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SUPERIOR HEALTH
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The Importance of Immunizations for Those with Chronic Conditions

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Objectives

During this session, the participant will:

- Appreciate why vaccines are important for those with chronic conditions such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease.
- Gain techniques for talking with residents and their families about vaccines to encourage vaccine acceptance.
- Understand the current vaccine recommendations for influenza, pneumococcal and COVID-19.

Chronic Conditions and Vaccines

Why are vaccines important for those with chronic conditions?

- Chronic disease can make it harder for your immune system to fight infections.
- At risk for more serious complications from an illness compared to people without.
- Immunization provides the best protection against vaccine preventable diseases.
- One of the safest ways for you to protect your health, even if you are taking prescription medications.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – Chronic Health Conditions: Vaccination Resources

Why are vaccines important for those with Chronic Conditions?

- Vaccines protect you and your loved ones from many common and serious diseases.
- A chronic condition can become worse if a vaccine preventable disease is contracted.
- For staff: Potential costs of getting the disease including serious health effects, time lost (such as missing work or family events) and financial costs. You could also infect your family and residents.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – Chronic Health Conditions: Vaccination Resources

Common Infections in Nursing Homes

Endemic:

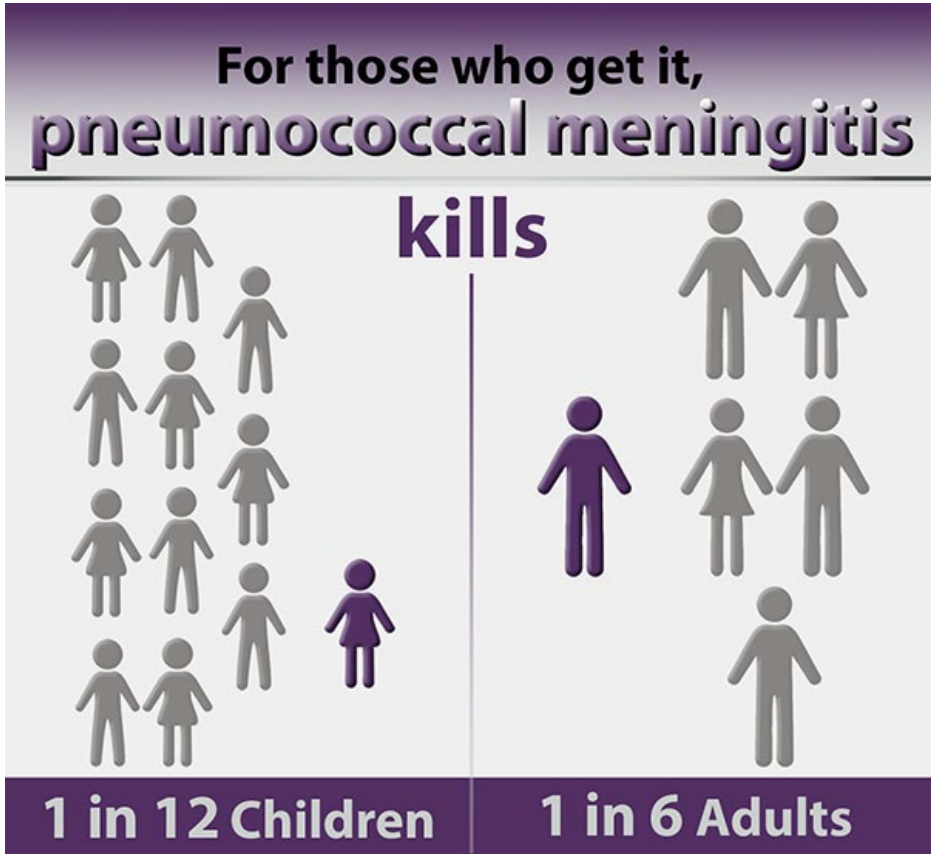
- Urinary Tract
- Respiratory
- Skin and Soft Tissue

Epidemic:

