

## Top Ten 12: #12

A husband (John, age 67) and wife (Jane, age 63) come into the clinic to be vaccinated against shingles. Jane is receiving chemotherapy treatment for cancer. Can either or both of these individuals be administered zoster vaccine?

## Choose the Correct Answer

Jane (63) is receiving chemotherapy treatment for cancer. Can she or her husband (John, 67) or both be administered zoster vaccine?

- A. No, since Jane is receiving chemotherapy, neither of the two should be given the zoster vaccine
- B. John should be vaccinated against zoster, Jane should not
- C. Both should be vaccinated against zoster

## Correct Answer

Jane (63) is receiving chemotherapy treatment for cancer. Can she or her husband (John, 67) or both be administered zoster vaccine?

- B. John should be vaccinated against zoster, Jane should not

## Zoster Vaccine Contraindications

- Zoster vaccine should NOT be given to:
  - Anyone with a history of an anaphylactic reaction to any vaccine component
  - Persons with acquired or primary immunodeficiency
- Special circumstances:
  - Anticipating immunosuppression: give vaccine at least 14 days before initiation of treatment
  - Antivirals: discontinue antiviral use at least 24 hours prior to receiving vaccine, wait 14 days to resume
  - Leukemia in remission: if haven't received chemotherapy for 3 months, may be given zoster vaccine

## Top Ten 12: #11

A 12-year-old patient was accidentally given DTaP instead of Tdap. Does the dose need to be repeated?

## Choose the Correct Answer

Does the dose need to be repeated?

- A. Yes, repeat the dose with Tdap at least 4 weeks later
- B. No, the dose does not need to be repeated
- C. Yes, repeat the dose with Tdap as soon as possible

## Correct Answer

Does the dose need to be repeated?

- B. No, the dose does not need to be repeated

## Tdap/DTaP Administration Errors

- For adolescents and adults who are given DTaP instead of Tdap, count the dose as valid
- For children 7 years and younger who are given Tdap instead of DTaP:
  - Invalid if given as the first, second or third dose
    - Repeat with DTaP as soon as feasible
  - Valid if given as the fourth or fifth dose

## Top Ten 12: #10

Can a 20-year-old North Dakota patient who is on Medicaid receive state-supplied HPV vaccine?

## Choose the Correct Answer

Can a 20-year-old North Dakota resident who is on Medicaid receive state-supplied HPV vaccine?

- A. Yes, the patient is on Medicaid and is therefore eligible
- B. No, adult vaccine programs are no longer offered in North Dakota
- C. No, private HPV vaccine should be used to vaccinate this patient

## Correct Answer

Can a 20-year-old North Dakota resident who is on Medicaid receive state-supplied HPV vaccine?

- c. No, private HPV vaccine should be used to vaccinate this patient

## State-supplied Vaccines

- HPV vaccine for uninsured/underinsured adults is currently the only adult vaccination program offered by the NDDoH
- Private HPV vaccine should be used for:
  - Patients ages 19 – 21 years with ND Medicaid
  - Uninsured/underinsured adults who are not ND residents
  - Patients who are privately insured
- Students attending North Dakota colleges and universities are considered North Dakota residents while attending those schools

## Top Ten 12: #9

We accidentally gave a dose of HPV via the subcutaneous route instead of as an intramuscular injection. Does the dose need to be repeated? If so, how soon after the invalid dose?

## Choose the Correct Answer

We accidentally gave a dose of HPV via the subcutaneous route instead of as an intramuscular injection. Does the dose need to be repeated? If so, how soon after the invalid dose?

- A. No, vaccines that are administered using the wrong route do not need to be repeated
- B. Yes, the dose should be repeated according to the minimum interval
- C. Yes, the dose should be repeated as soon as feasible

## Correct Answer

We accidentally gave a dose of HPV via the subcutaneous route instead of as an intramuscular injection. Does the dose need to be repeated? If so, how soon after the invalid dose?

