What's New: Pneumococcal Vaccine & Other Vaccine Recommendations

KELLY TAULBEE, RN, MSN

HOCKING COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Objective

- The Learner will be able to name appropriate vaccine for most clients over the age of 65 years.

Why Vaccinate?

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QgpfNScEd3M


AT DISNEYLAND, SMILES ARE CONTAGIOUS!
...SO IS MEASLES.

Why Vaccinate?

- Immunization is one of the most important things a parent can do to protect their children's health.
- Today we can protect children from 14 serious diseases.
- Failure to vaccinate may mean putting children at risk for serious diseases.

Vaccines – The Basics

- Vaccines contain the same germs that cause disease. (For example, measles vaccine contains measles virus.) But they have been either killed or weakened to the point that they don't make you sick.
- A vaccine stimulates your immune system to produce antibodies, exactly like it would if you were exposed to the disease. After getting vaccinated, you develop immunity to that disease.
- This is what makes vaccines such powerful medicine. Unlike most medicines, vaccines *prevent* them.

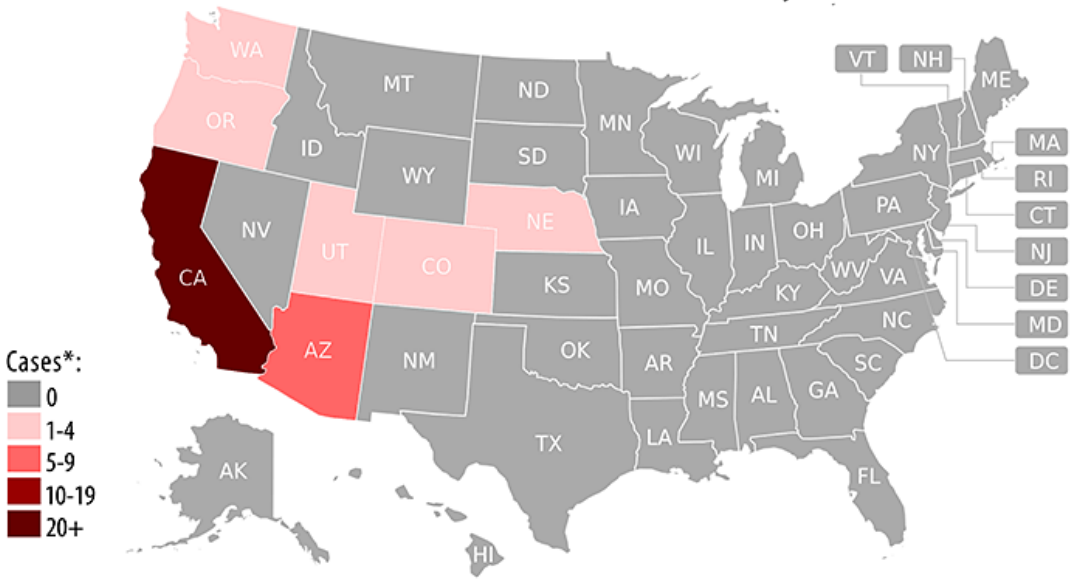
What if we stopped vaccinating?

- Diseases that are almost unknown would stage a comeback.
- Before long we would see epidemics of diseases that are nearly under control today.
- We don't vaccinate just to protect our children. We also vaccinate to protect our grandchildren and their grandchildren.

Why Vaccinate?

- Our children don't have to get smallpox shots any more because the disease no longer exists.
- **The disease-prevention benefits of getting vaccines are much greater than the possible side effects for almost all children.**

U.S. Multi-state Measles Outbreak
December 28, 2014 - February 27, 2015



From December 28, 2014 to February 27, 2015, 140 people from 7 states in the U.S. [AZ (7), CA (124), CO (1), NE (2), OR (1), UT (3), WA (2)] were reported to have measles and are considered to be part of a large, ongoing outbreak linked to an amusement park in California.

