

# Vaccines for respiratory viruses: 2025 updates

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# Learning objectives

## 1. Influenza

- a) Examine unique features of the 2024-25 influenza season
- b) Describe updates in influenza vaccination

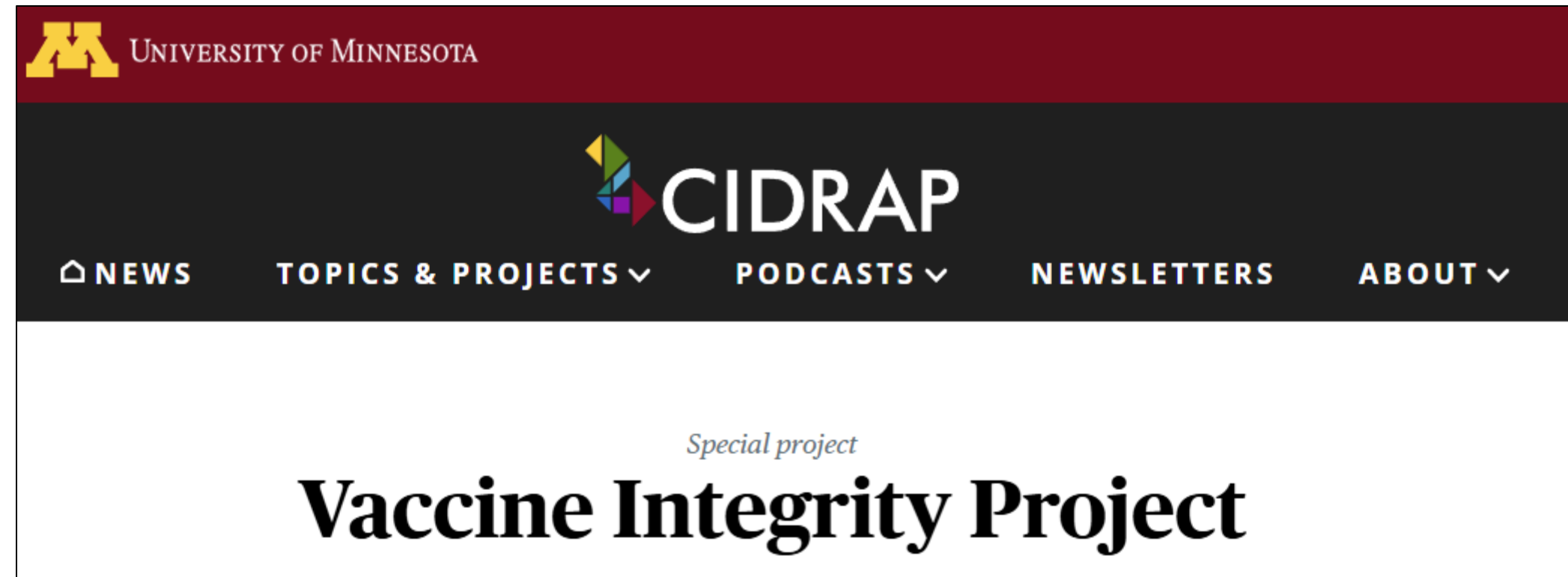
## 2. Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

- a) Assess new data on real-world effectiveness of RSV vaccines and mAbs
- b) Identify a novel RSV mAb

## 3. COVID-19

- a) Compare and contrast updated 2025-26 COVID vaccine recommendations

# Acknowledgements & References



# What's new in flu?

TIME

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This Is One of the Worst Flu Seasons in Decades

5 MINUTE READ

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CNN Health

Life, But Better

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An intense flu season is filling hospitals with severely ill patients

By Brenda Goodman and Neha Mukherjee, CNN

9 minute read · Updated 12:40 PM EST, Fri February 14, 2025

A nurse prepares to administer a flu shot at a COVID-19 and flu vaccination clinic in Chicago on Oct. 10, 2024. Tess Crowley/Chicago Tribune/Tribune News Service—Getty Images

