

Respiratory Vaccination Clinic Guide

The information herein is for formulary decision-makers. It is not intended for healthcare providers making individual prescribing decisions.

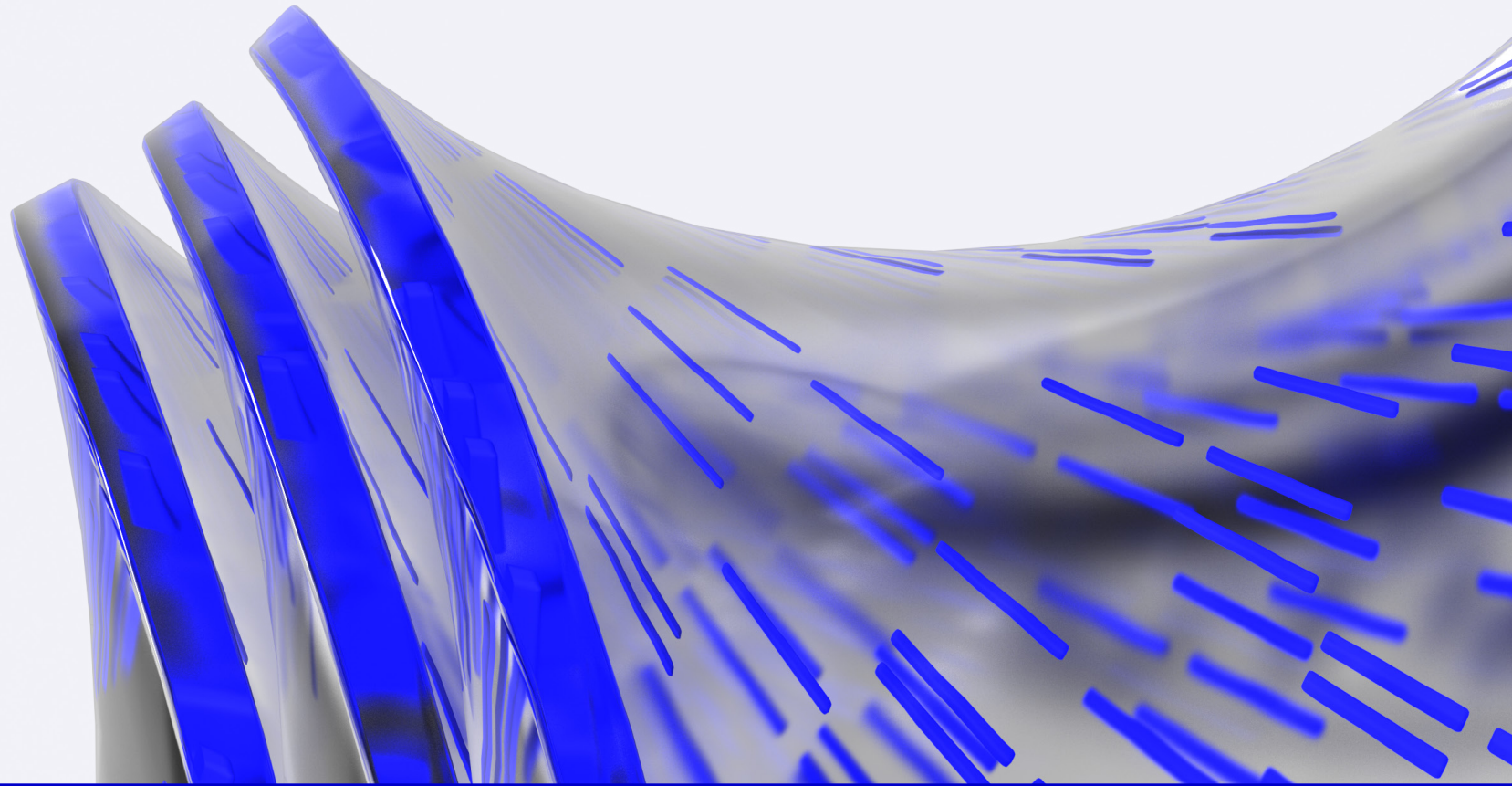




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Timing of Certain Respiratory Diseases Can Overlap Throughout the Year



