

## **OUTLINE**

- What are the school & child care immunization requirements in ND?
- Why are school & child care immunizations important, for our state?
- What are the school immunization rates currently and historically?

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SCHOOL VACCINATION LAWS ARE THE NORM IN THE US Have been in state laws since the 1800s

Since 1980, all 50 states require vaccination prior to school entry

- They are considered an essential part of keeping children safe in school settings
- They help achieve high vaccination rates

## NORTH DAKOTA STATE IMMUNIZATION LAW

- 23-07-17.1. Inoculation required before admission to school.

   All students through grade 12 must meet a minimum number of required infimunizations prior to school entrance, eapply to public, private, and homeschooled students, as well as child care facilities.

   According to ND Century Code, each institutional authority and district superintendent is legally responsible for excluding non-compliant students.

  The school district and individual school employees may be liable for harm to students injured if a non-compliant student is allowed to attend school and students as a result of the employees failure to comply with state immunization laws.

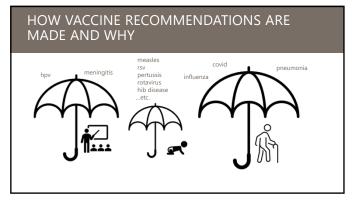
  In addition, DPI can impose sanctions on schools that do not exclude non-compliant students (\$1000 penalty per occurrence).

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|   | Child c       | are: Min      | imum Nu             | ımber of       | Doses Re        | equired F       | er Age        |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Vaccine Type                                      | 2-3<br>Months | 4-5<br>Months | 6-7<br>Months       | 8-11<br>Months | 12-17<br>Months | 18-24<br>Months | 2-5*<br>Years |
| Rotavirus* Hib (Haemophilu s influenzae type b)   | 1             | 2             | 2 or 3 <sup>¥</sup> | 2 or 3         | 3 or 4          | 3 or 4          | 3 or 4        |
| HBV<br>(Hepatitis B)                              | 1             | 2             | 3                   | 3              | 3               | 3               | 3             |
| IPV<br>(Polio)                                    | 1             | 2             | 3                   | 3              | 3               | 3               | 3             |
| PCV <sup>I</sup><br>(Pneumococ<br>cal)            | 1             | 2             | 3                   | 3              | 4               | 4               | 4             |
| DTaP/DT<br>(Diphtheria-<br>Tetanus-<br>Pertussis) | 1             | 2             | 3                   | 3              | 4               | 4               | 4             |

| HILDCARE      | REOLII        | REMEN         | TS CON        | ITINILIED      |                 |                 |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| IILDCANL      | ILQUI         | IVLIVILIN     | 113, COI      | IIIIIOLD       |                 |                 |               |
|               |               |               |               |                |                 |                 |               |
|               |               | 1 4 5 1       | 6.7           | 0.11           | 42.47           | 10.24           | 2-5*          |
| Vaccine Type  | 2-3<br>Months | 4-5<br>Months | 6-7<br>Months | 8-11<br>Months | 12-17<br>Months | 18-24<br>Months | 2-5*<br>Years |
| MMR           |               |               |               |                |                 |                 |               |
| (Measles-     |               |               |               |                | 1               | 1               | 1             |
| Mumps-        |               |               |               |                | '               | '               |               |
| Rubella)      |               |               |               |                |                 |                 |               |
| Varicella     |               |               |               |                | 1               | 1               | 1             |
| (Chickenpox)  |               |               |               |                | '               | '               |               |
| HAV           |               |               |               |                | 1               | 2               |               |
| (Hepatitis A) |               |               |               |                | 1               | 2               |               |
|               |               |               |               |                |                 |                 |               |

| K-12 REQUIREMENTS      |                          |             |             |  |  |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
|                        | Number of Required Doses |             |             |  |  |
| Vaccine Type           | Kindergarten – Grade 6   | Grades 7-10 | Grade 11-12 |  |  |
| DTaP/DTP/DT/Tdap/Td    | 5                        | 5           | 5           |  |  |
| Hepatitis B            | 3                        | 3           | 3           |  |  |
| IPV/OPV                | 4                        | 4           | 4           |  |  |
| MMR                    | 2                        | 2           | 2           |  |  |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 2                        | 2           | 2           |  |  |
| Meningococcal (MCV4)   | 0                        | 1           | 2           |  |  |
| Tdap                   | 0                        | 1           | 1           |  |  |