By — Mike Stobbe, Associated Press

Leave your feedback

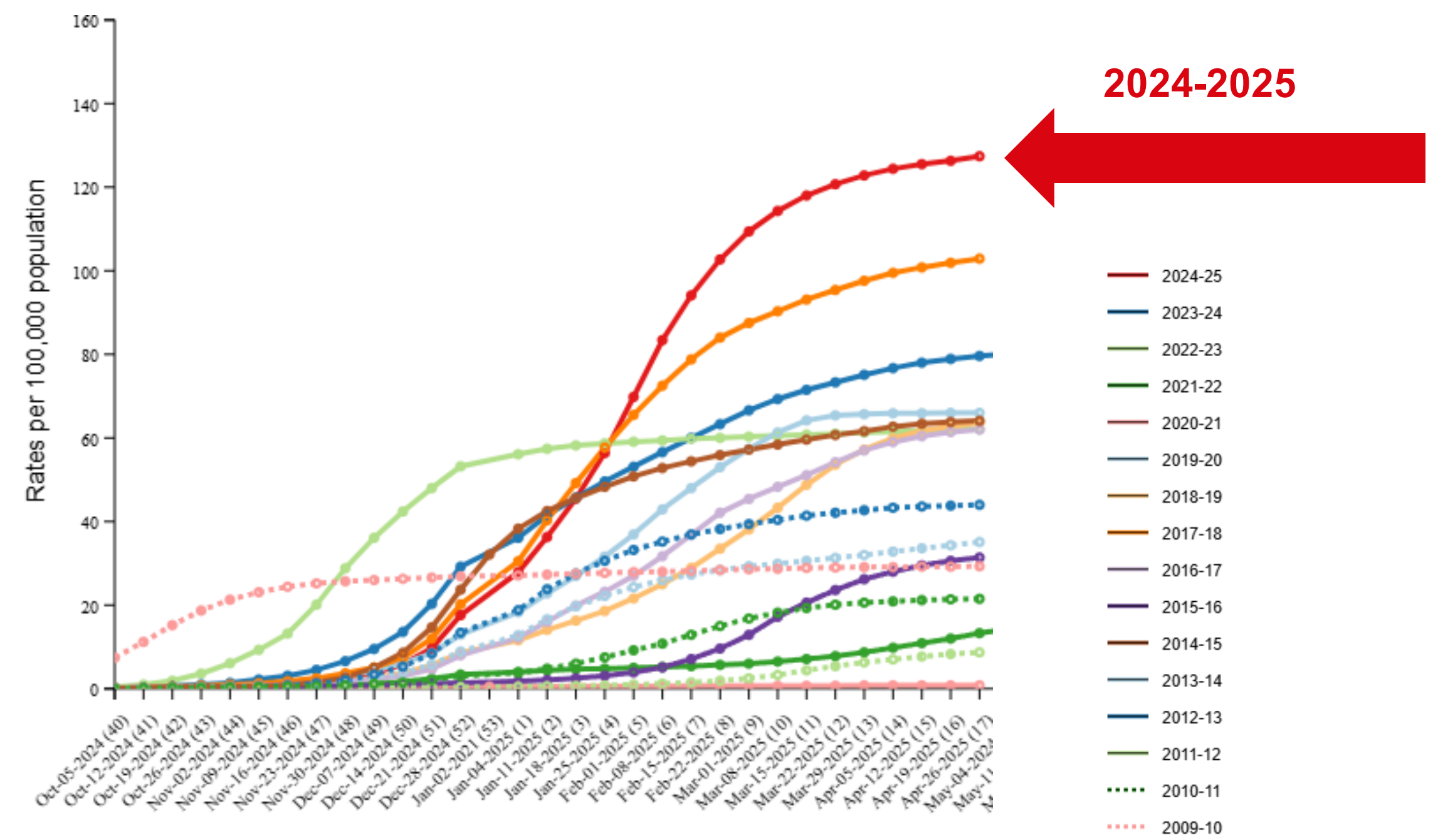
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U.S. facing most intense flu season in at least 15 years

