

Message From the Section Administrator

Robert M. Griffin

Welcome to the 2017 fourth quarter issue of IMMU-NEWS.

This time of year brings cool, crisp weather and the holidays are upon us. As we enjoy the season and time with family and friends, we should be aware that it is flu season. Influenza and pneumonia are on the rise, but both can be prevented with vaccination. Vaccinations can reduce doctor visits and missed work and school due to illness. Be sure to protect yourself and the ones you love with vaccination. It's not too late to vaccinate!

You can also protect yourselves and your loved ones by covering your cough or sneeze, avoiding touching your eyes, nose, and mouth, washing hands frequently, using hand sanitizers, and staying home when you are sick. All of these measures will prevent the spread of germs that can cause illness.

This time of year we recognize two national health observances—World Pneumonia Day, which was observed on November 12, and National Influenza Vaccination Week (NIVW), observed December 3–9. Posters were placed in all buildings at Central Office to promote vaccination awareness.

In this issue, you will read about influenza, pneumonia, HPV, immunization-related events and activities throughout the state, and much more.

The Immunization Section had a few staff changes of note since the last issue.

Suzanne Victor, RN, has joined the Clinical/Quality Improvement team as a Community Health Nursing Consultant.

Terry Paulson has joined the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program as an Operations Analyst. Terry previously worked as a contractor with the Department.

Welcome aboard Suzanne and Terry—we look forward to working with you!

We want to wish everyone a safe, happy and healthy winter. Enjoy the cooler weather and time with family and friends!

Don't forget your flu shot—it's not too late to vaccinate!

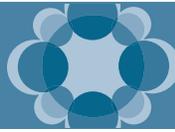
Enjoy this issue, and visit us at ImmunizeFlorida.org!

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IMMU-NEWS is a quarterly publication of the:
Immunization Section
Bureau of Epidemiology
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection
Florida Department of Health



Congratulations to the 2017 HPV Vaccine is Cancer Prevention Champion Award Winner!

The 2017 HPV Vaccine is Cancer Prevention Champion Award winners have been selected! This award program is a joint initiative between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Association of American Cancer Institutes, and the American Cancer Society that recognizes clinicians, clinics, practices, groups, and health systems effectively working to protect their adolescent patients against HPV-related cancers by achieving high HPV vaccination rates.

This year, the award program honored one champion from each of the 10 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services regions. From region 4, the Department of Health-Collier Immokalee Clinic was selected.



Left to right: Maggie Cisneros, Janie Vidauri, Yojadima Zaldivar Diaz, Mark Lemke, Tonia Figueroa, Elia Martinez, Toni Duong

The Department of Health-Collier Immokalee Clinic works with adults and children from a farm community in southwest Florida. Within the past four years, the clinic took on the massive challenge of improving HPV vaccination rates. Their journey to impressive rates began with tracking and offering HPV vaccine to all eligible children.

The clinic dedicated their focus to making sure all staff with any client contact are knowledgeable advocates for HPV vaccine and armed with the knowledge of its importance in cancer prevention. Providers recognized that cultural norms in the community they serve meant that discussing sexual contact was uncomfortable when parents asked about HPV vaccine. Therefore, staff refocused their conversations about HPV vaccine from being for a sexually transmitted infection to cancer prevention. This also helped frame the conversation in a way that was helpful for both staff and providers. The clinic then rephrased their intake questionnaire, since it seemed misleading by suggesting that vaccines not required for school entry, like HPV vaccine, were not important. As a response to these efforts, coverage rates steadily improved for HPV vaccine. Series completion rates of 76.2 percent for 13- to 15-year-olds makes the Department of Health-Collier Immokalee Clinic the 2017 HHS Region 4 HPV Vaccine is Cancer Prevention Champion!

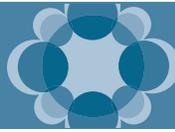
8th Annual Women’s Day of Pampering in Brandon, FL

On October 14, the Department's Immunization Section and DOH-Hillsborough partnered together to exhibit at the 8th Annual Women’s Day of Pampering event in support of breast cancer awareness. The event was held in a faith-based setting where education was provided on HPV vaccinations, cervical cancer awareness, blood pressure screenings, diabetes/glucose screenings and immunization education. Women from different backgrounds learned about good health care practices and the importance of health prevention through immunizations. Over 50 participants received services and tips for staying healthy!



