Concepts in Vaccine Practice



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Disclosures

I have the following financial relationships with the manufacturers of commercial products and/or provider of commercial services discussed in this CME activity:

Research support from: GlaxoSmithKline, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, Sanofi Pasteur

Consultant for: GlaxoSmithKline, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, Sanofi Pasteur



Objectives

- Understand how vaccines are developed and recommended
- Gain insight into practical aspects of vaccinating patients in the office setting
- Incorporate general rules for vaccinating that can guide everyday implementation of vaccine programs

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Anticipated Changes in Practice

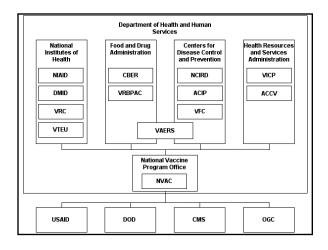
- Decrease in vaccine administration errors
- Improved immunization rates
- Timely adoption of new recommendations

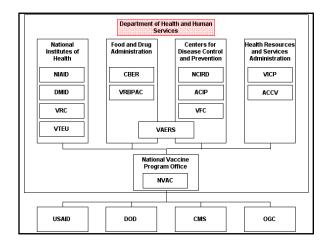
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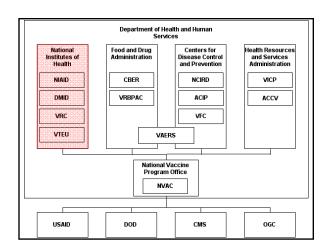
Concepts in Vaccine Practice

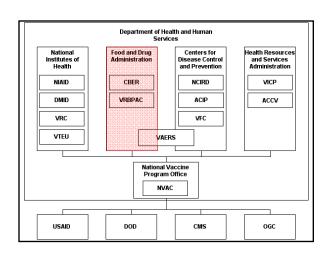
- Development, policy, and recommendations
- Financing
- . Monitoring delivery and safety
- Federal requirements for vaccinators
- Rules by which to vaccinate
- Administration errors
- Pearls
- · Contraindications and precautions

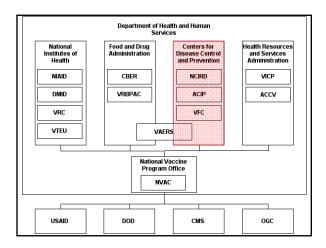
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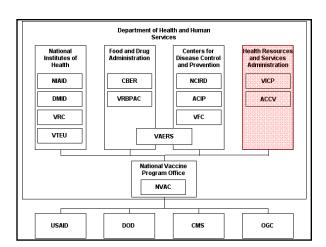


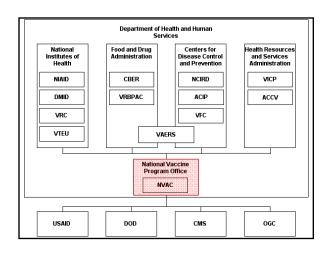


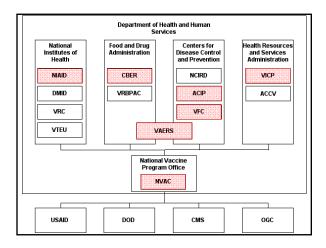


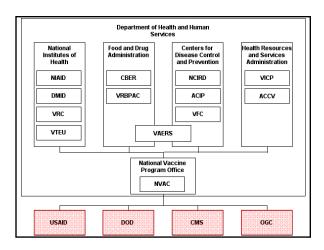












Economic Evaluation

- Comparative evaluation of alternative lines of action that includes effects as well as costs
- Vaccines that produce health benefits and cost savings are inherently cost-effective
- Vaccines that produce health benefits but do not save costs: decision to use depends on willingness to pay

Ess. Clin Infect Dis 2002;35:294

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Quality-Adjusted Life Years

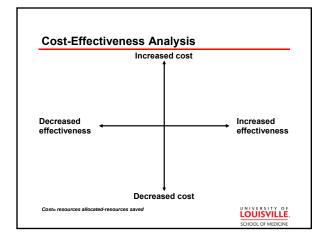
- Each year in perfect health = 1.0
- Death = 0
- Years lived in less than full health = 0 to 1
- Weighting based on survey responses

