# "Pharmacists as Partners in Adult Vaccinations"

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#### **Roles of Pharmacists in Immunization Advocacy**

- Pharmacist as advocate
  - Educating and motivating patients
- Pharmacist as facilitator
  - Hosting others who vaccinate
- Pharmacist as immunizer
  - Giving vaccinations yourself

1996, APhA House of Delegates



#### Pharmacist Immunization Factoids

More than 150,000 pharmacists trained to administer vaccines

2010-11 influenza season

CDC estimates almost 20% of adult vaccinations administered by pharmacists (our estimate is 25 million doses)

All 50 states, DC ,and PR authorize pharmacists to administer vaccines at some level

Pharmacies can target immunization messages to patients using patient data and medication markers

More than 96% of pharmacies are computerized and use computers in practice management

Pharmacists are trained to administer vaccines across the lifespan and are helping patients complete vaccine series

Pharmacy profession estimated spend on marketing / patient communication in 2010-11 season is \$40 million

Pharmacists are an accessible and valued partner on the patient's health care team





## Pharmacists: Partners in Immunizations

- Knowledge of Providers
  - nationally recognized training program and continuing education programs
  - immunization education integrated into student pharmacist curricula
- Access
  - more than 56,000 community pharmacies in the United States that offer convenience, accessibility, and extended hours of operation

For more information on education program: www.pharmacist.com/education



## Pharmacists: Partners in Immunizations

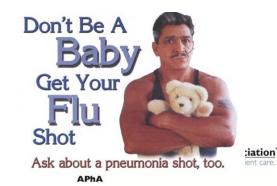
- CDC estimates that almost 20% of the 2010-11 influenza adult vaccinations this season were administered by pharmacists
  - Our sampling and this estimate place the number of doses at about 25 million
  - 2009-10 estimates were 10-13% of the seasonal influenza vaccinations
    - Greater than 14 million doses
- Positioned to collaborate on community immunization needs across the lifespan (Tdap, zoster, pneumococcal, etc)



## Pharmacy's Unique Contribution

Improving medication use...Advancing patient care

- Access, proximity, extended hours
  - especially when others are closed
  - Equivalent of US population enters a pharmacy each week
- Ability to identify high-risk patients easily based upon their medications
- Public's trust Gallup Poll / enthusiastic acceptance
- Message dissemination vehicles
- Practice guided by nationally adopted guidelines
- Support completion of multi-dose vaccines (ie: HPV, etc)
- Knowledgeable vaccine resource
- Education / training
- Ability to handle storage issues



## GUIDELINES FOR PHARMACY-BASED IMMUNIZATION ADVOCACY

#### Guideline 1 - Prevention

Pharmacists should protect their patients' health by being vaccine advocates.

#### Guideline 2 - Partnership

Pharmacists who administer immunizations do so in partnership with their community.

#### Guideline 3 - Quality

Pharmacists must achieve and maintain competence to administer immunizations.

#### Guideline 4 - Documentation

Pharmacists should document immunizations fully and report clinically significant events appropriately.

#### Guideline 5 - Empowerment

Pharmacists should educate patients about immunizations and respect patients' rights.



### Patient Centered Medical Home or "Healthcare Home"

 Care is coordinated and/or integrated across all elements of the complex health care system (e.g., subspecialty care, hospitals, home health agencies, nursing homes) and the patient's community (e.g., family, public and private community-based services). Care is facilitated by registries, information technology, health information exchange and other means to assure that patients get the indicated care when and where they need and want it in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner.

Source: Joint Principles of the Patient Centered Medical Homestion use. Advancing patient care.

# Health Care Personnel Vaccination Policy of APhA

 http://www.pharmacist.com/AM/Template.cfm?Section=House of Delegates&TEMPLATE=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&CONTENTID=25910 (under New Business Item #1)

#### 2011 adopted statement:

APhA supports an annual influenza vaccination as a condition of employment, training, or volunteering, within an organization that provides pharmacy services or operates a pharmacy or pharmacy department (unless a valid medical or religious reason precludes vaccination).