	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer
Pneumococcal pneumonia ^{1,2}	✓	✓	✓	✓
COVID-19 ³	✓	✓	✓	✓
Influenza ⁴	✓	✓	✓	
RSV ⁵	✓	✓	✓	
Overlapping occurrence of flu, RSV, COVID-19, and pneumococcal pneumonia¹⁻⁵				
Flu and RSV have a seasonal pattern^{4,5}				

While COVID-19 and pneumococcal pneumonia occur throughout the year, the timing of these infections can overlap with the seasonal peaks of flu and RSV¹⁻⁵

COVID-19=coronavirus disease of 2019; RSV=respiratory syncytial virus.

References: **1.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. What is pneumococcal disease? Updated September 16, 2022. Accessed March 22, 2023. <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/pneumococcal-disease-streptococcus-pneumoniae> **2.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Chapter 17: Pneumococcal disease. In: Hall E, Wodi AP, Hamborsky J, Morelli V, Schillie S, eds. *Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases*. 14th ed. Public Health Foundation; 2021: 255–274. **3.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. COVID data tracker weekly review. Updated May 12, 2023. Accessed August 31, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html> **4.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Chapter 12: Influenza. In: Hall E, Wodi AP, Hamborsky J, Morelli V, Schillie S, eds. *Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases*. 14th ed. Public Health Foundation; 2021:179–192. **5.** Hamid S, Winn A, Parikh R, et al. Seasonality of respiratory syncytial virus—United States, 2017–2023. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2023;72(14):355–361.

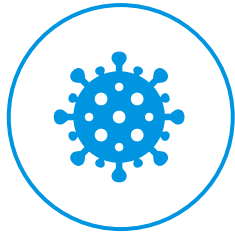


Acute Respiratory Diseases Can Occur Concurrently, Highlighting the Importance of Staying Up-to-Date with Vaccinations



Viral and bacterial coinfection can occur, especially throughout the rise of diseases during influenza season¹

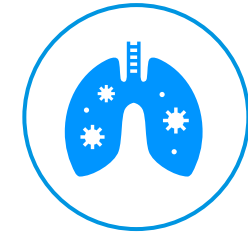
Coinfection cases can be serious:



Bacterial secondary infections or coinfections associated with flu are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality, especially among **high-risk groups such as the elderly**²



Among adults ≥65 years, RSV-bacterial coinfection is associated with **higher mortality compared to infection with RSV alone** ($P=0.01$)^{3,*}



Adults coinfectd with COVID-19 and *S. pneumoniae* were shown to have **impaired immunity to COVID-19**⁴

*The study included all patients ≥18 years old who were hospitalized for acute respiratory infections with available results for RSV. A total of 12,144 patients were included.³

References: **1.** Bartley PS, Deshpande A, Yu PC, et al. Bacterial coinfection in influenza pneumonia: rates, pathogens, and outcomes. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol.* 2022;43(2):212–217. **2.** Joseph C, Togawa Y, Shindo N. Bacterial and viral infections associated with influenza. *Influenza Other Respir Viruses.* 2013;7 Suppl 2(Suppl 2):105-113. **3.** Godefroy R, Giraud-Gatineau A, Jimeno MT, et al. Respiratory syncytial virus infection: its propensity for bacterial coinfection and related mortality in elderly adults. *Open Forum Infect Dis.* 2020;7(12):ofaa546. **4.** Mitsi E, Reiné J, Urban BC, et al. Streptococcus pneumoniae colonization associates with impaired adaptive immune responses against SARS-CoV-2. *J Clin Invest.* 2022;132(7):e157124.



