



## Immunizations

Back issues of this publication are available on our website: [cdhd.idaho.gov](http://cdhd.idaho.gov)

### IN THIS ISSUE:

- Gearing Up for Seasonal Flu
- IRIS for Childcare Providers
- Shot Line ... We Get Questions
- 2015 Meningitis Campaign
- Boise Hawks Immunization Nights
- Free Sign up for the Birth Cohort Project
- Booster Shots Immunization Workshops in October
- Conditions Commonly Misperceived as Contraindications to Vaccination
- Immunization Education Training
- High School Sports Physicals Event a Success
- Frequently Asked Questions About Measles in the U.S.
- Immunization Summit 2014

**CENTRAL DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

**WE'RE A TOBACCO FREE ZONE**

To protect the health of **everyone** at CDHD, no use of tobacco or vaping is allowed anywhere on our property.

Thank you for your cooperation.

# CENTRAL DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT THE SHOT LINE



## Gearing Up for Seasonal Flu

As summer comes to a close and with kids are back in school, it's time to start thinking about seasonal flu vaccines — and helping your clients and patients do the same. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), flu most commonly peaks in the U.S. in January or February, but can begin as early as October and continue to occur as late as May. The CDC recommends everyone six months and older receive the influenza vaccine, ideally by October.

### What kind of vaccines will be available in the United States for 2014–2015?

A number of different manufacturers produce trivalent (three component) influenza vaccines for the U.S. market, including intramuscular (IM), intradermal, and nasal spray. Some seasonal flu vaccines will be formulated to protect against four flu viruses (quadrivalent flu vaccines) and will be available as well according to manufacturers. See at [cdc.gov/flu/protect/keyfacts.htm](http://cdc.gov/flu/protect/keyfacts.htm) for key facts about seasonal flu vaccine and [cdc.gov/flu/protect/vaccine/how-fluvaccine-made.htm](http://cdc.gov/flu/protect/vaccine/how-fluvaccine-made.htm) to learn how flu vaccines are made.

### Are there new recommendations for the 2014–2015 influenza season?

Recommendations on the control and prevention of influenza are published annually, in late summer or early fall. Existing recommendations are available at Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Resources for Health Professionals. New recommendations for the 2014–2015 season are forthcoming. One possible change to the current recommendations is regarding the preferential use of nasal spray flu vaccine (LAIV) in healthy children ages 2–8 years.

Visit [cdc.gov/flu/whatsnew.htm](http://cdc.gov/flu/whatsnew.htm) to sign up and receive updates from the CDC Influenza site.

### What flu viruses does this season's vaccine protect against?

Flu vaccines are designed to protect against flu viruses that experts predict will be the most common during the upcoming season. Three kinds of flu viruses commonly circulate among people today: Influenza A (H1N1) viruses, influenza A (H3N2) viruses, and influenza B viruses.

*Continued on page 3*

## CDHD VISION:

Healthy People in  
Healthy Communities

### Preventive Health Services Mission:

Provide accessible, affordable, integrated, preventive health services in a non-judgmental environment. To enrich lives and create a cornerstone in the foundation of our community with a healthy future.

## Contact:

For vaccine questions, including schedules, updates, vaccine storage and handling, etc., please contact:

### Sharon Brown, LPN

Medical Provider Liaison  
Call the ShotLine at  
(208) 321-2229

For general immunization questions, questions about the newsletter, or community events, please contact:

### Vinci Anderson

Public Health Nurse Educator  
(208) 327-8586

For user support and training for IRIS, please contact:

### IRIS Help Desk

(208) 334-5995  
iris@dhw.idaho.gov



# IRIS for Childcare Providers



Are you using the Idaho Immunization Reminder Information System (IRIS) to obtain immunization records for children in your care? If not, you should consider it — it can make your life much easier! Since 2010, all medical providers using State supplied vaccine have been required to enter childhood vaccines into IRIS. Larger offices usually have systems available to enter the vaccines immediately, while some of the smaller offices that enter data by hand take longer to submit records.

To sign up for IRIS, go to [immunizeidahochildcare.com](http://immunizeidahochildcare.com) and select the IRIS tab. There, you can request an account as well as download a “Basic Guide for Childcare Users.”

