## Immunizations/Vaccines

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## Introduction

- I am a RN Director and Chief Nursing Officer at Mercyhealth. In my role, I routinely work with clinics in educating patients of the importance of immunizations.
- Getting vaccinated is one of the safest ways for you to protect your health. Vaccines help prevent getting and spreading serious diseases that could result in poor health, missed work, medical bills, and not being able to care for family.
- Because of age, health conditions, or other factors, some people should not get certain vaccines or should wait before getting them. Talk to your health care provider for recommendations on vaccines for you.

Reference: Recommended Vaccines for Adults | CDC

## Highlights of this presentation

- ► Influenza Vaccine
- RSV Vaccine
- ► COVID Vaccine
- Pneumococcal Vaccine
- Childhood immunizations
- Adolescent immunizations

## Influenza Vaccine

- CDC recommends everyone 6 months of age and older, with rare exceptions, receive an updated 2024-2025 flu vaccine to reduce the risk of influenza and its potentially serious complications this fall and winter.
- Updated 2024-2025 flu vaccines will all be trivalent and will protect against an H1N1, H3N2 and a B/Victoria lineage virus. The composition of this season's vaccine compared to last has been updated with a new influenza A(H3N2) virus.
- Most people need only one dose of the flu vaccine each season. While CDC recommends flu vaccination as long as influenza viruses are circulating, September and October remain the best times for most people to get vaccinated.
- A variety of flu vaccines are available
  - Fluarix- indicated for 6 months and older
  - Fluzone- indicated for 6 months and older
  - ▶ Fluzone High Dose- indicated for 65 years and older
  - Flublok- egg free vaccine indicated for 18 years and older
  - Flumist- nasal application/non-injection, indicated 2-49 years (not consistently available at all locations)

Reference: www.cdc.gov

## **RSV Vaccine**

- RSV is a monoclonal antibody vaccine
- RSV is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms. RSV spreads through coughing, sneezing, contact (like kissing the face of a child who has RSV), and contaminated surfaces. Transmission occurs most often during RSV season, which generally starts in the fall and peaks in the winter in most of the United States.
- Infants and older adults are more likely to develop severe RSV and need hospitalization.
- CDC recommends immunizations to protect infants, some young children, and older adults.

#### RSV Vaccine types

- **Beyfortus®** Infants and young children- is indicated per CDC recommendations for infants under 8 months of age born during or entering their first RSV season. It is also indicated for children up to 19 months who are at increased risk of severe RSV disease and entering their second RSV season.
  - Vaccine is needed only 1 season (1 dose) for most infants /children. An additional vaccine is needed the second season for high risk infants and children.
- AREXVY (GSK) Adults 60 and older Indicated for active immunization for the prevention of lower respiratory tract disease caused by respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in individuals 60 years of age and older.
  - Vaccine is needed only once. This is not a repeat vaccine every season on an annual basis.
- ▶ ABRYSVO (Pfizer) Pregnant women- Indicated for active immunization of pregnant individuals at 32-36 weeks gestational age for the prevention of lower respiratory tract disease caused by RSV.

Reference: www.cdc.gov

## **COVID Vaccine**

- ➤ CDC recommends everyone ages 6 months and older receive an updated 2024-2025 COVID-19 vaccine to protect against the potentially serious outcomes of COVID-19 this fall and winter whether or not they have ever previously been vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine. Updated COVID-19 vaccines will be available from Moderna, Novavax, and Pfizer.
- COVID vaccine is recommended annually (once per year, preferred during peak season)
- Vaccine types
  - Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine 2024-2025 Formula is indicated for 6 months through 11 years
  - ▶ Moderna SPIKEVAX® is indicated for 12 years and older
  - Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine is indicated for individuals 5 through 11 years of age
  - Pfizer COMIRNATY (30 mcg/0.3mL glass pre-filled syringe presentation) is indicated for individuals 12 years of age and older.
  - Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine, Adjuvanted is indicated for individuals 12 years of age and older.

Reference: <u>www.cdc.gov</u>

### Pneumococcal Vaccine

- Vaccines help prevent <u>pneumococcal disease</u>, which is any type of illness caused by Streptococcus pneumoniae bacteria. There are two kinds of pneumococcal vaccines recommended in the United States:
  - Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines (PCVs, specifically PCV15 and PCV20)
  - Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23)
- Childhood recommendations
  - ▶ CDC recommends **PCV15** or **PCV20** for children younger than 5 years old.
    - ▶ Children 2 through 18 years old with certain risk conditions may need more pneumococcal vaccines. It depends on which pneumococcal vaccines they already received and when.
- Adult recommendations
  - ▶ CDC recommends PCV15 or PCV20 for adults who never received a PCV and are
    - Ages 65 years or older
    - Ages 19 through 64 years old with certain risk conditions

Reference: www.cdc.gov

# Available locations to receive seasonal Vaccinations

#### Health Care Hospitals and Clinics

- Healthcare organizations like Mercyhealth and SSM
- For Mercyhealth contact your primary care doctor's office to schedule a nurse visit to receive your vaccine. If you are hospitalized, the physician may recommend to vaccinate while you are in the hospital if appropriate.

