

Vaccine Storage and Handling Toolkit

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At a Glance

The Vaccine Storage and Handling Toolkit is a comprehensive guide for health care providers on recommendations and best practices for:

- Managing vaccine inventory and transport
- Storing and preparing vaccine
- Monitoring vaccine temperature
- Using and maintaining storage unit and temperature monitoring equipment
- Preparing for emergency storage, handling, and transport situations
- Developing standard operating procedures for routine and emergency vaccine management and training staff

Description

The Vaccine Storage and Handling Toolkit reflects best practices for vaccine storage and handling from Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations, product information from vaccine manufacturers, and scientific studies.

The **2018 Toolkit** is designed to help health care providers find the information they need quickly and easily. The beginning chapters address the three main elements of an effective cold chain: a well-trained staff, reliable storage and temperature monitoring equipment, and accurate vaccine inventory management. The remaining chapters focus on emergency management of vaccine and developing plans and standard operating procedures for routine and emergency storage and handling.

Related Resources

[You Call the Shots: Vaccine Storage and Handling Module](#) is an interactive, web-based module which provides learning opportunities, self-test practice questions, reference and resource materials, and an extensive glossary. Continuing education or a certificate of completion available.

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/storage/toolkit/storage-handling-toolkit.pdf>

Clinician Factsheets and Guidance-- HPV

What can you do to ensure your patients get fully vaccinated?

Use every opportunity to effectively recommend and administer all of the adolescent vaccines to parents of your preteen and teen patients. Parents trust your opinion more than anyone else's when it comes to immunizations. Use the resources to help you make effective recommendation and answer questions to help parents overcome HPV vaccine hesitancy.

Take Action By:

Avoiding missed opportunities to administer HPV vaccine—effectively recommend the HPV vaccine the same way and on the same day that you recommend other adolescent vaccines.

Educating parents about the diseases that can be prevented by adolescent vaccines and talking about HPV vaccination in terms of cancer prevention.

Learning how to communicate successfully about HPV vaccination and answer a variety of questions from parents about HPV vaccine.



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Resources for Providers:

Two Dose Tree

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/downloads/hpv-2-dose-decision-tree.pdf>

HPV for Providers

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/need-to-know.pdf>

10 Ways to improve HPV vaccine rates

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/downloads/Top10-improving-practice.pdf>

Oneida County Communicable Disease Surveillance

DISEASE	May 2018	June 2018	YTD 2018 (Jan – June)	YTD 2017 (Jan- June)	DISEASE	May 2018	June 2018	YTD 2018	YTD 2017 (Jan- June)
Tuberculosis	1	1	2	5	Influenza A	64	2	2,765	1,380
Giardia	1	2	8	15	Influenza B	19	0	795	1,270
Rabies Exposure	8	10	19	18	Pertussis	1	0	1	3
Salmonella	2	1	8	10	Cryptosporidiosis	0	0	2	12
Campylobacter	3	1	7	10	Syphilis	2	1	8	9
Hepatitis C	15	7	57	116	Gonorrhea	14	13	57	86
Hepatitis C (acute)	2	1	6	6	Chlamydia	108	44	367	330

Communication Strategies: How to Have a Successful Dialogue

Communication Strategies: How to Have a Successful Dialogue: A successful discussion about vaccines involves a two-way conversation, with both parties sharing information and asking questions. These communication principles can help you connect with your patients by encouraging open, honest and productive dialogue.

Take Time to Listen: Despite a full schedule, resist the urge to multi-task, and give patients your full attention. Re-state your patient's concerns to be sure you understand her viewpoint. Your willingness to listen will play a large role in helping her with her decision to get vaccinated.

Don't be Offended: Some patients may come to you with a list of questions or information from a variety of sources. Do not interpret this as a lack of respect for you or a lack of intelligence on the part of your patient. If you appear offended by questions, dialogue may shut down and trust may be eroded.

Science vs. Anecdote: Too much science may frustrate some patients, while too little may frustrate others. For some patients, a story from your experience about an unprotected patient who became ill may be on target. Which approach to use will depend on your knowledge of your patients, so be prepared to use a mix of science and personal stories that will be most effective in addressing patients' questions.

Acknowledge Benefits & Risks: It is important to emphasize the benefits of vaccination and also explain that vaccines may vary in their efficacy. It is honest and important to say that not vaccinating is a risk. Never state that vaccines are risk-free. Always discuss the known side effects caused by vaccines. It is important to utilize the Vaccine Information Statements (VISs) to support your discussion.

Refusal: The choice for immunization rests with your patient (or guardian).

After the Office Visit: If a patient expresses extreme concern during her office visit, contact her a few days later. A caring call or e-mail will provide her with comfort and reassurance. Educating your patients by providing them with the information to make informed decisions is essential to encourage them to receive recommended vaccinations. Nurses and other office staff can play a significant role in establishing and maintaining a practice-wide commitment to communicating about vaccines and maintaining high vaccination rates. This can be achieved by: providing patients with educational material; being available to answer questions and making sure that those patients who schedule extra visits for vaccines, make and keep vaccine appointments.

School entry mandates helped make vaccinations a standard part of early-childhood medical office visits, in turn leading to the success of the Childhood Immunization Program. Because mandates for adult vaccination are unlikely, it is even more important to make ongoing education and awareness a part of routine patient care.



Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention

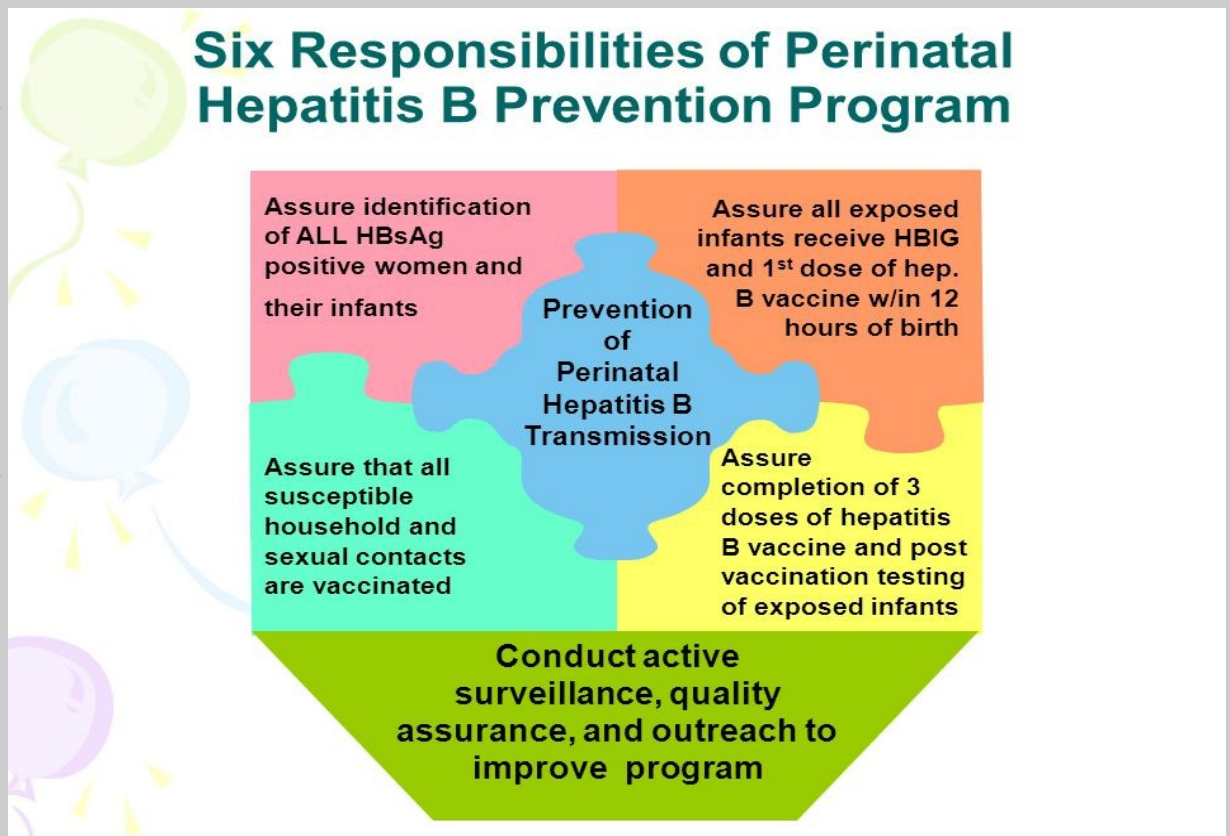


The Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program (PHBPP) was created because Congress recognized the need to foster efforts to prevent perinatal HBV transmission and made resources available to develop and implement programs.

CDC annually awards funds to support perinatal hepatitis B prevention programs among 64 immunization grantees. The mission of these programs is the prevention of hepatitis B transmission from infected mothers to infants through the identification of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)-positive pregnant women and their infants and the case management of the infants and household and sexual contacts.

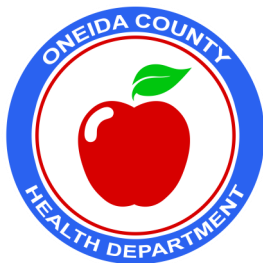
The goals of the PHBPP are to:

- (1) identify HBsAg-positive pregnant women,
- (2) identify and manage infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers and to mothers without HBsAg test results until maternal status is determined,
- (3) insure that delivery hospitals administer recommended post-exposure prophylaxis (hepatitis immune globulin HBIG and hepatitis vaccine), and
- (4) insure infants complete the hepatitis B vaccine series and receive post-vaccination testing.





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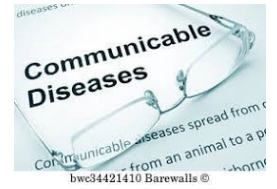
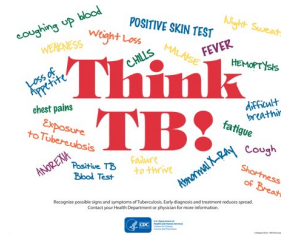
Fax: 315-798-1057

E-mail:

spejdic@ocgov.net

Clinic Hours:

**8:30-4pm Monday
through Friday**



Immunizations are for everyone!



Maternal
& Child
Health



All previous Public Health Updates/Newsletters are posted at

<http://www.ocgov.net/health>

Etc., Etc.



China 2017 DTaP Vaccine Recall– August 2018

NYSDOH Health Notification

Questions please contact NYSDOH Bureau of Immunization at

518-473- 4437

The Pink Book-The 13th Edition Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, a.k.a. the "Pink Book," provides physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, pharmacists, and others with the most comprehensive information on routinely used vaccines and the diseases they prevent.

Six appendices contain a wealth of reference materials including: vaccine minimum ages and intervals, current and discontinued vaccines, vaccine contents, foreign vaccine terms, and more.

To view online or download to print specific sections, see links below.

– Order a bound copy from the [Public Health Foundation Learning Resource Center](#).

– [Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine Preventable Diseases Webinar Series](#)

Chapters in the Pink Book:<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/chapters.html>