Standard Immu-News Abbreviations

- ACIP: Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices
- AFX: Assessment, Feedback, Incentives, eXchange
- CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- CHD: County Health Department
- DOH: Florida Department of Health
- DTaP: Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis vaccine
- FL LINC: Florida Leading Immunizations Network of Coalitions
- Florida SHOTS™: Florida State Health Online Tracking System
- HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- HPV: Human Papillomavirus
- NIIW: National Infant Immunization Week
- PDF: Portable Document Format
- PITCH: Pinellas Immunization Team for Community Health
- SRAHEC: Suwannee River Area Health Education Center
- VFC: Vaccines For Children



Know What You "Otter" Do?

- O**ffer immunizations at every opportunity
- T**each parents what immunizations their child needs
- T**ell parents when a child's immunization is due
- E**ncourage parents to keep up to date on all immunizations
- R**ealize we can prevent life-threatening disease

DOH-Holmes, WIC, and Immunization staff are using their imagination... which we all "otter" do! Infant onesies were created to promote infant immunizations. The onesies advertise immunizations for infants with a colorful picture and statement, *You "Otter" Immunize*. How could any mom resist that? This somewhat "otterageous" idea is generating constant reminders to everyone with whom they come in contact. Just think about it...grocery stores, parks, malls, fall festivals, football games, fairs—the list goes on.

Let's protect our precious babies and do what we "otter" do—immunize!



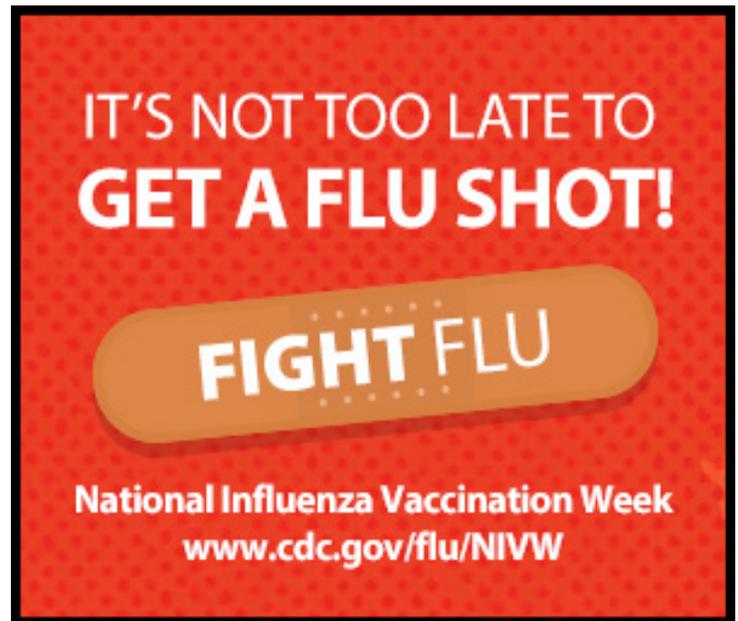
Left to right: Sharon Mayfield, RN, DOH Immunization Section; Barbara Nolen, MSN, RN, DOH Immunization Section; Susie Sewell, RN, DOH-Holmes; Jennifer Eldridge, RN, DOH-Holmes; Karen Johnson, ARNP, DOH-Holmes; seated is Donna Martin, RN, DOH-Holmes



National Influenza Vaccination Week

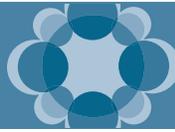
National Influenza Vaccination Week (NIVW) was observed December 3-9. NIVW highlights the importance of encouraging flu vaccination during the holiday season and beyond. Family and friends will be hosting gatherings as the holiday season approaches. The flu vaccine will protect your loved ones from the flu and its complications. As long as the flu virus is circulating and causing illness, individuals should continue to get vaccinated. Peak flu activity typically occurs between December and February, although flu activity can occur through May. If an individual has not been vaccinated and has already gotten sick with the flu this season, they should still get vaccinated to provide protection from the other flu viruses circulating.