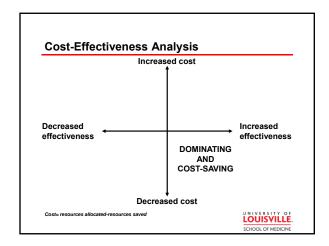
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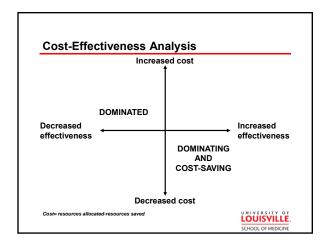
Quality-Adjusted Life Years

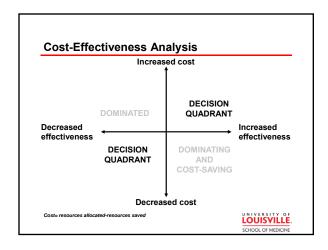
- How is the weight assigned?
- More weight given to adverse physical outcomes?
- · Health states worse than death?
- Prohibitive cost per QALY saved?
- Effect of a patient's health on caregivers?

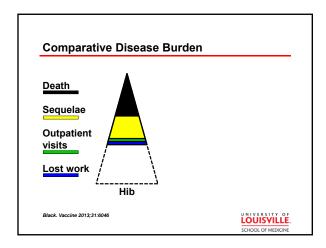
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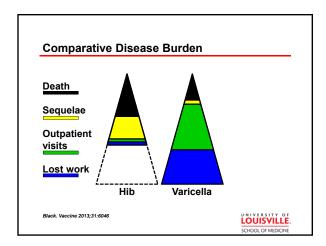


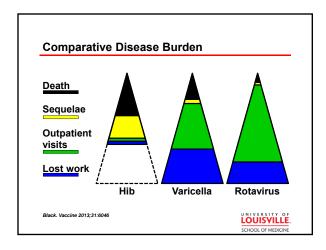




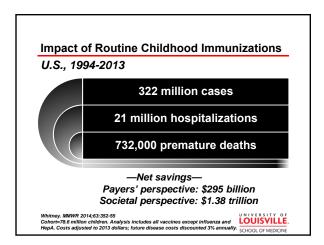




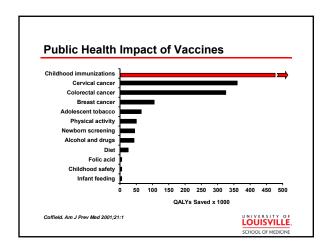


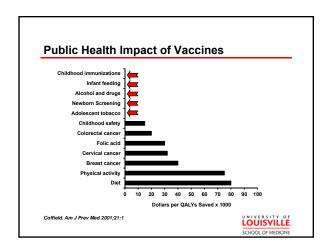


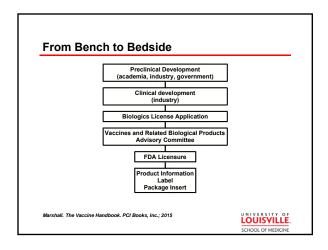
Impact of Routine Childhood Immunizations U.S., 1994-2013 322 million cases 21 million hospitalizations 732,000 premature deaths Whitney, MMNWR 2014-83-382-58 Cohorte-78.6 million children. Analysis includes all vaccines except influenza and HepA. Costs adjusted to 2013 dollars; future disease costs discounted 3% annually.



U.S. birth cohort,	2009
Cases prevented	20,000,000
Deaths prevented	42,000
Net direct costs saved	\$13.5 billion
Net direct and ndirect costs saved	√ \$68.8 billion







