1 abstain)
- ACIP meeting day 2 will be tomorrow 2/29/24 starting at **5AM, PST / 8AM, EST**
  - Topics include RSV in adults, pneumococcal vaccines
  - [Agenda](#)
  - [Meeting Link](#)

# Current recommendations for additional doses of updated (2023-2024 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine

People who are moderately or severely immunocompromised:

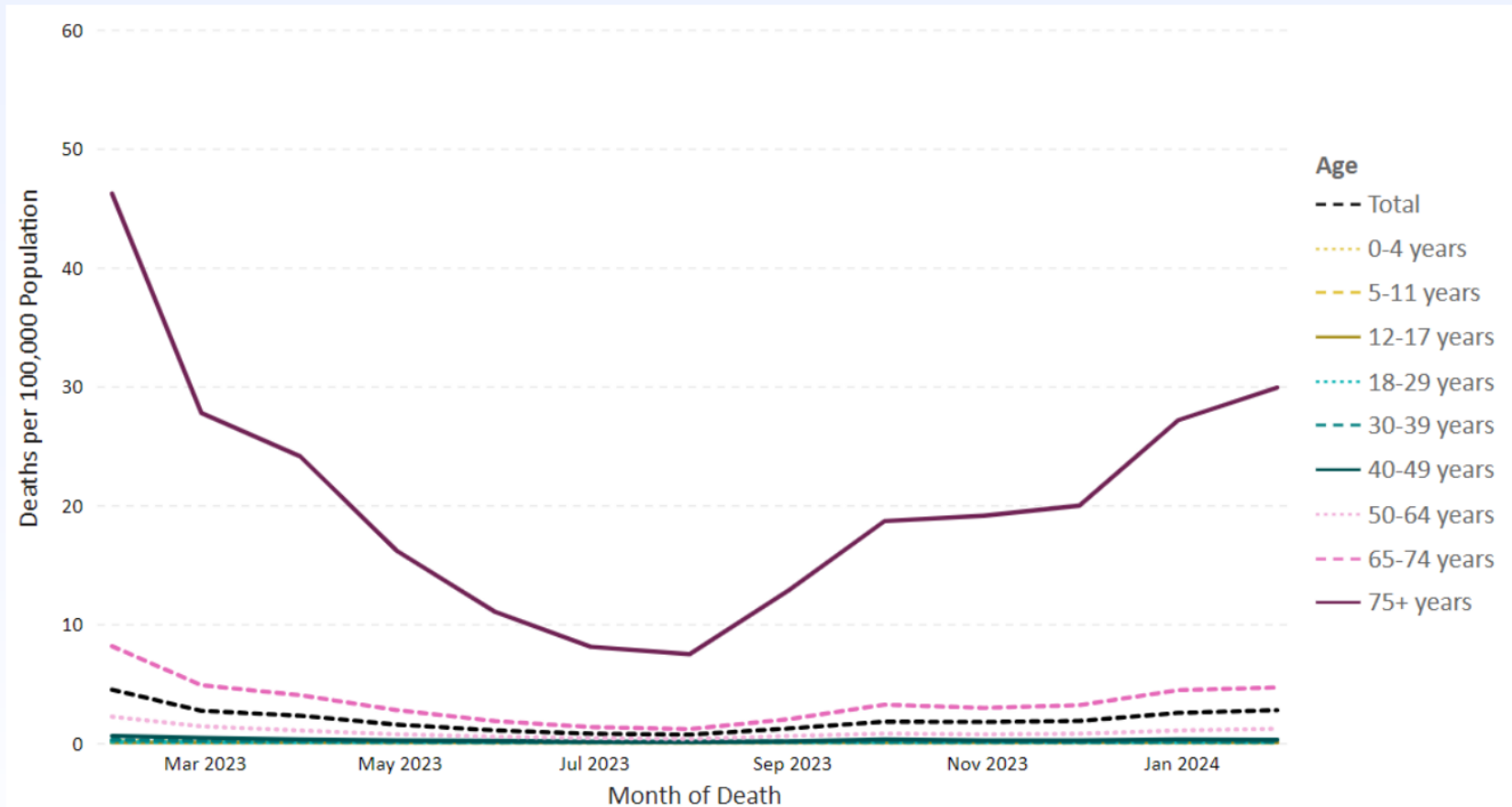
- Have the option to receive 1 additional dose of updated (2023-2024 Formula) COVID-19 Vaccine at least 2 months following the last recommended updated (2023-2024 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine dose.
- Further additional dose(s) may be administered, informed by the clinical judgement of a healthcare provider and personal preference and circumstances. Any further additional doses should be administered at least 2 months after the last updated (2023-2024 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine dose.

# Evidence to Recommendations (EtR) Framework

## Policy Question

- Should persons ages 65 years and older be recommended for an additional dose of 2023-2024 Formula COVID-19 vaccine?
  - Additional dose should be at least 4 months after previous updated (2023-2024) COVID-19 vaccine dose.
- Authorized and approved 2023-2024 Formula COVID-19 vaccines:
  - Moderna COVID-19 vaccine
  - Novavax COVID-19 vaccine
  - Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine

# Monthly rates of provisional COVID-19 deaths by age group, United States, January 1, 2023 – January 31, 2024



Provisional data are non-final counts of deaths based on reported mortality data in NVSS. Deaths include those with COVID-19, coded as ICD-10 code U07.1, on the death certificate. Death data are displayed by date of death (event).

Source: Provisional data from the CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) National Vital Statistic System (NVSS); CDC COVID Data Tracker. <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#demographicvertime>. Accessed February 23, 2024



Among adults ages  $\geq 75$  years during October 2022–November 2023, 25% of COVID-19-associated hospitalizations were residents of a long-term care facility.



# Summary

- COVID-19 hospitalizations peaked in late December/early January; however, there are still approximately 20,000 new hospital admissions and 2,000 deaths due to COVID-19 each week
- Risk of severe illness due to COVID-19 continues throughout the year and is highest in those  $\geq 65$  years
- Effectiveness of an additional dose in older adults has been demonstrated by past additional doses
- Receipt of 2023-2024 Formula COVID-19 vaccine provides protection against JN.1 and other circulating variants, however vaccine effectiveness is expected to wane and additional dose in adults  $\geq 65$  years may restore protection that has waned
- Reminder that the greatest benefit of a vaccine dose would be in those who have **not yet received a 2023-2024 dose**, particularly older adults and those with underlying medical conditions

# Anticipated Next Steps & Resources

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- CDC Director statement
- Updated CDC official guidance and recommendations (webpages, FAQ)
- Updated CDPH job aids
- Resources
  - [CDC COVID-19 and Older Adults](#)
  - [CDC COVID-19 Vaccines for Long-term Care Residents](#)
  - [CDPH Infographic IMM-1413](#)