NIVW also focuses on the importance of getting individuals vaccinated who are at high risk of developing flu-related complications. High-risk individuals include young children, people with chronic health conditions, pregnant women, and adults aged 50 years and older. Caregivers to children under 6 months of age (who are too young to receive the vaccine) and those providing care to residents in nursing homes should also receive the flu vaccine. Getting the flu vaccine will provide protection to these vulnerable populations.



“Vaccines are the tugboats of preventive medicine.”

--William Foege MD, MPH



World Pneumonia Day

The World Health Organization (WHO) recognizes November 12 as World Pneumonia Day. The focus of World Pneumonia Day is to bring attention to the severity of pneumonia and inspire health organizations to develop ways to fight pneumonia. This year's theme is *Stop Pneumonia: Invest in Child Health*. The purpose of World Pneumonia Day is as follows:

- Raise awareness about pneumonia—the number one cause of death in children under five years of age
- Promote interventions to protect against, prevent, and treat pneumonia
- Generate action to fight pneumonia

Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs that can be caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is the most common cause of bacterial pneumonia in children followed by *Haemophilus influenzae* type B (Hib). Most viral cases of pneumonia are the result of influenza and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). *Pneumocystis jiroveci* is one of the most common causes of pneumonia in infants infected with HIV and is responsible for one-fourth of all pneumonia deaths in HIV-infected infants. Symptoms of bacterial and viral pneumonia can be similar in presentation, however, bacterial pneumonia generally presents with more rapid and severe symptoms than viral pneumonia. Pneumonia is diagnosed by the presence of rapid breathing or lower chest retraction, chest x-ray, blood tests, and cultures. Bacterial pneumonia can be treated with antibiotics but only one-third of children who acquire pneumonia receive the antibiotics they need to cure the infection. These may be oral medications or medications that are infused intravenously.

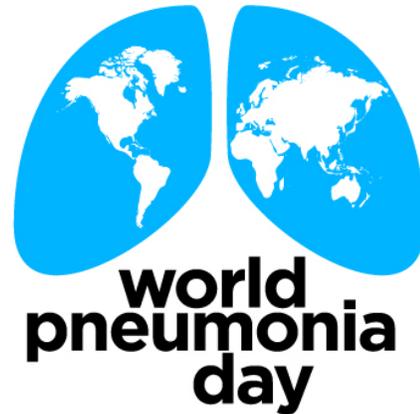
Vaccines that can prevent pneumonia include the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) and pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23). PCV13 is routinely administered to children ages 2 through 59 months. PPSV23 should also be administered to children 2 years of age and older with certain health conditions. There are other vaccines available that provide protection against infections caused by bacteria or viruses that cause pneumonia. These vaccines include *Haemophilus influenzae* type B (Hib), measles-mumps-rubella (MMR), varicella, pertussis, and influenza.

Most healthy children are capable of fighting infections with their natural immunity, whereas children with compromised immune systems are at an increased risk of developing pneumonia. A weakened immune system in children may result from malnourishment or undernourishment, particularly in infants who are not breastfed.

Environmental issues that could lead to pneumonia include indoor air pollution, crowded living quarters, and smoking in the home. It is important to encourage good hygiene and avoid smoking in the home.

In summary, pneumonia can be prevented through vaccination, adequate nutrition, addressing environmental issues and ensuring that children have access to care to recover from their illnesses.

(Sources: World Health Organization and stoppneumonia.org)

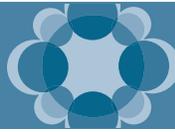


2017 Faith Symposium

On November 7–8 the Immunization Section partnered with the Bureau of Chronic Disease at the 2017 Florida Faith Symposium. This event is one of Florida's premier events that brings together more than 500 faith and government leaders to highlight best practices and initiate action to empower our children, families and communities. In addition, providing immunization awareness and education to community groups helps improve adolescent immunization coverage levels, particularly for Tdap, HPV, meningococcal, and influenza, among Florida's adolescent and at-risk populations. This occasion featured more than 30 educational workshops designed to uplift and engage attendees in a spirited discussion on faith-based best practices in Florida. Partners in hosting the 2017 Florida Faith Symposium include the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, the Florida Department of Children and Families, and the Florida Faith-Based and Community-Based Advisory Council.



