

CYLCHLYTHYR IECHYD CYMRU



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Dyddiad Cyhoeddi: 30 Gorfennaf 2019

STATWS: GWEITHREDU

CATEGORI: IECHYD Y CYHOEDD

Teitl: Pertussis – brechiad galwedigaethol i weithwyr gofal iechyd

Dyddiad dod i ben / Adolygu Amherthnasol

I'w weithredu gan:

Arweinwyr ym maes lmiwneiddio,
Byrddau/Ymddiriedolaethau Iechyd
Cyfarwyddwyr y Gweithlu a Datblygu Sefydliadol,
Byrddau/Ymddiriedolaethau Iechyd
Arweinwyr Iechyd Galwedigaethol,
Byrddau/Ymddiriedolaethau Iechyd
Prif Weithredwyr, Byrddau/Ymddiriedolaethau
Iechyd
Cyfarwyddwyr Meddygol,
Byrddau/Ymddiriedolaethau Iechyd
Cyfarwyddwyr Gweithredol Nyrsio,
Byrddau/Ymddiriedolaethau Iechyd
Cyfarwyddwyr Iechyd y Cyhoedd, Prif Fferyllwyr
Byrddau Iechyd, Byrddau/Ymddiriedolaethau
Iechyd
Cyfarwyddwr Gweithredol Gwasanaethau Iechyd
Cyhoeddus, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru
Cyfarwyddwr Nyrsio, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru
Pennaeth y Rhaglen Frechu yn erbyn Clefydau
Ataliadwy, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru
Meddygon Teulu

Er gwybodaeth i:

Anfonwyd gan:

Dr Frank Atherton, y Prif Swyddog Meddygol / Cyfarwyddwr Meddygol GIG Cymru

Enw(au) Cyswilt AIGC yn Llywodraeth Cymru:

Gwasanaethau Diogelu Iechyd, Adran Iechyd y Cyhoedd, Llywodraeth Cymru, Parc
Cathays, Caerdydd. CF38 3NQ E-bost: diogelu.iechyd@llyw.cymru

Dogfen(nau) amgaeedig: Dim

Pertussis – Brechiad Galwedigaethol i Weithwyr Gofal Iechyd

Annwyl Gyfaill

Er mwyn helpu i ddiogelu babanod rhag pertussis, o fis Awst 2019 ymlaen bydd gweithwyr gofal iechyd rheng flaen yn GIG Cymru, nad ydynt wedi cael brechiad sy'n cynnwys pertussis yn ystod y pum mlynedd ddiwethaf, ac sy'n dod i gysylltiad rheolaidd â menywod beichiog a/neu fabanod, yn gymwys i gael brechiad sy'n cynnwys pertussis fel rhan o'u gofal iechyd galwedigaethol.

Yn 2016, argymhellodd y Cyd-bwyllgor ar Imiwneiddio a Brechu y dylai gweithwyr gofal iechyd sy'n dod i gysylltiad uniongyrchol â chleifion sy'n agored i niwed, hy menywod beichiog neu fabanod, fod yn grwpiau sy'n flaenoriaeth o ran cael eu himiwneiddio. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd prinder byd eang o'r brechiad yn erbyn pertussis, ni fu'n bosibl gweithredu argymhelliad y Cyd-bwyllgor hyd yn hyn. Bellach mae cyflenwadau o'r brechiad yn cynyddu, ac mae'r brechiad yn erbyn pertussis ar gael i'w archebu ar gyfer grwpiau o staff a argymhellir.

Dylai sefydliadau GIG Cymru wneud trefniadau i gael cyflenwadau digonol o'r brechiad oddi wrth gynhyrchwyr/cyflenwyr, ac i gynnig y brechiad yn erbyn pertussis i grwpiau o flaenoriaeth yn unol â'r canllawiau yn yr atodiad sydd ynghlwm. Mae hyn yn seiliedig ar wybodaeth sydd wedi ei chyhoeddi gan [Public Health England](#) ac mae'n cynnwys gwybodaeth am:

- y manteision a ddaw o frechu gweithwyr gofal iechyd
- y grwpiau yr argymhellir y dylid eu brechu
- pryd y dylid brechu gweithwyr gofal iechyd

Drwy frechu gweithwyr gofal iechyd, gallwn helpu i atal yr haint pertussis rhag cael ei drosglwyddo i fabanod agored i niwed mewn lleoliadau gofal iechyd, gan helpu i osgoi digwyddiadau a all darfu'n ddifrifol ar waith lleoliadau, gan lyncu llawer o'u hadnoddau.

Yn gywir,



Dr Frank Atherton
Y Prif Swyddog Meddygol / Cyfarwyddwr Meddygol GIG Cymru

Further Information

Pertussis

Pertussis (whooping cough) is an acute bacterial respiratory infection. Initial symptoms resemble a common cold which can progress to include spasmodic coughing, choking spells, and vomiting after coughing.

The risk of severe complications is highest in very young babies; nearly 90% of the deaths from pertussis in the last 10 years have been in infants aged 3 months or less who cannot be fully protected by immunisation.

