



## DOH PROGRAM UPDATES

Office of Immunization & COVID Vaccine Program

# National Immunization Awareness Month



## 2022 Immunize WA Provider Recognition Program Awardees

- Gold, Silver, Bronze levels
- Childhood and Adolescent Vaccination

To see a list of the current and past winners, visit  
[www.immunizewa.org](http://www.immunizewa.org)

# CVP Training Series: Join Us Thursday!

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- **August 18, 2022 at 12:00 p.m.**
- CVP Training Series: Back to School Planning, Off-Site Vaccination Clinic Guidelines & New Clinic Move Policy
- Intended Audience: Providers and Vaccine Coordinators
  - Join the Training Session
  - Meeting ID: 854 8394 1698
  - Passcode: 266384



# Childhood Flu Vaccine Available Soon



## 2022-2023 STATE SUPPLIED CHILDHOOD FLU VACCINES AT-A-GLANCE

Characteristic	Fluzone Quad, PF	Fluzone Quad	FluLaval Quad, PF	FluMist Quad, PF	Flucelvax Quad, PF
<b>Product Name</b>	Fluzone® 0.5mL single dose (ages 6+ months) '22-23	Fluzone® 5.0mL MDV (ages 3+ years) '22-23	FluLaval® 0.5mL single dose (6+ months) '22-23	FluMist® single dose (ages 2-49 years) '22-23	Flucelvax® 0.5mL single dose (ages 6+ months) '22-23
<b>Vaccine Name</b>	Influenza, injectable, quadrivalent, preservative free	influenza, injectable, quadrivalent	influenza, injectable, quadrivalent, preservative free	influenza, live, intranasal, quadrivalent	Influenza, injectable, MDCK, preservative free, quadrivalent
<b>Formulation</b>	0.5mL single dose, pre-filled syringe, preservative free	5.0mL multi-dose vial, contains preservative	0.5mL single dose, pre-filled syringe, preservative free	0.2ml single dose sprayer, preservative free	0.5mL single dose, pre-filled syringe, preservative free
<b>Manufacturer</b>	Sanofi	Sanofi	GlaxoSmithKline	MedImmune	Seqirus
<b>CPT/CVX Codes</b>	90686/150	90688/158	90686/150	90672/149	90674/171
<b>NDC Number</b>	49281-0422-50	49281-0637-15	19515-0808-52	66019-0309-10	70461-0322-03
<b>Age – Licensure</b>	6+ mos	6+ mos	6+ mos	2-49 years	6+ mos
<b>State Eligibility</b>	6 mos-18 years	3-18 years	6 mos-18 years	2-18 years	6 mos-18 years
<b>Storage</b>	Refrigerated, 36°F - 46°F (2°C - 8°C)	Refrigerated, 36°F - 46°F (2°C - 8°C)	Refrigerated, 36°F - 46°F (2°C - 8°C)	Refrigerated, 36°F - 46°F (2°C - 8°C)	Refrigerated, 36°F - 46°F (2°C - 8°C)

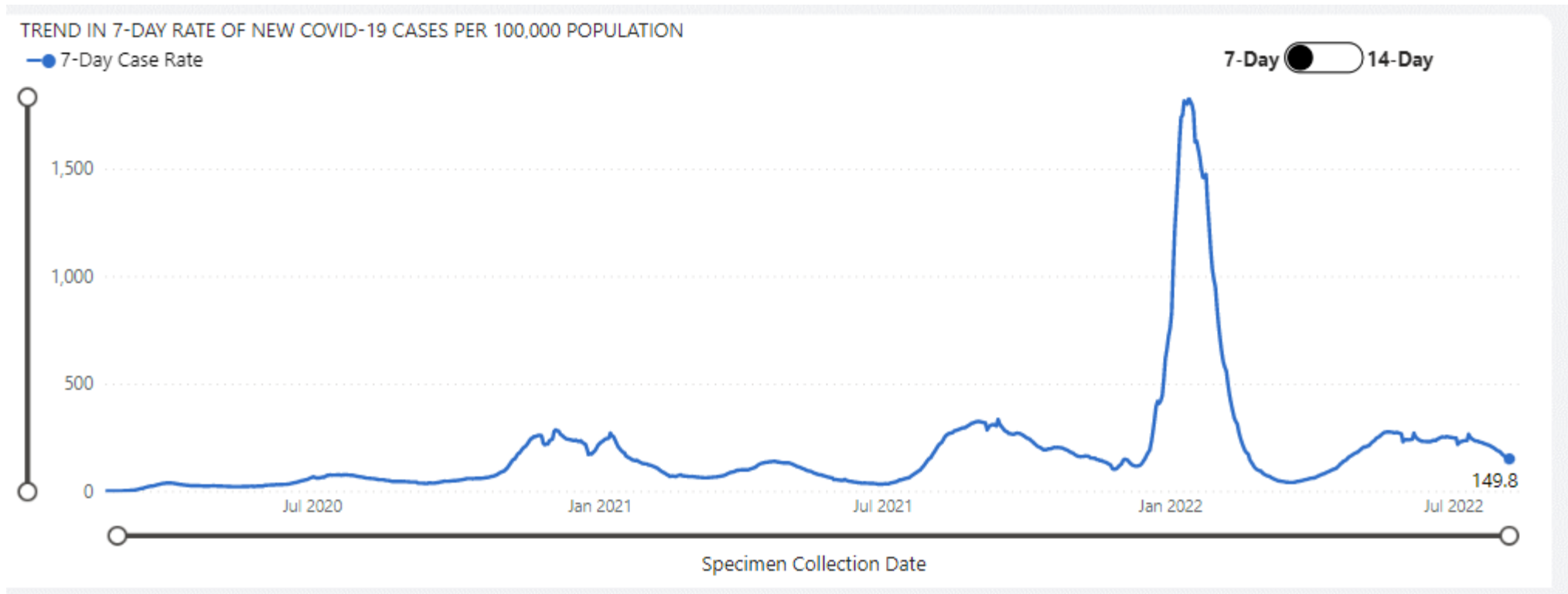
[Flu Vaccines at a Glance \(wa.gov\)](https://www.wa.gov/flu-vaccines-at-a-glance)

