

COMMUNITY PHARMACY AND IMMUNIZATIONS

Laila Fard Ariana Rhoten Kim Ngan Tran Ralphs Community Residents 2019-2020



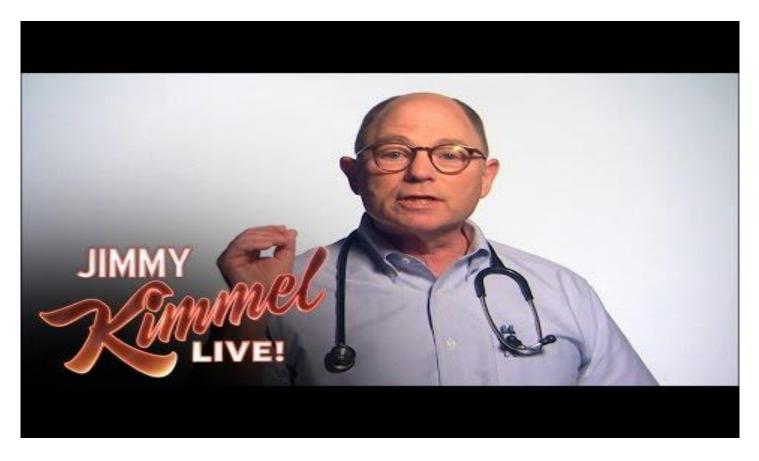
Objectives



- Summarize background on community pharmacy and the impact on vaccination rates
- Describe the barriers that limit immunization uptake in the community
- Summarize the different methods employed by community pharmacy to increase immunization rates
- Identify key components for collaboration among healthcare providers



If you could make a Public Announcement video, what would you tell your patients who are against vaccinations?





Pharmacy and Immunizations

Poll



- Have you receive your flu vaccine yet?
- Where did you receive your flu vaccine?



Background¹



- Mid-1800s, pharmacy served as a source of storage. Pharmacists prepared and distributed vaccines
 - Distributed smallpox vaccine to physicians
 - Stored diphtheria antitoxin in the late 19th and early 20th century

- In November 1993, the need to improve childhood immunization rate resulted in:
 - US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requested the American Pharmacists Association (APhA) to assist with childhood immunization rates
 - DHHS recognized pharmacists as: vaccine educators, vaccine distributors, vaccine registers and vaccines administrators

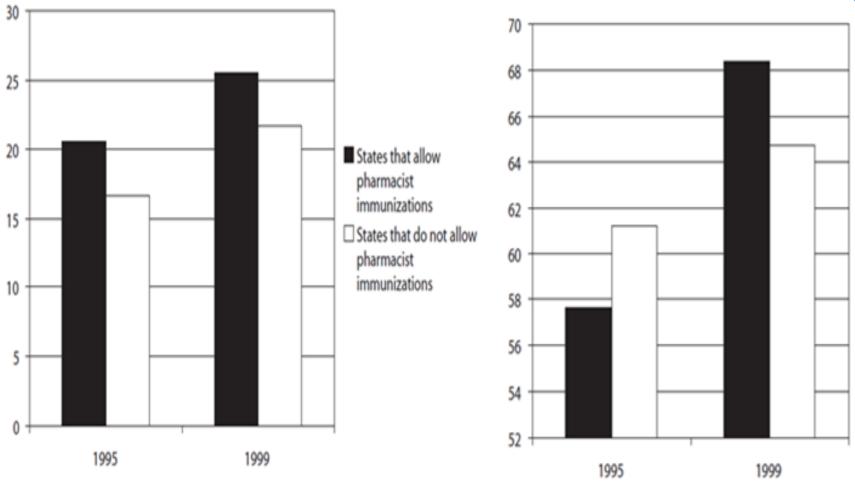
Background¹

- Ralphs Pharmacy
- Late 1994, the first organized immunization training program for a group of 50 pharmacists was held in Seattle
- In 1996, APhA officially introduced the Pharmacy-based Immunization Delivery Program
 - Within just 6 weeks after being trained, 50% of the 67 community pharmacists provided more than 500 vaccine doses in their community pharmacies
- At present, all graduated pharmacists are certified to deliver immunization through the APhA's Pharmacy-Based Immunization Delivery Training Program



Background²

Ralphs Pharmacy



Comparison of Influenza Vaccination Rates in States Authorizing Pharmacist Administration

Hogue M, Grabenstein J, Foster S, Rotholz M. Pharmacist Involvement with Immunizations: A Decade of Professional Advancement. *J Am Pharm Assoc*. 2006; 46: 168-182.





