

Vaccines In Nursing Home and Adult Care Facilities: Building a Successful Vaccine Campaign

New York State Department of Health Webinar Series
December 21, 2021

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The IPRO QIN-QIO – Who We Are

- The federally funded Medicare Quality Innovation Network – Quality Improvement Organization for 11 states and the District of Columbia
- Led by IPRO
- Joined by Healthcentric Advisors and Qlarant
- Offering enhanced resources and support to healthcare providers and the patients and residents they serve
- Promoting patient and family engagement in care
- Non-regulatory
- Supporting implementation and strengthening of innovative, evidence-based, and data-driven methodologies to support improvements



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Improve Quality in LTC Sector

Quality Improvement (QI) Focus using current best practices and person-centered approaches:

- Decrease opioid prescribing & related mortalities
- Reduce adverse drug events (ADEs)
- Reduce hospitalizations related to facility acquired infections in nursing homes (COVID, Sepsis, UTI and Pneumonia)
- Reduce emergency department visits & readmissions for long-term nursing home residents
- Increase pneumococcal, influenza and COVID vaccination rates
- Support public health emergency preparedness

Program Agenda

- Using Data to Improve Vaccination Rates
 - Where to find the data and how to utilize for improvement
- Strategies for Building a Successful Vaccine Campaign
 - Planning
 - Education
 - Communication
 - Management of Vaccine
- Next Steps Following the Initial Clinics
- Overview of CDC Tools and Resources
- Review of IPRO Tools and Resources to Improve Vaccination Rates

Using Data to Improve Vaccination Rates

Data Use

- Assist in assessing and maximizing immunization rates
- A Quality Improvement Process
- Track and trend internal causal event(s)
- Assist in problem solving and decision making

Data Use Examples

NHSN (COVID-19 State and National)

<https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/covid19/ltc-vaccination-dashboard.html>

NHSN Facility Specific Data (COVID-19)

<https://data.cms.gov/covid-19/covid-19-nursing-home-data>

Care Compare Facility Specific Data (Flu and Pneumonia Quality Measure)

<https://www.medicare.gov/care-compare/?providerType=NursingHome&redirect=true>

CMS.gov

<https://data.cms.gov/provider-data/>



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NYS Department of Health Data: Supplemental HERDS Survey as of 12/9/21

| # Statewide facilities | # Booster Clinics Held since 9/27/2021 | # Residents who did not receive boosters (including not eligible or declined) November 2021 | # Residents not eligible for booster dose (medical exemption/not meeting timeframe from primary series) | # Residents without consent from family/representative to receive a booster November 2021 | # Residents who declined booster when offered November 2021 | # Residents who have not received the opportunity to get the booster November 2021 |
|------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| LTC 563 | 3771 | 32731 | 10505 | 7162 | 7994 | 1860 |
| ACF 60 | 106 | 454 | 40 | 108 | 175 | 95 |



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Building Your Vaccine Campaign



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Development of Vaccine Clinic

- Planning for a vaccination clinic requires additional considerations during the COVID-19 pandemic, including physical distancing, personal protective equipment (PPE), and enhanced sanitation efforts.
- The following activities should be considered when setting up a booster clinic:
 - Planning activities (includes leadership/staffing, location, layout, etc.)
 - Pre-clinic activities (includes supplies and materials, training, storage and handling, etc.)
 - During the clinic activities (includes general operations, vaccination process, end of clinic workday)
 - Post-clinic activities (includes vaccination record, privacy protection, after-action reports, etc.)

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/mass-clinic-activities/index.html>



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Pre-clinic



Where To Get Vaccinated

- [Long-term Care Administrators and Managers: Options for Coordinating Access to COVID-19 Vaccines | CDC](#)

Off-site

- Can you provide transportation?
- Provide a list of locations
- Work with local health department

On -site

- Do you have the ability to vaccinate on-site?

Start planning!



