

Standards for Adult Immunization Practice

The National Vaccine Advisory Committee (NVAC) revised the Standards for Adult Immunization Practice in 2013. The Standards call on ALL healthcare professionals – whether they provide vaccinations or not – to take steps to help ensure that their adult patients are fully immunized.

- 1. ASSESS immunization status of all your patients at every clinical encounter.
 - Stay informed. Get the latest <u>CDC recommendations</u> for immunization of adults.
 - Implement protocols and policies. Ensure that patients' vaccine needs are routinely reviewed and patients get reminders about vaccines they need.
- 2. Strongly **<u>RECOMMEND</u>** vaccines that patients need.
 - Share tailored reasons why vaccination is right for the patient.
 - Highlight positive experiences with vaccination.
 - Address patient questions and concerns.
 - Remind patients that vaccines protect them and their loved ones against a number of common and serious diseases.
 - Explain the potential costs of getting sick.
- 3. **ADMINISTER** needed vaccines or **REFER** your patients to a vaccination provider.
 - Offer the vaccines you stock.
 - Refer patients to providers in the area that offer vaccines that you don't stock.
- 4. **DOCUMENT** vaccines received by your patients.
 - Participate in your state's immunization registry. Help your office, your patients, and your patients' other providers know which vaccines your patients have had.
 - **Follow up.** Confirm that patients received recommended vaccines that you referred them to get from other immunization providers.

The Recommendations from the National Vaccine Advisory Committee: Standards for Adult Immunization

Practice are supported by CDC as well as a number of national healthcare provider organizations. For a complete list of supporters or to sign up to support the standards, visit the National Adult and Influenza Immunization

Summit site.

You can make a difference! Patients trust you to give them the best advice on how to protect their health. Vaccine-preventable diseases can result in serious illness, hospitalization, and even death. Make adult vaccination a standard of care in your practice.

May 2016

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The Benefits of Vaccination



According to the WHO, vaccination is one of the most successful and cost-effective health interventions

Every year nearly

50,000 adults

in the U.S. die from vaccine preventable infectious diseases or their complications.



3 million lives are saved through immunization programs



Older adults should talk to their healthcare providers about vaccines to help protect against:

INFLUENZA

TETANUS, DIPHTHERIA AND PERTUSSIS

SHINGLES

PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASES, INCLUDING PNEUMONIA

HEPATITIS B

Infographic accessed from McKesson

SUMMARY OF REPORTABLE VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES

January-April, 2016 1,2

Susan Robinson, MPH, Vaccine Preventable Disease Epidemiologist



	Jan-April 2016	Jan-April 2015	Jan-April 5-Year Median
Measles	0	7	1
Mumps	3	0	0
Rubella (Congenital Rubella Syndrome)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Pertussis (Confirmed)	152(83)	242(149)	363(149)
Haemophilus influenzae, serotype b invasive disease (<5 years of age)	2(2)	1(0)	1(0)
Meningococcal Infection, invasive	1	2	7
Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive	409	337	428
Hepatitis A	17	17	17
Hepatitis B, acute	6	11	17
Hepatitis B, chronic	440	271	277

¹ Data are provisional and reflect case reports during this period.

² These counts reflect the year reported or tested and not the date infected.

Summary of the February 2016 ACIP Meeting

Karen Lewis, MD, AIPO Medical Director

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention met on February 24, 2016 to provide guidance on vaccines. The following issues were discussed:

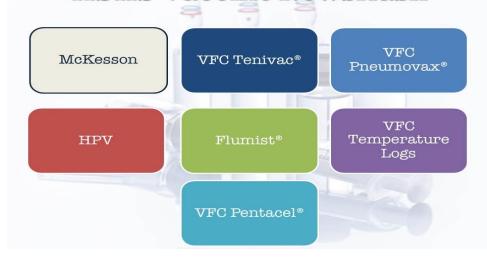


- Influenza vaccine recommendations for the 2016-2017 influenza season were approved. Most restrictions
 for giving any influenza vaccine to egg-allergic recipients were removed. The final wording will be
 published in Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.
- The Food and Drug Administration has extended the age recommendation for using the nine-valent human papillomavirus vaccine (9vHPV) to include males ages 16-26 years old. Merck will phase out the four-valent HPV vaccine towards the end of 2016.
- Evidence was discussed that may lead to future recommendations regarding rotavirus vaccine, a 2-dose 9vHPV series, routine quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine in persons with HIV, Japanese encephalitis vaccine, and cholera vaccine.
- Efforts are under way to rapidly develop a Zika virus vaccine. Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus mosquitoes are found in the southeastern and southwestern United States, thus providing a potential vector for the spread of Zika virus.

Meet the ASIIS Vaccine Newsflash

Valentin Shoshtariki, ASIIS Program Manager

ASIIS Vaccine Newsflash



VFC Tenivac® can be

VFC Tenivac® can be

VFC Pneumovax®

VFC Pneumovax® 23

HPV

Appellion and IPV.

VFC Pentacel® supply is currently limited and all Pentacel® orders are being reduced.

Please consider ordering more single antigens of DTaP, Hill and IPV.

McKesson

May 05, 2016

- **■** The Newsflash provides vaccine news related to ASIIS.
- The info provided is brief, informative and to the point.
- The link to the Newsflash can be found on the ASIIS Main Page.
- Clicking on the individual news will bring more content for that news item.