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## NOTES ABOUT POLIO

- OPV doses given after April 1st, 2016 must be redone
   OPV changed from trivalent to bivalent, on that date
- OPV is a live, attenuated vaccine and follows rules about timing of live vaccines (must be separated by 28 days)
- IPV is an inactive vaccine and does not follow live vaccine timing
- When in doubt: use NDIIS forecaster. Some individuals (especially children from countries such as India or Ukraine) may require re-vaccination.

## "NOT CURRENTLY REQUIRED FOR SCHOOL OR CHILDCARE, BUT YOUR PEDIATRICIAN RECOMMENDS THESE VACCINES, TOO!"

- HPV: start at age 9/10, finish by age 11/12
- Annual influenza for everyone 6mos+
- COVID-19 vaccine for everyone 6mos+
- RSV IG coming soon for vulnerable infants

  Nearly everyone will be exposed to all three of these pathogens, at some point. Vaccination is the best way to prevent their ill effects.
- Men B

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## SANDWICH RECOMMENDATION

"Your child is due today for vaccines to prevent whooping cough, HPV cancer, and meningitis."



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## DON'T FORGET

- Vaccines are just as effective if given at the lower end of the approved age range
- Get your kid their "kindergarten shots" at their 4 year visit and their first HPV shot at age 9!



## WHY SCHOOL VACCINES ARE IMPORTANT

- Each case of measles can infect up to 18 susceptible people, making it one of the most contagious diseases.
- Measles is a very serious illness. In recent outbreaks, nearly half of children have required hospitalization.
- For every 1000 measles cases, 1-2 will die.
- Over 100,000 people, mostly children, die from measles every year
- The Herd Immunity Threshold for measles is 95%



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#### WHY SCHOOL VACCINES ARE IMPORTANT Until blisters have dried and no new blisters have started for 24 hours-usually takes about 5-6 days. Measles Until 4 days after rash appears. Unvaccinated students 21 days from last measles case in Influenza Until child is fever free for 24 hours without the use of fever reducing meds. Meningococcal Meningitis Until at least 24 hours after antibiotic therapy was started. Mumps Until **five days** after parotitis onset. Until **five days** after appropriate antibiotic therapy was started or 21 days after symptom onset. Rubella Until seven days after rash onset.

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## SCHOOL EXCLUSION DUE TO ILLNESS

- Students may claim exemptions to vaccination requirements.
   Personal Belief (philosophical, moral, religious)
- History of Disease (requires health professional signature)
   Medical (requires health professional signature)
- · In the event that there is a case of measles in a school.
- Students who do not meet the vaccination requirements will be excluded for 21 days after the last case of measles.
- . Based on the incubation period of seven to 21 days
- Student will be excluded beginning on the fifth day after exposure.

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|---------------|---|
|               | OF THIS HOUSEHOLD WITH THE<br>ERMIT - MUST NOT ENTER<br>THESE PREMISES  |
|               | ed of Health shall remove this Pineari. Any Person or<br>of render themselves liable to the Denalties of the lev.   |
|               | RES, provides that anyone violating the provisions of this Aut,<br>or of not more than \$200.00, to be paid to the use of said<br>in the county july for a period of not been than too days or<br>or set. |
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| Tools Office. | By Order of The Board of Health   |

## **EXEMPTIONS**

- Medical: Requires certificate signed by physician.
- History of disease: Requires a certificate signed by a physician.
- Available for varicella, MMR, and hepatitis B
- Personal belief & religious: Requires certificate signed by parent/guardian.

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## **EXCLUSION DUE TO** NON-COMPLIANCE

- Parents of students who are not up to date with required immunizations or do not have an immunization record on file should be notified of the missing record or of which immunizations their children need to receive at the start of school.
  Parents have until October 1st to comply with requirements.
  After this, the child should be excluded from school.
  It is the school's responsibility to enforce the vaccination requirements and exclusion.

