

California Vaccines for Adults (VFA) Program

- Q&A Session for 2017 Program Enrollees -

Immunization Branch, California
Department of Public Health
November 15, 2017



Session Outline

- VFA Program Overview
- Patient Eligibility
- Vaccine Ordering and Tracking
- Materials and Resources
- Questions

CA Vaccines for Adults (VFA)

New program implemented in June 2016.

VFA Program Goals and Objectives

- To provide vaccines at no cost to eligible adults
 - Expand access to 317-funded vaccines to Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) and Rural Health Centers (RHCs) in California
- To integrate [the standards for adult immunization practice](#) into routine adult clinical care
 - **ASSESS** immunization status of all adult patients at every visit
 - Strongly **RECOMMEND** vaccines that adult patients need
 - **ADMINISTER** needed vaccines or **REFER** to a provider who can immunize
 - **DOCUMENT** vaccines received by your adult patients



VFA Program Participation Eligibility

Federally Qualified Health Centers, FQHC Look-Alikes, and Rural Health Centers that can demonstrate:

- Participation in the California Vaccines for Children Program (VFC);
- Experience providing a safety net for uninsured and underinsured adults;
- Participation in an Immunization Information System (e.g., California Immunization Registry – CAIR2) or use of an Electronic Health Record (EHR) system.

VFA Program enrollment

- Year 1:

Selected **457** clinical sites for enrollment:

- **440** sites that belong to 108 FQHCs and FQHC lookalikes
- **17** RHC, Indian Health Services (IHS) or Tribal health sites

- Year 2:

Enrolled **61** additional clinical sites from VFA participating health center organizations

- Sites belong to 24 FQHC and lookalike organizations

Population eligibility to receive VFA vaccines

- Eligible to receive 317-funded VFA vaccines

Uninsured and underinsured adults, 19 years of age and older, served by the clinic.

- Uninsured: A person without any health insurance coverage (public or private coverage).
- Underinsured: A person who has health insurance, but the coverage does not include vaccines or a person whose insurance covers only selected vaccines.

Population eligibility to receive VFA vaccines

- Not eligible to receive 317-funded VFA vaccines

Fully insured adults whose insurance covers the cost of vaccine, even if:

- The insurance includes a high deductible or a co-pay;
- A claim for the cost of the vaccine and its administration would be denied for payment by the insurance carrier because the plan's deductible had not been met;
- The insurance has cost-sharing; these individuals must pay out-of-pocket for immunizations.

Notes:

- Unlike the VFC Program, adults with full scope Medi-Cal are considered insured, and therefore not eligible to receive 317-funded VFA vaccines.
- Seniors without Medicare Part D are considered underinsured, and therefore eligible to receive 317-funded VFA vaccines that would be covered under Part D.

Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule—United States - 2016

Note: These recommendations must be read with the footnotes that follow containing number of doses, intervals between doses, and other important information.

Figure 1. Recommended immunization schedule for adults aged 19 years or older, by vaccine and age group¹

VACCINE	AGE GROUP	19-21 years	22-26 years	27-49 years	50-59 years	60-64 years	≥ 65 years
Influenza ^{2,3}		1 dose annually					
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap) ^{3,4}		Substitute Tdap for Td once, then Td booster every 10 yrs					
Varicella ^{5,6}		2 doses					
Human papillomavirus (HPV) Female ^{7,8}		3 doses					
Human papillomavirus (HPV) Male ^{7,8}		3 doses					
Zoster ⁹		1 dose					
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) ¹⁰		1 or 2 doses depending on indication					
Pneumococcal 13-valent conjugate (PCV13) ¹¹		1 dose					
Pneumococcal 23-valent polysaccharide (PPSV23) ¹²		1 or 2 doses depending on indication					1 dose
Hepatitis A ¹³		2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine					
Hepatitis B ^{14,15}		3 doses					
Meningococcal 4-valent conjugate (MenACWY) or polysaccharide (MPSV4) ¹⁶		1 or more doses depending on indication					
Meningococcal B (MenB) ¹⁷		2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine					
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) ¹⁸		1 or 3 doses depending on indication					

¹Covered by the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

Recommended for all persons who meet the age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection; zoster vaccine is recommended regardless of past episode of zoster

Recommended for persons with a risk factor (medical, occupational, lifestyle, or other indication)

No recommendation

Report all clinically significant postvaccination reactions to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Reporting forms and instructions on filing a VAERS report are available at www.vaers.hhs.gov or by telephone, 800-822-7967.

