

Challenges of Staying Up to Date with Ever-Changing Immunization Recommendations

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National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases

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May 2014*

Disclosures

- ❑ JoEllen Wolicki is a federal government employee with no financial interest or conflict with the manufacturer of any product named in this presentation
- ❑ The speaker will not discuss the off-label use of any vaccines during this presentation
- ❑ The speaker will not discuss a vaccine not currently licensed by the FDA

Take Out Your Cell Phone



- ❑ You will have the opportunity to text answers to questions!
- ❑ Please note: message and data rates may apply

What Do You Think?



- ❑ How many new vaccine products have been introduced in the last 3 years?
 - 5
 - 10
 - 15

What Do You Think?



- ❑ Number of new or updated Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices Recommendations in the past 3 years?
 - 15
 - 18
 - 23
 - 28

NIPINFO@cdc.gov

- ❑ Email service for clinicians and the general public to ask immunization related questions
- ❑ NIPINFO staff answer on average
 - 800 emails per month
- ❑ High volume months are traditionally August, September, and October

Frequent Flyers



- ❑ Common topics from NIPINFO questions from clinicians
 - Schedule: Intervals and ages
 - Product indications
 - Vaccine safety
 - Administration errors
 - Foreign vaccination history/travel

Immunization Challenges

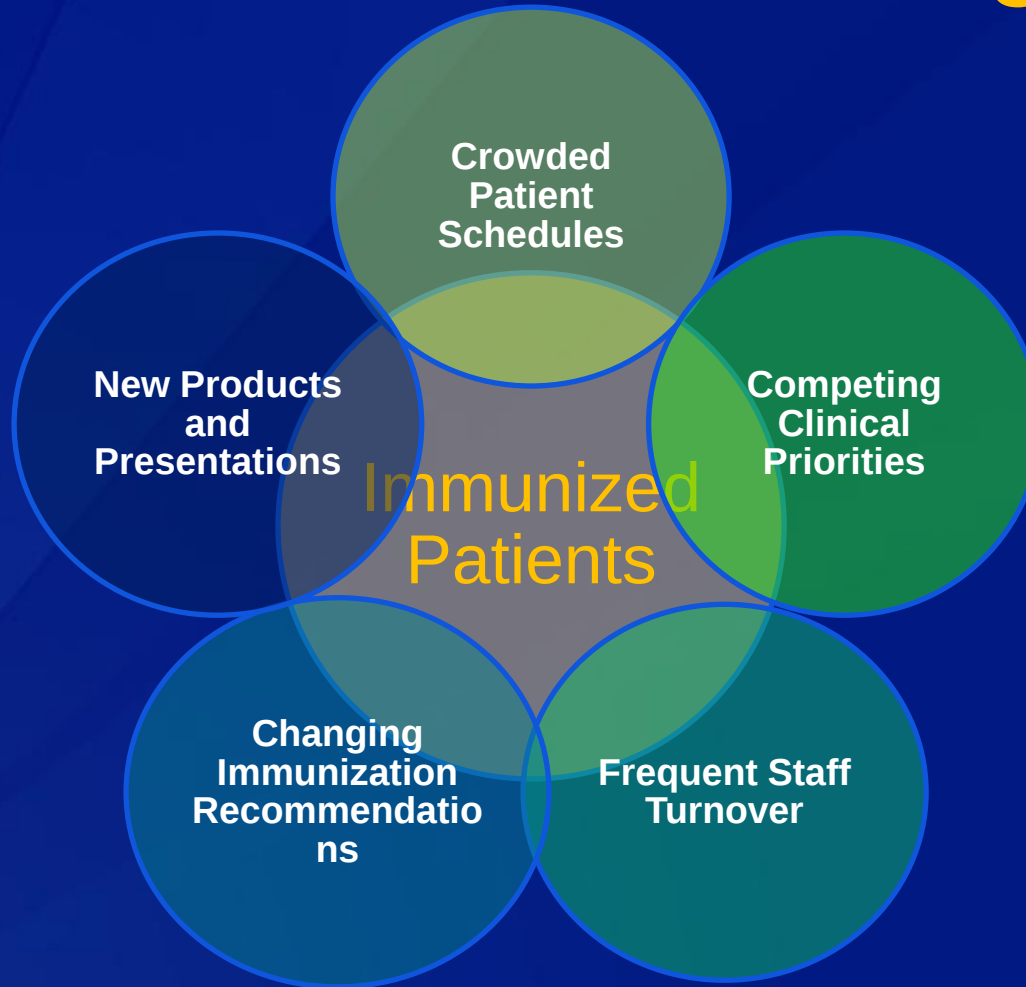
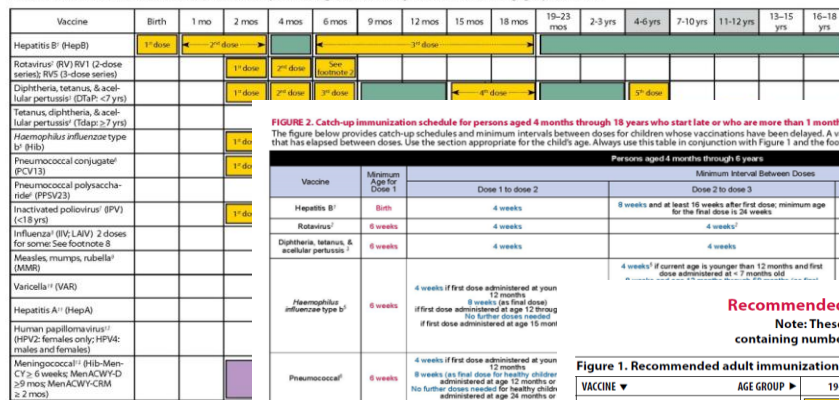


