# Infection Prevention Office Hours

8/21/2023





# Agenda

- Vaccines
  - Overview
  - General Considerations
  - Education
  - Fall Readiness
- In the News- Listeria Outbreak
- Questions and Discussion

## Vaccines — Overview

- Vaccines work with the body's immune defenses to reduce the complications from diseases
- The use of vaccines may also reduce the need for antimicrobials (by reducing the chance of acquiring a disease and needing treatment!)
- Per CDC- thousands of adults get sick each year from preventable diseases; some are hospitalized, and some may even die
- There are multiple vaccines available to prevent disease or complications of disease; some important ones for the LTC community include:
  - ·Seasonal Influenza vaccine
  - Pneumonia vaccine
  - Shingles vaccine
  - ·Tetanus, Diphtheria and Pertussis (TDaP) vaccine
  - COVID-19 vaccine
  - RSV vaccine
  - Hepatitis B vaccine if comorbidities warrant (such as ESRD, diabetes)
- CDC provides the following information about appropriate vaccines
  - •Adult vaccination information here: Adult Vaccination | CDC
  - •Adult Vaccine Assessment Tool: The Adult Vaccine Quiz | CDC
  - •Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP): ACIP Vaccine Recommendations | CDC
  - •Vaccines by Disease: Recommended Vaccines by Disease | CDC





# Vaccines – Overview (cont.)



#### RSV Vaccine

- Can prevent lower respiratory tract disease caused by Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
- Single dose recommended for adults 60 years and older based on SHARED DECISION MAKING
- Shared decision making= not necessarily recommended for EVERYONE of a certain age or risk, rather individually by an informed decision process between provider and resident (or power of attorney)
- May be given at the same time as other vaccines

#### INFLUENZA Vaccine

- Can prevent influenza or complications from influenza including severe infection, death and or hospitalizations
- Recommended every flu season
- CDC and ACIP recommend use of higher-dose flu vaccines for people > 65 years
  - Higher dose of antigen in the vaccine = a better immune response leading to better protection against flu
  - Per CDC- People 65 years and older are at increased risk of developing serious complications and account for the majority of flu hospitalizations and deaths
- May be given at the same time as other vaccines (fall planning considerations may include prioritizing flu vaccines)

### • COVID Vaccine - New seasonal vaccine to be determined, but for now.....

- Everyone aged 6 years and older should get 1 updated Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine to be "up-to-date"
- Adults aged 65 years and older may get a 2nd dose of updated Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> dose= at least 4 months after the last
- May be given at the same time as other vaccines (fall planning considerations may include vaccine availability and individual resident assessment)



COVID-19 vaccination recommendations have changed. Find the latest recommendations at www.cdc.gov/covidschedule

# Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule for ages 19 years or older

Trade name(s)

ActHIB<sup>q</sup>

Hiberix\*

Havrix®

Vaqta\*

Twinrix<sup>®</sup>

Engerix-B®

Heplisav-B® PreHevbrio®

Gardasil 9®

M-M-R II®

Menactra®

MenQuadfi®

Trumenba®

Prevnar 20™

Vaxneuvance™

Pneumovax 23®

Menveo\*

Bexsero®

IPOL®

Tenivac®

Tdvax™

Adacel<sup>®</sup>

Boostrix<sup>e</sup>

Varivax\*

Shingrix

Priorix®

Many brands

Recombivax HB®

FluMist® Quadrivalent

Flublok® Quadrivalent

PedvaxHIB

2023

#### How to use the adult immunization schedule

Determine recommended vaccinations by age (Table 1)

Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine

Hepatitis A and hepatitis B vaccine

Human papillomavirus vaccine

Influenza vaccine (inactivated)

Influenza vaccine (live, attenuated)

Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine

Meningococcal serogroup B vaccine

Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine

Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids and acellular

Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids

Zoster vaccine, recombinant

Poliovirus vaccine

pertussis vaccine

. Varicella vaccine

Meningococcal serogroups A, C, W, Y vaccine

Influenza vaccine (recombinant)

