

Massachusetts Adult Immunization Coalition Meeting

Tuesday, September 29, 2020

6:30 – 8:30pm



Housekeeping Items

- Introducing yourself
- Please keep yourself muted
- Asking questions – chat box or raise hand

Agenda

Topic	Topic Leader
Welcome	Amy Sgueglia , MAIC
Flu Season 2020-2021	Susan Lett, MD, MDPH
Immunization Division Flu and COVID Activities	Pejman Talebian, MDPH
PrepMod & Flu clinic materials for LBOH	Brittany Rahall, Commonwealth Medicine
High Risk Adult Immunization Project & Materials	Amy Sgueglia, MAIC
Immunization Reports From the Field • Flu updates • Manufacturer updates • Successes • Challenges	MAIC Members
Other news/ Future Topics / Next Meeting	Amy Sgueglia

High Risk Adult Immunization Project

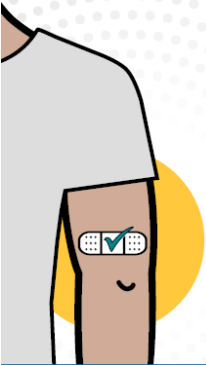
- Initiative to increase routine vaccination of high risk adults against Hep A, Hep B, MenACWY
- High Risk Adults are: persons with substance abuse disorders, persons who are experiencing homelessness, persons who are incarcerated.
- Project activities – partner agencies, increase vaccination in jails, educational materials

Educational Materials

- Educational materials developed for patients and non-clinical providers
- English, Spanish, and Portuguese translations
- Development process:
 - stakeholder interviews
 - intercept interviews
 - Creative testing with stakeholders and target audience



Non-Clinical Provider Brochure –p. 1 & 2



WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, and Invasive Meningococcal Disease

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Important information for non-clinical service providers such as:

- Harm reduction specialists
- Test counselors
- Case managers
- Health educators
- Outreach workers
- Housing program staff

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You can help!

Despite being vaccine-preventable, hepatitis A (Hep A), hepatitis B (Hep B), and invasive meningococcal disease (IMD) cases are on the rise in Massachusetts, particularly among people who:

- Use drugs
- Have been recently incarcerated
- Are experiencing homelessness

Hep A, Hep B, and IMD, can be prevented through vaccines. These three vaccines are especially important for people who also have other infections for which there is no vaccine such as hepatitis C or HIV.

Use the information in this booklet to encourage clients to be vaccinated today.

 **DON'T WAIT
VACCINATE!**

 MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC HEALTH

HEPATITIS A

What is Hep A?

Hep A is a contagious liver infection caused by a virus. Hep A is transmitted through infected stool. People can become infected while eating, drinking, having sex involving the anus, or potentially by sharing things like cigarettes and drug equipment, or touching objects or surfaces then touching the mouth.

What are the symptoms of Hep A?

The symptoms of Hep A usually last less than two months and vary from person to person. Common symptoms include loss of appetite, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, and jaundice.

There is no treatment for Hep A, but the infection eventually goes away on its own. For persons with another form of hepatitis (like Hep B or Hep C), the disease can be much more serious or harder to get rid of.

The virus can be transmitted to others even if the person who has Hep A doesn't feel sick or show symptoms. However, after the virus clears the body, it can no longer be transmitted, and the person will be immune to Hep A in the future.

How can Hep A be prevented?

There is a safe and effective vaccine for Hep A. While the vaccine is usually given as 2-3 doses, just one dose has been shown to be almost as effective at preventing Hep A as receiving all doses. It can be given with the Hep B vaccine or separately. Frequent hand washing is also an effective way to prevent Hep A, especially after using the bathroom and before preparing or eating food/drinks.

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Hep A and Hep B can be more serious when people have more than one of them or when they also have other infections such as HIV or hepatitis C. They are both potentially serious infections of the liver caused by different viruses.

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Hep A Resources:

Hep A Vaccinations

- cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hepa/index.html

Information for Healthcare Providers

- cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hepa/hcp/index.html

General Information

- mass.gov/service-details/hepatitis-a
- cdc.gov/hepatitis/hav/index.htm
- niddk.nih.gov/health-information/liver-disease/viral-hepatitis/hepatitis-a



Non-Clinical Provider Brochure – p. 3 & 4

HEPATITIS B

What is Hep B?