*Provisional data reported to CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases

Measles Cases and Outbreaks

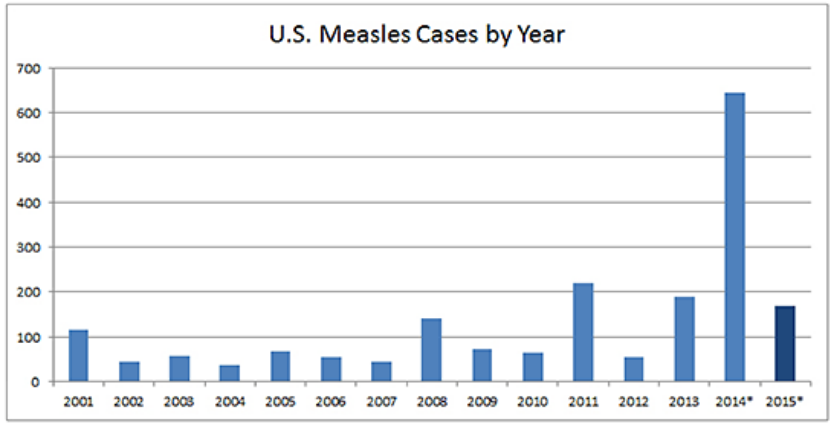
January 1 to February 27, 2015*

170 Cases

reported in 17 states and the District of Columbia: Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington

4 Outbreaks

representing 89% of reported cases this year



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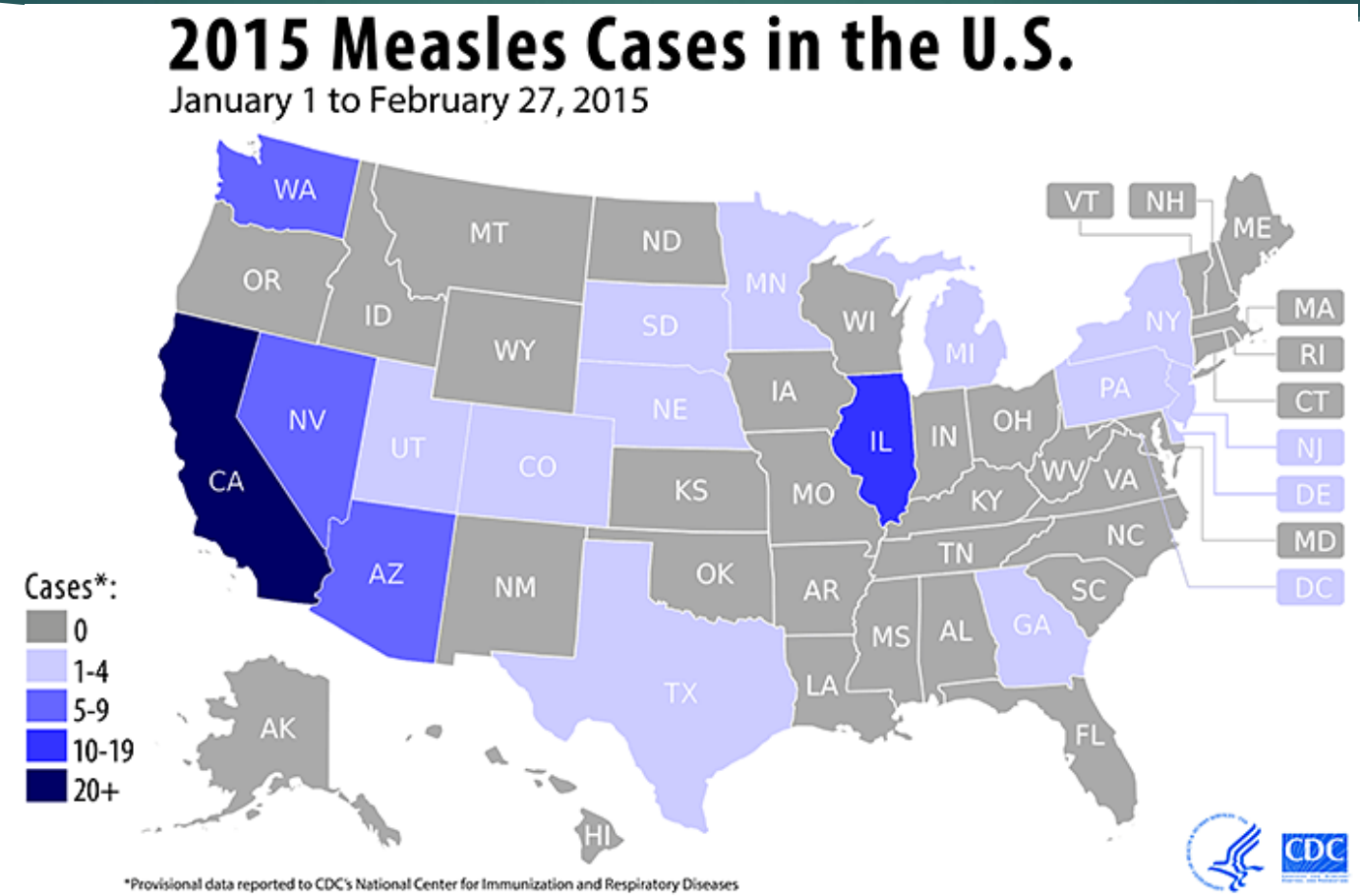

