

# Vaccines for Adults Webinar:

## Improving Adult Vaccination through Community Partnerships

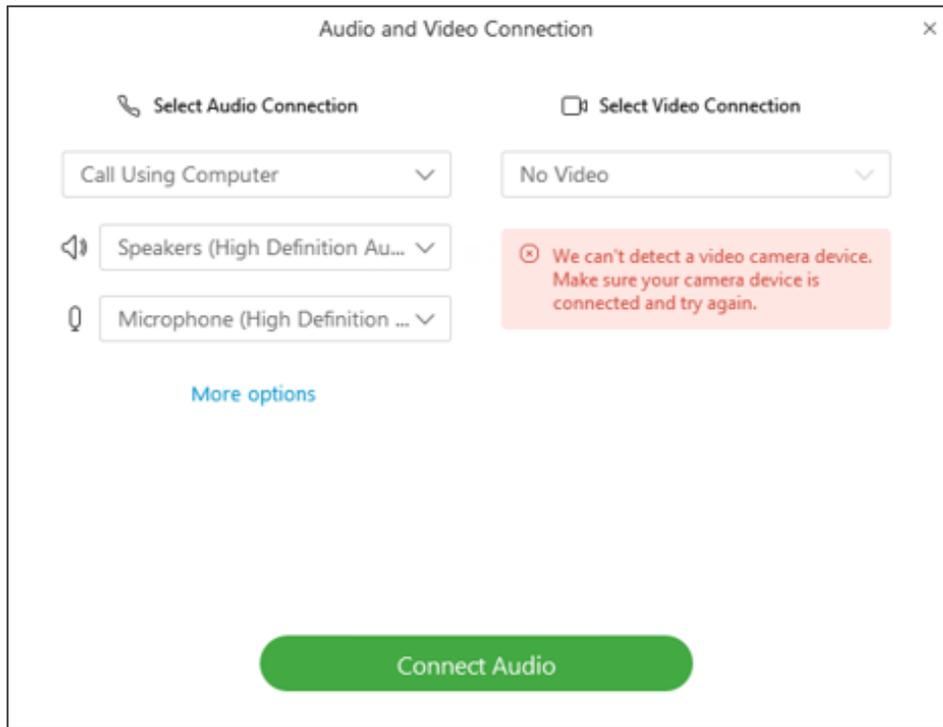
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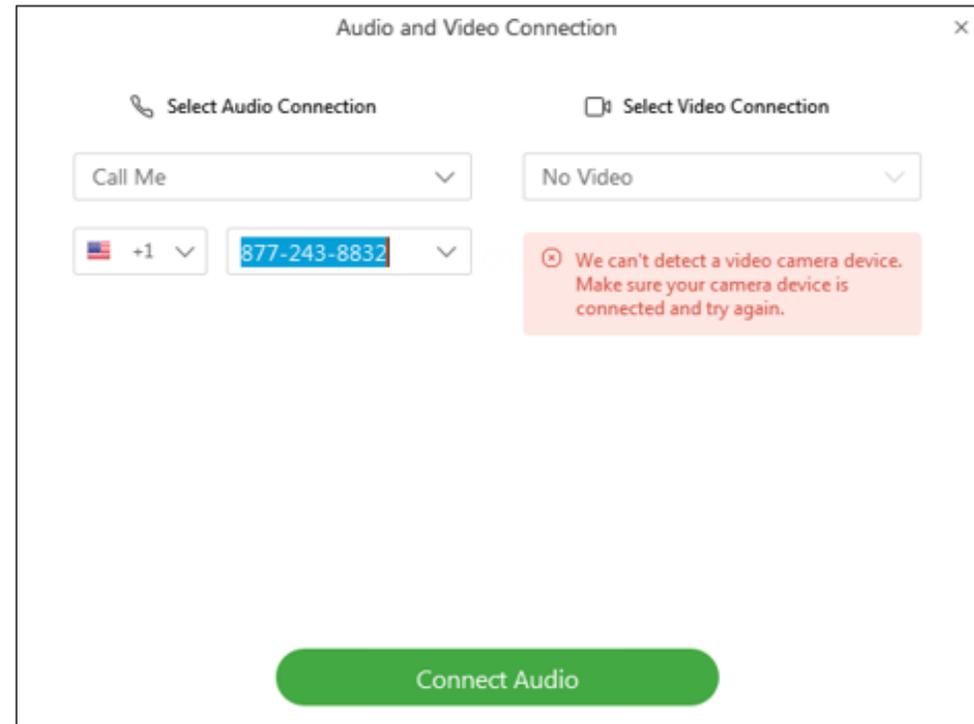
Immunization Branch  
California Department of Public Health  
August 24th, 2022

# Webinar Tech Tips!

1. Listen to today's webinar through computer audio.



2. If you cannot connect through computer audio, have WebEx call you.



# Housekeeping

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Attendee lines are automatically muted.



Please access today's slides at <https://eziz.org/vfa-317/vfa-resources/>. The webinar is being recorded and will be posted there after the event.



For webinar troubleshooting, please email Cecilia LaVu at [Cecilia.LaVu@cdph.ca.gov](mailto:Cecilia.LaVu@cdph.ca.gov).

During the webinar, please use the Q&A panel to comment or ask a question:

## Q&A Panel

• Open the **Q&A** panel

• Select Ask: **All Panelists**

• Enter Text, Click **Send**

# Agenda

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- VFA Program Updates
- VFA Patient Eligibility
- Peer-to-Peer Presentation
- Clinical Updates
- Resources
- Q&A Session

