

ACIP October 23-24, 2024 Meeting Overview

ACIP voted 15 YES – 0 NO to pass the following recommendations:

- COVID-19 In addition to the previously recommended 2024-2025 vaccination
 ACIP recommends a second dose* of 2024-2025 COVID-19 vaccine for adults ages 65 years
 - - and older.

 if previously unvaccinated and received Novavax, 2 doses are recommended as initial vaccination series followed by a third does of any age-appropriate 2024-2025 COVID-19 vaccines 6 months (minimum interval 2 months) after second dose
 - o ACIP recommends a second dose* of 2024-2025 COVID-19 vaccine for people ages 6 months
 - ACIP recommends a second dose* of 2024-2025 COVID-19 vaccine for people ages to months 64 years who are moderately or severely immunocompromised.

 * 'if previously unvaccinated or received initial vaccination series, at least 2 dose of 2024-2025 vaccines are recommended, and depending on vaccination history more may be needed. The additional 2024-2025 vaccine does is recommended 6 months (minimum interval 2 months) after completion of initial vaccination series.

 ACIP recommends additional doses (i.e. 3 or more doses) of 2024-2025 COVID-19 vaccines for people ages 6 months and older who are moderately or severely immunocompromised under shared clinical decision making.

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ACIP October 23-24, 2024 Meeting Overview

ACIP voted 14 YES – 1 NO to pass the following recommendation:

- Pneumococcal
 - $_{\odot}\,$ Prior ACIP recommendation was for all PCV naı̈ve adults aged ${\ge}65$ years and high-risk adults <65 years to receive a PCV dose.
 - $\circ\,$ ACIP recommends a pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) for all PCV naïve adults aged ≥50 years.

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ACIP October 23-24, 2024 Meeting Overview

ACIP discussion:

- Pneumococcal
 - \bullet A booster dose at age 65 may be considered in the future for those receiving PCV at age 50, given suspected waning immunity (estimated at 15 years after vaccination).

 - Additional PCV vaccines are in the pipeline, including PCV24 and PCV31.

 Update to clinical considerations: A single dose of either PCV20 or PCV21 is recommended for adults aged 19 and older who have started their pneumococcal vaccine series with PCV13 but have not received all recommended pneumococcal vaccine doses.

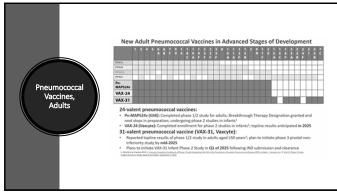
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Pneumococcal Vaccines, Adults 54-62 % of IPD cases in adults were due to PCV20 serotypes Proportion of IPD by vaccine-type and age group, 2018-2022 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 56% 54% age 19-49 years age 50-64 years V21 = PCV20 and PCV21 = PCV21/non-PCV20 = NVT

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Pneumococcal Vaccines, Adults 77-85% of IPD cases in adults were due to PCV21 serotypes Proportion of IPD by vaccine-type and age group, 2018-2022 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 83% age <5 years age 19-49 years age 50-64 years # PCV20/ non-PCV21 # PCV20 and PCV21 # PCV21/non-PCV20 NVT



Pneumococcal Vaccines, Adults

- ACIP recommendations:
 - PCV21 as an option for adults aged 19+ who currently have a recommendation to receive a dose of PCV.







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ACIP October 23-24, 2024 Meeting Overview

ACIP voted 15 YES – 0 NO to pass the following recommendations:

- Meningococcal
 - Vote 1: ACIP recommends Men-B-4C (Bexsero") be administered as a 2-dose series at 0 and 6 months
 when given to a healthy adolescent and young adult aged 16-23 years based on shared clinical
 decision-making for the prevention of serogroup B meningococcal disease.
 - Vote 2: ACIP recommends MenB-4C (Bexsero") be administered as a 3-dose series at 0, 1-2, and 6
 months when given to persons aged 2:10 years at increased risk for serogroup B meningococcal
 disease (i.e. persons with anatomic or functional asplenia, complement component deficiencies, or
 complement inhibitor use; microbiologist routinely exposed to N. meningitidis isolates; and persons
 at increased risk during an outbreak).
- Meningococcal VFC
 - Approve the Vaccines for Children (VFC) resolution for vaccines to prevent meningococcal disease.

