



Message from the Section Administrator

Robert M. Griffin

Welcome to the 2018 third quarter issue of IMMU-NEWS.

Summer has come and gone, and we are already heading into fall. Many of us are looking forward to the seasonal change, and especially the cooler weather. This time of year also brings a new school year and the dreaded flu season. The Immunization Section would like to remind everyone about the importance of vaccines across the lifespan. Be sure you and your family are protected from vaccine-preventable diseases—be wise and immunize!

This quarter marked a few national observances of note—July 28 was World Hepatitis Day and the month of August was National Immunization Awareness Month (NIAM). Posters were placed in all buildings at Central Office to promote vaccine awareness.

In this issue, you will read about NIAM, hepatitis, influenza, vaccine recommendation strategies, and immunization-related events and activities throughout the state.

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

Michael Valley joined the North Regional Field Staff in Area 3 as an Immunization Consultant.

Theresa Mathis also joined the North Regional Field Staff in Area 5 as an Immunization Consultant.

Niketa Murray joined the Budget Team as a Government Operations Consultant.

Welcome aboard Michael, Theresa, and Niketa—we look forward to working with you!

We want to wish everyone a safe, happy, and healthy season.

Do not forget to get your flu shot!

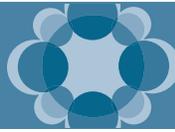
Enjoy this issue, and visit us at ImmunizeFlorida.org!

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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



National Immunization Awareness Month

National Immunization Awareness Month (NIAM) is observed annually through out the month of August to promote the importance of immunizations which prevent deadly vaccine-preventable diseases across the lifespan. NIAM is sponsored by the National Public Health Information Coalition (NPHIC).

Themes for 2018 included:

August 5-11: Pregnant Women: Protect yourself and pass protection on to your baby

August 12-18: Babies and Young Children: A healthy start begins with on-time vaccinations

August 19-25: Preteens & Teens: Ensure a healthy future with vaccines

August 26-31: Adults: Vaccines are not just for kids

NPHIC offered several toolkits focusing on each population. The toolkits were developed in collaboration with CDC’s National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases and they can be viewed and downloaded at nphic.org/niam.

Vaccines aren't just for kids! It's not too late—Vaccinate!



2018 ACOG XII Annual District Meeting

The Academy of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) held the annual District XII meeting August 10–12 at the Loews Miami Beach Hotel in Miami, Florida. The ACOG serves 12 districts and 98 regions that represent North and South America and are dedicated to improving womens' health across the board. The organization commits themselves and their 58,000 members to the advancement of womens' health care through continuing education, practice, research, and advocacy. The agenda for this meeting consisted of research presentations, continuing education, exhibitor opportunities, and social events.

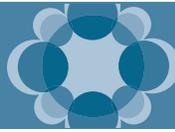
Sharon Mayfield, RN, Community Health Nursing Consultant, DOH Immunization Section, and Brittany Roberts, Health Educator, DOH Immunization Section, represented the Section at the annual ACOG District XII meeting. The Immunization Section hosted an exhibit booth where vaccine-preventable disease information was provided to attendees. The event focused on vaccine-preventable diseases pertaining to pregnant women and adolescents (i.e. HPV, whooping cough, Hepatitis B, and the flu). To view more highlights from the 2018 ACOG District XII meeting please visit obgpathways.com/index.php.



Left to right: Brittany Roberts, Health Educator, DOH Immunization Section, and Sharon Mayfield, RN, Community Health Nursing Consultant, DOH Immunization Section, at exhibit booth speaking with attendee.

Standard Immu-News Abbreviations

- ACIP: Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices
- AFIX: 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
- NIAM: National Immunization Awareness Month
- PDF: Portable Document Format
- PITCH: Pinellas Immunization Team for Community Health
- SRAHEC: Suwannee River Area Health Education Center
- VFC: Vaccines for Children



2018 FCAAP Annual Conference

The Florida Chapter of American Academy of Pediatrics (FCAAP) hosted its annual conference, *The Future of Pediatric Practice 2018*. The conference was held August 31–September 2 in Orlando. The goal of the FCAAP annual conference is to supply health care providers with the ability to provide the best medical care to children and to provide unbiased facts regarding issues that face the physical and psychological well-being of the pediatric population. Attendees of this conference included physicians, physician assistants, nurses, and other pediatric health care providers.

The agenda for the FCAAP conference included workshops for continuing education, research forums, and influential speakers such as Florida's State Surgeon General, Celeste Philip, MD, MPH, and American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) President, Colleen Kraft, MD, MBA, FAAP.