#### 2007 existing APhA policy stated:

1)APhA supports efforts to increase immunization rates of healthcare professionals, for the purpose of protecting patients, and urges all pharmacy personnel to receive all immunizations recommended by the CDC for healthcare workers.

- 2). APhA encourages employers to provide necessary immunizations to all pharmacy personnel.
- 3). APhA encourages federal, state and local public health officials to recognize pharmacists as first responders (like physicians, nurses, police, etc.) and prioritize pharmacists to receive medications and immunizations.

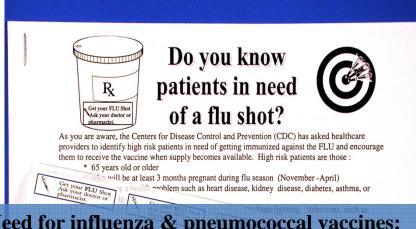




### Targeting Messages:

#### **Prescription Vial Auxiliary Labels**





- **Need for influenza & pneumococcal vaccines:** 
  - **Heart Disease** Digoxin, warfarin, nitrates
  - **Lung Disease** Theophylline, zafirlukast, steroids, chronic inhaler use
  - **Diabetes** Insulin, oral hypoglycemics
  - All > 65 y/oAny or none
- Other vaccines?

## Combined Participant Percent\* Flu, Foot and Eye



J Am Pharm Assoc. 2005;45:130-137

Pt Self-Mgt Program (N=256)

Averages thru Sept 25, 2004

100%

Flu Vaccination Rates:

NCQA (Commercial Accredited Plans): 48%

**PSMP Results: 77%** 

\*Diabetes Ten City Challenge (N=573)

Year 2

Averages thru Dec 31, 2007

Flu Vaccination Rates:

Year 1

55%

Baseline

80 70

60

50

40

20

10

NCQA (Commercial Accredited Plans): 49%

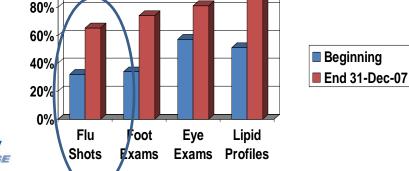
Year 3

70%

■ Foot Exam

Eye Exam

DTCC Results: 65%







#### Pharmacist-Managed Vaccination Program

Increased Influenza Vaccination Rates in Cardiovascular Patients Enrolled in a Secondary Prevention Lipid Clinic

#### CONCLUSION.

The pharmacist-managed program increased influenza vaccination rates in high-risk patients with cardiovascular disease in advance of the newly published secondary prevention guidelines. Age-related differences in the vaccination rates were eliminated after program implementation

LOUGHLIN S. M., Mortazavi, A., Garey, K. W., Rice, G. K., and Birtcher, K. K.

1 Department of Clinical Sciences and Administration, University of Houston College of Pharmacy, Houston, Texas; Department of Pharmacy, Kelsey-Seybold Clinic, Houston, Texas

Pharmacotherapy 27 (5), 729-733, 2007



- Recognizes the role and value of pharmacists
- Guides health departments in working with pharmacists



Operational Framework for Partnering with Pharmacies for Administration of 2009 H1N1 Vaccine

Pharmacies are in a unique position to reach mass numbers of

September 16, 2009

BENEFITS TO PARTNERING WITH PHARMACIES: There are people.

more than 56,000 community retail pharmacy outlets, including chain drug stores, mass merchants, supermarkets, and independent drug stores in the United States. Pharmacies offer convenience, accessibility, and extended hours of operation

created in consultation with APhA,, CDC, NASPA, NACDS, NACCHO, ASTHO, NCPA, HHS, Department of Homeland Security, and Rx Response.

