2021 Immunization Webinar for WIC Staff
Thursday, October 28, 2021
12-1 PM EST
2021 Immunization Webinar for WIC Staff

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Vaccinate Your Family
Our Mission

VYF protects people of all ages from vaccine-preventable diseases by:

- Raising awareness of the critical need for timely immunizations
- Increasing the public’s understanding of the benefits of vaccines
- Increasing confidence in the safety of vaccines
- Ensuring that all families have access to lifesaving vaccines
- Advocating for policies that support timely vaccination
Thanks for all that you do!
Resources for WIC Staff and WIC Participants

Annual Immunization Webinar for WIC Staff
- Recorded/archived webinars available
- Vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources (Look under resources tagged as “WIC Staff”)

Immunization Resources for Parents and Parents-to-Be (English and Spanish): 2021 Version Coming Soon
- Vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources (Look under resources tagged as “WIC Staff”)

Vaccines 101: Information for WIC Staff: 2021 Version Coming Soon
- Vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources (Look under resources tagged as “WIC Staff”)

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Resources for WIC Staff and WIC Participants

Child and Teen Vaccine-Preventable Diseases eBook/Booklet (English and Spanish)
• Vaccinateyourfamily.org/babies-children
• Vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources (Look under resources tagged as “WIC Staff”) OR Vaccinateyourfamily.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/VYF_Vaccine-PreventableDiseases_Children_eBook_Spanish.pdf

Adult Vaccine-Preventable Diseases eBook/Booklet (English and Spanish)
• Vaccinateyourfamily.org/adults
• Vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources (Look under resources tagged as “WIC Staff”) OR Vaccinateyourfamily.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/VYF_Vaccine-PreventableDiseases_Adult_eBook_Spanish.pdf

How to Pay for Your Family’s Vaccinations – Online Tool
• Vaccinateyourfamily.org/questions-about-vaccines/paying-for-vaccines
Vaccine Lesson for WIC Participants Available on WICHealth.org

Educates WIC participants about the importance and safety of vaccinations for the whole family.

Focus on vaccinations for pregnant women and children. Will soon have additional information on COVID vaccines.

Launched in March 2020 in English and Spanish – As of end of Sept. 2021, there was a total of 38,080 vaccine lessons completed. (35,978 English; 2,102 Spanish)

Contact Kimbra WICHealth.org at kimbra.quinn@maiasynergy.com if you are interested in having this vaccine lesson available for your state’s WIC participants/clients.
Vaccine Information - Before, During and After Pregnancy

Pregnancy

En Español

Pregnancy is such a special time for the entire expecting family. It is a time of planning and preparing for the birth of a child. It is also important to begin considering the steps you can take to help keep yourself and your baby protected from vaccine-preventable diseases - now and throughout your child's life.

Before Becoming Pregnant

Vaccines for Pregnant People

- Influenza (Flu) Vaccine
- Tdap (Tetanus, Diphtheria and Pertussis) Vaccine
- COVID-19 Vaccine
Vaccine Information for Babies and Children

Includes links to recommended immunization schedules.
Questions and Answers on COVID/COVID-19 Vaccines

Vaccinateyourfamily.org/covid19faq

Questions and Answers About COVID-19 Vaccines

Click on the topics below to see answers to your questions.

- Who Needs the COVID-19 Vaccine (EVERYONE 12 years and older. Get more details in this section below.)
- Find a COVID-19 Vaccine Near You
- The COVID-19 Vaccines Available for You and Your Family
- How COVID-19 Vaccines Work
- What To Expect When Getting Your COVID-19 Vaccine
- COVID-19 Vaccines Safety
- Common Misinformation about COVID-19 Vaccines
- COVID-19 Vaccine Effectiveness
- Virus Variants (Like the Delta Variant)
- Getting COVID-19 Vaccine at the Same Time as Other Vaccines
- COVID-19 Vaccines and Travel
- COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shot/Third Dose
- What If I Lose My Vaccination Card?