Health Feb 7, 2025 3:37 PM EDT

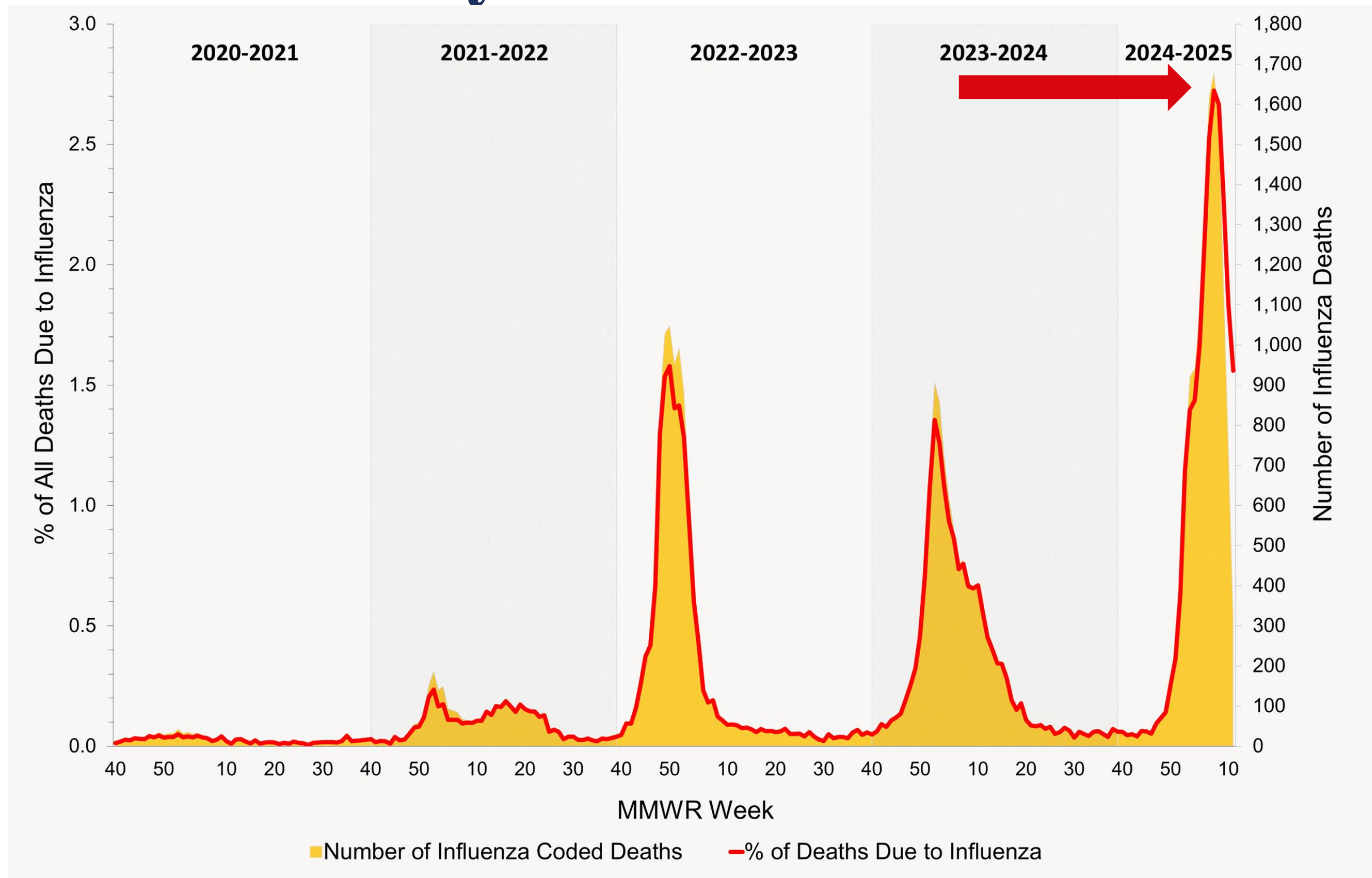


# 2024-25 flu season: confirmed flu hospitalizations



# 2024-25 flu mortality

- Timing
- Strains
- Decreased vaccine uptake





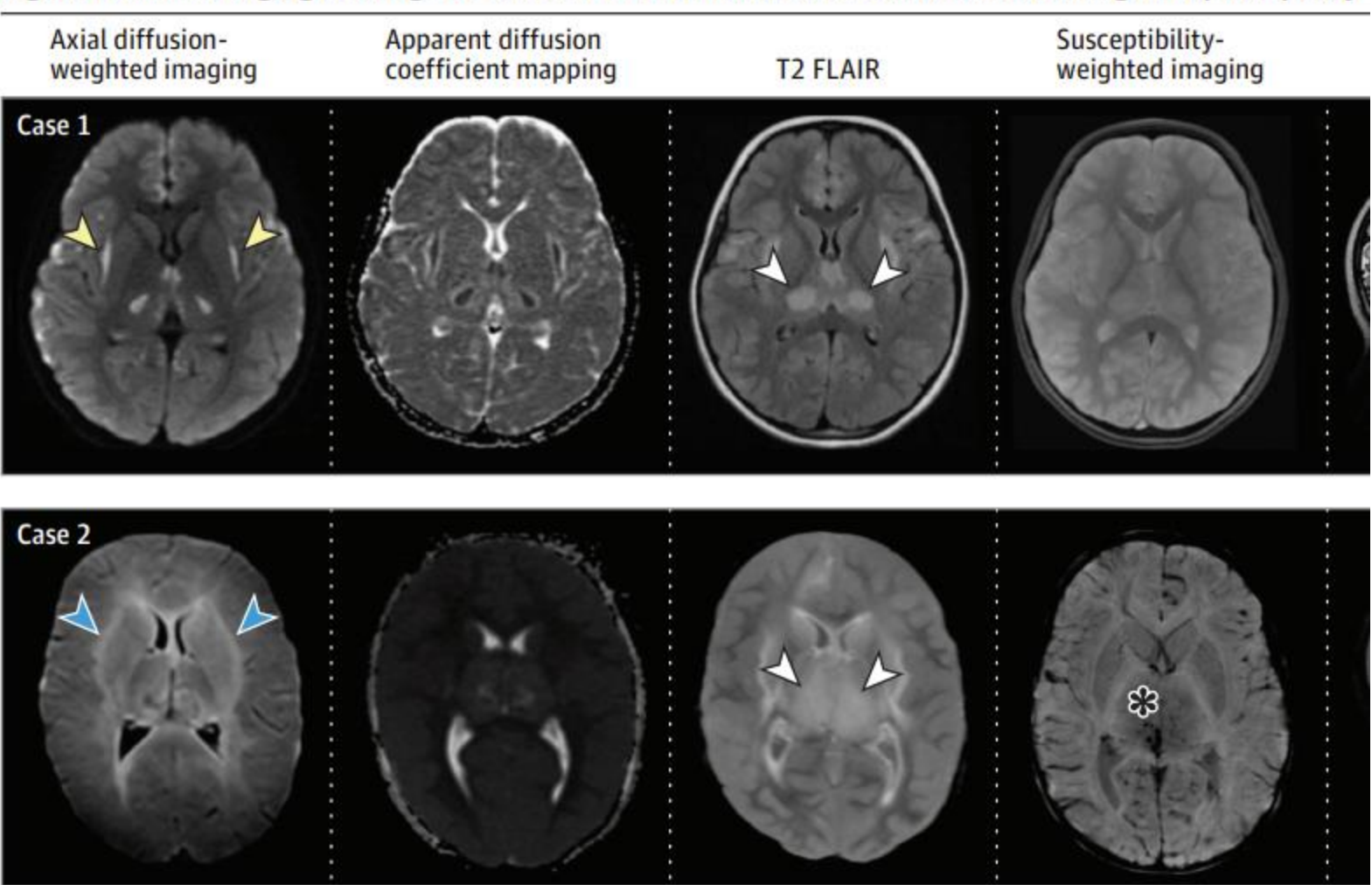
# 2024-2025 Flu Season

## Pediatric complications and deaths

### Reports of Encephalopathy Among Children with Influenza-Associated Mortality — United States, 2010–11 Through 2024–25 Influenza Seasons

Amara Fazal, MD<sup>1</sup>; Katie Reinhart, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Stacy Huang, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Krista Kniss, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Samantha M. Olson, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Vivien G. Dugan, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Sascha Ellington, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Alicia P. Budd, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Carrie Reed, DSc<sup>1</sup>; Timothy M. Uyeki, MD<sup>1</sup>; Shikha Garg, MD<sup>1</sup>

Figure 1. Neuroimaging Findings of Children With Influenza-Associated Necrotizing Encephalopathy



Research

JAMA | Original Investigation

### Influenza-Associated Acute Necrotizing Encephalopathy in US Children

Influenza-Associated Acute Necrotizing Encephalopathy (IA-ANE) Working Group

- 41 cases of influenza-associated ANE
- Median age: 5 years
- 76% no significant medical history
- 84% had not received the flu vaccine
- 27% mortality
  - 91% had not received age-appropriate seasonal flu vaccine



# Updated 2025 ACIP recommendations

- Routine **annual influenza vaccination for everyone** aged  $\geq 6$  months
  - *Unless contraindications*
- ACIP recommends **only single-dose formulations** of annual flu vaccines
  - *Free of thimerosal as a preservative*