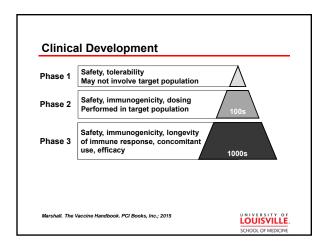
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(academia, industry, government)		
Clinical development (industry)		
Biologics License Application		
Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee		
FDA Licensure		
Product Information		
Label Package Insert		
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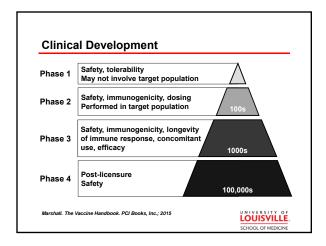
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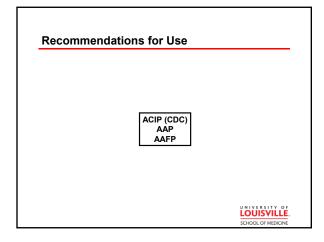
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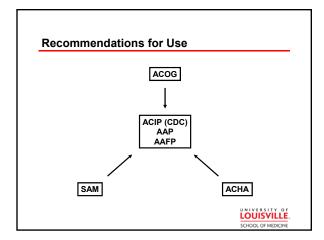
From Bench to Bedside Preclinical Development (academia, industry, government) Clinical development (industry) Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research Good Manufacturing Practices -Standards Good Laboratory Practices -Purity Biologics License Application -Consistency -Potency Good Clinical Practices Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee FDA Licensure Product Information Label Package Insert Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015 LOUISVILLE. From Bench to Bedside Preclinical Development (academia, industry, government) Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research Good Manufacturing Practices Clinical development (industry) Good Laboratory Practices -Standards -Purity Biologics License Application -Consistency -Potency Good Clinical Practices Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee FDA Licensure Product Information Label Package Insert Average cost to develop a new vaccine: \$500-\$700 million Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015 LOUISVILLE. **Clinical Development** Safety, tolerability May not involve target population Phase 1 Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015 LOUISVILLE.

Clinical Development Phase 1 Safety, tolerability May not involve target population Phase 2 Safety, immunogenicity, dosing Performed in target population Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015









Considerations

- Characteristics of the product
- Principles of active and passive immunization
- Epidemiology and burden of disease
- Safety
- Cost analysis of preventive measures
- Published and unpublished studies
- Expert opinion

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ACIP Actions

- Routine recommendation
 - -Every person in specified age group
 - -PCV13 at 2, 4, 6, 12-15 months

Adapted from Rodewald. ACIP Meeting, October 2009



ACIP Actions

- Routine recommendation
- Every person in specified age group
 - -PCV13 at 2, 4, 6, 12-15 months
- Catch-up recommendation
 - —Defined cohorts and time periods
 - -Second dose of VAR for all who had 1 dose

Adapted from Rodewald. ACIP Meeting, October 2009



ACIP Actions

- Routine recommendation
 - -Every person in specified age group
 - PCV13 at 2, 4, 6, 12-15 months
- · Catch-up recommendation
 - Defined cohorts and time periods
 - -Second dose of VAR for all who had 1 dose
- Risk-based recommendation
 - -Risk factors for disease or complications
 - -PPSV23 for adult smokers

Adapted from Rodewald. ACIP Meeting, October 2009



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ACIP Actions Permissive statement	
Allow use but no recommendation HPV4 for males (2010)	
Adapted from Rodewald. ACIP Meeting, October 2009 UNIVERSITY OF LOUIS VILLE. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	
]
ACIP Actions	-
 Permissive statement Allow use but no recommendation HPV4 for males (2010) 	
Recommendations against Specify when vaccine should not be used	
—Routine MCV4 for healthy 2 to 10-year-olds	
Adapted from Rodewald. ACIP Meeting, October 2009 UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	
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2010: Evidence-Based System	
• GRADE	
—GRading of recommendations	
-Assessment	
—Development —Evaluation	
A: apply to all persons in age- or risk-based	
groups (recommend, recommend against, should, should not)	
B: individual decision making (may, suggest)	

• (C: no recommendation or unresolved)

Ahmed. Vaccine 2011;29:9171

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2010: Evidence-Based System	
 Evidence Rank 1 —Randomized controlled trials 	
 Overwhelming observational evidence 	
Evidence Rank 4 —Clinical experience	
 Controlled or observational studies with major limitations 	
Ahmed. Vaccine 2011;29:9171 UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. SCHOOL OF MEDIONE	
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Differences between AAP and ACIP may exist	
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Insurance coverage may await publication Separate ACIP vote determines coverage by VFC	
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- Differences between AAP and ACIP may exist
- Insurance coverage may await publication
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- · All vaccination mandates are local



Notes

- Provisional recommendations no longer posted
- Recommendations "harmonized" since 1995
- Differences between AAP and ACIP may exist
- Insurance coverage may await publication
- Separate ACIP vote determines coverage by VFC
- · All vaccination mandates are local
- Package Insert
 - -Legal document
 - -Determines how vaccine can be marketed



