

**Question for written answer E-001981/2017  
to the Commission**  
Rule 130  
**Mireille D'Ornano (ENF)**

Subject: Invasive pneumococcal infections

The prevalence of invasive pneumococcal infections in the European Union stands at 4.8 notified cases per 100 000 population. Enhanced surveillance of invasive pneumococcal infections was carried out in 2010. Vaccination against pneumococcal infections, which was introduced in the early 2000s, is now standard in the Member States.

Invasive pneumococcal infections particularly affect children younger than five years of age: 500 000 children under five die from pneumococcal infections every year (WHO). In Europe, 68% of cases are caused by a pneumococcal serotype that is not targeted by the vaccines available. In France, 94% of invasive pneumococcal infections among children under two are caused by serotypes that are not targeted by the Prevenar 13 vaccine (2009).

Pneumococcal antibiotic resistance is increasing: resistance to penicillin rose from 8% in 2012 to 11% in 2014. Vaccination coverage has a direct impact on the development of antibiotic resistance.

Will the Commission, through the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, revise its recommendations on vaccination coverage for invasive pneumococcal infections?