

ARE YOU UP TO DATE ON YOUR IMMUNISATION?

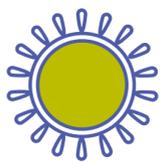


Post circuit-breaker, preventative healthcare services such as **adult vaccinations** have been allowed to resume by the Ministry of Health.¹



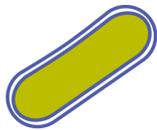
Adult groups most vulnerable to COVID-19, such as the **elderly and those with other comorbidities**, are generally also the most susceptible to developing severe cases of pertussis, influenza and pneumonia with **increased risk of hospitalisation**.²⁻⁴

PREVENTION OF RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS SUCH AS PERTUSSIS, INFLUENZA AND PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE IS CRITICAL



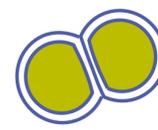
Influenza²

- 'Classic' disease is characterised by the abrupt onset of **fever, myalgia, sore throat, nonproductive cough and headache**.
- The risk for complications and hospitalisations are higher among persons **≥65 years of age, young children and persons of any age with certain underlying medical conditions**.
- Persons ≥65 years of age account for approximately **90% of deaths**.



Pertussis²

- After cold-like symptoms in the first few weeks, the disease can evolve into paroxysmal coughing attacks that can be associated with severe consequences, leading to **hospitalisation or even death**.
- Even though the incidence of pertussis in children is still higher than in adults, a large proportion of all illnesses now occur in people **≥19 years of age**, since they no longer have adequate protection from childhood vaccination.



Pneumococcal disease

- There are many types of pneumococcal diseases (e.g. pneumococcal pneumonia, pneumococcal meningitis & pneumococcal bacteraemia). Symptoms can range from **fevers, chills and coughs, to confusion and breathing difficulties**; depending on the part of the body that is infected.⁵
- **Common bacterial complication of influenza**.²
- Leading cause of meningitis.²
- Fatality rates are higher in persons **≥65 years of age**.²
- **Adults at risk of complications** from invasive disease include those who are **immunocompromised and those with renal, cardiac, pulmonary or liver conditions**.²

SPEAK TO YOUR DOCTOR TODAY.

REFERENCES: 1. MOH SG. News Highlights. Available at <https://www.moh.gov.sg/news-highlights/details/end-of-circuit-breaker-phased-approach-to-resuming-activities-safely>. Last accessed June 2020. 2. CDC. Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases. Hamborsky J, Kroger A, Wolfe S, eds. 13th ed. Washington D.C. Public Health Foundation, 2015. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/chapters.html>. Last accessed June 2020. 3. Williamson E, et al. OpenSAFELY: Factors Associated with COVID-19-Related Hospital Death in the Linked Electronic Health Records of 17 Million Adult NHS Patients. 2020. Available at <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/medrxiv/early/2020/05/07/2020.05.06.20092999.full.pdf>. Last accessed June 2020. 4. Kandeil W, et al. *Expert Rev Vaccines* 2019;**18**:439-455. 5. CDC. Pneumococcal Disease. About Pneumococcal Disease. Symptoms & Complications. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal/about/symptoms-complications.html>. Last accessed June 2020.

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SANOFI PASTEUR 

Sanofi-Aventis Singapore Pte. Ltd.

38 Beach Road #18-11, South Beach Tower, Singapore 189767 Tel: +(65) 6226 3836 Fax: +(65) 6535 5836

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