The *Basic Guide* has a wealth of information available to you with topics including how to look up a child in IRIS, view and print immunization records, and create and manage lists for the children in your care. It also provides instructions on how to print Legal Notices for parents and Conditional Attendance Report forms.

As an example, using the *Create and Manage List* allows you to separate the children in your care from the rest of IRIS, eliminating the need to look them up each time you want to check their records. If you

operate a large care center, you can even divide your children into groups by age, alphabet or the name of their room.

IRIS uses a stoplight system to let you know if children are up-to-date. *Green* means *Adequately Immunized*, *Yellow* means *Conditionally Attending*, and *Red* stands for *Incomplete*. If the child is *Conditionally Attending* or *Incomplete*, you can print the filled-out forms to share with the parents. Just remember that infants can change status very quickly with vaccines due at three, five, seven, 16, and 19 months, and two years of age. It is suggested that you mark your calendars one month before these benchmarks so you can remind parents.

Best of all, when you have new children enroll you can look them up in the system and let parents know if their kids are in need of vaccines before they even start. The immunization records program will also allow you to send documentation of vaccines that are not in IRIS, including out of state records. In turn, IRIS will add them to the reminder system for you. Just remember, no school records are allowed.

Maintaining immunization records can be an overwhelming task, so let IRIS be your support and help ease the process.



# Seasonal Flu

Continued from page 1

Each year, one or two flu viruses of each kind are used to produce the seasonal influenza vaccine.

## All of the 2014–2015 influenza vaccine is made to protect against the following three viruses:

- an A/California/7/2009 (H1N1) pdm09-like virus
- an A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2)-like virus
- a B/Massachusetts/2/2012-like virus.

Some of the 2014–2015 flu vaccine also protects against an additional B virus (B/Brisbane/60/2008-like virus).

Vaccines that give protection against three viruses are called trivalent vaccines. Vaccines that protect against four viruses are called quadrivalent vaccines.

**More information about influenza vaccines is available at [cdc.gov/flu/protect/vaccine/index.htm](http://cdc.gov/flu/protect/vaccine/index.htm).**



# We Get Questions

**Q:** After you answered my last question, you told me if I wanted more information I should look in the Pink Book. I looked all over the office and I found one book that is pink but that is not its name.

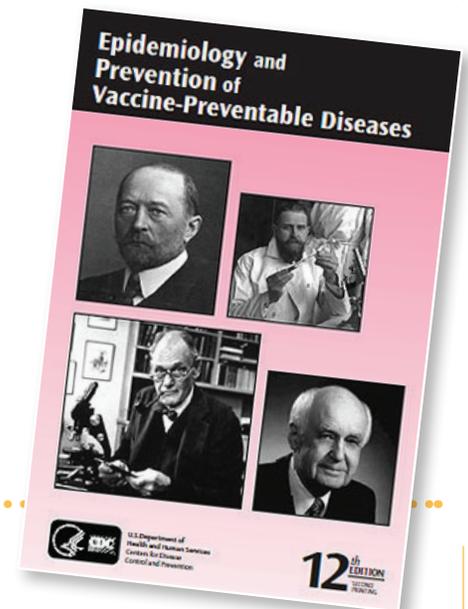
**A:** When answering Shot Line calls one of the references that is frequently used is the CDC's *Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine Preventable Diseases* book, affectionately known as the Pink Book. Each office that gives vaccines should have a copy on hand, and yes, it is pink. You can also perform an online search for Pink Book to locate the latest edition.

Every vaccinator in your office should be familiar with it. It begins with the Principles of Vaccination and General Recommendations on Immunization and Vaccine Safety and is followed by a chapter on each of the diseases for which we have vaccines. Each of these chapters includes a history of the disease, clinical features, medical management, epidemiology and information on vaccines available. The book concludes with appendices A-H which cover information such as schedules and recommendations,

vaccines, storage and handling administration, VIS and vaccine safety.

If you are unable to find your copy, often it is stored out of the way, so look on a high shelf. When you find it, put it where you can easily locate it and use it as a reference.