Immunization Protocol in Community Pharmacy



- Collaborative Agreement
 - Administer immunizations pursuant to a protocol with a prescriber
 - Business and Professions Code [Bus & Prof Code] section 4052
 - Ralphs Pharmacy
- Independent
 - Pharmacist may also independently initiate and administer vaccines listed on the routine immunization schedules recommended by the federal Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), in compliance with individual ACIP vaccine recommendations, and published by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for persons three years of age and older.
 - Bus & Prof Code section 4052.8 and California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 16, section 1746.4

Intake + Administration



- Process specific vaccines
 - Submission of vaccination to CAIR (as of 2016)
- Provide appropriate Vaccine Information Sheet(s)
- Review Vaccine Consent Form
 - Allergies & Past Reactions
 - Neurological disorders
 - Pregnant, breast feeding, or plan to become pregnant
 - Immunocompromised
- Administration
 - Private room
 - All pharmacists are CPR certified
 - \circ $\,$ The pharmacy must have at least 1 box of Epipen and 1 box of Epipen Jr $\,$
 - All pharmacists are trained on how to properly use an Epipen
- Patients must remain in the pharmacy for 15 minutes after receiving a vaccine for observation of side effects

Protocol for Anaphylaxis

- If itching or swelling occurs at the injection site:
 - Monitor patient closely for 15-20 minutes for symptoms of anaphylaxis
- If anaphylaxis symptoms are present, the pharmacist must:
 - 1. Instruct another associate to call 911
 - 2. The pharmacist must stay with the patient to assess symptoms
 - 3. Administer epinephrine intramuscularly using the weight appropriate dose
 - 4. Continue monitoring the patient until emergency medical services arrives
 - 5. Perform **CPR** if necessary and monitor blood pressure and pulse every 5 minutes
- Pharmacist must report event to Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)
- Remind patients and caregivers to report any adverse events that happens at home
- All pharmacists are trained on what steps to take when an adverse reaction occurs post vaccination





People say "well what did people do before vaccines/antibiotics/pasteurisation?" as if that's an argument for going natural.

They died, Carol. A lot of people died. © 833K 8:58 AM - Sep 8, 2018

 \bigcirc 233K people are talking about this

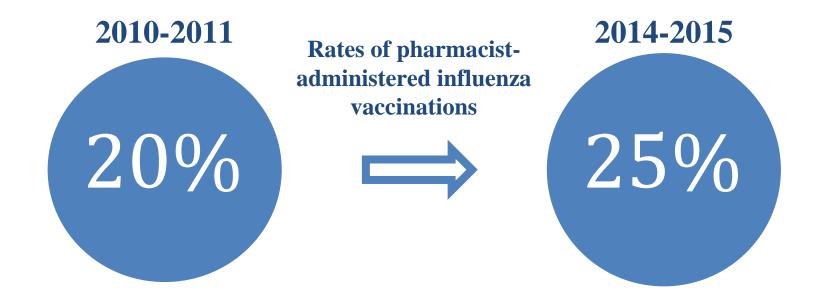


Vaccines in the Community

It's FLU VACCINE Season

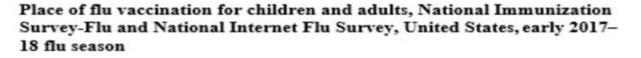
Vaccine manufacturers have projected that they will supply as many as **162 million to 169 million doses** of influenza vaccine for the 2019-2020 season.