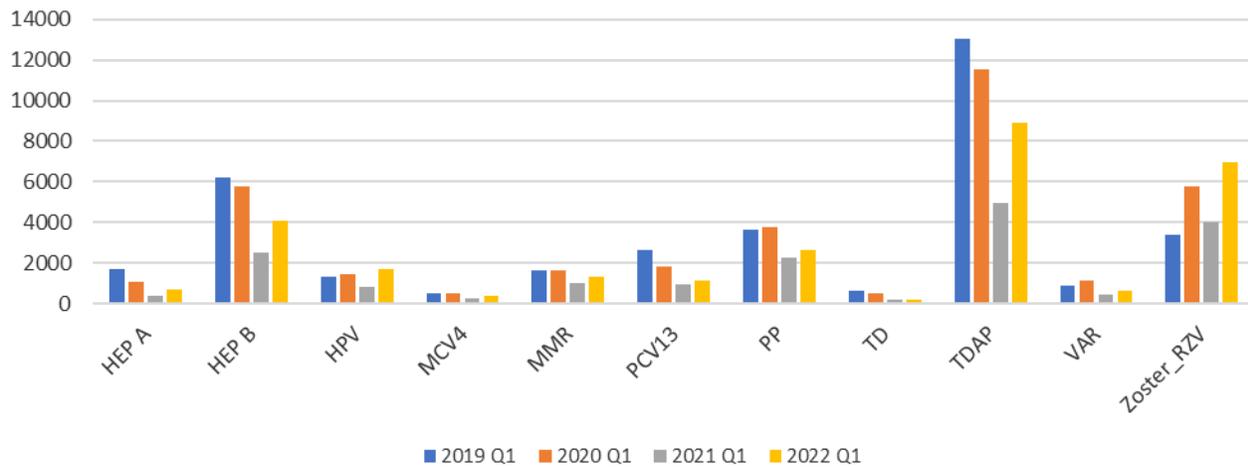
# VFA Program Updates

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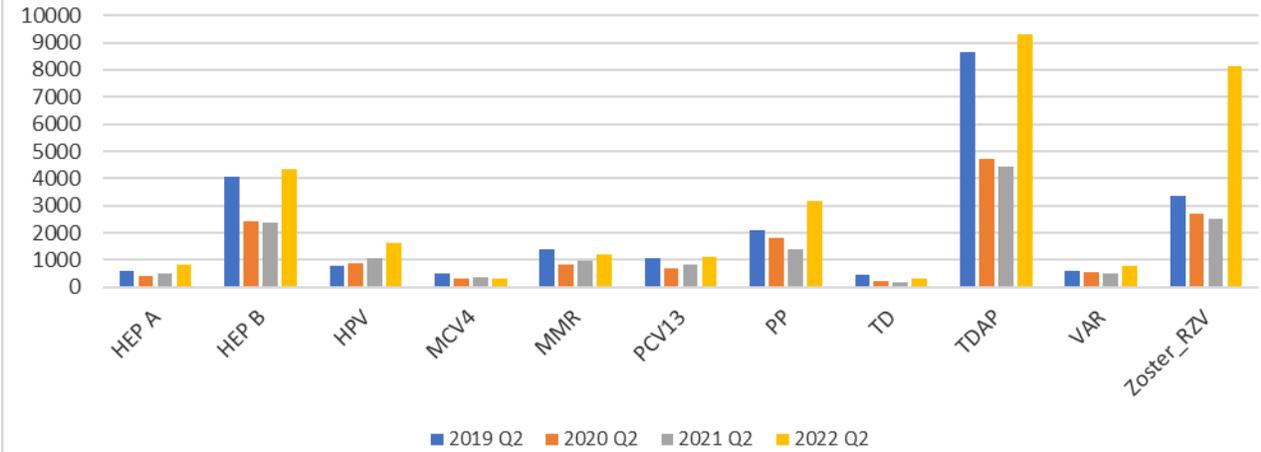
- Immunization Information System (IIS) Data Reports — August 2022
- Quarter 4 ordering period: October 2022
- Next VFA webinar — Fall 2022 (TBD)

# VFA Ordering Data

Q1 Order by Vaccine (2019-2022)



Q2 Order by Vaccine (2019-2022)





# VFA PATIENT ELIGIBILITY

Yunuen Garcia-Padilla, MPH  
VFA Program Coordinator

# VFA Patient Eligibility

## 317 Eligibility Screening Record for Adult Patients



Patient Information				
Patient Name	Last	First	Mi	Date
Date of Birth				
Provider Name				

Determine if the patient named above is eligible to receive 317-funded vaccines at each immunization visit. Write the screening date and check appropriate Eligibility Status Verification Category in the section below. (Please note: Verification of responses is not required. Keep this record for at least 3 years and make it available to state or federal officials upon request).

✓ The patient named above is at least 19 years of age and is eligible to receive 317-funded vaccines if they:

- Have no insurance **OR**
- Are **underinsured**: Public or private health insurance does not cover all vaccines or covers vaccines with a fixed dollar limit which has been reached.

For Medicare Patients:

- The patient has Medicare **Part B**, but **NOT Part D** – PATIENT is eligible for:
  - Hep A
  - Hep B (if considered low risk for Hep B)
  - HPV
  - MMR, Varicella, and Zoster
  - Td (if no wound exposure) and Tdap. **OR**
- The patient has Medicare **Part D**, but **NOT Part B** – PATIENT is eligible for:
  - Hep B
  - PCV20
  - PPSV23

✗ The patient named above **is NOT eligible** to receive 317-funded vaccines because they:

- Have health insurance that pays for vaccines. Adults enrolled in Medi-Cal or Medi-Cal Managed Care are considered insured.
- Have both Medicare Part B and Part D.

### Eligibility Status Verification

Screening Date	Eligible: No insurance, 19+ years	✓ Eligible: Underinsured, 19+ years	✗ Not eligible: Has health insurance that pays for vaccines	✗ Not eligible: Has both Medicare Part B and Part D

IMM-1226 (5/22)

Patients 19 years of age and older who are

- **Uninsured**: Does not have (public or private) health insurance coverage.

OR

- **Underinsured**: Has health insurance but coverage

▶ does not include vaccines OR

▶ covers only select vaccines.



# Patients Eligible for (Certain) VFA Vaccines

Patients who:

- Have Medicare Part B but not Part D
- Have Medicare Part D but not Part B
- Are non-pregnant adults on restricted-scope Medi-Cal (aka emergency Medi-Cal)
- Receive primary care through County Safety Net Programs are considered uninsured
- Are enrolled in the Family PACT program that do NOT have public or private insurance

We strongly encourage you to utilize vaccine benefits through County Safety Net Programs and Family PACT for VFA-eligible patients as VFA vaccines are available in limited quantities.

## CA Vaccines for Adults (VFA) Program Eligibility Based on Insurance Status



Patient Health Insurance Status	VFA (317 – Funded Vaccine) Eligibility
<b>Uninsured/No Insurance</b> (includes those who receive primary care through county safety net programs; these are <b>NOT</b> considered health insurance)	Eligible for <b>ALL</b> VFA vaccines
<b>Medi-Cal Fee-For-Service/ Medi-Cal Managed Care</b> <a href="http://bit.do/healthplandirectory">bit.do/healthplandirectory</a>	<b>NOT</b> Eligible for VFA vaccines <sup>1</sup>
<b>Medicare Part B (medical benefit)<sup>2</sup> AND Part D (prescription drug benefit)</b>	<b>NOT</b> Eligible for VFA vaccines
<b>Medicare Part B Alone<sup>2</sup></b>	Eligible for these routine VFA vaccines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zoster</li> <li>• Tdap</li> <li>• Td if patient does <b>NOT</b> have a wound</li> <li>• Hep B if patient <b>NOT</b> high or medium risk</li> <li>• Hep A</li> <li>• Varicella</li> <li>• HPV</li> <li>• MMR</li> </ul>
<b>Medicare Part D Alone<sup>3</sup></b>	Eligible for these routine VFA vaccines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPSV23</li> <li>• PCV20</li> <li>• Hep B</li> </ul>
<b>Insurance NOT through Medi-Cal or Medicare</b>	Only eligible for VFA vaccines that are <b>NOT</b> covered by patient's private insurance plan <sup>4</sup>

VFA Program Eligibility Based on Insurance Status



# Patients NOT Eligible for VFA

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- Full Scope Medi-Cal FFS or Managed Care
- Share of Cost Medi-Cal
- Pregnancy-Only (otherwise known as Presumptive Eligibility) Medi-Cal
- Medicare Part B AND Part D
- Private insurance coverage for vaccines EVEN IF patient has
  - A high deductible or co-pay
  - A deductible that has not been met
  - Insurance with cost-sharing (and must pay out of pocket)

# Scenario #1

Ava is 38 years of age and visiting the clinic for a COVID-19 booster. After further screening, her doctor recommends that she also get Hepatitis B vaccine. **She has private insurance that covers all ACIP-recommended vaccines, but it has a high deductible which has not been met. Is she eligible for Hepatitis B vaccine through the VFA program?**

**Yes or No**



# Scenario #1: Answer

**✗ NO! Ava is NOT eligible for vaccines through the VFA program.**

Patients with

- high deductibles
- high co-pays
- cost-sharing, OR
- a deductible which has not been met are NOT eligible for VFA vaccines

# Scenario #2



Brandon is 67 years of age with Medicare Part D but not Part B. He has never received any pneumococcal vaccines, and **his doctor recommends he gets PCV20.** Is he eligible for PCV20 through the VFA program?

**Yes or No**

## Scenario #2: Answer

✓ **YES! He is eligible for PCV20 through the VFA program.**

He does not have insurance coverage for PCV20 vaccine, because Medicare Part D alone does not cover it.

# Scenario #3

Evan is 26 years of age and has full scope Medi-Cal coverage. He received his first HPV dose at age 20 and a second dose 2 months after. **His doctor recommends that Evan get the 3rd dose of HPV. Is he eligible for HPV through VFA?**

**Yes or No**



# Scenario #3: Answer

**✗ NO! Evan is NOT eligible for vaccines through the VFA program.**

Patients with full scope Medi-Cal coverage, whether fee-for-service or managed care are NOT eligible for VFA vaccines. Full scope Medi-Cal covers all ACIP-recommended vaccines.