The Immunization Section represented the Florida Department of Health in the exhibit hall to promote childhood immunization. Representatives displayed an exhibit table which provided vaccine-preventable disease information promoting awareness as well as discussions between department staff and health care providers who serve children as part of their patient population.

For more information on this event please visit cvent.com/events/the-future-of-pediatric-practice-2018/agenda-f230b017a24c47e0931ecf0f7a997e2c.aspx.

Hepatitis A Outbreak Among Homeless Communities

July 28 is recognized annually as World Hepatitis Day. Since 2013 there have been four recorded outbreaks of hepatitis A virus (HAV) in the U.S. While three of those outbreaks were attributed to food contaminations, the most recent outbreak was among those who are homeless or drug users. Outbreaks of HAV infections among homeless persons have occurred in other countries, but large outbreaks among the homeless have not been described previously in the U.S. During the 1980s, drug use was a risk factor for less than 20 percent of all hepatitis A cases reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Hepatitis A is a viral infection that can be transmitted through person-to-person contact with an infected individual, sexual contact with an infected individual (especially men having sex with men), or through the ingestion of contaminated food or water. Most adults with hepatitis A experience symptoms that usually resolve within two months of infection; most children less than six years of age do not have symptoms or have an unrecognized infection.



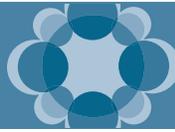
Symptoms of hepatitis A may include:

- Fever
- Fatigue
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Dark urine (brown in color)
- Clay-colored stools
- Joint pain
- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eye)

According to the CDC there were 1,390 reported new cases of hepatitis A in 2015 and 2,007 reported new cases by 2016. However, the estimated new cases were 2,800 for 2015 and 4,000 for 2016. The overall average deaths caused by hepatitis A since 2010 is 76 people a year. Hepatitis A is vaccine-preventable, so get vaccinated, wash your hands, and consume safe and clean foods. Antibodies produced in response to hepatitis A infection last for life and protect against reinfection. The CDC offers an array of information, including a list of things to do and not to do to avoid contracting hepatitis A.

Due to the recent hepatitis A outbreak the CDC has encouraged health departments to provide the hepatitis A vaccine to the homeless, drug users, or anyone in contact with those populations; this includes public servants (i.e. nurses, law enforcement). The CDC also recommends children be vaccinated for hepatitis A at 1 year of age.

Continued on next page



The CDC attributes the following to the increase in HAV outbreaks among homeless and drug users:

- Person-to-person transmission of HAV between persons who report drug use or homelessness could result from contaminated needles and other injection paraphernalia, specific sexual contact and practices, or generally poor sanitary conditions, including unclean food and water.
- Transience, economic instability, limited access to health care, distrust of public officials and public messages, and frequent lack of contact information make this population difficult to reach for preventive services such as vaccination, use of sterile injection equipment, and case management and contact tracing. These challenges make outbreaks among these groups difficult to control.
- Rapid identification, a comprehensive response, and novel public health approaches may be required to address needs unique to these populations. Urgent action is needed to prevent further HAV transmission among these risk groups.

For additional information regarding HAV, please visit cdc.gov/hepatitis/outbreaks/2017March-HepatitisA.htm.

Nurses Essential in Easing Parental Concerns About Vaccination

Parents consider health care professionals one of the most trusted sources in answering questions and addressing concerns about their child's health. A recent survey on parents' attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors regarding vaccines for young children—including vaccine safety and trust—found that 82 percent of parents cited their child's health care professional as one of their top three trusted sources of vaccine information. With so many parents relying on the advice of health care professionals about vaccines, a nurse's recommendation plays a key role in guiding parents' vaccination decisions.

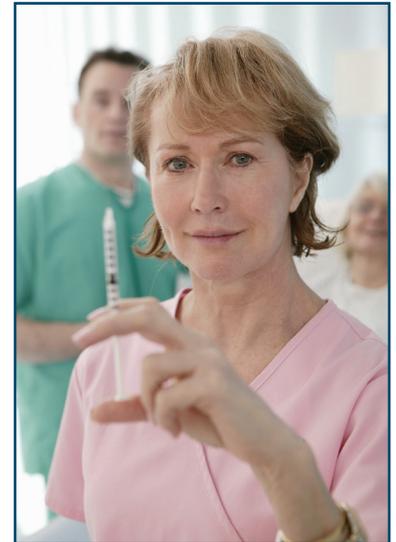
"A nurse's expertise, knowledge, and advice are vital in creating a safe and trusted environment for discussing childhood immunizations. How you communicate with parents during routine pediatric visits is critical for fostering parental confidence in the decision to vaccinate their children," said Dr. Nancy Messonnier, CDC's Director of the National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases.