# Thimerosal



- Preservative in multi-dose vials
- Prevents microbial growth
- Vax containing 0.01% thimerosal contains 50 mcg per 0.5 mL dose
  - Roughly the same amount of elemental mercury as a 3-oz can of tuna



- Single-dose formulation
- Prefilled syringe
- Does not require preservatives

# Influenza vaccine options

**Intramuscular, single-dose formulation  
Inactivated**

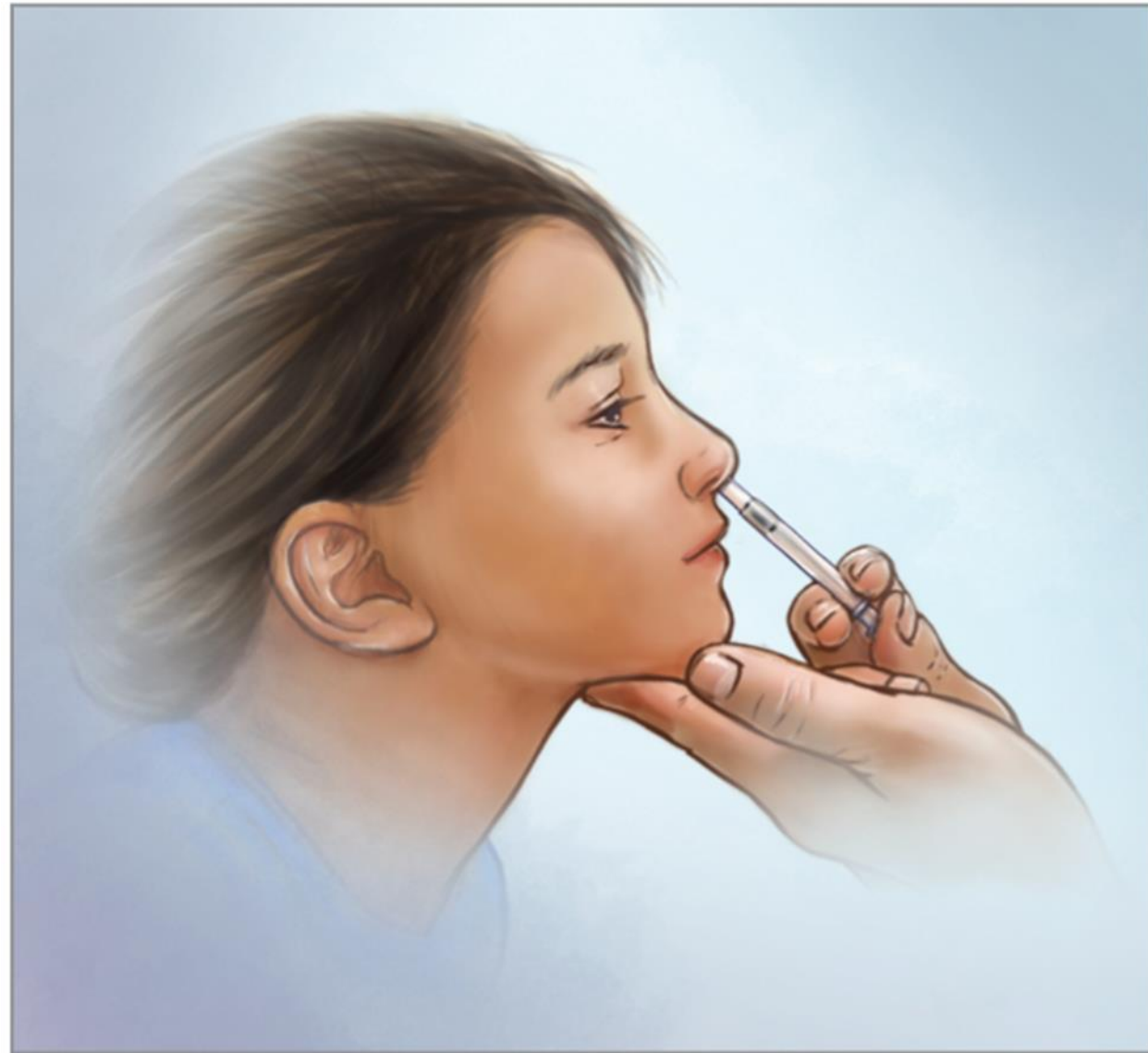


**Intra-nasal  
Live attenuated**





# Self-Administered Home Flu Vaccination



- FDA approved for home use
- Prescription required
- Screening & eligibility assessment
- Nasal spray mailed home
- Ages 2 – 49
- Caregiver administration < 18 years



# Self-Administered Home Flu Vaccination

## FluMist Home is as easy as 1, 2, 3...4



Order online for yourself  
and your household



Order reviewed by a  
healthcare professional\*

\*Eligible orders receive approval based on  
medical questionnaire.