This is not to discourage you from calling the Shot Line. At Central District Health Department we utilize each other frequently as a sounding board when we have questions. We all need a support system, and Shot Line hopes to serve as one for you.



# 2015 Meningitis Campaign

Boise State University (BSU) School of Nursing, with support of the Idaho Immunization Program, is hosting a meningitis vaccination clinic on the BSU campus. College students with an I.D. will receive the vaccine for free. The clinic will take place on September 24 from 10 a.m.

to 4 p.m. in the Student Union Building (SUB) lounge.

Free meningitis vaccines are also available to BSU students at Ladd Family Pharmacy, located at 1109 S. Broadway Avenue in Boise.



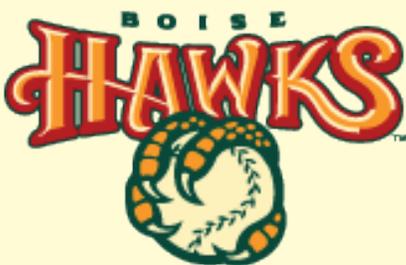


## Boise Hawks Immunization Nights

The Central District Health Department Immunizations Department teamed up with the Boise Hawks baseball team again in June, July and August to help raise immunization awareness in our community. This year, CDHD provided information at the games to encourage parents to get their children between the ages of 4 to 13, up-to-date on their immunizations. Kids who were current on their vaccines received a free ticket to a Boise Hawks home game at Memorial Stadium.

In addition, CDHD also distributed tickets to VFC providers, daycare centers, schools and at other special immunization events.

CDHD will be participating in this promotional community event again next year. Any interested VFC provider can receive free Boise Hawks game vouchers to offer to four to 13 year old children who are up-to-date on their vaccines according to ACIP recommendations. Please call Vinci Anderson at 208-327-8586 or email [vanderso@cdhd.idaho.gov](mailto:vanderso@cdhd.idaho.gov) for more information!



# Free Sign Up for the Birth Cohort Project

The Birth Cohort Project is a **FREE SERVICE** made available to providers by CDHD to remind parents when their children need vaccinations. CDHD sends postcards to parents one month prior to the vaccine due date.

The reminder cards are sent to the parents of children in five different age groups: 2, 4, 6, 12, and 18 months.

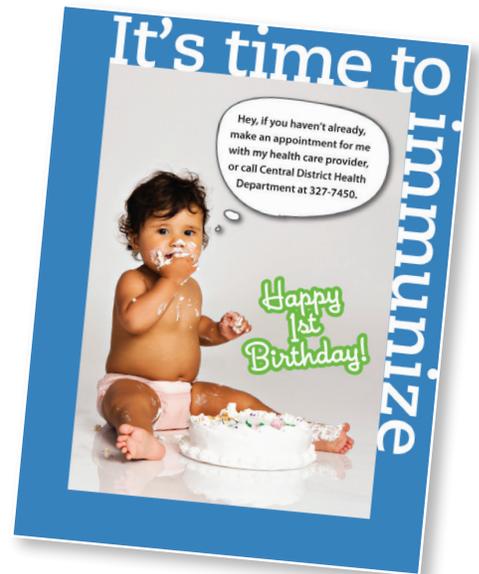
“In 2013, we mailed 10,236 postcards for 12 VFC providers and only received 376 returned cards,” said Leanna Davis, who oversees the project for CDHD.

According to Davis, it’s relatively easy to enroll in the program. “We just need an email address from the VFC provider to allow us to have access for the Reports-Reminder/Recall section of their IRIS account,” Davis said.

Once permission is given, CDHD mails the reminder cards to the parents and then tracks all returned postcards. “When we receive postcards marked ‘undeliverable address,’ we make a note under the Address Information section in the VFC provider’s IRIS account.

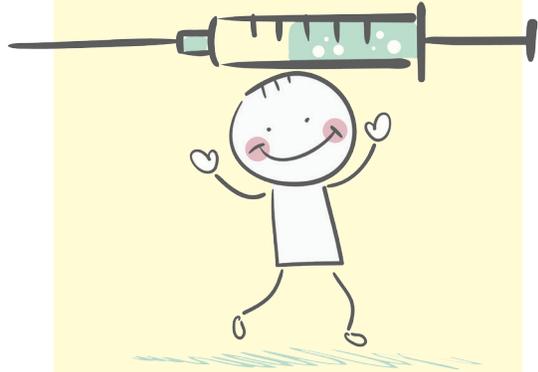
As of September 1, CDHD will provide a follow up report to the provider. “We will scan the returned postcards and

then email copies of them along with a monthly report showing how many cards were sent for that month,” Davis explained.