Consider CDC Guidance to Help Improve Access to Vaccines and Help Increase Vaccination Rates Through Vaccination Clinics



Vaccination clinics are a year-round resource to consider for your organization
Offer ease of access for patients and possibly their family members^{1,2}

WE CAN DO THIS!

On-Site Vaccination Clinic Toolkit

An on-site vaccination clinic is a vital tool for making COVID vaccines as accessible as possible. This toolkit has the instructions that community organizations, schools, employers, and other groups need to host clinics in places that people in your community know and trust.

How to Organize and Host a Vaccination Clinic

Step 1. Reach out to a COVID vaccine provider
A vaccine provider in your community could be a pharmacy, your local health department, a health system, a community health center, or some other medical provider. Each provider may have different processes and capacity to host on-site clinics.

External retail pharmacies are providing on-site vaccination clinics nationwide and may be able to partner with you to host a clinic. (See the table of federal retail pharmacy partners beginning on p. 4 below.) Although most pharmacies do not require minimum participation, some do. If you cannot meet the minimum, ask about locating your event at the nearest store. If none of these participating pharmacies is in your community, reach out to your local health department or visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/storage/toolkit/storage-handling-toolkit.pdf to find other vaccine providers near you. Consider talking to your vaccine provider about offering flu or other routine immunizations along with COVID vaccines at your clinic.

Outreach email template
Dear [Vaccine Provider Name],
On behalf of [Organization], I am reaching out to request support for a pop-up vaccination clinic in my community in [City, State]. The purpose of the vaccination clinic would be to [e.g., vaccinate young people, assist at-risk/underserved] [make it more convenient for all individuals in my community to get vaccinated]. We hope to host a [walk-in / hybrid walk-in and pre-registration] clinic for COVID vaccines [COVID and flu vaccines].
Our preferred clinic date and location would be on [Date] at [Address or Neighborhood, if location has not been selected yet]. At this time, we estimate that there would be [Number] participants. [Insert any additional clinic requirements.]
Would it be possible for [Vaccine Provider Name] to support this clinic? I am happy to provide additional information as needed or further discuss how this clinic can best work for you and our community. I can be reached by this email or [Phone Number].
Thank you,
[Signature]

Step 2. Define roles and responsibilities
Although vaccine providers are typically responsible for all clinical operations and reporting, community organizations play a critical role in engaging their local community. Vaccine providers may ask community organizations to complete partnership agreements.

Content last reviewed: January 20, 2023

On-Site Vaccination Clinic Toolkit

Consider utilizing this on-site clinic toolkit by HHS as a guide to add respiratory vaccines to your clinics

Clicking on the above link will direct you to third-party site over which Pfizer has no control or responsibility. This link is subject to change.

Ten Principles for Holding Safe Vaccination Clinics at Satellite, Temporary, or Off-Site Locations

During All Stages (Pre-Clinic, During the Clinic, and Post-Clinic)

1. **Keep vaccines at the correct temperature at all times** using proper procedures for vaccine transport, handling and storage. Document temperature monitoring at appropriate intervals during all stages. For further guidance: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/storage/toolkit/storage-handling-toolkit.pdf

Pre-Clinic

2. **Have vaccine shipped directly to the site.** If direct shipment is not possible, transport vaccine using correct storage and handling guidelines.
3. **Train staff to perform CPR and treat medical emergencies,** including anaphylaxis. Ensure supplies are on site, including an emergency medical kit and infection control supplies, as well as enough Vaccine Information Statements (VISs).

During the Clinic

4. **Always check for medical contraindications and allergies** before vaccinating anyone. **Provide VISs for all patients or guardians.**
5. **Follow manufacturers' instructions and Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices guidelines for correct age and intervals** (for vaccines that require more than one dose).
6. **Follow manufacturers' instructions for injection dose, site, and route.**
7. **Only use vaccines that are not damaged, not expired, at the correct temperature, and prepared using aseptic techniques.**
8. **Follow safe handling of needles and syringes,** including using a new needle and syringe for every injection. Dispose of all sharps in a sharps container.
9. **Document every vaccination** and give patients a copy.