- c. Yes, the dose should be repeated as soon as feasible

## Vaccine Administration

- In general, vaccines that are given by the wrong route can be counted as valid doses
- Three exceptions:
  - Human papillomavirus (HPV)
  - Hepatitis B
  - Rabies

## Top Ten 12: #8

A child has BlueCross BlueShield and secondary coverage through Medicaid. Should we give private or VFC vaccine?

## Choose the Correct Answer

A child has BlueCross BlueShield and secondary coverage through Medicaid. Should we give private or VFC vaccine?

- A. Give private vaccine and bill BCBS
- B. Give private vaccine and bill Medicaid
- C. Give VFC vaccine and bill BCBS
- D. Give VFC vaccine and bill Medicaid

## Correct Answer

A child has BlueCross BlueShield and secondary coverage through Medicaid. Should we give private or VFC vaccine?

- A. Give private vaccine and bill BCBS
- C. Give VFC vaccine and bill BCBS

## VFC Eligibility

- If an insured child is also eligible for the VFC program (i.e., American Indian or Medicaid), decision should be based on what is most cost-advantageous to the family
  - Universal LPHU exception: must consider VFC-eligible and only bill \$13.90 for administration fee
  - BEST OPTION: give VFC vaccine and bill private insurance only for administration fee (\$13.90)**

## Top Ten 12: #7

An 8-year-old patient comes to our clinic with an incomplete immunization record. What can this child be given today?

Birth Date: 01/01/2004

Vaccine	Date	Valid	Vaccine	Date	Valid
<b>DTaP/DT/DTaP</b>					
DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	03/05/2004	YES	DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	03/05/2004	YES
DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	09/10/2004	YES	DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	09/10/2004	YES
<b>OPV/IPV</b>					
DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	03/05/2004	YES	HEPB (Preservative Free)	01/02/2004	YES
DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	09/10/2004	YES	HEPB (Preservative Free)	03/05/2004	YES
<b>PNEUMOCOCCAL</b>					
PCV7 (Pneumococcal)	03/05/2004	YES	MMR	02/04/2005	YES
PCV7 (Pneumococcal)	09/10/2004	YES	<b>HAV</b>		
<b>VARICELLA</b>					
CHICKENPOX	02/04/2005	YES	HAV (UNKNOWN)	02/04/2005	YES
<b>INFLUENZA</b>					
INFL (Live virus)	06/16/2012	YES			

## Choose the Correct Answer

What can this child be given today? Birth Date: 01/01/2004

Vaccine	Date	Valid	Vaccine	Date	Valid
<b>DTaP/DT/DTaP</b>					
DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	03/05/2004	YES	DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	03/05/2004	YES
DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	09/10/2004	YES	DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	09/10/2004	YES
<b>OPV/IPV</b>					
DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	03/05/2004	YES	<b>HEPATITIS B</b>		
DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	09/10/2004	YES	HEPB (Preservative Free)	01/02/2004	YES
<b>PNEUMOCOCCAL</b>					
PCV7 (Pneumococcal)	03/05/2004	YES	HEPB (Preservative Free)	03/05/2004	YES
PCV7 (Pneumococcal)	09/10/2004	YES	MMR	02/04/2005	YES
<b>VARICELLA</b>					
CHICKENPOX	02/04/2005	YES	<b>HAV</b>		
<b>INFLUENZA</b>					
INFL (Live virus)	06/16/2012	YES	HAV (UNKNOWN)	02/04/2005	YES

- A. Pediarix, varicella, MMR, hepatitis A
- B. Tdap, IPV, varicella, MMR, hepatitis B and hepatitis A
- C. Tdap, IPV, hepatitis B and hepatitis A