In adults, the characteristic 'whoop' noise can be absent on coughing, but it is usually an unpleasant illness that can be difficult to diagnose; sometimes the only symptom is a cough which can be severe and may persist for months.

The bacteria are present in the back of the throat and can be spread by coughing and sneezing. An infected person can pass the infection to other people for 21 days from the onset of their symptoms if not treated with appropriate antibiotics.

Pertussis and healthcare workers

Healthcare workers (HCWs) can be an important source of infection to vulnerable infants. In recent years, the number of reported cases and incidents linked to healthcare settings in England has increased. In addition to putting vulnerable infants at risk of disease, such incidents have been disruptive and resource-intensive requiring staff exclusion, extensive contact-tracing, antibiotic chemoprophylaxis and vaccination in line with Public Health England ([PHE](#)) [guidelines](#).

Benefits of vaccinating healthcare workers

Vaccination of HCWs with pertussis vaccine can help prevent nosocomial transmission to infants. Therefore, in 2016, [the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation \(JCVI\)](#) advised that HCWs with direct contact with vulnerable patients (pregnant women or infants) are priority groups for immunisation.

However, due to a global shortage of pertussis vaccine, it has not been possible to implement the JCVI advice to date. Supplies of vaccine are now improving and pertussis vaccine will become available to order by NHS Occupational Health Departments for recommended staff groups.

Recommended groups for vaccination

The JCVI has advised that healthcare workers who have not received a pertussis-containing vaccine in the last 5 years and have regular contact with pregnant women or young infants (defined as under three months of age) are prioritised for occupational vaccination.

Given the variability in intensity and frequency of contact with pregnant women or infants and the current limited availability of vaccine, these HCWs are categorised into 3 groups who will be offered the vaccine in order of priority.

Priority group 1

HCWs with regular and close clinical contact with severely ill young infants and women in the last month of pregnancy. This includes:

- clinical staff working with women in the last month of pregnancy (for example midwifery, obstetrics and maternity settings)
- neonatal and paediatric intensive care staff who are likely to have close and or prolonged clinical contact with severely ill young infants ¹

Priority group 2

HCWs with regular clinical contact with young unimmunised infants in hospital or community settings. This includes:

- general paediatric staff
- paediatric cardiology staff
- paediatric surgery staff
- health visitor staff

Priority group 3

HCWs with intermittent clinical contact with young unimmunised infants in the community. This includes HCWs in general practice.

When healthcare workers should be vaccinated

All HCWs in 'priority group 1' are recommended to be offered the vaccine from August 2019.

HCWs in this group who are pregnant should be vaccinated as recommended under the maternal pertussis programme, ideally between 20 and 32 weeks, although vaccine can be given from as early as 16 weeks.

Vaccine demand will be closely monitored and extension of vaccine to priority groups 2 and 3 will occur once stocks allow. Eligible HCWs should be given a single booster dose. There are currently no recommendations for additional booster doses.

The vaccine

The recommended vaccines are acellular pertussis-containing vaccines Repevax and Boostrix-IPV. These are combination vaccines that, in addition to pertussis antigens, contain diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid, and inactivated poliovirus.

Repevax

Repevax diphtheria/tetanus/5-component acellular pertussis/ inactivated polio vaccine (dTaP/IPV) – manufactured by Sanofi Pasteur.

Occupational Health departments should contact 0800 854 430 (option 1) or gb-vaccinecustomerservices@sanofi.com to order vaccines.

Boostrix-IPV

Boostrix-IPV, diphtheria/tetanus/3-component acellular pertussis/inactivated polio vaccine (dTaP/IPV) – manufactured by GlaxoSmithKline.

Occupational Health departments should contact AAH Pharmaceuticals on 0344 561 8899 (option 1) to order vaccines

All pertussis-containing vaccines are supplied as single doses of 0.5 ml. They are inactivated so do not contain live organisms and cannot cause the diseases they protect against.

Vaccines should be stored in the original packaging at +2°C to +8°C and protected from light.

Contraindications

There are very few individuals who cannot receive pertussis-containing vaccines. When there is doubt, rather than withhold vaccine, appropriate advice should be sought from:

- their consultant (if applicable)
- local Screening and Immunisation team
- consultant in Health Protection

The vaccines should not be given to those who have had:

- a confirmed anaphylactic reaction to a previous dose of a diphtheria, tetanus, polio or pertussis-containing vaccine
- a confirmed anaphylactic reaction to neomycin, streptomycin or polymyxin B (which may be present in the vaccine in trace amounts)

Precautions

Minor illnesses without fever or systemic upset are not valid reasons to postpone immunisation. If an individual is acutely unwell, immunisation should be postponed until they have fully recovered.

Pertussis-containing vaccines are recommended for all pregnant women from 16 weeks gestation and can be given to those who are breastfeeding. Pertussis

vaccines can also be given to those with immunosuppression and HIV infection, but they may not make a full antibody response and may require re-immunisation on specialist advice.

Incidents and outbreaks in healthcare settings

Guidelines for the [Public Health Management of Pertussis in Healthcare Settings](#) still apply and are available to view and download.