For people with disabilities, this document is available on request in other formats. To submit a request, please call 1-800-525-0127 (TDD/TTY call 711). DOH 348-700 April 2022

COVID-19

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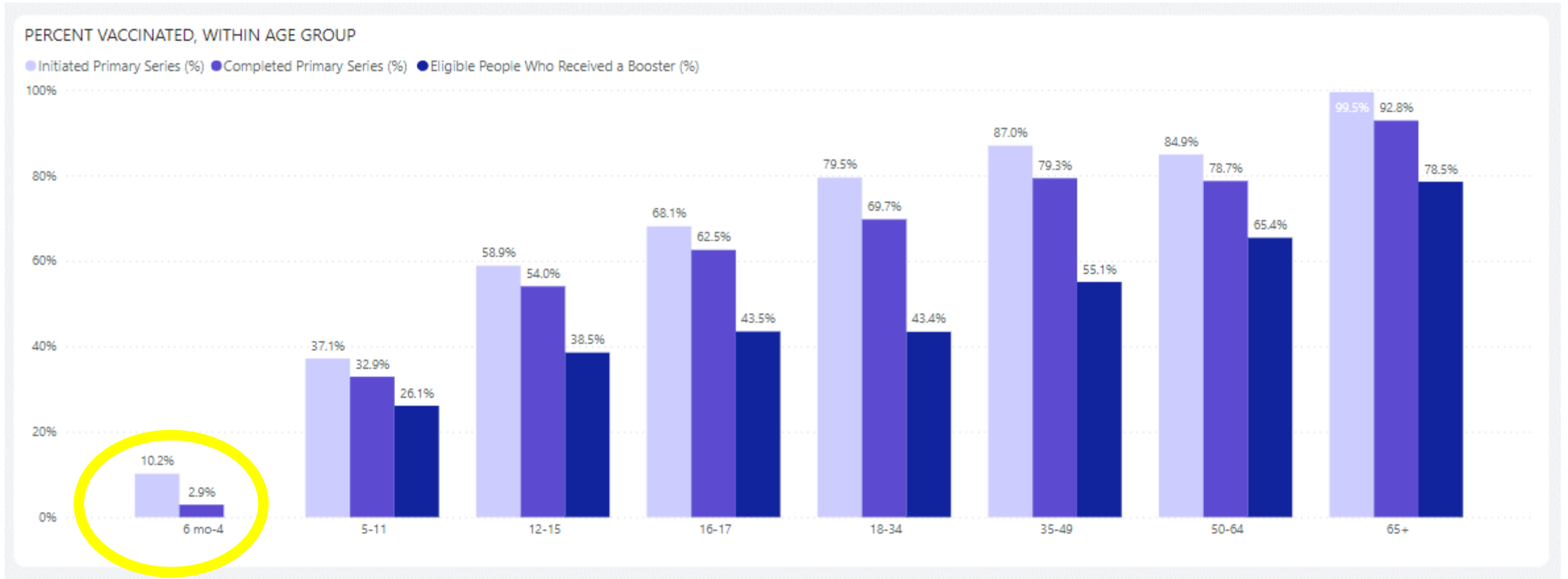
# Washington State Activity: Cases Reported



Washington State data as of 08/14/2022

[COVID-19 Data Dashboard | Washington State Department of Health](#)

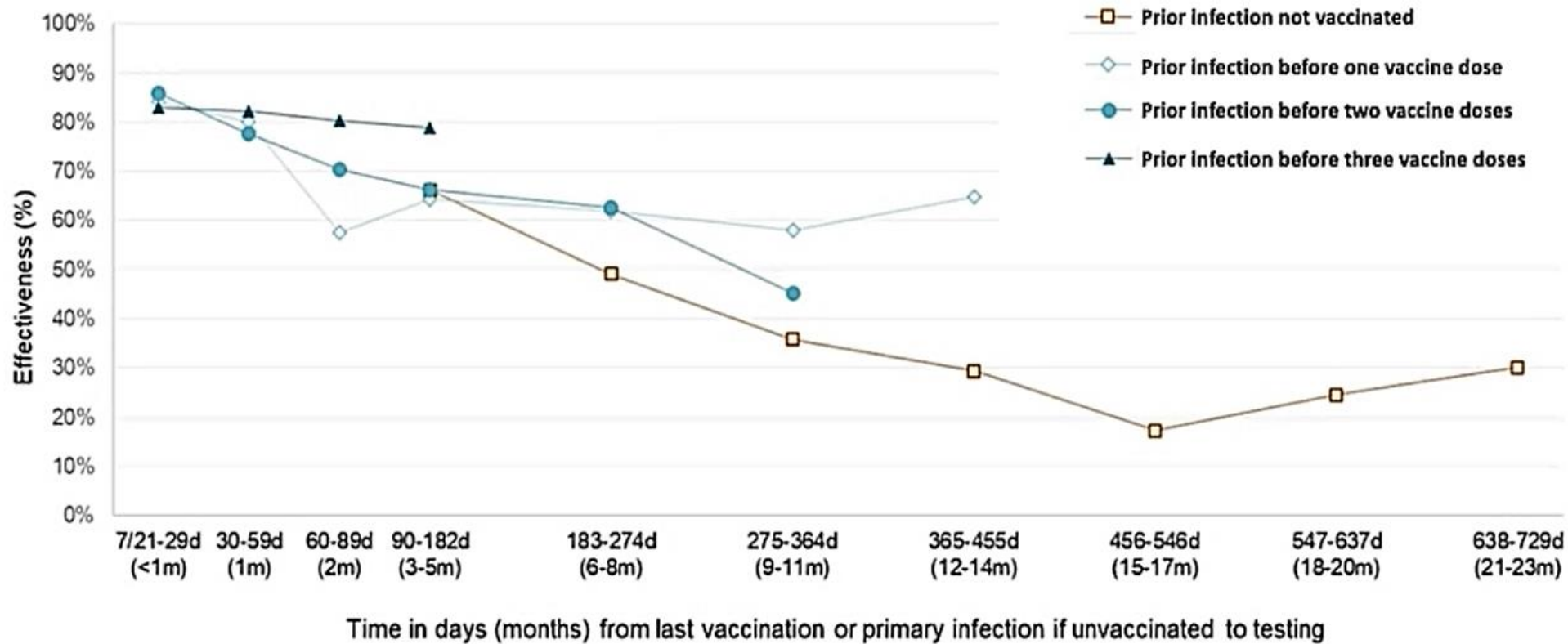
# Vaccines Administered by Age and Series