# VFA Eligibility Resources

- [VFA Program Eligibility Based on Insurance Status](#)
- [VFA/VFC Vaccine Eligibility Guidelines](#) ★ Updated
- [List of County Safety Net Programs for Uninsured](#) ★ Updated
- [VFA FAQs \(Q4-Q13\)](#) ★ Updated
- [317 Eligibility Screening Record for Adult Patients | Spanish](#) ★ Updated

<b>VACCINE ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES</b> For Community Health Centers (CHCs) enrolled in the California Vaccines for Adults (VFA) and Vaccines for Children (VFC) Programs			
<b>Vaccines for Children (VFC)</b>	Children birth through 18 years of age meeting one of the following eligibility criteria:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medi-Cal/CHDP eligible</li> <li>• Uninsured (no health insurance)</li> <li>• Underinsured (health insurance does not cover vaccines or only covers select vaccines (only eligible at FQHCs and RHCs).</li> <li>• American Indian &amp; Alaskan Native</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ DTaP</li> <li>✓ Hepatitis A</li> <li>✓ Hepatitis B</li> <li>✓ Hib</li> <li>✓ HPV</li> <li>✓ Influenza</li> <li>✓ Meningococcal Conjugate (MCV4)</li> <li>✓ Meningococcal B (MenB)</li> <li>✓ MMR</li> <li>✓ Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV13)</li> <li>✓ Pneumococcal Polysaccharide (PPSV23)</li> <li>✓ Polio (IPV)</li> <li>✓ Rotavirus</li> <li>✓ Td</li> <li>✓ Tdap</li> <li>✓ Varicella</li> </ul>
<b>California Vaccines for Adults (VFA)<sup>2</sup></b>	Adults 19 years of age and older meeting one of the following eligibility criteria:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uninsured (no health insurance)</li> <li>• Underinsured (eligible only if listed vaccines are not covered by insurance)</li> </ul> <p>Note: Fully insured adults are not eligible to receive VFA vaccines (adults enrolled in Medi-Cal/Medi-Cal managed care plans are considered fully insured).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Hepatitis A</li> <li>✓ Hepatitis B<sup>1</sup></li> <li>✓ HPV</li> <li>✓ Meningococcal Conjugate (MCV4)</li> <li>✓ MMR</li> <li>✓ Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV20)</li> <li>✓ Pneumococcal Polysaccharide (PPSV23)</li> <li>✓ Td ONLY when Tdap is not indicated<sup>2</sup></li> <li>✓ Tdap</li> <li>✓ Varicella</li> <li>✓ Zoster</li> </ul>



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# **IMPROVING ADULT VACCINATION THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS**

**ELIZABETH SHAW, MD, MARIN COMMUNITY CLINICS**

# Promoting Immunization of Pregnant Patients at Marin Community Clinics

Elizabeth Shaw MD

Medical Director of Quality Assurance/Improvement  
Marin Community Clinics

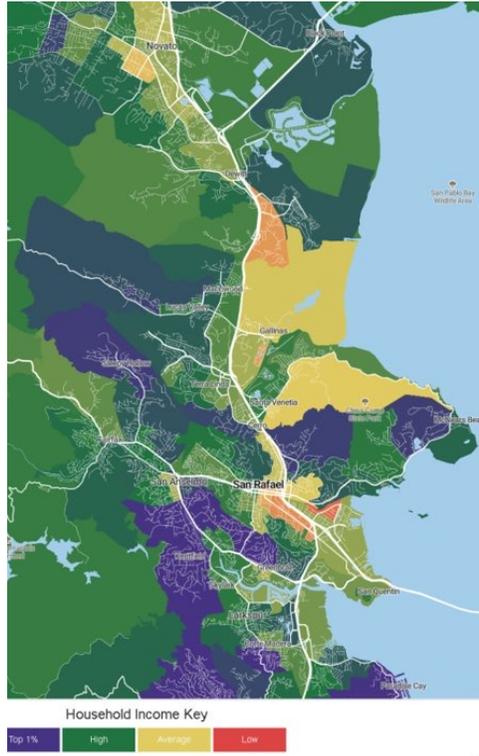


# Marin Community Clinics

- Largest FQHC in Marin County
- 39,000+ patients: 69% LatinX, 71% Medi-Cal, 14% uninsured, 64% non-English speakers
- Comprehensive Services: Medical, Dental, Behavioral Health, Optometry, OB, Women's Health, Lab, X-ray, Pharmacy, weekly Health Hubs with free food, Complex Care Case Management



# Our Patients and Community



## 'Our Communities Are In Crisis': Latinos And COVID-19

August 26, 2020 · 5:00 AM ET  
Heard on All Things Considered

ERIC WESTERVELT MARISA PEÑALOZA

5-Minute Listen PLAYLIST



"Poverty, inequities, the jobs that they perform ... create the perfect environment for the virus to spread quickly," says Omar Carrera CEO of the nonprofit Canal Alliance.  
Eric Westervelt/ATC

Marin County, just north of San Francisco, is best known nationally as a picturesque gateway to wine country and home to moneyed tech investors and a handful of aging rock stars. The reality, of course, is more complicated.

Those complexities can be found in a San Rafael neighborhood known as the Canal. Its large Latino population has been hit hard by COVID-19. Many residents are immigrants. The Canal's struggles reflect systemic failures and are playing out nationally as Latinx and other communities of color continue to bear the brunt of the deadly virus.

## BAY AREA This neighborhood in Marin is the most segregated in the Bay Area

Suzie Neilson  
Oct. 7, 2021 | Updated: Oct. 10, 2021 2:25 p.m.



The Canal neighborhood of San Rafael is among the most segregated districts in the Bay Area, according to a study. Other segregated Bay Area districts are Hunters Point and Chinatown in San Francisco, and several neighborhoods in East Oakland.  
Constantina Herra / J. Special to The Chronicle 2020

15-year gap in life expectancy between highest and lowest socioeconomic neighborhoods



# CDPH Prenatal Immunization Project at Marin Community Clinics

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- Year 1: Initial Assessment & Baseline Data
- Year 2: Supporting Tdap Vaccination in Pregnancy
- Year 3: Promoting COVID Vaccination in Pregnancy



## Prenatal Immunization Workflow

*Redwood Community Health Coalition  
Promising Practice*

### BACKGROUND

RCHC is collaborating on a project with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to assess and improve prenatal immunization rates in community health centers. With an initial focus on prenatal Tdap and influenza vaccination, this project will assess and improve immunization levels of adults served by health centers by increasing capacity to both assess adult immunization levels, and to use the assessment information to inform practice improvement efforts. To complete these activities, CDPH is partnering with RCHC to:

- Conduct a detailed analysis of prenatal immunization rates in a cohort of patients
- Document key prenatal immunization practices
- Create forums to discuss and explore immunization metrics and potential adult immunization practice improvement priorities for health centers statewide.

One of the goals of the project is to document specific recommendations to improve health center immunization practices. This is the assessment and summary of Marin Community Clinic (MCC)'s prenatal immunization workflows.

### MEASURES

Prenatal immunization rates were measured using an [adapted HEDIS definition](#) for January 1, 2018- December 31, 2019.

- Immunization Status: Influenza = 69%
- Immunization Status: Tdap = 89%
- Immunization Status: Combination = 66%

### ASSESSMENT OF IMMUNIZATION STATUS

MCC uses a prenatal template in NextGen, their electronic health record (EHR), that includes a **reminder for immunizations**. Vaccine history is provided by the patient and looked up in the California Immunization Registry (CAIR). Vaccine needs are assessed during the pre-visit huddle and chart review. The medical assistant (MA) documents due vaccines in the chart during the **pre-visit huddle** in the shared prenatal problem list and in a “sticky note” in the EHR if a vaccine is missing.