Information on how to file a Vaccine Injury Compensation Program claim is available at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or by telephone, 800-338-2382. To file a claim for vaccine injury, contact the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, 717 Madison Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; telephone, 202-357-6400.

Additional information about the vaccines in this schedule, extent of available data, and contraindications for vaccination is also available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines or from the CDC-INFO Contact Center at 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) in English and Spanish, 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday - Friday, excluding holidays.

Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The recommendations in this schedule were approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP), the American College of Physicians (ACP), the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and the American College of Nurse-Midwives (ACNM).

Figure 2. Vaccines that might be indicated for adults aged 19 years or older based on medical and other indications¹

VACCINE	INDICATION	Pregnancy	Immunocompromising conditions (excluding HIV infection) ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11}	HIV infection CD4+ count (cells/μL) ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11}	Men who have sex with men (MSM)	Kidney failure, end-stage renal disease, on hemodialysis	Heart disease, chronic lung disease, chronic alcoholism	Asplenia and persistent complement component deficiencies ^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11}	Chronic liver disease	Diabetes	Healthcare personnel
Influenza ^{2,3}											
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap) ^{3,4}		1 dose Tdap each pregnancy									
Varicella ^{5,6}		Contraindicated									
Human papillomavirus (HPV) Female ^{7,8}			3 doses through age 26 yrs				3 doses through age 26 yrs				
Human papillomavirus (HPV) Male ^{7,8}			3 doses through age 26 yrs				3 doses through age 21 yrs				
Zoster ⁹		Contraindicated					1 dose				
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) ¹⁰		Contraindicated					1 or 2 doses depending on indication				
Pneumococcal 13-valent conjugate (PCV13) ¹¹							1 dose				
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23) ¹²							1, 2, or 3 doses depending on indication				
Hepatitis A ¹³							2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine				
Hepatitis B ^{14,15}							3 doses				
Meningococcal 4-valent conjugate (MenACWY) or polysaccharide (MPSV4) ¹⁶							1 or more doses depending on indication				
Meningococcal B (MenB) ¹⁷							2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine				
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) ¹⁸			3 doses post-HSCT recipients only				1 dose				

¹Covered by the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

Recommended for all persons who meet the age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection; zoster vaccine is recommended regardless of past episode of zoster

Recommended for persons with a risk factor (medical, occupational, lifestyle, or other indication)

No recommendation

Contraindicated

These schedules indicate the recommended age groups and medical indications for which administration of currently licensed vaccines is commonly recommended for adults aged ≥19 years, as of February 2016. For all vaccines being recommended on the Adult Immunization Schedule: a vaccine series does not need to be restarted, regardless of the time that has elapsed between doses. Licensed combination vaccines may be used whenever any components of the combination are indicated and when the vaccine's other components are not contraindicated. For detailed recommendations on all vaccines, including those used primarily for travelers or that are issued during the year, consult the manufacturers' package inserts and the complete statements from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/ncip/acip-nec/index.html). Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Vaccines available through VFA

Most ACIP-recommended adult vaccines are available through the program:

- Hepatitis A vaccine
- Hepatitis B vaccine
- HPV vaccine
- MMR vaccine
- MCV4/MenACWY
- Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13) vaccine
- Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23) vaccine
- Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccine
- Tetanus and diphtheria toxoids (Td)
- Zoster

