

Immunizations



**Wheaton
Franciscan
Medical Group**

Agency Medical Assistants Orientation

Objectives

Upon completion of this E-Learning module, the participant will be able to:

1. Identify types of vaccines
2. Describe indications for vaccines
3. Describe WFMG Pneumovax Quality Initiative and role of Medical Assistant/Patient Service Representative
4. Explain proper storage for vaccines
5. Explain various techniques for administering vaccines
6. Explain the VIS Acknowledgement Form
7. Describe proper vaccination documentation

What about Immunizations?

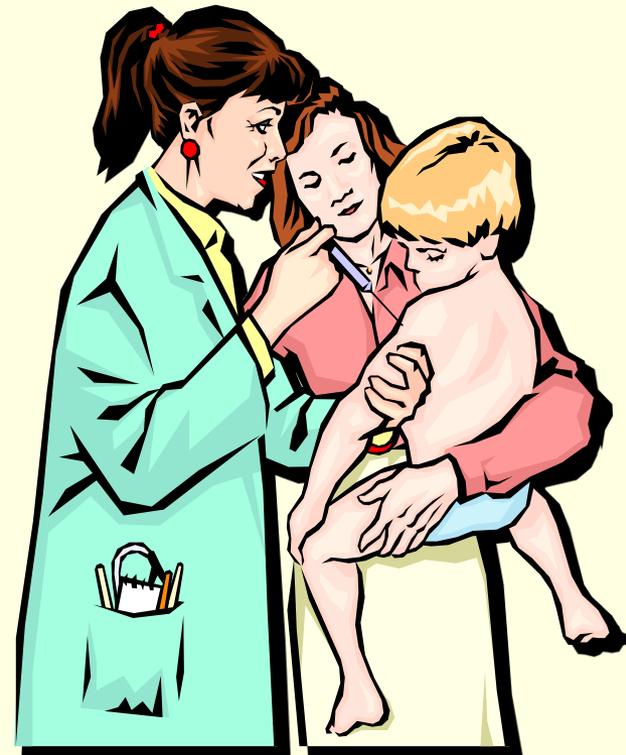
- They provide immunity against serious disease
- Some vaccines protect for life
- A healthcare provider must provide an order for patient to receive the vaccination
- Some patient's can receive the vaccination with mild illness or low grade fever
- Patients should receive immunization as scheduled
- Accurate vaccination records must be kept

Diphtheria, Tetanus, a Pertussis (DTAP)

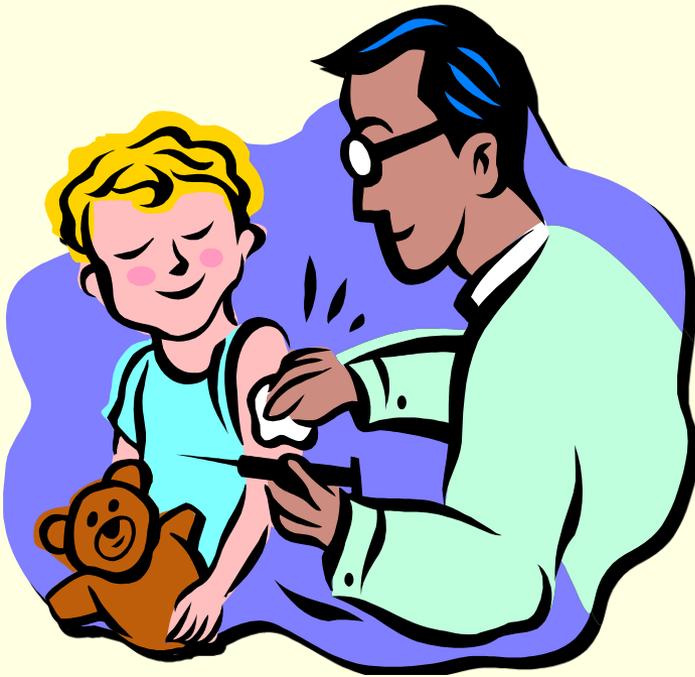
- Diphtheria (infectious disease): can damage heart, kidneys, and nerves (1 out of 10 people die)
- Tetanus (Lockjaw): severe muscle spasms; hard to breathe (6 out of 10 people die of a bacterial infection of a wound)
- a Pertussis (whooping cough): severe cough, convulsions, brain damage, death

Haemophilus Influenza Type B (HIB)

- Causes severe infections of the brain, blood, joints, bones, skin, and throat
- Affects children less than 5 years of age



Polio (IPV)



- Severe crippling disease
- 1 in 10 people will die from polio

Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)

- Measles: fever, rash, convulsions, deafness, and blindness
- Mumps: fever and swelling of glands in throat; deafness and brain damage
- Rubella (German measles) mild, but easy to catch; fever, rash on face and neck

VARICELLA



- Protects against chicken pox
- Required immunization before entry into schools
- Not needed if previously exposed to Chicken Pox's

HEPATITIS B

- Damages liver; can lead to cancer and death
- Vaccine administered within 12 hours of birth
- 2nd and 3rd does administered at 1-18 months