## Correct Answer

What can this child be given today? Birth Date: 01/01/2004

Vaccine	Date	Valid	Vaccine	Date	Valid
<b>DTaP/DT/DTaP</b>					
DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	03/05/2004	YES	DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	03/05/2004	YES
DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	09/10/2004	YES	DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	09/10/2004	YES
<b>OPV/IPV</b>					
DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	03/05/2004	YES	<b>HEPATITIS B</b>		
DTaP-Hib-IPV (Pentacel)	09/10/2004	YES	HEPB (Preservative Free)	01/02/2004	YES
<b>PNEUMOCOCCAL</b>					
PCV7 (Pneumococcal)	03/05/2004	YES	HEPB (Preservative Free)	03/05/2004	YES
PCV7 (Pneumococcal)	09/10/2004	YES	MMR	02/04/2005	YES
<b>VARICELLA</b>					
CHICKENPOX	02/04/2005	YES	<b>HAV</b>		
<b>INFLUENZA</b>					
INFL (Live virus)	06/16/2012	YES	HAV (UNKNOWN)	02/04/2005	YES

c. Tdap, IPV, hepatitis B and hepatitis A

## Reviewing Patient Records

- When reviewing patient records to determine what should be given, remember to look for:
  - Invalid doses
  - Live vaccines
  - Patient's age
- Use the forecaster to check your work!

## Top Ten 12: #6

A 13-year-old patient comes to our clinic for a sports physical. As a child, she was given DT instead of DTaP because she had a very high temperature following her first dose. Is it safe to give Tdap to this patient?

## Choose the Correct Answer

A 13-year-old patient comes to our clinic for a sports physical. As a child, she was given DT instead of DTaP because she had a very high temperature following her first dose. Is it safe to give Tdap to this patient?

- A. Yes, she should be given Tdap
- B. No, she should not be given Td or Tdap
- C. No, she should be given Td instead of Tdap

## Correct Answer

A 13-year-old patient comes to our clinic for a sports physical. As a child, she was given DT instead of DTaP because she had a very high temperature following her first dose. Is it safe to give Tdap to this patient?

- A. Yes, she should be given Tdap

## Tdap Contraindications

- Many of the precautions to DTaP do not apply to Tdap
  - Temperature of 105°F or higher
  - Collapse or shock-like state
  - Persistent crying lasting 3 hours or longer
  - Seizure with or without fever
- Two TRUE contraindications:
  - Severe, anaphylactic allergic reaction to vaccine or vaccine component
  - Encephalopathy not due to another identifiable cause within 7 days of vaccination with a pertussis-containing vaccine

## Top Ten 12: #5

A student who plans to attend a North Dakota university comes into your clinic to be immunized. What immunizations are required at all North Dakota colleges and universities?

## Choose the Correct Answer

A student who plans to attend a North Dakota university comes into your clinic to be immunized. What immunizations are required at all North Dakota colleges and universities?

- A. MMR and hepatitis B
- B. MMR and meningococcal
- C. Hepatitis B and meningococcal
- D. MMR, hepatitis B and meningococcal

## Choose the Correct Answer

A student who plans to attend a North Dakota university comes into your clinic to be immunized. What immunizations are required at all North Dakota colleges and universities?

- B. MMR and meningococcal

## College Requirements

- Students attending North Dakota colleges and universities must provide documentation of immunity to measles, mumps, rubella and meningococcal disease
  - Private colleges and universities may have different policies



## Top Ten 12: #4

Which of the following patients should NOT be given Tdap?

## Choose the Correct Answer

Which of the following patients should NOT be given Tdap?

- A. A 70-year-old man who does not have any contact with children
- B. A pregnant woman who is 25 weeks along
- C. An 8-year-old patient who didn't receive a complete series of DTaP
- D. All of these patients should be given Tdap

## Choose the Correct Answer

Which of the following patients should NOT be given Tdap?

- D. All of these patients should be given Tdap

## Tdap

- A one-time dose of Tdap is now recommended for all adolescents and adults
  - Children ages 7-10 who did not receive a complete series of DTaP should receive Tdap
  - Routinely recommended for adolescents at 11-12 years
  - Tdap should be given regardless of interval since previous dose of tetanus-containing vaccine
  - Pregnant women should be vaccinated during pregnancy, preferably after 20 weeks gestation
- Either brand (Adacel or Boostrix) may be used at any age

### Top Ten 12: #3

We gave a dose of hepatitis A vaccine too early. The first dose was on 3/1/12. The second dose was given on 7/1/12. When should the dose be repeated?

