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 [CDC recommendations](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/) 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 **RECOMMEND** 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](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/) 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](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/) 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](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/) 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.
SUMMARY OF REPORTABLE VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES
January-April, 2016 ¹,²

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

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 Shoshtarakj, ASIIS Program Manager

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.

Read the latest ASIIS Vaccine Newsflash now!
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

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 Valley
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

Encouraging vaccines is as easy as 1, 2, 3!
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.

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: HPV–Gardasil–9  Meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY and MPSV4)
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!