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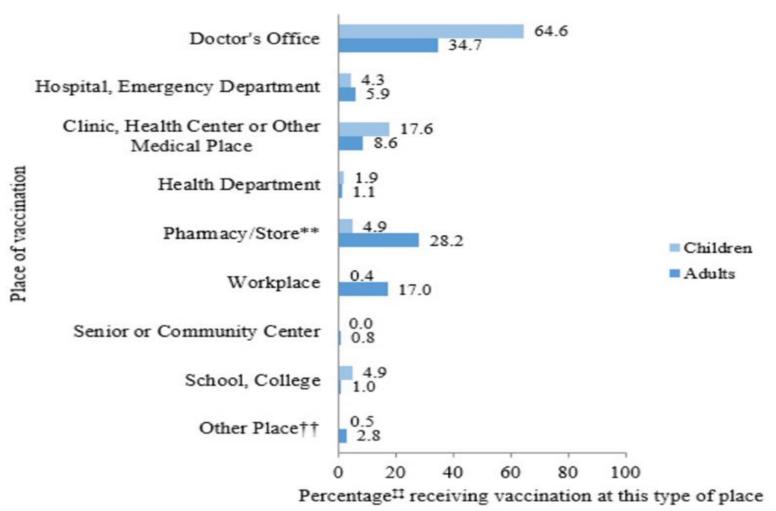


Pharmacy patients had significantly **higher influenza vaccination rates** than those who did not visit pharmacies

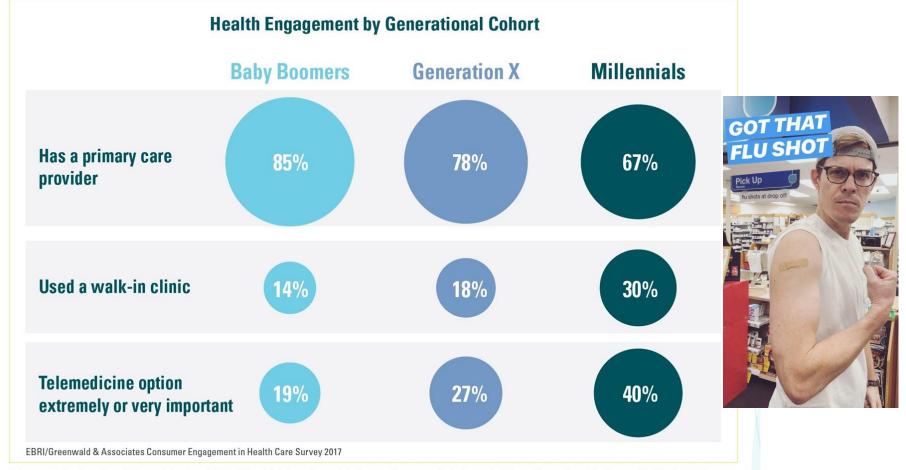




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Trends in Access to Care



Pharmacy

Reference: 1. Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI). Millennials bring online and do-it-yourself consumer behaviors to health care interactions. Washington, DC. March 5, 2018.

Shopping > Doctor's Office^{4,5}

- The average grocery shopping trip takes **41 minutes**
 - If you multiply that by the **1.5-trip per** week average, that's over **53 hours per** year you're spending in the grocery store
- The average doctor's appointment takes **121 minutes**
 - ~3 visits per person each year
 - **Only 20 minutes** is typically spent actually seeing a doctor



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Despite pharmacy's advancement, there is still **V** low vaccination rates... How do we know that?

