

Shingles

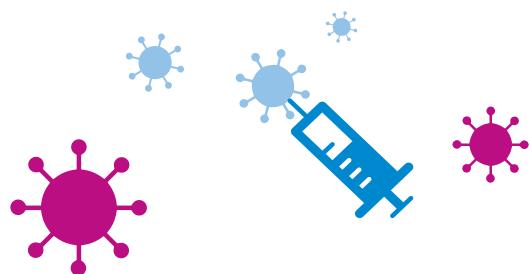
What is Shingles?

- Shingles is caused by the **reactivation of the varicella zoster virus** (VZV), the same virus that causes chickenpox.¹
- More than **90% of those over 50 years old** have had chickenpox and are at risk for shingles.²
- For reasons that are not fully known, the virus **can reactivate years later**, causing shingles.¹
- Shingles typically presents as a **painful, itchy rash** that develops on one side of the body and **can last for two to four weeks**.^{3,4} Other symptoms of shingles outside of the rash include fever, headache and sensitivity to light.¹
- **Complications** of shingles include **postherpetic neuralgia** (PHN), scarring, vision complications, secondary infection and nerve palsies.¹

The best way to help prevent shingles is to be vaccinated against it.⁵

Aging and the Immune System

- The risk and severity of shingles increases with age because **aging causes a natural decline in the body's immunity**.¹
- As immune function declines with age, there is a **reduction in the number of immune cells** and their ability to prevent the reactivation of the virus that causes shingles.^{6,7}
- A person's **risk for shingles increases after 50 years of age**, as does the risk of complications, including PHN.¹
- Age-related decline in immunity is recognized as an **important risk factor** for shingles.¹
- The individual lifetime risk of developing shingles is approximately **one in three** and, for those who live to 85, it is **one in two**.^{1,8}



©2017 GSK group of companies or its licensor.

1. Harpaz R, Ortega-Sanchez IR, Seward JF; Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Prevention of herpes zoster: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). *MMWR Recomm Rep*. 2008 Jun;57(RR-5):1-30.
2. National Advisory Committee on Immunization. Statement on the Recommended use of Herpes Zoster Vaccine. January 2010;36(ASC-1):1-19.
3. Lal H et al. Efficacy of an Adjuvanted Herpes Zoster Subunit Vaccine in Older Adults. *N Engl J Med*. 2015;372:2087-2096.
4. Johnson RW et al. Herpes zoster epidemiology, management, and disease and economic burden in Europe: a multidisciplinary perspective. *Therapeutic Advances in Vaccines*. 2015;3(4):109-120.
5. Kimberlin D, Whitley R. Varicella-Zoster Vaccine for the Prevention of Herpes Zoster. *N Engl J Med*. 2007;356:1338-43.
6. Chlibek R, Smetana J, Pauksens K, Rombo L, Van den Hoek JAR, Richardus JH et al. Safety and immunogenicity of three different formulations of an adjuvanted varicella-zoster virus subunit candidate vaccine in older adults: a phase II, randomized, controlled study. *Vaccine*. 2014 Mar;32(15):1745-53.
7. Weinberg A et al. Influence of Age and Nature of Primary Infection on Varicella Zoster Virus—Specific Cell-Mediated Immune Responses. *J Infect Dis*. 2012;201(7):1024-1030.
8. Cohen J et al. Clinical practice: Herpes zoster. *N Engl J Med*. 2013;369:255-63.