Meningococcal Vaccines – Parent Version



This document lays out the recommended adolescent vaccinations for Meningococcal disease in the United States. Each of these have been approved by the FDA for administration within the United States. Brand names, manufacturers, and recommendations for each vaccination is provided below. NOTE: this document only includes recommended vaccines for adolescents and is not an inclusive list of all of the Meningococcal vaccines available. For an all-inclusive list, see Meningococcal Vaccines – Provider Version.

Vaccination Name and Manufacturer°	Serogroups Covered*	Ages and Recommendations	Doses in Series
Routinely Recommended for Adolescents: Quadrivalent Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine			
Vaccine Name: Menactra Manufactured by: Sanofi Pasteur Inc.	A,C,W,Y	 11-12 year olds – 1st dose of a 2 dose series should be given at this age. The booster (or 2nd dose) should be given at 16 years old 13-18 year olds – 1st dose (if not previously vaccinated) of a 2 dose series should be given at this age. The booster (or 2nd dose) should be given at 16 years old 	2 dose series for adolescents
Vaccine Name: Menveo Manufactured by: GlaxoSmithKline	A,C,W,Y	 11-12 year olds – 1st dose of a 2 dose series should be given at this age. The booster (or 2nd dose) should be given at 16 years old 13-18 year olds – 1st dose (if not previously vaccinated) of a 2 dose series should be given at this age. The booster (or 2nd dose) should be given at 16 years old 	2 dose series for adolescents
Serogroup B Meningococcal (Men B) Vaccines			
Vaccine Name: Trumenba Manufactured by: Wyeth Pharmaceuticals	В	 16-23 year olds – 1st dose of a 3 dose series should be given at this age. The 2nd dose should be given 2 months after the 1st The 3rd dose should be given 6 months after the 1st (or 4 months after the 2nd) 	3 dose series for adolescents
Vaccine Name: Bexsero Manufactured by: GlaxoSmithKline	В	16-23 year olds – 1 st dose of a 2 dose series should be given at this age. The 2 nd dose should be given at least 1 month after the 1 ^s	2 dose series for adolescents

[°]Vaccine Name and Manufacturer: Once a person is on a certain series, they should not switch to a new series. Keep record of what series has been started.

Resources

http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4210.pdf - Meningococcal Q&A

http://www.fda.gov/downloads/BiologicsBloodVaccines/ApprovedProducts/UCM308370.pdf - package insert for Menomune http://www.fda.gov/downloads/BiologicsBloodVaccines/ApprovedProducts/UCM131170.pdf - package insert for Menactra http://www.fda.gov/downloads/BiologicsBloodVaccines/Vaccines/ApprovedProducts/UCM201349.pdf - package insert for Menveo http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/r6202.pdf - MMWR - Meningococcal Immunization Practices (ACWY)

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/pdfs/mm6543a3.pdf - HIV positive persons

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/mening-serogroup.html – Men B information/recommendations (page 11 start) http://www.fda.gov/downloads/BiologicsBloodVaccines/Vaccines/ApprovedProducts/UCM421139.pdf - package insert for Trumenba http://www.fda.gov/downloads/BiologicsBloodVaccines/Vaccines/ApprovedProducts/UCM431447.pdf - package insert for Bexsero

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^{*}Serogroups covered: There are 5 main strains (AKA serogroups) of Neisseria meningitidis, the bacteria that causes meningococcal disease. These 5 serogroups are A, B, C, W, and Y. In the US, serogroups B, C, and Y cause the most illness.\(^1\) In Kansas, over 60% of cases are from Serogroups C, W, and Y.\(^2\)

1https://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/about/causes-transmission.html

²Data presented by Chelsea Raybern, MPH from KDHE