Invasive Pneumococcal Disease (IPD)

**Streptococcus pneumoniae** is a bacterial organism that is a common cause of pneumonia and otitis media. When the organism is isolated from sterile sites such as blood and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) it is referred to as invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD). Vaccines are licensed and recommended to help protect persons who are most at risk for IPD. The PCV13 vaccine protects against 13 serotypes of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and is recommended for use in infants, young children and all adults 65 years or older, as well as adults 19 years or older with conditions that weaken the immune system. The 23-valent polysaccharide vaccine, protects against 23 types of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, is recommended for all adults 65 years or older, as well as those two years or older at high risk of disease. To learn more about pneumococcal disease please visit our [website](#).

Incidence rates of IPD in NYS, exclusive of New York City, have steadily declined from 10.56 cases in 2011 to 7.2 through 2015. This decline is in part due to the approval and licensure of the 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) in February 2010 for children less than five years old. Of the 4,897 IPD cases,

- 89% were hospitalized;
- 9.8% of cases resulted in death.
The burden of disease occurs mostly among adults 50 years and older, with cases increasing with age.

The highest incidence rates of IPD occur in children less than five years old and adults 60 years and older; those at highest risk for infection with *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

In 2010, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services developed Healthy People 2020, the nation’s new 10-year goals and objectives for health promotion and disease prevention. One of the goals included reducing the rate of IPD in children less than five years old. The five-year average incidence rate in the U.S. is 21.1 cases per 100,000. The target for the Healthy People 2020 goal is an incidence rate of 12.0 cases per 100,000. NY’s incidence rate for children less than five years old has decreased in the past five years from 8.8 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 6.6 cases per 100,000 in 2015.