- Gastroenteritis
- Influenza
- Skin Infections

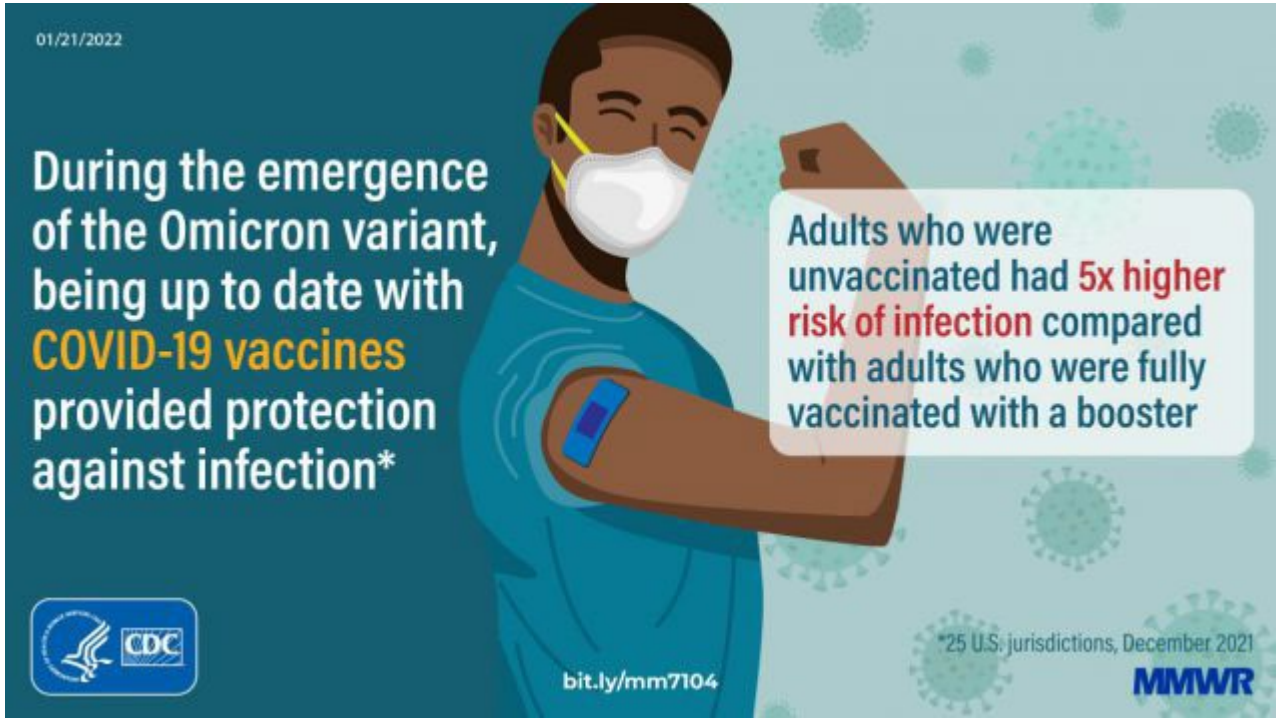
Source: NIH: National Library of Medicine: Aging health, Common infections in nursing homes: a review of current issues and challenges