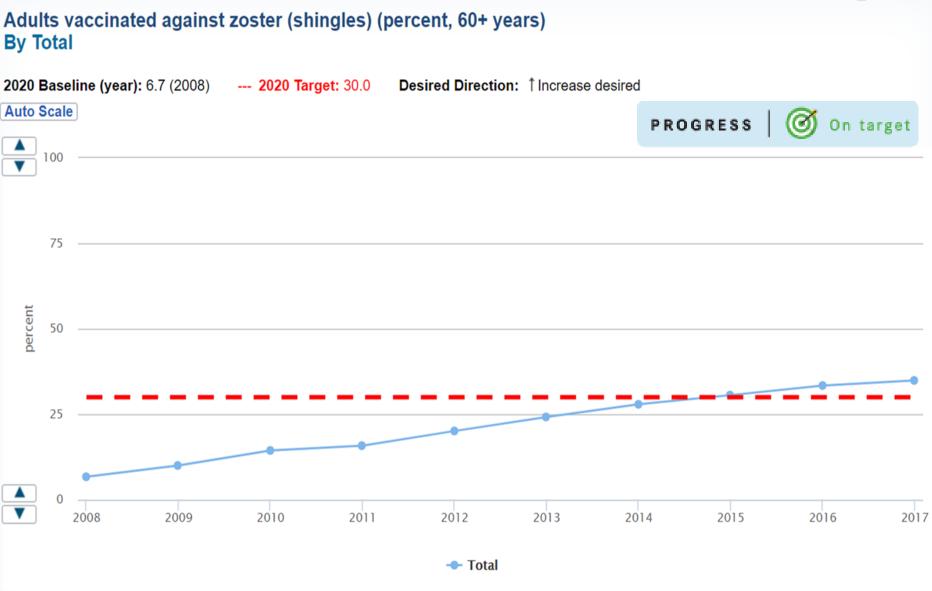


Healthy People⁶



- Vision: A society in which all people live long, healthy lives
- For 3 decades, Healthy People has established benchmarks and monitored progress over time in order to:
 - Encourage collaborations across communities and sectors
 - Empower individuals toward making informed health decisions
 - Measure the impact of prevention activities
- Healthy People 2020 was launched on December 2nd 2010
 - 10-year agenda for improving the National's health through various objectives

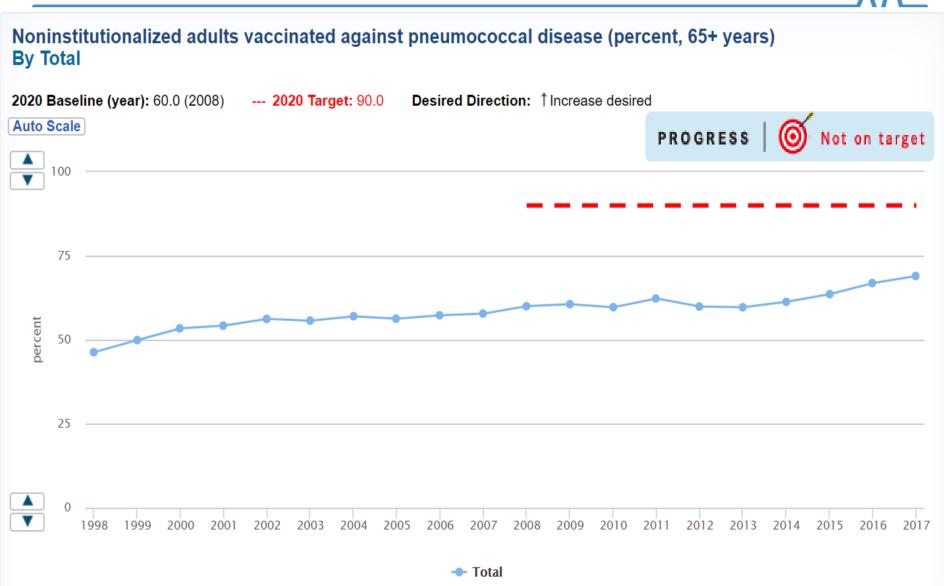
Shingles vaccination rates⁷



Pharmacy

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (CDC/NCHS)

Pneumonia vaccination rates⁷



Pharmacy

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (CDC/NCHS) Additional footnotes may apply to these data. Please refer to footnotes below the data table for further information.

