

# Choice of Seasonal Influenza Vaccine

Age Group	Choice of Vaccine	Reasoning
Children 6–23 months of age	1st line: QIV 2nd line: unadjuvanted or adjuvanted TIV	QIV is recommended as first line therapy due to the high burden of influenza B in children. There is currently insufficient efficacy data on adjuvanted TIV compared to unadjuvanted TIV or QIV. There is limited but consistent evidence that adjuvanted TIV is more immunogenic and reactogenic than the unadjuvanted TIV.  LAIV is contraindicated in children less than 24 months old due to an increased risk of wheezing.
Children 2–17 years of age	Healthy children: 1st line: LAIV 2nd line: QIV 3rd line: TIV	LAIV is recommended as first line based on superior efficacy of trivalent LAIV compared to TIV. This efficacy data applies to the quadrivalent formulation of LAIV since manufacturing processes and immunologic mechanism of the quadrivalent and trivalent LAIV products are the same. QIV is recommended as second line due to the high burden of influenza B disease among children.
	Children with immune compromising conditions: 1st line: QIV 2nd line: TIV	LAIV is not recommended for children with immune compromising conditions due to insufficient evidence supporting its use in this group.
	Children with severe asthma or medically attended wheezing in the previous 7 days: 1st line: QIV 2nd line: TIV	A study of the trivalent LAIV found increased rates of wheezing among asthmatics aged 6–23 months of age when compared to TIV. No significant difference was observed in children older than 2. NACI recommends against the use of LAIV in severe asthmatics.
	Children with other chronic health conditions: 1st line: LAIV or QIV 2nd line: TIV	There is insufficient evidence in this group to recommend LAIV over an inactivated vaccine. Given the burden of influenza B virus among children, a quadrivalent vaccine should be used.
Adults 18–59 years of age	Healthy adults: 1st line: LAIV, QIV or TIV	NACI considers all 3 types of vaccines to be acceptable choices unless contraindicated.
	Adults with chronic health conditions: 1st line: QIV or TIV	Insufficient evidence to support the use of LAIV in adults with chronic health conditions.
Adults 60–64 years of age	With or without chronic health conditions: 1st line: QIV or TIV	NACI considers both QIV and TIV as acceptable choices.
Adults ≥65 years of age	1st line: QIV, TIV or MF59–adjuvanted TIV	NACI considers QIV, TIV and MF59–adjuvanted TIV as acceptable choices
Pregnant women	1st line: QIV or TIV	Insufficient safety data to support the use of LAIV in pregnant women. LAIV is not recommended due to theoretical risk to the fetus from administering a live virus vaccine. LAIV can be administered to breastfeeding women.