If you would like CDHD to provide this free service to your office, please email the following statement to the names indicated below: “Please allow Central District Health Department the right to access (insert Clinic Name, VFC Provider number/IRIS pin number)” to Virginia Fleming at [vfleming@cdhd.idaho.gov](mailto:vfleming@cdhd.idaho.gov) or Leanna Davis at [ldavis@cdhd.idaho.gov](mailto:ldavis@cdhd.idaho.gov).





## Booster Shots Immunization Workshops in October

The Idaho Immunization Program's Booster Shots workshops are just around the corner! This year, Dr. William Atkinson, former Medical Epidemiologist in the National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases at the CDC, will be presenting at each Booster Shots workshop. Lunch is provided. Register at [www.immunizeidaho.com](http://www.immunizeidaho.com).

- 10/6 PONDERAY**  
Holiday Inn Express
- 10/7 POST FALLS**  
Templin's
- 10/8 CLARKSTON**  
Clarkston Event Center
- 10/9 GRANGEVILLE**  
Syringa, Saltman Center
- 10/15 TWIN FALLS**  
Hilton Garden Inn  
Snake River Room
- 10/16 IDAHO FALLS**  
Hotel on the Falls
- 10/21 CALDWELL**  
College of Idaho
- 10/22 MCCALL**  
Holiday Inn Express  
The Hunt Lodge

Booster Shots workshops will be held from 12:00–4:30 p.m. (all locations).

Brought to you by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare and the Idaho Immunization Program.

# Conditions Commonly Misperceived as Contraindications to Vaccination

Clinicians or other health care providers might misperceive certain conditions or circumstances as valid contraindications or precautions to vaccination when they actually do not preclude vaccination. These misperceptions result in missed opportunities to administer recommended vaccines. Among the most common conditions mistakenly considered to be contraindications are diarrhea, minor upper respiratory tract illnesses (including otitis media) with or without fever, mild to moderate local

reactions to a previous dose of vaccine, current antimicrobial therapy, pregnancy of recipient's mother or other close or household contact, immune deficient family member or household contact, and being in the convalescent phase of an acute illness.

Consult the CDC's main contraindications page for links to other contraindications and precautions materials at [cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/vac-admin/contraindications-vacc.htm](http://cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/vac-admin/contraindications-vacc.htm).



## Immunization Education Training

CDHD provides free immunization education trainings to the medical offices located within Health District Four, which encompasses Ada, Boise, Elmore and Valley counties. The training is intended for nurses, medical assistants, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, physicians and other medical office personnel handling immunizations. The training aims to enhance immunization practices in order to better protect the children from vaccine-preventable

diseases. Topics include the role of Idaho Immunization Program (IIP), Vaccine For Children (VFC), Idaho Immunization Reminder Information System (IRIS), role of Central District Health Department (CDHD), Proper Vaccine Storage & Handling, how to follow Immunization Schedules, and more. Helpful resources are provided as part of the training.

**For more information on the trainings, please call Vinci Anderson at 327-8586.**



## High School Sports Physicals Event a Success

This summer, CDHD participated in an ongoing community event to protect Meridian and Boise high school athletes against vaccine-preventable diseases. The partnership with the Ada County Medical Society, allows CDHD to provide immunization information, check records and provide vaccines to student athletes between 9th - 12th grades at the Sports Physicals for High School Athletes event held at Boise State University.

Overall, 520 student athletes participated in the event, held in June. CDHD provided immunization record assessment and student athletes could choose to receive the immunization(s) on-site or return to their primary care physician.

CDHD reviewed 330 records, vaccinated 144 students and provided 262 vaccines. The graph below illustrates the break-down of shots provided.

