Mickey Mouse, Sesame Street and the Commissioned Corps: Lessons Learned for Adult Immunization

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Vaccination has single-handedly allowed Americans to enjoy healthier and longer lives!*

**Vaccines are among the most successful and cost-effective public health tools we have for preventing disease and death!**

- Improve coordination of immunization activities
- Better integrate vaccines into adult medical care
- Identify patients who are due for vaccination
- Address skepticism regarding vaccine safety and effectiveness
- Tackle the remaining payment issues for both the provider and the patient
- Increase public knowledge
- Research strategies to improve vaccine update
- Debunk misinformation about vaccines
Adult Immunization Standards of Practice

Review fact sheets with information on how to help address common questions about adult vaccines.

Find Resources at: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/patient-ed/adults_for-partners/resources.html

Immunizing Adult Patients: New Standards of Practice

Your patients have probably not received all the vaccines they need. The Adult Immunization Standards of Practice will help you keep track of these immunizations.

Your patients may not know which vaccines they need. A recent public opinion survey found that 75% of adults who have never been vaccinated for influenza did not know the correct recommended age for getting vaccinated.

You can make a difference!

Clinicians are an integral part of the immunization process. You can help save lives by making sure your patients are up to date on their vaccines.

National Adult Immunization Plan

Draft; Expected release later this year.

Developed with input from hundreds of stakeholders.

Outlines a roadmap for obtaining optimal prevention of infectious diseases in adults.

Emphasizes collaboration and prioritization of efforts.
AHRQ report provides important reassurances about the safety of commonly used vaccines

Press Release Date: July 1, 2016

Serious adverse events reported from vaccines routinely used in the United States are rare, according to a report funded by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The report, ‘Adverse Events Following Immunizations (AEFI) Surveillance,’ is at the heart of AHRQ’s mission to provide the most comprehensive review to date of published studies on the safety of vaccines.

“The use of vaccines saves lives among infants, children, and adults, and prevents many serious diseases from affecting our country,” said AHRQ Director Richard Thompson, M.D. “This review of the evidence provides important reassurances about the safety of commonly used vaccines.”

Vaccines are one of the safest medical products available, and our recommendation and use of them is based on an assessment of their benefits and risks, said Interim Vaccine Program Officer office (https://www.safetysite.com), Dr. Thomas. The independent report confirmed that while serious adverse events are rare, they do occur.

The report finds strong scientific evidence that there is no link between measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine and autism.

There is no link between pneumococcal meningitis and post-vaccination complications related to meningitis.

There is no link between viral meningitis and post-vaccination complications related to meningitis.

There is no link between meningoencephalitis and post-vaccination complications related to meningitis.

There is no link between intussusception and post-vaccination complications related to meningitis.

There is no link between Guillain-Barre syndrome and post-vaccination complications related to meningitis.

In addition, the report finds strong scientific evidence that:

There is no link between human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine and lymphoma.

There is no link between hepatitis B vaccine and hepatitis B.

There is no link between influenza vaccine and post-vaccination complications related to influenza.

The AHRQ report was conducted by the Southern California Evidence-Based Practice Center based at the RAND Corporation. The systematic review of the evidence was intended to support the recommendations that vaccines promote health by reducing serious disease.

The report concludes with a call to action for public health officials to continue to monitor the safety of vaccines. Some uncertainties remain, including whether vaccines can increase the risk of certain diseases or symptoms.

In some instances, mjoleying vaccination rates have contributed to outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles and pertussis. For example, a recent outbreak of whooping cough was found to be caused by unvaccinated children who traveled to the Philippines. By the result of the measles vaccination rate, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that measles cases in the United States reached a 20-year high in May 2014.
Measles and Medicine

A survey of nearly 600 MedPage Today readers shows that a small number of physicians altered their practices in response to the anti-vaccine movement.

- Have your patients asked whether you see other patients who are not vaccinated?
  - 463
  - 131
  - 536
  - 58

- Are you refusing to see patients who decline childhood immunizations?
  - Yes
  - No
  - 499
  - 95

Source: http://www.medpagetoday.com/Pediatrics/Vaccines/50088
2015 Recommended Immunizations for Adults: By Age

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<th>Age</th>
<th>Flu</th>
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<th>Pneumococcal</th>
<th>Meningococcal</th>
<th>HPV</th>
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More Information:

- Recommended For: This vaccine is recommended for you unless your healthcare professional advises otherwise.
- May Be Recommended For: This vaccine is recommended for you unless your healthcare professional advises otherwise.
- Talk to Your Healthcare Professional: Ask your healthcare professional which vaccines you may need at least 6 weeks prior to your travel.

For more information, call 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) or visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
The Affordable Care Act and Immunization

Today, too many Americans don’t get the preventive health care they need to stay healthy, avoid or delay the onset of disease, lead productive lives, and reduce health care costs. Often because of cost, Americans use preventive services at about half the recommended rate.

The Affordable Care Act – the health insurance reform legislation passed by Congress and signed into law by President Obama on March 23 – will help make prevention affordable and accessible for all Americans by requiring health plans to cover preventive services and by eliminating cost sharing. According to new regulations released by the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, and the Treasury, if an individual or family enroll in a new health plan on or after September 23, 2010, then that plan will be required to cover recommended preventive services without charging a deductible, copayment or coinsurance. Expanding access to preventive care can improve health outcomes.

Expanding Coverage of Immunizations

Next year, an estimated 31 million people in new employer plans and 10 million people in new individual plans will benefit from the new prevention provisions under the Affordable Care Act. The number of individuals in employer plans who will benefit from the prevention provisions is expected to rise to 76 million by 2013, for a total potential of 88 million Americans whose prevention coverage will improve due to the new policy.