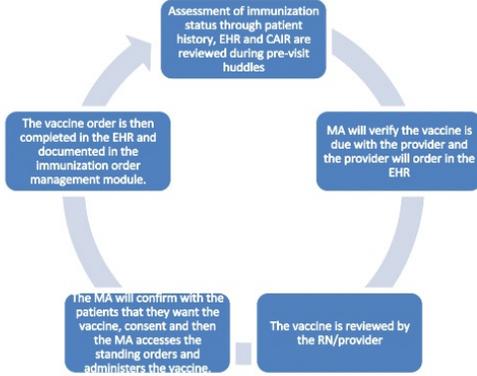
### BARRIERS

Patients that are refusing prenatal vaccinations site fear of pain, worries about harming the baby and getting sick from the flu vaccine as reasons. There is also a lack of understanding about yearly vaccines and internet misinformation that cause barriers to increasing prenatal immunization rates. At MCC they have learned to **offer and re-offer** to patients even if they decline initially.

### RECOMMENDATION OF VACCINES

MAs provide the CDC’s Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) to the patient and inquire if they would like the vaccines. If the patient has questions, the MA will communicate that to the provider so it can be addressed. Vaccines are first discussed during initial blood work to give a general overview of the labs. When flu season is approaching, they discuss the importance of the flu vaccine and offer the vaccine, and will re-offer if it is declined the first time. They generally notify patients before their 27 week visit that they will be offering Tdap in that specific time frame. Staff are trained to use specific language and the approach is similar across teams for both Tdap and flu. Patient declinations are documented on the consent form.

### ORDERING/ADMINISTERING



Nurses and Medical Assistants (MA)s administer immunizations in both individual and group visits. Due to COVID-19, MCC’s Centering Pregnancy Program is on hold. MCC utilizes care guidelines which prompt MAs/providers when vaccines are due. The prenatal pre-visit template identifies and prompts the care team to offer Tdap at the appropriate interval as well as the flu vaccine. If a patient misses a vaccine, they will do phone outreach to get them in. **Standing orders** are used for both Tdap and flu immunizations. Vaccines are sometimes provided during the MA rooming process or at the completion of the visit if there were questions about a particular vaccine. MCC will also **administer vaccines outside of routine prenatal visits when due and if a patient is in the clinic**.

### FUTURE IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES

MCC would like to focus future improvement strategies on increasing education around the flu and COVID vaccines.

# Year 2: Supporting Tdap Vaccination in Pregnancy

- Designed a Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) Cycle to improve Tdap vaccination rates in pregnant patients between 28-36 weeks
- Tested use of a handout to facilitate brief health coaching
- PDSA was complicated by COVID-related factors

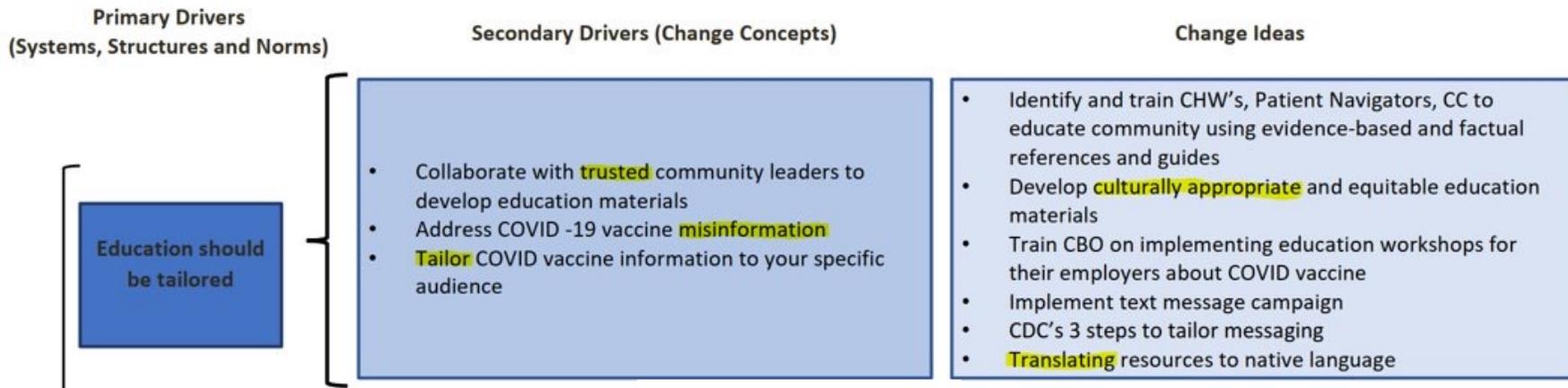
<b>Plan:</b> Predict what will happen when the test is carried out	Data to be collected to determine if prediction succeeds
We predict that use of the handout will increase <u>tdap</u> vaccinate rates for eligible patients between 28-36 <u>weeks</u> gestation, seen by CNM Lance, from a baseline of 75% from 3/1-3/26/2021, to 85% between 5/3-5/28/2021	1. Number of eligible patients (28-36wks gestation) seen by CNM Lance from 5/3-5/28/2021 = Denominator 2. Number of eligible patients (28-36wks gestation) seen by CNM Lance from 5/3-5/28/2021 who were up-to-date with <u>tdap</u> vaccine by the end of the visit= Numerator
<b>Do:</b> Describe what <u>actually happened</u> when you ran the test (What did you observe?)	
<b>Patients vaccinated for <u>tdap</u> actually declined to 73% when we ran the test.</b> In auditing charts, it was observed that many qualifying visits during this gestational age were very complex , due to the <b>condensation of prenatal care visits during COVID</b> and the need to cover many topics in fewer visits. It was also observed that some patients were <b>opting for COVID vaccination rather than <u>tdap</u> vaccination</b> , prior to the CDC guidelines allowing for co-administration of vaccines with the COVID vaccine and the elimination of the <u>2 week</u> waiting period.	
<b>Study:</b> Describe the measured results and how they compared to the predictions (What did you learn?)	
The measured results were well below our predictions	
<b>Act:</b> Describe what modifications will be made to the plan for the next cycle based on what you learned	
In planning for future tests focused on improving <u>tdap</u> vaccination in pregnancy, we will likely consider finding a shorter, <u>more simple</u> , less text heavy handout to use. We will also consider starting <u>tdap</u> education in early pregnancy, using handouts and possibly videos to explain the importance of vaccination.	



# Year 3: Promoting COVID Vaccination in Pregnancy through a Community Partnership

- Partnered with [Canal Alliance](#): CBO focused on supporting immigrants in the Canal neighborhood of San Rafael

## COVID-19 Vaccination Driver Diagram



# Year 3: Promoting COVID Vaccination in Pregnancy through a Community Partnership

## Goals

Short-Term	Mid-Term	Long-Term
<p>Increase overall COVID vaccination rate in the community and among our pregnant patients at MCC</p> <p>Decrease COVID-19 incidence and severe COVID-19 disease among pregnant patients</p>	<p>Decrease adverse outcomes for pregnant women and their babies from COVID-19</p>	<p>Reduce disparities in birth outcomes for the populations jointly served by MCC and CA</p> <p>Increase general vaccination acceptance among pregnant patients in the MCC/Canal Alliance Community</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration and alignment between MCC and Canal Alliance to address high priority initiatives that impact our shared community</p>

# Year 3: Promoting COVID Vaccination in Pregnancy through a Community Partnership

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## The Plan

1. Jointly develop co-branded, culturally appropriate materials on the safety and importance of COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy
2. Jointly develop relevant social media messages about vaccination in pregnancy
3. Disseminate the content above via our outreach and social media channels in a coordinated way



# Year 3: Promoting COVID Vaccination in Pregnancy through a Community Partnership

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## Roles:

