

Twenty Years of Active Bacterial Core Surveillance

Technical Appendix

Technical Appendix Table. Key uses and findings of Active Bacterial Core surveillance data for vaccine development, evaluation, and policy formulation*

Pathogen	Vaccines	Key uses and findings
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	PCV7 and PCV13	Selection of serotypes included in PCV7 and PCV13 Informed ACIP recommendations for children <5 y of age (1,2) Tracking postlicensure declines in cases (3) Documented effectiveness of PCV7 (4) Monitoring incidence of non-vaccine serotypes (5) Accelerated regulatory approval of PCV13 (6) Informed ACIP recommendations for PCV13 use in immunocompromised adults and children (7,8)
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	Conjugate vaccines Serogroup B vaccines	Informed ACIP recommendations for children 11–18 y of age (9–11) Informed ACIP recommendations for booster dose (12) Documented vaccine effectiveness (13) Informed ACIP infant meningococcal recommendations (14) Evaluated potential effect on serogroup B disease in United States (15)
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	Hib vaccine	Tracking postlicensure declines in Hib disease (16) Tracking shift toward non-Hib disease (16) Evaluated effect of vaccine shortages (17–19)
Group A <i>Streptococcus</i>	M-type vaccine (under development)	Estimated degrees of protection against severe group A streptococcal infections (20,21)
Group B <i>Streptococcus</i>	Trivalent vaccine (under development)	Informing development of vaccine to prevent early-onset (within 1 week of life) group B streptococcal disease (22)
Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>S. aureus</i> vaccine (under development)	Determining population groups to target (23)

*ACIP, Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices; Hib, *H. influenzae* type b vaccine; PCV7, 7-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; PCV13, 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.

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