Washington State data as of 08/13/2022

[COVID-19 Data Dashboard | Washington State Department of Health](#)

# Reinfection occurs more frequently in those previously infected and not vaccinated compared to infected and vaccinated



Carazo S, Skowronski DM, Brisson M, et al. "Protection against Omicron re-infection conferred by prior heterologous SARS-CoV-2 infection, with and without mRNA vaccination" *medRxiv*, May 2022. [Protection against Omicron re-infection conferred by prior heterologous SARS-CoV-2 infection, with and without mRNA vaccination | medRxiv](https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.05.11.22271155)

**Data on hospitalizations:** Plumb ID, Feldstein LR, Barkley E, et al. Effectiveness of COVID-19 mRNA Vaccination in Preventing COVID-19-Associated Hospitalization Among Adults with Previous SARS-CoV-2 Infection — United States, June 2021–February 2022. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2022;71:549-555. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7115e2>

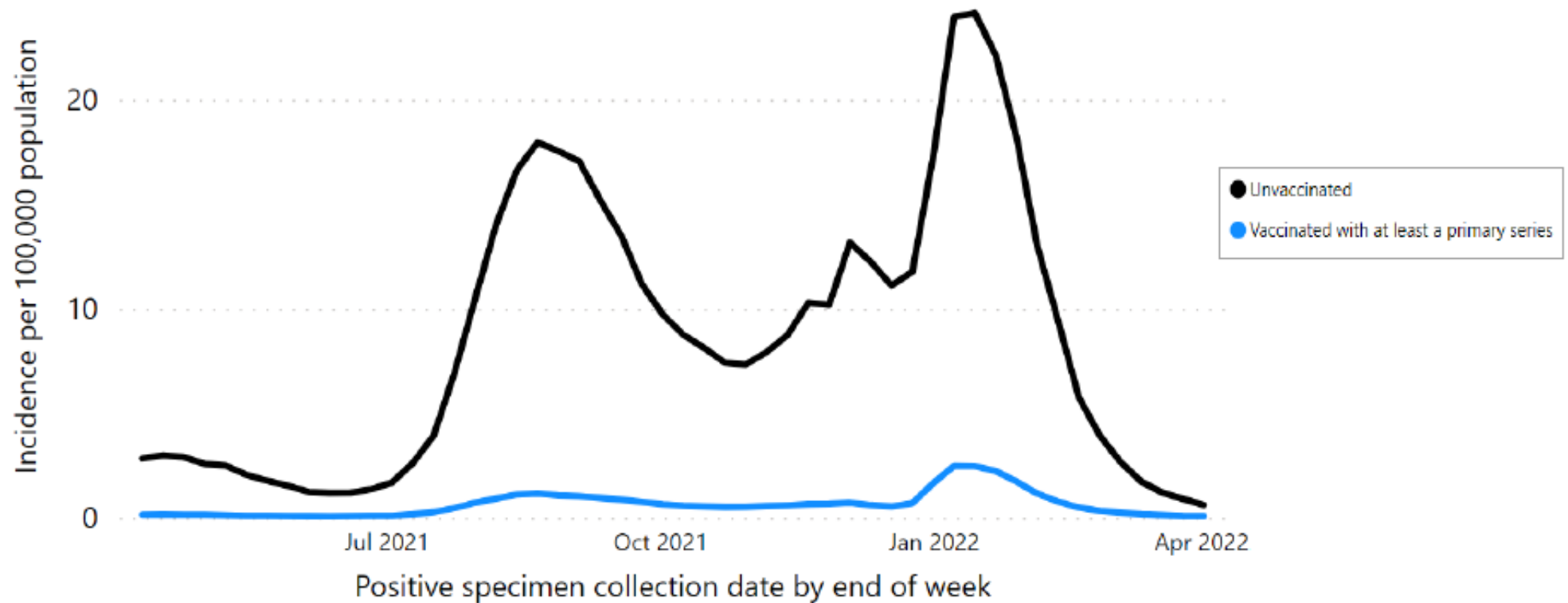


## Improved antibody response after vaccination

- Among children, COVID-19 vaccine induces a **broader neutralizing antibody** response compared with infection induced immunity:
  - From a U.S. multicenter cohort, antibody profiles of unvaccinated pediatric patients hospitalized for COVID-19 were compared to profiles of vaccinated children.
  - In contrast to those with SARS-CoV-2 infection, **children vaccinated with two doses demonstrated higher titers** against Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta and Omicron.
  - The findings suggest that antibodies produced by prior SARS-CoV-2 infection (pre-Omicron) may not neutralize the currently circulating Omicron variant.
  - This builds on evidence among adults that previous infection provides poor protection from infection with Omicron.
- Highlights the importance of vaccinating **children with prior infection** to prevent both severe disease and future infections.

Tang J, Novak T, Hecker J, et al. "Cross-reactive immunity against the SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant is low in pediatrics patients with prior COVID-19 or MIS-C." *Nature Communications*. (2022) 13:2979. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-30649-1>

## Rates of COVID-19 deaths by vaccination status in people ages $\geq 5$ years, United States, April 4, 2021—April 2, 2022