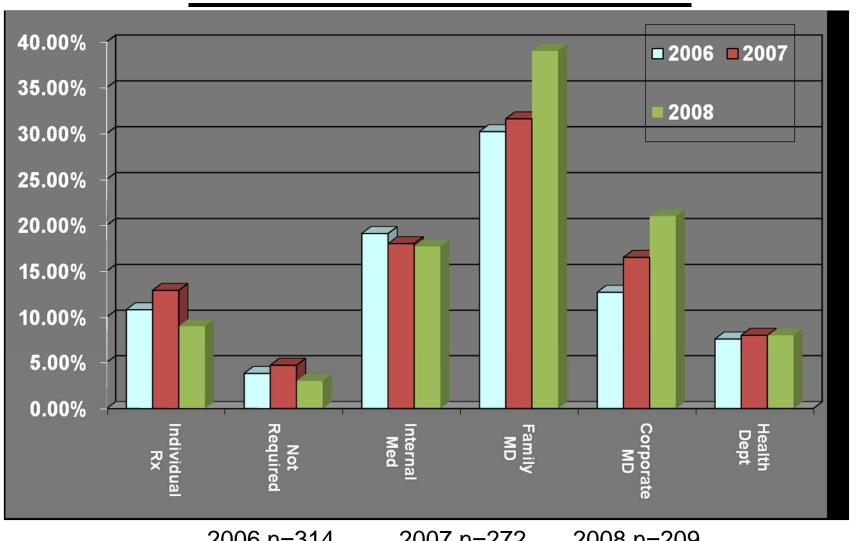


#### Components of an Immunization Protocol

- Identify individual who has delegated activity
- Identify pharmacist authorized to administer vaccine
- Types of vaccines pharmacist is authorized to administer
- Procedures, decision criteria or plan pharmacist should follow, including when to refer patient
- Procedure for emergency situations
- Record keeping and documentation procedures



### Sources for Protocols



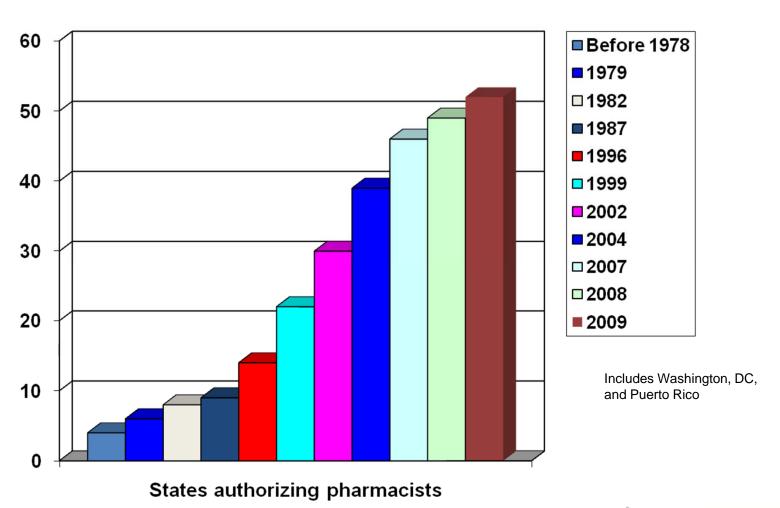
2006 n=314

2007 n=272

2008 n=209



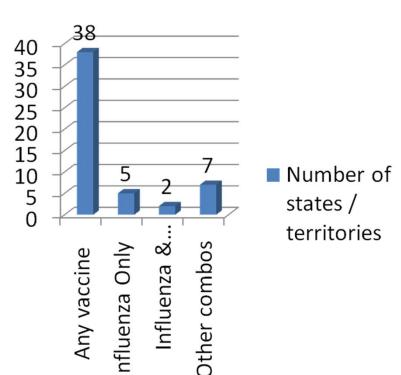
## Pharmacist Authority to Administer Immunizations





### Types of Vaccines Authorized to Administer

Based upon APhA Survey of State IZ Laws/ Rules conducted in collaboration with NASPA, November 2010 (updated Jan 2011)