Figure 1. Recommended immunization schedule for persons aged 0 through 18 years — United States, 2014.

(FOR THOSE WHO FALL BEHIND OR START LATE, SEE THE CATCH-UP SCHEDULE (FIGURE 2)).

These recommendations must be read with the footnotes that follow. For those who fall behind or start late, provide catch-up vaccination at the earliest opportunity as indicated by the green bars in Figure 1. To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Figure 2). School entry and adolescent vaccine age groups are in bold.



Range of recommended ages for all children
Range of recommended ages for catch-up immunization

This schedule includes recommendations in effect as of January 1, vaccine generally is performed over separate injections of its equine components, available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccine> (VAERS) online (<http://www.vaers.hhs.gov>) or by telephone 800-858-2822 and contraindications for vaccination, is available from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG).

NOTE: The above recommendations must be read with the footnotes that follow.

FIGURE 2. Catch-up immunization schedule for persons aged 4 months through 18 years who start late or who are more than 1 month behind — United States, 2014.

The figure below provides catch-up schedules and minimum intervals between doses for children whose vaccinations have been delayed. A vaccine series does not need to be restarted, regardless of the time that has elapsed between doses. Use the section appropriate for the child's age. Always use this table in conjunction with Figure 1 and the footnotes that follow.

Persons aged 4 months through 6 years					
Vaccine	Minimum Age for Dose 1	Minimum Interval Between Doses			
		Dose 1 to dose 2	Dose 2 to dose 3	Dose 3 to dose 4	Dose 4 to dose 5
Hepatitis B ¹	Birth	4 weeks	8 weeks and at least 16 weeks after first dose, minimum age for the first dose is 24 weeks		
Rotavirus ²	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks ³		
Diphtheria, tetanus, & acellular pertussis ¹	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months	6 months ²
Haemophilus influenzae type b ¹	6 weeks	4 weeks if first dose administered at your 12 months (as first dose) if first dose administered at age 12 months or no further doses needed if first dose administered at age 15 months			
Pneumococcal ¹	6 weeks	4 weeks if first dose administered at your 12 months (as first dose) if first dose administered at age 12 months or no further doses needed for healthy child administered at age 24 months or older			
Inactivated poliovirus ¹	6 weeks	4 weeks ³			
Meningococcal ¹	6 weeks	8 weeks ³			
Measles, mumps, rubella ¹	12 months	4 weeks			
Varicella ¹	12 months	3 months			
Hepatitis A ¹	12 months	6 months			
Tetanus, diphtheria, & acellular pertussis ¹	7 years ²	4 weeks			
Human papillomavirus ¹	9 years				
Hepatitis A ¹	12 months	6 months			
Hepatitis B ¹	Birth	4 weeks			
Inactivated poliovirus ¹	6 weeks	4 weeks			
Meningococcal ¹	6 weeks	8 weeks ³			
Measles, mumps, rubella ¹	12 months	4 weeks			
Varicella ¹	12 months	3 months if person is younger than age 4 weeks if person is aged 15 years			

NOTE: The above recommendations must be read along with the footnotes that follow.

Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule—United States - 2014

Note: These recommendations must be read with the footnotes that follow containing number of doses, intervals between doses, and other important information.

Figure 1. Recommended adult immunization schedule, by vaccine and age group¹

Vaccine	Age Group	19–21 years	22–26 years	27–49 years	50–59 years	60–64 years	≥ 65 years
Influenza ^{1,2}		1 dose annually					
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap) ^{1,2}		1 dose every 10 years					
Varicella ^{1,2}		1 dose if not previously vaccinated					
Human papillomavirus (HPV) Female ^{1,2}		3 doses through age 26 yrs					
Human papillomavirus (HPV) Male ^{1,2}		3 doses through age 26 yrs					
Zoster ^{1,2}		1 dose					
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) ^{1,2}		1 dose if not previously vaccinated					
Pneumococcal 13-valent conjugate (PCV13) ^{1,2}		1 dose					
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23) ^{1,2}		1 dose					
Meningococcal ^{1,2}		1 or 2 doses					
Hepatitis A ^{1,2}		2 doses					
Hepatitis B ^{1,2}		3 doses					
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) ^{1,2}		1 or 3 doses					

¹Covered by the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

²For all persons in this category who meet the age requirements and who lack documentation of vaccination or have no evidence of previous infection, zoster vaccine recommended regardless of prior episode of zoster. Additional CDC.gov/VA Monday–F Use of trad Human Ser The recom Immunizat Obstericia

Figure 2. Vaccines that might be indicated for adults based on medical and other indications¹

Vaccine	Indication	Pregnancy	Immunocompromising conditions (excluding human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]) ^{2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281,282,283,284,285,286,287,288,289,290,291,292,293,294,295,296,297,298,299,300,301,302,303,304,305,306,307,308,309,310,311,312,313,314,315,316,317,318,319,320,321,322,323,324,325,326,327,328,329,330,331,332,333,334,335,336,337,338,339,340,341,342,343,344,345,346,347,348,349,350,351,352,353,354,355,356,357,358,359,360,361,362,363,364,365,366,367,368,369,370,371,372,373,374,375,376,377,378,379,380,381,382,383,384,385,386,387,388,389,390,391,392,393,394,395,396,397,398,399,400,401,402,403,404,405,406,407,408,409,410,411,412,413,414,415,416,417,418,419,420,421,422,423,424,425,426,427,428,429,430,431,432,433,434,435,436,437,438,439,440,441,442,443,444,445,446,447,448,449,450,451,452,453,454,455,456,457,458,459,460,461,462,463,464,465,466,467,468,469,470,471,472,473,474,475,476,477,478,479,480,481,482,483,484,485,486,487,488,489,490,491,492,493,494,495,496,497,498,499,500,501,502,503,504,505,506,507,508,509,510,511,512,513,514,515,516,517,518,519,520,521,522,523,524,525,526,527,528,529,530,531,532,533,534,535,536,537,538,539,540,541,542,543,544,545,546,547,548,549,550,551,552,553,554,555,556,557,558,559,560,561,562,563,564,565,566,567,568,569,570,571,572,573,574,575,576,577,578,579,580,581,582,583,584,585,586,587,588,589,590,591,592,593,594,595,596,597,598,599,600,601,602,603,604,605,606,607,608,609,610,611,612,613,614,615,616,617,618,619,620,621,622,623,624,625,626,627,628,629,630,631,632,633,634,635,636,637,638,639,640,641,642,643,644,645,646,647,648,649,650,651,652,653,654,655,656,657,658,659,660,661,662,663,664,665,666,667,668,669,670,671,672,673,674,675,676,677,678,679,680,681,682,683,684,685,686,687,688,689,690,691,692,693,694,695,696,697,698,699,700,701,702,703,704,705,706,707,708,709,710,711,712,713,714,715,716,717,718,719,720,721,722,723,724,725,726,727,728,729,730,731,732,733,734,735,736,737,738,739,740,741,742,743,744,745,746,747,748,749,750,751,752,753,754,755,756,757,758,759,760,761,762,763,764,765,766,767,768,769,770,771,772,773,774,775,776,777,778,779,780,781,782,783,784,785,786,787,788,789,790,791,792,793,794,795,796,797,798,799,800,801,802,803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810,811,812,813,814,815,816,817,818,819,820,821,822,823,824,825,826,827,828,829,830,831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839,840,841,842,843,844,845,846,847,848,849,850,851,852,853,854,855,856,857,858,859,860,861,862,863,864,865,866,867,868,869,870,871,872,873,874,875,876,877,878,879,880,881,882,883,884,885,886,887,888,889,890,891,892,893,894,895,896,897,898,899,900,901,902,903,904,905,906,907,908,909,910,911,912,913,914,915,916,917,918,919,920,921,922,923,924,925,926,927,928,929,930,931,932,933,934,935,936,937,938,939,940,941,942,943,944,945,946,947,948,949,950,951,952,953,954,955,956,957,958,959,960,961,962,963,964,965,966,967,968,969,970,971,972,973,974,975,976,977,978,979,980,981,982,983,984,985,986,987,988,989,990,991,992,993,994,995,996,997,998,999,1000<td></td>}	
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¹Covered by the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