Post-Clinic

10. **Keep patient information secure and private.** Record vaccinations in the Immunization Information System (IIS), if available.

For further guidance, refer to the full checklist: www.izsummitpartners.org/off-site-vaccination-clinic-checklist

National Adult and Influenza Immunization Summit
This document is NOT intended to replace use of the checklist
Version 1.0 | October 2022

Ten Principles for Holding Safe Vaccination Clinics at Satellite, Temporary, or Off-Site Locations

Consider utilizing this list of principles for holding off-site clinics as guidance for a successful event

Clicking on the above link will direct you to third-party site over which Pfizer has no control or responsibility. This link is subject to change.

Every encounter, including during vaccination clinics, allows another opportunity to assess patient eligibility and close vaccination gaps³

CDC=US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; HHS=US Department of Health and Human Services.

References: **1.** US Department of Health and Human Services. On-site vaccination clinic toolkit. Updated June 22, 2023. Accessed August 1, 2023. <https://wecandothis.hhs.gov/resource/onsite-vaccination-clinic-toolkit> **2.** National Adult and Influenza Immunization Summit. Ten principles for holding safe vaccination clinics at satellite, temporary, or off-site locations. Updated January 25, 2023. Accessed November 2, 2023. <https://www.izsummitpartners.org/content/uploads/2017/04/Ten-principles-for-safe-vac-clinics-1-pg-sum.pdf> **3.** American Society of Health System Pharmacists. ASHP guidelines on the pharmacist's role in immunization. Accessed November 1, 2023. https://www.ashp.org/-/media/assets/policy_guidelines/docs/guidelines/pharmacists-role-immunization.ashx



Find Alternative Vaccination Locations



Refer patients to the following options if an on-site or off-site clinic is unavailable:

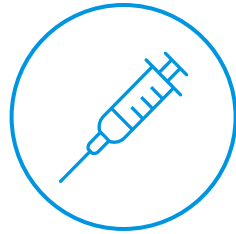
- Visit vaxassist.com, a site from Pfizer, which lets you check eligibility for respiratory vaccines (COVID-19 and flu) and find vaccine locations (for certain vaccines across manufacturers) near you
- Call their primary care provider or local pharmacy for vaccination locations



Consider Offering Multiple Vaccines During Your Clinic



Vaccine co-administration increases access and opportunities to vaccinate



- According to the CDC, co-administration of vaccines increases the likelihood of a patient getting all the recommended vaccines¹
- It reduces the number of missed vaccination opportunities, which are frequently the cause of low vaccination rates²
- Vaccination coverage rates are increased, vaccination consultations and associated costs are reduced, and compliance with recommendations is improved²
- The timeliness of vaccine administration according to recommended age or need increases²

[Click here](#) for CDC recommendations to see when co-administration is appropriate for certain respiratory vaccines³

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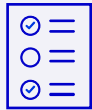


Consider Following CDC Recommendations and Activities to Set Up a Respiratory Vaccination Clinic



The CDC outlines steps to reference in carrying out a vaccination clinic.

Click below for additional information¹⁻⁴:



Planning activities



Pre-clinic activities



During the clinic activities



Post-clinic activities

Clicking on the above boxes will direct you to third-party sites over which Pfizer has no control or responsibility. These links are subject to change.