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Planning

- Location of vaccinations clinic: Residents and Staff
- Traffic flow, social distancing, space for paperwork, administration, monitoring
- How to prepare paperwork
- Talk to your pharmacy and local pharmacy- can they assist?
- Have you considered curbside or drive through clinic
- Clinical Staffing: assessment, administration, monitoring

Standing Orders

- [Using Standing Orders for Administering Vaccines: What You Should Know \(immunize.org\)](#)
 - [Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine: Standing Orders for Administering Vaccine to Persons 18 Years of Age and Older-December 2021 \(cdc.gov\)](#)
 - [Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine: 12 Years of Age and Older • Standing Orders for Administering Vaccine \(cdc.gov\)](#)
 - [Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine \(Johnson & Johnson\): Standing Orders for Administering Vaccine to Persons 18 Years of Age and Older \(cdc.gov\)](#)
- Know the Nurse Practice for non patient specific order when holding a clinic
 - [NYS Nursing: Practice Alerts & Guidelines:RN & LPN Practice Issues: Immunization Guidelines \(nysed.gov\)](#)

Education/Communication

What and how are you communicating to:

Staff:

- newsletters, open forum, rounding, staff meetings

Residents:

- one on one discussion, care conferences, TV, resident council

Family:

- family council, email, flyers, during visitation, care conference
- Resident and family engagement creates an environment in which every team member; including the resident and their family, can work as partners to improve healthcare quality and safety

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) includes a section on Resident and Family Engagement: [Long-Term Care Safety Toolkit Modules | Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality \(ahrq.gov\)](#)



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Vaccine Management:

How/When will it arrive:

- Does the supervisor on off shift know what to do with supply if it comes at an unexpected time?

Storage: Refrigerator

- [Storage Best Practices for Refrigerated Vaccines–Fahrenheit \(F\) \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/downloads/p/12-1417.pdf)
- Do not store in dormitory-style refrigerators

How will supply be managed throughout the clinic?

During the Clinic

- [Pre-vaccination Checklist for COVID-19 Vaccines Information for Healthcare Professionals \(cdc.gov\)](#)
- Your pharmacy may provide you with the paperwork to be filled out for residents and staff
- Round and talk with your staff; provide motivation to accept the vaccine

Vaccine Information Statement (VIS)

- Federal law requires healthcare staff provide a VIS to patient, parent, or legal representative before each does of certain vaccines
- Are yours up to date?
- COVID-19 Fact Sheets
- [COVID-19 Vaccine EUA Recipient/Caregiver Fact Sheets | CDC](#)

you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call 1-800-822-7967. VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff members do not give medical advice.

Vaccine Information Statement
Inactivated Influenza Vaccine

42 U.S.C. § 300aa-26
8/6/2021

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Supplies

- Alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol
- Screening and documentation forms and [vaccine information statements](#) (VISs) or [emergency use authorization external icon](#) (EUA) fact sheets
- Vaccines and diluents (if needed)
- Prep pads
- Sterile alcohol wipes (individually packaged)
- [Needles in varying lengths pdf icon\[1 page\]](#) appropriate for the expected patient population
- Syringes
- [Sharps containers that are closable, puncture-resistant, and leakproof](#)
- Emergency medical kit with epinephrine with signed medical orders
- First aid kit for staff and volunteer use
- Table covers (disposable) that can be changed if soiled
- Tables and chairs for vaccination stations
- Computers and/or tablets, if using for registration and/or review of vaccination history and documentation of vaccination (if occurring on site), printers (if needed), and 2D barcode readers (if using)
- Internet access or hotspots
- Outlet strips (multi-plug) and extension cords
- Office supplies, including pens, printer paper, etc.
- Wastebaskets

After the Clinic

- Develop a process to screen, offer and administer vaccine as appropriate for new admissions and staff members
- COVID-19 Boosters: Continue Campaigning
 - Try to group vaccine but don't wait if you need to vaccinate
 - Work with your pharmacy for the best plan

COVID-19 Vaccine

Moderna: Multi-dose vial 5.5mL or 7.5mL

- Primary dose: 0.5ml- two dose series
 - Booster Dose: 0.25ml, after six months
-
- Pfizer-BioNTech: after dilution (purple cap): 6 doses
 - Primary Dose: 0.3mL- two dose series
 - Booster Dose: 0.3mL, after six months
-
- Johnson & Johnson's Janssen:
 - Primary Dose: 0.5mL- one dose

[COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shots | CDC](#)



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Covid-19 Vaccine Booster Schedule

| COVID Vaccine | When to get the Booster | Which Vaccine for the Booster |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna | At least 6 months after completing the primary vaccination series | Any COVID-19 Vaccine authorized in the US (Mix and Match) |
| Johnson& Johnson | At least 2 months after completing the primary vaccination | Any COVID-19 Vaccine authorized in the US (Mix and Match) |

COVID-19 booster shots are the same formulation as the current COVID-19 vaccines. However, in the case of the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine booster shot, it is half the dose of the vaccine people get for their primary series.

