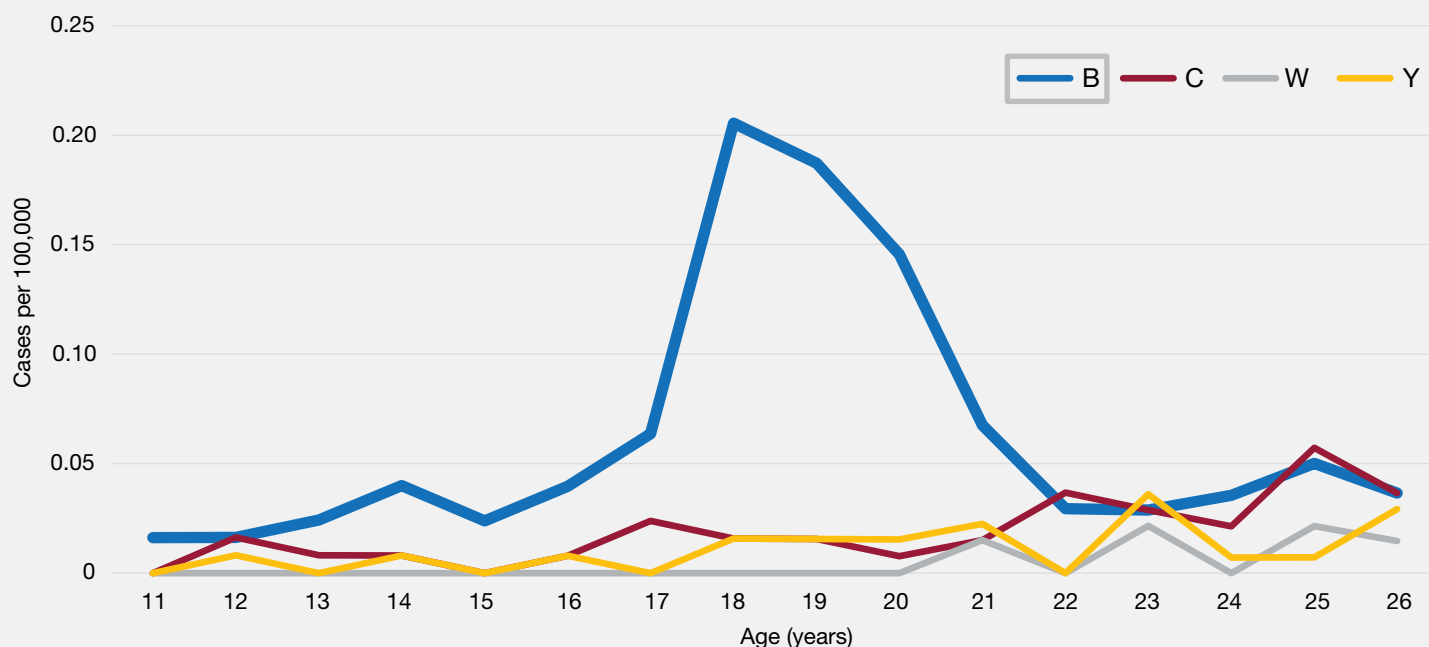




CDC data show a peak in MenB incidence in young adults

From 2005 to 2014, meningococcal serogroup B (MenB) was estimated to cause about **30%** of overall meningococcal disease cases in the United States for all ages.^{1,*} Additional CDC data from another surveillance program from 2014-2016 show that MenB accounted for **>50%** of cases in patients with meningococcal disease aged 18-24 years (N=162).^{2,3}

Incidence of meningococcal disease among adolescents and young adults by serogroup, 2014-2016⁴



Source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) data with additional serogroup data from Active Bacterial Core surveillance (ABCs) and state health departments. Unknown serogroup and other serogroups excluded.

MenB incidence in young adults peaked at 18 years of age⁴

You are critical in helping your patients understand the risks of MenB

Although MenB is uncommon, the bacteria that cause MenB can be spread through certain everyday behaviors, including:



Kissing⁵



Coughing⁶



Living in close quarters
(eg, dorm living, crowded living conditions)⁵



Sharing drinks
and eating utensils⁷

Symptoms can progress quickly and may include⁷:



Severe headache



Sudden high fever



Stiff neck

Vaccination is an important tool in the effort to help prevent MenB

Two different types of vaccines are needed to help prevent meningococcal disease—one for MenACWY and one for MenB.⁸ The number of MenB vaccines administered to adolescents and young adults remains low.⁴

Approximately 1 in 10 persons infected by meningococcal disease will die. Death can occur sometimes in as few as 24 hours.^{9,10}

VACCINATION MAY NOT PROTECT ALL RECIPIENTS.

To help encourage vaccination and to learn more about MenB, visit www.the-luckyones.com

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