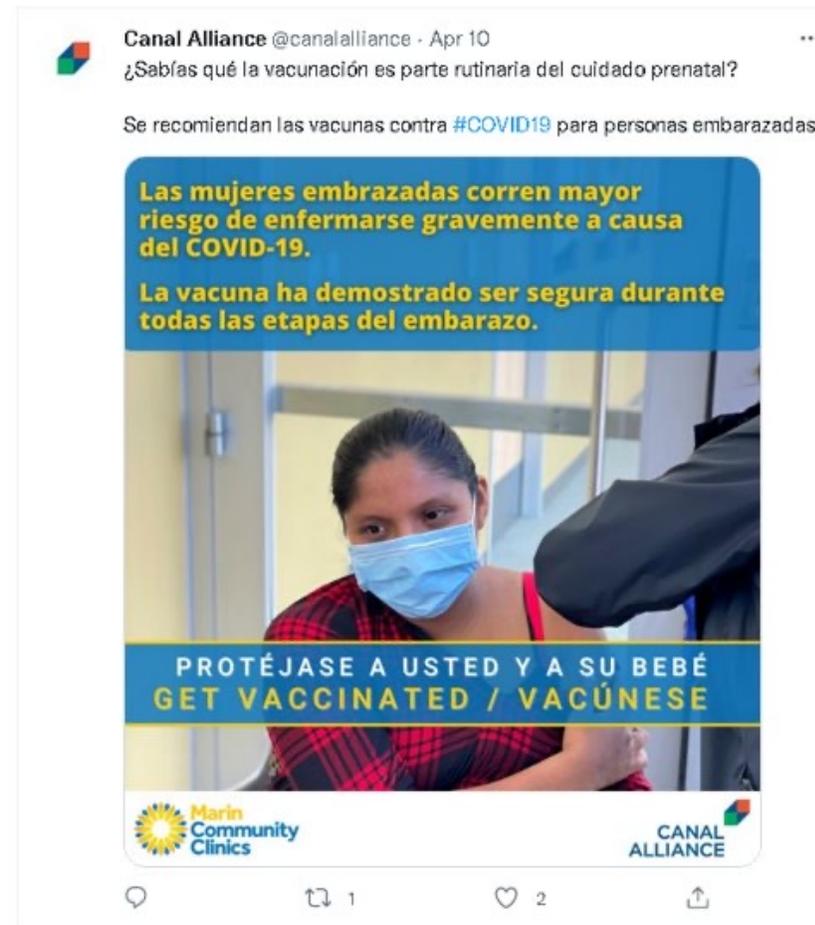


Provide clinical input and accurate medical information to include on educational and promotional material and messages.



Provide insights on key messaging and cultural considerations when developing educational and promotional materials and messages

# Year 3: Promoting COVID Vaccination in Pregnancy through a Community Partnership



Coordinated, Co-branded Social Media Campaign

# Year 3: Promoting COVID Vaccination in Pregnancy through a Community Partnership

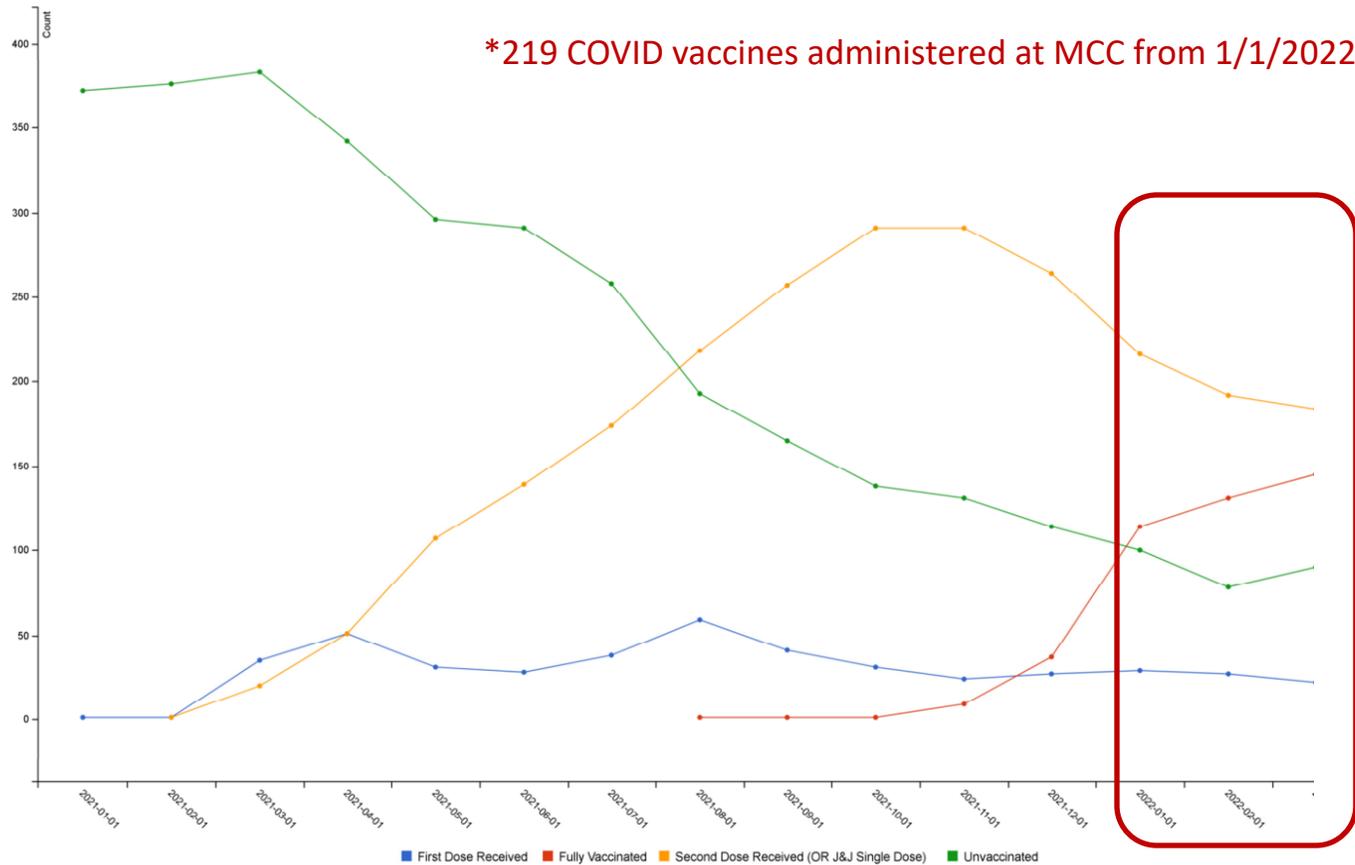
The screenshot shows the Marin County Health & Human Services website. The header includes navigation links for Vaccine, Resources, Data, For Providers, Translate, Contact, and Subscribe. The main content area features a blue banner with the text "COVID-19 Status Update for 03/14/2022". Below the banner, there is a paragraph of text: "Marin County COVID-19 Status Update for March 14, 2022 includes Pregnant? Vaccination Helps Protect You and Your Baby; Recording of Last Week's Public Health Update for the School Community; Vaccination Opportunities in Marin; and updated local COVID-19 data. Para leer esta página en español, desplácese hacia arriba y haga clic en el enlace que dice 'Translate' (Traducir) y elija 'Spanish' (español). The Marin County COVID-19 Status Update is three times per week and as needed to share important news and resources related to the COVID-19 pandemic and to keep the local economy running. We remain here for you." At the bottom of the page, there is a large blue button with the text "Pregnant? Getting Vaccinated Helps Protect You and Your Baby".