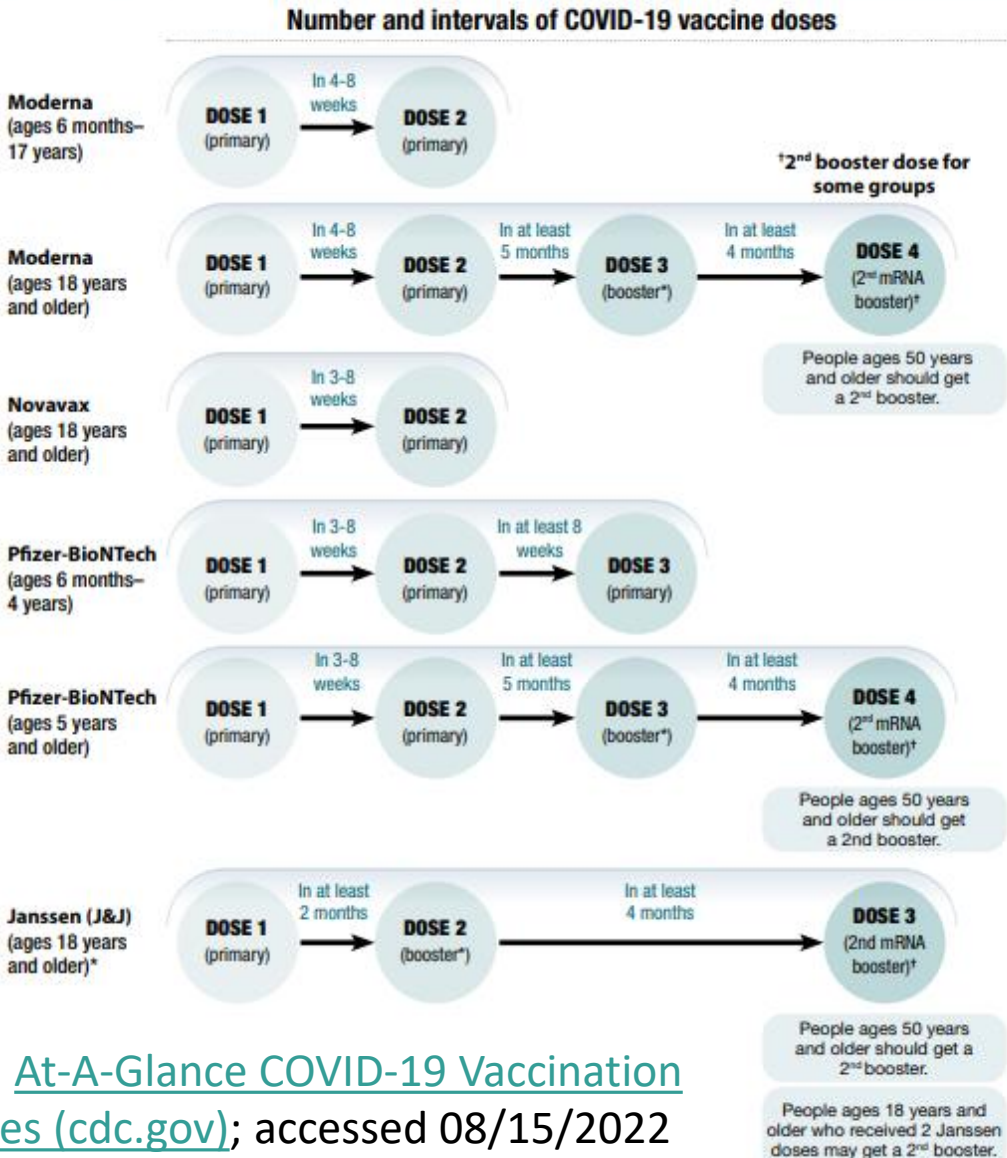
Unvaccinated people ages  $\geq 5$  years had **10X** the risk of dying from COVID-19 through March compared to people vaccinated with at least the primary series.

<https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#rates-by-vaccine-status>. Accessed June 12, 2022.

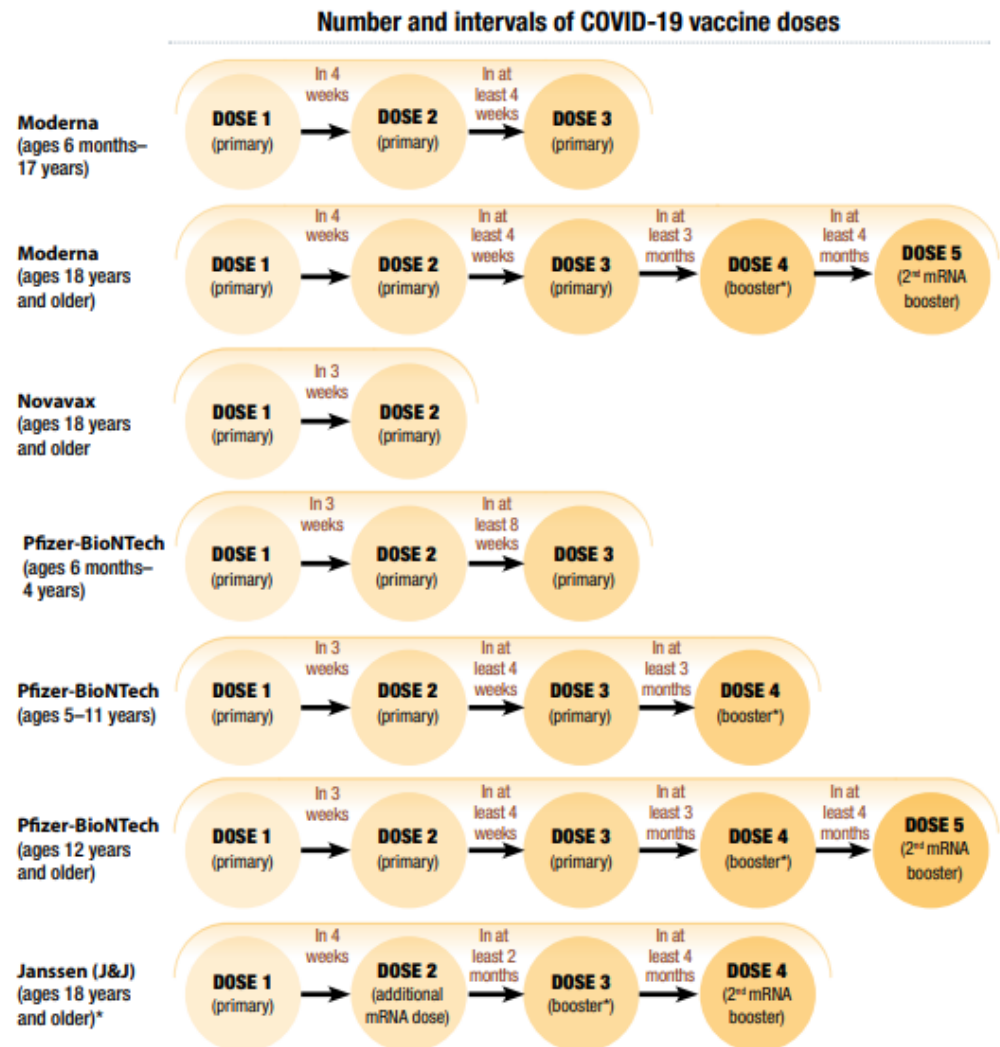
# COVID-19 Vaccination Schedules

Use the schedules below to determine how many total COVID-19 vaccine doses are recommended based on primary series product, age, and immune status. This schedule does not include clinical details necessary for administering COVID-19 vaccines. For clinical details, see the resources at the end of this document.