Labels vs Recommendations

Vaccine	Label	Recommendation
MMR	≥12 mo of age	

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015

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Labels vs Recommendations

Vaccine	Label	Recommendation
MMR		6-12 mo of age for international travel

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



Labels vs Recommendations

Vaccine	Label	Recommendation
MMR	≥12 mo of age	6-12 mo of age for international travel
RAB	5-dose series	

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 201



Labels vs Recommendations

Vaccine	Label	Recommendation
MMR		6-12 mo of age for international travel
RAB	5-dose series	4-dose series



Labels vs Recommendations

Vaccine	Label	Recommendation
MMR	≥12 mo of age	6-12 mo of age for international travel
RAB	5-dose series	4-dose series
RV1	Last dose ≤24 wk of age	
RV5	First dose 6-12 wk of age	

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



Labels vs Recommendations

Vaccine	Label	Recommendation
MMR	≥12 mo of age	6-12 mo of age for international travel
RAB	5-dose series	4-dose series
RV1	V1 Last dose ≤24 wk of age	
RV5	First dose 6-12 wk of age	Last dose <8 mo, 0 days of age

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



Labels vs Recommendations

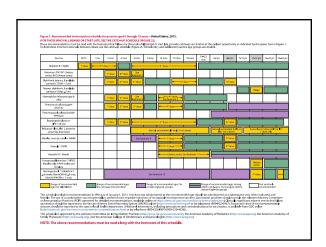
Vaccine	Label	Recommendation	
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RV1	Last dose ≤24 wk of age	First dose 6-14 wks, 0 days of age	
RV5	First dose 6-12 wk of age	Last dose <8 mo, 0 days of age	
Tdap	5-yr interval since last DTaP or Td		



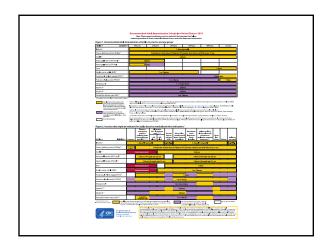
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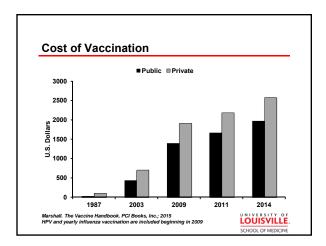
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RV5	First dose 6-12 wk of age	Last dose <8 mo, 0 days of age	
Tdap	5-yr interval since last DTaP or Td	No minimum interval	

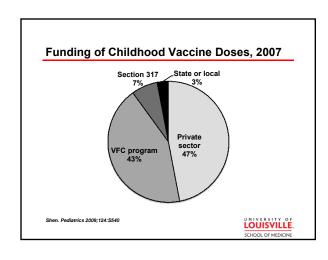




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Public Financing

Attribute	317 Funds	VFC
	Annual discretionary appropriation	Mandatory

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Public Financing

Attribute	317 Funds	VFC
Source	Annual discretionary appropriation	Mandatory
Eligibility	No restrictions	Medicaid-eligible Uninsured Native American Alaska native Underinsured



Public Financing

Attribute	317 Funds	VFC
Source	Annual discretionary appropriation	Mandatory
Eligibility	No restrictions	Medicaid-eligible
		Uninsured
		Native American
		Alaska native
		Underinsured
Stability	Significant fluctuations	Stable funding stream



Public Financing

Attribute	317 Funds	VFC
Source	Annual discretionary appropriation	Mandatory
Eligibility	No restrictions	Medicaid-eligible
		Uninsured
		Native American
		Alaska native
		Underinsured [†]
Stability	Significant fluctuations	Stable funding stream

[†]Must receive vaccine at Federally Qualified Health Centers or Rural Health Clinics

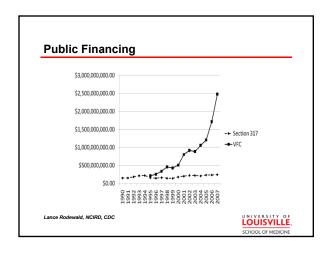


Actions Required Under VFC Resolutions

	ACIP Recommendation	
Action	Affirmative	Permissive
Provider expected to offer vaccine to VFC-eligible children	Yes	No
Provider may offer vaccine to VFC-eligible children	Yes	Yes
Provider expected to vaccinate VFC-eligible children on request	Yes	Yes, if available; if not, refer
Program expected to promote recommendation	Yes	No
Uptake is a measure of performance	Yes	No

Rodewald. ACIP Meegting, October 2009





Private Insurance Under the ACA

Q8: Which ACIP recommendations are required to be covered without cost-sharing by non-grandfathered group healt plans and health insurance coverage?