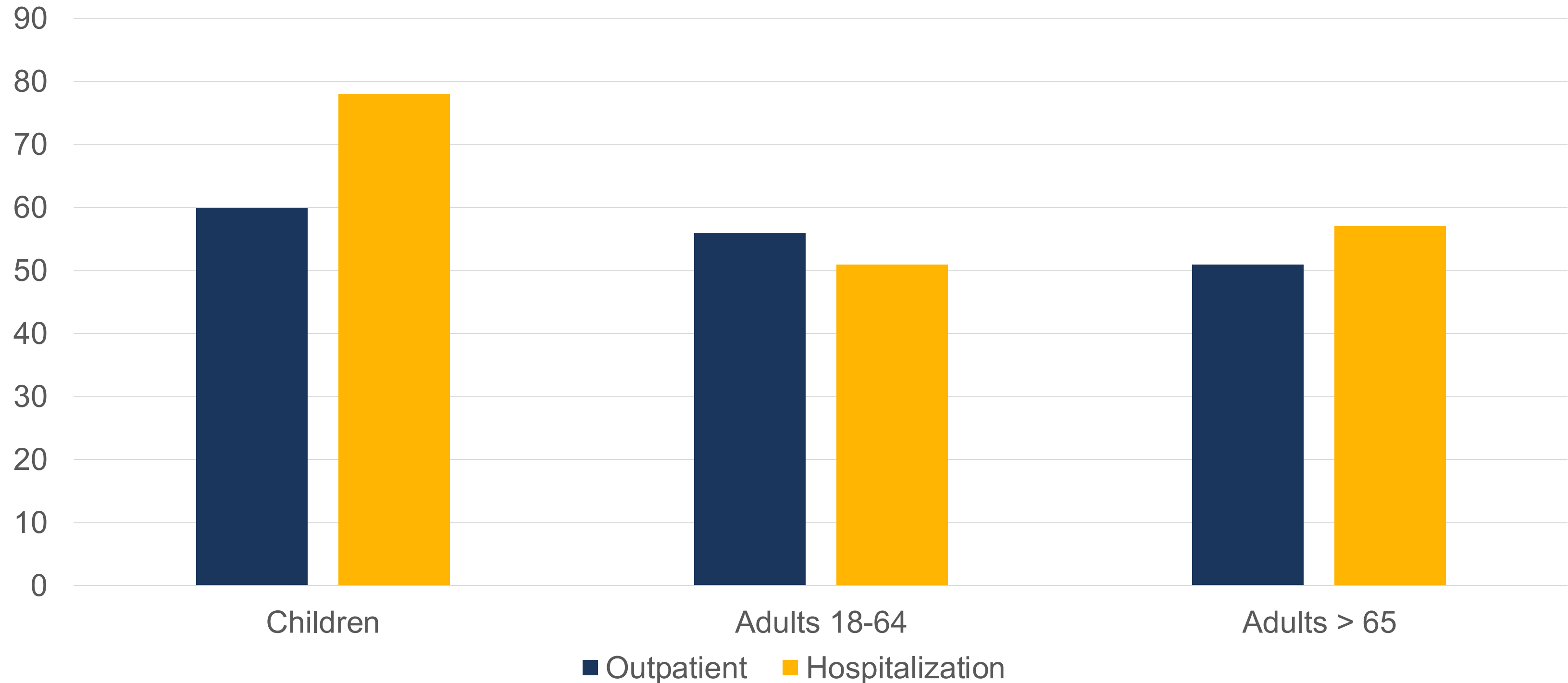
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Use FluMist at home!

# 2024-25 Influenza vaccine effectiveness (VE)

VISION Network, Interim Data



# What's new in RSV

# 3 FDA-approved RSV vaccines

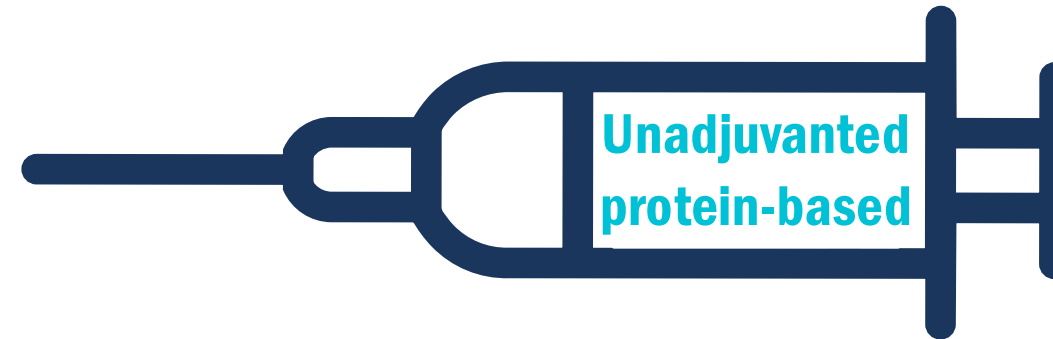
**GSK - Arexvy**



## Approved for:

- Adults  $\geq 60$  years
- Adults 50 - 59 years at increased risk

**Pfizer - ABRYVO**



## Approved for:

- Adults  $\geq 60$  years
- Adults 18 - 59 years at increased risk
- Pregnant women at 32 through 36 weeks gestational age

**Moderna**



## Approved for:

- Adults  $\geq 60$  years
- Adults 18 - 59 years at increased risk



# Real world vaccine effectiveness (VE)

Post-licensure data for the Pfizer and GSK protein subunit RSV vaccines



**RSV-associated  
hospitalization**

**Adults >60**



**General population:  
75-82% effective**

**Immunocompetent  
adults**



**Effective across age groups  
50-74 and > 75**

**Similar for Pfizer & GSK products**



# ACIP recommendations

- Adults  $\geq 75$  years of age: receive a single dose of RSV vaccine
- Adults 50–74 years of age at increased risk of severe RSV disease: receive a single dose of RSV vaccine
- Single lifetime dose