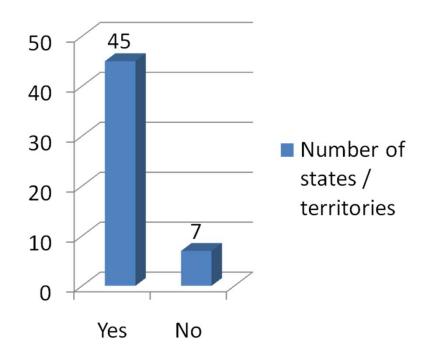
Any vaccine	AL, AK, AZ*, AR*, CA, CO, DE, GA*, HI, ID,IL, IN*, IA, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MT, NE, NV ,NJ, NM, NC*, ND, OK, OR**, PA, RI, SC*, TN, TX, UT**, VT, VA*, WA, WI
Influenza Only	DC, FL, MA, NH, PR
Influenza and Pneumo	NY, WV
Other combos	OH, CT, ME, MD, MO, SD, WY



#### **Authority to Administer Zoster Vaccine**

Based upon APhA Survey of State IZ Laws/ Rules conducted in collaboration with NASPA, November 2010 (updated Jan 2011)

## Number of states / territories



tates	AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA,
	CO, CT, DE, GA*,
	HI, ID,IL, IN*, IA,
	KS, KY, LA, MD*,
	ME, MI, MN, MO,
	MS, MT, NE, NV
	,NJ, NM, NC*, ND,
	OH*, OK, OR, PA,
	RI, SC*, SD*,TN,

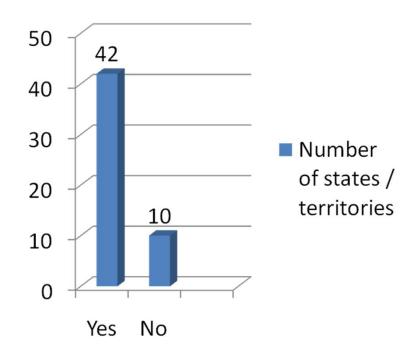
TX, UT\*, VT, VA\*,

WA, WI, WY\*



#### **Authority to Administer Td / Tdap**

Based upon APhA Survey of State IZ Laws/ Rules conducted in collaboration with NASPA, November 2010 (updated Jan 2011)

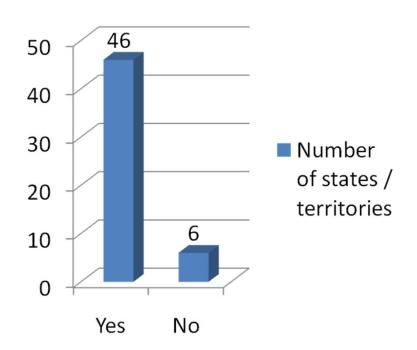


Yes	AL, AK, AZ*, AR, CA, CO, DE, GA*, HI, ID,IL, IN*, IA*, KS, KY, LA, ME, MI, MN, MS, MT, NE, NV,NJ, NM, NC*, ND, OH*, OK, OR, PA, RI*, SC*, SD*, TN, TX, UT, VA*,VT, WA, WI, WY*
No	CT, DC, FL, MD, MA, MO, NH, NY, PR, WV



## Pharmacist Administered Vaccines **Authority to Administer Pneumococcal Vaccine**

Based upon APhA Survey of State IZ Laws/ Rules conducted in collaboration with NASPA, November 2010 (updated Jan 2011)

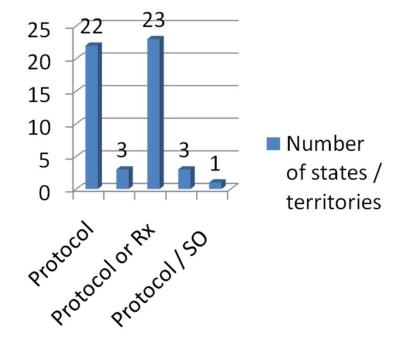






## Pharmacist Administered Vaccines Protocols vs Rx

Based upon APhA Survey of State IZ Laws/ Rules conducted in collaboration with NASPA, November 2010 (updated Jan 2011)