## COVID-19 Vaccination Schedule for Most People



## COVID-19 Vaccination Schedule for People Who Are Moderately or Severely Immunocompromised



\* Age-appropriate mRNA (Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech) and Novavax vaccines are recommended for primary vaccination. For booster vaccination, mRNA vaccines are recommended. Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine should only be used in limited situations for primary or booster vaccination. See: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html#considerations-janssen>



CS 231560-0 | July 21, 2022

For more specific clinical guidance, see:

- [Interim COVID-19 Immunization Schedule](#)
- [Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines Currently Approved or Authorized in the United States](#)

[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus)

Source: [At-A-Glance COVID-19 Vaccination Schedules \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov); accessed 08/15/2022



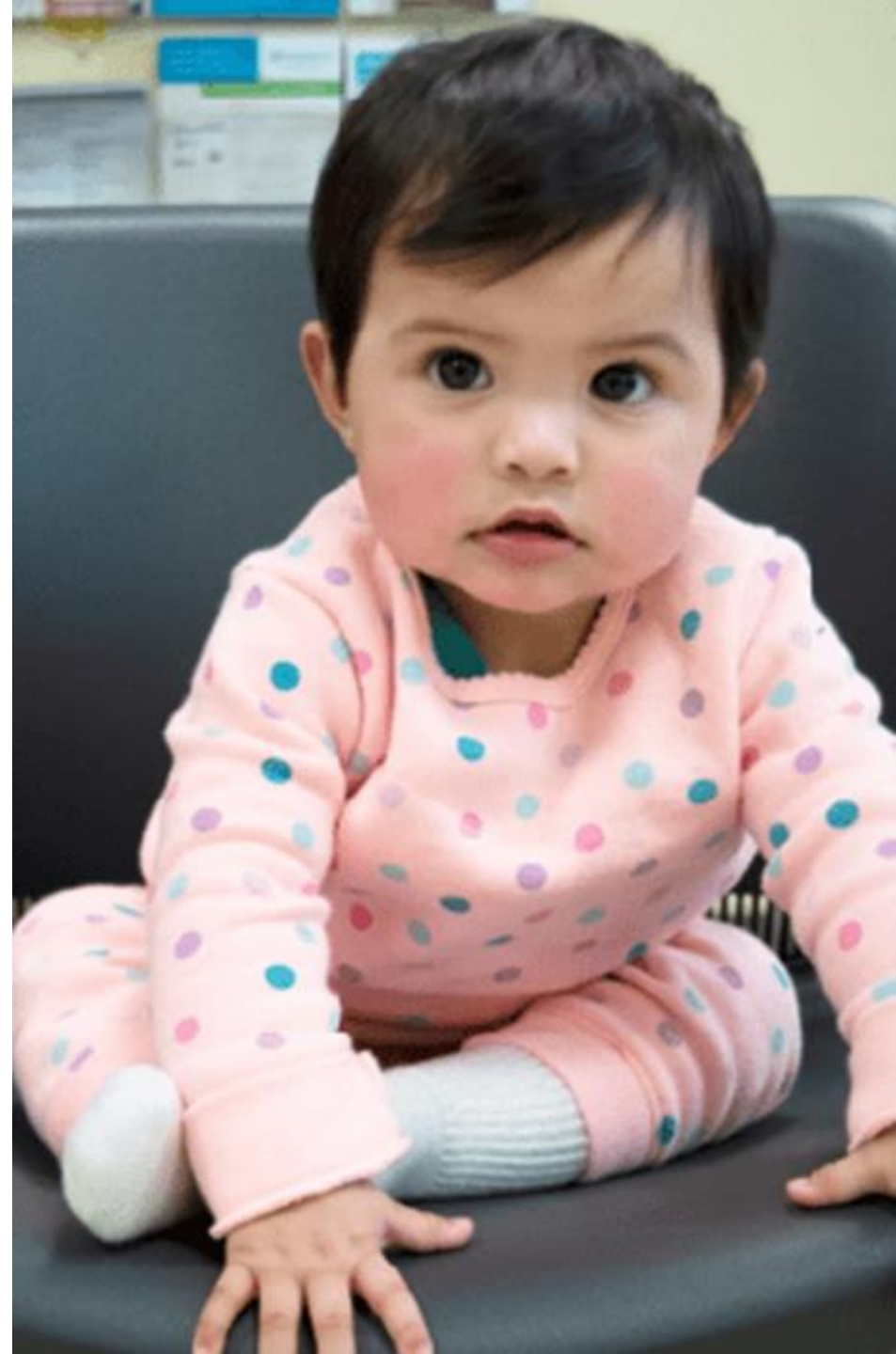
# Pediatric Vaccination Schedules

## ● Pfizer

- 6m-4y: 3 dose primary series
- 5y and older – 2 dose primary series for most
- Immunocompromise – 3 dose primary series

## ● Moderna

- 6 m and older – 2 dose primary series for most
- Immunocompromise – 3 dose primary series





# New CDC Resources Available: Get Children Vaccinated Against COVID-19



- CDC has developed a new suite of materials to support communication about COVID-19 vaccines as the new school year begins, including:
  - Social media posts for your channels to reach parents, partners, and healthcare professionals
  - Engaging flyer to distribute in schools, by email, or online
  - Customizable template language and imagery for newsletter or website communications
  - Social frames for use on your channels and by your followers
  - Parent-friendly article or blog post highlighting the importance of COVID-19 vaccination for children
- Visit [Resources to Promote the COVID-19 Vaccine for Children & Teens](#) to explore new resources available.