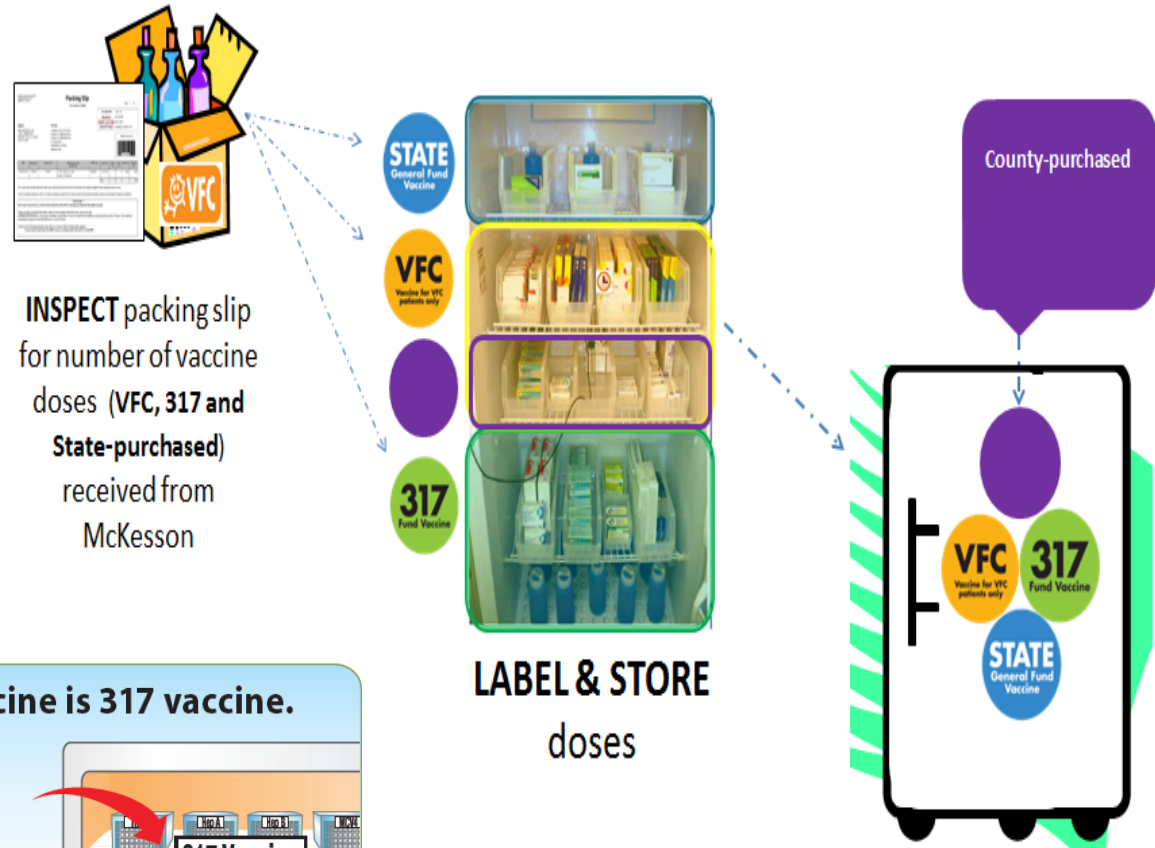


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Vaccine Shipments

Label vaccines received according to their funding source, and store them in the pre-designated shelf/area of the vaccine storage unit.

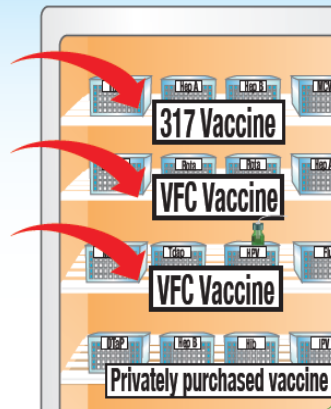


INSPECT packing slip for number of vaccine doses (VFC, 317 and State-purchased) received from McKesson

LABEL & STORE doses

Determine which vaccine is 317 vaccine.

Separate and clearly label 317, VFC, and privately purchased stock. Many practices keep vaccines on different shelves to avoid mixing inventory.