²For all persons in this category who lack documentation of vaccination and who lack documentation of previous infection, zoster vaccine recommended regardless of prior episode of zoster. ³Report all (on filing a) Information 338-2382. ⁴Additional CDC.gov/VA Monday–F Use of trad Human Ser The recom Immunizat Obstericia

These schedules indicate the recommended age groups and medical indications for which administration of currently licensed vaccines is commonly indicated for adults ages 18 years and older, as of February 1, 2014. For all vaccines being recommended on the Adult Immunization Schedule, a vaccine series does not need to be restarted, regardless of the time that has elapsed between doses. Licensed combination vaccines may be used whenever any components of the combination are indicated and when the vaccine's other components are not contraindicated. For detailed recommendations on all vaccines, including those used primarily for travelers or that are issued during the year, consult the manufacturer's package inserts and the complete statements from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/acip-list.htm). Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/index.html>

Showing the CDC Schedules on Your Website

The screenshot shows the CDC's 'Immunization Schedules' page. The header includes the CDC logo, the text 'Centers for Disease Control and Prevention', and a search bar. A navigation menu lists various topics. The main content area is titled 'Immunization Schedules' and features a sidebar with links to 'Schedules', 'For Health Care Professionals', 'For Everyone: Easy-to-read Schedules', 'Display Schedules on Your Website', 'Web Buttons', and 'Post Immunisation Schedules'. The main section is titled 'Display Immunization Schedules on Your Website' and includes a 'Recommend' button, social media sharing options, and a 'Share' button. It provides instructions on how to display the schedules on a website, mentioning that the CDC schedules will appear within the user's web page and that the PDFs can be printed. It also lists benefits for users and their visitors, such as the schedules being the most current version and the ability to print them. A diagram illustrates how the CDC's website provides schedules, footnotes, and PDFs, and how any website can import them. The diagram shows a CDC schedule page with a red dashed box around the schedule content, which is then shown being imported into a user's website. The user's website is shown with the CDC schedule content displayed within a frame. The diagram also shows a 'United Council of Pediatricians' website with the CDC schedule content displayed within a frame. The diagram is labeled 'Any website can import' and 'The current schedule displays within your website.' Below the diagram, it states 'There are 4 CDC immunization schedules available for syndication. Copy the code for a schedule and paste within your Web page.'

Immunization Schedules

Schedules

- For Health Care Professionals
- For Everyone: Easy-to-read Schedules
- Display Schedules on Your Website**
- Web Buttons
- Post Immunisation Schedules

Related Links

- Vaccine Information Statements
- ACIP Vaccination Recommendations
- Why Immunize?
- Vaccines: The Basics

Display Immunization Schedules on Your Website

Follow these steps to easily place the immunization schedules within your organization's website. Using this method, you can confidently display the current recommended immunization schedules and footnotes for your Web visitors.

From CDC to Your Website

When you place the code provided below within your existing web code, you will see the CDC immunization schedule and footnotes display within your web page. Nothing else changes within your Web page.

Benefits for You and Your Visitors

The CDC schedules appear within your Web page and the PDFs can be printed too, so visitors remain on your site.

The schedules that appear on your page will always be the most current version. Whenever CDC updates a schedule, your page will automatically display the same update.

