No FluMist Impact on Control Flu - Alachua County's School-located Influenza Vaccination Program

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Flu fight begins in schools
Free vaccination campaign kicks off to guard against seasonal flu in area schools.

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Program Overview

1. LAIV Free of Charge - Headstart, Pre K - 12th graders in Alachua County Schools
2. Public, Private and Charter schools
3. ILV given in medical home
4. Goal to immunize 70% of students
5. August – December
   - Consent forms sent home
   - Back to school & community events
   - School Immunization Clinics

Support for program is strong

1. 27 community partner organizations & many volunteers
2. Pediatricians strongly supportive of program
3. Telephone Surveys of Parents:
   - Liked it because it was convenient (at school) & no-cost
   - Over 90% would participate again
   - Parent comments:
     - “Provided to families without health care insurance”
     - “Provides access to vaccination for parents who might not normally be able to bring kids to doctor to get immunized”
**Program Staffing**

Nursing Student Education
- Program Coordinator/ APC
- Student volunteers
- Medical Reserve Corps

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**Program History:**
Completed 9th Year of Operation

- 2006/2007 Pilot Year
- 2009/2010
- 2010/2011
- 2011/2012
- 2012/2013
- 2013/2014
- 2014/2015
- 2015/2016
- 2016/2017 Flu Shot
CDC ACIP Recommendation Change
LAIV should not be used

- Commitment to protect community from Flu
- Approval from Public School Superintendent
- Order and obtain IIV
- Reorganize Program
- Communicate with local providers
- Communicate with schools and school nurses
2016-2017 Program

- New Information Campaign
- Requirement for Pre K-2nd grade students to have a parent present – Public schools
- Additional staffing
- Additional supplies
- School clinic times
- Parents offered vaccine
### Control Flu Immunization Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>06/07*</th>
<th>09/10</th>
<th>10/11</th>
<th>11/12</th>
<th>12/13</th>
<th>13/14</th>
<th>14/15</th>
<th>15/16</th>
<th>16/17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elem</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Pilot Program

### Overall Decline in Vaccination Rate, 2016-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public elementary schools</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private/charter schools</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicly insured children</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privately insured children</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Control Flu Consent Form Return Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>13/14</th>
<th>14/15</th>
<th>15/16</th>
<th>16/17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elem. school</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle school</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2016-2017 Season Lessons

- Consent form review simpler
- Communication essential
- School clinics longer
- More staff per student
- Distractions key to success at all ages
2016-2017 Season Lessons

• School staff and students more anxious
• School staff and students pleased overall
• Incentives helpful

2016-2017 Season Impact

• 40% Overall decline in vaccination rate
• Elementary schools highest impact
• Higher impact on publicly insured students
• More school disruption
• Higher cost per clinic
• Input from other programs
### Maryland Program
Statewide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Schools</th>
<th>Number Vaccinated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>28,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>58,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>96,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>84,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>87,895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

70% Decline

### Going Forward
**Pearls**

- Strong program infrastructure can support change
- Lower vaccination rates could impact community influenza illness
- Permissive language for school based programs
Immunization Rate by Grade August 2015 - June 2016

Absenteeism Rate by Grade August 2015 - June 2016
VFC vs Insured Participation in Public and Private Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>15/16</th>
<th>16/17</th>
<th>Percent change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public School-VFC</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public School-Insured</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>+9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private School-VFC-</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private School-Insured</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consent Form is Key

[Graph showing the relationship between immunization rate and consent form return rate in Alachua, 2013–14. The graph includes data points for elementary, middle, and high schools, with a correlation coefficient of 0.90, R-squared of 0.80, and P < 0.001.]