Meningococcal Outcomes Study in Adolescents and In Children

Commissioned by the Meningitis Trust* and led by Prof. Russell Viner, UCL Institute of Child Health

Published in The Lancet Neurology August 2012

Aims of the study

• to measure the physical, psychological, social and economic burden of meningococcal group B disease (meningitis and septicaemia)
• to estimate the after care needs of those affected to support the development of a nationwide standard of care and ensure the Meningitis Trust is providing the support that is needed
• to collect information that can be used to support the need for, and introduction of, a meningococcal group B vaccine.

From May 2008 to September 2010, 573 children and their families, from across England, took part. 245 children (cases) had suffered meningococcal group B disease (MenB) three years previously, when they were between the age of one month and 13 years. The other children (controls) had not suffered MenB. All children were assessed in the same way so that an accurate comparison could be made between the two groups. Each person’s experience of the disease will be slightly different, but the following results show the average effects of MenB.

Results

Cognitive skills
Children and young people who have survived Men B are significantly more likely to have:

• a borderline low IQ (<85), both verbal and non-verbal
• deficits across all aspects of memory and sometimes in multiple aspects
• poorer executive function leading to problems with organisation and planning

*Meningitis Now is the new name for Meningitis Trust and Meningitis UK.
Physical
The following physical limitations and after-effects were reported in the survivors of MenB:

• hearing loss – five times more likely to have a significant hearing impairment, with 2.4% survivors having bilateral hearing loss requiring a cochlear implant
• amputation – significant amputation with disability in three cases and finger/toe amputation in a further two cases
• epilepsy – significantly more likely compared to controls
• speech and communication problems – five times more likely compared to controls

Mental health
One in five children and young people who have survived MenB have anxiety and behavioural disorders.

Summary
More than a third of children who have survived Men B have one or more problems with cognitive, physical and psychological function.

How will the results be used?
• the results of this unique study have already been presented, as evidence of the burden of Men B, to the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI). This is an independent, expert advisory committee that advises the Department of Health on the provision of vaccination and immunisation services
• the results are being used by the Meningitis Trust to support a campaign (launched October 2011) for regular educational assessments for all children and young people who have had meningococcal disease
• The results will also be used to inform health and education professionals about the long term impact of Men B so that children and young people are effectively supported

Support for life
Meningitis Now provides support for life to anyone living in the UK who has been affected by meningitis. If you have concerns or would like support you can call our helpline 0808 80 10 388 or visit www.meningitisnow.org to find out how we can help you.

Dec 2013