Share this content:
New!
Spanish Pages

Vaccinatemyfamily.org/en-espanol
Stay Up-to-Date on the Latest Vaccine Information and Recommendations through Website, Blog and Social Pages

**Website**: Vaccinateyourfamily.org
**Facebook**: @Vaccinateyourfamily
**Twitter**: @Vaxyourfam
**Instagram**: @Vaccinateyourfamily
**YouTube**: Youtube.com/vaccinateyourfamily.org
**Blog**: Shotofprevention.com

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[jennifer@vaccinateyourfamily.org](mailto:jennifer@vaccinateyourfamily.org)
Welcome and Remarks from the USDA

Valery Soto, MS, RD, CLC
Chief, Nutrition Services Branch
Supplemental Nutrition and Safety Programs
Supplemental Foods Program Division
USDA Food and Nutrition Service
Welcome and Remarks from the National WIC Association

Darlena Birch, MBA, RDN
Senior Manager, Public Health Nutrition
The National WIC Association
Dr. Sarah Mbaeyi, MD, MPH
Medical Officer
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
There will be a short Q&A session after Dr. Mbaeyi presentation.

Please type the questions you have for the speakers into the Q&A box at any time during the webinar.

We will get to as many questions as possible.
WIC Immunization Webinar
Thursday, October 28, 2021

Sarah Mbaeyi, MD, MPH
Medical Officer
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases
Vaccines for Children
Protecting America’s children every day

The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program helps ensure that all children have a better chance of getting their recommended vaccines. VFC has helped prevent disease and save lives.

CDC estimates that vaccination of children born between 1994 and 2018 will:

- prevent 419 million illnesses (26.8 million hospitalizations)
- help avoid 936,000 deaths
- save nearly $1.9 trillion in total societal costs (That includes $466 billion in direct costs)

More than the current population of the entire U.S.A.
Greater than the population of Seattle, WA
More than $5,000 for each American

Updated 2019 by analyzing the latest data on the benefits from immunization during the Vaccines for Children Program (1994–2018). External website link opens in a new tab.

www.cdc.gov/features/vfcprogram
The COVID-19 gap is larger for some pediatric vaccines than others

- Many vaccines primarily given to younger age children have smaller gaps than those given to older kids
  - Rotavirus vaccine – down 5.7%
  - PCV13 – down 7.8%
  - DTaP-containing vaccines – down 7.6%
  - Tdap – down 13.6%
  - HPV – down 16.9%
  - Meningococcal conjugate vaccine – down 10.1%

- Measles-containing vaccines are down by 16.2%

Data through week ending September 26, 2021
Whooping Cough (Pertussis)

- Highly contagious respiratory disease
- Most dangerous for infants
- Early signs/symptoms include runny nose, mild, occasional cough, apnea (pause in breathing) in babies
- Later-stage signs/symptoms include fits of rapid coughs followed by a high-pitched “whoop” and vomiting during or after coughing fits
- When researchers could tell who was spreading whooping cough, immediate family members were the source for 6 to 7 out of 10 (66.1%) babies
Reported Pertussis Cases: 1922-2019

https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/surv-reporting/cases-by-year.html
Most Whooping Cough Deaths are in Early Infancy

https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/surv-reporting/cases-by-age-group-and-year.html
Whooping Cough: Who Should Be Vaccinated

- Vaccination is recommended for everyone:
  - Infants and children (DTaP vaccine)
  - One dose at 2, 4, 6, 15-18 months and 4 to 6 years
  - Adolescents (Tdap vaccine)
  - Adults (Tdap vaccine, if not received as an adolescent)
  - Pregnant women (Tdap vaccine)

- Vaccinating women during each pregnancy is the best way to prevent pertussis in infants before they are old enough to get their own vaccines
Influenza: The Disease

- Contagious respiratory illness
- Signs/symptoms include fever, cough, sore throat, runny nose, muscle or body aches, headache, fatigue, vomiting and diarrhea sometimes occur
- Health impact of influenza in the U.S. varies year to year
  - 2017 - 2018:
    - Considered a “high severity” season with intense, widespread activity occurring simultaneously across the United States
    - Hospitalizations rates broke records
    - News coverage included deaths of children and healthy adults
    - 180 pediatric deaths – the most since the 2009 H1N1 pandemic
    - 75 - 80% of those pediatric deaths were in unvaccinated
  - 2020 – 2021
    - Flu activity was unusually low both in the U.S. and globally
    - Only one report of a pediatric death
    - COVID-19 mitigation measures likely contributed to the decline in flu incidence, hospitalizations, and deaths
Number of Influenza-Associated Pediatric Deaths by Week of Death, 2017-18 through 2020-21 Season
Flu Vaccination for 2021-2022 Season

- Getting an annual flu vaccine this fall is very important to protect yourself, your loved ones, and your community against flu.