The survey also found that 71 percent of parents were confident or very confident in the safety of routine childhood immunizations, although parents' most common question is what side effects they should look for after vaccination. Twenty-five percent are concerned that children get too many vaccines in one doctor's visit and 16

percent of survey participants are concerned that vaccines may cause autism.

"Reinforcing vaccine safety messages can go a long way toward assuring parents that they are doing the best thing for their children. One of the best ways you can establish trust with parents is by asking open-ended questions to help identify and address concerns they may have about vaccines. Also, restate their questions and acknowledge concerns with empathy," said Patsy Stinchfield, a Pediatric Nurse Practitioner who represents the National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners.

Make sure to address questions or concerns by tailoring responses to the level of detail the parent is looking for. Some parents may be prepared for a fairly high level of detail about vaccines, how they work and the diseases they prevent, while others may be overwhelmed by too much science and may respond better to a personal example of a patient seen with a vaccine-preventable disease. A strong recommendation from a nurse can also make parents feel comfortable with their decision to vaccinate.

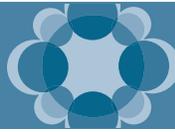


For all parents, it is important to address the risks of the diseases that vaccines prevent. It is also imperative to acknowledge the risks associated with vaccines. Parents are seeking balanced information. Never state that vaccines are risk-free and always discuss the known side effects caused by vaccines.

If a parent chooses not to vaccinate, keep the lines of communication open and revisit their decision at a future visit. Make sure parents are aware of the risks and responsibilities they need to take on, such as informing schools and child care facilities that their child is not immunized, and being careful to stay aware of any disease outbreaks that occur in their communities. If a trusting relationship is built over time with parents, they may reconsider their vaccination decision.

To help communicate about vaccine-preventable diseases, vaccines, and vaccine safety, the CDC, the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP), and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) have partnered to develop *Provider Resources for Vaccine Conversations with Parents*. These materials include vaccine safety information, fact sheets on vaccines and vaccine-preventable diseases, and strategies for successful vaccine conversations with parents. They are free and available online at cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/conversations/index.html.

Adapted from www.cdc.gov.



2018 HPV Cancer Free Leadership Summit

The American Cancer Society (ACS) hosted the Florida HPV Cancer Free Leadership Summit on June 14 in support of its *Mission: HPV Cancer Free* campaign. The summit was held in St. Petersburg and focused on HPV facts, current trends, and strategies to raise HPV vaccination rates. The event included many notable speakers, including but not limited to Celeste Philip, MD, MPH, Florida's State Surgeon General, and Richard C. Wender, MD, ACS Chief Cancer Control Officer.

Chrishonda Jenkins, BSN, RN, Executive Community Health Nursing Director, DOH Immunization Section, attended this event and represented the Immunization Section. Ms. Jenkins is pictured below signing the program's commitment to support the ACS's *Mission: HPV Cancer Free* campaign goal to increase HPV vaccination series completion rates among 13-year-olds in Florida to at least 80 percent by June 8, 2026.



Chrishonda Jenkins, BSN, RN, Executive Community Health Nursing Director, DOH Immunization Section, signing the *Mission: HPV Cancer Free* campaign.

Ms. Jenkins hosted an exhibit table with a variety of HPV vaccination information materials and resources. Keenan Farrar, Florida SHOTS representative, and Andrea Peaten, Community Immunization Liaison for DOH-Pinellas, joined Ms. Jenkins in the effort to support Florida's goals in raising immunization rates. The exhibit was a hit—information was shared with private clinicians as well as representatives from ACS, MERCK, and the Florida Nurses Association. The summit was well attended by health care providers from across the state and was a great success.

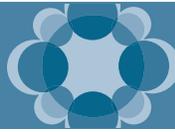


Left to right: Kennan Farrar, Education Consultant, Florida SHOTS, and Chrishonda Jenkins, BSN, RN, Executive Community Health Nursing Director, DOH Immunization Section, at exhibit table.



DOH Immunization Section exhibit table





Get a Flu Vaccine! It's the Best Way to Help You Fight the Flu This Season

Flu season is approaching. You can protect yourself and your family from the flu this season by getting a flu vaccine. It's the first and most important step to fight the flu.

