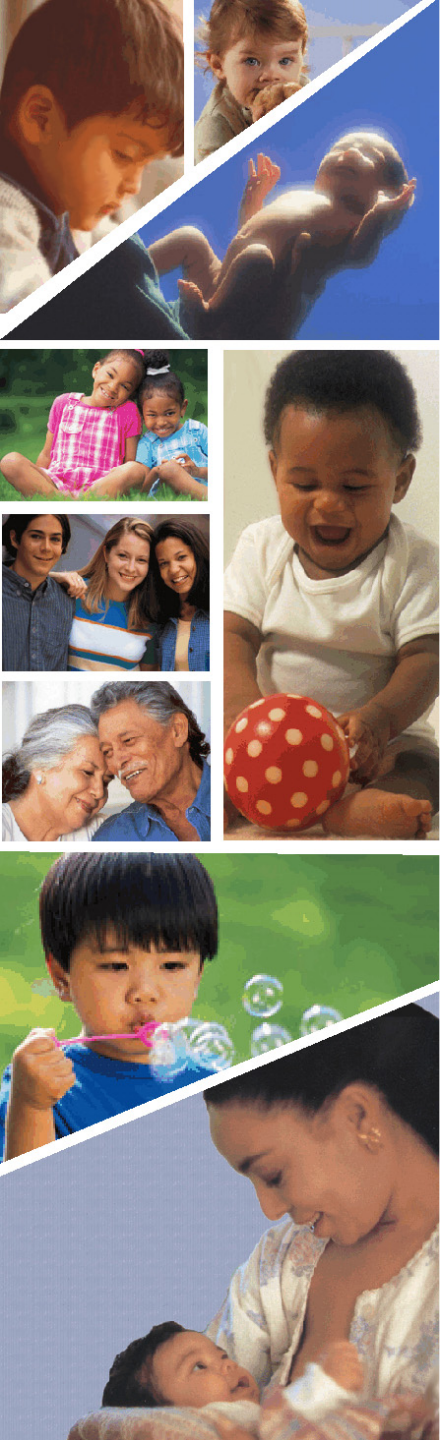
Texas Department of State Health Services

2014 National Immunization Survey Results

TEXAS Department of State Health Services

www.ImmunizeTexas.com

VACCINES Build your child's health



Outline

- Importance of measuring vaccination coverage
- Texas Vaccination coverage and disparities
- Strategies to improve vaccination coverage

Importance of Measuring Vaccination Coverage

- Monitor the performance of immunization services
- Guide strategies for the eradication, elimination and control of vaccine-preventable diseases
- Identify areas of immunization systems that may require additional resources and focused attention
- Assess the need to introduce new vaccines into national and local immunization systems