Influenza vaccination rates⁷ Pharmacy Noninstitutionalized adults vaccinated against seasonal influenza (percent, 18+ years) By Total 2020 Baseline (year): 38.1 (2010–11) --- 2020 Target: 70.0 Desired Direction: 1 Increase desired Auto Scale PROGRESS Not on target 100 75 percent 50 25

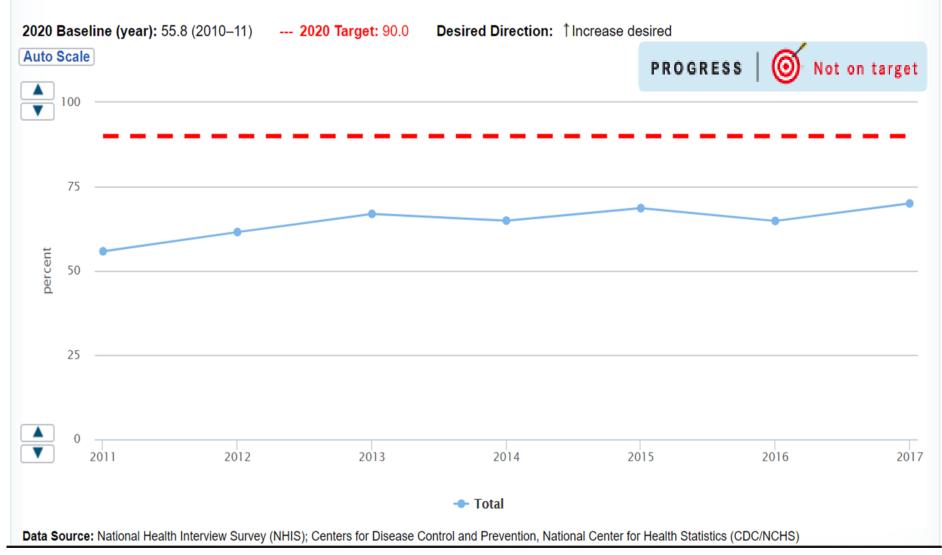


Data Source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (CDC/NCHS)

Influenza vaccination rates⁷



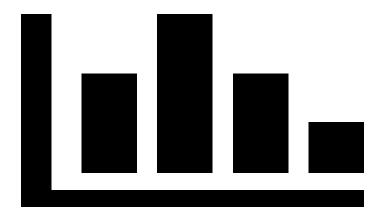
Health care personnel vaccinated against seasonal influenza (percent, 18+ years) By Total







What are some barriers that you face in your practice regarding vaccination?



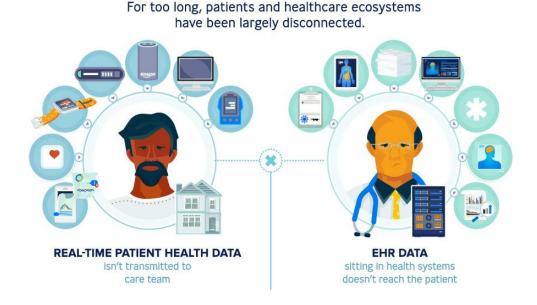


Addressing Barriers to Optimal Community Based Vaccination



Regulatory and Health Care System Barriers⁹

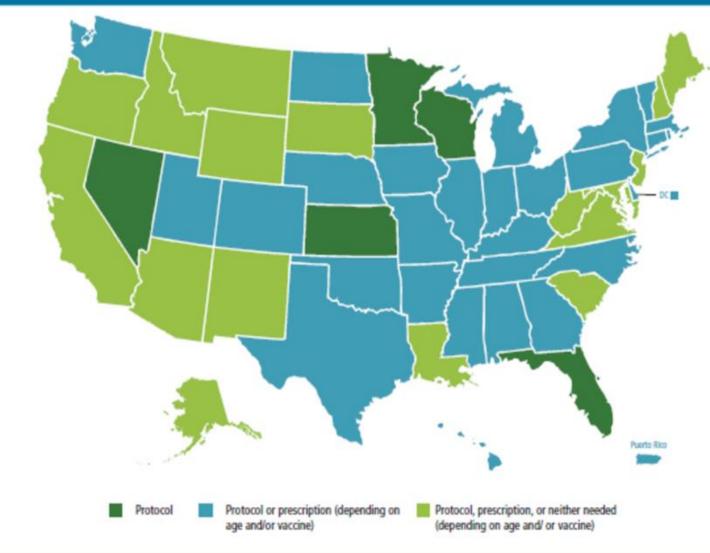
- Variability in scope-of-practice laws among states such as protocol/ prescription, minimum age-limit
- Benefit plans and reimbursement
- Lack of integrated technology



