



Vaccinating Adults with Chronic Conditions: Recommendations and Lessons Learned

May 28, 2020

Today's Presenters



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Adult Immunization Schedule 2020: Focus on Adults with Chronic Medical Conditions

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Disclosure

- Presenter has no conflict of interest
- Discussions on unlicensed products and off-label uses are in the context of ACIP considerations
- The use of trade names is for identification purposes only and does not imply endorsement
- Disclaimer – The opinions expressed in this presentation are solely those of the presenter and do not necessarily represent official positions of CDC

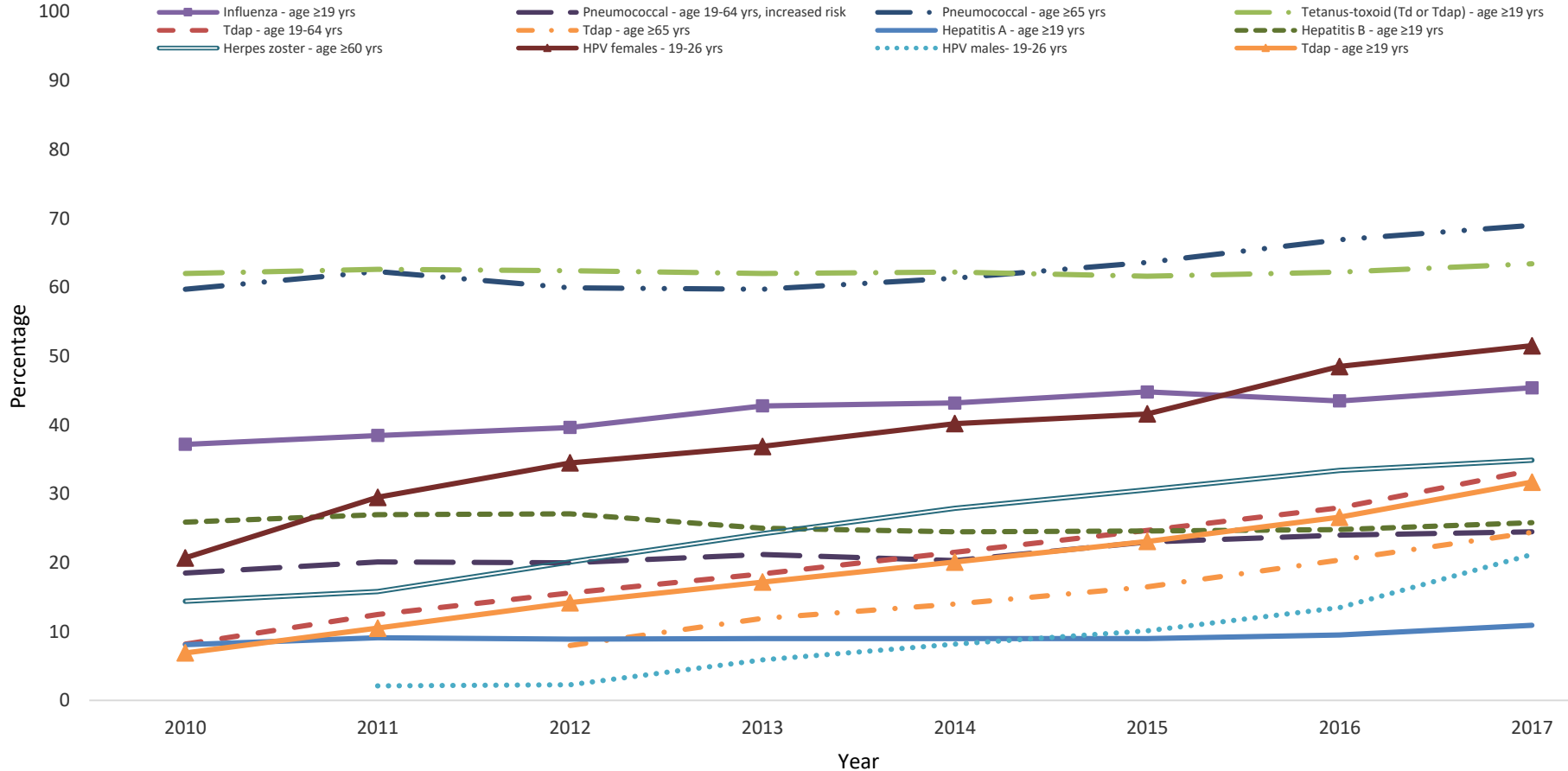
Objectives

- Provide an overview of adult vaccination coverage
- Review adult vaccine schedule focused on adults with chronic conditions
- Review guidance related to immunizations during the COVID pandemic
- Provide resources for healthcare professionals

*Information on other vaccine-preventable diseases not covered during this presentation can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/>

Adult Vaccination Coverage in the United States

Trends in Adult Vaccination Coverage – NHIS, 2010-2017



SOURCE: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/adultvaxview/pubs-resources/NHIS-2017.html>

Vaccination Decision-Making: General

Which of the following best describes you?	2015
I am not aware that I need any vaccines as an adult <i>besides the flu vaccine.</i>	31%
I am aware that I need a vaccine as an adult besides the flu vaccine, but haven't thought about getting it.	11%
I am considering getting vaccinated against a disease other than the flu but have not yet decided.	6%
I have decided to get vaccinated against a disease other than the flu, but have not yet gotten vaccinated.	4%
I have decided not to get vaccinated against a disease other than the flu.	7%
I have gotten vaccinated against a disease other than flu as an adult.	13%
I make sure I am up-to-date with recommended vaccinations.	30%

*All percentages are weighted.