5.4s section 27.13 and the interim final regulations require coverage for immunizations for rectine use in children, adolescents, and adults that have in effect a commendation by the ACEP for rectine use. The vaccines must be covered without code-sharing requirements when the service is delivered by an in-retunoric monitor. The ACEP makes rectine immunization recommendations for children, adolescents, and adults that an oppulation-based (e.e., packased), into based (e.g.,

In some circumstances, the ACIP makes a recommendation that applies for certain individuals rather than an entire population. In these circumstances, health care providers should determine whether the vaccine should be administered, and if the vaccine is prescribed by a health care provider consistent with the ACIP

Now ACT recommendations will be required to be covered eithor, cost-change latting with the plan year (in the nitroduct market, plan) year) that began on on the time date that it is one war after the date that is never one war filter the date that is called on the date of the date

http://www.dol.gov/obea/fage/fag-aca12.htm



Private Insurance Under the ACA

Size of Firm	Covered Workers in a Grandfathered Plan				
Size of Fiffi	2011	2012	2013	2014	
3-199 workers	63%	54%	49%	35%	
≥200 workers	53%	46%	30%	22%	
All	56%	48%	36%	26%	

Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research and Educational Trust, 2014 Employer Health Benefits 2014 Annual Survey



Monitoring Delivery: NIS

National Immunization Survey

- Conducted annually since 1994
- Random digit-dialing survey of households
- · Historically focused on children 19-35 mo of age
- Expanded in 2006 to include adolescents
- · Validating data obtained from providers
- >21,000 provider-reported vaccination records

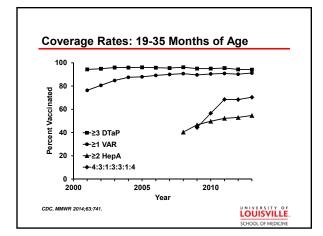


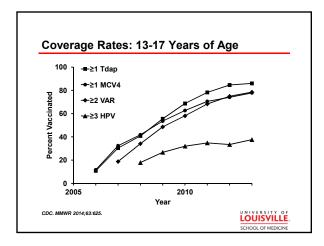
Monitoring Delivery: NHIS	
National Health Interview Survey Conducted since 1957	
 Current target: 35,000 households containing 87,500 persons 	
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Monitoring Delivery: BRFSS	
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	
Conducted since 1984State-level, random digit-dialing survey of	
noninstitutionalized civilians ≥18 years of age • Covers 350,000 adults each year	
Useful for influenza vaccine and PPSV23	
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Manifestina Ballina au UEBIO	
Monitoring Delivery: HEDIS Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set	
 National Committee for Quality Assurance 	
Managed health care plan performance measures	
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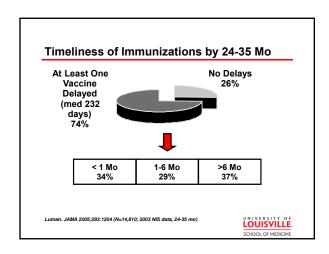
Monitoring Delivery: Miscellaneous

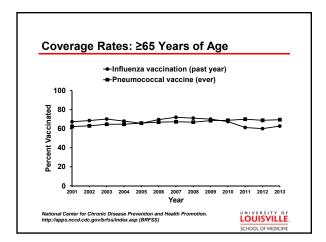
- School surveys
- Special area and population surveys
- Geographic
- Medicaid participants
- · Nursing home residents