Influenza (flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses, and it can cause mild to severe illness. Each year, millions of people are sickened, hundreds of thousands are hospitalized, and thousands to tens of thousands of people die from flu.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that everyone 6 months and older get a flu vaccine every year. The flu vaccine has a number of important benefits. Not only can it reduce flu illness, but it can also reduce doctor visits and missed work and school due to flu, which leaves you more time to enjoy with family and friends. Importantly, flu vaccine has also been shown to reduce the risk of flu hospitalization.

Flu shots are approved and recommended for everyone 6 months and over, including pregnant women and people with chronic health conditions. However, only some flu shot brands are approved for use in children as young as 6 months of age. There also are high-dose and adjuvanted flu shots designed specifically for people **65 years and older**.

Because flu can cause serious illness, understanding how it spreads and how to prevent it is an important step in keeping yourself and your loved ones protected from the flu this season.

Flu spreads from person to person, and experts believe that it is mainly spread by droplets made when people with flu cough, sneeze, or talk. Although it's less common, you could also get flu by touching a surface or object that has flu virus on it and then touching your nose or mouth. In addition to getting a yearly flu vaccine, you should also take everyday preventive actions to stop the spread of germs. Avoid close contact with sick people, cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze, and wash your hands often with soap and water. CDC's website has additional actions to take to **fight the flu**.

The flu usually comes on suddenly, and symptoms may include a fever or feeling feverish, chills, cough and sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, muscle or body aches, headaches, and fatigue; some people may even have vomiting and diarrhea, though this is more common

in children than adults. Most people who get sick from flu will get better in several days to less than two weeks, but some people can develop complications, like pneumonia, as a result of the flu. If you get the flu, antiviral drugs can be used to treat your illness. Visit CDC's website for more information on **what to do if you get sick with the flu**.



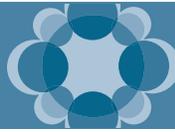
Getting vaccinated against flu is particularly important for people who are at high risk of serious complications from flu. "We know that some people are more likely to get seriously ill if they are infected with flu, including pregnant women, young children, older people and people with certain chronic health conditions," explains Dr. Lisa Grohskopf, Infectious Disease Specialist, CDC. "We want those people to get vaccinated, but we also want the people around them to get vaccinated to help protect those who are more vulnerable. So your flu vaccine doesn't just protect you, it also protects your infant child or grandchild or your mother or grandmother, for example." See CDC's list of **people at high risk of developing flu-related complications** for more information.

Although flu seasons can vary, flu is most common during the fall and winter. If you haven't already, get a flu vaccine to protect yourself from flu and to help fight flu this season. Flu vaccines are offered in many locations, including doctor's offices, clinics, health departments, pharmacies, and college health centers. They also are offered by many employers and are even available in some schools. Use the **HealthMap Vaccine Finder** to find the nearest location where you and your family or loved ones can get vaccinated.

For more information about flu and the benefits of the flu vaccine, talk to your doctor or other health care professional, visit the CDC flu website at cdc.gov/flu, or call 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636).

Adapted from www.cdc.gov.

**DON'T GET THE FLU.
DON'T SPREAD THE FLU.
FLU ENDS WITH U!
GET VACCINATED.**



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 at 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 (8/24/18) **UPDATED**
- Hepatitis A (7/20/16)
- Hepatitis B (10/12/18) **UPDATED**
- Hib (*Haemophilus influenzae* type b) (4/2/15)
- HPV - Gardasil-9 (12/2/16)
- Influenza - Live, Intranasal (8/7/15)
- Influenza - Inactivated (8/7/15)
- Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR) (2/12/18) **UPDATED**
- Measles/Mumps/Rubella & Varicella (MMRV) (2/12/18) **UPDATED**
- Meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY and MPSV4) (8/24/18) **UPDATED**
- Serogroup B Meningococcal (MenB) (8/9/16)
- Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV13) (11/5/15)
- Pneumococcal Polysaccharide (PPSV23) (4/24/15)
- Polio (7/20/16)
- Rotavirus (2/23/18) **UPDATED**
- Tdap (Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis) (2/24/15)
- Td (Tetanus, Diphtheria) (4/11/17)
- Varicella (Chickenpox) (2/12/18) **UPDATED**
- Zoster/Shingles (Live) (2/12/18) **UPDATED**
- Zoster/Shingles (Recombinant) (2/12/18) **UPDATED**

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

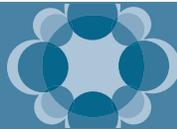
Florida KidCare is the state health insurance program for uninsured children under age 19. It includes four different programs: MediKids, Healthy Kids, Children's Medical Services, and Medicaid. When applying for this insurance, Florida KidCare will check which program your child may be eligible for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

Florida 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 floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/immunization/mailling-list.html.