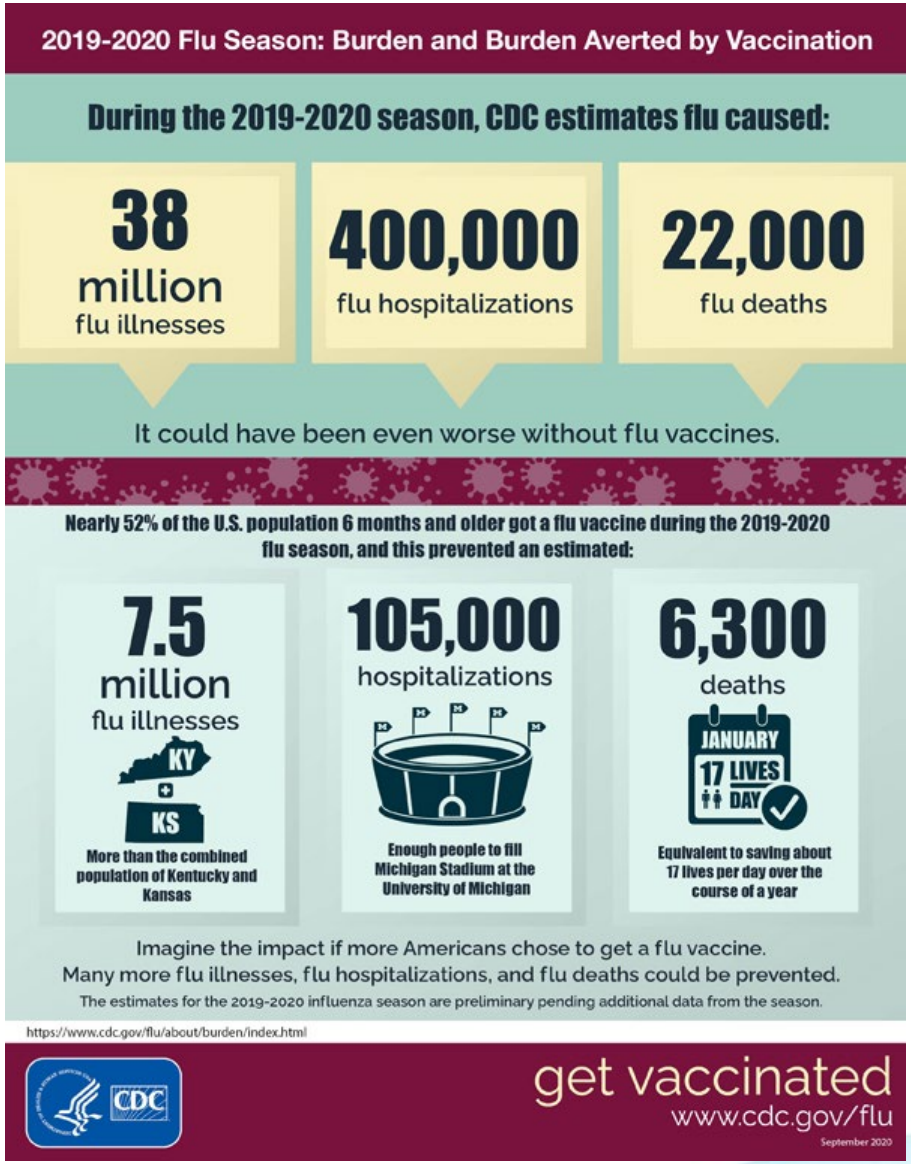
Pneumococcal – Risk for the Unvaccinated



Source: CDC - Symptoms and Complications of Pneumococcal Disease

COVID-19 and Influenza – Risk for the Unvaccinated





Source: CDC -COVID-19 Incidence and Death Rates Among Unvaccinated and Fully Vaccinated Adults with and Without Booster Doses During Periods of Delta and Omicron Variant Emergence — 25 U.S. Jurisdictions, April 4–December 25, 2021 | MMWR