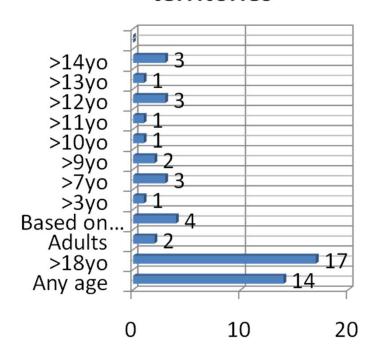


Protocol	AK, CO, DC, FL, HI, ID, KS, KY, MN, MS, MT, NV, NH, NM, ND, OH, OK, OR*, UT, WA, WV, WI
Rx	AL, LA, RI
Protocol or Rx	AZ*,CA, DE, GA,IL, IN, IA, ME, MD, MA, MO, NE, NJ, NC, NY, PA, PR, SC, SD, TX, VT, VA, WY
Protocol / SO / Rx	AR, MI, TN
Protocol / SO	СТ



## Pharmacist Administered Vaccines Patient-Age Limitations

Based upon APhA Survey of State IZ Laws/ Rules conducted in collaboration with NASPA, November 2010 (updated April 2011)



	AL, AK*, AZ*,CA, KY*,MI, MS, NE,
Any age	NV, NM, OK, TN, VA*, WA
	CT, DC, HI, IA, KS, MD, MA, NJ, NY,
<u>&gt;</u> 18yo	NC, ND, PA, PR, RI, SD, WV, WI
Adults	FL, WY
<b>Based on Protocol</b>	CO, SC, UT, VT
<u>≥</u> 3yo	NH
<u>&gt;7</u> yo	AR*,LA, TX
<u>&gt;9</u> yo	DE, ME*
<u>&gt;10</u> yo	MN*
<u>&gt;11</u> yo	OR
<u>&gt;12</u> yo	ID, MO,MT
<u>&gt;1</u> 3yo	GA
<u>&gt;14</u> yo	IL, IN, OH*

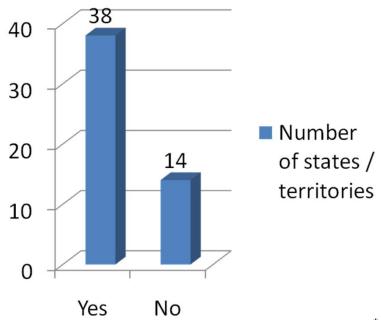




#### **Authority to Administer HPV**

Based upon APhA Survey of State IZ Laws/ Rules conducted in collaboration with NASPA, November 2010 (updated April 2011)

## Number of states / territories



Yes	AL <sup>R</sup> , AK, AZ <sup>A,*,R</sup> , AR <sup>A,*,R</sup> , CA, CO, DE <sup>A,*,R</sup> , GA <sup>A,*,R</sup> , HI <sup>A</sup> , ID, IL <sup>A,*,R</sup> , IN <sup>A,*,R</sup> , IA <sup>R</sup> , KS <sup>A</sup> , KY <sup>A,*</sup> , LA <sup>A,*,R</sup> , MI <sup>*,R</sup> , MN <sup>A,*</sup> , MS <sup>*</sup> , MT <sup>A,*</sup> , NE <sup>*,R</sup> , NV <sup>*,R</sup> , NJ <sup>A,*,R</sup> , NM <sup>*</sup> , ND <sup>A,*</sup> , OK <sup>*</sup> , OR <sup>A,*</sup> , PA <sup>A,*,R</sup> , RI <sup>A,R</sup> , SC <sup>A,*,R</sup> , TN <sup>*,R</sup> , TX <sup>A,*,R</sup> , UT <sup>*</sup> , VT <sup>*,R</sup> , VA <sup>*,R</sup> , WA <sup>*</sup> , WI <sup>A,*,R</sup> , WY <sup>A,*,R</sup>
No	CT, DC, FL, ME, MD, MA, MO, NH, NY, NC, OH, PR, SD, WV

