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Effectiveness of the Q fever vaccine: A meta-analysis

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1. Introduction

In the Netherlands, the number of notified human Q fever cases showed a steep increase over the last three years and is not expected to disappear in the next few years. Since vaccination might be an option to prevent Q fever cases in the general population, evidence is needed about its effectiveness. We therefore conducted a meta-analysis to determine the evidence base for effectiveness for Q fever vaccination in human populations. We calculated Mantel-Haenszel risk ratios and used the following formula to calculate the vaccine effectiveness: $(1 - mHRR) \times 100\%$. Although individual and the pooled estimates showed a high effectiveness of Q fever vaccine, conclusions for the general population cannot be confidently drawn about vaccine effectiveness due to potential flaws in the design of the studies and the selected group of study participants.

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The first search resulted in more than a hundred hits. Only five articles met our inclusion criteria, and three extra papers were included after screening the references (Fig. 1). We had to exclude one paper [8] that described an interim analysis as we included the complete study in our meta-analysis [9]. Finally, our search resulted in seven studies containing the raw data about the effectiveness of the Q fever vaccine [9–15]. Four of them contained the raw data about the effectiveness of Q-Vax (CSL Limited) [9,10,13,15].

We included three retrospective cohort studies [10,13,14], one prospective cohort study [9], one randomized controlled trial [15] and two experimental studies [11,12]. Except for the volunteers in the experimental studies, the study population consisted of persons who are at risk to get Q fever due to their profession, mostly abattoir workers and laboratory staff.

The summary of the included studies can be found in Table 1.

### 3.2. Assessment of vaccine effectiveness

All of the studies showed a protective effect of the vaccine against Q fever (ranged between 91 and 100%). The overall effectiveness of the vaccine as calculated after pooling the raw data was 97% (95% confidence interval 94–99%).

The incubation time of Q fever is around 15 days. Therefore, those who developed clinical signs and symptoms of Q fever within 15 days after vaccination could be considered to be vaccinated within the incubation time of a natural infection. After excluding those cases, the vaccine effectiveness increased to 99% (95% confidence interval 96–99.7%).

The effectiveness of Q-Vax (CSL Limited) vaccine was 98% (95% confidence interval 94–99%), and reached 100% after excluding the cases that occurred within 15 days after vaccination.

### 3.3. Assessment of bias

One of the problems in the reviewed studies was possible bias due to the inclusion and exclusion criteria of vaccinees and nonvaccinees. In six of the reviewed studies the subjects were excluded from receiving Q fever vaccination when they had a positive antibody titre (CF titre ≥ 2.5) and/or positive skin test [9,10,12–15];
Table 1
Description of studies included into meta-analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Used Q-fever vaccine and dosage</strong></td>
<td>Q-Vax, CSL (3 batches of 30 μg and 1 batch of 20 μg)</td>
<td>Formalin-killed Ether-extracted Henzeler strain Q-fever vaccine (3 x 1 ml)</td>
<td>Q-Vax, CSL</td>
<td>Q58-A (1 x 22 μg/ml)</td>
<td>Q-Vax, CSL (1 x 30 μg)</td>
<td>Q-Vax, CSL (1 x 30 μg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Study design</strong></td>
<td>Retrospective cohort study</td>
<td>Experimental study</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort study</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort study</td>
<td>Experimental study</td>
<td>RCT, double blind, crossover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention for control group</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Fluvax .05 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Setting, study population</strong></td>
<td>3 Australian abattoirs, workers</td>
<td>USA, men volunteers</td>
<td>1 Australian abattoir, workers</td>
<td>Laboratory staff</td>
<td>USA, volunteers</td>
<td>3 Australian abattoirs, workers Volunteers; Exclusion: positive serology and skin test positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exclusion and inclusion criteria for vaccinees</strong></td>
<td>Exclusion: positive serology (CF titer &gt; 2.5) or skin test positive (presence of induration at 5–7 days); with a few exceptions</td>
<td>Inclusion: negative serology (CF titer &lt; 2.5) and skin test negative (7 days after the test)</td>
<td>Inclusion: negative serology (CF negative at &lt; 2.5) and skin test negative</td>
<td>Inclusion: skin test negative</td>
<td>Inclusion: skin test negative</td>
<td>Inclusion: negative serology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exclusion and inclusion criteria for nonvaccinees</strong></td>
<td>Not given, but most likely both, who have positive and negative markers for Q-fever</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Both; but possibility to see the raw data with the same inclusion criteria as for cases</td>
<td>Inclusion: skin test negative</td>
<td>Inclusion: positive serology and skin test positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Case definition</strong></td>
<td>“The pattern of symptoms and signs conforms to the description of clinical Q-fever” and “serological evidence indicating current or quite recent infection with C. burnetii”</td>
<td>“Developing clinical disease”; “showing complement-fixing antibodies”</td>
<td>Confirmed case: &gt; = 4 increase in antibody titer to phase II antigen (AG) by CFT or a positive IgM titer (&gt; = 80) to phase II AG by IFT. Suspected case: At least 4 of the following symptoms: fever, sweats, rigor, fatigue, headache, myalgia, arthralgia, cough; serological tests negative or not available.</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>Suspected Q fever cases tested by CFT, IFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of cases among vaccinees</strong></td>
<td>2/253</td>
<td>0/19</td>
<td>2/690</td>
<td>0/282</td>
<td>2/83</td>
<td>0/98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of cases among nonvaccinees</strong></td>
<td>55/1365</td>
<td>7/68</td>
<td>7/61</td>
<td>2/37</td>
<td>5/6</td>
<td>7/102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effectiveness (RR, CI 95%)</strong></td>
<td>98% (92%-99%)</td>
<td>91% (64%-98%)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>97% (88%-99%)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effectiveness</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>97% (88%-99%)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limitations</strong></td>
<td>1. Vague definition of cases</td>
<td>1. No description of baseline characteristics of vaccinees and nonvaccinees</td>
<td>1. No case definition</td>
<td>1. Insufficient case definition</td>
<td>1. Insufficient case definition</td>
<td>1. No information about the baseline characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Exceptions in inclusion/exclusion of cases</td>
<td>2. No sufficient description of the baseline characteristics of vaccinees and nonvaccinees</td>
<td>2. The allocation procedure between vaccinees and nonvaccinees not described</td>
<td>2. No information about the baseline characteristics of vaccinees and nonvaccinees</td>
<td>2. No information about the baseline characteristics of vaccinees and nonvaccinees</td>
<td>2. Allocation procedure is not described</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. No sufficient description of the baseline characteristics of vaccinees and nonvaccinees</td>
<td>3. No randomization or allocation procedures described</td>
<td>3. No thresholds for skin tests</td>
<td>3. Inclusion criteria are not sufficiently described</td>
<td>3. Case definition is not sufficiently described</td>
<td>3. Case definition is not sufficiently described</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4. No pre-vaccination screening</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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a These studies were described in review papers by Fiset [12] and Ormsbee [14].
b After excluding those who got ill within 15 days after receiving Q-fever vaccine.
c Complement fixation test.
d Immunofluorescence test.*Q fever cases occurred within 15 days after vaccination.
however there were exceptions and in some cases the thresholds of serological and/or skin tests were not given [10–12,14]. In three studies the inclusion and exclusion criteria for nonvaccinees were not given or it was different from the criteria used for vaccinees [10,11,13]. The inclusion of skin- and/or seropositive nonvaccinees might have led to underestimation of vaccine effectiveness as persons with positive markers are thought not to be at risk for Q fever infection.