This "syndication" method, embedding inline frames, retains the look and feel of the official schedules published in CDC's MMWR and displayed on CDC's Web pages.

It's a one-time task. Once you save the code to your page, you're done; no additional maintenance is needed.

The code includes a PDF version of the schedule so your Web visitors have the option to print the schedule too.

How to Display Schedules

There are 4 CDC immunization schedules available for syndication. Copy the code for a schedule and paste within your Web page.

On this Page

- From CDC to Your Website
- Benefits for You and Your Visitors
- How to Display Schedules
- Technical Help Available
- Stay Informed

Contact Us:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Rd
Atlanta, GA 30333
800-CDC-INFO
(800-232-4636)
TTY: (866) 232-6348
contact@cdc.gov

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/syndicate.html>

**Use Tried and
True
Strategies**

**Don't
Reinvent the
Wheel**

**Reach Out-
Partner**

**Identify and
Tailor the
Message**

Use Tried and True Strategies

- Newsletters
- Provider listservs
- Partner listservs
- Websites
- Events
- Grand Rounds
- Twitter



Immunization Twitter For HCP

@CDCIZlearn

is a leading source for health care providers
on immunization training, recommendations,
and information across the lifespan



Tweets



CDC IZ Learn @CDCIZLearn · 5 hrs

#CDC talks 2014 childhood & adolescent imz schedules and adult imz recs & practice standards: 1.usa.gov/1kiwxtz

Expand

Reply

Retweet

Favorite

More

Retweeted by CDC IZ Learn



Dr. Tom Frieden @DrFriedenCDC · Mar 27

South East Asia Region just declared polio-free! Wonderful tribute to global collaboration and front-line work. Now just two regions to go.

Expand

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Favorite

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CDC IZ Learn @CDCIZLearn · Mar 26

Children traveling internationally-even those under 1yr-need MMR! See recs for #vax before & after travel. 1.usa.gov/

Expand



CDC IZ Learn @CDCIZLearn · Mar 25

Get CE credits for #CDC presentation IZ resources. 4/2/14. 1.usa.gov/1jnIW

Expand



CDC IZ Learn @CDCIZLearn · Mar 24

Patient w/ fever & rash? Keep #meas Philippines. 1.usa.gov/1dHyLih

Expand



CDC IZ Learn @CDCIZLearn · Mar 21

Learn more about #vaccine administr video: bit.ly/NzSitS

[View media](#)



CDC IZ Learn @CDCIZLearn · Mar 19

Vaccinate children on time for best protection from disease: CDC's Dr. Andrew Kroger in @Immunize_USA blog. bit.ly/1IPBoDJ

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CDC IZ Learn

@CDCIZLearn

Brush up on best practices for #vaccine storage & handling. Get CDC's toolkit here: 1.usa.gov/1d2m7u4

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8:46 AM - 19 Mar 2014

Don't Reinvent the Wheel

- Mat articles
- IIS provider messages
- Speaker slide decks
- Distance learning webinars
- Question and answer sessions
- Educational materials and programs
- Updates and strategies

Tips and Time-savers for Talking with Parents about HPV Vaccine

Recommend the HPV vaccine series the same way you recommend the other adolescent vaccines. For example, you can say "Your child needs these shots today," and name all of the vaccines recommended for the child's age.

Parents may be interested in vaccinating, yet still have questions. Taking the time to listen to parents' questions helps you save time and give an effective response. CDC research shows these straightforward messages work with parents when discussing HPV vaccine—and are easy for you or your staff to deliver.



- CDC RESEARCH SHOWS:** The "HPV vaccine is cancer prevention" message resonates strongly with parents. In addition, studies show that a strong recommendation from you is the single best predictor of vaccination.
- TRY SAYING:** HPV vaccine is very important because it prevents cancer. I want your child to be protected from cancer. That's why I'm recommending that your daughter/son receive the first dose of HPV vaccine today.
- CDC RESEARCH SHOWS:** Disease prevalence is not understood, and parents are unclear about what the vaccine actually protects against.
- TRY SAYING:** HPV can cause cancers of the cervix, vagina, and vulva in women, cancer of the penis in men, and cancers of the anus and the mouth or throat in both women and men. There are about 26,000 of these cancers each year—and most could be prevented with HPV vaccine. There are also many more precancerous conditions requiring treatment that can have lasting effects.
- CDC RESEARCH SHOWS:** Parents want a concrete reason to understand the recommendation that 11–12 year olds receive HPV vaccine.
- TRY SAYING:** We're vaccinating today so your child will have the best protection possible long before the start of any kind of sexual activity. We vaccinate people well before they are exposed to an infection, as is the case with measles and the other recommended childhood vaccines. Similarly, we want to vaccinate children well before they get exposed to HPV.
- CDC RESEARCH SHOWS:** Parents may be concerned that vaccinating may be perceived by the child as permission to have sex.