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ACIP October 23-24, 2024 Meeting Overview

ACIP discussion:

- Meningococcal

 - GSK's new pentavalent [MenABCWY] vaccine was also discussed, with a vote expected in February 2025.
 Note: This is not the larger vote to potentially change the meningococcal vaccine recommendations for adolescents that was discussed at the June ACP meeting. That discussion will likely occur in 2025.

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ACIP October 23-24, 2024 Meeting Overview

ACIP voted 15 YES – 0 NO to pass the following recommendations:

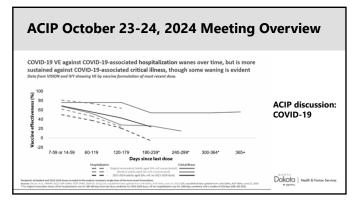
- Approve the Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule, United States, 2025
- Approve the Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule, United States, 2025

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ACIP October 23-24, 2024 Meeting Overview Fewer than half of adults ages ≥65 years hospitalized with COVID-19 received any COVID-19 vaccine since September 2022. **ACIP** discussion: COVID-19

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Healthcare Worker Immunizations

Why is it important for healthcare workers to get immunized against vaccine preventable diseases?

- Stay healthy
- Keep working/active
- Reduce likelihood of infection in healthcare workers, which then reduces spread to patients who may be more vulnerable to complications

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Infection Prevention



- · Many infections, such as respiratory infections,
- are easily transmissible.
- Prevention tools:
- Immunizations Hand hygiene
- Hand hygiene
 Using appropriate personnel protective equipment
 Covering coughs and sneezes
 Cleaning and disinfecting surfaces
 Staying home when you are sick
 Being aware of and complying with your facility's infection control policies

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Healthcare Worker Immunization Recommendations

Which immunizations are recommended for all healthcare workers?

- r all healthcare workers?

 Influenza: annually
 COVID-19: according to current CDC recommendations
 Hepatitis B: per recommendations if no previous dose (+ serology if tasks may involve exposure to blood or body fluids)
 MMR: 2 doses if no previous dose or lab confirmation of disease or immunity
 Varicella: 2 doses if no serologic proof of immunity, prior vaccination, or diagnosis or verification of a history of varicella or herpes zoster
- Tidap: one dose if no previous doses, during each pregnancy, and Td or Tdap boosters every subsequent 10 years

 Total transfer or transfe

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Respiratory Illnesses, Influenza

- Influenza

 - Activity is usually from October to May.
 Timing can be unpredictable.
 Typically, the peak in ND is between January and March, but it was in late December last season.
 Can be spread if asymptomatic.

 - During the 2023-2024 season in North Dakota:
 There were over 12,000 laboratory-confirmed cases.
 There were approximately 490 influenza-related.

 - hospitalizations.
 - According to ND Vital Records, there were 488 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.



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Respiratory Illnesses, **Influenza**

Influenza

- May cause complications including:
 Bacterial pneumonia

 - Ear infections
 - · Sinus infections
- May cause worsening of chronic medical conditions such as:
 - · Congestive heart failure
 - Asthma
 - Diabetes

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Respiratory Illnesses, Influenza

Some people are at greater risk of severe illness due to influenza. These include:

- People ages 65 years and older
 Children younger than 5 years old and especially younger than 2 years old
 People who live in nursing homes and other

- People who live in nursing nomes and or long-term care facilities
 People who are pregnant
 American Indian people
 And people with certain health conditions:

 - Asthma
 Heart disease
 Chronic lung disease
 Diabetes



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Immunization Benefits, Influenza



Influenza

• During influenza seasons where the vaccines are considered to be a good match, they are 40-60% effective, meaning they reduce the need for a medical visit by about half.