SOURCE: Porter Novelli. 2015. ConsumerStyles (Fall). Unpublished.

Decision-Making by Vaccine Type

2015

Which of the following best describes you?	Tdap (19+)	Pneumo (65+)	Zoster (60+)
I am not aware that I need this vaccine.	53%	22%	19%
I am aware that I need this vaccine, but haven't thought about getting it.	5%	3%	8%
I am considering getting this vaccine, but have not yet decided.	5%	4%	11%
I have decided to get this vaccine, but have not yet gotten vaccinated.	2%	4%	8%
I have decided not to get this vaccine.	14%	11%	18%
I have gotten this vaccine.	21%	56%	36%

*All percentages are weighted.

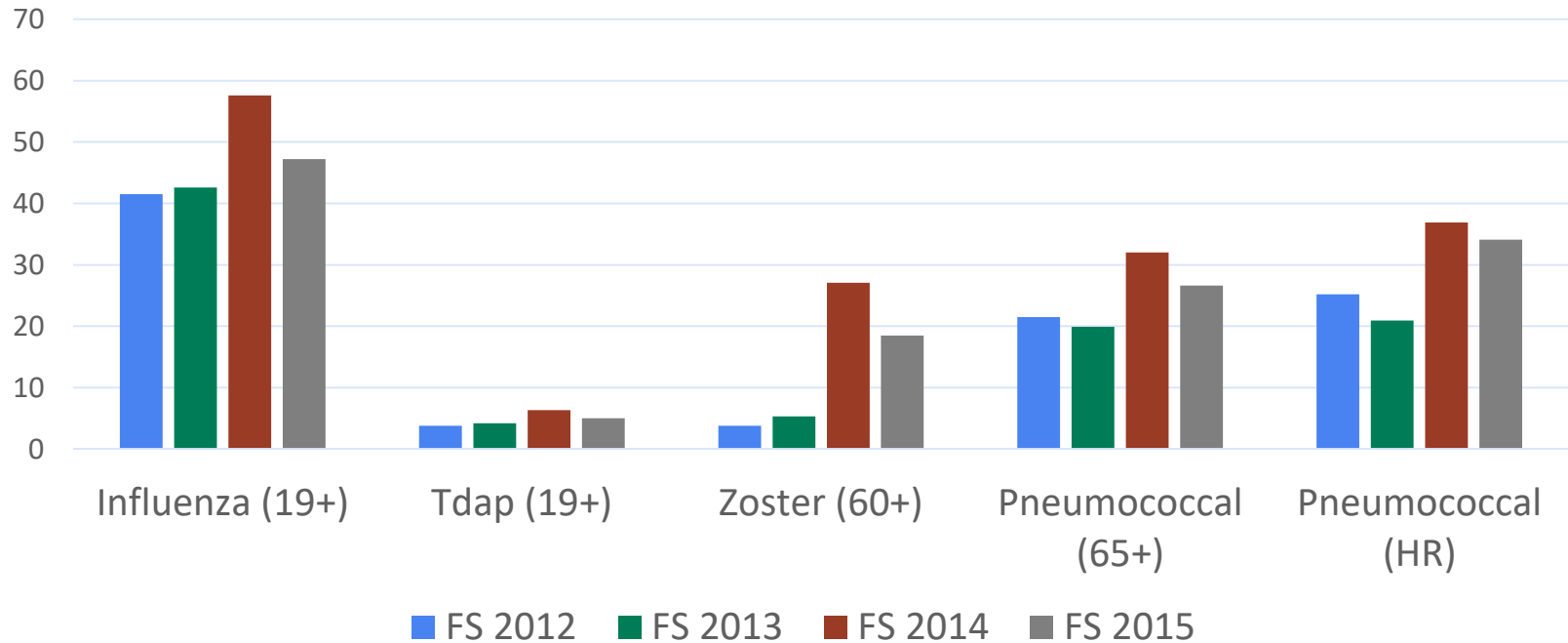
SOURCE: Porter Novelli. 2015. ConsumerStyles (Fall). Unpublished.

A Strong Recommendation Makes a Difference



Adults believe vaccines are important and are likely to get them if recommended by their healthcare provider.

In the past year, has this vaccine been recommended to you by a medical professional?



*All percentages are weighted.

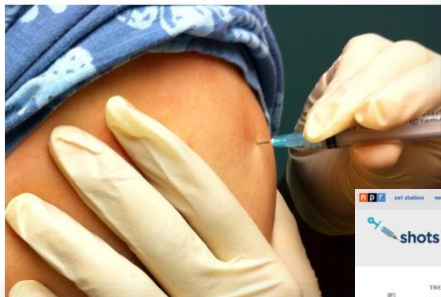
SOURCE: Porter Novelli. 2015. ConsumerStyles (Fall). Unpublished.

Bottom Line:

Adults are not getting the vaccines they need.

HEALTH

Adults need vaccines too, but many don't have them



Older Adults Aren't Getting Their Vaccines

BY KAISER HEALTH NEWS | SEPTEMBER 16, 2015

By Phil Galewitz

Three out of four Americans older than 60 don't get a shingles vaccine to protect themselves from the virus' miseries: rashes over the face and body, stinging pain that can last for weeks or months and the threat of blindness.