Back-to-School

These vaccination publications, and many more, are available as Adobe Acrobat PDFs and may be downloaded at: floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/immunization/publications/flyers.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.

2018-2019 SCHOOL ENTRY IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS

Take Action Now!

Immunization Requirements for Childcare

Prior to entry into Florida childcare facilities and family daycare homes, each child shall have a Form DH 880, Florida Certification of Immunization, on file documenting age-appropriate immunizations of the following vaccines:

- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV1)
- Diphtheria or tetanus pertussis (DTaP) vaccine
- Polio vaccine (IPV)
- Measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine
- Varicella vaccine (Shingles)
- Hepatitis B infection type B (HBs) vaccine

* Effective January 1, 2012, IPV is required for children 6-9 months.

**Varicella vaccine is not required if there is a child or an adult blood donor document by the health care provider.

Refer to Immunization Guidelines for Florida Schools, Childcare Facilities and Family Daycare Homes, available at www.floridahealth.gov/immunization.

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

Are Your Students Up-To-Date?

and Varicella Phase-In Schedule

Age	DTaP	DTaP	DTaP	DTaP	DTaP	DTaP	DTaP	DTaP	DTaP
Age	12-15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1st dose	12-15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2nd dose	12-15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3rd dose	12-15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4th dose	12-15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
5th dose	12-15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
6th dose	12-15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Do Not Wait Until the Last Minute!

What Your Child Needs For 2017-2018 School Entry Attendance

Make sure your child's immunization record is up-to-date before starting school. Review your child's immunization record and make sure all vaccines recommended for school entry are up-to-date.

Florida Health Department

Ready for 7th Grade

Check your child's immunization record to make sure all vaccines recommended for school entry are up-to-date.

Florida Health Department

Graduating from High School this Year?

Vaccinate Before You Graduate

Take Charge of Your Health!

Getting vaccinated while you are still in school can get you caught up on your shots before getting a job, going to college, or traveling abroad. Vaccinations can protect you against many diseases that can cause serious health problems.

Check your vaccination records or check with your doctor to be sure you have all the recommended vaccinations. If your vaccinations need to be updated, contact your doctor, school nurse, or local health department.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Recommended Immunization Schedules are available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/downloads/.

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

Recommended Childhood Immunizations Schedule

Age: Start when data unless otherwise indicated

Birth: Hepatitis B (Dose 1)

2 months: Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (DTaP), Hep B, Hemophilus influenzae type B (Hib), Polio (IPV), Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV), Rotavirus

4 months: DTaP, Hib, IPV, PCV, Rotavirus

6 months: DTaP, Hep B, Hib, IPV, PCV, Rotavirus, Influenza

12-15 months: Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR), PCV, Hib, Varicella

18 months: DTaP

12 months-18 years: Hepatitis A (Dose 1)

15 years: 2 doses 6 months apart

4-5 years: DTaP, IPV, MMR, Varicella

11-18 years: Human Papillomavirus (HPV) 3 doses—second dose 2 months after the first dose and third dose 6 months after the first dose. Meningococcal Conjugate (MCV), Tetanus-Diphtheria-Pertussis (Tdap)

Florida Health

4052 Ball Oyster Way, Box A11
Tallahassee, FL 32310-1119
Phone: 850-245-4342
Fax: 850-902-4359
www.floridahealth.gov

Immunizing Florida. Protecting Health.

Recommended Immunization Schedule: 7 through 18 Years of Age

Group: All children

Age: 11 to 12

Shot: Human Papillomavirus (HPV), Meningococcal (MCV4), Tetanus-Diphtheria-Pertussis (Tdap)

Group: Catch-up

Age: 7 to 10

Shot: Hepatitis B (HepB), Inactivated Poliovirus (IPV), Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) (Tdap and/or Td)

Group: Certain High School Risk Groups

Age: 7 to 10

Shot: Pneumococcal (PPV), Influenza (early), Hepatitis A (HepA)

Adolescent Shots

Florida Health

4052 Ball Oyster Way, Box A11
Tallahassee, FL 32310-1119
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Fax: 850-902-4359
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