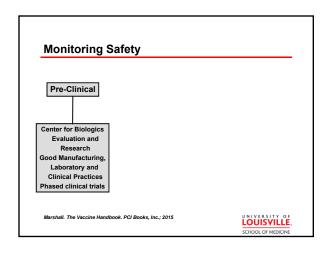


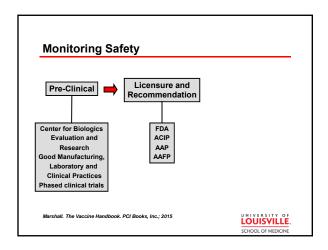


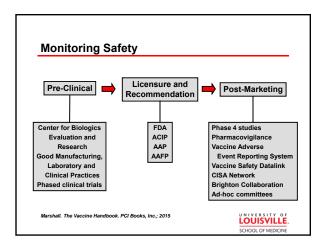












Federal Requirements—VIS

- Give a current, take-home copy of the relevant VIS to the parent, legal representative, or adult recipient before each dose of each vaccine
- Use the VIS published by the CDC
- Mandatory for vaccines covered under the VICP
- Mandatory for vaccines purchased under federal contract
- · Encouraged for all other vaccines

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015

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Federal Requirements	- \/IC
reneral Renulrement	i—VI3

- Provide VIS for each component of combination vaccines if there is no VIS for the combination
- Use visual or oral supplements for illiterate or blind patients
- Translations are available

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



Federal Requirements—VIS

- Permanent medical record or office log
 - —Name of the VIS, publication date, and date it was given to the recipient
 - > Patient signature is not required
 - > VIS is not considered informed consent
 - -Name and title of person administering vaccine
 - -Address where the permanent record is kept
 - -Date of administration
 - -Manufacturer
 - Lot number

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



Federal Requirements—VAERS

- Report any event listed by the manufacturer as a contraindication to subsequent doses of the vaccine
- Report any event listed in the Reportable Events Table that occurs within the specified time period after vaccination



Federal Requirements—OSHA	
Adhere to the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard	
Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015	
LOUISYILLE. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	
	1
Rules by Which to Vaccinate—1	
rules by Willer to Vaccinate—1	
Any vaccines can be given at the same time	
Separate sites must be used	
Exceptions	
VAR and smallpox vaccine	
—MCV4-D and PCV13 in asplenic children	
Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015	
Tse. Vaccine 2012;30;2024-31 LOUISVILLE. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	
	1
Rules by Which to Vaccinate—1	
Any vaccines can be given at the same time Separate sites must be used.	-
Separate sites must be used Exceptions	
 Exceptions VAR and smallpox vaccine 	
MCV4-D and PCV13 in asplenic children	
ZOS label warns against concomitant administration with PPSV23	
(impaired response to ZOS), but ACIP recommendation allows concomitant use.	

Increased risk of febrile seizures with concomitant use of IIV and PCV13. Magnitude of risk is <1 in 1,000 vaccinated. ACIP recommendation allows concomitant use.

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Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015 Tse. Vaccine 2012;30;2024-31

Rules by Which to Vaccinate—2

- Separate live vaccines by at least 28 days (if not given at the same time)
- Exceptions
 - —YFV may be given at any time after singleantigen measles vaccine
 - Live oral vaccines (RV, Ty21a, adenovirus) may be given at any time in relation to any other live vaccines
 - -LAIV is not an exception

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



Rules by Which to Vaccinate—3

- Different inactivated vaccines may be given at any time with respect to each other
- Exception: MCV4-D and PCV13 in asplenic children

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Rules by Which to Vaccinate—4

- Doses of the same vaccine must be separated by minimum intervals
- Exceptions
 - —The 4-day grace period (not applicable to RAB)
 - -Early, accelerated, or compressed schedules
- A minimum interval is a minimum interval except when it's not
 - —DTaP doses 3 and 4: 6 mo, but 4 is OK
 - -VAR doses 1 and 2: 3 mo, but 28 days is OK



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Rules by Which to Vaccinate—5 All vaccines have a minimum age Exceptions	
—НерВ —RAB	
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Rules by Which to Vaccinate—6	
 Do not restart a vaccine series if the recommended dosing interval is exceeded Exception: Oral typhoid Ty21a 	
Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015 UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	
Rules by Which to Vaccinate—7	
 Similar vaccines made by different manufacturers are interchangeable Exception 	
Preference for using the same brand of DTaP, HPV, and RV for the entire series	
Preference for using same brand of MCV for series in high-risk infants 2-23 months of age	
Do not defer vaccination if the same brand is not available	
not available	
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Rules by Which to Vaccinate—8

- There is no harm in vaccinating a person who has already had the disease or the vaccine (in fact, there is reason to vaccinate when disease can be caused by multiple serotypes)
- Exceptions
 - Too many doses of PPSV23, tetanus toxoid, or diphtheria toxoid can cause increased reactogenicity
 - Anthrax vaccine is more reactogenic in persons who have had anthrax