Regulatory Barriers⁹



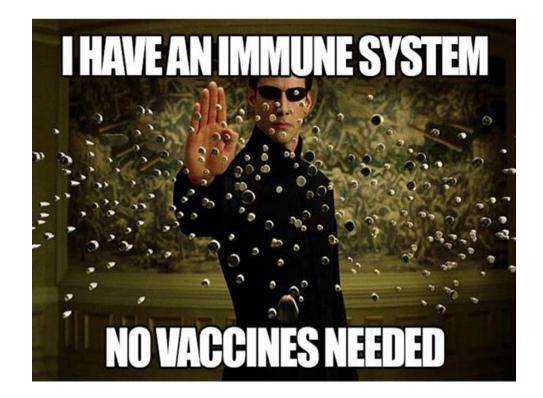
FIGURE. STATES WHERE PHARMACISTS MAY IMMUNIZE INDEPENDENTLY OR BY PROTOCOL OR PRESCRIPTION AS OF JULY 2016⁵

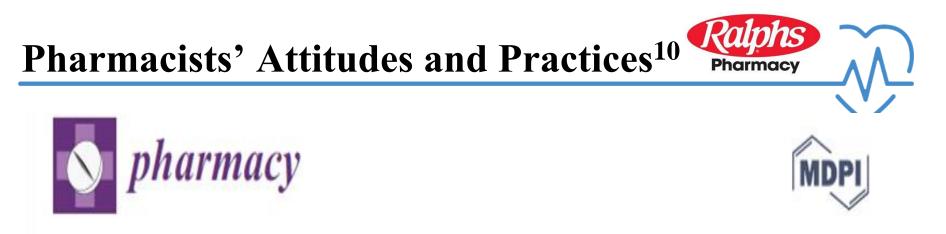


Patient-Level Barriers⁹



- Education gaps
- Safety and effectiveness
- Insurance and Cost





Article

Pharmacists' Attitudes and Practices Regarding Tetanus, Diphtheria and Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccination in Pregnancy and Surrounding Newborns

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Echetenkamp C, Lampkin S, Hassa A. Pharmacist's Attitudes and Practices Regarding Tetanus, Diptheria and Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccination in Pregnancy and Surrounding Newborns. Pharmacy. 2018; 6(2): 36.

• Pharmacists have an important role in vaccinating pregnant patients

Pharmacists' Attitudes and Practices¹⁰

- 140/162 (76.5%) agreed
- Pharmacist have an important role with Tdap vaccination in pregnant patients
 - 141 (77.1%) agreed
 - 30 (16.4%) neutral
 - 12 (6.6%) disagreed
- Tdap vaccination is safe during pregnancy
 - 148 (80.9%) agreed
 - 35 (19.1%) either disagreed or were neutral

Barriers to vaccinating pregnant women against Tdap		
Barrier (N)	Number of answer/% out of 173	
Patients insurance will not cover it	70 (41%)	
Pregnant women are not interested in being vaccinated	45 (26%)	
Doctors are not advising pregnant women to be vaccinated	35 (20%)	
Liability	35 (20%)	

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Pharmacists' Attitudes and Practices¹⁰

Table 5. Evaluating pharmacists' understanding of the recommendations.

Pharmacy

Case Scenario Summary N = 183	21 Week Pregnant Female; Comes to Pharmacy to Pick Up Prenatal Vitamins	29 Week Pregnant Female; Comes to Pharmacy to Pick Up Antibiotic for 14 Month Old Son	31 Week Pregnant Female; Comes to Pharmacy to Pick Up Prenatal Vitamins
Ask patient if they received a Tdap vaccine during this pregnancy n (%)	70 (40.5)	75 (43.4)	81 (46.8)
Ask patient if they are aware of the recommendations for Tdap vaccination in pregnancy <i>n</i> (%)	100 (57.8)	69 (39.9)	85 (49.1)
Make a recommendation regarding Tdap vaccination in pregnancy n (%)	86 (49.7)	69 (39.9)	76 (43.9)
Offer the Tdap vaccination today n (%)	30 (17.3)	39 (22.5)	53 (30.6)



How to Improve Immunization Rates?