Dr. Daniel T. Cloud Outstanding Practice Awards - Congratulation Winners!

The Dr. Daniel T. Cloud Outstanding Practice Awards recognize the exceptional efforts of the many individuals and organizations whose tireless work and innovative strategies have improved immunization coverage levels statewide.

2016 Toddler Winners:

The Toddler Award is presented to practices and clinics that have achieved the highest standard in their practice by reaching a 90% coverage level for 4 DTaP, 3 Polio, 1 MMR, 3 Hib, 3 Hep B, and 1 Varicella for two year olds.

Adelante Healthcare - Peoria

Advance Pediatrics
All About Kids Pediatrics

Banner Medical Group - Estrella

Casa Grande Pediatrics

Cigna Medical Group - Tempe (C.J. Harris)

Cigna Medical Group - Westridge El Rio Community Health Center - Main

El Rio Health Community Health Center - El Pueblo

Health Center El Rio SW clinic

Gila County Division of Health - Globe

Gila County Division of Health - Payson

Joshua Tree Pediatrics Lake Havasu Pediatrics Lake Havasu Pediatrics

NOAH - Heuser Family Medicine North Country Health Care - Flagstaff

Pediatras Arizona

Pinal County Public Health Services District - Maricopa Pinal County Public Health Services District - San Tan

Valley

Sells Indian Hospital

Sunset Community Health Center - San Luis

2016 Teen Winners:

The Teen Award is presented to practices and clinics that have achieved the highest standard in their practice by reaching a 90% coverage level for 1 Tdap, 1 MCV, and 3 HPV vaccinations for 15 year olds.

Adelante Healthcare - Buckeye Adelante Healthcare - West Phoenix Adelante Healthcare - Wickenberg Cigna Medical Group - Chandler

Cigna Medical Group - South Mountain

Cigna Medical Group - Stapley
Cigna Medical Group - Westridge
Clinica Hispana of West Valley
La Paz County Health Department
Mt. Park Health Center - Baseline
Mt. Park Health Center - Gateway
Mt. Park Health Center - Goodyear

Mt. Park Health Center - Maryvale

Mt. Park Health Center - Tempe

Navajo County Public Health - Holbrook Navajo County Public Health - Winslow Paloma Pediatrics (Medical Group)

Pediatras Arizona

Sacred Peaks Health Center Sant Singh Khalsa, MD Southwest Pediatrics

Sun Life Center for Children - Casa Grande Sunset Community Health Center - San Luis

Tuscany Children Clinic

University of Arizona Health Network Elks Clinic



Ask the Experts

Experts from the CDC answer questions about vaccines – visit www.immunize.org/askexperts/ for more questions and answers.

A child in our practice received her first dose of varicella vaccine when she was 12 months old and her second dose when she was 14 months old, rather than at age 4–6 years. Is the second dose valid or does it need to be repeated?

The recommended minimum interval between two doses of varicella vaccine for children 12 months through 12 years of age is 12 weeks. However, the second dose of varicella vaccine does not need to be repeated if it was separated from the first dose by at least 28 days. For more information, access CDC's table: Recommended and Minimum Ages and Intervals Between Doses of Routinely Recommended Vaccines.

If we inadvertently give a child zoster vaccine rather than varicella vaccine, what should we do?

This is a serious vaccine administration error. The event should be documented and procedures put in place to prevent this from happening again. Zoster vaccine contains about 14 times as much varicella vaccine virus as varicella vaccine. However, no specific action needs to be taken in response to this vaccine administration error. If this was the child's first dose of varicella-containing vaccine he/she will still need the second dose of varicella-containing vaccine on schedule.

We have an 18-year-old male who had a history of chickenpox disease. He now has shingles. We are unsure what we are to advise for future treatment. Should we administer zoster vaccine?

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practice does not recommend zoster vaccination for people younger than age 60 years regardless of their history of shingles. Zoster vaccine is licensed by the Food and Drug Administration for people age 50 years and older so a clinician may choose to vaccinate a person 50 through 59 years of age. Insurance may not pay for a dose of zoster vaccine given to a person younger than age 60 years.

Chicken Pox (Varicella– Zoster virus)



Helpful Links

Arizona Disease Data, Statistics, & Reports
Arizona Immunization Program Office
Arizona Vaccine News
CDC Vaccines and Immunizations
CDC Vaccine Safety
Immunization Action Coalition

The Arizona Partnership for Immunization



New Vaccine Information Statements: <u>HPV− Gardasil− 9</u> • <u>Meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY and MPSV4)</u>

New Employees



Daniel Abazied
ASIIS/VFC Help Desk Analyst



Casey Brown ASIIS Database Analyst



Amanda Lusk AFIX Specialist



Meagan Surgenor, MHA Special Programs Manager



Thank you to those who attended the 23rd Annual Arizona Immunization Conference! With your participation, it was a great success! All presentations can be accessed on the Arizona Immunization Program Office (AIPO) Annual Conference webpage.

Any recommendations for speakers and/or topics for the 2017 immunization conference, can be emailed to wendy.ODonnell@azdhs.gov. We value your feedback and look forward to seeing you at the immunization conference next year!



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