Key Elements in Storage and Handling



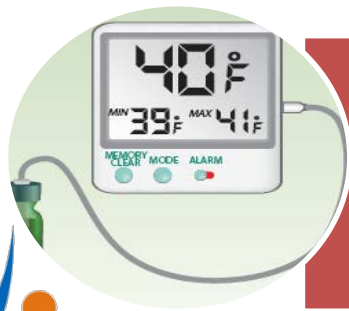
Skilled
and trained staff

Written Routine
and Emergency
Vaccine
Management Plans

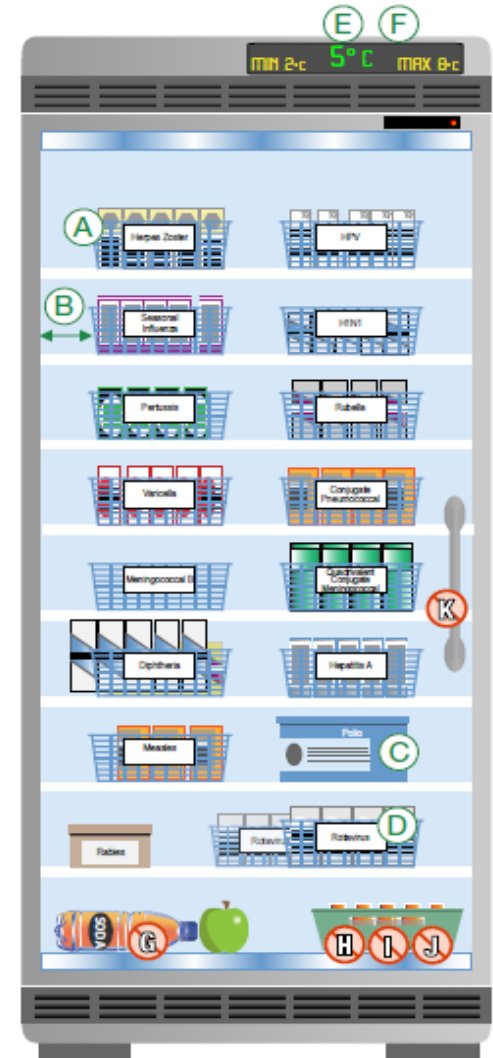
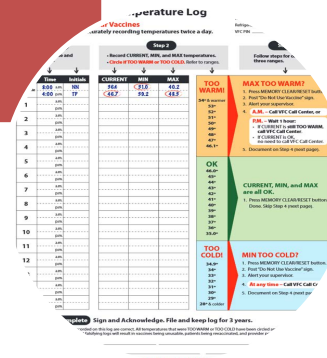


Appropriate
vaccine storage
units

Accurate
temperature
monitoring
equipment



Proper
temperature
monitoring AND
documentation



Program Resources

Do you smoke? Have asthma, diabetes, or a weakened immune system?

Pneumococcal Vaccine Timing—For Adults

DO NOT administer PCV13 and PPSV23 at the same visit.

Age 65 Years or Older

• If PCV13 was given before age 65 years, no additional PCV13 is needed.



You may be at high risk for pneumonia—a serious lung infection

Pneumonia can be life-threatening!

- 900,000 Americans get pneumonia every year.
- Nearly half a million are hospitalized.
- About 1 in 20 dies.

If you are 19 or older with any of these conditions, ask your doctor about getting pneumonia shots (pneumococcal [NEW-moe-KOK-al] vaccines).

- ✓ Cigarette smoker
- ✓ Asthma
- ✓ Diabetes
- ✓ Certain cancers or having chemotherapy
- ✓ Heart, kidney, and liver diseases
- ✓ Sick cell disease
- ✓ Cerebrospinal fluid leaks
- ✓ A cochlear implant
- ✓ HIV/AIDS
- ✓ A bone marrow or organ transplant

Get your pneumonia shots.

They might save your life.

Learn more at cdc.gov or call 1-800-CDC-INFO. If you smoke, call 1-800-NO-BUTTS.

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IMMUNIZATIONS for a Healthy Pregnancy



Recommended Immunization Schedule for Adults Aged 19 Years or Older, United States, 2017

In February 2017, the Recommended Immunization Schedule for Adults Aged 19 Years or Older, United States, 2017 became effective, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The 2017 adult immunization schedule was also reviewed and approved by the following professional medical organizations:

- American College of Physicians (immunization)
- American Academy of Family Physicians (immunization)
- American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (immunization)
- American College of Nurse-Midwives (immunization)

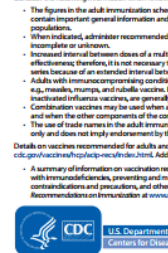
CDC announced the availability of the 2017 adult immunization schedule at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedule/adults/index.html in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR). The schedule is published in its entirety in the *Journal of Internal Medicine*.

The adult immunization schedule describes the age groups and medical conditions and other indications for which licensed vaccines are recommended. The 2017 adult immunization schedule consists of:

- Figure 1. Recommended immunization schedule for adults by age group
- Figure 2. Recommended immunization schedule for adults by medical condition and other indications
- Footnotes that accompany each vaccine containing important general information and considerations for special populations
- Table. Contraindications and precautions for vaccines routinely recommended for adults

Consider the following information when reviewing the adult immunization schedule:

- The figures in the adult immunization schedule should be read with the footnotes that contain important general information and considerations.
- When indicated, administer recommended incomplete or unknown.
- Increased interval between doses of a multi-dose vaccine, therefore, it is not necessary to wait because of an extended interval.
- Adults with immunocompromising conditions (e.g., measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine, inactivated influenza vaccine, are generally contraindicated).
- The use of trade names in the adult immunization schedule does not imply endorsement by CDC.
- A summary of information on vaccination with immunosuppressants, preventing and controlling infectious diseases, and other recommendations on immunization at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/downloads.html.