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



Rules by Which to Vaccinate—9

- Defer MMR and VAR after administration of antibody-containing blood products
- Exceptions
 - Do not defer MMR and VAR in postpartum women who receive antibody-containing blood products during pregnancy, including anti-Rho(D) globulin
 - —LAIV, Ty21a, RV, YFV, ZOS, and adenovirus may be given

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Rules by Which to Vaccinate—10

- Live vaccines may be used in households with immune compromised persons
- Exceptions
 - -Smallpox
 - -LAIV if profoundly immunosuppressed



Use of Live Vaccines in Households of Immunosuppressed Individuals

Vaccine	Recommendation	
LAIV	Contraindicated if profoundly immunosuppressed	
MMR	May be used	
RV	May be used	
Smallpox	Contraindicated	
Ty21a	May be used	
VAR	May be used (avoid contact if lesions develop)	
YFV	May be used	
zos	May be used (standard precautions if lesions develop)	

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Administration Errors

Vaccine	Error	Corrective Action
Live	Expired or damaged	
	Less than full dose	
	More than full dose	
Inactivated	Expired or damaged	
	Less than full dose	
	More than full dose	
VAR, ZOS, MMR, MMRV, YFV, MPSV4	Given IM	

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



Administration Errors

Vaccine	Error	Corrective Action	
Live	Expired or damaged	Redose same day or 4 wk later	
	Less than full dose	Redose same day or 4 wk later	
	More than full dose	None	
Inactivated	Expired or damaged	Redose when error is discovered	
	Less than full dose	Redose when error is discovered	
	More than full dose	None	
VAR, ZOS, MMR, MMRV, YFV, MPSV4	Given IM	None	



Administration Errors

Vaccine	Error	Corrective Action
HepB	Given SQ	
MCV4	Given SQ	
DTaP	Adolescent or adult	
Tdap	Infant primary series	
	Dose 4 or 5	
	Child 7-9 yr	
PPSV23	Child <2 yr	
VAR	Adult ≥60 yr	
zos	Child	

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



Administration Errors

Vaccine	Error	Corrective Action	
HepB	Given SQ	Give IM when error is discovered	
MCV4	Given SQ	None	
DTaP	Adolescent or adult	None	
Tdap	Infant primary series	Give DTaP when error is discovered	
	Dose 4 or 5	None	
	Child 7-9 yr	None	
PPSV23	Child <2 yr	Give PCV13 when error is discovered	
VAR	Adult ≥60 yr	Give ZOS same day or 4 wk later	
zos	Child	None	

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



ISMP National Vaccine Error Reporting Program



Please consider the following items when completing this online reporting form:

- Tell us the story of what went wrong, any causes or contributing factors, how the event was discovered or intercepted, and the outcome of the patient(s) involved.
- Share your recommendations for error prevention.
 Provide any associated materials (e.g., product photographs, containers, labels, de-identified prescription or search that help support the information being submitted.

ISMP guarantees confidentiality of information received. ISMP is a federally certified patient safety organization (PSO) providing legal protection and confidentiality for submitted patient safety data and error reports. Click here to learn more about faul contention of nations safety information submitted to ISMP.

The report information will be flowarded, in confidence, to the Vascine Adverse Event Reporting System (AURIS), a variational vaccine rafety surveillance propages no a possovered by the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Food and Diny Administration (GDC) and the Food and Diny Administration (GDC) and possover the Control of th

If you are reporting an unpreventable adverse reaction to a vaccine product, please visit values ontp://vaers.nns.gov Please do NOT submit any provider or patient identifiable information when submitting reports to ISMP.