Resources

- [Using Standing Orders for Administering Vaccines: What You Should Know \(immunize.org\)](#)
- [Pre-Vaccination Clinic Activities | CDC](#)
- [COVID-19 Vaccines for Long-term Care Residents | CDC](#)
- [Vaccinating Adults: A Step-by-Step Guide - Step 2 Setting Up for Vaccination Services \(immunize.org\)](#)
- [Long-term Care Administrators and Managers: Options for Coordinating Access to COVID-19 Vaccines | CDC](#)

Families Fighting Flu



DONATE



Facts on Flu and Flu Vaccines ▾

Family Flu Stories

Educational Materials ▾

Resources ▾

About Us

Family Stories


The emotional stories of families whose lives have been permanently altered by the flu.

Our family stories put a face to the flu and illustrate why we're so driven in our mission. Flu is a serious disease and we are all at risk, regardless of age, gender, health status, ethnicity, or lifestyle. We share these emotional family stories to educate others about the importance of flu prevention and annual flu vaccination for everyone six months and older.

Families Fighting Flu- Example Resources

Communication 101

Questions About Flu & Flu Vaccination



I thought the flu isn't serious?
Thousands of healthy people die of flu each year. People who are vaccinated are less likely to be hospitalized or die from the flu.


What if I am healthy?
Anyone can be affected by flu no matter their age, health status, gender, or lifestyle. Practicing healthy habits is a must, but is not a replacement for annual flu vaccination.

Why do I need to get a flu vaccine every year?
There are many different strains (types of flu) that can make people sick, and these can change from year to year as flu viruses evolve. In order to keep up with this change, flu vaccines are updated annually.


When should I get myself and my family vaccinated?
It takes approximately two weeks following vaccination for your body to build up protection against the flu, so it's ideal to get vaccinated before flu starts spreading. Getting vaccinated any time before or during flu season is better than never.

Can the flu vaccine cause the flu?
Absolutely not! The flu vaccine contains a dead (inactivated) or weakened (attenuated) form of the flu virus, or sometimes even no flu virus at all, so it's impossible for it to give you the flu.

What can I do if I have flu symptoms?
Get a flu test! If the test is positive, your provider may prescribe flu antivirals that make symptoms less severe and reduce your risk of hospitalization.



Remember: It's Not 'Just' the Flu - It's a Serious, but Preventable, Disease!
For more information, visit www.familiesfightingflu.org



Prevention






Treatment

Symptoms

Diagnosis


Are you at risk for complications?

This flu resource has been created in collaboration with:



CDC - We Get It To Help Fight Flu

[Español](#) | [Other Languages](#)



We get it to help **#fightflu**


National Influenza Vaccination Week

Influenza Updates:

- Overall, influenza (flu) activity is still low nationally, but CDC surveillance systems continue to detect slow but steady increases in flu.
- A [COVID-19 pandemic](#) is ongoing.

[Flu Report](#)


Prevent Flu



Everyone 6 months & older should receive a yearly flu vaccine.

[Prevention](#)


Symptoms & Diagnosis



Flu can cause mild to severe illness. Learn the symptoms of flu.

[Symptoms](#)


Treatment



Prescription medications called antiviral drugs can be used to treat flu.

[Treatment](#)

Flu Activity & Surveillance



Laboratory confirmed flu activity as reported by clinical laboratories remains low.