Furthermore, vague or even absent case definition might have led to both under- and overestimation of vaccine effectiveness due to lack of objective assessment. Only in one of the reviewed studies Q fever case definition was properly described and included both a list of clinical symptoms and the cut-off values for serological markers [13]. Three studies also used serological markers to confirm suspected Q fever cases [10,11,15]; however the detailed description, including the list of symptoms and the cut-off points of serological markers was missing. A couple of studies did not provide any case definition. Only one of the reviewed studies was a blinded study [13].

The absence of the description of the baseline characteristics of both vaccinees and nonvaccinees might have led to bias as well. The description of baseline characteristics, such as gender or age, of vaccinees and nonvaccinees was poor or absent in six studies [10–15]. For example, according to the National Q fever management program in Australia, the incidence and vaccination against Q fever is higher in males than in females [16]. There is already some evidence from animal studies that females are less susceptible to Q fever infection than males due to female hormones [17]. Such differences in the distribution of gender between vaccinees and nonvaccinees at baseline therefore might lead to bias. Only one of the reviewed studies provided a sufficient description of baseline characteristics [9].

4. Discussion

Individual studies showed that the effectiveness of the vaccine against Q fever is very high, without exceptions [9–15]. The same high vaccine effectiveness was found after pooling the raw data. Even when cases that occurred within 15 days after vaccination were included, the vaccine effectiveness was very high. However, the designs of the included studies had some potential flaws. Different inclusion and exclusion criteria for vaccines and nonvaccinees, inclusion of seropositive nonvaccinees, vague or absent Q fever case definition, and differences in baseline characteristics of vaccinees and nonvaccinees might have led to biased results of Q fever vaccine effectiveness.

Another major problem was the selected study sample: there were two studies performed on volunteers, four of the studies focused on abattoir workers and one study focused on laboratory staff. Although information about the demographic characteristics was limited, the study sample was relatively young. At least in three of the reviewed studies the mean age was around 30 years [9,10,13]. Furthermore, the authors of the reviewed studies did not give information about the health status of the study participants. Still, as the study subjects were abattoir workers, laboratory staff and volunteers, it seems likely that they were relatively healthy. This creates problems to generalize the results in different populations. Additionally, it is unclear for how long the vaccine is protective against Q fever, and whether this protection is the result of vaccination in combination with a constant exposure to Coxiella burnetii. It was shown that the number of Q fever cases decreased with longer employment at the abattoir [10].

5. Conclusion

In all, the vaccine effectiveness in groups with a high risk for Q fever seems to be very high.

However, due to the selected study population and the absence of a proper description of the studied samples and study procedures, it is not possible to generalize our results and draw conclusion about the effectiveness of Q fever vaccine in the general population or in specific groups of patients. One of the important goals for the future should be decreasing Q fever incidence and prevention of related complications in persons who are not at constant exposure, but might be more vulnerable, such as pregnant women, immunocompromised persons or those with pre-existing cardiac valve- or vessel-defects.

It seems likely that the vaccine against Q fever might decrease the incidence of Q fever in these specific groups and in the general population as well. However more blinded, randomized and unbiased research about its effectiveness is needed.

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References