Sometimes people must feel a pound of pain – someone else's – to take a shot of prevention. Dr. Robert Wergin tells of one elderly patient with shingles who came to his Milford, N.H., office this summer. "I'm sorry, doc, I should have listened to your advice to get the shot," the man said. A few weeks later, the man's wife and brother, both in their 60s, visited Wergin, asking for the

Ouch! Vaccination rates for older adults falling short

Phil Galewitz Kaiser Health News Sep 15, 2015

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Three out of four Americans older than 60 don't get a shingles vaccine to protect themselves from the virus' miseries: rashes over the face and body, stinging pain that can last for weeks or months and the threat of blindness.

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shingles HEALTH NEWS FROM KN
TREATMENTS
Shingles Is Nasty, And The New Vaccine Works Well. Why Do Adults Avoid Shots?
March 23, 2016 5:00 AM ET
PHOENIX ANDREWS
FISHBOWL

Pharmacy News
HOME LATEST TRENDING EDUCATION OUR NETWORK
Managing migraine pain ONLINE MODULE FOR PHARMACISTS
What happens when older adults miss their jabs
Take-up rates for pneumococcal vaccine are suboptimal
REMINDER

7 things you didn't know about adult vaccination in the U.S.

Posted Feb 7, 2018 at 6:00 PM

Facebook Twitter Email Print

(BPT) - Even though vaccines are one of the greatest health innovations a new survey shows that among some adults in America there is a fact the immunizations they need as adults.

According to an online survey of 1,000 American adults aged 18 years critical gap between awareness and action when it comes to vaccination.

Adults should talk to their healthcare providers about the Centers for Prevention's list of recommended adult vaccines. The best way to protect your doctor if you are up to date on all your vaccines. It's a simple step.

1. Adults may think they know, but they have no idea

Vaccination rates still too low in adults, says CDC

Mar 28, 2018

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Among the many treatments for diseases, vaccines are the safest and most cost-effective form of preventive medicine in the United States. Despite a rise in vaccination rates between 1993 and 2013, low rates of routinely recommended immunizations remains among adults 50 years and older. In 2015, there were 14.1 million cases of vaccine-preventable diseases attributable to unvaccinated adults. The CDC states that this data highlights the need for continuing efforts to increase adult vaccination coverage to reduce the consequences of vaccine-preventable diseases among adults. All adults are at risk for vaccine-preventable diseases. Millions of adults in the U.S. get diseases for which there are safe and effective vaccines.

USNews Store
HEALTH
February is Heart Awareness
Learn about CHOP's experts
Many U.S. Adults Not Getting Key Vaccines: CDC
Feb. 6, 2014 | 19 Comments
HealthDay
THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 2014 (HealthDay News) -- Many U.S. adults are skipping recommended vaccinations that could protect them from serious or life-threatening diseases, according to figures released by federal health officials Thursday.

Flu vaccine and chronic diseases

■ High risk medical conditions¹

- 78% ↓ deaths attributable to any cause, 87% ↓ hospitalization to acute respiratory or cardiovascular disease

■ Diabetes²

- 56% ↓ complications, 54% ↓ hospitalizations, 58% ↓ deaths

■ Chronic obstructive lung disease^{3,4}

- 76% vaccine effectiveness against influenza-related respiratory illness
- Reduced COPD exacerbation

■ Heart Disease^{5,6}

- Vaccine effectiveness (29%–36%) comparable to statins (36%), anti-hypertensives (15–18%), smoking cessation (26%) against major cardiac events

1. Hak E et al. Arch Intern Med 2005;165:274–80
2. Looijmans-Van den Akkerl et al. Diabetes Care 2006;29:1771–6
3. Wongsurakiat P et al. Chest 2004;125:2011–20
4. Poole PJ et al. Cochrane Database SystRev 2006;(1):CD002733
5. Barnes et al. Heart 2015;101:1738–1747
6. Udell et al. JAMA 2013;310:1711–1720



Burden of pneumococcal disease

- >30,000 cases, >3000 deaths reported per year
- 89% cases, almost all deaths occur among adults
- Adults at increased risk for pneumococcal disease
 - Age ≥ 65 y
 - Age 19–64y with following
 - Immunocompromised (HIV, cancer, asplenia) – at highest risk
 - Asplenia
 - Cochlear implants, cerebrospinal fluid leak
 - Chronic illnesses (heart, liver, kidney, lung disease; diabetes)
 - Alcoholism
 - Cigarette smoking



Adult Immunization Schedule

Table 1

Table 1 Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group, United States, 2020

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
Influenza inactivated (IIV) or Influenza recombinant (RIV) <i>or</i> Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV)	1 dose annually			
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years			
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication (if born in 1957 or later)			
Varicella (VAR)	2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses	
Zoster recombinant (RZV) (preferred) <i>or</i> Zoster live (ZVL)			2 doses <i>or</i> 1 dose	
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years		
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13)	1 dose			65 years and older
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication			1 dose
Hepatitis A (HepA)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine			
Hepatitis B (HepB)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine			
Meningococcal A, C, W, Y (MenACWY)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication, see notes for booster recommendations			
Meningococcal B (MenB)	19 through 23 years	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication, see notes for booster recommendations		
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	1 or 3 doses depending on indication			

Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirements, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection
 Additional risk factor or another indication
 Clinical decision making
 No recommendation/Not applicable

Structural Changes to Table 1

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Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
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Varicella (VAR)	2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses	
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Additional risk factor or another indication
Clinical decision making
No recommendation/Not applicable

2 / 6

Shared Clinical Decision-making

Related Links

[Vaccines & Immunizations](#)

[Immunization Schedules](#)

[VFC Resolutions](#)

[Vaccine Information
Statements \(VISs\)](#)

Contact ACIP Secretariat

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Mailstop A27
Atlanta, GA 30329-4027
acip@cdc.gov



Frequently Asked Questions

These frequently asked questions (FAQs) are intended to provide clarity on the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices' (ACIP) shared clinical decision-making recommendations and guidance and implementation considerations for these recommendations.