Hep B is a contagious infection of the liver caused by a virus. It is transmitted through infected blood and other body fluids. People can become infected with Hep B while using drugs or having sex. A person can also get Hep B through sharing personal care items (like razors or toothbrushes) and while getting a tattoo or body piercing in an unregulated setting.

What are the symptoms of Hep B?

Some people who get Hep B may feel sick within six months of becoming infected. Common symptoms include loss of appetite, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, and jaundice. Other people who have Hep B may experience symptoms much later or never at all.

Most people who get Hep B as an adult clear the virus on their own. However, some persons will develop a chronic Hep B infection that may lead to cirrhosis or other serious conditions. There are medications available to treat chronic Hep B.

The virus can be transmitted to others even if the person with Hep B doesn't feel sick or show symptoms. However, after the virus clears the body, it can no longer be transmitted, and the person will be immune to Hep B in the future.

How can Hep B be prevented?

There is a safe and effective vaccine for Hep B. While the vaccine is usually given as 2-3 doses, just 1 dose offers some protection against the Hep B virus. It can be given with the Hep A vaccine or separately. Other ways of preventing Hep B include using condoms for sex and not sharing needles, straws, pipes, rinse water, or any other equipment for drugs. It's also recommended to only get tattoos or piercings from licensed facilities.



Hep B Resources:

Hep B Vaccinations

- [cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hepb/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hepb/index.html)

Information for Healthcare Providers

- [cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hepb/hcp/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hepb/hcp/index.html)

General Information

- mass.gov/service-details/hepatitis-b
- cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/index.htm
- niddk.nih.gov/health-information/liver-disease/viral-hepatitis/hepatitis-b

INVASIVE MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE (IMD)

What is IMD?

IMD is a rare but serious infection of the brain, spinal cord, or bloodstream caused by a bacterium. It is transmitted through infected saliva. People can become infected with IMD while kissing, sharing things such as water bottles, eating/drinking utensils, cigarettes, toothbrushes, etc. People can also become infected with IMD when in close contact with an infected person who is coughing or sneezing.

Groups of people who live in close quarters such as shelters, congregate housing programs, drug treatment programs, and corrections facilities are at greater risk of becoming infected. Those with a compromised immune system are also at greater risk.

IMD can lead to serious bacterial infections of the lining of the brain or spinal cord (meningitis) or infections of the blood stream (septicemia or bacteremia).



What are the symptoms of IMD?

Early IMD symptoms sometimes mimic the flu and may develop over several hours or over a few days. Symptoms may include:

- Sudden high fever
- Headache
- Stiff neck
- Nausea or vomiting
- Confusion or difficulty concentrating
- Sleepiness or difficulty waking
- Sensitivity to light
- No appetite or thirst
- Skin rash, often on the hands or feet

IMD infections generally occur within three to seven days after exposure. IMD must be treated with antibiotics which should be started as soon as possible. People who recover from meningococcal disease may still have lifelong complications, such as loss of limb(s), deafness, nervous system problems, or brain damage.

How can IMD be prevented?

There is a safe and effective vaccine for invasive meningococcal disease. It is the most effective way to prevent IMD. Other ways to prevent IMD include frequent hand washing and covering the mouth and nose while coughing or sneezing.

Invasive Meningococcal Disease Resources:

Meningococcal Vaccinations

- <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/mening/public/index.html>

Information for Healthcare Providers

- <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/mening/hcp/index.html>

General Information

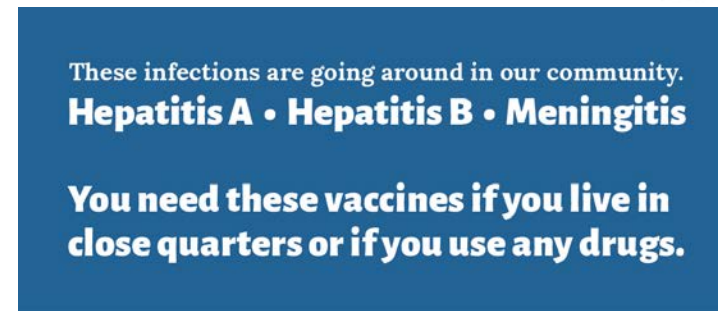
- <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/meningococcal-disease>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/index.html>



Poster and Wallet Cards



Poster



 **Get Your Shots!**

- Especially if you have infections like HIV or Hep C.
- Even if you're cured of Hep C, you still need these vaccines.