# COVID-19 Vaccine Resources

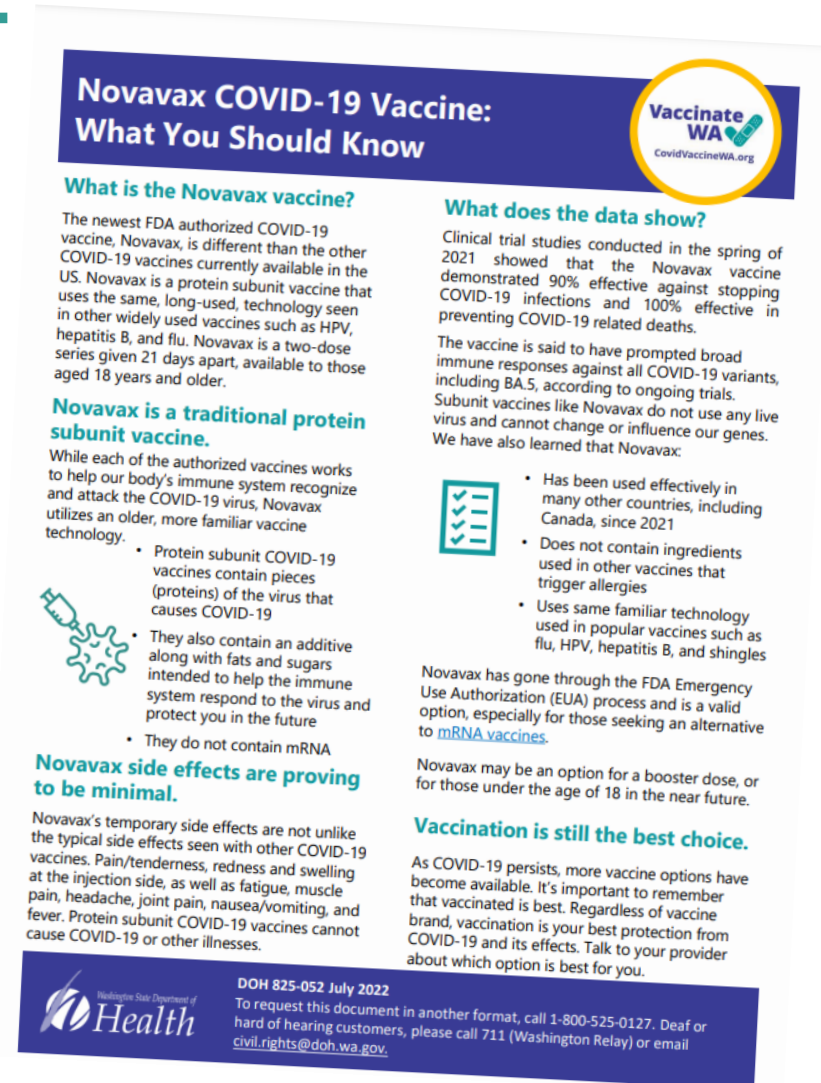
- Coming soon! Pregnancy and Reproductive Health Toolkit
- Available in English/Spanish (soon), and includes:
  - [Pregnancy and COVID-19 Vaccines Discussion Guide](#)
  - [Fast Facts: COVID-19 Vaccines and Pregnancy](#)
    - Will be available in 36 additional languages
  - COVID-19 Vaccines and Reproductive Health FAQs
- These resources and **more** will be in the toolkit and standalone



# COVID-19 Vaccine Resources

- Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine: What You Should Know fact sheet is now available in English and **36 additional languages**

- Spanish
- Vietnamese
- Russian
- Swahili
- Japanese
- Portuguese
- More...




# COVID-19 Vaccine Resources

- The side-by-side snapshot document of COVID-19 vaccines is now available in English and [36 additional languages](#)

## Snapshot of the COVID-19 Vaccines


Clinical trials show that all available vaccines work extremely well at preventing COVID-19.



	Johnson & Johnson Adenovirus (viral vector) vaccine	Pfizer – BioNTech mRNA vaccines	Moderna mRNA vaccine
<b>How many doses do I need for a primary series?</b>	For most people <b>18 and older</b> - <b>1 dose</b>	For people <b>6 months-4 years</b> - <b>3 doses</b> , 3 weeks after 1 <sup>st</sup> , 8 weeks after 2 <sup>nd</sup>	For most people <b>6 months and older</b> - <b>2 doses</b> , 4-8 weeks apart
<b>You are fully protected 2 weeks after completing your primary series</b>	For people <b>18 and older with immunocompromise</b> - <b>2 doses</b> , 1 dose of Johnson & Johnson, followed by a dose of an mRNA vaccine at least 4 weeks after first dose	For most people <b>5 and older</b> - <b>2 doses</b> , 3-8 weeks apart	For people <b>6 months and older with immunocompromise</b> - <b>2 doses</b> , second dose 4 weeks after first dose at least 4 weeks after the second
<b>How old do I have to be to get this vaccine?</b>	18 years or older	6 months or older	6 months or older
<b>When should I get a booster dose?</b>	2 months after your last dose - 18 years and older	5 months after your last dose – for most people 5 years and older	5 months after your last dose – for most people 18 years and older
<b>Who should get a second booster?</b>	Anyone 18 and older is eligible for a booster of an mRNA vaccine four months after first booster	Those aged 50+ or with immunocompromise - 4 months after booster	
<b>Does this vaccine protect against variants?</b>	Yes. So far, studies suggest that the vaccines in use provide protection against circulating variants		

## COVID-19 疫苗簡況


臨床試驗表明，所有現有疫苗在預防 COVID-19 方面都非常有效。



Johnson & Johnson 腺病毒載體疫苗	Pfizer – BioNTech mRNA 疫苗	Moderna mRNA 疫苗	Novavax 蛋白質單位疫苗
需要接種幾劑初始系列疫苗？ 對於大多數 18 歲及以上的人群 - 1 劑 在完成初始系列疫苗接種 2 週後，您將獲得充分保護	對於 6 個月至 4 歲的人群 - 3 劑 （第 1 劑後 3 週，第 2 劑後 8 週） 對於大多數 5 歲及以上的人群 - 2 劑 （間隔 3-8 週）	對於大多數 6 個月及以上的人群 - 2 劑 （間隔 4-8 週）	對於大多數 18 歲及以上的人群 - 2 劑 （間隔 3-8 週）

## Загальний огляд вакцин від COVID-19


Клінічні дослідження свідчать, що всі доступні вакцини дуже ефективно запобігають захворюванню на COVID-19.