[Activity](#)

[Seasonal Flu Partner Resources Center | CDC](#)



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IPRO Value in Vaccination Series

- Three videos with resident interviews regarding vaccine information, influencing factors and building confidence.
- COVID, Influenza and PPV vaccine discussion
- Videos feature interviews with residents from the nursing home, assisted living and independent living settings
- Each video has a conversation guide to initiate a discussion with residents after viewing the videos
- Resource for resident council meetings (virtual or in person if applicable)

[IPRO QIN-QIO Video Series: Value in Vaccination – IPRO NQIIC](#)



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Value in Vaccination Series- Example Conversation Guide

Value in Vaccination: Video Discussion Series

Vaccines save lives, but we all have our own reasons for getting vaccinated. The IPRO QIN-QIO introduces a **Value in Vaccination** video discussion series, designed for interactive conversations about why you get vaccinated.

Meant for small group sessions, these documents aim to prompt discussion as a group or between individuals to gain new insights and learn other's perspectives on vaccination.

Here are a few suggestions to get started:

- Print them out and have individuals answer them on their own. Once completed have individuals bring them to the group leader for a discussion on the answers.
- A group leader can pose each question individually and have a group discussion.
- Have individuals turn to the person next to them for a one-on-one conversation.

To watch the video start here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LiKp-dCCeIs>

Part 1 Theme: Getting Information

- Did you feel that you had enough information to decide whether you wanted to get the vaccine?
- What type of information did you receive? What did you like most about the information? What information was the most valuable?
- What were your sources of information?
- Do you think that you had enough information about the benefits and risks of the vaccine?

CDC- Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines (last updated 12-10-2021)

| On This Page | |
|--|---|
| Purpose | Considerations involving pregnancy, lactation, and fertility |
| COVID-19 vaccines | Vaccination of children and adolescents |
| Groups recommended for vaccination | Patient counseling |
| Primary series | Considerations for mRNA COVID-19 vaccines: Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna |
| Additional primary dose | Considerations for Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine |
| Booster dose | Contraindications and precautions |
| Interchangeability of COVID-19 vaccine products | Reporting of vaccine adverse events |
| Coadministration of COVID-19 vaccines with other vaccines | Laboratory testing |
| People who received COVID-19 vaccine outside the United States | Appendix A: Vaccine administration errors and deviations |
| People who received COVID-19 vaccine as part of a clinical trial | Appendix B: Triage of people with a history of allergies or allergic reactions |
| COVID-19 vaccination and SARS-CoV-2 infection | Appendix C: Ingredients included in COVID-19 vaccines |
| Vaccinating people with a known COVID-19 exposure or during COVID-19 outbreaks | Appendix D: Potential characteristics of allergic reactions, vasovagal reactions, and vaccine side effects following COVID-19 vaccination |
| Vaccinating people receiving medical care unrelated to COVID-19 or undergoing SARS-CoV-2 screening | References |
| Considerations for COVID-19 vaccination in moderately or severely immunocompromised people | Previous Updates |

CDC COVID Booster Information

Data Supporting Need for a Booster Shot

Studies show after getting vaccinated against COVID-19, protection against the virus and the ability to prevent infection with variants may decrease over time.

Although COVID-19 vaccination remains effective in preventing severe disease, [recent data](#) [1 MB, 68 pages] suggest vaccination becomes less effective over time, especially in people aged 65 years and older and at preventing infection or milder illness with symptoms.

- The recent emergence of the Omicron variant (B.1.1.529) further emphasizes the importance of vaccination, boosters, and prevention efforts needed to protect against COVID-19. Early data from South Africa suggest increased transmissibility of the Omicron variant and the potential for immune evasion.
- Recent evidence also shows that among healthcare and other frontline workers, vaccine effectiveness against COVID-19 infection is also decreasing over time.
- This lower effectiveness is likely due to the combination of decreasing protection as time passes since getting vaccinated, as well as the greater infectiousness of the Delta variant.

Data from clinical trials showed that a booster shot increased the immune response in trial participants who finished a Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna primary series 6 months earlier or who received a J&J/Janssen single-dose vaccine 2 months earlier. With an increased immune response, people should have improved protection against getting infected with COVID-19, including the Delta variant. For Pfizer-BioNTech and J&J/Janssen, clinical trials also showed that a booster shot helped prevent COVID-19 with symptoms.

Frequently Asked Questions

Are booster shots the same formulation as existing vaccines?

