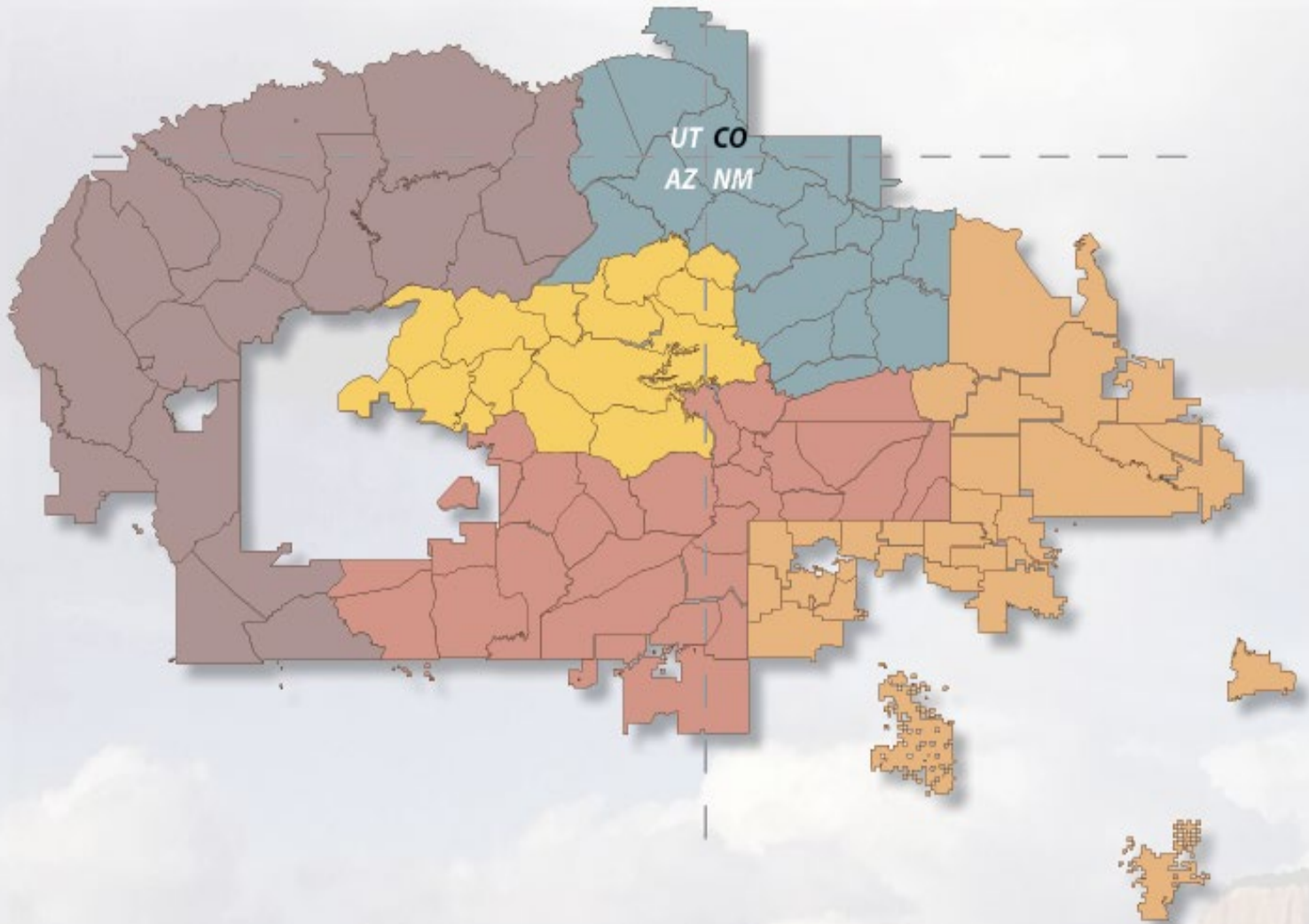




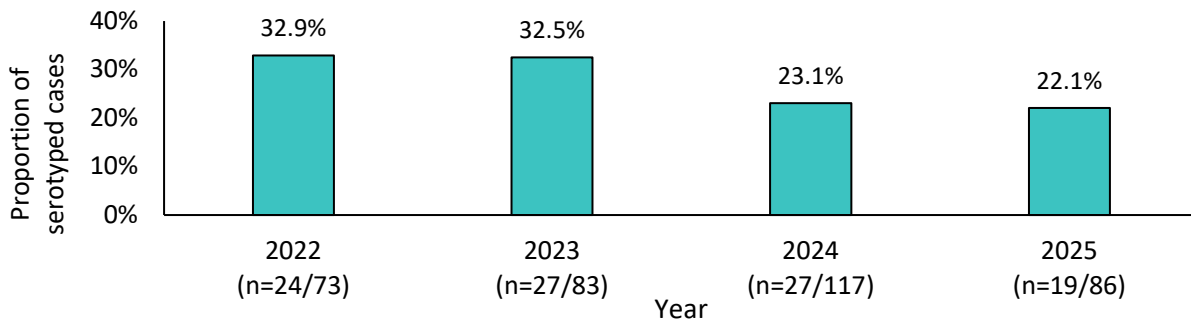
Active Bacterial Surveillance Alert April 2026



Serotype 4 Invasive Pneumococcal Disease (IPD) Update for Providers

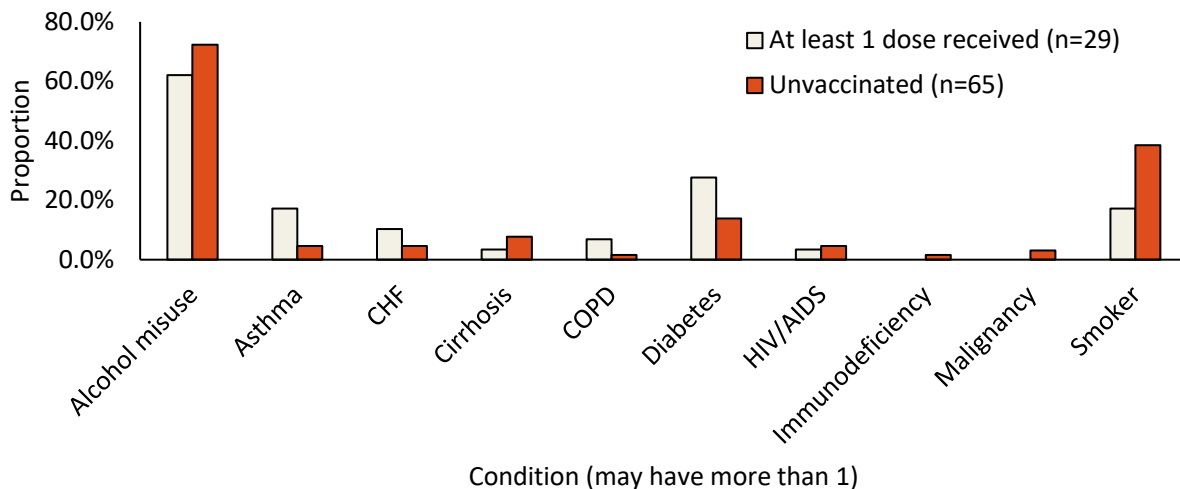
- There are >100 serotypes of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* that cause disease. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines (PCV) protect against some of these.
- The Navajo Epidemiology Center and the Johns Hopkins Center for Indigenous Health, in partnership with Indian Health Service and Tribal Health Facilities, monitor IPD in Navajo Nation through the Active Bacterial Surveillance program.
- In 2022, a **resurgence of serotype 4 IPD** was detected in Navajo Nation. *Note: serotype 4 has been included in all licensed and recommended pneumococcal vaccines except PCV21.*
- The proportion of cases caused by serotype 4 is trending down but this serotype still accounted for 22% of Navajo Nation IPD cases in 2025 (see Figure below).

Serotype 4 IPD among adults in Navajo Nation, Jan. 2022 – Dec. 2025



- Serotype 4 IPD occurred routinely prior to PCV introduction in 2001. With widespread use of PCVs, serotype 4 was virtually eliminated until the resurgence in 2022.
- Since 2022, all serotype 4 IPD cases (n=97) have occurred among **adults** (median age: 41 years).
- **Pneumonia** is the most common clinical syndrome among serotype 4 cases (95% of cases).
- More than two thirds (69%) of serotype 4 cases occurred in unvaccinated individuals, most of whom had an indication for vaccination (most commonly alcohol misuse or smoking).

Indications for vaccination among serotype 4 IPD cases, Jan. 2022 – Dec. 2025



Identify and vaccinate adults ≥50 years and adults 19-49 years with indications for pneumococcal vaccine: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/hcp/who-when-to-vaccinate.html>.