or start having sex at a
 be for a long time.
 cians are currently infected with



HPV Vaccine is Cancer Prevention

Overview Tools for Your Practice Handouts to Give to Patients & Parents

- HPV is so common that almost everyone will be infected with HPV at some point in their lives; however most people will never know they have been infected.
- HPV exposure can occur with any type of intimate sexual contact.
- In the U.S., HPV causes about 17,000 cancers in women, and about 9,000 cancers in men each year.

Low HPV vaccination rates are leaving another generation of

Resource Spotlight



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From Medscape Education Infectious Diseases

Adolescent Immunizations: A Back-to-School Checklist

William Schaffner, MD, Christina G. Dorell, MD, MPH, Amy B. Middleman, MD, MPH, MSEd, Larry K. Pickering, MD, Faculty and Disclosures

CME/CE Released: 07/25/2012. Valid for credit through 07/25/2013

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Abbreviations | Adolescent Immunization Resources



www.cdc.gov/vaccines/YouAreTheKey

CDC Provider Education Program Resources

- ❑ Web-based learning programs**
 - You Call the Shots
 - Epidemiology and Vaccine Preventable Disease Course
- ❑ Current Issues in Immunization Netconferences**
- ❑ Free continuing education credits available for physicians, nurse, pharmacists and other health care professionals**

Reach out- Partner

- Professional organizations
- Health systems
- Immunization Information Systems
- Public health
- Medical and Nursing schools
- Medical libraries
- Daycares/schools
- Vaccine manufacturers
- Electronic Health Record Vendors
- Community Service Organizations
- CDC
- Others?

Identify and Tailor the Message

- Immunization Information Systems (IIS)
- Share time appropriate information
- Address local issues



Vaccines & Immunizations

Immunization Courses

Get continuing ed credit
with CDC online courses
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Past Vaccine Features

Vaccines & Immunization:

Immunization Schedules

Schedules for providers, easy-to-use schedules, instant scheduler for children up to 6 years old, catch-up immunization scheduler tool, adolescent & adult (18 yrs & up), adult immunization scheduler tool ...more

Vaccines in the United States

Vaccine shortages and delays, questions answered about vaccines, who should be vaccinated, potential new vaccine vaccine basics, education and training ...more

Basic & Common Questions

Common questions, why immunize, how vaccines prevent disease, immunity types, common misconceptions, risks of not vaccinating, ...more



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In the Spotlight

- VFC: 20 years of preventing disease and saving lives (Apr 24)
- NEW Standards for Adult Immunization Practice (Apr 9)

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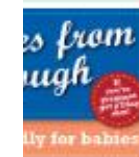
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Vaccine Information for Parents



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Health Care Professionals home page



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THE JOURNEY of YOUR CHILD'S VACCINE

Learn in words and pictures...

- How a new vaccine is developed, approved and manufactured;
- How a vaccine is added to the US