If we need a booster shot, are the vaccines working?

What are the risks to getting a booster shot?

Am I still considered “fully vaccinated” if I don’t get a booster shot?



Enewsletter Article About COVID-19 Vaccine Boosters

Give your COVID-19 vaccination protection a boost for the holidays

More people are expected to travel and spend time indoors with friends and family this holiday season compared with last year. But COVID-19 is still with us. And the risk of getting the virus is higher for everyone because [the Delta variant is twice as contagious as earlier variants](#).

To stay safer this winter, get your COVID-19 vaccine as soon as you can. If you're already fully vaccinated, get your [booster shot](#) as soon as you're eligible.

Everyone age 16 and older can now get a COVID-19 vaccine booster

- 6 months after your 2nd dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccine; or
- 2 months after your single dose of Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine.

Pfizer-BioNTech's COVID-19 vaccine is the only one authorized for people ages 16-17.

The COVID-19 vaccines continue to work very well at preventing severe illness, hospitalization, and death, including from the Delta variant. A booster shot is an extra dose that helps keep up protection.

Where to find COVID-19 vaccines

You have 3 ways to find free vaccines near you:

- Go to vaccines.gov
- Text your ZIP code to 438829
- Call 1-800-232-0233

Remember to bring your CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Record card when you go for your booster shot.

For more information

Visit cdc.gov/coronavirus or talk to a health care provider.

<https://wecandothis.hhs.gov/enewsletter-article-about-covid-19-vaccine-boosters>

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<https://wecandothis.hhs.gov/enewsletter-article-about-covid-19-vaccine-boosters>



Text Messages to Encourage Vaccine Booster Uptake

Use these text messages as is or as inspiration for your own messages to encourage COVID-19 vaccine booster uptake in the communities you serve.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Did you know? Everyone age 16+ can now get a COVID-19 vaccine booster shot. Get yours ASAP: 6 months after your 2nd dose of Pfizer or Moderna, or 2 months after your single dose of J&J's Janssen. Text your ZIP code to 438829 or visit vaccines.gov to find free vaccines near you. |
| 2 | Stay safer this holiday season by getting your COVID-19 vaccine booster. If you're age 16+, you can get a booster 6 months after your 2nd dose of Pfizer or Moderna, or 2 months after your single dose of J&J's Janssen. Text your ZIP code to 438829 or visit vaccines.gov to find free vaccines near you. |
| 3 | Did you know? Your risk of getting COVID-19 is higher from the Delta variant. Everyone age 16+ can stay safer by getting your vaccine booster ASAP: 6 months after your 2nd dose of Pfizer or Moderna, or 2 months after your single dose of J&J's Janssen. Text your ZIP code to 438829 or visit vaccines.gov to find free vaccines near you. |
| 4 | Already got your COVID-19 vaccine booster? Awesome! Make sure your friends and family who are age 16+ get their boosters, too. Text your ZIP code to 438829 or visit vaccines.gov to find free vaccines near you. |
| 5 | Give your COVID-19 vaccination protection a boost. Everyone age 16+ can get a booster shot 6 months after your 2nd dose of Pfizer or Moderna, or 2 months after your single dose of J&J's Janssen. Text your ZIP code to 438829 or visit vaccines.gov to find vaccines near you. |

Content last reviewed: December 10, 2021

<https://wecandothis.hhs.gov/text-messages-to-encourage-vaccine-booster-uptake>

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<https://wecandothis.hhs.gov/text-messages-to-encourage-vaccine-booster-uptake>



Email Template About COVID-19 Vaccine Boosters

Subject: Give Your COVID-19 Vaccination Protection a Boost

Body: Dear [Insert name]:

[Insert organization name] is committed to the safety and health of [our staff/everyone in our community/everyone in the community we serve/etc.].

We want to inform you that everyone age 16 and older can now get a COVID-19 vaccine booster.

You can get your booster

- 6 months after your 2nd dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccine; or
- 2 months after your single dose of Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine.

Pfizer-BioNTech's COVID-19 vaccine is the only one authorized for people ages 16-17.