Q: What are ACIP's current shared clinical decision-making recommendations that appear on the immunization schedules?

A: ACIP has three recommendations for vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making that appear on the immunization schedules. These recommendations are indicated in blue on the immunization schedules.

- Meningococcal B (MenB) vaccination for adolescents and young adults aged 16–23 years
- Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination for adults aged 27–45 years
- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccination (PCV13) for adults aged 65 years and older who do not have an immunocompromising condition, cerebrospinal fluid leak, or cochlear implant

Q: How do shared clinical decision-making recommendations differ from routine, catch-up, and risk-based immunization recommendations?

A: Unlike routine, catch-up, and risk-based recommendations, shared clinical decision-making vaccinations are not recommended for everyone in a particular age group or everyone in an identifiable risk group. Rather, shared clinical

Vaccination during the COVID pandemic

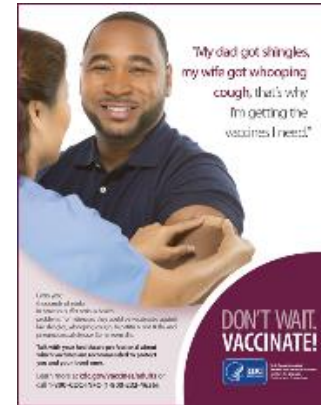
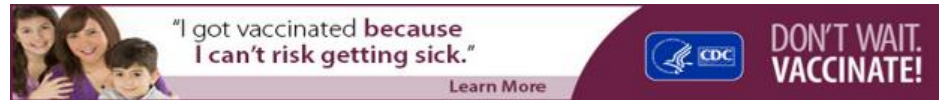
Provider Resources for Adult Vaccination

Resources

- State and local health department immunization programs <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/categories/services-and-information/health/prevention-and-wellness/immunization>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention www.cdc.gov/vaccines/
- Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/
- Office of Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Policy National Vaccine Program <https://www.hhs.gov/vaccines/index.html>
- Immunization Action Coalition www.immunize.org/
- National Adult and Influenza Immunization Summit www.izsummitpartners.org/

Adult Patient Education Resources

- **Patient Education Portal:** www.cdc.gov/vaccines/AdultPatientEd
 - Posters and Flyers
 - Educational factsheets and easy to read schedule
 - Matte articles and web features
 - Radio PSAs
 - Web buttons and banners
- **Vaccine Quiz:** www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adultquiz
- **Website:** www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults



Adult Vaccine Schedule App

Download "CDC Vaccine Schedules" free for iOS and Android devices.



Product Specs

Version: 6.0.1

Requirements: Requires iOS 9.0 or later and Android 8.0 or later; optimized for tablets and useful on smartphones.

Updates: Changes in the app are released through app updates.

Download app free for **iOS**



Download app free for **Android**

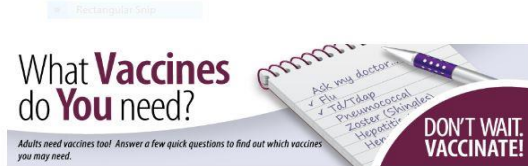


www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/schedule-app.html

Adult Vaccine Assessment Tool

The Adult Vaccine Assessment Tool

[Español \(Spanish\)](#)



Vaccines are recommended for adults based on age, health conditions, job, and other factors. No personal information will be retained by CDC. * *This vaccine assessment tool applies to adults 19 years or older.*

Instructions:

1. **Answer the questions below.**
2. **Get a list of vaccines** you may need based on your answers.
(This list may include vaccines you've already had).
3. **Discuss the list with your doctor or health care professional.**

Questions:

1. Are you
 Male

www2.cdc.gov/nip/adultimmsched/

Making a Strong Vaccine Recommendation: #HowIRecommend Videos



www.cdc.gov/vaccines/howirecommend/adult-vacc-videos.html

Medscape Module: How to Give a Strong Recommendation to Adult Patients Who Require Vaccination

- Case Presentations/Videos
- Older Adult
 - Zoster
 - PCV13
- Adult with Diabetes
 - Hep B
 - Influenza
- Pregnant Woman
 - Tdap
 - Influenza



www.medscape.com/viewarticle/842874

Fact Sheets: Vaccines and Chronic Diseases

Information Series for Adults
What You Need to Know About Diabetes and Adult Vaccines

Each year thousands of adults in the United States get sick from diseases that could be prevented by vaccines. Some people are hospitalized, and some even die. People with heart disease and diabetes need to know that there are steps you can take to prevent getting sick from certain diseases. Getting vaccinated is an important step in staying healthy.



Why Vaccines Are Important for You

Diabetes, even if well managed, can make it harder for your immune system to fight infections. If you have diabetes, you may be at risk for more serious complications from an illness compared to people without diabetes.

- **Tuberculosis** like influenza can raise your blood glucose to dangerously high levels. When you are sick, you need insulin to keep your sugar under control.
- People with diabetes have higher rates of hepatitis B than the rest of the population. Unlike other hepatitis, there is no test to find out if you have hepatitis B. If you do, you may have to take medicine to keep your liver healthy. Getting vaccinated against hepatitis B can help prevent you from getting hepatitis B.
- People with diabetes are at increased risk for bacterial pneumonia that may be especially dangerous and more likely to lead to hospitalization and death. Getting vaccinated against pneumococcal pneumonia can help prevent you from getting pneumococcal pneumonia.
- People with diabetes are at increased risk for bacterial meningitis that may be especially dangerous and more likely to lead to hospitalization and death. Getting vaccinated against meningitis can help prevent you from getting meningitis.