Immunization Coverage in Texas

2014 Child and Teen National Immunization Survey (NIS)

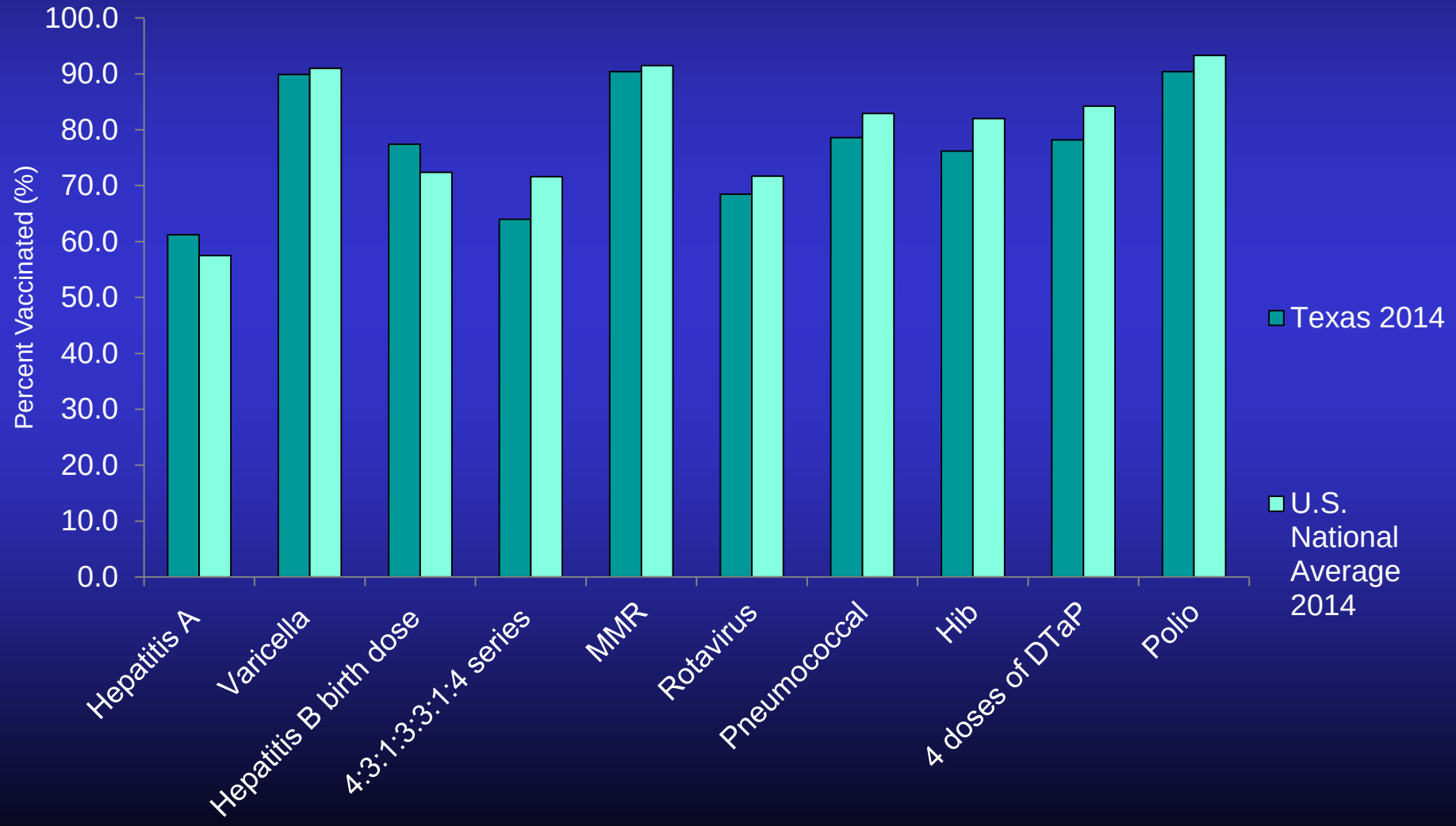
- Assess immunization levels among
  - Pre-school children, 19-35 months old
  - Adolescents 13-17 years of age
- Conducted annually by CDC
- Population-based, random-digit–dial sample of phone numbers followed by reviewing the child's vaccination record from the provider
- Provides a "Report Card" to let us know how well we are doing in protecting our nation's children against vaccine-preventable diseases
- The NIS provides national and state estimates of vaccination coverage-including new vaccines as they are licensed and recommended for use

2014 NIS RESULTS

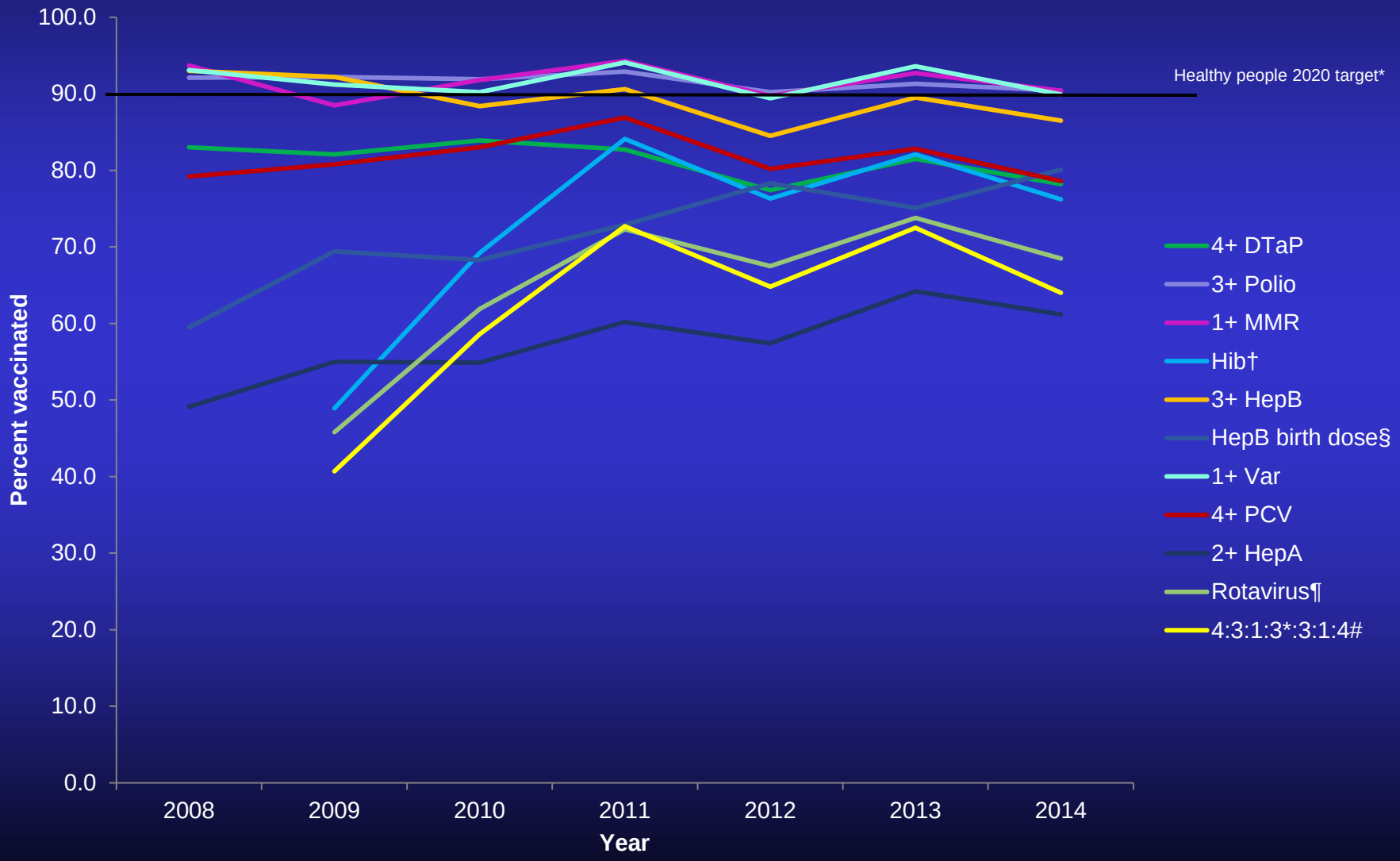
NIS Vaccination Coverage Estimates -- US and Texas, 2014