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- Go to vaccines.gov
- Text your ZIP code to 438829
- Call 1-800-232-0233

Remember to bring your CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Record card when you go for your booster shot.

For more information

Visit cdc.gov/coronavirus or talk to a health care provider.

Sincerely,

<https://wecandothis.hhs.gov/email-template-about-covid-19-vaccine-boosters>

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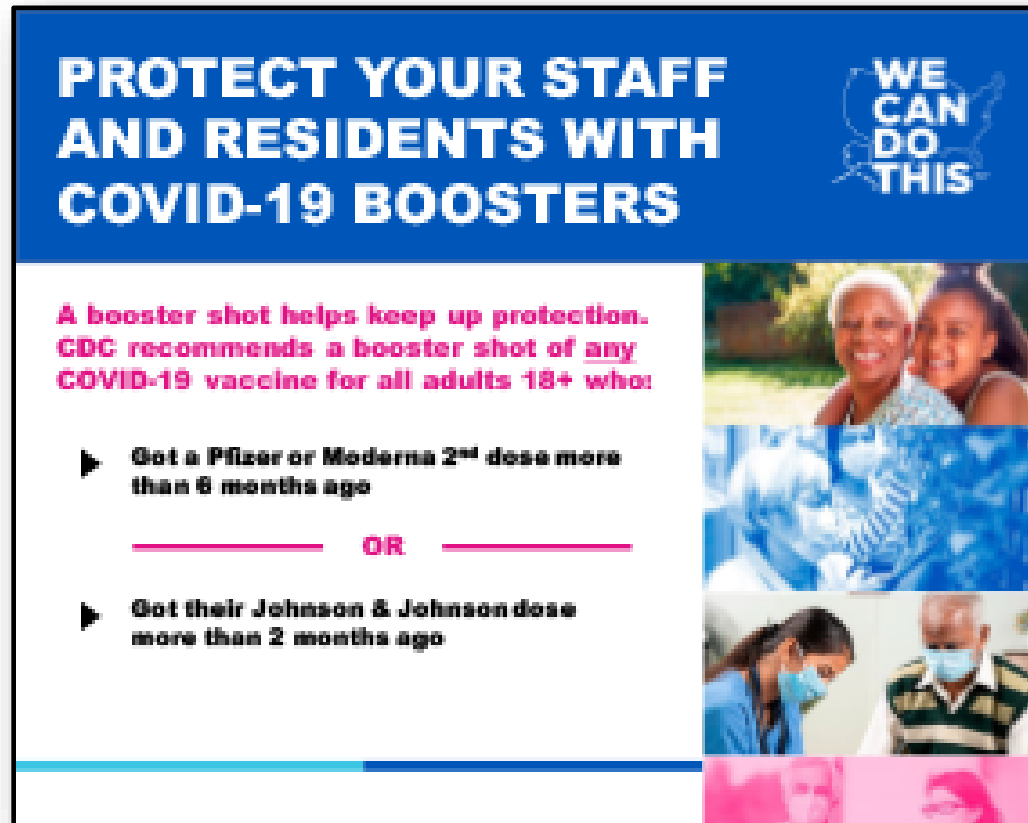
<https://wecandothis.hhs.gov/email-template-about-covid-19-vaccine-boosters>



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Posters & Flyers



[Protect Your Loved Ones by Getting a COVID-19 Booster](#)

Poster for long term care facilities to encourage their residents to get booster shots.

[Protect Your Staff and Residents With COVID-19 Boosters](#)

Poster for long term care facilities to encourage their staff and residents to get booster shots.

[Give Your COVID-19 Vaccination Protection a Boost](#)

Poster for organizations to print and display to encourage people to get booster shots.

[Get Your COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shot Here](#)

Poster for vaccine providers to print and display to encourage people to get booster shots.

Foundation for Quality Care (NYSHFA-NYSCAL)



Target Audience: Skilled Nursing Facility & Assisted Living Facility
Direct Care Givers & Support Operational Staff

PFL-NY Website: <https://www.projectfirstlineny.org/training/>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Project Firstline Web site:

[Project Firstline Infection Control Training | CDC](#)



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IPRO QIN-QIO Website:
[IPRO NQIIC – Better Healthcare, Realized](#)
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