Adult Vaccination: Where We Are

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## Healthy People 2020 Vaccination Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Most Recent Data (Year)</th>
<th>Healthy People 2020 Goals</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFLUENZA VACCINE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adults 18 to 64 years</td>
<td>36% (2015-2016)</td>
<td>80%</td>
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<tr>
<td>High-risk adults 18 to 64 years</td>
<td>46% (2015-2016)</td>
<td>90%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adults 65 years +</td>
<td>63% (2015-2016)</td>
<td>90%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutionalized adults 18 years+</td>
<td>62% (2006)</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care personnel</td>
<td>45% (2014)</td>
<td>90%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adults 65 years +</td>
<td>60% (2014)</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk adults 18 to 64 years</td>
<td>20% (2014)</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutionalized adults</td>
<td>66% (2006)</td>
<td>90%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HERPES ZOSTER VACCINE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adults 60 years +</td>
<td>28% (2014)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surveillance of Vaccine Coverage Among Adult Populations – United States 2014. MMWR. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/ss/ss6501a1.htm

Healthy People 2020. Immunization and Infectious Diseases. Available at: www.healthypeople.gov/2020
FIGURE. Estimated proportion of adults aged ≥19 years who received selected vaccines,* by age group and increased risk status† — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2010–2015

https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/ss/ss6611a1.htm
Why Rates are Low

• Lack of knowledge about the vaccine
• Lack of knowledge about declines in immunity among patients
• Patients think they can keep themselves healthy or that the disease won’t impact them
• Patient concerns about safety and efficacy
Why Rates are Low

• Lack of healthcare provider recommendation
• Adult usage of health care system is often for acute care or chronic disease management
• Financing is confusing, cost may be high
• Technology is fragmented and tracking adults is difficult
Strategies to Improve: The Community Guide

• Outlines evidence based strategies that offices and communities can use to raise immunization rates
  – Standing orders
  – Reminder recall
  – Mobile vaccination (worksite clinics, vans)
Strategies to Improve: NVAC Standards

• Creates a framework for approaching patients who present in a practice
  – Assess
  – Strongly Recommend
    • CDC’s SHARE model
  – Administer or Refer
  – Document/Report
Strategies to Improve: Immunization Information Systems

- Provides tools for population health management
- Can identify and notify patients who are due or overdue
Strategies to Improve: GSA’s National Adult Vaccination Program

• Education: Monthly newsletter and website
• Publications: Roadmaps, meeting proceedings, “What’s Hot”
• Trainings: Immunization Champions, Advocates, and Mentors Program (ICAMP)
• Partnerships: NVPO, NAIIS, APhA, ACP, NFID, AMGA, NICHE, CDC
What Next?

• Address systems issues
  – Adult Vaccine Access Coalition

• Identify strategies to improve processes in health systems

• Partner with stakeholders in the immunization neighborhood and community
Panelists

- Betty Chewning, PhD
  - “Reaching full potential: A partnership between community pharmacists and the immunization registry”

- April Green, PharmD
  - “Creating a culture of improvement: One health system’s quest to raise its immunization rates”

- Mike Wofford, PharmD
  - “Deciding to make a change: A state’s approach to improve access to immunizations”