Stepping Into Conversation With Existing Networks

Leveraging Shared Values to Improve Health Outcomes

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Objectives

• Identify the four strategic directions of the National Prevention Strategy

• Apply the concept of shared values in identifying potential collaborations with existing networks

• Discover opportunities to leverage resources to meet common goals
Before We Begin

This is Ben. He is immunocompromised and cannot be vaccinated. But thanks to community immunity, he is protected from major diseases.

By vaccinating, you are not only protecting yourself and your children, but also people unable to be vaccinated.

Picture “Face In The Crowd” by smashmethod retrieved from http://refutationstoantivaccinememes.org/tag/herd-immunity-2/
Affordable Care Act

National Prevention Strategy

Increase the number of Americans who are healthy at every stage of life.
Deeply Rooted Partnerships

Image retrieved from http://daysnthoughts.com/2013/04/30/weeds-roots-growth/
Arizona Partners Against Pertussis

Building a Pertussis-free workplace starts with you!

Join the campaign today to reach a 100% vaccinated office.

click here to go to the website

Logos retrieved from tapi.org – APAP page April 30, 2014
Partners

Logos retrieved from tapi.org – APAP page April 30, 2014
Shared Value
Protecting Infants

Surround Our Babies with Vaccinated Families
www.WhyImmunize.org

https://www.whyimmunize.org/national-infant-immunization-week
Activities

Staff Immunization Day
Building a Pertussis-free workplace starts with you!
Tool-Kits

Tdap Vaccine Pocket Information Guide

Who Should Be Vaccinated and When

- Vaccinate all adolescents and adults with a one-time dose of Tdap to boost protection against pertussis (whooping cough).
- Vaccinate pregnant women during the third (preferably) or late second trimester (after 20 weeks gestation). If Tdap is not given during pregnancy, give immediately post-partum.
- Vaccinate all people (e.g., parents, siblings, grandparents, healthcare personnel, childcare providers) who have or anticipate having close contact with an infant younger than age 12 months at least 2 weeks prior to infant contact.
- Give Tdap at any interval after the previous dose of Td.
- Following receipt of Tdap, continue to give all adolescent and adult patients Td boosters every 10 years, or more often if needed (e.g., as part of wound management).
- Provide catch-up vaccination to children age 7 through 10 years who have not completed the childhood DTaP vaccine series; give Tdap as the first dose, and complete the series with Td.
- Assess completion of a primary 3-dose series of tetanus and diphtheria-containing products in adolescents and adults who lack such history; observe minimum intervals of 4 weeks between the first and second doses, and 6 months between the second and third doses. Use Tdap for one of the doses, preferably the first.

Talking Points with Patients, Including Pregnant Patients

Pertussis (whooping cough) is spread through the air by infectious droplets. It is highly contagious.

- Pertussis cases have increased in recent years, resulting in many hospitalizations and deaths, especially among infants. Many sick infants were infected by family members or caregivers.
- Infants are not adequately protected against pertussis until they have received at least 3 doses of DTP. Therefore, vaccinating pregnant women, family members, and caregivers with Tdap is needed to provide infants with the shield of protection known as "cocooning."
- Even when fully vaccinated with DTP or DTAP in childhood, a person’s pertussis immunity wanes over time. Fortunately, in 2005, the Tdap vaccine became available for use in adolescents and adults.

Immunization Action Coalition • www.immunize.org

The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

APAP

Pertussis Vaccine Talking Points

The Problem of Pertussis in the United States

- In spite of childhood vaccination, pertussis (whooping cough) is a common infection in the US.
- Pertussis is a highly contagious disease that primarily affects infants and young children. The disease is caused by a bacterium called Bordetella pertussis. It is spread through the air by coughing and sneezing.
- Pertussis can cause severe illness and can be serious, particularly for young infants, who are more likely to develop complications.
- Pertussis is highly contagious and can spread quickly through schools and other places where children gather.
- Pertussis can be prevented through vaccination. The TT (tetanus toxoid, diphtheria toxoid, and pertussis) vaccine is recommended for all children in the United States. The Tdap vaccine is recommended for adolescents and adults.

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Pertussis Vaccine Talking Points

The Problem of Pertussis in Arizona

- Arizona’s first laboratory-confirmed case of pertussis was in 2005. That year there was 1,225 pertussis cases and 1 infant death due to pertussis.
- In 2006, Arizona had 241 cases of pertussis and 2 infant deaths.
- In 2009, Arizona had 277 cases of pertussis and 3 infant deaths.
- In 2010, Arizona had 807 cases of pertussis and 6 infant deaths.
- In 2011, Arizona had 867 cases of pertussis and 7 infant deaths.
- As of 10-15-2017, Arizona had 773 cases of pertussis and 8 infant deaths.
- Identified cases of pertussis reported only include patients who actually are infected with pertussis.

Pertussis Vaccine in Children

- Pertussis vaccine is given in the form of DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine) in the first months of life, followed by additional doses at older ages. The vaccine is given as 5 doses in total, with the last dose given at 18 months of age and a reminder at 4 years of age.
- Although pertussis vaccine is very effective in protecting children against pertussis, sometimes a child is still vaccinated despite pertussis.
Tool-Kits

PERTUSSIS-FREE WORKPLACE

pertussis-free with you!

sign today to vaccinated office.

the website
Outcomes 2012 - 2013

• 2,000 Health Care Workers Pledged to be Immunized Against Pertussis

• 2,500 Health Care Workers were Educated via Grand Rounds

• Impact of the Project Branches are immeasurable
Strong Roots Support Growth
Branching Out – Shared Values

AZ Cancer Coalition
Cancer Prevention

Foster Family Agencies
Policy Protection for Children

Title X Family Planning Clinics
Healthy Newborns

What Shared Values Can Your Coalition Build On?

Build Relationships on Shared Values

Healthy People

Images retrieved from Microsoft clipart online, Time Magazine, Baypath Elder Services, Jewish Family Services of Charlotte, The Seventeenth Dimension, FASSIT, UK
National Prevention Strategy

Increase the number of Americans who are health at every stage of life.

National Prevention Strategy

Increase the number of Americans who are healthy at every stage of life.

Empowered People

National Prevention Strategy

Increase the number of Americans who are healthy at every stage of life.

Healthy & Safe Community Environments

Coalitions are Expert

Empowering People
Collective Actions
Create and Sustain
Healthy and Safe Communities
Questions
Thank You!

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www.WhyImmunize.org