The following patient cohorts were determined by an independent advisory group commissioned by the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC).

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| **Cohort** | **Description** |
| Down’s syndrome | All patients with Down’s syndrome |
| Sickle cell disease | All patients with a diagnosis of sickle cell disease |
| Patients with a solid cancer | * Active metastatic cancer and active solid cancers   (at any stage)   * All patients receiving chemotherapy within the last 3   months   * Patients receiving group B or C chemotherapy 3-12   months prior   * Patients receiving radiotherapy within the last 6   months |
| Patients with a haematologic malignancy | * Allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT) recipients in the last 12 months or active graft vs host disease (GVHD) regardless of time from transplant * Autologous HSCT recipients in the last 12 months * Individuals with haematological malignancies who have:   + received chimaeric antigen receptor (CAR)-T cell therapy in the last 24 months, or   + anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody therapy in the last 12 months * Individuals with chronic B-cell lymphoproliferative disorders receiving systemic treatment or radiotherapy within the last 3 months * Individuals with chronic B-cell lymphoproliferative disorders with hypogammaglobulinaemia or reduced peripheral B cell counts * Individuals with acute leukaemias and clinically aggressive lymphomas who are receiving chemotherapy or within 3 months of completion at the time of vaccination * Individuals with haematological malignancies who have received anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody or B cell maturation agent (BCMA) targeted therapy in the last 6 months * Individuals with chronic B-cell lymphoproliferative disorders not otherwise described above |
| Patients with renal disease | * Renal transplant recipients (including those with failed transplants within the past 12 months), particularly those who:   + Received B cell depleting therapy within the past 12 months (including alemtuzumab, rituximab [anti-CD20], anti-thymocyte globulin)   + Have an additional substantial risk factor which would in isolation make them eligible for nMABs or oral antivirals   + Not been vaccinated prior to transplantation * Non-transplant patients who have received a comparable level of immunosuppression * Patients with chronic kidney stage (CKD) 4 or 5 (an eGFR less than 30 ml/min/1.73m2) without immunosuppression |
| Patients with liver disease | * Patients with cirrhosis Child’s-Pugh class B and C (decompensated liver disease). * Patients with a liver transplant * Liver patients on immune suppressive therapy (including patients with and without liver cirrhosis) * Patients with cirrhosis Child’s-Pugh class A who are not on immune suppressive therapy (compensated liver disease) |
| Patients with immune-mediated inflammatory disorders (IMID) | * IMID treated with rituximab or other B cell depleting therapy in the last 12 months * IMID with active/unstable disease on corticosteroids, cyclophosphamide, tacrolimus, cyclosporin or mycophenolate. * IMID with stable disease on either corticosteroids, cyclophosphamide, tacrolimus, cyclosporin or mycophenolate. * IMID patients with active/unstable disease including those on biological monotherapy and on combination biologicals with thiopurine or methotrexate |
| Primary immune deficiencies | * Common variable immunodeficiency (CVID) * Undefined primary antibody deficiency on immunoglobulin (or eligible for Ig) * Hyper-IgM syndromes * Good’s syndrome (thymoma plus B-cell deficiency) * Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) * Autoimmune polyglandular syndromes/autoimmune polyendocrinopathy, candidiasis, ectodermal dystrophy (APECED syndrome) * Primary immunodeficiency associated with impaired type I interferon signalling * X-linked agammaglobulinaemia (and other primary agammaglobulinaemias) |
| HIV/AIDS | * Patients with high levels of immune suppression, have uncontrolled/untreated HIV (high viral load) or present acutely with an AIDS defining diagnosis * On treatment for HIV with CD4 350 cells/mm3 and additional risk factors (e.g. age, diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular, liver or renal disease, homeless, those with alcohol-dependence) |
| Solid organ transplant recipients | All recipients of solid organ transplants not otherwise specified above |
| Rare neurological conditions | * Multiple sclerosis * Motor neurone disease * Myasthenia gravis * Huntington’s disease |