What vaccines do you need?

The vaccines every year to protect against seasonal flu.

Pneumococcal vaccines to protect against various pneumococcal diseases.

Hepatitis B vaccine to protect against hepatitis B.

Tdap vaccine to protect against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (whooping cough).

Zoster vaccine to protect against shingles if you are 50 years or older.

There may be other vaccines recommended for you. Ask your health care provider about what is right for you.

Getting Vaccinated

You regularly see your provider for diabetes care, and that's a great place to start if you have diabetes. Your provider can offer the vaccines you need to be safe and healthy. You can get the vaccine at their office.

Adults can get vaccines at their doctor's office, pharmacies, multiphasic health clinics, health fairs, and other locations. To find a place near you to get a vaccine, go to www.cdc.gov/flu.

Most health insurance plans cover recommended vaccines. Check with your insurance provider for details and for a list of vaccine providers covered by your plan. If you do not have health insurance, visit www.healthcare.gov to learn more about health insurance options.


For more information on vaccines or to take an adult vaccine quiz to find out which vaccines you might need, visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults.

DON'T WAIT. VACCINATE!



Information Series for Adults
What You Need to Know About COPD, Asthma, and Adult Vaccines

Each year thousands of adults in the United States get sick from diseases that could be prevented by vaccines. Some people are hospitalized, and some even die. People with asthma or COPD are at higher risk for serious problems from certain vaccine-preventable diseases. Getting vaccinated is an important step in staying healthy.



Why Vaccines Are Important for You

Adults with COPD or asthma are more likely to get complications from the flu. COPD and asthma cause your airways to swell and become blocked with mucus, which can make it hard to breathe. Certain vaccine-preventable diseases can also increase swelling of your airways and lungs. The combination of the two can lead to pneumonia and other serious respiratory illnesses. Immunization provides the best protection against vaccine-preventable diseases.

Vaccines are one of the safest ways to protect your health, even if you are taking prescription medications to control your asthma or COPD. Vaccine side effects are usually mild and go away on their own. Serious side effects are very rare.

Getting Vaccinated

You may regularly see your COPD or asthma specialist, or your primary care provider. Either is a great place to start if your healthcare professional does not offer the vaccines you need, ask for a referral so you can get the vaccines themselves.

Adults can get vaccines at doctor offices, pharmacies, multiphasic community health clinics, health fairs, and other locations. To find a place near you to get a vaccine, go to www.cdc.gov/flu.

Most health insurance plans cover recommended vaccines. Check with your insurance provider for details and for a list of vaccine providers covered by your plan. If you do not have health insurance, visit www.healthcare.gov to learn more about health insurance options.

For more information on vaccines or to take an adult vaccine quiz to find out which vaccines you might need, visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults.

What vaccines do you need?

The vaccine every year to protect against seasonal flu.


Pneumococcal vaccines to protect against various pneumococcal diseases.

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Zoster vaccine to protect against shingles if you are 50 years or older.

There may be other vaccines recommended for you. Ask your health care professional about what is right for you.

DON'T WAIT. VACCINATE!



Information Series for Adults
What You Need to Know About Heart Disease and Adult Vaccines

Each year thousands of adults in the United States get sick from diseases that could be prevented by vaccines. Some people are hospitalized, and some even die. People with heart disease and diabetes need to know that there are steps you can take to prevent getting sick from certain diseases. Getting vaccinated is an important step in staying healthy.



Why Vaccines Are Important for You

Heart disease can make it harder for you to fight off certain diseases or make it more likely that you will have serious complications from certain diseases.

Some vaccine-preventable diseases, like the flu, can increase the risk of another heart attack or stroke.

Immunization provides the best protection against vaccine-preventable diseases.

Vaccines are one of the safest ways to protect your health, even if you are taking prescription medications.

Vaccine side effects are usually mild and go away on their own. Serious side effects are very rare.

Getting Vaccinated

You may regularly see a cardiologist, or your primary care provider. Either is a great place to start if your healthcare professional does not offer the vaccine you need, ask for a referral so you can get the vaccine yourself.

Adults can get vaccines at doctor offices, pharmacies, multiphasic health clinics, health fairs, and other locations. To find a place near you to get a vaccine, go to www.cdc.gov/flu.

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DON'T WAIT. VACCINATE!



<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults/resources.html>

THANK YOU!

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

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Vaccinating Adults with Chronic Conditions: Recommendations and Lessons Learned

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Disclosures

- I participate on the ACIP Influenza and Child/Adolescent Schedule workgroups.
- I participate with the American Academy of Family Physicians Commission on Health of the Public and Science.
- I do not receive any financial compensation for these activities.



Case

M is a 59 year old with insulin dependent diabetes, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, and fatty liver disease who presents for routine chronic disease follow up. He has not had any recent wellness examination. He does not know when he last had any vaccines. He says, “Maybe in the 90s?”