Antigen	Texas 2013	Texas 2014	2013 to 2014 Texas Change (+/-)	U.S. National Average 2014
Hepatitis A	64.2%	61.2%	-3.0%	57.5%
Varicella	93.6%	89.9%	-3.7%	91.0%
Hepatitis B birth dose	81.8%	77.4%	-4.4%	72.4%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series	72.5%	64.0%	-8.5%	71.6%
MMR	92.7%	90.4%	-2.3%	91.5%
Rotavirus	73.8%	68.5%	-5.3%	71.7%
Pneumococcal	82.8%	78.6%	-4.2%	82.9%
Hib	82.1%	76.2%	-5.9%	82.0%
4 doses of DTaP	81.5%	78.2%	-3.3%	84.2%
Polio	91.3%	90.4%	-0.9%	93.3%
3 doses of Hepatitis B	89.5%	86.5%	-3.0%	91.6%

Vaccination Coverage Estimates – NIS 2014, US and Texas

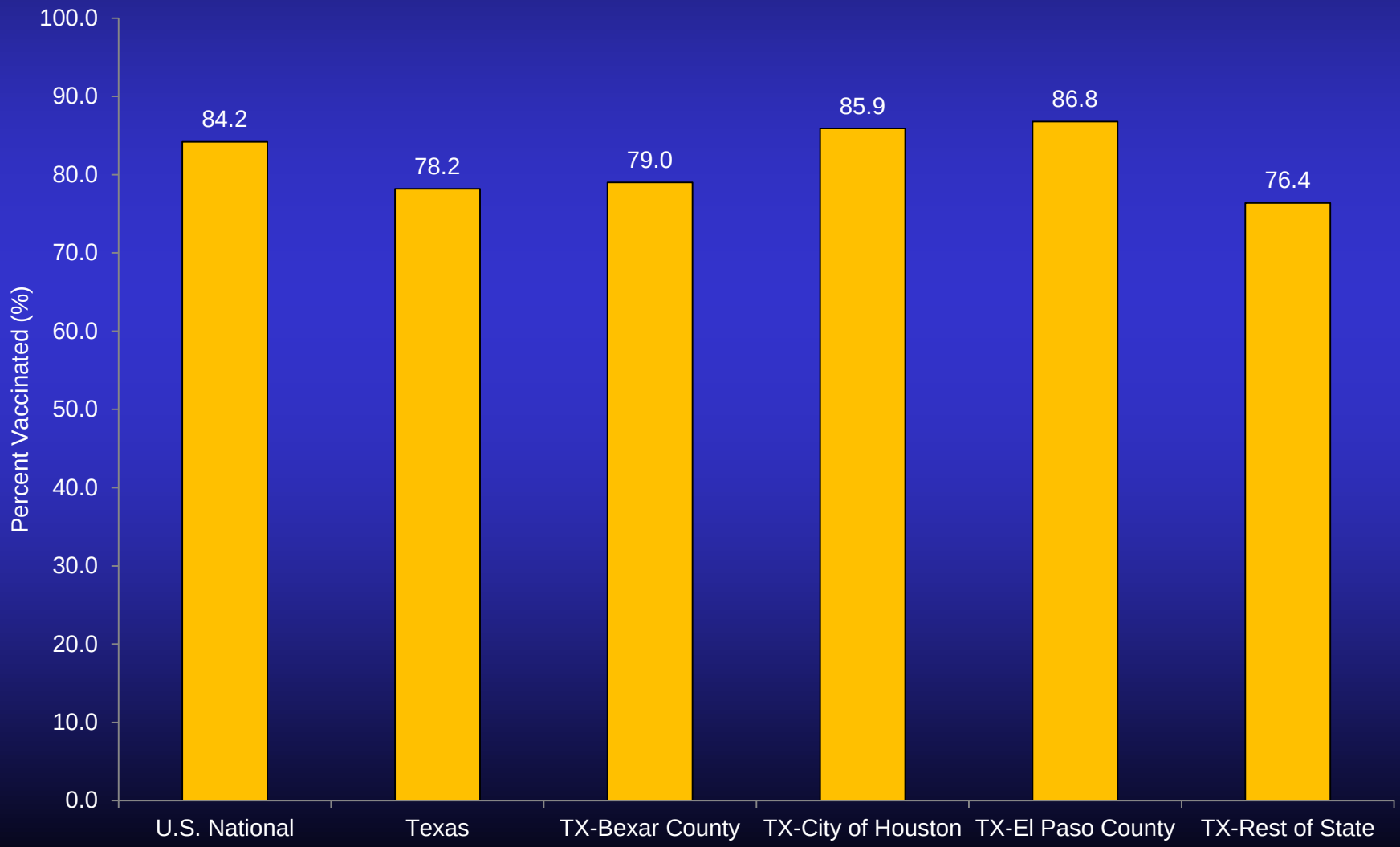


Vaccination Coverage Estimates from 2008-2014 – NIS, Texas

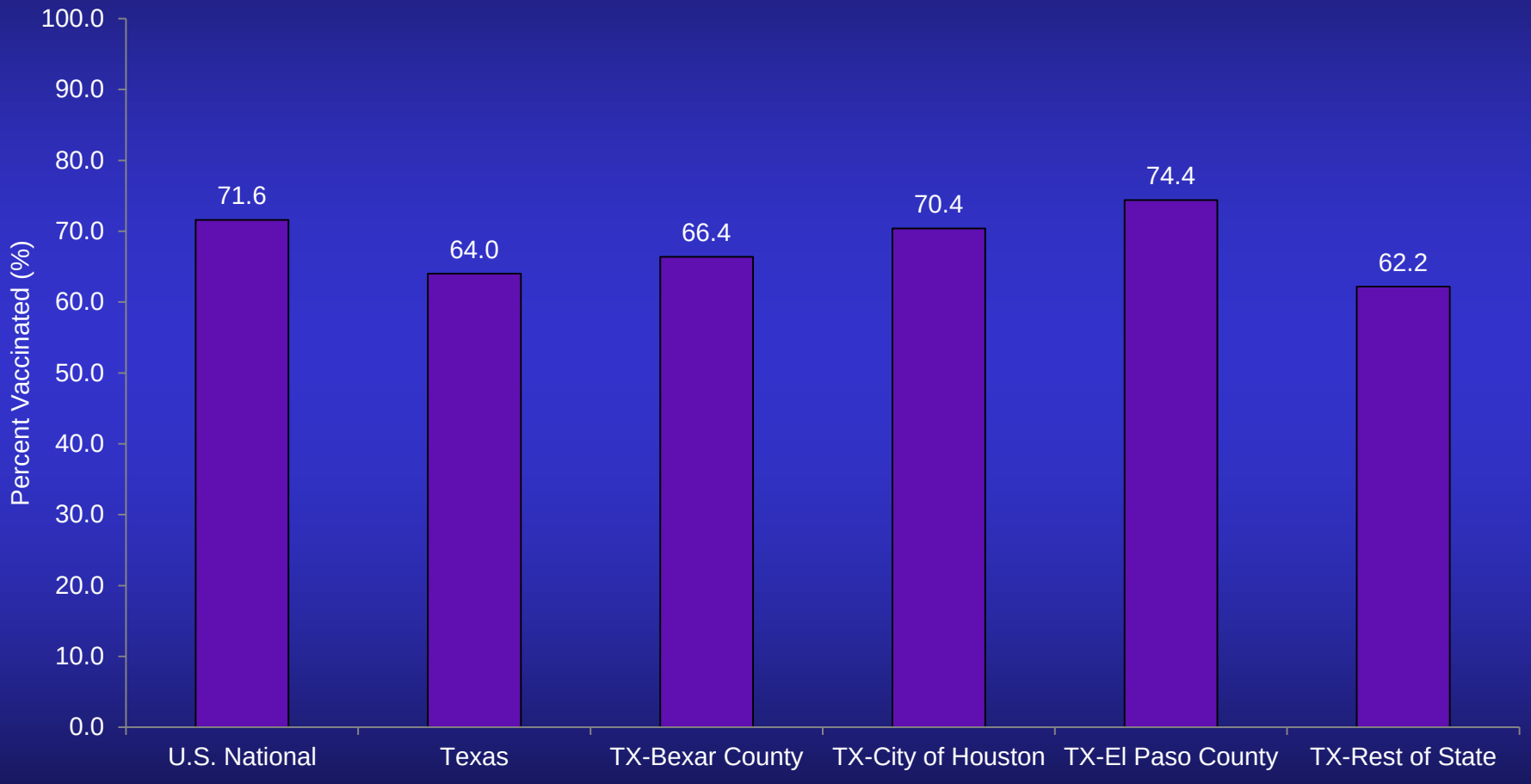


* HP2020 target for HepA and the birth dose of HepB is 85%. Target for rotavirus and the 4:3:1:3*:3:1:4 series is 80%.