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## Herd Immunity: How It Works Percent Vaccinated: 75% Percent Vaccinated: 90% Percent Vaccinated: 95% • Infected • Unvaccinated • Vaccinated



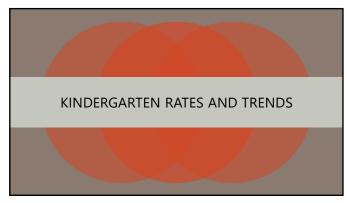
## THINK ABOUT INDIVIDUAL **PROTECTION**

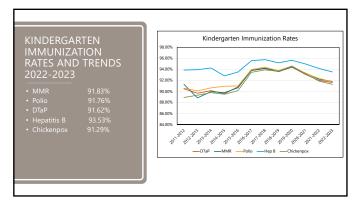
- Tetanus
  Present in the environment, not spread person to person
  Polio
  IPV only prevents paralytic disease, but virus can still circulate asymptomatically
  Pneumococcal disease
  Many people are carriers of this bacteria
  Chickenpox
  Children can get varicella from adults with shingles

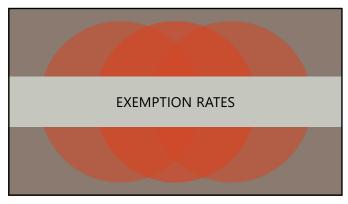
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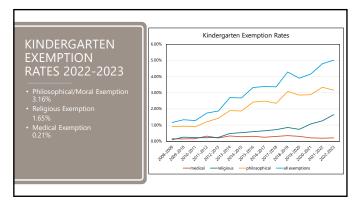


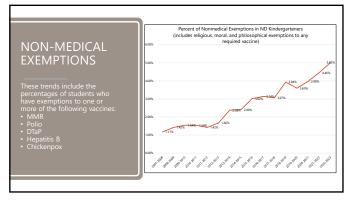
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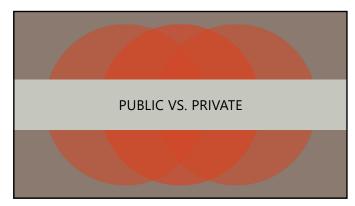