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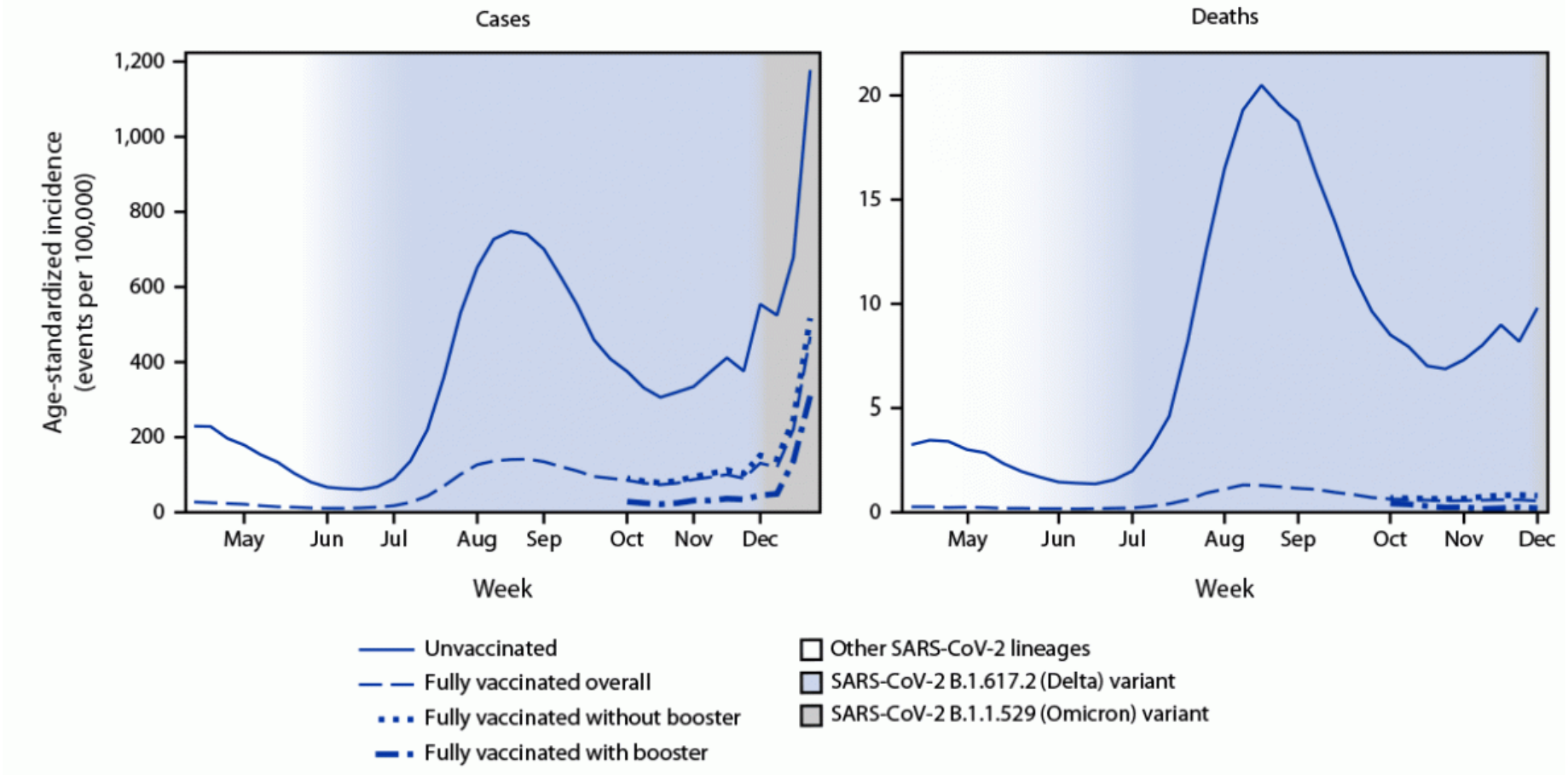
COVID-19 Vaccinated versus Unvaccinated Cases and Deaths – 2021



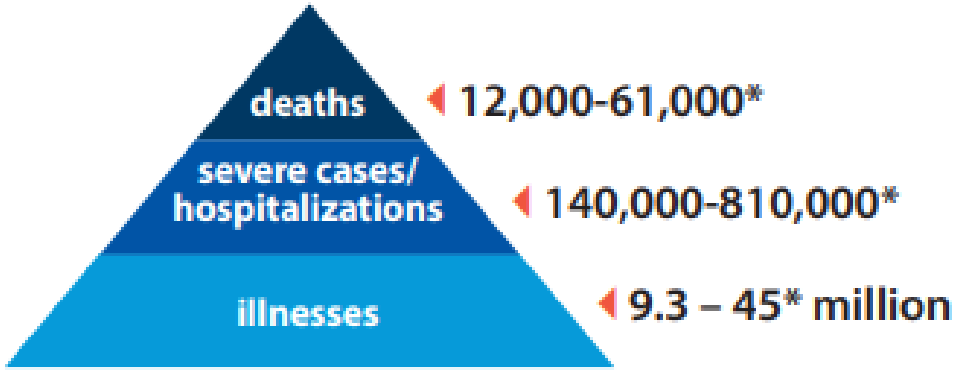
Source: CDC - [COVID-19 Incidence and Death Rates Among Unvaccinated and Fully Vaccinated Adults with and Without Booster Doses During Periods of Delta and Omicron Variant Emergence — 25 U.S. Jurisdictions, April 4–December 25, 2021 | Figure]

Influenza Unvaccinated Risks 2017-2018 Season

Influenza is always changing

- Flu viruses change constantly, from season to season and sometimes during the season.
- Flu vaccines must be updated frequently to keep up with these changes.
- Each year, influenza causes millions of illnesses, hundreds of thousands of hospitalizations, and tens of thousands of deaths.