Needs Vaccines:

Influenza, Tdap or Td, MMR, RZV, PPSV23,
Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B

Challenges

PATIENTS

Poor access
Health literacy
Vaccine misconceptions and attitude
Difficulty navigating the healthcare system
Cost
Lack of clear, strong recommendations from clinicians
Needle fear

CLINICIANS

Limited time for preventive care
Cost and Storage
Reimbursement
Knowledge and attitude
EHR
Unaware of vaccine status
Competing priorities

Disparities

With few exceptions, Black, Hispanic, and Asian adults have lower vaccination rates than White adults for routinely recommended vaccines

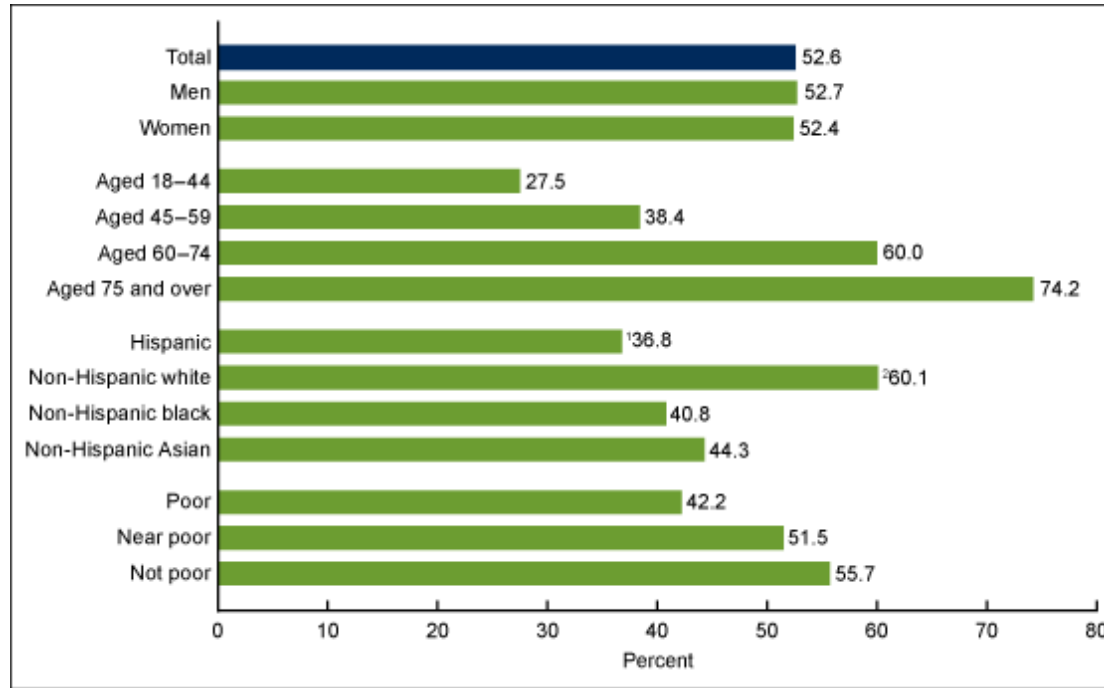
Vaccine coverage is lower for those without health insurance

Vaccine coverage is lower for those with public health insurance vs private health insurance

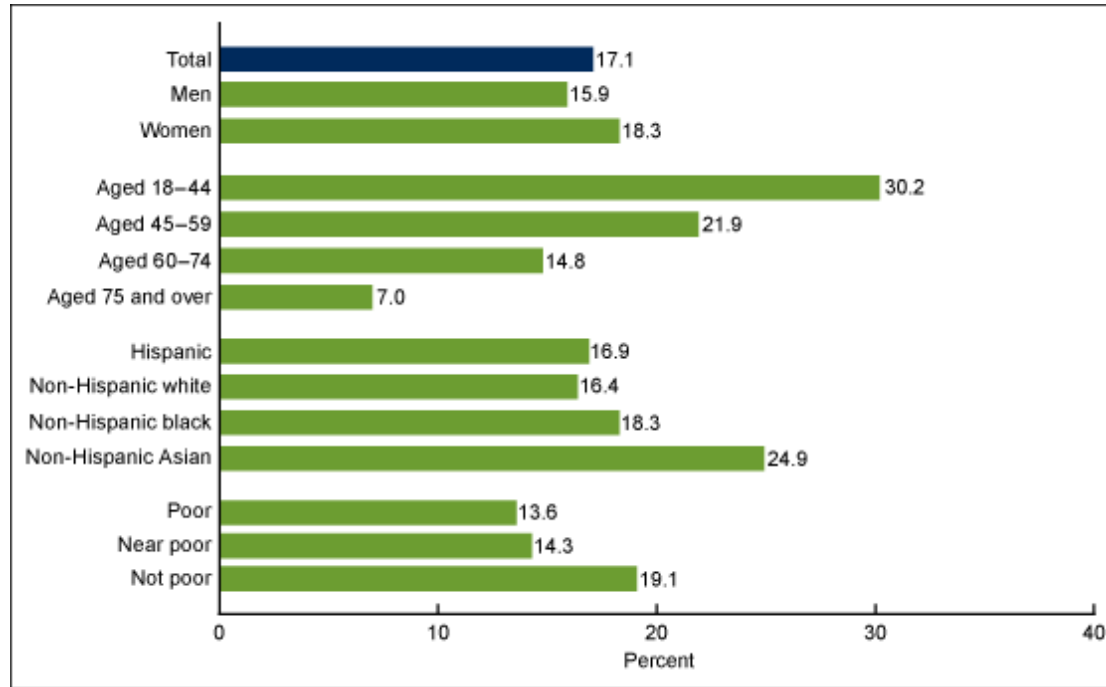
Vaccine coverage is lower for rural individuals