- Vaccine Information Statements that explain benefits and risks of vaccines are available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/downloads.html.
- Information and resources regarding vaccination of pregnant women are available at www.cdc.gov/pregnancy/vaccines/index.html.
- Information on travel vaccine requirements and recommendations is available at www.cdc.gov/travel/index.html.
- CDC Vaccine Schedule App for clinicians and other immunization service providers to download is available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedule/app/index.html.
- Recommended Immunization Schedule for Children and Adolescents Aged 19 Years or Younger is available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedule/cps/index.html.

Report suspected cases of reportable vaccine-preventable diseases to the local or state health department.

Report all clinically significant post-vaccination reactions to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System at www.vaers.hhs.gov or by telephone, 800-432-7887. All vaccines included in the 2017 adult immunization schedule except herpes zoster and 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine are covered by the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. Information on how to file a vaccine injury claim is available at www.hhs.gov/vaccine-injury/ or by telephone, 800-538-7382.

Submit questions and comments regarding the 2017 adult immunization schedule to CDC through www.cdc.gov/vaccines/ or by telephone, 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-6393) in English and Spanish, 800-458-5230 in Mandarin, Cantonese, and Vietnamese, or by telephone, 800-538-7382.

The following acronyms are used for vaccines recommended for adults:

HPV Human Papillomavirus

Expecting?

Protect yourself and your baby against flu and whooping cough!



You may not realize it, but changes to your body during pregnancy put you and your baby at risk for serious complications from flu or whooping cough. Getting flu and whooping cough shots while you are pregnant can help protect you and your baby against these serious diseases. **The protection you get from the shots passes to your baby in the womb.** This will help protect your baby in early life when she is most vulnerable.

Is flu really dangerous?

Yes. If you get the flu, it is not the same as getting a common cold. You can still get the flu even if you are healthy and active.

Flu can lead to serious complications such as high fever, pneumonia, and even death for both you and your baby. Flu can lead to pre-term birth, low birth weight, and stillbirth.

How common are these diseases?

Each year, millions of Californians get flu, and hundreds of babies under 6 months of age are hospitalized due to flu. In 2014, over 11,000 people in California became ill with whooping cough, hundreds were hospitalized, and three infants died. In 2010, almost 10,000 Californians caught whooping cough, and 10 infants died. Tragically, more than 7 out of 10 babies hospitalized were younger than 6 months old.

How can I protect my baby and myself?

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend that all pregnant women get these life-saving shots:

- ✓ **Flu Shot**
By late October (if possible). If you missed it, get it now!
- ✓ **Whooping Cough Shot (Tdap)**
As early as possible during your third trimester—27 to 36 weeks of pregnancy—even if you got the shot before becoming pregnant. You will need to get the Tdap shot during every pregnancy.

For your baby, get pregnancy.



INFORMATION SERIES FOR ADULTS

Vaccines Know What You Need

Vaccines prevent diseases that can be very serious. All adults need vaccines to help protect themselves and others. The vaccines recommended for you are based on age, health condition, and other factors like your job or where you travel.

Talk to your healthcare professional about which vaccines are right for you!

Vaccines recommended for everyone:

- Influenza vaccine every year during flu season, including pregnant women during any trimester.
- Tdap vaccine one time, no matter when you got your last tetanus (Td) vaccine. Pregnant women also need Tdap vaccine during every pregnancy.
- Td vaccine booster every 10 years.

Vaccines you may need based on your age:

Pneumococcal	WHO? Adults 65 or older HOW OFTEN? Two pneumococcal vaccines are recommended. Get one dose of PCV13 (conjugate vaccine) followed by one dose of PPSV23 (polysaccharide vaccine).
Shingles (Zoster)*	WHO? Adults 60 or older HOW OFTEN? One dose
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	WHO? Females age 26 or younger Males age 21 or younger Males age 26 or younger who have weakened immune systems or HIV, or have sex with men HOW OFTEN? One time series of two or three doses
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)*	WHO? Adults born in the United States in 1957 or later who have not received MMR vaccine, or who had lab tests that showed they are not immune to measles, mumps, and rubella HOW OFTEN? One time for most adults; however, certain people, such as college students, international travelers, or healthcare professionals, should get two doses.
Chickenpox (Varicella)*	WHO? Adults born in the United States in 1980 or later who have not received two doses of chickenpox vaccine or never had chickenpox HOW OFTEN? One time series of two doses

*Use vaccines should not be given to pregnant women or people who have a very weakened immune system. That includes people with HIV infection and a CD4 count less than 200.

DON'T WAIT.
VACCINATE!

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