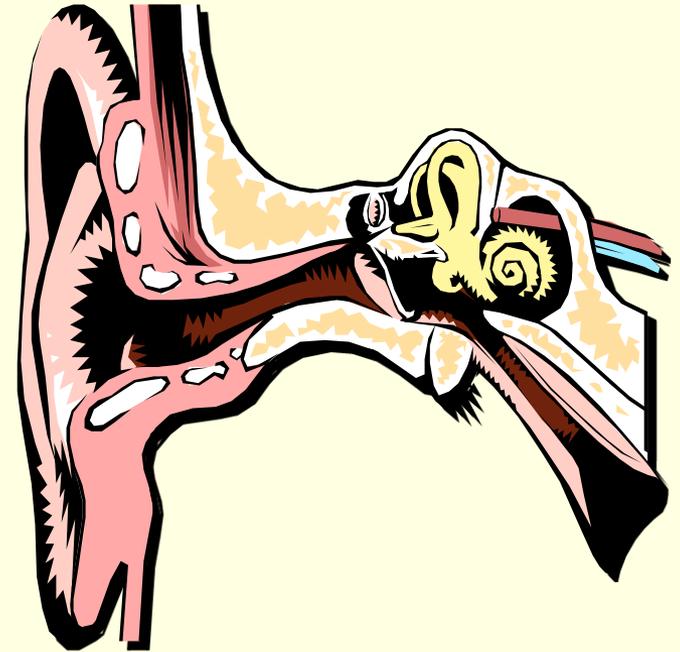
Meningococcal

- Serious bacterial disease
- Most common in infants, travelers, and college students that live in dormitories



Pneumococcal (PPV)

- Causes Meningitis, pneumonia or bacteremia
- Causes 25%-40% of middle ear infections
- 200 children die each year from invasive form of Pneumococcal disease



Immunization Schedule

Click on the document icon to reveal the recommended immunization schedule (be sure to scroll to the bottom)



Influenza

Pneumococcal

- Given annually to prevent influenza

- Given routinely to adults over 65 years and people over 2 years with chronic illness

WFMG Quality Initiative

The goal of the Wheaton Franciscan Medical Group Pneumovax Quality Initiative is to, improve the Pneumovax vaccination rate within WFMG by increasing patient's awareness of pneumococcal disease and prevention

Who should be vaccinated with the pneumovax?

- Anyone age 65 and older
- Anyone age 2-64 with long term health problems like:
 - Heart disease
 - Lung disease
 - Sickle cell disease
 - Diabetes
 - Alcoholism
 - cirrhosis

Safe Vaccine Handling and Storage

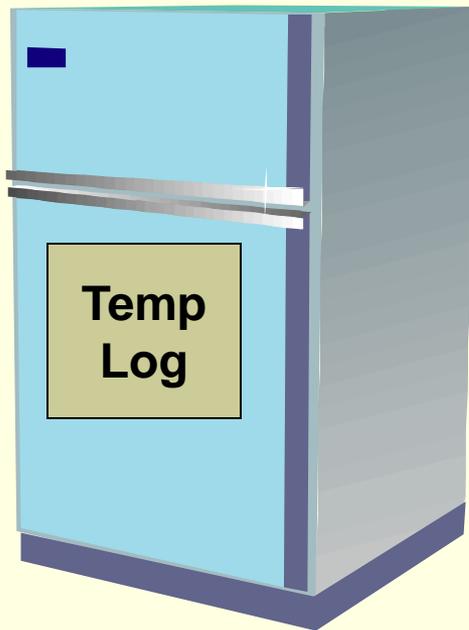
- **A designated charge person and a back-up person should be delegated the task of overseeing the storage and handling of vaccinations**
- **Refrigerators must be of the household type, not dormitory**
- **All refrigerators should have a separate freezer door**
- **Do not store food or drink in the vaccine refrigerator**
- **Do not refreeze vaccines**

Safe Vaccine Handling and Storage cont.

- Always store vaccines in the middle of refrigerator or freezer so that air flows around the vaccines
- Water bottles should be placed in the refrigerator and ice packs in the freezer to stabilize temp from frequent door opening and closing of the door
- Regularly rotate vaccination supply, so oldest supply is used first
- Weekly reviews of vaccines expiration dates
- Always check expiration date prior to administration

Signs on Refrigerator

Each refrigerator that stores vaccinations should carry the following signage:



- **A sign showing which vaccines are stored in the refrigerator and freezer**
- **A temperature log to record the readings twice a day**
- **A “Do not unplug” sign near electrical outlet**

Refrigerator Failure

- Assure vaccines are placed in a location with adequate refrigeration
- Mark exposed vaccines and separate them from undamaged vaccines
- Note on refrigerator and contact manufacturer or state health department to determine how to handle affected vaccines
- Mark vials with revised expiration dates

Screening Questions to be addressed prior to vaccination administration

- Is the child sick today?
- Allergies to meds, food, or vaccine?
- Serious reaction to vaccine in the past?
- Seizure or brain problem?
- Immune system problems?
- Taking steroids, anticancer drugs, or x-ray treatments within 3 months?
- Blood transfusions in past year?
- Chance of pregnancy?
- Has child received any vaccinations with past 4 weeks?

Vaccine Information Statement

- Provide one with every vaccination prior to administration
- This is a federal requirement
- Produced by CDC in many languages and continually updated on website
- Document when VIS given on immunization record, along with date of print, date vaccine was given, lot number, manufacturer, and signature
- Parent/guardian signature or initials required which states they received VIS



Click on icon to reveal VIS Sheet

VIS Acknowledgement for Immunization Form

- Supports Federal Requirement of “Duty to Warn” clause has been fulfilled by:
 - *Providing VIS
 - *Obtaining Signature of patient/guardian
- Informs our patients that the vaccination will be entered into WIR unless they opt out
- Clinical staff documents the components of vaccine onto the form and enters the info into Epic/WIR
- Form is then sent to Health Information Management Department for scanning



Click on icon to reveal VIS
Acknowledgement Form