### Choose the Correct Answer

We gave a dose of hepatitis A vaccine too early. The first dose was on 3/1/12. The second dose was given on 7/1/12. When should the dose be repeated?

- A. At least six months after the invalid dose (on or after 1/1/13)
- B. At least six months after the first valid dose (on or after 9/1/12)
- C. As soon as possible
- D. The dose does not need to be repeated

### Correct Answer

We gave a dose of hepatitis A vaccine too early. The first dose was on 3/1/12. The second dose was given on 7/1/12. When should the dose be repeated?

- A. At least six months after the invalid dose (on or after 1/1/13)

### Invalid & Expired Doses

- Doses that are **invalid** due to spacing/age issues must be given according to the minimum interval of that vaccine series
- If doses of **expired** vaccine are administered:
  - For inactivated vaccines, repeat the dose as soon as feasible
  - For live vaccines, there must always be at least a 4-week interval between doses

## Top Ten 12: #2

Your neighbor is a 66-year-old woman. She is a smoker and received a dose of Pneumovax at age 63. She wants to know: when should she get another dose of the “pneumonia shot” and how often should she get it?

## Choose the Correct Answer

Your neighbor is a 66-year-old woman. She is a smoker and received a dose of Pneumovax at age 63. She wants to know: when should she get another dose of the “pneumonia shot” and how often should she get it?

- A. Five years from the previous dose; no additional doses
- B. Any time since she is over age 65; no additional doses
- C. Any time since she is over age 65; a dose every 5 years
- D. Five years from the previous dose; a dose every 5 years

## Correct Answer

Your neighbor is a 66-year-old woman. She is a smoker and received a dose of Pneumovax at age 63. She wants to know: when should she get another dose of the “pneumonia shot” and how often should she get it?

- A. Five years from the previous dose; no additional doses

## Pneumococcal Vaccines

- One-time revaccination is recommended for:
  - Children and adults through age 64 who are at highest risk for invasive pneumococcal disease or are likely to experience rapidly declining antibody levels
  - Adults 65 years and older who received a dose of PPSV-23 before age 65
- Five years should separate doses of PPSV-23
- PPSV-23 does not boost well; data does not indicate that more than 2 doses are beneficial
- New recommendation: immunocompromised adults should receive PCV13, followed by PPSV-23 at least 8 weeks later
  - If patient has already received PPSV-23, follow with PCV13 at least 1 year later
  - Recommendations for PPSV-23 otherwise remain unchanged

## Top Ten 12: #1

Kevin is being seen at your clinic today, the day before his 16<sup>th</sup> birthday. He had his first dose of MCV4 at age 8. If he is given a dose of MCV4 today, will he need a booster dose after age 16?

## Choose the Correct Answer

Kevin is being seen at your clinic today, the day before his 16<sup>th</sup> birthday. He had his first dose of MCV4 at age 8. If he is given a dose of MCV4 today, will he need a booster dose after age 16?

- A. Yes
- B. No

## Correct Answer

Kevin is being seen at your clinic today, the day before his 16<sup>th</sup> birthday. He had his first dose of MCV4 at age 8. If he is given a dose of MCV4 today, will he need a booster dose after age 16?

- B. No

## Meningococcal Vaccine

- Criteria for meningococcal booster dose:
  - Patient receives their first dose of meningococcal vaccine at age 10 years or older
  - Second dose is MCV4
  - Interval of at least 8 weeks between doses
  - Patient is not in a risk group that necessitates ongoing boosters (i.e., asplenia)
- Health-care provider may consider offering a booster to students younger than 22 about to enter a college or university setting

## Questions

**Type your question into either of the chat windows at your right.**

After the presentation, questions may be sent to:

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