Vaccine

COVID-19 vaccine

Hepatitis A vaccine

Hepatitis B vaccine

Assess need for additional recommended vaccinations by medical condition or other indication (Table 2)

Vaccines in the Adult Immunization Schedule\*

Review vaccine types, dosing frequencies and intervals, and considerations for special situations (Notes)

Abbreviation(s)

1vCOV-mRNA

2vCOV-mRNA

1vCOV-aPS

HepA-HepB

Hib

HepA

HepB

HPV

IIV4

LAIV4

RIV4

MMR

MenACWY-D

MenACWY-TT

MenB-FHbp

MenB-4C

PCV15

PCV20

PPSV23

IPV

Td

Tdap

VAR

MenACWY-CRM

Review contraindications and precautions for vaccine types (Appendix)

Comirnaty®/Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine

SPIKEVAX®/Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine

Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine, Bivalent

Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine

Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine, Bivalent

#### Report

 Suspected cases of reportable vaccine-preventable diseases or outbreaks to the local or state health department

Recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip) and approved by the Centers for Disease

Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov), American College of Physicians

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (www.acog.org),

Physician Associates (www.aapa.org), American Pharmacists Association

(www.pharmacist.com), and Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America

(www.acponline.org), American Academy of Family Physicians (www.aafp.org),

American College of Nurse-Midwives (www.midwife.org), American Academy of

 Clinically significant postvaccination reactions to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System at www.vaers.hhs.gov or 800-822-7967

#### Injury claims

(www.shea-online.org).

All vaccines included in the adult immunization schedule except PPSV23, RZV, and COVID-19 vaccines are covered by the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP). COVID-19 vaccines that are authorized or approved by the FDA are covered by the Countermeasures Injury Compensation Program (CICP). For more information, see www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or www.hrsa.gov/cicp.

#### Questions or comments

Contact www.cdc.gov/cdc-info or 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636), in English or Spanish, 8 a.m.–8 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.



Download the CDC Vaccine Schedules app for providers at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/schedule-app.html.

#### Helpful information

- Complete Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html
- General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization (including contraindications and precautions): www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/index.html
- Vaccine information statements: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/index.html
- Manual for the Surveillance of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases (including case identification and outbreak response): www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/surv-manual
- Travel vaccine recommendations: www.cdc.gov/travel
- Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule, United States, 2023: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/child-adolescent.html
- ACIP Shared Clinical Decision-Making Recommendations: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/acip-scdm-faqs.html



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Scan QR code for access to online schedule



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\*Administer recommended vaccines if vaccination history is incomplete or unknown. Do not restart or add doses to vaccine series if there are extended intervals between doses. The use of trade names is for identification purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the ACIP or CDC.

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## Vaccines — General Considerations

- Establish a vaccine supply (work with your pharmacist/pharmaceuticals supplier)
- •Educate staff, family, and visitors on the importance of vaccines.
- •Ensure proper storage and administration of vaccines (temperature, expiration, etc.)
- •Ensure proper storage and use of vaccine supplies (single use syringes, clean area, safe disposal, etc.)
- •Familiarize yourself with the current CDC vaccine recommendations for each disease
- •Familiarize yourself with the documentation needed after vaccine administration (Vaccine information statement (VIS), consent, date of administration, who administered and where, manufacturer, lot number & expiration date)
- •Incorporate protocols for management of anaphylactic allergy after a vaccination
- •Report any adverse effects to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

## **Vaccines - Education**

#### THE CDC REFERENCES THE SHARE ACRONYM FOR ADULT EDUCATION

- **S SHARE** the tailored reasons why the recommended vaccine is right for the resident given his or her age, health condition (such as diabetes or COPD), lifestyle, occupation, or other risk factors
- **H HIGHLIGHT** positive experiences with vaccines (personal or in your facility), as appropriate, to reinforce the benefits and strengthen confidence in vaccination
- A ADDRESS resident questions and concerns about the vaccine, including side effects, safety, and vaccine effectiveness in plain and understandable language
- R REMIND residents that vaccines protect them and their loved ones from many common and serious diseases
- **E EXPLAIN** the potential costs of getting the disease, including serious health effects, time lost