Johnson & Johnson Вакцина на основі аденовірусу (вірусного вектора)	Pfizer – BioNTech Pfizer / Moderna – це вакцини на основі mRNA	Moderna	Novavax Білкові суб'єдинична вакцина
Скільки щеплень мені необхідно зробити, щоб отримати основний курс?	Більшість людей віком від 18 років – 3 дози	Особам віком від 6 місяців до 4 років – 3 дози, 3 тижні після 1-ї дози, 8 тижнів	Більшість осіб віком від 6 місяців – 2 дози з інтервалом 4-8 тижнів

## نمای کلی واکسن های COVID-19

کارآزمایی های بالینی نشان می دهد که همه واکسن های موجود بسیار خوب در جلوگیری از ابتلا به COVID-19 عمل می کنند.



Johnson & Johnson واکسن های آدنوویروس (تکال وایروس)	Pfizer – BioNTech واکسن های mRNA	Moderna واکسن های mRNA	Novavax واکسن زیرواحد پروتئین
چند دوز برای من لازم است تا من کاملاً محافظت شده باشم؟ برای اکثر افراد 18 ساله و بالاتر - 1 دوز	برای اکثر افراد 6 ماهه تا 4 ساله - 3 دوز، به فاصله 3 تا 8 هفته بعد از دوز دوم برای اکثر افراد 5 ساله و بالاتر - 2 دوز، به فاصله 3 تا 8 هفته	برای اکثر افراد 6 ماهه و بالاتر - 2 دوز، به فاصله 4 تا 8 هفته	برای اکثر افراد 18 ساله و بالاتر - 2 دوز، به فاصله 3 تا 8 هفته
2 هفته پس از تکمیل دوره اولیه واکسن، شما کاملاً در برابر این ویروس مصون می شوید	برای اکثر افراد 5 ساله و بالاتر که مبتلا به نقص سیستم ایمنی هستند - 3 دوز، دوم 3 هفته پس از دوز اول، و دوز سوم حداقل 4 هفته پس از دوز دوم	برای اکثر افراد 6 ماهه و بالاتر که مبتلا به نقص سیستم ایمنی هستند - 3 دوز، دوم 3 هفته پس از دوز اول، و دوز سوم حداقل 4 هفته پس از دوز دوم	برای اکثر افراد 18 ساله و بالاتر که مبتلا به نقص سیستم ایمنی هستند - 2 دوز، دوم 3 هفته پس از دوز اول



# New Booster Formulations

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- Two new booster formulations will be available to pre-order in the WAIS soon
- We are awaiting additional details from CDC
- These formulations will have “Bivalent” in the product name
- Only for patients who have completed their primary series
- Pfizer – 10 dose vial, same formulation as grey cap but updated to include variants
- Moderna – 5 dose vial, same formulation as blue cap but updated to include variants

# Vaccine Presentations

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## **Two new bivalent vaccine boosters are manufactured by Pfizer and Moderna**

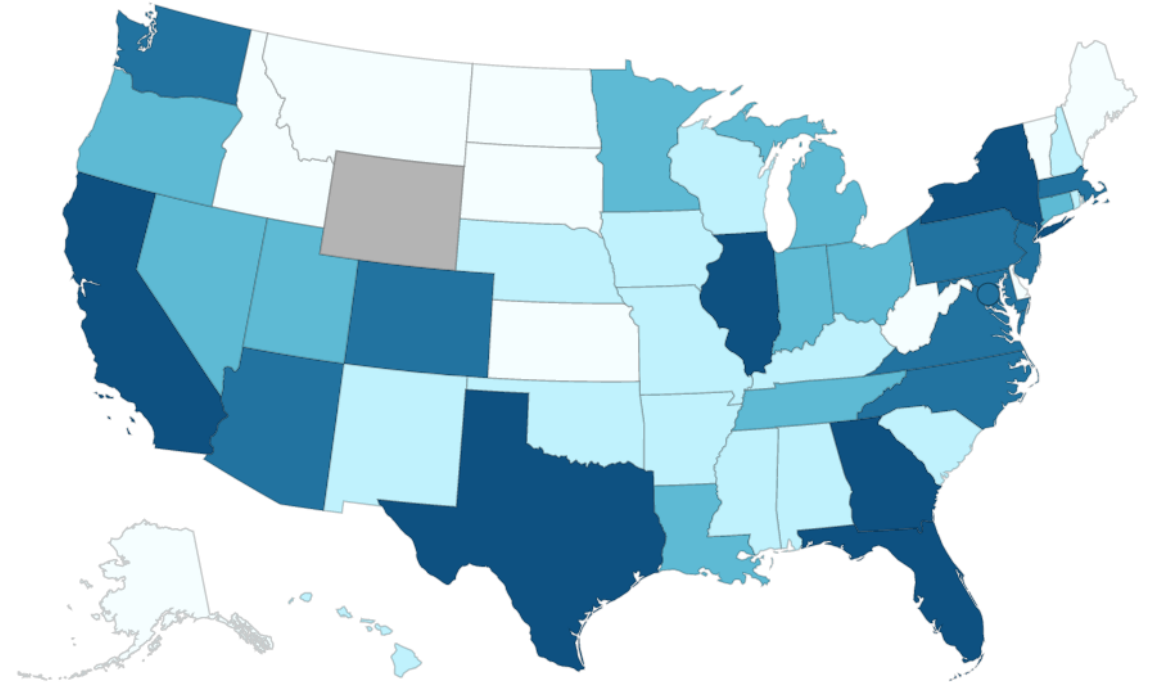
- Both Pfizer and Moderna will be a single dose booster, regardless of how many primary boosters have been administered.
- Available for those who have already received a primary series of COVID-19 vaccine
- Timing of last dose to new booster administration is yet to be determined
- Ages
  - Pfizer: 12 years and older
  - Moderna: 18 years and older as of now (*staggered release for younger age group EUA's*)
- National Drug Codes (NDCs), New Labels and Box Borders
  - Both will still have the same cap colors as existing products
  - Pfizer: Grey Cap with new labels and carton
  - Moderna: Blue Cap with new labels and carton