2015 Measles Cases in the U.S.
January 1 to February 27, 2015
WA
OR
CA
NV
ID
MT
WY
UT
AZ
CO
NM
ND
SD
NE
KS
OK
TX
MN
IA
MO
AR
LA
WI
IL
MS
MI
IN
KY
TN
AL
OH
WV
GA
FL
SC
NC
VA
PA
NY
VT
NH
ME
MA
RI
CT
NJ
DE
MD
DC
AK
HI
Cases*:
0
1-4
5-9
10-19
20+
*Provisional data reported to CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases
CDC

OHIO Outbreaks 2014

- Mumps-January, 2014 (OSU)
- Measles-March, 2014 (Amish population)
- What's next?

Common Vaccine Myths

- **Is there a link between vaccines and autism?**
- **A:** No. Scientific studies and reviews continued to show no relationship between vaccines and autism.
- **Can vaccines overload my baby's immune system?**
- **A:** Vaccines do not overload the immune system. Every day, a healthy baby's immune system successfully fights off millions of germs. Antigens are parts of germs that cause the body's immune system to go to work.

Who needs vaccinated?

Infants

- Infants are particularly vulnerable to infectious diseases; that is why it is critical to protect them through immunization.

Children

- Some diseases that are prevented by vaccines, like pertussis (whooping cough) and chickenpox, remain common in the United States. On the other hand, other diseases are no longer common in this country because of vaccines.
- Ohio mandates certain vaccines prior to Pre-school and Kindergarten admission.