Left to right: Sade Collins, MPH, Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant Coordinator; Shalawa Triggs, Asthma Program Manager; Cheryl Graham, Contract Manager/Health Initiatives Coordinator; Dr. Kelli Wells, MD, Deputy Secretary for Health; Cortlyn Starr, MPH, Health Educator, Immunization Section; Dr. Shamari Roberson, DrPh, Bureau Chief, Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention



Improve Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Rates in Your Practice

Let us continue to protect the children of Florida from human papillomavirus (HPV)-related cancers. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), nearly 80 million Americans (about one in four) are currently infected with some type of HPV, with about 14 million people in the U.S. becoming newly infected each year. HPV infection has been proven to cause cancers of the cervix, vagina, vulva, penis, anus, mouth, and throat.

The Advisory Committee of Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends the HPV vaccine in two doses for children between the ages of 9–14 years, and three doses for adolescents ages 15 years and older. Clinical trials have shown that the HPV vaccine is safe and can provide close to 100 percent protection against cervical pre-cancers and genital warts. Ensure that the patients at your practice are immunized and protected by making a strong recommendation. For resources to assist you in making a strong recommendation for the HPV vaccine and talking with parents, please visit: www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/immunization/publications/_documents/hcp-tipsheet-hpv.pdf.

Generate reminder recall reports in the Florida State Health Online Tracking System (Florida SHOTS), or in your electronic health record, to reduce missed opportunities for HPV series completion amongst your patient population. Remember, HPV vaccination is cancer prevention. For additional CDC-developed tools and materials for your office, including posters and short videos, please visit: www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/tools-materials.html.

Vaccine Administration—You Call the Shots

The vaccine administration campaign, *You Call the Shots*, aims to remind providers of proper influenza vaccine administration techniques to avoid shoulder injury and other adverse events.

We encourage you to help us spread this message and share the information with your health care providers and partners in your community. In particular, we encourage you to share this information with organizations that may be responsible for hiring temporary nurses or run large community or occupational worksite flu clinics within your jurisdiction.

The materials include links to comprehensive [vaccine administration information](#) and a short video on the correct technique for intramuscular injection, as well as a link to the new [vaccine administration e-Learn](#).

The following materials are available:

- An infographic on administering flu vaccine to an adult
- A brief article that can be included in newsletters
- Social media marketing messages on vaccine administration

Shoulder injuries like bursitis and tendinitis resulting from improper injection technique are errors that can easily be avoided. Although it is not clear whether the occurrence of shoulder injuries after vaccination have increased, the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) and the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) have had increased reports of shoulder injury related to vaccine administration over the last several years. These reports occur more commonly among adults than children. In addition, [CDC's influenza website](#) also continues to offer a variety of free [educational materials](#) on the importance of flu vaccination, aimed at both health care providers and the general public.

YOU CALL THE SHOTS

Shoulder injuries related to vaccine administration
Improper vaccine administration could result in shoulder injuries such as shoulder bursitis and tendinitis.

Make sure vaccination is safe.

KNOW THE SITE. GET IT RIGHT!

When administering vaccine by an intramuscular (IM) injection to an adult:

Use the correct syringe and needle

- › Vaccine may be administered using either a 1-mL or 3-mL syringe
- › Use a 22 to 25 gauge needle
- › Use the correct needle size based on your patient's size

Injection site: Deltoid muscle of upper arm

1 in (25 mm)	1.5 in (38 mm), OR 1 in (25 mm)	1.5 in (38 mm)
Men and women, less than 60 kg (130 lbs)	Men, 79-118 kg (152-260 lbs) Women, 79-90 kg (152-200 lbs)	Men, greater than 118 kg (>260 lbs) Women, greater than 90 kg (>200 lbs)

*Some experts recommend a 5/8-inch needle for men and women who weigh less than 60 kg (130 lbs).