Institute for Safe Medication Practices. http://verp.ismp.org

Other	Pearls-	-Serol	oqy
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- Pre-vaccination
 - -Adults without personal history of chickenpox
 - Consider in internationally adopted children
- Post-vaccination
 - HepB: high-risk health care workers; dialysis patients; persons with HIV infection
 - —RAB: pre-exposure prophylaxis for laboratory workers
 - -Some cases of invalid dosing

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



Other Pearls

- Physical examination not required for vaccination
- · Gloves not routinely needed
- Do not change needles after withdrawing from vial
- · Swipe rubber stopper with alcohol
- Do not aspirate back on the syringe
- . Separate injections in the same area by ≥1 inch
- Do not prefill syringes (exception: mass influenza immunization campaigns where only 1 vaccine type is being used)
- Do not use partial or fractional doses of vaccine

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Contraindications

- · Increases likelihood of a serious adverse event
- · Vaccine should not be given
- Permanent contraindications for all vaccines: severe allergy to vaccine or component



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- · Might increase risk of a serious adverse event
- Could compromise immunogenicity
- Could be mistaken for a vaccine reaction
- · Default position: defer vaccination
 - -Risk of deferral: susceptibility to disease
 - -Risk of vaccination: largely theoretical
- Considerations: epidemiology of disease, patient's circumstances, missed opportunities

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Notable Contraindications

- DTaP
 - Encephalopathy within 7 days of pertussiscontaining vaccine
 - Progressive neurological disorder (until stabilized)
- Severe allergy to vaccine or components
 - -Baker's yeast: HepB, HPV
 - -Eggs: LAIV, IIV, YFV
 - —Gelatin or neomycin: MMR, VAR

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Notable Contraindications

- Pregnancy: LAIV, MMR, smallpox, VAR, ZOS
- Immune impairment
 - —Any: smallpox, Ty21a, YFV
 - —Severe : LAIV, MMR, VAR, ZOS
- Aspirin or salicylate therapy: LAIV
- Untreated active TB: MMR, VAR, ZOS



Screening Questions

- . Is the patient sick today?
- Does the patient have severe allergies to medicines, foods, drugs, or vaccines?
- Has the patient had serious reactions to previous vaccinations?
- Has the patient had a seizure or brain or neurological problems?
- Does the patient have asthma or another chronic medical condition?

IAC. http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4060.pdf (accessed 11/06/12)



Screening Questions

- Has a health care provider diagnosed wheezing or asthma in the past year (children 2-4 years of age)?
- Does the patient have cancer, leukemia, a blood disorder, HIV infection, AIDS, tuberculosis, or any problem with the immune system?
- In the last 3 months, has the patient received any treatments that might weaken his or her immune system, such as steroids, cancer chemotherapy, or radiation?

IAC. http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4060.pdf (accessed 11/06/12)



Screening Questions

- Are there any family members who have problems with their immune system?
- Has the patient received blood transfusions or immune globulin in the past year?
- Is the patient pregnant or is there a chance she could become pregnant in the next 3 months?
- Has the patient received any other vaccines in the last 4 weeks?

IAC. http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4060.pdf (accessed 11/06/12



Erroneous Contraindications

- Mild acute illness with or without fever
- Mild respiratory illness (including OM)
- Mild gastroenteritis
- Antibiotic or antiviral therapy
- Low-grade fever, redness, pain, swelling after pervious dose
- Prematurity (delay HepB in infants <2000 gm whose mothers are HBsAg-negative)
- Pregnant, unimmunized, or immunosuppressed household contact (except pre-event smallpox)

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



Erroneous Contraindications

- Breastfeeding (except pre-event smallpox)
- Convalescent phase of illness
- . Exposure to an infectious disease
- Positive TST without active disease
- Simultaneous TST
- Allergy to penicillin, duck meat or feathers, or environmental allergens
- Fainting after previous dose
- Seizures, SIDS, allergies, vaccine reactions in family members

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Erroneous Contraindications

- Malnutrition
- Stable neurological condition (eg, CP, seizures, developmental delay)
- Allergy shots
- Extensive limb swelling after DTP, DTaP, or Td that is not an Arthus-type reaction
- Brachial neuritis after previous dose of tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine
- Autoimmune disease
- · History of the vaccine-preventable disease



Precaution Scenarios

- 2-month-old experiences 4 hours of inconsolable crying after DTaP
- Should he get the second dose at 4 months of age?
- Analysis
 - -Risk of recurrence: low
 - —Consequences of recurrence: temporary
 - -Risk of disease: high

Marshall. The Vaccine Handbook. PCI Books, Inc.; 2015



Precaution Scenarios

- 6-month-old with moderate febrile illness
- . Should he get the 6-month shots?
- Analysis
 - -Risk of vaccine reaction: low
 - -Consequences of reaction: attribution
 - -Risk of disease: high
 - -Risk of missed opportunity: high