The screenshot shows the Giving Marin Community Partnership website. The header includes the Giving Marin logo and the text "GIVING MARIN". Below the header, there is a navigation menu with links for HOME, ABOUT, AD SPONSORSHIP: HOW TO APPLY, GRANT PROGRAM: HOW TO APPLY, PARTNERS, SPONSORS, BENEFICIARIES, TESTIMONIALS, EVENTS, VOLUNTEERS NEEDED, and CONTACT US. The main content area features a blue banner with the text "Together, we can make health happen." and the URL "kp.org". Below the banner, there is a news article titled "COMMUNITY CLINICS' COVID RESPONSE FOCUSES ON PREGNANT WOMEN, YOUTH". The article includes a photo of a pregnant woman wearing a blue face mask. To the right of the article, there is a list of partners and sponsors, including CPI Developers, Redwood Credit Union, Kaiser Permanente, Thrive, Ghilotti Bros, Marin Independent Journal, College of Marin, Price Simms Family Dealerships, Prandi, and Valley Memorial Park.

Attention from local press and Marin DPH

# Year 3: Promoting COVID Vaccination in Pregnancy through a Community Partnership

## Vaccination Status of Pregnant Patients at Marin Community Clinics



# Year 3: Promoting COVID Vaccination in Pregnancy through a Community Partnership

## Key Learnings:

- Partnerships can amplify a trusted voice
- Collaboration can happen outside of meetings and can happen even when capacity is low
- Partnerships get attention and can help shape community priorities
- Reaching out to partners inspires them to reach back



Thank You!  
[eshaw@marinclinic.org](mailto:eshaw@marinclinic.org)

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# **CLINICAL UPDATES**

**CATERINA LIU, MD, MPH, PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICAL  
OFFICER, CDPH-IMMUNIZATION BRANCH**

# Preferential Flu Vaccine Recommendations for 65+

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## 6/2022: Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) Recommendations

- Adults aged  $\geq 65$  years should receive one of the following influenza vaccines:
  - Quadrivalent high-dose inactivated influenza vaccine (HD-IIV4)
  - Quadrivalent recombinant influenza vaccine (RIV4) or
  - Quadrivalent adjuvanted inactivated influenza vaccine (aIIV4).
  - If none of these three vaccines is available for vaccine administration, then any other age-appropriate influenza vaccine should be used.
- *Coming soon:* MMWR Recommendations and Reports, “Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices—United States, 2022-23 Influenza Season.”

# 2022-2023 Flu Vaccine Guide

## PEDIATRIC/ADULT INFLUENZA VACCINE 2022-2023

6-35 MONTHS OLD



**Afluria® Quadrivalent**  
Seqirus  
0.25 mL single-dose syringe

Administer correct vaccine for age!

Syringes	6-35 mos	3+ years
Afluria	0.25mL	0.5mL
Fluarix, Flucelvax, FluLaval, Fluzone	0.5mL	0.5mL

(Administer full dose. Do not split 0.5mL dose for multiple use.)

6 MONTHS & OLDER



**Fluarix® Quadrivalent**  
GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals  
0.5 mL single-dose syringe



**Flucelvax® Quadrivalent**  
Seqirus  
0.5 mL single-dose syringe†



**FluLaval® Quadrivalent**  
GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals  
0.5 mL single-dose syringe



**Fluzone® Quadrivalent**  
Sanofi Pasteur, Inc.  
0.5 mL single-dose syringe



**Fluzone® Quadrivalent**  
Sanofi Pasteur, Inc.  
0.5 mL single-dose vial

3 YEARS & OLDER



**Afluria® Quadrivalent**  
Seqirus  
5.0 mL multi-dose vial\*



**Afluria® Quadrivalent**  
Seqirus  
0.5 mL single-dose syringe



**FluLaval® Quadrivalent**  
GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals  
5.0 mL multi-dose vial\*



**Fluzone® Quadrivalent**  
Sanofi Pasteur, Inc.  
5.0 mL multi-dose vial\*



**Flucelvax® Quadrivalent**  
Seqirus  
5.0 mL multi-dose vial†\*

2-49 YEARS OLD & HEALTHY



**FluMist® Quadrivalent**  
MedImmune Vaccines, Inc.  
0.2 mL single-dose nasal sprayer



18 YEARS & OLDER



**FluBlok® Quadrivalent**  
Protein Sciences  
0.5 mL single-dose syringe†



65 YEARS & OLDER



**FLUAD® Adjuvanted Quadrivalent**  
Seqirus  
0.5 mL single-dose syringe



**Fluzone® High-Dose Quadrivalent**  
Sanofi Pasteur, Inc.  
0.7 mL single-dose syringe



Preferential recommendation

### Changes:

- Preferential Flu Vaccine
- Recommendations for 65+

2022-23 Flu ID Guide

# Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine for Adults

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- The Novavax vaccine is a protein-subunit vaccine.
  - Vaccines using protein subunits have been used for more than 30 years in the U.S.
- FDA authorized and CDC recommended as a primary series in people 12+.
- For primary series, people 12+ should receive 2 doses, given 3-8 weeks apart.
  - Not authorized for use as a booster dose at this time.
  - Novavax has submitted a request to FDA for use a booster.

[MMWR: Interim Recommendation for Use of the Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine in Persons Aged ≥18 years](#)

[CDC Recommends Novavax's COVID-19 Vaccine for Adults | CDC](#)

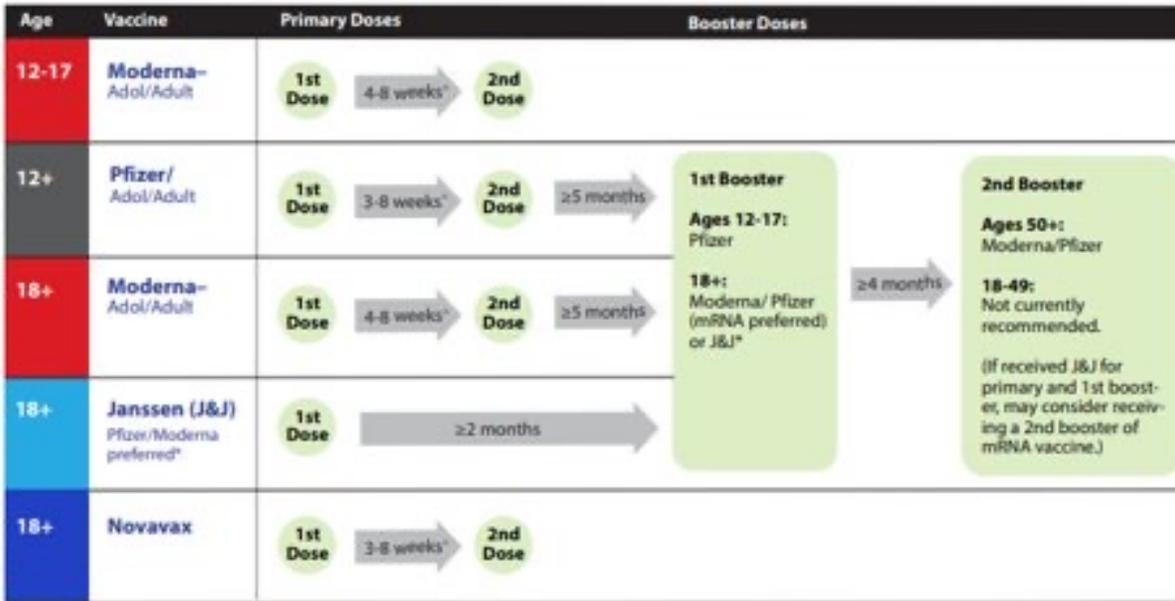
[Novavax COVID-19: Overview and Safety | CDC](#)

# COVID-19 Vaccine Timing- Adolescent/Adult

## COVID-19 Vaccine Timing-Adolescent/Adult



### Routine Schedule



^ An 8-week interval may be preferable for some people, especially for males 12-39 years.

\* Although use of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines is preferred, the Janssen vaccine may be offered in [some situations](#).

View [Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines](#) for details. Schedule is subject to change.