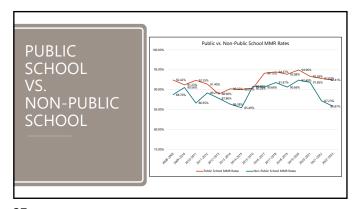


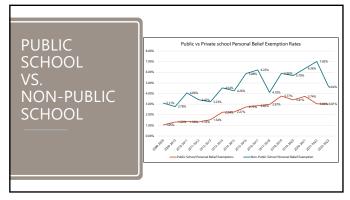




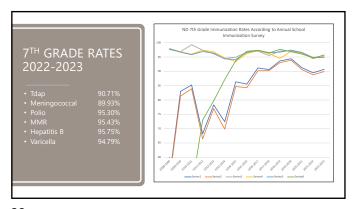




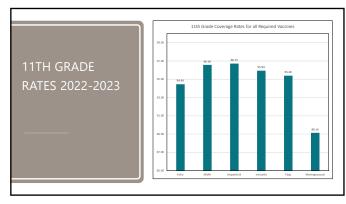


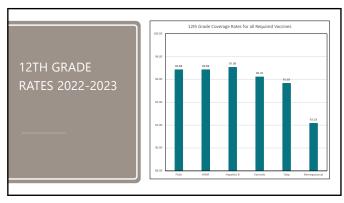


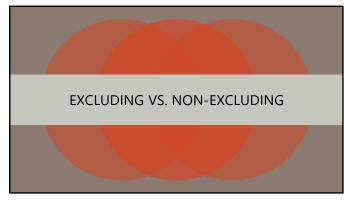


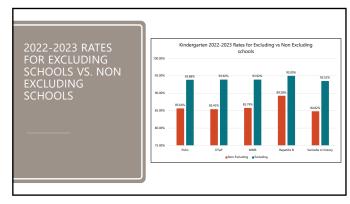


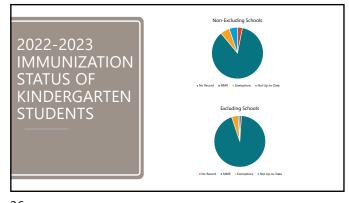


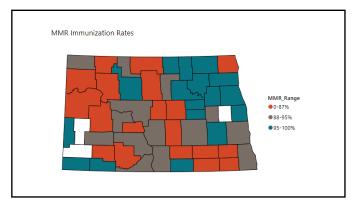
















## **COVID-19 Vaccine**

- FDA's VRBPAC met on June 15<sup>th</sup> to discuss strain selection for future COVID-19 vaccines.
  - SARS-CoV-2 mutates 2-times faster than influenza.
  - Current Omicron variant (XBB) is different than other Omicron variants and updating vaccines could help immune systems recognize difference.
  - FDA wants to go back to monovalent vaccine targeting XBB only.
    - Earliest Omicron variant no longer circulating.
  - All VRBPAC members voted in favor of updating to XBB.



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## **COVID-19 Vaccine**

 Starting in Fall of 2023, COVID-19 vaccine will transition to the commercial market and the federal government will no longer be purchasing COVID-19 vaccine for use in insured individuals.

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## Who is eligible to receive COVID-19 vaccine through the VFC program?

- COVID-19 vaccine is available to any child who currently is eligible for the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program.
- They must be 18 years of age or younger and:
  - Medicaid eligible
  - American Indian/Alaskan Native
  - uninsured
  - underinsured

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## Who is eligible to receive COVID-19 vaccine through the Bridge Access Program?

- The bridge access program is similar to the 317 adult vaccine program.
- Adults 19 years and older who are uninsured or under insured are eligible to receive vaccine.

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## Will VFC/Bridge Program vaccine still be distributed through the NDHHS warehouse?

• No, after commercialization vaccine will be distributed through traditional vaccine channels. Vaccine will likely be distributed directly through the manufacturers or McKesson.

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## Who will be recommended to receive this version of the COVID-19 vaccine?

• We do not currently know who will be recommended to receive COVID-19 vaccine this fall and how recommendations will vary based on previous COVID-19 vaccines received. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) is expected to issue recommendations after updated vaccines are authorized for use by the FDA.

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## When will our facility receive this vaccine?

- NDHHS has been told that the updated fall monovalent doses will begin shipping in September.
  - Once the Immunization Unit has more information, it will be sent out via email.
- Similar to influenza vaccine pre-books, facilities will be made aware prior to doses being shipped.

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# Do I need to enroll in the VFC/317 program to receive COVID-19 vaccine if my facility already receives COVID-19 vaccine from NDHHS?

- Yes. As soon as COVID-19 vaccine is released on the commercial market, providers will need to be enrolled with the VFC/317 vaccine program to continue to receive COVID-19 vaccine for VFC-eligible children and/or uninsured adults.
- Facilities interested in enrolling should email vaccine@nd.gov for more information.
- No further steps are needed at this time if your facility currently receives VFC and/or 317 vaccine.

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# COVID-19 Vaccines from BioNTech and Pfizer 2023-2024 Formula\* Listed COVID-19 vaccine products are anticipated to be available at a future date following regulatory approval/authorization. Continue to follow existing processes for obtaining currently FDA authorized COVID-19 vaccines. | Cap & Label Border Color | Age | Preventation | NOC 11 Labeler Product CO\* | Vellow | 6 months to <5 years | (DiLUTE PRIOR TO USE) | 59267-4315-02 | | Blue | 5 to <12 years | Single dose vial (10 pack) | (Do NOT DILUTE) | 59267-4331-02 | | Gray | 12 years and older | (DO NOT DILUTE) | 00069-2362-10 | | NIA | 12 years and older | Pre-filed Syringe (10 pack) | (DO NOT DILUTE) | | \*\* Subject to FDA authorization or approval.\*\* Prevented to prevente a form of a prevente a file of prevente a product of the prevente and of the prevented and of the prevente