<u>Vaccination handouts and educational materials for patients and healthcare professionals (immunize.org)</u>

Vaccination Resources for Adult Patients with Chronic Conditions | CDC

## Vaccines – Fall Readiness



### PLANNING/PRE-CLINIC CONSIDERATIONS

- ✓ Product supply/ordering
- ✓ Staffing/roles/staff education
- √ Family and resident communication/education
- ✓ Equipment needed for storage/handling
- ✓ Protocols for emergency situations/ adverse reactions
- ✓ Layout/flow of clinic (if applicable) or plans if residents can't come to clinic
- ✓ Policies on safe injection practices
- ✓ How data will be documented and managed (charting, med history, consent forms, etc.)

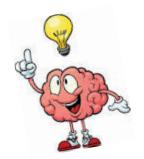
#### **ACTIVE/POST- CLINIC CONSIDERATIONS**

- ✓ Appropriate screening (contraindications, etc.) and consent
- ✓ Safe handling and disposal of needles and syringes
- ✓ Appropriate storage and handling of vaccines
- √ Facts sheets (VIS)/education/cards being distributed
- ✓ Good IP practices (HH, safe injection practices, etc.)
- ✓ Appropriate documentation of each vaccine
- ✓ Residents observed post-vaccination
- ✓ Report adverse reactions to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

# FYI - In The News....



- CDC is investigating a *Listeria* outbreak linked to kosher <u>soft serve ice cream and is advising long-term care facilities, hospitals and other institutions to not serve any flavors of "Soft Serve On The Go" ice cream cups.</u>
- One sick person in this outbreak was served this ice cream cup while residing in a long-term care facility.
- *Listeria* was found in a "Soft Serve On The Go" ice cream cup collected from another sick person's freezer, and laboratory scientists are working to determine if it is the outbreak strain of *Listeria*.
- On August 9, Real Kosher Ice Cream <u>recalled</u> all flavors of their "Soft Serve On The Go" ice cream cups. Recalled ice cream cups were distributed nationwide to multiple long-term care facilities, grocery stores, and other retail locations.
- The Department of Health is asking that LTCFs review all freezer stock and discard recalled product.
- Per CDC- Symptoms usually start within 2 weeks after eating food contaminated with *Listeria*, but may start as early as the same day, or as late as 10 weeks after.
  - **Pregnant people** usually have fever, muscle aches, and tiredness. Listeria can cause pregnancy loss, premature birth, or a life-threatening infection in their newborn
  - People who are not pregnant usually have fever, muscle aches, and tiredness. They may also get a headache, stiff neck, confusion, loss of balance, or seizures.
- Report Listeriosis or any outbreak concerns to your Bureau of Epidemiology contact or your local health department, or by calling 1-877-PA-HEALTH.
- For more information, please visit: <u>Listeria Outbreak Linked to Ice Cream | CDC</u>



# Let's Discuss!

Remember - The Best Learning We Do is from Each Other!

- What are your Fall Vaccine Clinic Plans?
- What are your Successes?
- What are your Challenges?
- Do you have any Questions or Topic Suggestions?



## References and Helpful Resources

CDC ACIP Vaccine Recommendations and Guidelines

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html

CDC Immunization Education & Training

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/ed/immunization-mmwrs/index.html

PA DOH Immunizations

https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/programs/immunizations/Pages/Immunizations.aspx

CDC Adult Education

Vaccination Resources for Adult Patients with Chronic Conditions | CDC Vaccination Resources for Educating Adult Patients | CDC





# WE ARE HERE FOR YOU!

#### **PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CONTACT US!**

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