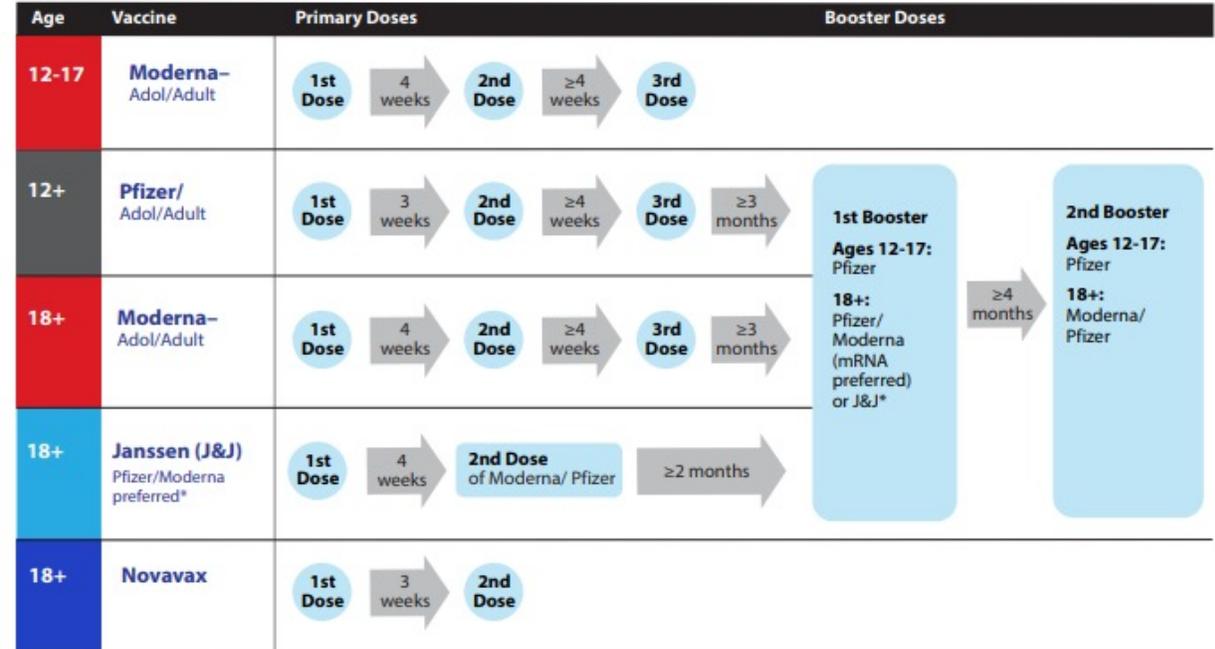
## Routine Adolescent/Adult

### COVID-19 Vaccine Timing by Age, IMM-1396 | Spanish

## COVID-19 Vaccine Timing-Adolescent/Adult



### Schedule if Moderately or Severely Immunocompromised



\* Although use of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines is preferred, the Janssen vaccine may be offered in [some situations](#).

View [Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines](#) for details. Schedule is subject to change.

## Immunocompromised Adolescent/Adult



# Booster Vaccines

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- Current CDC recommendation states that individuals who are eligible for a booster dose get boosted now. Getting the booster dose as soon as eligible can help protect against severe outcomes from COVID-19 infection.
- A bivalent COVID-19 booster vaccine is anticipated to be available in Fall 2022, possibly as early as September.
- We will provide further information regarding the interval between current and future booster doses as soon as it becomes available.
- Individuals that are eligible for their first or second booster dose should get vaccinated now.

[Interim Clinical Considerations for COVID-19 Vaccines](#)

# IZ Resources to Help Assess Your Patients

**Table 1** Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years
Influenza inactivated (IIV4) or Influenza recombinant (RIV4) <sup>OR</sup>		1 dose ann
Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV4)		1 dose ann
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)		1 dose Tdap each pregnancy; 1 dose 1 dose Tdap, then Td
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)		1 or 2 doses de (if born)
Varicella (VAR)		2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)
Zoster recombinant (RZV)		2 doses for immunocompromising conditions (see notes)
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years
Pneumococcal (PCV15, PCV20, PPSV23)		1 dose PCV15 follow OR 1 dose PCV20 (s
Hepatitis A (HepA)		2 or 3 doses



2022 Adult Immunization Schedule & ACIP General Best Practices Updates

CDC Vaccine Schedules App

PneumoRecs Vax Advisor App

## Before You Vaccinate Adults, Consider Their “H-A-L-O”!

**What is H-A-L-O?** It's an easy-to-use chart that can help you make an adult decision about vaccinating a patient based on four factors: the patient's **Health, Age, Lifestyle, and Occupation**. However, you can vaccinate some patients without considering these factors. For example, all adults need Tdap and annual vaccination against influenza, and adults through age 70 need high vaccine. A few vaccines (e.g., HPV, MMR) may be given based on shared clinical decision-making (SCDM) between you and your patient.

**How to use H-A-L-O?** Think about H-A-L-O factors that can be easily determined (e.g., age, pregnancy), you will need to ask your patient about the presence or absence of others. Does any information about the factors apply, even when such information of the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/adcp/faq-yes.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/adcp/faq-yes.html).

### H-A-L-O checklist of factors that indicate a possible need for adult vaccination

Vaccine	Health factors				Age factors		Lifestyle factors			Occupational or Other Factors	
	Pregnant	Chronic disease	Immunocompromised	Travel	Age	Occupation	Travel	Occupation	Travel	Occupation	
Influenza	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Meningococcal ACWY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Meningococcal B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tdap	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PCV15 or PCV20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PPSV23	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
MMR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
MMR2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
HPV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Zoster	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Immunize.org | [www.immunize.org](http://www.immunize.org) | For more details, visit [www.immunization.org](http://www.immunization.org)

## Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines for Adults

PATIENT NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_

Healthcare Provider Office Information

**For patients:** The following questions will help us determine which vaccines you may be given today. If you answer "yes" to any question, it does not necessarily mean you should not be vaccinated. It just means additional questions must be asked. If a question is not clear, please ask your healthcare provider to explain it.

Question	yes	no	don't know
1. Are you sick today?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Do you have allergies to medications, food, a vaccine component, or latex?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Have you ever had a serious reaction after receiving a vaccination?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Do you have a long-term health problem with heart, lung, kidney, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), asthma, a blood disorder, no spleen, complement component deficiency, a cochlear implant, or a spinal fluid leak? Are you on long-term aspirin therapy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Do you have cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS, or any other immune system problem?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Do you have a parent, brother, or sister with an immune system problem?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. In the past 3 months, have you taken medications that affect your immune system, such as prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs; drugs for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, or psoriasis; or have you had radiation treatments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Have you had a seizure or a brain or other nervous system problem?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. During the past year, have you received a transfusion of blood or blood products, or have you received intravenous (IV) gamma globulin or an antibody drug?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**We believe that getting vaccinated is a critical step in protecting your health.** Vaccines can help prevent common diseases that can be serious and costly for you or your loved ones.

Each year, thousands of adults in America suffer serious health problems (and some even die) from diseases they could be vaccinated against like whooping cough, hepatitis A and B, flu, pneumococcal disease, and shingles. Older adults and those with chronic health conditions are at increased risk for complication from certain diseases.

Together, let's take an active role in helping you and your loved ones stay healthy. To learn more about vaccines for adults, visit [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults) or use the Adult Vaccine Self-Assessment tool at <http://www.2.cdc.gov/vax-adult-self-assessment>, to find out which vaccines you may need.

**All adults need a seasonal flu (influenza) vaccine every year.** Look at the table below to see other vaccines you may need.

Please take a moment to fill out the questionnaire below to help us determine which vaccines may be recommended for you based on your specific health status, age, and lifestyle. Keep in mind that this list may not include every vaccine you need.