- Vaccination is especially important for people who are at higher risk of developing serious flu complications, for example people of any age with a chronic health condition like a breathing or lung problem, heart disease, or a weakened immune system.
  - Other people who are at higher risk of serious flu complications include pregnant people, people aged 65 and older, and children younger than 5 years.

- CDC recommends that all people aged 6 months and older get vaccinated against flu by the end of October, ideally.
Guidance for Timing of Flu Vaccination, 2021-22

- Children who need 2 doses (those aged 6 months through 8 years who have never been vaccinated, who have not received ≥2 total doses previously, or whose vaccination history is unknown)—should receive first dose as soon as possible after vaccine is available.
- Children needing one dose can also be vaccinated as soon as vaccine is available.
- Women pregnant during influenza season should be immunized.
- Vaccination should continue throughout the season, as long as influenza viruses are circulating, and unexpired vaccine is available.
Importance of Flu Vaccination

- Yearly vaccination is the first and best protection against the flu
- The flu vaccine can:
  - Keep you from getting sick with flu
  - Saves children's lives
  - Reduce the risk of hospitalizations
  - Help you get back on your feet sooner if you do get sick
- Reminder: a flu shot cannot cause flu illness.
  - Flu vaccines given with a needle are made either with
    - flu vaccine viruses that have been ‘inactivated’ and are therefore not infectious, or
    - with no flu vaccine at all (which is the case for the recombinant flu vaccine).

For more information, go to https://www.cdc.gov/flu/prevent/vaccine-benefits.htm
We Need Your Help
To Maintain and Strengthen Immunization Rates Among Children and Pregnant Women

- Vaccination is one of the best ways parents can protect their children from 16 serious diseases
- Most parents vaccinate, some have questions
- Many pregnant women may not know they need vaccination to protect themselves and their baby from flu and whooping cough
- **YOU** play a key role in ensuring families are up-to-date on their vaccinations
Vaccination Schedule: Birth – 6yrs

- **Birth**: HepB, DTaP, Hib, PCV13, IPV
- **1 month**: HepB, RV, DTaP
- **2 months**: HepB, RV, Hib
- **3 months**: RV, Hib
- **4 months**: PCV13, IPV
- **5 months**: PCV13, IPV
- **6 months**: PCV13, IPV
- **12 months**: DTaP
- **15 months**: DTaP
- **18 months**: DTaP
- **19-23 months**: DTaP
- **2-3 years**: MMR, Varicella
- **4-6 years**: Varicella

**Influenza (Yearly)**

- **6 years**: IPV

**NOTES:**
- If your child misses a dose, you don't need to start over; just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot.
- Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.

**FOOTNOTES:**
- *Two doses of IPV are recommended for children age 7 years and older who are susceptible to disease and have not received the vaccine. Additional doses may be given as long as at least 4 weeks separate doses.*
- *Two doses of HepA vaccine are recommended for children age 2 years and older who are susceptible to disease and have not received the vaccine. Additional doses may be given as long as at least 2 months separate doses.*

See back page for more information on vaccine-preventable diseases and the vaccines that prevent them.

For more information, call toll-free 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) or visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

AAFP
American Academy of Pediatrics

American Academy of Family Physicians
Dedicated to the health of all children®

How You Can Help: Record Review and Referrals

- One way to determine if a child is up-to-date on their vaccinations is by assessing whether the child has received their 4th DTaP dose (15-18 months)
- If you determine that the child may be behind on their vaccinations, refer the parent to schedule an appointment with their healthcare provider

And Consider Going Beyond...