\* Via protocol; R Via Rx; Age limitations





## Model for Collaboration in HPV Vaccination

- HPV is a 3-dose series
- Initial evaluation/education could be done by medical provider or the pharmacist
- First dose administration could be provided by medical provider or the pharmacist
- Remaining 2 doses could be provided by the pharmacist
  - Documentation sent to the medical provider



## Continuing Challenges

- Payers
  - Compensation levels
  - Recognition as providers
  - Administrative processes
    - Medical billing (not real time)
    - Differential co-pays (secondary provider)
  - Plan design
    - Opt-in vs Opt Out philosophy
- Documentation
  - Registries
    - Variability
    - Requirements
- Authority



### Pharmacists can step up to:

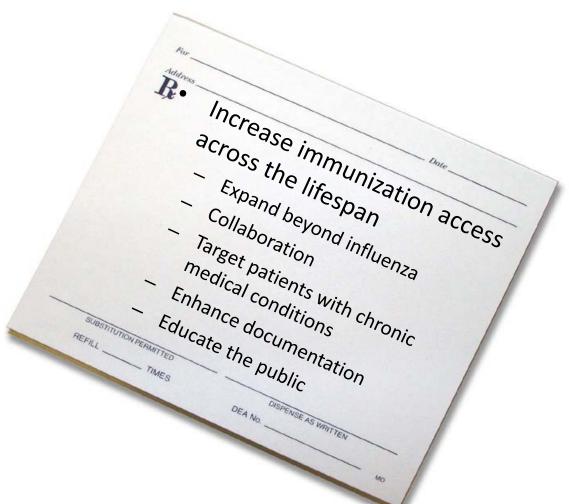




- Offer solutions
- Provide broader services
- Coach patients
- Create demand
- Increase immunization rates



# Pharmacists' Rx to our nation's immunization initiative



## **Practice Examples**

http://www.pharmacist.com/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Pharmacist\_Immuniz ation\_Center1&CONTENTID=25537&TEMPLATE=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm

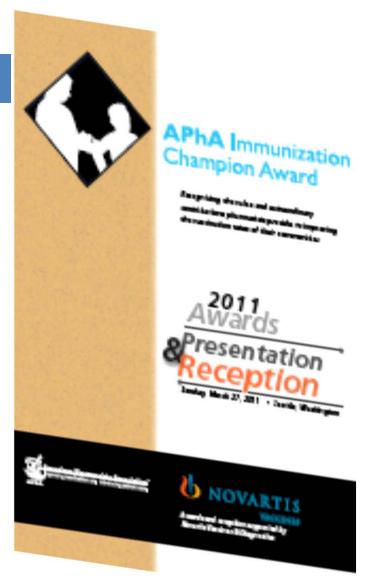








- Screen prescriptions for targeted messaging
- Overcame some payment barriers
- Provided info to physicians in timely manner
- MOU with public health
- Use of pharmacy residents, interns and students
- Ask patient about immunizations at each visit
- Collaboration with immunization coalitions
- "Don't talk about it...Be About It..."





## This says it for all of us...

Goal: getting patients vaccinated

"An 82 yo female with CHF has been hospitalized for 6 months earlier in the year and had seen her physician multiple times over the last several months. She was never offered an influenza vaccination during any of her visits nor was she directed to get one. The pharmacist identified that she was a high-risk patient and educated her about the pros and cons of getting a seasonal flu shot. The patient elected to get vaccinated and was very grateful that our pharmacist cared enough and took the time to ensure she would remain as healthy as possible during the flu season."



## How can pharmacists help you?



## Why we do what we do...



Source: Evan Marcus Rothholz, Born November 8, 2010

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