Check all that apply to you	Let's discuss these recommended vaccines
<input type="checkbox"/> I am 19 years or older	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough (Tdap) vaccine for all adults who have never received Tdap vaccine</li> <li>Tetanus and diphtheria (Td) vaccine or Tdap vaccine every 10 years</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/> I am 50 years or older	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shingles vaccine</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/> I am 65 years or older	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine</li> <li>May discuss and decide, with clinician, to receive pneumococcal conjugate vaccine</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/> I didn't receive the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine series as a child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HPV vaccine series (3 dose series)</li> <li>Females and males age 26 or younger</li> </ul>

H-A-L-O Patient Handout

Screening Checklist for Contraindications

CDC Patient Vaccine Questionnaire



# CDPH Immunization Resources

For Health Professionals

## Hepatitis B Vaccine – 2 or 3 Doses?

For Adults 19+ years of age

HEPLISAV-B®

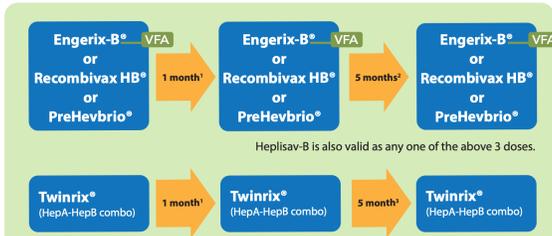
2 DOSES



Engerix-B® or Recombivax HB® or PreHevbrio®

3 DOSES

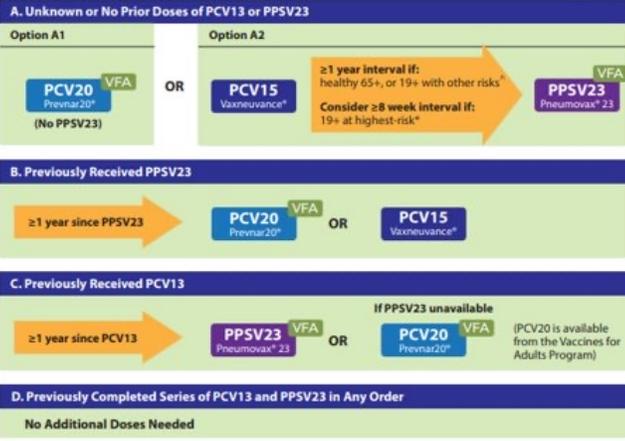
The same manufacturer's vaccines should be used to complete the series, unless the manufacturer of the prior dose is *unknown or supplies are unavailable*.



## Pneumococcal Vaccine Timing

DO NOT administer PCV15 and PPSV23 at the same visit.

Age 65+ Years: All  
Age 19-64 Years: Only if High-Risk<sup>\*,A</sup>



**Get 2-doses of the New Shingles Vaccine (Shingrix®)**

**What are the benefits of getting the Shingles Vaccine?**

- It is the best way to prevent shingles (a painful rash that can cause long-term nerve pain).
- It is 90% effective at preventing shingles, even in people who had shingles before.

**Who should get the vaccine?**  
CDC recommends 2 doses of the vaccine, 2-6 months apart for:

- Ages 50 years and older.
- Ages 19-49 years with a weakened immune system.

**1 out of 3 people in the U.S. will get shingles. Your risk goes up as you age.**

**Jim's Story**  
*He said it felt like someone was stabbing him...*  
—wife of shingles survivor, Jim. See full "A Shingles Story" at ShotByShot.org

[Hep B Timing Tool \(Updated\)](#)  
[VFA-specific Hep B Timing Tools](#)

[Pneumococcal Timing Tools \(Updated\)](#)  
[VFA-specific Pneumococcal Timing Tools](#)

[Shingrix Flyer \(Updated\)](#)

More VFA resources are available at <https://eziz.org/vfa-317/vfa-resources/>

# COVID-19 Resources



COVID-19 vaccines **work very well** at preventing severe illness, hospitalization, and death. Booster shots are extra doses that help maximize your protection against COVID-19.

Adults who are 50 and older or immunocompromised need a **second booster** of the vaccines made by Pfizer or Moderna at least 4 months after the first booster of any COVID-19 vaccine. COVID-19 vaccines and boosters are **safe, effective, and free**.

**DON'T WAIT, VACCINATE!**

Three ways to find free vaccines near you

- ✓ Visit [vaccines.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov) to find a walk-up site.
- ✓ Book an appointment on [My Turn](https://myturn.ca.gov) ([myturn.ca.gov](https://myturn.ca.gov)) or call (833) 422-4255.
- ✓ Check with your doctor, nurse or local pharmacy.

[CDPH COVID-19 Booster  
Flyer](#)  
(also in  
[Spanish](#) [Tagalog](#) [Chinese](#) [Hmong](#).)

- [ACIP Schedule Changes and Guidance during COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
- [HHS COVID-19 Booster Information](#)
- [CDC Clinical Considerations for mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines](#)
- [CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Clinical & Professional Resources](#)
- [Myths and Facts about COVID-19 Vaccine](#)
- [Coadministration How-to-Guide](#)
- [CDPH COVID-19 Resources](#)

# Updated Prenatal Immunization Resources



**IMMUNIZATIONS for a Healthy Pregnancy**

**Now that you are pregnant...**

**Your baby counts on you for BEST protection!**  
During pregnancy, flu and COVID-19 is more likely to cause serious problems for you and your baby. Like flu and COVID-19, whooping cough can also be deadly for new babies, but they are too young to be immunized against these diseases.

Getting these shots is very safe. The protection you get from these shots passes to your baby in the womb. This will help protect your baby until she is old enough to be immunized against these diseases!

**Ask your doctor for:**

- ✓ **Tdap** (tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough) — as early as possible during your third trimester, even if you got it before pregnancy
- ✓ **Flu**—as soon as vaccine is available
- ✓ **COVID-19**—vaccine and booster(s)

**Good News!**  
You can choose your baby's doctor while you're expecting! Schedule a visit to get expert advice on baby shots and more before your baby is born.

**CDPH**  
California Department of Public Health

IMM-887 Pregnancy Brochure



**Your baby may be at risk**  
for COVID-19, flu and whooping cough

**COVID-19 and flu can be dangerous for you and your baby, causing:**

- Low birthweight
- Premature birth
- Stillbirth
- Hospitalization
- Death

**Whooping cough can also be dangerous for babies, causing:**

- Coughing fits
- Gasping for air
- Serious lung infections
- Hospitalization
- Death

**If you're pregnant, get:**

- **Flu vaccine and COVID vaccine and booster(s) as soon as possible and**
- **Whooping cough (Tdap) vaccine in your third trimester of every pregnancy**

The protection you get from these vaccines passes to your baby during pregnancy. Your baby counts on you for protection.

**Talk to your doctor for more information**

**CDPH**  
California Department of Public Health, Immunization Branch  
This publication was supported by Grant Number H23/COH922507 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

IMM-1145 (8-22)

IMM-1415 Pregnancy Flyer

Translations and additional materials will be available soon. Visit [EZIZ](#) for additional resources.



# Afternoon TEACH Webinar

## “Influenza Immunizations Along the Lifespan”

Date: Wednesday, September 7, 2022

Time: 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM

[Register Here](#)

Objectives for attendees: By the end of the session, Providers should be able to:

- Discuss the recommendations for influenza vaccination
- Discuss the recommendations for influenza vaccination 65+
- Discuss the benefits of influenza vaccination
- Know how to access resources for promoting influenza vaccination

VFA  
California Vaccines  
for Adults

VFC  
California Vaccines  
For Children

# Q&A SESSION



## How to Ask a Question

During the webinar, please use one of the following methods to ask a question or make a comment.

### OPTION #1: Q&A Panel

- Open the **Q&A** panel
- Select Ask: **All Panelists**
- Enter Text, Click **Send**

### OPTION #2: Request to Join Audio

Use the **Raise Hand** feature to signal the Host that you would like to verbally comment or ask a question

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# THANK YOU!

[my317vaccines@cdph.ca.gov](mailto:my317vaccines@cdph.ca.gov)

**Please fill out a short VFA webinar evaluation!**

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/PYXWYJG>