Estimated range of annual flu burden in the U.S. from 2010-2023

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Immunization Benefits, Influenza

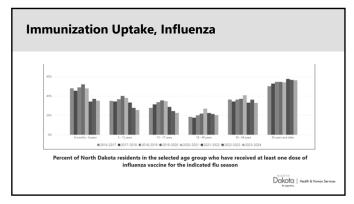
Influenza

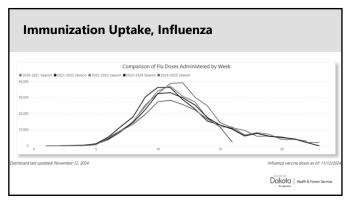
- A 2023 study showed that flu vaccination during A 2023 study showed that flu vaccination during pregnancy reduced the risk of flu in infants younger than 6 months by one-third and the risk of flu-related hospitalizations or emergency department visits among infants younger than 3 months by half.
 A 2021 study showed that among adults, flu vaccination was associated with a 26% lower risk of ICU admission and a 31% lower risk of death from flu compared to these who were.
- from flu compared to those who were

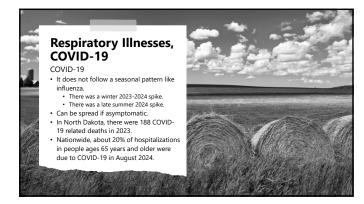












Respiratory Illnesses, COVID-19



COVID-19

- May cause complications including:

 - Bilateral pneumonia
 Acute respiratory distress syndrome
 - Blood clots
- Shock
 Long COVID
- May cause worsening of chronic medical conditions such as:

 Congestive heart failure

 Asthma

 - Diabetes

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Respiratory Illnesses, COVID-19

Some people are at greater risk of severe illness due to COVID-19. These include:
• People ages 65 years and older

- Babies younger than 6 months
 People who smoke
 People who are pregnant

And people with certain health conditions:

- · Heart disease
- · Chronic kidney, liver or lung disease
- DementiaDiabetes



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Immunization Benefits, COVID-19

- The COVID-19 vaccine prevents severe disease, including hospitalization and death.
 According to the CDC, the 2023-2024 COVID-19 was between 47% and 71% effective against emergency department or urgent care visits between the months of September 2023 and May 2024, depending on age.



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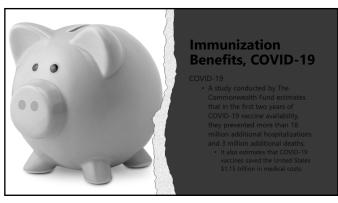
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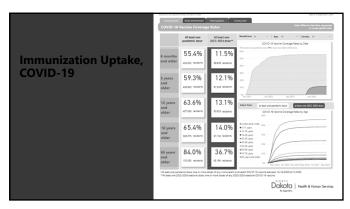
Immunization Benefits, COVID-19

COVID-19

- · Researchers in England recently used mathematical modeling to estimate the number people who would have died if COVID-19 vaccines had not become available and determined that 14.4 to 19.8 million more people worldwide would have died within a year.
 - During the first year COVID-19 vaccines were available, they decreased deaths by an estimated

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Why don't people get vaccinated? Lots of reported reasons... 1. I don't think vaccines work. 2. I'm healthy, I don't need a vaccine. 3. Vaccines have side effects. 4. I've heard vaccines are more harmful than helpful. 5. I already got that vaccine once. 6. I want to save my PTO for fun things. 7. If I get the flu or COVID, it probably won't be that bad. 8. I got a vaccine once, and it gave me the flu. 9. I'm scared of needles. 10. I don't have insurance.

Healthcare Workers and Immunizations



According to a CDC internet panel survey of 2,750 healthcare personnel:

- 75.4% of healthcare personnel reported getting an influenza vaccine during the 2023-2024 respiratory season.
 31.3% reported getting the updated 2023-2024 (CVI) 19 recipies.

- 31.3% reported getting the updated 2023-2024 COVID-19 vaccine.
 Healthcare personnel working in hospitals had the highest rate at 91.6%.
 Healthcare personnel working in long-term cared facilities/home health care setting had the lowest rate at 66.0%.