# Pediatric RSV prevention

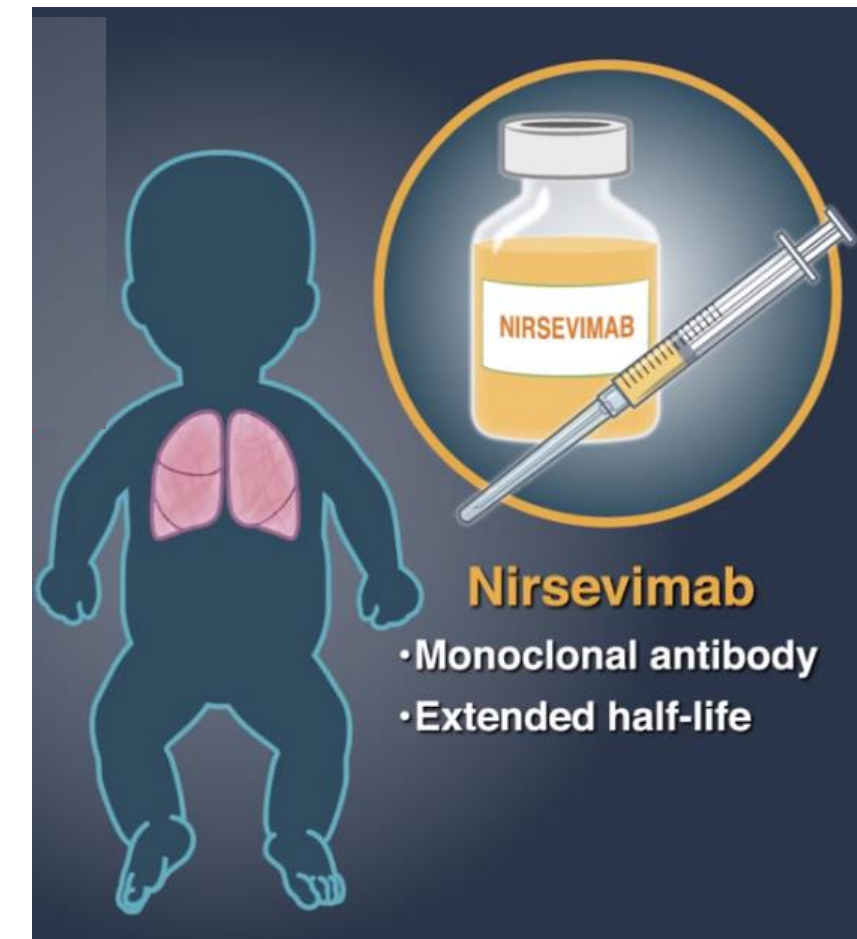
# Infant RSV prevention options

## Vaccination during pregnancy: 32-36 weeks



- Transplacental antibody transfer
- Protects infants in first few months of life
- Abrysvo (Pfizer) bivalent vaccine

## Infant mAb: Single dose, long-acting IM



- **Infants <8 months** entering 1<sup>st</sup> RSV season
- Infants & children **8–19 months** at ↑ risk
- Nirsevimab or clesrovimab



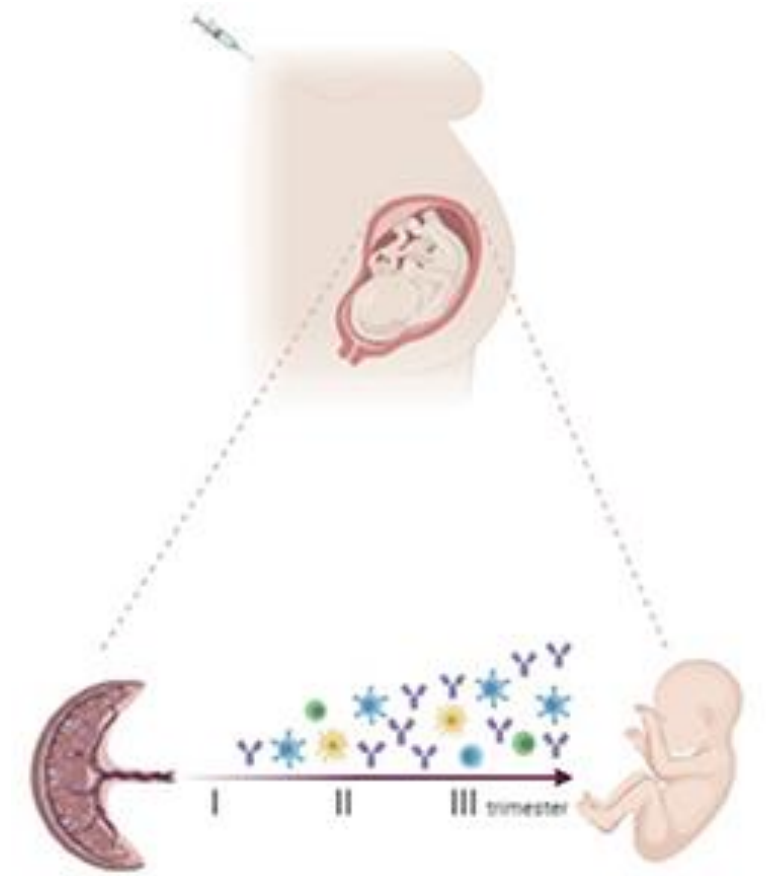
# Immunization during pregnancy

## Efficacy:

- RCT: 70% efficacy in clinical trial
- 3 studies of preventing RSV hospitalization under 6 months:
  - **72% pooled effectiveness** (62-79%)

## Safety:

- **RCT:** possible signal (NS) of increased **pre-eclampsia** (1.8% vs. 1.4%) and **preterm birth** (5.7% vs 4.7%)
- Subgroup analysis: **No increased risk** in high income countries. Increased risk in low-income countries
- Real-world data study of Abrysvo at 32-36 weeks: no increased risk.