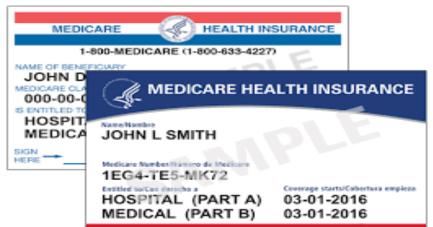


Ralphs Tactics



Vaccine Eligibility

- Pharmacists can administer vaccine to individual 9 years and older
 - CA law: 3 years and older
- Accept all types of insurance plans
 - Private
 - Medical
 - Medicare
 - Cash



Pharmacy





Survey - Vaccines Availability Pharmacy

Vaccines provided in community pharmacy in 2016

Vaccine type	Number/ % believed vaccine is provided	Provided dose date (n)	Average doses
Influenza	220 (96.1%)	164	484
Zoster	203 (91.4%)	154	41
PCV13	197 (90%)	152	55
PPSV23	195 (88.6%)	149	39
Tdap and/or Td	188 (87%)	145	31
HepB	116 (56.3)	82	10
HepA	98 (49.2)	71	11



□Flu □Pneumonia	Tetanus, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (Tdap)	
□Meningitis	□Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)	
□Shingles	□Measles, Mumps, Rubella,	
□Hepatitis A	Varicella (MMRV)	
□Hepatitis B	□Human papillomavirus (HPV)	
□Chickenpox (Varicella)	□Travel vaccinations*	
□Tetanus, Diphtheria (Td)	*Available at certain locations	

Targeting Patients

- Screen patients based on age
 Ex: All patients ≥ 50 are recommended to get <u>Shingrix</u>
- Screen patients immunization history and disease states (i.e., diabetes, COPD, etc.) at drop-off/pick-up for any vaccines past due
- Call patients to remind them when a 2nd or 3rd dose is due for vaccines requiring a booster dose
- FLU PLUS TWO!
- Target patients who are getting flu vaccines to get any other past due vaccines

Travel Health Service

- Ralphs offers travel health services to patients in Seal Beach, Huntington Beach, Sherman Oaks, Los Angeles and San Diego area
- **Cost for Consultation**: \$50.00
- The following travel vaccines are offered in certain locations:
 - •Typhoid vaccine
 - •Japanese Encephalitis vaccine
 - •Cholera vaccine
 - •Polio vaccine
 - •Rabies vaccine
 - •Yellow fever vaccine





• Incentives

- Free ice-cream at Rite-Aid, gift card at CVS inside Target
- Flexible operation hours
 - No visit fees, no appointment
 - Extended hours





Collaboration...









• How can we work together to promote vaccination?



Ideas for Collaboration^{11,12}

- Partnership
 - Collaboration with community prescribers and health departments
 - Support the immunization advocacy goals and other educational programs from health departments
- Quality
 - Pharmacists and other healthcare providers must achieve and maintain competency to administer immunizations
- Documentation
 - Must maintain perpetual immunization records and offer a personal immunization record to each patient
- Communication
 - Maintain effective communication with primary care providers regarding vaccinations and increasing awareness of available vaccines offered in community pharmacies

Ideas for Collaboration



With Nurses and Physicians:

- Prescriptions for Vaccines
 - Electronic or written
 - Allows for pharmacist follow-up
 - Physician recommended
- Use of CAIR
- Vaccine Notification Form to physicians
 - Inform physicians office on all vaccines offered at site
 - Current recommendations for patient
- Refer patients to pharmacy for all vaccine related questions

With Patients:

- Vaccination received on Ralphs.com
 - Need to set up account
 - Can fill out Vaccine Consent Form before going to pharmacy at myprescriptions.com



Questions?

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