Estimated Vaccination Coverage with 4 or More Doses of DTaP– NIS 2014, US and areas in Texas



Estimated Coverage with 4:3:1:3:3:1:4* Series – NIS 2014, US and areas in Texas



*The combined 7-vaccine series (4:3:1:3**:3:1:4) includes ≥4 doses of DTaP, ≥3 doses of Polio, ≥1 dose of measles-containing vaccine, **Hib full series, ≥ 3 HepB, ≥ 1 Var, and ≥ 4 PCV.

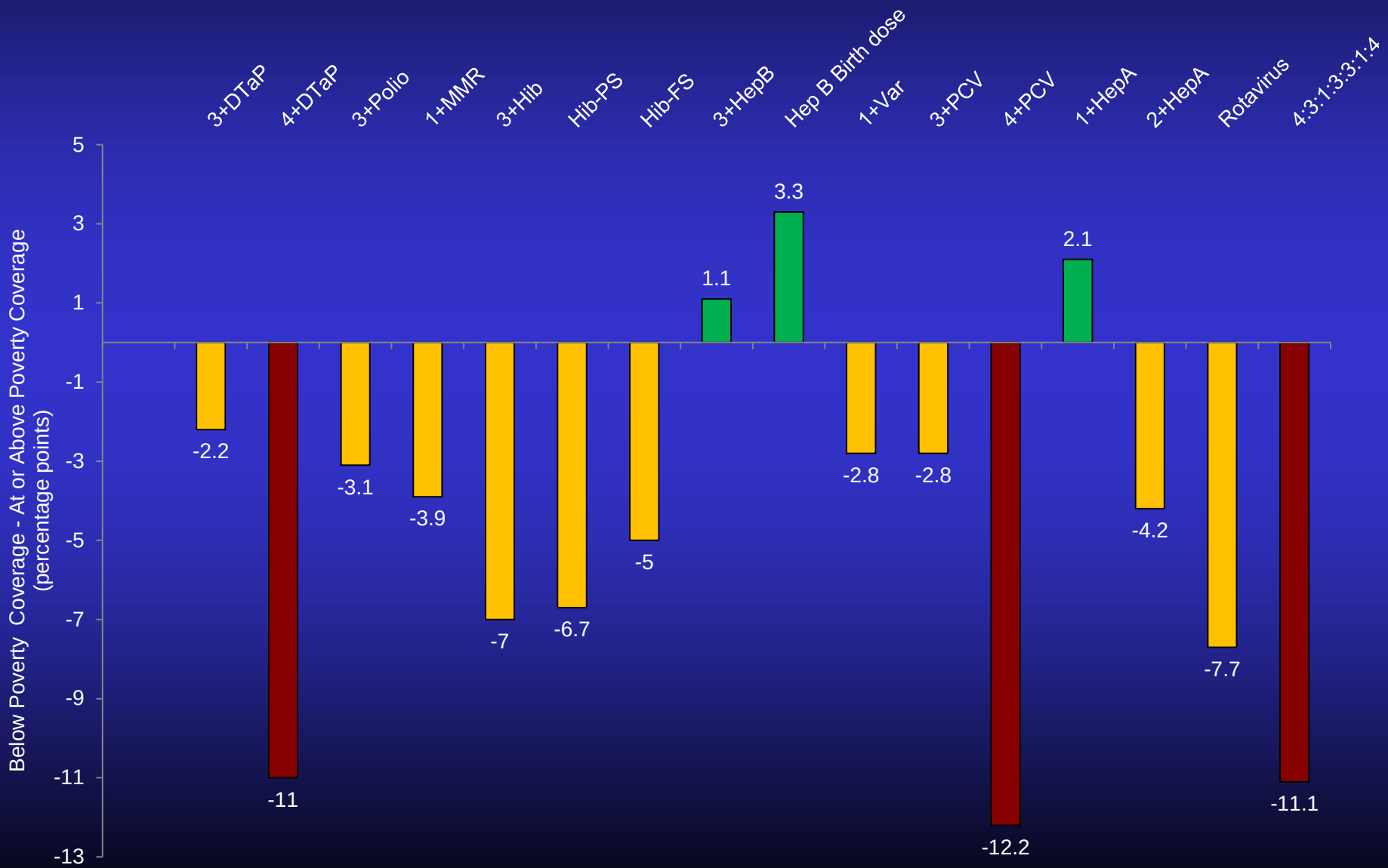
Texas Decline in Full Series Coverage

- The combined 7-vaccine series (4:3:1:3*:3:1:4) includes:
  - ≥4 doses of DTaP,
  - ≥3 doses of Polio,
  - ≥1 dose of measles-containing vaccine,
  - *Hib full series (3 doses or 4 doses),
  - ≥ 3 HepB,
  - ≥ 1 Var, and
  - ≥ 4 PCV.
- Texas' series coverage fell from 72.5% in 2013 to 64.0% in 2014
  - Statistically significant decrease
  - Below 2014 national average of 71.6%