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Healthcare Workers and Immunizations

- d 2023-2024 COVID-19



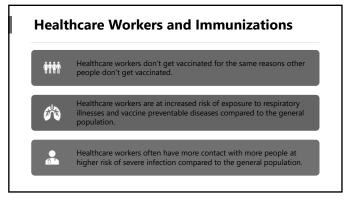
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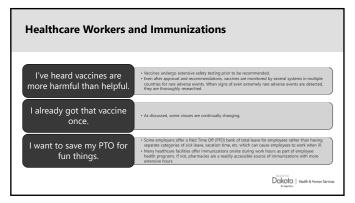
Healthcare Workers and Immunizations

- Influenza vaccine coverage was highest among pharmacists (93.9%), physicians (93.0%) and healthcare personnel who worked in hospital settings (89.1%).
- Updated 2023-2024 COVID-19 vaccine coverage was highest among physicians (52.7%) and healthcare personnel who worked in long-term care and home health settings (34.8%).

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Healthcare Workers and Immunizations	
I don't think vaccines work.	Effectiveness of influenza and COVID-19 vaccines discussed on previous slides. All vaccines tested extensively for safety and efficacy.
I'm healthy, I don't need a vaccine.	Both influenza and COVID-19 can spread while there are no symptoms, as can other diseases vaccines are available for. Not everyone around you is as healthy as you are, particularly some patients.
Vaccines have side effects.	This is true. Generally, vaccine side effects are mild and short-lived. The potential for serious complications is much greater with the diseases themselves. The benefits of immunization outweigh the risks.
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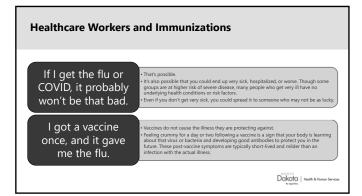


Healthcare Workers and Immunizations

- Presenteeism: working while ill
 - A nationwide study of ~2,000 healthcare workers indicated that 41% had worked while experiencing ILI (Influenza-like illness).
 - In a survey of providers at a large children's hospital, 83% reported having worked while ill in the prior year.
 - 95% of this same group said that working while ill put patients at risk.
- Staying home when ill:
 - Protects your patients.
 - Enables you to rest and get well.
 - Protects healthcare workers and patients at facilities that receive your transfers.

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Healthcare Workers and Immunizations I'm scared of needles. - This is common and nothing to be embarrassed about. - There are a number of ways of mitigating this. Icing the area ahead of time, using a cooling topical, or employing distractions are a few possibilities that may help. - ACIP recommended immunizations are covered by insurance plans. - They are also available from ND HHS for children 18 and younger who are uninsured, underinsured, Medicaid eligible, or American Indian/Alaskan Native through the Vaccines For Children program. - Many are also available from ND HHS for adults who do not have insurance.

Healthcare Workers and Immunizations

Summary:

- Vaccine preventable diseases cause hundreds of hospitalizations and deaths each year in North Dakota.
- Vaccine preventable diseases can not only cause illness, but can lead to serious complications, particularly in higher risk patient groups.
- Studies have shown that ACIP recommended vaccines are effective in preventing serious illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths.
- Benefits of vaccines extend beyond preventing serious illness.

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Healthcare Workers and Immunizations

Summary:

- The numbers of North Dakotans of all ages choosing to get influenza and COVID-19 vaccines are low.
- People, including healthcare workers, express many reasons for not getting immunizations.
- Influenza and COVID-19 immunization rates of healthcare workers are also low, especially considering their increased exposure and increased opportunity to expose other who may be at higher risk or severe disease.
- Influenza and COVID-19 vaccines are available to everyone in North Dakota, regardless of insurance status.

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Healthcare Workers and Immunizations

Summary:

- Getting recommended immunizations protects:
 - You!
 - Your quality of life!
 - Your family, friends, and loved ones!
 - Your patients!
 - Your health system!
 - Your community!

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Post-Test

- Post-test
 - Nurses interested in continuing education credit, visit Successfully complete the five-question post-test to receive your certificate: https://ndhealth.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_cCqQjLUC20NX512
 - Credit for this session will be available until December 12, 2024.
- This presentation will be posted to our website: www.hhs.nd.gov/immunizations

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