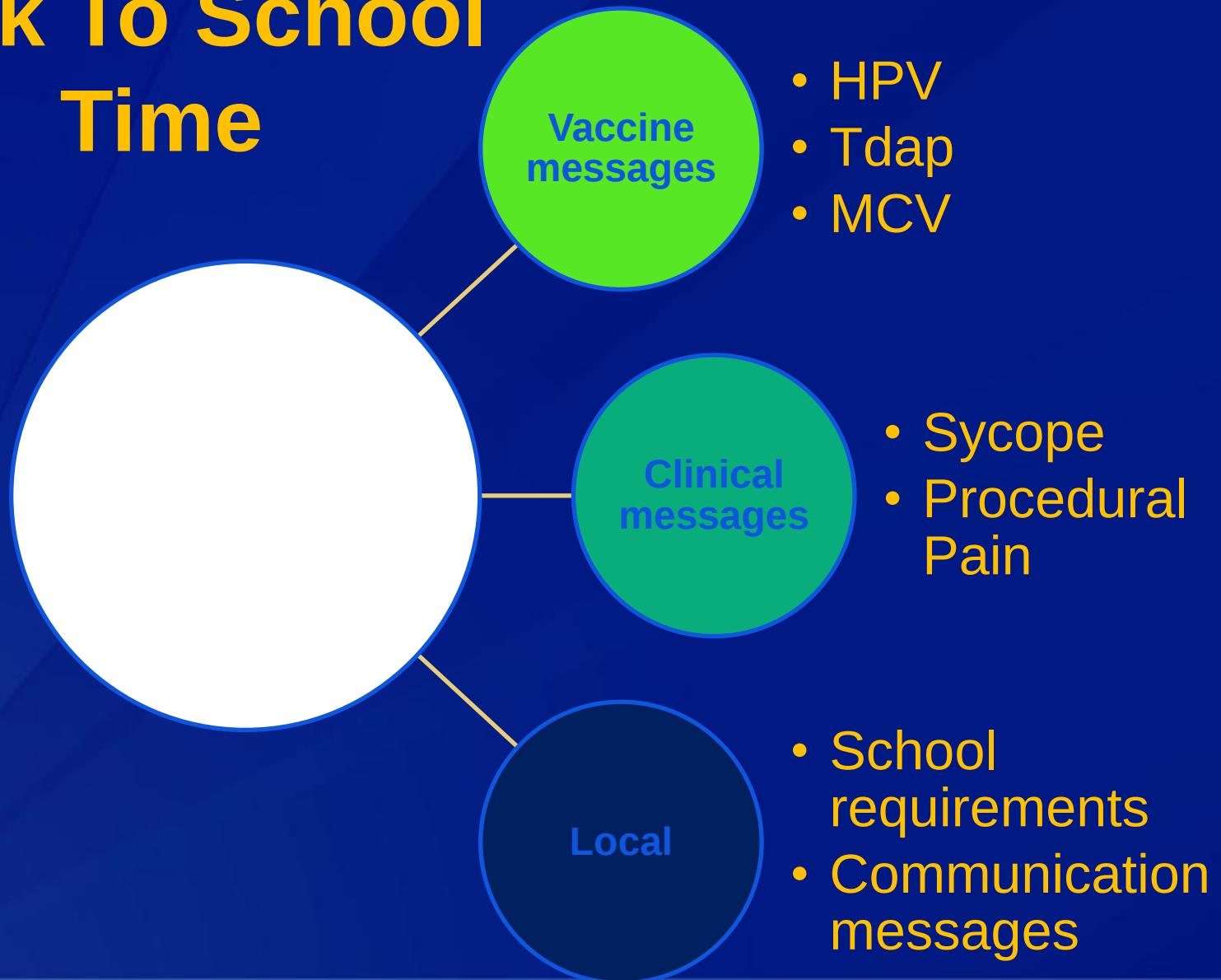
ACIP



Watch the next
ACIP Meeting
June 25 and 26, 2014
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/acip/

- The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) meets 3 time a year
 - Composed of 15 non-government experts in clinical medicine and public health
 - Provides guidance on use of vaccines and other biologic products to DHHS, CDC, and the U.S. Public Health Service

Back To School Time



Make It Fun!



Question of the Month

Q: I have an 11 year old patient that received MCV4 at 7 years of age related to international travel. Should we still administer MCV4 now and a booster at 16 years?

1. Yes
2. No

Immunization Action Coalition Ask the Experts and Needle Tips

www.immunize.org

CDC Vaccines and Immunization Resources

- ❑ Questions? E-mail CDC:

- **Providers**

nipinfo@cdc.gov

- Parents and patients

www.cdc.gov/cdcinfo

- ❑ Website

www.cdc.gov/vaccines

- ❑ Influenza

www.cdc.gov/flu

- ❑ Vaccine Safety

w.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety

Additional Resources

- ❑ State and local Health Departments
- ❑ Immunization Action Coalition www.immunize.org
- ❑ Vaccine Education Center www.chop.edu
- ❑ American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) www.aap.org/immunize
- ❑ National Foundation for Infectious Diseases (NFID) www.nfid.org

Questions?

