Introduction

In the United States, children 6 months through 18 years of age are recommended to be vaccinated. Long-term effectiveness of TIV or LAIV is not established.

Methods

• In each study, LAIV recipients had less influenza than TIV recipients in the early and late time intervals.

Results

• Across all studies, culture-confirmed influenza cases occurred 1.8–7.5 months postvaccination, whereas fewer cases among TIV recipients was observed 0–4 months postvaccination.

Conclusions

• The relative efficacy of LAIV compared with TIV against mismatched influenza A is low. In placebo-controlled studies in children, LAIV has demonstrated high efficacy against influenza B. In clinical studies, LAIV recipients had less influenza than TIV recipients in the early and late time intervals.

Relative Efficacy of Live Attenuated and Inactivated Influenza Vaccines in Children as a Function of Time Postvaccination

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