References: **1.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Planning activities. Updated November 15, 2022. Accessed October 16, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/mass-clinic-activities/planning-activities.html> **2.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Pre-clinic activities. Updated November 15, 2022. Accessed October 16, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/mass-clinic-activities/pre-clinic-activities.html> **3.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. During the clinic activities. Updated November 15, 2022. Accessed October 16, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/mass-clinic-activities/during-clinic-activities.html> **4.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Post-clinic activities. Updated November 15, 2022. Accessed October 16, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/mass-clinic-activities/post-clinic-activities.html>



Best Practices for Respiratory Vaccination Clinics at IDNs as Identified by the CDC



The CDC provides resources to help offer comprehensive vaccination clinic options for patients, families, and other targeted populations

Click below for additional information:



Healthcare provider toolkit: preparing your patients for the fall and winter virus season

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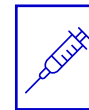


Special Considerations for Vaccinating Individuals in LTC Facilities



These resources discuss the importance of vaccinating patients in LTC facilities

Click below for additional information^{1,2}:



**COVID-19 vaccines for
long-term care residents**

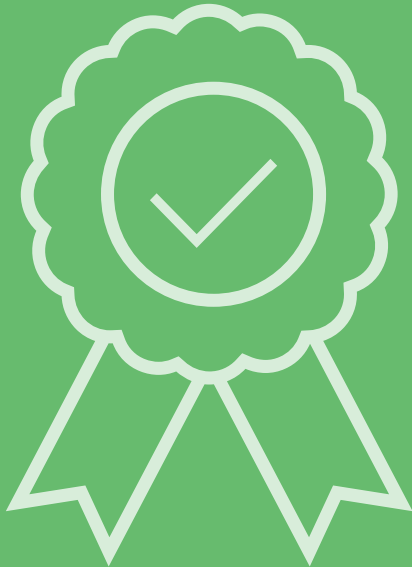


**State long-term
care pneumococcal
vaccination laws**

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Resources to Support Vaccination of Veterans

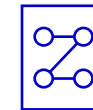


The VA provides resources to increase vaccination among veterans

Click below for additional information^{1,2}:



Local VA clinics

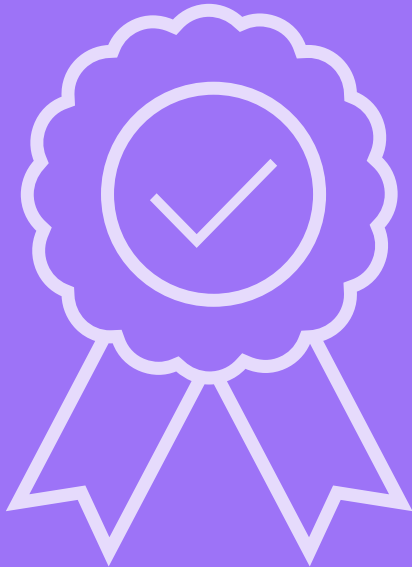


**Community
Administration of
Vaccine Encounters
(CAVE) process**

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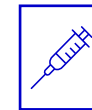


Best Practices for Respiratory Vaccination Clinics at Workplaces as Identified by the CDC



The CDC provides resources to help employers arrange an on-site vaccination clinic

Click below for additional information:



**Promoting vaccination
in the workplace**

Clicking on the above box will direct you to a third-party site over which Pfizer has no control or responsibility. This link is subject to change.



Immunize.org Vaccination Clinic Supply Checklist



Ensure your vaccination clinic has all necessary items

Find a copy of the checklist [here](#).

Clicking on the link to the left will direct you to a third-party site over which Pfizer has no control or responsibility. This resource is subject to change.

Supplies You May Need at an Immunization Clinic¹

A. Vaccines you intend to give²

- For a list of vaccines commonly given in the U.S., refer to www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/vaccines-list.html. Select the vaccines you need based on the age of the patients you expect at your clinic.
- For instructions on how to pack and transport vaccines, go to www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/storage/toolkit/index.html.