# Nirsevimab (Beyfortus)

**Highly effective in preventing adverse outcomes due to RSV:**



## Medically-attended RSV

5 studies:  
17-89% effective



## Hospitalization

13 studies:  
64% - 93% effectiveness



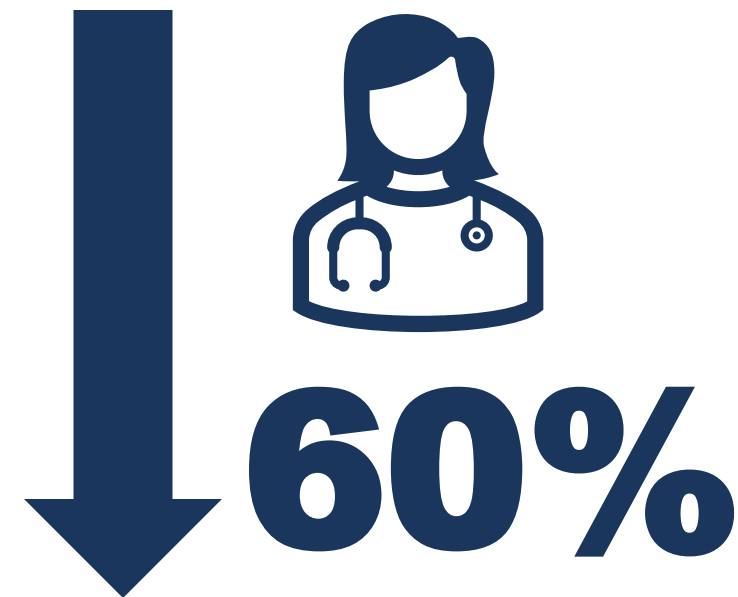
## ICU admission

6 studies:  
51-91% effectiveness

# A second mAb for RSV prevention: Clesrovimab



Single-dose, long-acting monoclonal antibody



Reduction in medically-attended RSV LRTI through 5 months



Favorable safety profile

*SAE balanced in drug & placebo arms*

# Monoclonals for RSV prevention in infants

- No head-to-head data; trial outcomes defined differently
- ACIP: no preferential recommendation between the two
- Implementation:
  - **Clesrovimab** = single dose regardless of infant weight
  - **Nirsevimab** = additional approval for high-risk kids entering 2<sup>nd</sup> RSV season
- **Benefits of 2 mAbs:**
  - Different binding sites – resistance
  - Product availability
  - Competition & pricing

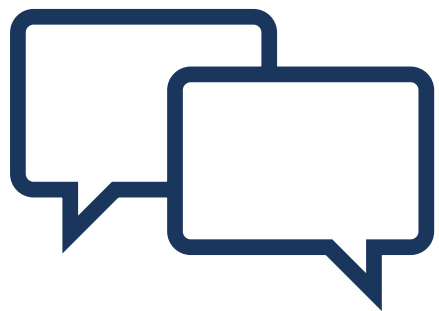


# Covid updates

# Conflicting pediatric recommendations

## CDC:

*“Parents of children ages 6 months to 17 years should discuss the benefits of vaccination with a healthcare provider.”*



## American Academy of Pediatrics:

- 6-23 months: recommend complete initial vaccine series
- 2-18 years: recommend a single dose of age-appropriate 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccine for at-risk groups
- 2-18 years, not in a risk group: offer vaccination



## Data updates:

- No new safety concerns with booster dose
- Highest incidence after 2-dose primary series, esp among adolescent males
- Lower incidence with subsequent doses

# Conflicting obstetric recommendations

## CDC:

Vaccine	Pregnancy
<a href="#">COVID-19</a> ⓘ	No Guidance/Not Applicable

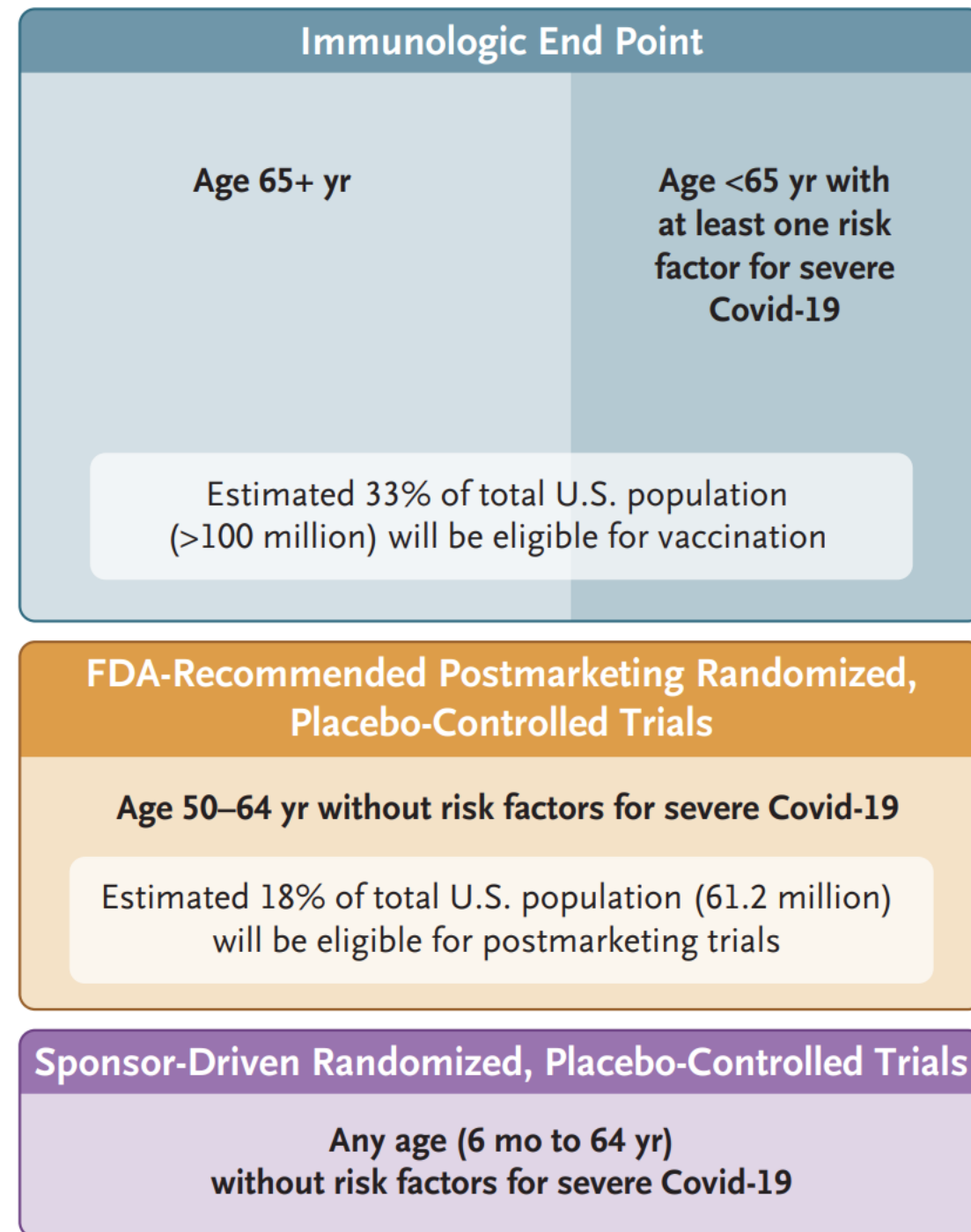
## American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists (ACOG)

- Recommend that all pregnant and lactating individuals receive an updated COVID-19 vaccine or “booster.”