Seasonal flu causes substantial sickness and death



U.S. flu burden each year 2010-2020

**The top range of these burden estimates are from the severe 2017-2018 flu season. These are preliminary and may change as data are finalized.*

Source: CDC - Influenza Planning and Response

Techniques for Talking with Residents and Families

Strategies

- Staff recommendation
- Motivational Interviewing
- Vaccine standardization
- Medical reminders
- Effective messaging delivered by trusted messengers
- Vaccine ambassadors
- Combat misinformation

Source: CDC - COVID-19 Vaccination Strategies for Your Community

Staff Recommendation

- Talk with each resident and family.
- Listen with empathy.
- Acknowledge concerns.
- Ask open-ended questions.
- Target your conversation.

Motivational Interviewing

- Resident-centered conversations designed to increase resident motivation and likelihood of health behavior uptake.

Vaccine Standardization

- Standing orders.
- Offer vaccination as a default option.
- Integrate vaccination into everyday practice.

Reminders

- Post messages on resident bulletin boards in their rooms and/or community board to remind of vaccinations/vaccine clinics.
- Messages can be sent to families by autodialed phone calls, text messages or post-cards, for example.

Effective Messaging

- Incorporate messages that have undergone testing with the intended population and are shown to produce the desired outcome.
- Use trusted messengers who are people seen as credible sources of information by specific populations. Trusted messengers can be trained to be vaccine ambassadors.

Vaccine Ambassadors

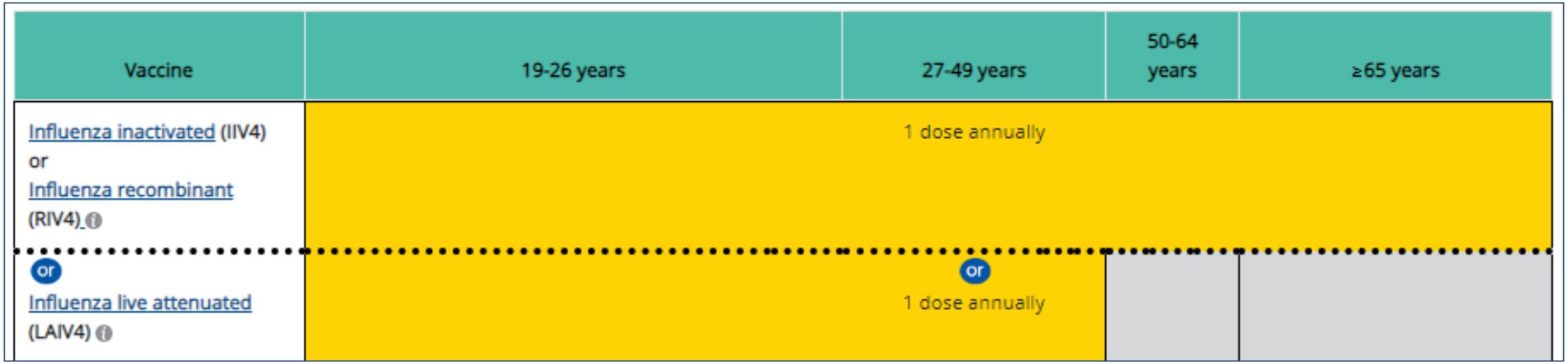
- Community members trained to disseminate important health information in their communities.
- Derived from the lay health advisor model, ambassadors are most effective when they are trusted community members and share similar beliefs and characteristics with their peers.