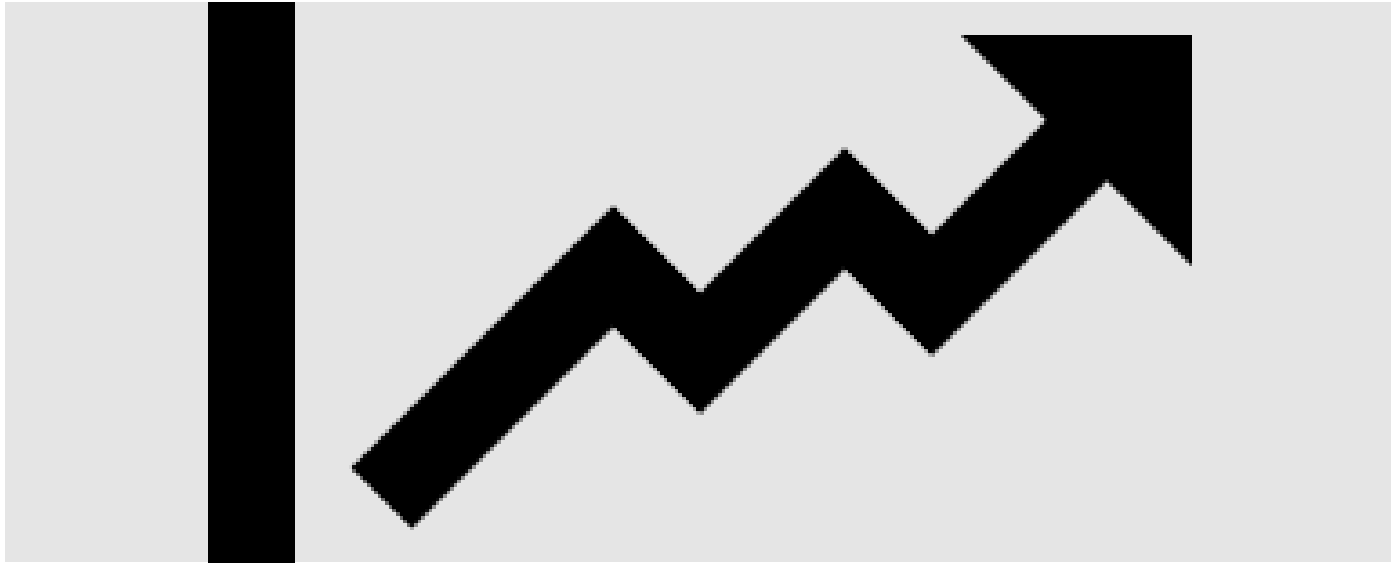
Vaccine coverage is lower for individuals living below the poverty line

Disparities: Pneumococcal Vaccine in Diabetes



Disparities: HepB Vaccine in Diabetes





Strategies

Strong Recommendations

Every visit, every
time

Give strong,
favorable
recommendation

Every team
member
participates

Use presumptive
approach

Be persistent

Address concerns



Case

You give M a strong recommendation for vaccines. But M hesitates...

Address Hesitancy

- Play It Cool:
 - Don't anticipate push back or disagreements
 - Seek to understand their concerns before pressing your point
 - Be aware of and recognize misinformation in the community
 - Address specific safety concerns
 - Provide accurate education and resources: Educate on disease risks and vaccine safety
- Don't Shut the Door:
 - Readdress over time
 - Avoid dismissing patients for not vaccinating
 - Invite questions and discussion



Shared decision making

FRAMEWORK

- Identify options, including risks, benefits, and cost
- Check for understanding
- Elicit the patient's perspective
- Understand the psychosocial context
 - “It seems like...”
- Identify patient's goals
- Develop strategy to meet those goals

BEST PRACTICES

- Be nonjudgmental
- Listen actively
- Focus on the patient
- Empathize
- Summarize
- Use nonverbal cues: Eye contact, facial expressions, open posture

Health Literacy Best Practices

- Written and spoken material at or below 8th grade reading level
- Utilize Teach Back technique
- “Ask Me 3”
 1. What is the problem?
 2. What do I need to do?
 3. Why is it important to do this?
- Avoid technical jargon



Ask Me 3 is a registered trademark licensed to the
National Patient Safety Foundation®

Make It Easy For Patients

- Increase access:
 - Open Access Scheduling
 - Extended hours
 - Home Visits
 - Group Visits
- Have stock on site of common vaccines
- Provide Reminders: Calls, letter, leaflets, postcard
- Review and recommend vaccines: Every visit, every time



Case

After engage in shared decision making, M agrees to vaccination (Phew!).

When you go to do your charting later that day, you noticed that M managed to leave your office without receiving HepA and HepB vaccines.

Make It Easy for Care Teams

Clinician incentives

- Reward for performance

Clinician education

- Get everyone comfortable with recommendations, safety, and adverse effects

Technology

- Utilize EHR, State Immunization Information Systems

Standing orders

- Develop protocols for vaccination without physician order

Team Based Care

- Engage entire team to meet vaccination goal

Physician Incentives

- Simple Strategies Work:
 - Reminding physicians to vaccinate all patients (OR 2.47, 1.53-3.99)
 - Posters in clinics presenting vaccination rates and encouraging competition between doctors (OR 2.03, 1.86-2.22)
 - Chart reviews and benchmarking to the rates achieved by the top 10% of physicians (OR 3.43, CI 2.37-4.97)