## **Moderna Fall COVID-19 Vaccines**

- Formulation: monovalent XBB.1.5 (decided by VRBPAC on 6/15)
- Packaging and Vial Size (2 presentations):
  - $\underline{\mbox{Ages }12+}.$  Single dose vial 0.5 mL dose (expected to be full BLA and to be approved first) packaged in carton of 10 vials
  - 6 months 11 years: Single dose vial 0.25 mL dose (expected to be EUA) packages in carton of 10 vials
    - Expected same dosage amount for 6 mnths-11 years
  - Vaccines for 12+ and 6-11 years will be in different packaging and caps, but no details yet
- Storage and Handling:Shipped frozen

  - 30 days fridge
    At least 6 month frozen; could be up to 9 months (TBD)

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#### **Novavax Fall COVID-19 Vaccines**

- · One presentation
  - Ages 12+: Five dose vial; .5mL dose
    - In the future, Novavax expects to continue their efforts to transition to a single dose presentation.
- · Storage Conditions
  - Refrigerator until expiration

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#### Can I charge patients out-of-pocket for the administration fee for publicly supplied COVID-19 vaccine?

- Just as with the VFC/317 vaccine program, there will be a maximum administration fee that can be charged. NDHHS is currently working on a process to potentially cover the cost of administration fees for uninsured adults through the bridge program and more details will be released when that information is available.
- If using vaccine supplied by NDHHS individuals, regardless of age or insurance status, cannot be turned away for vaccination or have vaccine-related administration fees sent to collections.

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# Does my facility need to purchase privately supplied COVID-19 vaccine? If so, who receives privately purchased vaccine?

- COVID-19 vaccine must be purchased privately for use in all insured individuals.
- COVID-19 vaccine must be purchased through the manufacturer or potentially through vaccine wholesalers.
- The insurance company should then be billed for the cost of the vaccine and the administration fee.
- Medicaid/Medicare adults are considered insured and cannot receive vaccine supplied by the NDHHS.

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## I'm a VFC/317 enrolled provider, am I required to carry COVID-19 vaccine?

 Yes. VFC is an entitlement program so those that qualify are guaranteed access to all recommended vaccines. Not carrying certain recommended vaccines could result in your facility being disenrolled from the VFC program.

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# Should I continue to administer bivalent COVID-19 vaccine throughout the summer anticipating an updated fall monovalent vaccine?

- Yes. Those who are not yet protected against COVID-19 should be vaccinated using the current ACIP recommendations.
- Providers should consider counseling patients on the possibility of delaying their bivalent dose until the updated product is available.

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# Should I consider planning mass vaccination clinics or work with my local LTC to start planning now?

 Yes. Providers should start planning now with community partners to host respiratory vaccine clinics this fall.

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## **Post-Test**

- Post-test
  - Nurses interested in continuing education credit, visit https://ndhealth.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\_3raK9n7iylmGRiC
  - $\bullet$  Successfully complete the five-question post-test to receive your certificate
  - Credit for this session will not expire until September 12, 2023.
- This presentation will be posted to our website: www.hhs.nd.gov/immunizations

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#### **Staff Members** Immunization Unit Phone: 701-328-3324 Email: alberg@nd.gov Allison Dykstra, MS NDIIS Coordinator Phone: 701-328-2420 Email: adykstra@nd.gov Phone: 701-328-2035 Email: mlbaumgartner@nd.gov Phone: 701-226-1379 Email: rkercher@nd.gov Phone: 701-541-7226 Email: <u>aschweitzer@nd.gov</u> Phone: 701-328-4169 Email: melissa.Anderson@nd.gov Danni Pinnick, MPH mmunization Surveillance Coo Phone: 701-239-7169 Email: dpinnick@nd.gov Phone: 701-955-5140 Email: <u>abjugstad@nd.gov</u> Phone: 701-328-2335 Email: jgalbraith@nd.gov Olenka Aguilar, MPH Immunization Analyst Phone: Email: <u>lyndemonson@nd.gov</u> Dakota | Health & Human Services