• MCV 4 – U4561AA	40
• MMR – J006954	7
• HEP B – EL3SH	7
• Varicella – J008982	14
• Varicella – K012370	20
• HPV – H020901	30
• HPV – J0062AA	81
• TDAP – U4668AA	13
• HEP A – YZ2F7	44
• IPV – J1727-1	6

262

# Frequently Asked Questions About Measles in the U.S.

### Q: Do people in the United States still get measles?

**A:** Yes, but it's not very common. That's because most people in the United States are protected against measles through vaccination. Each year about 60 people in the United States are reported to have measles.

### Q: Why do people still get measles in the United States?

**A:** Measles is brought into the United States. This happens when unvaccinated Americans or foreign visitors get measles while they're abroad and then bring the disease into the United States. They can spread measles to other people who are not vaccinated, which sometimes leads to outbreaks. This can occur in communities with unvaccinated people.

### Q: Where do cases of measles that are brought into the United States come from?

**A:** Measles can be brought into the United States from any country where the disease still occurs or where outbreaks are occurring, including Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. In 2014, the majority of cases brought into the United States have come from the Philippines, which has experienced a large outbreak.

### Q: Why have there been more measles cases in the United States in recent years?

**A:** In 2011 and 2013, there were more reported measles cases compared with previous years. CDC experts attribute this to:

- more measles cases than usual in some countries, such as in Europe, where Americans travel more often, and,
- spreading of measles in U.S. communities with pockets of unvaccinated people.

*Continued on page 7*



# Frequently Asked Questions about Measles

Continued from page 6

## Q: What does “measles elimination” mean?

**A:** Measles elimination is defined as the absence of continuous disease transmission for 12 months or more in a specific geographic area. In such areas, there may still be measles cases, but they are from infected people who bring the disease into the area.

## Q: Has measles been eliminated from the United States?

**A:** Yes. In 2000, the United States declared that measles was eliminated from this country. This means that the disease is no longer native to the United States.

The United States was able to eliminate measles because it has a highly effective vaccination program and a strong public health system for detecting and responding to measles cases and outbreaks.

## Q: How common was measles in the United States before the vaccine?

**A:** Before the measles vaccination program started in 1963, about 3 to 4 million people got measles each year in the United States. Of those people, 400 to 500 died, 48,000 were hospitalized, and 1,000 developed chronic disability from measles encephalitis.

## Q: Is measles a concern for the United States?

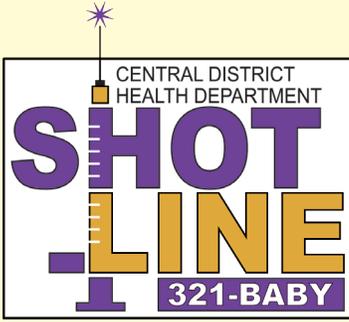
**A:** Yes. Since measles is still common in many countries, this disease will continue to be brought into the United States. Measles is highly contagious, so anyone who is not protected against measles is at risk of getting the disease. People who get measles put others at risk who cannot get vaccinated because they are too young or they have specific health conditions. In addition, communities with pockets of unvaccinated people are vulnerable to measles outbreaks.

## Q: Will the United States ever get rid of measles completely?

**A:** Yes, it's possible. The first step is to eliminate measles from each country and region of the world. Once this happens, there will be no place from which measles can spread.

All member states in the six World Health Organization regions have committed to eliminating measles by the year 2020. Once a disease has been eliminated from every country, it is considered “eradicated” from the world. See the Measles and Rubella Initiative for more information.





**Central District  
Health Department**

Immunizations  
707 N. Armstrong Pl.  
Boise, ID 83704-0825

**Address Service  
Requested**



# Immunization Summit 2014



**Promote and Advance  
Lifetime Immunizations  
Through Education  
and Advocacy**

**Tuesday, September 30, 2014  
8:30 a.m.–3:30 p.m.**

Web conferencing still available. Log on to [www.idahoimmune.org/summit](http://www.idahoimmune.org/summit) to reserve your place. Registration and educational credits are free. For questions contact Karen Sharpnack, [kjs@idahoimmune.org](mailto:kjs@idahoimmune.org).

**Promote, Prevent, Protect**