Identify the injection site

- › Locate the deltoid muscle of the upper arm
- › Use anatomical landmarks to determine the injection site
- › In adults, the midpoint of the deltoid is about 2 inches (or 2 to 3 fingers' breadth) below the acromion process (bony prominence) and above the armpit in the middle of the upper arm

Labels: Acromion Process, Scapula, Deltoid Muscle, Site, Humerus, Axillary Fold/Armpit

Administer the vaccine correctly

- › Inject the vaccine into the middle and thickest part of the deltoid muscle
- › Insert the needle at a 90° angle and inject all of the vaccine into the muscle tissue

Labels: 90° angle, Dermis, Faty tissue (subcutaneous), Muscle tissue

IM injection best practices

- › Administering the injection too high on the upper arm may cause shoulder injury
- › If administering additional vaccines into the same arm, separate the injection sites by 1 inch if possible

Always follow safe injection practices

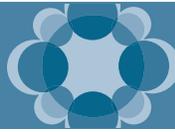
- › Maintain aseptic technique
- › Perform hand hygiene before preparing and administering vaccines
- › Use a new needle and new syringe for each injection
- › If using a single-dose vial (SDV) discard after use
- › *A SDV should be used for one patient only!*

Report any clinically significant adverse event after vaccination to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) at vaers.hhs.gov/.

For additional information on proper vaccine administration, visit the CDC vaccine administration web page at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/admin-protocols.html.

Remember—you call the shots when it comes to proper flu vaccine administration!

Logos: CDC, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Florida Health



Current Vaccine Information Statements

Vaccine Information Statements (VISs) are produced by the CDC to explain the benefits and risks of a particular vaccine. Federal law requires all vaccine providers to provide patients or their parents/legal representatives the appropriate VIS whenever a vaccination is given.

VISs are available in English and many other languages at the CDC website: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/index.html.

Multi-, Routine-, & Non-Routine-Vaccine VISs

Multiple Vaccines (DTaP, Hib, Hepatitis B, Polio, and PCV13) (11/5/15)

UPDATED

This VIS may be used in place of the individual VISs for DTaP, Hib, hepatitis B, polio, and PCV13 when two or more of these vaccines are administered during the same visit. It may be used for infants and children receiving their routine 4-6 year vaccines.

Routine

- DTaP (5/17/07)
- Hepatitis A (7/20/16)
- Hepatitis B (7/20/16)
- Hib (*Haemophilus influenzae* type b) (4/2/15)
- HPV - Gardasil-9 (12/2/16)
- HPV - Gardasil (5/17/13) (Interim)
- Influenza - Live, Intranasal (8/7/15)
- Influenza - Inactivated (8/7/15)
- Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR) (4/20/12) (Interim)
- Measles/Mumps/Rubella & Varicella (MMRV) (5/21/10) (Interim)
- Meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY and MPSV4) (3/31/2016)
- Serogroup B Meningococcal (MenB) (8/9/16)
- Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV13) (11/5/15)
- Pneumococcal Polysaccharide (PPSV23) (4/24/15)
- Polio (7/20/16)
- Rotavirus (4/15/15)
- Shingles (Herpes Zoster) (10/06/09)
- Tdap (Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis) (2/24/15)
- Td (Tetanus, Diphtheria) (4/11/17) **UPDATED**
- Varicella (Chickenpox) (3/13/08) (Interim)

I Want Health Insurance for My Child. Whom Do I Call?

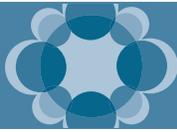
Florida KidCare is the state health insurance program for uninsured children under age 19. It includes four different programs: MediKids, Healthy Kids, Children's Medical Services, and Medicaid. When applying for this insurance, Florida KidCare will check which program your child may be eligible for based on age and family income.

Fl  rida KidCare



If you would like to be added to the Immunization Section's mailing list and receive **IMMU-NEWS** electronically via email, please visit our mailing list registration page at: www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/immunization/mailling-list.html.





Flu Prevention

These flu prevention publications, and many more, are available as Adobe Acrobat PDFs and may be downloaded at: www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/immunization/publications/index.html.

Many Immunization Section materials are designed for customizing to display your logo, company name, address, email, web address, and phone number. We grant immunization partners rights to display their logo, provided that no parts of the Immunizations Section's or the Department's materials, logos, or brand are altered in any fashion. In addition, the Section's products may not be sold. If you are interested in commercial printing of these documents, please contact Jennifer Ouzts at 850-901-6793, or by email at jennifer.ouzs@FLHealth.gov to request print-ready PDFs.

Be a Part of a Healthier Florida

Protect Your Staff, Your Residents, Their Families, and the Community.