Wallet Cards

One Page Information Sheets

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT:

Hepatitis A (Hep A)

Don't Wait. Vaccinate!

Hepatitis A is a very contagious liver infection.

What are the symptoms of Hep A?

- Fever
- Yellow eyes
- Belly ache
- Yellow skin
- Dark pee, pale poop, diarrhea

How would I get Hep A?

- Having sex
- Eating infected food or drink
- Using drugs

How can I prevent Hep A?

- Get a Hep A vaccine
- Wash your hands after using the bathroom and before eating food
- Use your own cigarettes, drug pipes, drinks, eating utensils, etc.

This vaccine is extra important for people who have other infections like Hep C or HIV.

Customization Goes Here

Don't Wait. Vaccinate!

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

IM237 English

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT:

Hepatitis B (Hep B)

Don't Wait. Vaccinate!

Hepatitis B is a very contagious liver infection.

What are the symptoms of Hep B?

- Fever
- Dark pee, pale poop, diarrhea
- Belly ache
- Yellow skin
- Yellow eyes

How would I get Hep B?

- Using drugs
- Having sex
- Getting tattoos or body piercings
- Sharing things like razors or toothbrushes

How can I prevent Hep B?

- Get a Hep B vaccine
- Use condoms
- Use your own razors, toothbrushes
- Use your own needles, straws, pipes, etc.

This vaccine is extra important for people who have other infections like Hep C or HIV.

Customization Goes Here

Don't Wait. Vaccinate!

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

IM240 English

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT:

INVASIVE MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE (IMD)

Don't Wait. Vaccinate!

Invasive Meningococcal Disease is a rare but very serious infection of the brain, spinal cord, or blood.

What are the symptoms of IMD?

- Fever
- Headache
- Stiff neck

How would I get IMD?

- Kissing
- Sharing water bottles, food utensils, toothbrushes
- Living in close quarters
- Sharing cigarettes, drug pipes, etc.
- Being near someone who is coughing or sneezing

How can I prevent IMD?

- Get a meningitis vaccine
- Wash your hands
- Cover your mouth and nose if coughing or sneezing

Customization Goes Here

Don't Wait. Vaccinate!

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IM243 English

What's next for the project?

- Vaccines in jails
- Distributing educational materials
- Provider education
- Developing best practices

Updates From The Field

- Flu Updates
- Manufacturer Updates
- Successes
- Challenges

Upcoming Webinars

Preparing Your Practice for Fall Vaccination Clinics and the 2020-2021 Flu Season

Wednesday, October 7, 2020, 12-1pm

Presenter: Katie Reilly, MPH, MSN, RN, PHNA-BC, CIC

Nurse Manager & Perinatal Hepatitis B Coordinator

Immunization Division, MDPH

2020-2021 Influenza Season Update

Thursday, November 19, 2020, 12-1pm

Presenter: Lisa Grohskopf, MD, MPH

Medical Officer, Immunization Division, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Don't forget to register!



25TH ANNUAL MIAP PEDIATRIC IMMUNIZATION

SKILLS BUILDING CONFERENCE | OCT 22, 2020 | 8:30AM-4:00PM

Plenary Speakers



Ari Brown



Alfred DeMaria



Mark Freedman



Katherine Hsu



Pejman Talebian

MAIC Updates

Next MAIC Meeting

- Details will be announced in the coming days

Interested in joining the conference planning committee?

Join us for our next meeting in late October!

- Next meeting date/time to be determined shortly
- Email amy_sgueglia@jsi.com or Alexandra_burke@jsi.com for more details.

MAIC Updates

SAVE THE DATE!

2021 Massachusetts Adult Immunization Conference

Tuesday, April 13, 2021





Massachusetts
Adult Immunization
Coalition

Thank you!

Contact us at MAIC@jsi.com

Obtain more information, join our mailing list, or to share your experiences or resources.

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