Texas Decline in Full Series Coverage, cont'd

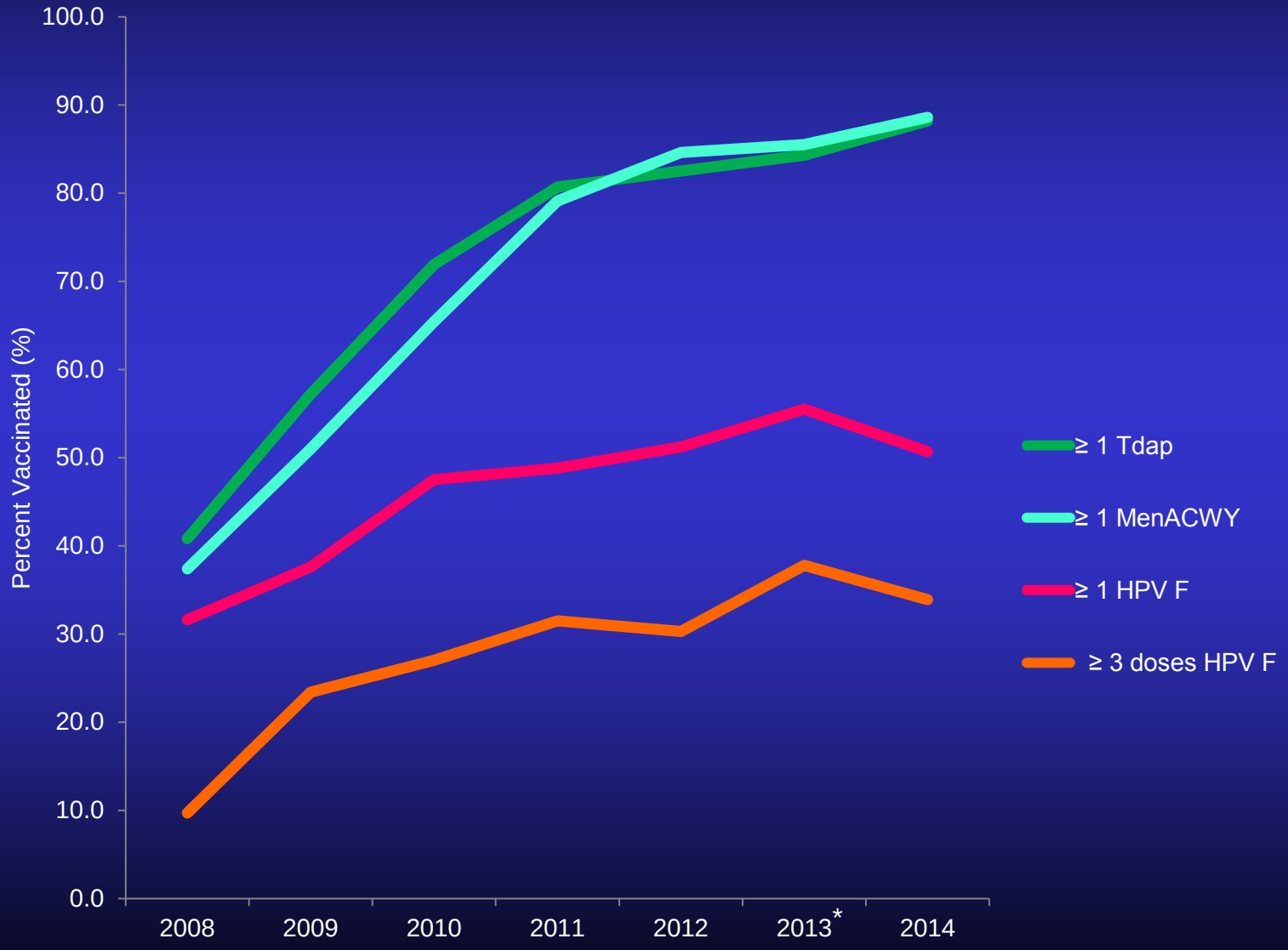
- Suboptimal coverage with DTaP, the full series of Hib, and PCV
  - Coverage for second-to-last dose is high
  - Issue lies with final dose
- The final dose for these vaccines is often scheduled during the second year of life
  - Less frequent healthcare visits
  - Importance of catch-up schedule
  - Increase use of combination vaccines