# MONKEYPOX (MPV)

# Monkeypox Virus (MPV)

- Cases as of 08/16/2022
  - Global cases 37,632 in locations that have not historically reported MPV
  - U.S. cases: 12,689
  - Washington 309



Source: [2022 Monkeypox Outbreak Global Map | Monkeypox | Poxvirus | CDC](#); accessed 08/15/2022



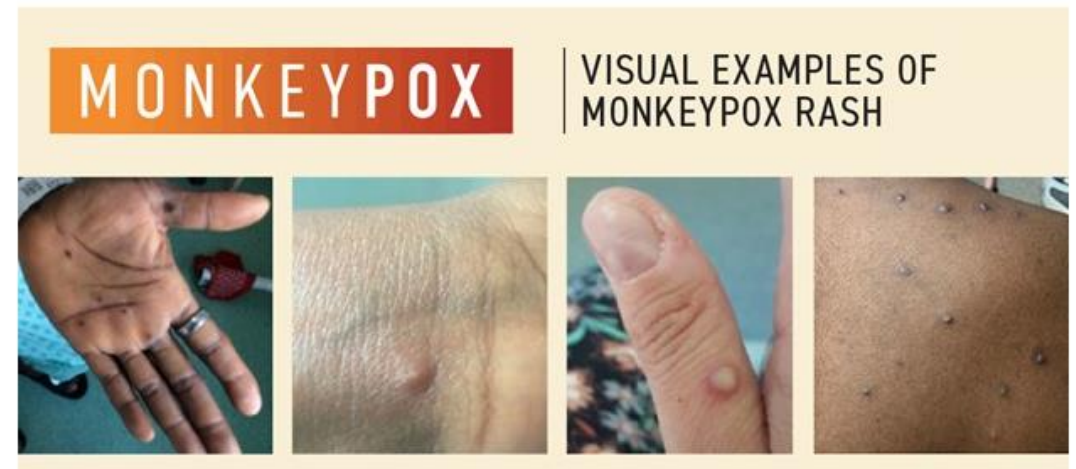
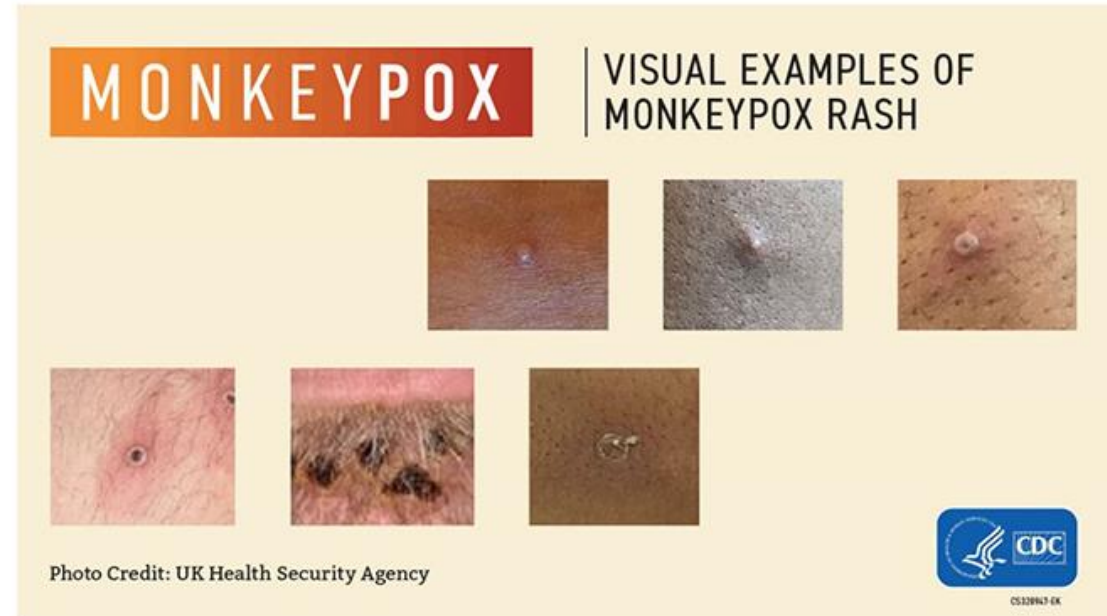
# Monkeypox (MPV)

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- Infection can cause an illness that includes rashes and other symptoms.
- Not common occur in the United States
- How is it spread
  - Anyone can get MPV
  - Can spread person-to-person with any kind of close, skin-to-skin contact, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, or age, including children
  - MPV can also spread between animals and from animals to people
  - Direct contact with the skin or body fluids of an infected person (including sexual contact)
  - Contact with virus-contaminated objects (such as bedding or clothing)
  - Respiratory droplets during direct and prolonged face-to-face contact

# Symptoms

- Initial symptoms can include
  - Fever
  - Headache
  - Swollen lymph nodes
- Rash
  - Some individuals have no symptoms except rash or it can occur first
  - Usually turns into raised bumps that fill with fluid
  - Wounds will scab over
- Contagious until all wounds have completely healed



## What to do

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- If you have had close contact with a person who has confirmed or probable MPV, getting vaccinated right away may prevent an infection. Close contact can include being together for several hours, hugging, cuddling, kissing, or sharing a bed or clothing.
- If you suspect you have MPV, isolate yourself from others in a single-person room if available
- Immediately contact your health care provider or your [local health department](#) for information if you think you've been exposed. If you don't have a provider, [find one here](#).

# Treatment and Vaccination

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- Most people recover without treatment
- Antiviral medications are available to treat MPV if specific circumstances
- Post-exposure vaccinations can reduce or prevent symptoms if started early after exposure
- Vaccinations are not currently recommended for the general public
- Contact your health provider or local health jurisdiction for more information if you feel you are at risk and should be vaccinated



## Information and Help

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- Call 1-833-829-HELP for assistance available in 240 languages
- [Monkeypox \(MPV\) | Washington State Department of Health](#)

# National Immunization Awareness Month



Questions?



To request this document in another format, call 1-800-525-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 (Washington Relay) or email [civil.rights@doh.wa.gov](mailto:civil.rights@doh.wa.gov).