### Data updates:

- No association between COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy and SGA
- Some studies demonstrate a protective effect of COVID-19 vaccination on preterm birth

# COVID-19 vaccines for older adults



## FDA approval expected for >65 and those with risk factors

“On the basis of immunogenicity — proof that a vaccine can generate antibody titers in people — the FDA anticipates that it will be able to make favorable benefit–risk findings for adults over the age of 65 years and for all persons above the age of 6 months with one or more risk factors”

### Data updates:

2024–2025 COVID-19 vaccine VE:

45% vs. hospitalizations among immunocompetent adults  $\geq 65$

# Take home points



# Conclusions

## Influenza

- Annual vaccination continues to be recommended; effectiveness is modest

## RSV

- 3 safe & effective RSV vaccines are approved for older and high-risk adults
- Infants can be protected either through maternal vaccination or long-acting mAb

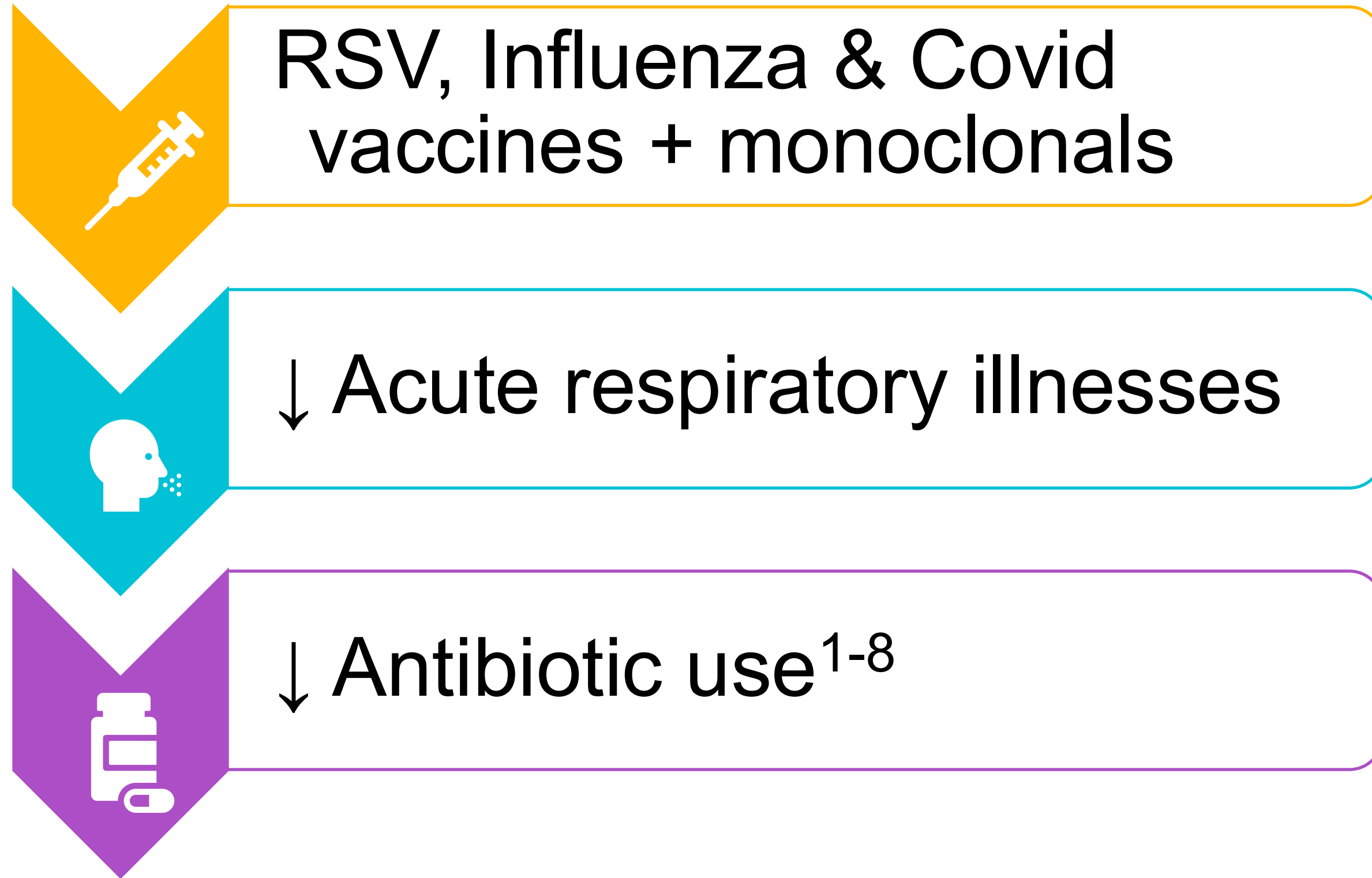
## COVID-19

- Updated vaccines – expect approval soon for >65, high-risk





# Vaccines and antimicrobial stewardship



# Thank you

Teaching Peer Evaluation  
for Dr. Denise McCulloch