Chapter 400.141, Florida Statutes, requires licensed nursing home facilities:

- Provide immunizations against influenza viruses by November 30 of each year.
- Confirm each resident has received immunizations against pneumonia.
- Annually encourage and promote the benefits associated with immunizations for employees.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL (850) 245-4342 OR VISIT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.ORG.

Immunizing Florida. Protecting Health.

Your Customers Count on You!

Protect Yourself and the Ones You Love

Who Should Get the Seasonal Flu Vaccine?

Anyone who wants to reduce the risk of becoming ill with influenza or transmitting influenza to others. Flu vaccine is the best way to prevent infection. However, some individuals are more likely to get flu complications that result in being hospitalized and occasionally result in death.

- People at high risk for developing flu-related complications: Children younger than 5, but especially children younger than 2 years of age.
- Adults 65 years of age and older, especially all residents of nursing homes or other long-term care facilities.
- All women who will be pregnant during the influenza season.
- Women who are pregnant now are also at risk for influenza complications and should be vaccinated.

People who have medical conditions, including:

- A chronic disease of the blood, liver, kidneys, heart, or lungs.
- A weakened immune system due to disease or medication (such as people with HIV or AIDS, cancer, or those on steroids).
- People who are morbidly obese (Body Mass Index, or BMI, of 40 or greater).
- Certain muscle or nerve disorders.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL (850) 245-4342 OR VISIT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.ORG.

Immunizing Florida. Protecting Health.

Will You Be Pregnant This Flu Season?

Your Pregnancy. Get Vaccinated.

Influenza or "flu" can cause serious illness. Vaccination is the best way to protect yourself and your family.

Research Foundation shows that flu shots are a safe way to protect yourself and your family. The flu shot during pregnancy, it provides some protection to your baby and after the baby is born.

CALL (850) 245-4342 OR VISIT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.ORG.

Bureau of Communicable Diseases Immunization Section

Protect yourself and the ones you love.

Get vaccinated

Cover your cough or sneeze

Wash your hands

Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth

Stay home if you are sick

Fight the Flu

It starts with you

Flu viruses go wherever you go when you are infected. Stop at home and check with your healthcare provider when needed.

GET MORE INFORMATION AT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.ORG OR EMAIL IMMUNIZATION@FLHEALTH.GOV

Fight the Flu
Part of a Healthy Florida.

Protect Yourself and the Ones You Love

Be Safe. Get Immunized.

As a healthcare worker, you have a special role in the fight against influenza. Because you care for people at high risk for influenza-related complications, it is especially important to get vaccinated annually.

- By getting vaccinated, you can protect your health, your family's health, and the health of your patients.
- Your co-workers need you to be healthy and able to perform your duties.
- Getting a yearly flu vaccine can ensure your time off is spent doing what you want to do, not staying home sick.
- Setting an example and encouraging vaccination of your patients emphasizes the importance of high community coverage.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL (850) 245-4342 OR VISIT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.ORG.

Immunizing Florida. Protecting Health.

Protect Yourself and the Ones You Love

Top 3 Reasons to Get Your Flu Vaccine

- 1 prevents influenza-related death and severe illness
- 2 prevents chronic illnesses from worsening
- 3 protects other people

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL (850) 245-4342 OR VISIT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.ORG.

Immunizing Florida. Protecting Health.

Protect Yourself and the Ones You Love

Top 3 Ways to Stop the Spread of Flu

- 1 take the time to get your flu vaccine
- 2 use good hygiene to stop the spread of germs
- 3 stay home if you get sick

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL (850) 245-4342 OR VISIT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.ORG.

Immunizing Florida. Protecting Health.

Patients Count on You!

Protect Yourself. Protect Your Patients. Get Your Flu Vaccine.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), and the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC) recommend that all U.S. healthcare workers get vaccinated annually against influenza.

- Influenza outbreaks in hospitals and long-term care facilities have been attributed to low influenza vaccination coverage among healthcare workers in those facilities.
- Healthcare workers who get vaccinated help reduce the transmission of influenza, staff illness and absenteeism, and influenza-related illness and death – especially among people at increased risk for severe influenza illness.
- You can protect others beginning 1 day before symptoms develop and up to 7 days after becoming sick. You could pass the flu on to someone before you know you are sick, as well as while you are sick.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL (850) 245-4342 OR VISIT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.ORG.

Immunizing Florida. Protecting Health.