Update on vaccination for the prevention of infectious respiratory disease in adults

ATUALIZAÇÃO EM VACINAÇÃO NA PREVENÇÃO DAS DOENÇAS RESPIRATÓRIAS INFECCIOSAS EM ADULTOS

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1. Is there benefit in vaccine combination for the prevention of infectious respiratory diseases in adults?

- **a.** Yes, because it reduces the cases of invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) in the elderly.
- **b.** Both the anti-influenza and pneumococcal vaccines reduce hospitalizations.
- **c.** The association of a vaccine against *Haemophilus in- fluenzae* B and a pneumococcal vaccine reduces by 5% the cases of IPD in healthy children.
- **d.** There is no benefit in combining vaccines.

2. Are there any differences between pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccines (VPPS-23) and conjugate vaccines?

- **a.** The VPPS-23 reduces the number of pneumonias and mortality.
- **b.** Non-conjugate vaccines generate longer lasting and stronger immune response than conjugate vaccines.
- **c.** The pneumococcal vaccine is not recommended for pregnant women.
- **d.** There is no difference between VPPS-23 and conjugate vaccines.

3. Regarding the use of BCG vaccines, it is correct to say that:

- **a.** The BCG vaccine is recommended for newborns through their first month of life.
- **b.** The BCG vaccine is recommended for children up to two years old.
- **c.** For adults, the only indication is related to tuberculosis in household contact.
- **d.** In newborns, the recommended use is three doses of 0.1 mL, every 3 months.

4. Are there benefits in using anti-pertussis vaccines?

- **a.** The booster dose is not indicated because antibodies are high in individuals over 40 years old.
- **b.** There are benefits in using the combined vaccine with inactivated polio.

- **c.** The immune response is better in adults between 65 and 74 years old.
- **d.** Adults who live or work with infants or children under 1 year old should receive a single booster.

5. What are the indications for pneumococcal vaccine?

- a. All adults.
- **b.** Anyone between 2 and 64 years old who has a chronic disease.
- **c.** Only adults aged 64 to 75 years, smokers or patients with asthma.
- **d.** It is contraindicated for patients with immunosuppressive disease.

Answers to clinical scenario: update on chronic nonspecific lower back pain: rehabilitation [published in RAMB 2014; 60]

1. What is the benefit of acupuncture in the treatment of chronic nonspecific lower back pain?

Acupuncture is less effective than massage. (alternative \mathbf{D})

2. What are the advantages of the combination of analgesics and a muscle relaxant?

Carisoprodol has a potential for psychological and physical dependence. (alternative **B**)

3. Which resources are used?

The use of shortwave diathermy is recommended. (alternative \mathbf{A})

4. What is the role of electrical stimulation in chronic nonspecific lower back pain?

TENS has the advantage to be taken at home. (alternative **D**)

5. Is the use of antidepressants effective for treating nonspecific lower back pain?

Combined administration of antidepressants with adrenergic effects produces better results than the use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. (alternative **A**)

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