Combat Misinformation

- This strategy consists of tactics used to address and dismantle misinformation and disinformation.
  - Misinformation refers to false information shared by people who do not intend to mislead others.
  - Disinformation refers to false information that is deliberately created and disseminated with malicious intent to manipulate a narrative.
- Tactics
  - **Fact checking** keeps the factual statements simple and discourages arguing to refute the myth.
  - **Debunk** incorrect information with messages that reflect the worldview and affirm the values of the intended audience.

Current Vaccine Recommendations

Influenza



Vaccine	19-26 years	27-49 years	50-64 years	≥65 years
Influenza inactivated (IIV4) or Influenza recombinant (RIV4)	1 dose annually			
or Influenza live attenuated (LAIV4)		or 1 dose annually		

Source: CDC - Adult Immunization Schedule by Vaccine and Age Group

Pneumococcal

Vaccine	19-26 years	27-49 years	50-64 years	≥65 years
Pneumococcal (PCV15, PCV20, PPSV23)	1 dose PCV15 followed by PPSV23 OR 1 dose PCV20 (see notes)			1 dose PCV15 followed by PPSV23 OR 1 dose PCV20

Source: CDC - Adult Immunization Schedule by Vaccine and Age Group

COVID-19 Vaccine

Interim COVID-19 Immunization Schedule for 6 Months of Age and Older

Table 2. Immunization Schedule for Persons 18 Years of Age

Type	Product*	Recipient Age	For Most People		Those Who **ARE** Moderately or Severely Immunocompromised	
			Doses	Interval Between Doses†‡	Doses	Interval Between Doses†‡
mRNA vaccine	Moderna (Red vial cap with a blue-bordered label)	18 years and older	**Total number: 3 or 4 doses**		**Total number: 5 doses**	
			Dose 1 to 2	At least 4–8 weeks‡	Dose 1 to 2	At least 4 weeks
			Dose 2 to 3§	At least 5 months	Dose 2 to 3	At least 4 weeks
			Dose 3 to 4§	At least 4 months for persons ages 50 years and older	Dose 3 to 4§	At least 3 months
					Dose 4 to 5§	At least 4 months
	Pfizer-BioNTech (Purple vial cap with a purple-bordered label or gray vial cap with gray-bordered label)	18 years and older	**Total number: 3 or 4 doses**		**Total number: 5 doses**	
			Dose 1 to 2	At least 3-8 weeks‡	Dose 1 to 2	At least 3 weeks
			Dose 2 to 3	At least 5 months§	Dose 2 to 3	At least 4 weeks
			Dose 3 to 4	At least 4 months for persons ages 50 years and older§	Dose 3 to 4§	At least 3 months
					Dose 4 to 5§	At least 4 months
Protein subunit vaccine	Novavax	18 years and older	**Total number: 2 doses‡**		**Total number: 2 doses**	
			Dose 1 to 2	At least 3–8 weeks‡	Dose 1 to 2	At least 3 weeks
Adenovius vector vaccine	Janssen*	18 years and older	**Total number: 2 or 3 doses**		**Total number: 4 doses**	
			Dose 1 to 2	At least 8 weeks	Dose 1 to 2	At least 4 weeks (mRNA vaccine)¶
			Dose 2 to 3	At least 4 months for persons ages 50 years and older (mRNA vaccine)**	Dose 2 to 3	At least 8 weeks*
					Dose 3 to 4	At least 4 months (mRNA vaccine)¶

Source: CDC - COVID-19 Vaccine Interim COVID-19 Immunization Schedule for 6 Months of Age and Older