Poverty Level Disparities in Vaccine Coverage – NIS 2014, Texas



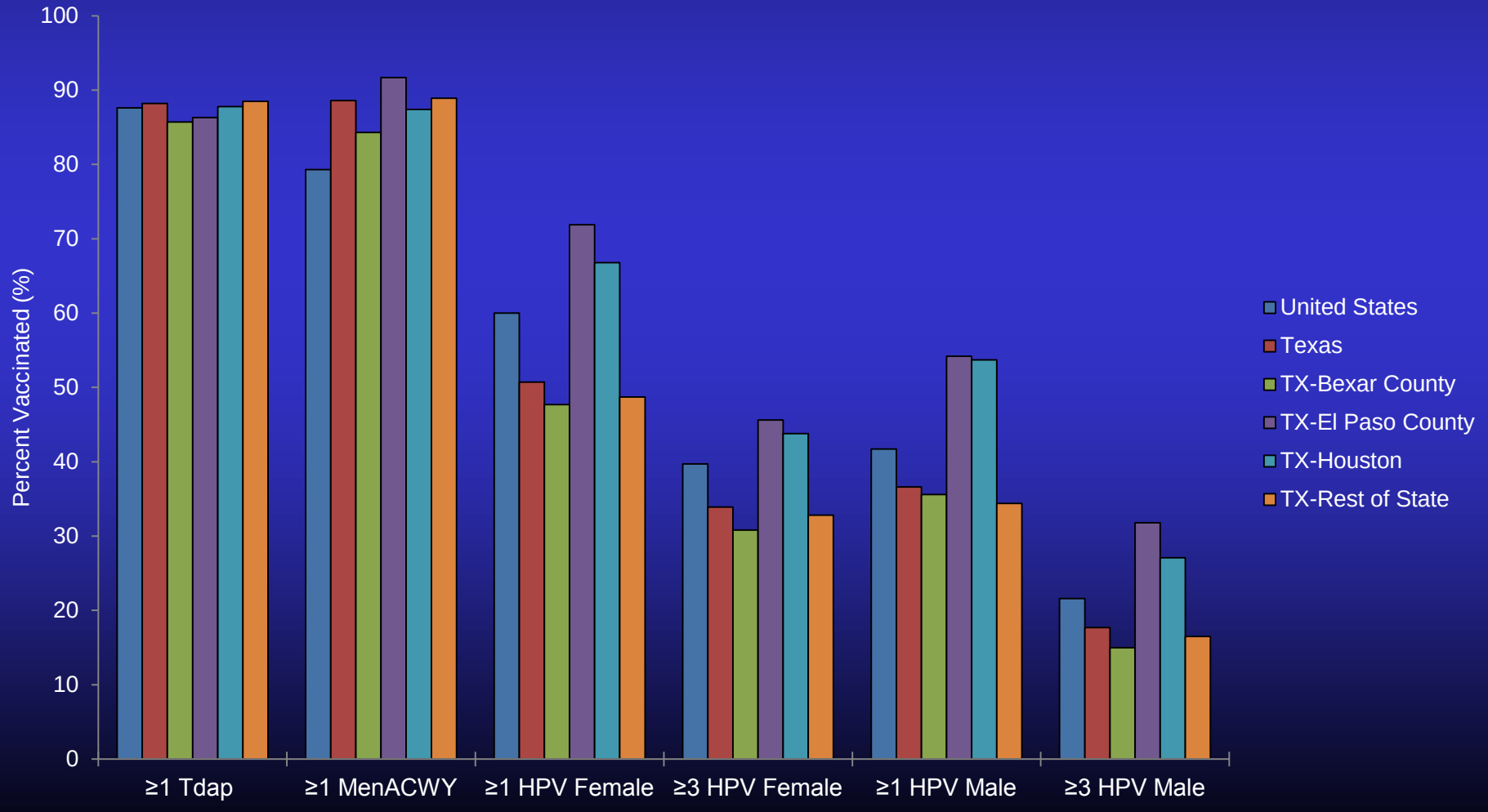
2014 NIS-TEEN RESULTS

Adolescent Vaccination Rates in Texas – NIS-Teen, 2008-2014

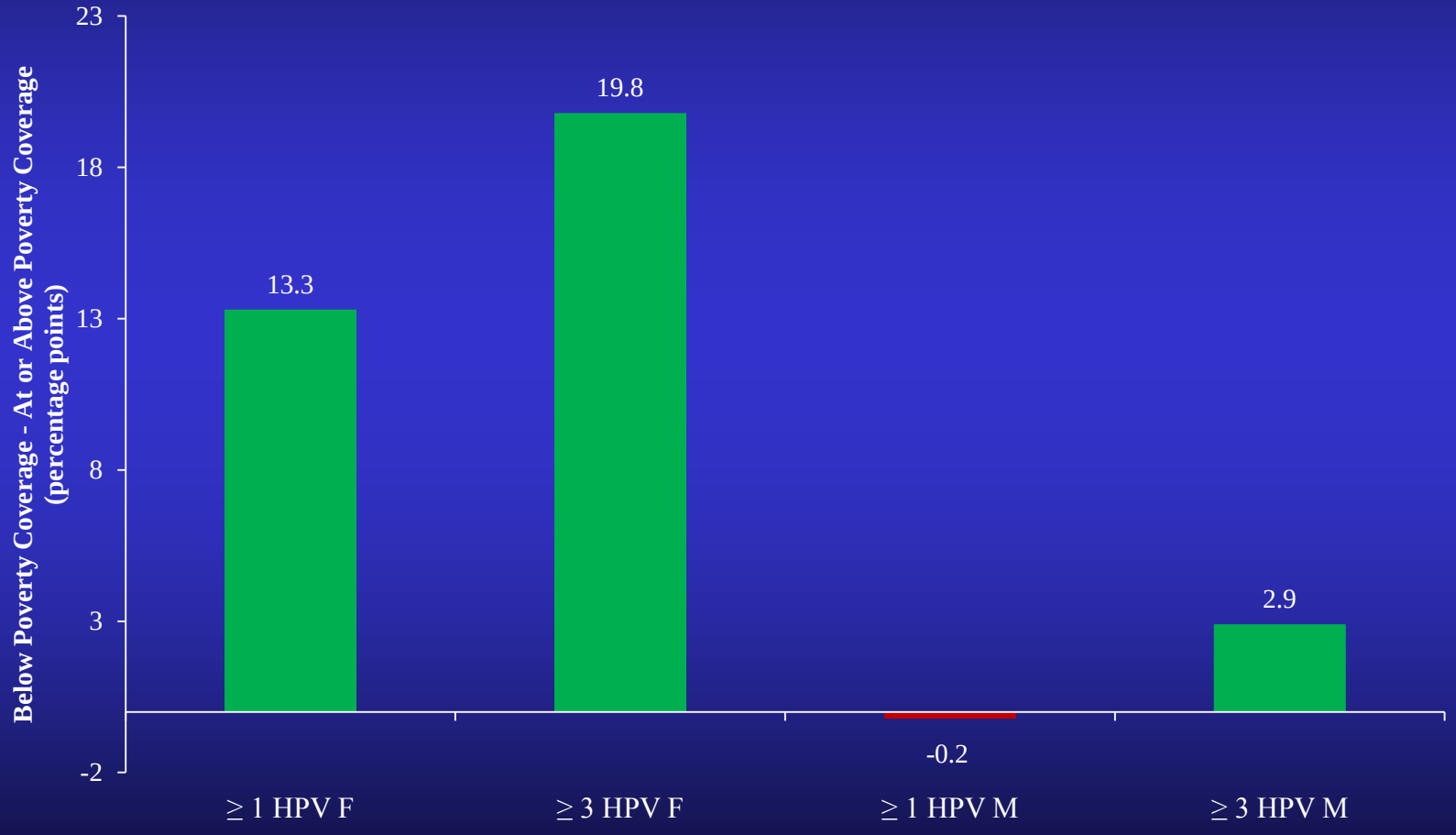


*methodology changed

NIS-Teen Vaccination Coverage Estimates -- US and areas in Texas, 2014



Poverty Level Disparities in HPV Coverage – NIS 2014, Texas



Barriers

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Barriers To Vaccination in Texas

- High uninsured 0-18 population percent
- Lack of provider participation in TVFC Program
- Complicated schedules
- Missed opportunities
- Vaccine cost (inventory) and reimbursement
- Other Barriers (identified by NVAC)
  - Delays in scheduling appointments (recall system)
  - Lack of using benefits of registry (ImmTrac)
  - Requiring a well-care visit
  - Long waiting periods in the office
  - Lack of culturally and age-appropriate educational materials

Reducing Missed Opportunities

- Eliminating missed opportunities could increase vaccination coverage by up to 20%
- Top reasons
  - Lack of simultaneous administration
    - Nurses or physicians may be hesitant
  - Unaware child (or adult) needs additional vaccines
  - Invalid contraindications
  - Inappropriate clinic policies

Strategies to Increase Immunization Coverage and Reduce Disparities

DSHS Strategies to Increase Immunization Rates

- Increasing access to immunization services through the Texas Vaccines for Children and Adult Safety Net Programs.
- Promoting the Medical Home
- Systematic, methodical understanding of and development and implementation for provider, public, and parent education
- Promoting the Use of the Statewide Immunization Registry and Disaster Preparedness Tracking and Reporting System, ImmTrac

DSHS Strategies to Increase Immunization Rates

- Customized approach for each Health Service Region
  - Rates assessment by vaccine antigen type
  - Demographic assessment
  - Leveraging learning from one HSR to another
- Advocating for Public/Private Partnerships, as appropriate
- Strengthen provider recommendation of all recommended vaccines

Immunization Strategies for Healthcare Providers and Practices

- AFIX
- Recordkeeping
- Immunization Information Systems (IIS)
- Strong recommendations and reinforcement
- Reminder and recall for patients and providers
- Reduction of missed opportunities
- Reduction of barriers to immunization

THANK YOU

Contact Information

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Texas Department of State Health Services

Immunization Branch

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