B. Patient Resources

Vaccine Information Statements (VIS)²

Most current version associated with each vaccine used in the clinic (available in English and over 40 languages at www.immunize.org/vis)

After the shots . . . what to do if your child has discomfort

Includes information on medicines to reduce pain and fever (available at www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4015.pdf)

C. Routine Clinic Supplies²

- Appropriate storage units and monitoring equipment to maintain vaccine cold chain (see www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/admin/storage/toolkit/index.html)
- Needle disposal "sharps" containers
- 1 mL, 3 mL syringes
- 22 and 25g needles
 - 3/8"; 1"; 1 1/4"; 1 3/4"; 2"
 - (see *Administering Vaccines: Dose, Route, Site, and Needle Size* at www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3085.pdf)
- Medical gloves (optional for administration of vaccine)
- Alcohol wipes
- Spot band aids □ Rectangular band aids
- 1" sterile gauze pads or cotton balls
- Temperature monitoring devices (preferably continuous digital data loggers) for all vaccine storage units
- Emergency transport container
- Paper towels
- Hand sanitizer
- Sanitizing products for surfaces
- Face masks or respirators if protection from respiratory viruses is desired

D. Medical Emergency Supplies²

- Medical Management of Vaccine Reactions in Children and Teens in a Community Setting* www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3082a.pdf
- Medical Management of Vaccine Reactions in Adults in a Community Setting* www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3082.pdf

First-line medication

- Epinephrine 1 mg/mL solution (1:1000 concentration) in autoinjector or various vials or ampules. At least three epinephrine doses should be available onsite.

Other medications: H₁ antihistamines are for itching and hives only and not for managing anaphylaxis. Oral antihistamines should not be administered if airway is compromised.

- Diphenhydramine (e.g., Benadryl) oral (12.5 mg/5 mL liquid, 25 or 50 mg capsules/tablets) or injectable (50 mg/mL solution)

Other supplies for emergencies:

- Syringes (1 and 3 mL) and needles (22 and 25g, 1", 1 1/4", and 2") for epinephrine or diphenhydramine
- Alcohol wipes
- Stethoscope
- Blood pressure measuring device (with a variety of cuff sizes as needed)
- Light with extra batteries (for examination of mouth and throat)
- A timing device, such as wristwatch, for measuring pulse
- Cell phone or access to onsite phone
- CPR rescue mask with one-way valve
- Oxygen (if available)

E. Office Supplies

- Calendar □ Stapler/staples
- Pens □ Tape
- File folders □ Paper clips
- Scissors □ Sticky notes
- Pad of paper □ Wastebaskets/trash bags

F. Documents and Forms

- Current immunization schedules for children, adolescents, and adults www.immunize.org/cdc/schedules
- Summary of Recommendations for Child/Teen Immunization* www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2010.pdf
- Summary of Recommendations for Adult Immunization* www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2011.pdf
- Vaccine standing orders and protocols www.immunize.org/standing-orders
- Internet access or hotspot to IIS or EMR to access/update immunization records
- Immunization record cards for patients (pediatric and adult) shop immunize.org/collections/immunization-record-cards
- Vaccination administration record sheets (e.g., medical records, if needed); for children and teens: www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2022.pdf; for adults: www.immunize.org/catg.d/p2023.pdf
- Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines for Children and Teens* www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4060.pdf
- Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines for Adults* www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4065.pdf
- Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting System (VAERS) information <https://vaers.hhs.gov>
- Temperature logs and other materials to help manage vaccine storage and handling www.immunize.org/handouts/vaccine-storage-handling.asp
- Billing forms, if needed
- Laptop computer, tablet, or smartphone
- Release of information forms
- Schedules, including dates and times, of future immunization clinics

1. See also "Tools to Assist Satellite, Temporary, and Off-Site Vaccination Clinics" at www.izsumitpartners.org/hais-workgroups/influenza-workgroup/off-site-clinic-resources/

2. Always check the expiration dates of all vaccines, medications, and medical supplies while packing and before using! In addition, be sure to check that you have the most current versions of the VIS. For a listing of current dates of VISs, visit www.immunize.org/vis.



FOR PROFESSIONALS www.immunize.org / FOR THE PUBLIC www.vaccineinformation.org

www.immunize.org/catg.d/p3046.pdf
Item #P3046 (4/19/2023)



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