COVID-19

COVID-19: mRNA Vaccine

Table 2. Immunization Schedule for Persons 18 Years of Age

Type	Product*	Recipient Age	For Most People		Those Who **ARE** Moderately or Severely Immunocompromised	
			Doses	Interval Between Doses†‡	Doses	Interval Between Doses†‡
mRNA vaccine	Moderna (Red vial cap with a blue-bordered label)	18 years and older	**Total number: 3 or 4 doses**		**Total number: 5 doses**	
			Dose 1 to 2	At least 4–8 weeks‡	Dose 1 to 2	At least 4 weeks
			Dose 2 to 3§	At least 5 months	Dose 2 to 3	At least 4 weeks
			Dose 3 to 4§	At least 4 months for persons ages 50 years and older	Dose 3 to 4§	At least 3 months
					Dose 4 to 5§	At least 4 months
	Pfizer-BioNTech (Purple vial cap with a purple-bordered label or gray vial cap with gray-bordered label)	18 years and older	**Total number: 3 or 4 doses**		**Total number: 5 doses**	
			Dose 1 to 2	At least 3-8 weeks‡	Dose 1 to 2	At least 3 weeks
			Dose 2 to 3	At least 5 months§	Dose 2 to 3	At least 4 weeks
			Dose 3 to 4	At least 4 months for persons ages 50 years and older§	Dose 3 to 4§	At least 3 months
					Dose 4 to 5§	At least 4 months

Source: CDC -[COVID-19 Vaccine Interim COVID-19 Immunization Schedule for 6 Months of Age and Older]

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COVID-19: Protein Subunit Vaccine

Table 2. Immunization Schedule for Persons 18 Years of Age

Type	Product*	Recipient Age	For Most People		Those Who **ARE** Moderately or Severely Immunocompromised	
			Doses	Interval Between Doses†‡	Doses	Interval Between Doses†‡
Protein subunit vaccine	Novavax	18 years and older	**Total number: 2 doses‡**		**Total number: 2 doses**	
			Dose 1 to 2	At least 3–8 weeks‡	Dose 1 to 2	At least 3 weeks

Source: CDC -COVID-19 Vaccine Interim COVID-19 Immunization Schedule for 6 Months of Age and Older

COVID-19: Adenovius Vector Vaccine

Table 2. Immunization Schedule for Persons 18 Years of Age

Type	Product*	Recipient Age	For Most People		Those Who **ARE** Moderately or Severely Immunocompromised	
			Doses	Interval Between Doses†‡	Doses	Interval Between Doses†‡
Adenovius vector vaccine	Janssen*	**18 years and older**	**Total number: 2 or 3 doses**		**Total number: 4 doses**	
			Dose 1 to 2	At least 8 weeks	Dose 1 to 2	At least 4 weeks (mRNA vaccine)¶
			Dose 2 to 3	At least 4 months for persons ages 50 years and older (mRNA vaccine)**	Dose 2 to 3	At least 8 weeks*
					Dose 3 to 4	At least 4 months (mRNA vaccine)¶

Source: CDC -COVID-19 Vaccine Interim COVID-19 Immunization Schedule for 6 Months of Age and Older

COVID-19 Vaccines Licensed and Available in the US

CDC

- Moderna
- Pfizer-BioNTech
- Johnson & Johnson's (J&J) Janssen

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved vaccines:

- Comirnaty (generic: Pfizer-BioNTech)
- Spikevax (generic: Moderna)
- Janssen (generic: J&J Janssen)

Polling Question

Do you have a process in place to verify vaccination status for newly admitted residents?

COVID-19 Vaccines Available Outside the US

- Moderna
- Pfizer-BioNTech
- Johnson & Johnson's Janssen
- AstraZeneca
- Covaxin
- Covishield
- BIBP/Sinopharm
- Sinovac
- Novavax/Covovax
- Convidecia

Tools and Resources

Superior Health Quality Alliance Resources

- Influenza and Pneumococcal Immunization Toolkit
- Motivational Interviewing Strategies for Vaccination Readiness
- Quality Measure Tip Sheet: Influenza Vaccine – Long and Short Stay
- Quality Measure Tip Sheet: Pneumococcal Vaccine – Long and Short Stay

CDC Resources

- Nursing Home and Assisted Living Success Stories

CDC Vaccine Safety Public Resources

- Providers, Residents and Families
  - Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) Print and Web Educational Materials
  - National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD)
- Providers and Researchers
  - Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) COVID-19 Vaccine Safety Update (March 1, 2021)
  - Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD) Data Dictionary
  - How to Access Data from CDC's VAERS WONDER System (video)
  - COVID-19 Vaccines: How Do We Know They Are Safe? (video)

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Superior Health Connect

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