- An ECBT survey of WIC showed that nearly half of WIC staff review the full childhood immunization record
- Check to make sure they received an annual flu vaccine, a measles vaccine at 12-15 months, and all other recommended vaccines
- Recommend vaccination and refer anyone who is not up-to-date to a vaccination provider
Whooping Cough: What’s Up to Date?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By age</th>
<th>Minimum number of DTaP doses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth through 1 month</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
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<td>5 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 months</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 months</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women</td>
<td>One during each pregnancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flu: What’s Up to Date?

- **Children:**
  - All children 6 months old or older should be immunized against the flu every year
    - Two doses should be given at least four weeks apart for children aged 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza vaccine for the first time.

- **Pregnant Women:**
  - One dose of inactivated influenza vaccine (i.e. flu shot) during any trimester for women who will be pregnant during the influenza season

- **Getting vaccinated before flu activity begins helps protect you once the flu season starts in your community.**
  - It takes about two weeks after vaccination for the body’s immune response to fully respond and for your to be protected so make plans to get vaccinated, ideally during October.
  - However, CDC recommends flu vaccination as long as influenza viruses are circulating - even into January and later.
Are You Up to Date?

• As a WIC staff member, you should make sure you are up to take on your own vaccinations including:
  • Flu
  • Tdap
  • HPV
  • Herpes Zoster
  • Pneumococcal
COVID-19 Vaccination
COVID-19 Vaccine Primary Series

- COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for everyone aged 12 years and older in the United States for the prevention of COVID-19.
- The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) has recommended the FDA-approved Pfizer-BioNTech (COMIRNATY) COVID-19 Vaccine for use in people aged 16 years and older.
- ACIP has issued interim recommendations under Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the use of:
  - Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine in people aged 12–15 years
  - Moderna COVID-19 vaccine in people aged 18 years and older
  - Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) COVID-19 vaccine in people aged 18 years and older
COVID-19 Vaccines While Pregnant or Breastfeeding

- Pregnant and recently pregnant people are more likely to get severely ill with COVID-19 compared with non-pregnant people.

- Evidence about the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy has been growing.
  - These data suggest that the benefits of receiving a COVID-19 vaccine outweigh any known or potential risks of vaccination during pregnancy.

- COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for all people aged 12 years and older, including pregnant or lactating people.
  - Pregnant, lactating, and postpartum people younger than 50 years old should be aware of the rare risk of thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome after Janssen COVID-19 vaccination and the availability of other COVID-19 vaccines.
Additional Dose

- CDC recommends that people with moderately to severely compromised immune systems receive an additional dose of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine at least 28 days after a second dose of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine or Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine.
COVID-19 Vaccines are Safe and Effective

- Hundreds of millions of people in the United States have received COVID-19 vaccines under the most intense safety monitoring in U.S. history.
- All COVID-19 vaccines used in the United States were carefully evaluated in clinical trials and authorized or approved because the benefits outweighed the risks.
- The FDA and CDC will continue monitoring the safety of these vaccines.
- Getting vaccinated can help protect you and those around you, especially those at increased risk for severe illness.

COVID-19 vaccines are being held to the same safety standards as all vaccines.

Before Approval or Authorization

- FDA carefully reviews all safety data from clinical trials.
- ACIP reviews all safety data before recommending use.

After Approval or Authorization

- FDA and CDC closely monitor vaccine safety and side effects. There are systems in place that allow CDC and FDA to watch for safety issues.

Resources
COVID-19 Vaccination Resources

Vaccines for COVID-19
COVID-19 vaccines are safe, effective, and free! After you've been fully vaccinated, you can participate in many of the activities that you did prior to the pandemic. [Key Things to Know]

[Links to CDC vaccination resources]

Talking to Parents: Resources

- **CDC**
  - [www.cdc.gov/vaccines](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines): healthcare provider section with resources on how to talk to patients, printable fact sheets, vaccine schedules and more
  - [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents): online resources for parents with vaccine recommendations from birth to 18 years

- **Vaccinate Your Family**
  - [www.VaccinateYourFamily.org](http://www.VaccinateYourFamily.org): resources for patients including FAQs, schedules and more.

- **Your state/local immunization program**
Resources for Healthcare Professionals and Pregnant Women

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pregnancy
www.cdc.gov/pertussis/pregnant
www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/vaccine/pregnant
Vaccines Throughout the Lifespan

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/growing/
Questions?

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
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Final Poll