#### Pharmacies and other options

- Retail pharmacies including Mercyhealth pharmacies, Walgreens, CVS, HyVee, Sam's Club, and other local retail pharmacies offer adult immunizationsusually with an age of 12 years and older.
- Local Health Department

## **Childhood Immunizations**

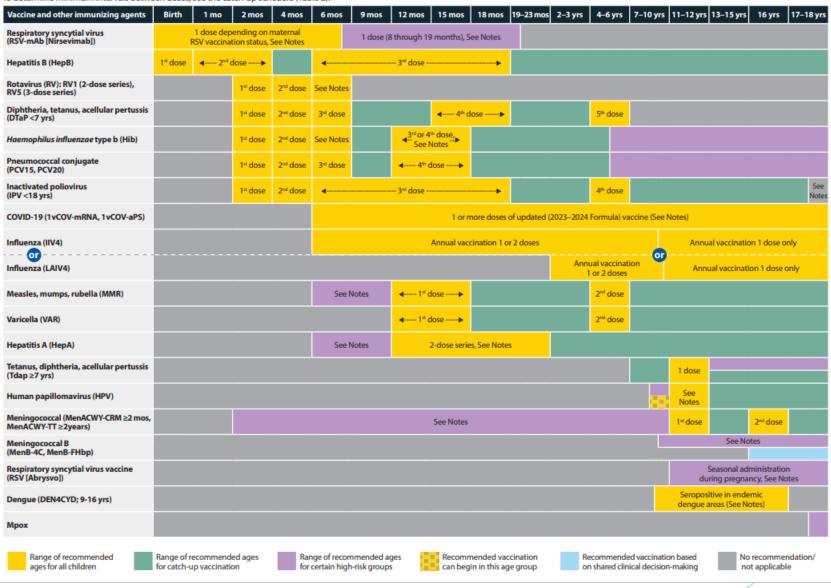
Vaccinations due for children prior to the age of 2 (WCHQ focus)

- Four DTaP: tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis prevention
- Three IPV: polio prevention
- One MMR: measles, mumps, and rubella prevention
- Three HiB: Haemophilus influenzae type B prevention
- ► Three Hep B: Hepatitis B prevention
- One VZV: varicella-zoster virus or chicken pox prevention
- Four PCV: pneumococcal or pneumonia prevention



#### Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for Ages 18 Years or Younger, United States, 2024

These recommendations must be read with the notes that follow. For those who fall behind or start late, provide catch-up vaccination at the earliest opportunity as indicated by the green bars. To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Table 2).



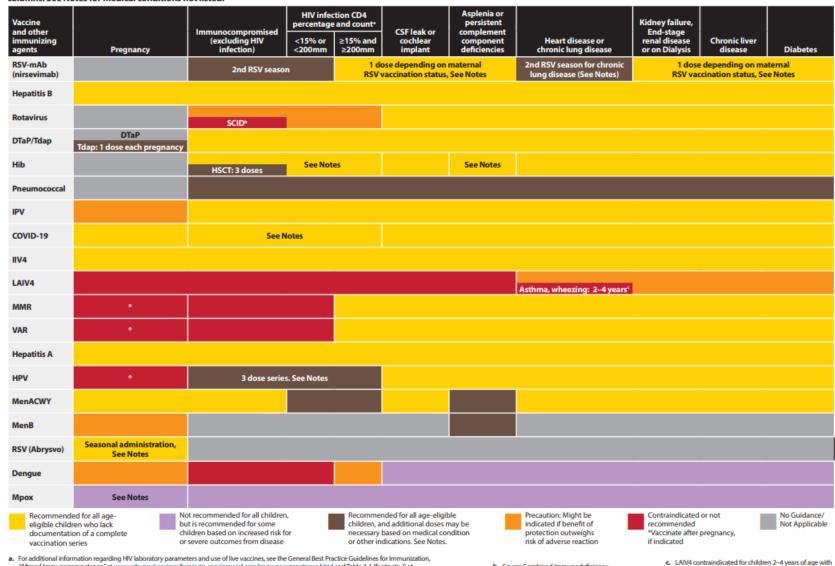
## **Adolescent Immunizations**

- ▶ One meningococcal vaccine on or between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> birthdays
  - Vaccines can help prevent meningococcal disease, which is any type of illness caused by Neisseria meningitidis bacteria. Meningococcal disease refers to any illness caused by bacteria called Neisseria meningitidis. These illnesses are often severe, can be deadly, and include infections of the lining of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis) and bloodstream. Keeping up to date with recommended vaccines is the best protection against meningococcal disease.
- ▶ One Tdap on or between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> birthdays
  - Tdap vaccine can prevent tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis. Diphtheria and pertussis spread from person to person. Tetanus enters the body through cuts or wounds. Tetanus causes painful stiffening of the muscles. Tetanus can lead to serious health problems, including being unable to open the mouth, having trouble swallowing and breathing, or death. Diphtheria can lead to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, or death. Pertussis, also known as "whooping cough," can cause uncontrollable, violent coughing that makes it hard to breathe, eat, or drink. Pertussis can be extremely serious especially in babies and young children, causing pneumonia, convulsions, brain damage, or death. In teens and adults, it can cause weight loss, loss of bladder control, passing out, and rib fractures from severe coughing
- HPV vaccine prior to the age of 15
  - HPV vaccination is recommended at ages 11-12 years. HPV vaccines can be given starting at age 9 years. All preteens need HPV vaccination, so they are protected from HPV infections that can cause cancer later in life.

Reference: cdc.gov

#### Table 3 Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule by Medical Indication, United States, 2024

Always use this table in conjunction with Table 1 and the Notes that follow. Medical conditions are often not mutually exclusive. If multiple conditions are present, refer to guidance in all relevant columns. See Notes for medical conditions not listed.



<sup>&</sup>quot;Altered Immunocompetence," at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/immunocompetence.html and Table 4-1 (footnote J) at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html.

b. Severe Combined Immunodeficiency

asthma or wheezing during the preceding 12 months

## Any Questions?

What are topics of interest for future health related presentations?