Clinician Education

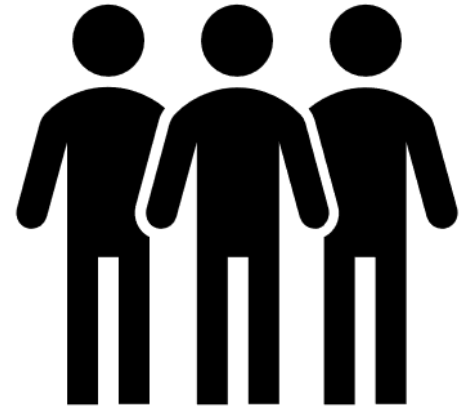
- Clinician knowledge may vary widely. May lack knowledge in:
 - Vaccine preventable illness
 - Indications, administration, side effects, safety
 - Storage and handling
 - Vaccine development
 - Adverse events reporting
 - Approval and evaluation process
 - Billing, coding, and documentation
 - Laws and regulations
- About 25% of physicians believe that recommendations for adults are difficult to follow

Standing Orders

- Written protocols that authorize designated members of the team to complete clinical task without obtaining physician order first
- Increases immunization rates
- To Implement:
 - Get support of clinical and administrative team
 - Carefully choose the targeted order
 - Have a champion
 - Write the standing order
 - Identify who is responsible for the task, which patient group it applies to, contraindications, and specific information including dose, route of administration
 - Implement the order
 - Reassess and update order as needed

Team Based Care

- Train all team members on:
 - Vaccine fundamentals
 - Giving strong recommendations
 - Communicating that vaccines are safe, necessary and effective
- Population Health Team
 - Case managers, nursing staff, medical assistants
- Registries
 - Identify target populations
 - Develop registry through EHR
 - Track and follow up patients





Office Champion Model

- Champion:
 - Identifies barriers
 - Develops workflows
 - Provides training
 - Creates a shared mission to build culture of vaccination
 - Is the “Go to” person for questions/concerns
 - Provides leadership opportunities



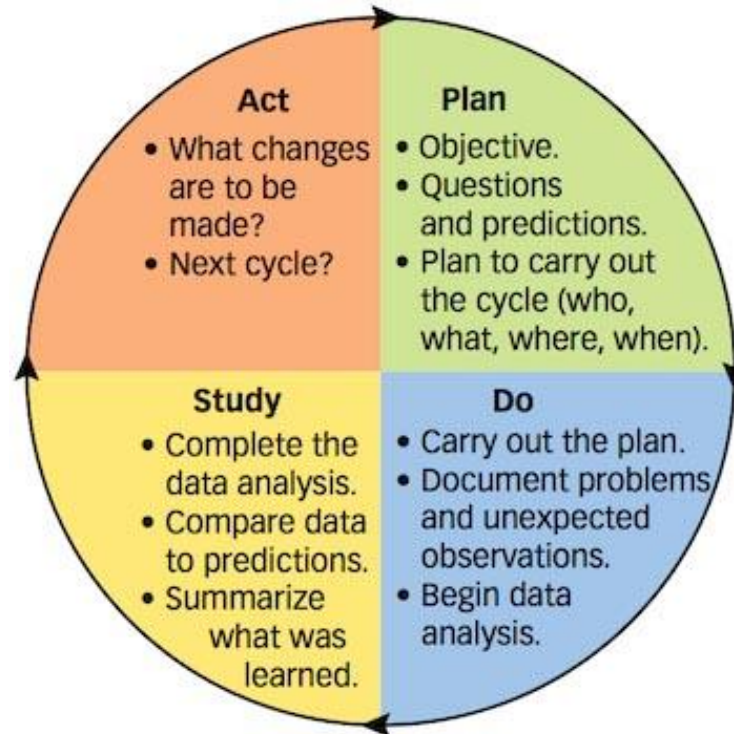
Technology

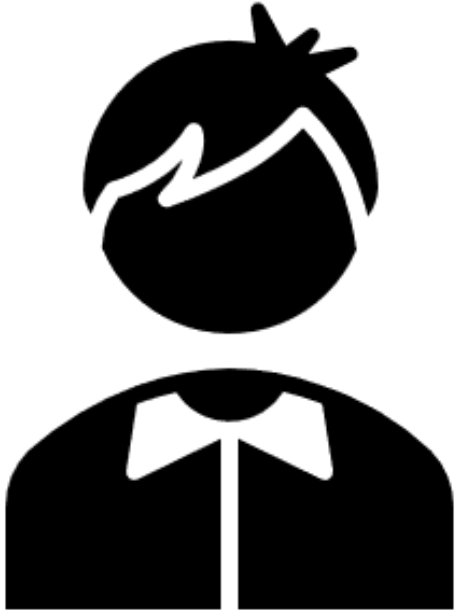
- EHR
 - Reminders and Prompts
 - Disease specific algorithms
 - Requires clinicians to code diagnoses appropriately
- Participate in the state immunization information systems
 - Ideally, EHR compatibility
 - No national IIS
 - Not as widely used for adults

Community Based Strategies for Offices

- Culturally sensitive programs and recommendations
 - Tailor to population being served
 - Utilize preferred language
- Engage partner organizations and respected community leaders
- Patient advisory council

Reduce Missed Opportunities and Improve Rates!





Case

Your population health team reaches out to M to arrange vaccination. M is going to make an appointment with you.



COVID-19

COVID-19

- Clinical preventive services reduced
- Wellness visits postponed
- Telemedicine prioritized over face to face encounters when possible
- Vaccinate when:
 - An in-person visit must be scheduled for another purpose
 - Compelling need for in-person visit and potential benefit outweighs the risk from COVID-19
- Keep track and readdress once safe

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Questions?



Dr. Tara Jatlaoui



Dr. Sarah Coles

Thank You!

Webinar archive will be available at:

www.phf.org/immunization

Questions or comments?

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