National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

EVIDENCE TO RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHIKUNGUNYA VACCINE USE AMONG LABORATORY WORKERS

Susan Hills, MBBS, MTH CDC Lead, Chikungunya Vaccines Work Group Arboviral Diseases Branch Division of Vector-Borne Diseases Fort Collins, Colorado

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Infections among laboratory workers

- At least 44 chikungunya virus infections identified among laboratory workers worldwide over ~ 50 years^{1–3}
 - 43 cases overt disease, 1 asymptomatic infection, no deaths
- 4 disease cases in US laboratorians since chikungunya became notifiable disease in 2015
 - One case hospitalized for observation, no deaths
- Identified cases underestimate all infections as no formal laboratory surveillance system

- 1. The Subcommittee on Arbovirus Laboratory Safety of the American Committee on Arthropod-Borne Viruses. Am J Trop Med Hyg 1980;
- 2. Rusnak JM, et al. J Occup Environ Med 2004; 3. US national arboviral disease surveillance system, 2015–2022

Routes of transmission

- Aerosol
- Percutaneous
 - Needlestick while working with and injecting mice
 - Forceps prick while dissecting mosquitoes infected with chikungunya virus
- Mucosal (possible)





Policy question

Should chikungunya vaccine be recommended for laboratory staff at risk for chikungunya virus infection?

Laboratory worker Evidence to Recommendations notes

- Same GRADE assessment as vaccination for travelers
- Considered data on cross-protection from vaccine against
 3 genotypes of chikungunya virus
 - Only limited data from laboratory studies to confirm crossprotection
 - Chikungunya virus considered single serotype and limited genotype-specific differences in antigenicity
 - No evidence of re-infection in humans with different genotypes

Evidence to Recommendations: Public health problem

Торіс	Decision	Comment	
Public health problem	No, not of public health importance overall	•	Only occasional US laboratory-acquired infections reported Potential for acute infection with severe polyarthralgia and possible chronic arthralgia
Values	Laboratorians likely think desirable effects large relative to undesirable effects	۲	Scientists will understand risks of disease and risks and benefits of vaccination
	No important variability		

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	Comment	
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Evidence to Recommendations: Acceptability

Торіс	Decision	Comment	
Acceptability	Yes, acceptable to key stakeholders	 Acceptable for occupational health directors, laboratory managers, and laboratorians because will improve safety 	
Resource use	Yes, reasonable and efficient allocation of resources	 Limited number of staff undertaking research or specific diagnostic work with chikungunya virus Small cost to avoid impact and costs of worker becoming infected 	
Equity	Probably increased	 If employer offers vaccination, will improve safety for staff and addresses an occupational health issue 	

Evidence to Recommendations: Resource use

Торіс	Decision	Comment	
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Evidence to Recommendations: Equity

Торіс	Decision	Comment
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Evidence to Recommendations: Feasibility

Торіс	Decision	Comment		
Feasibility	Yes, feasible	 Likely build on existing occupational health program 		

Balance of consequences

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 Undesirable Undesirable Consequences Clearly Clearly Consequences Consequences Consequences Consequences Consequences Consequences Settings Settings 	sirable equences ably eigh able equences st gs	 Desirable consequences probably outweigh undesirable consequences in most settings 	 Desirable consequences <i>clearly</i> <i>outweigh</i> undesirable consequences in most settings 	There is insufficient evidence to determine the balance of consequences

Draft recommendation

Chikungunya vaccination is recommended for laboratory workers with potential for exposure to chikungunya virus

Information accompanying recommendations

- Local biosafety committee should undertake risk assessment of potential for chikungunya virus exposure considering
 - Type of work to be performed
 - Biosafety level at which work is being conducted
- Vaccination not necessary for workers handling routine clinical samples

Draft recommendation

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