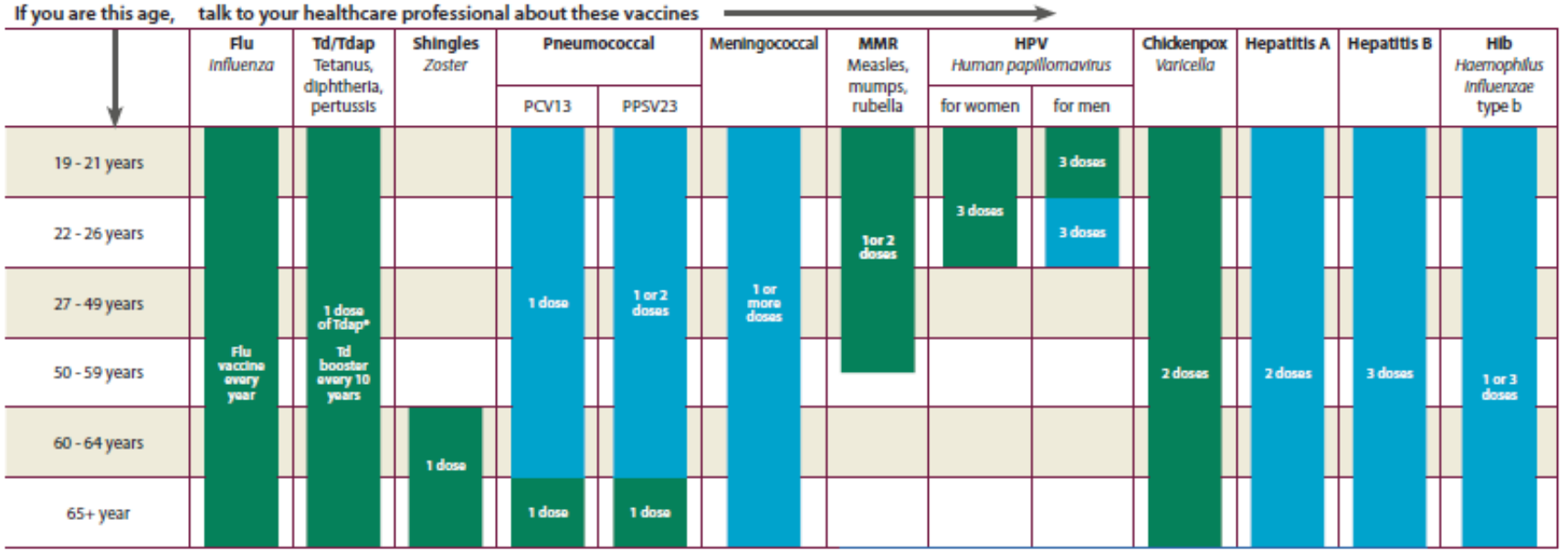
Teens

- Tdap – Required for 7th grade in Ohio
- HPV
- Meningococcal

Adults

- Influenza (flu) vaccine every year
- Td or Tdap vaccine: Every adult should get the Tdap vaccine once if they did not receive it as an adolescent to protect against pertussis (whooping cough), and then a Td (tetanus, diphtheria) booster shot every 10 years.
- In addition, women should get the Tdap vaccine each time they are pregnant, preferably at 27 through 36 weeks.

2015 Recommended Immunizations for Adults: By Age



More Information:

There are several flu vaccines available. Talk to your healthcare professional about which flu vaccines is right for you.

* If you are pregnant, you should get a Tdap vaccine during the **3rd trimester of every pregnancy** to help protect your babies from pertussis (whooping cough).

You should get zoster vaccine even if you've had shingles before.

There are two different types of pneumococcal vaccine: PCV13 (conjugate) and PPSV23 (polysaccharide). Talk with your healthcare professional to find out if one or both pneumococcal vaccines are recommended for you.

Your healthcare professional will let you know how many doses you need.

Recommended for you if you did not get it when you were a child.

If you were born in 1957 or after, and don't have a record of being vaccinated or having had measles, mumps and rubella, talk to your healthcare professional about how many doses you may need.

There are two HPV vaccines but only one HPV vaccine (Gardasil®) should be given to men.

If you are a male 22 through 26 years old and have sex with men you should complete the HPV vaccine series if you have not already done so.

Your healthcare professional will let you know how many doses you need.

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

Recommended For You: This vaccine is recommended for you **unless** your healthcare professional tells you that you cannot safely receive it or that you do not need it.

May Be Recommended For You: This vaccine is recommended for you if you have certain risk factors due to your health, job, or lifestyle that are not listed here. Talk to your healthcare professional to see if you need this vaccine.

If you are traveling outside the United States, you may need additional vaccines.
Ask your healthcare professional about which vaccines you may need at least 6 weeks prior to your travel.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

This easy-to-read schedule was updated **September 18, 2014** to reflect the latest pneumococcal vaccination recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd-vac/pneumo

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How many measles cases are there in the United States each year?

- In 2000, the United States declared that measles was eliminated.
- Eliminated means that the disease is not constantly present in this country.
- Since 2000, the annual number of people reported to have measles ranged from a low of 37 people in 2004 to a high of 644 people in 2014.
- Most of these people got measles outside of the United States or after being exposed to someone who got measles while in another country.

Am I protected against measles?

- Evidence of Immunity
- Acceptable presumptive evidence of immunity against measles includes at least **one** of the following:
- written documentation of adequate vaccination:
  - one or more doses of a measles-containing vaccine administered on or after the first birthday for preschool-age children and adults not at high risk
  - two doses of measles-containing vaccine for school-age children and adults at high risk, including college students, healthcare personnel, and international travelers
- laboratory evidence of immunity
- laboratory confirmation of measles
- birth in the United States before 1957

What is pneumococcal disease?

- Pneumococcal disease is an illness caused by bacteria called pneumococcus.
- There are many types of pneumococcal disease. Symptoms depend on the part of the body that is infected.
  - Pneumococcal pneumonia (lung infection) is the most common serious form
  - Pneumococcal meningitis is an infection of the covering of the brain and spinal cord
  - Pneumococcal disease causes up to half of middle ear infections

Pneumococcal Vaccine

- The ACIP now recommends Prevnar 13 for adults aged 65+
- Certain patients aged 50+ may also be at increased risk for pneumococcal pneumonia
  - Chronic Pulmonary disease; asthma
  - Diabetes
  - Chronic Cardiovascular disease
  - Smoking
  - Chronic liver disease
  - Alcoholism

Pneumococcal Vaccine

- What if I've never had a pneumoccoal vaccine?
  - Administer Prevnar 13 first
    - 6-12 months later – Administer PPSV23
    - At least 12 months in between in order for Medicare and most insurance to pay for the vaccine.

Pneumococcal Vaccine

- What if I've had PPSV23 in the past?
  - Administer Prevnar 13 if at has been at least 1 year after the most recent dose of PPSV23.

Resources

- http://www.immunize.org/
- http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/

Questions?

Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.