

STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE

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PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

Overview of public health

Michigan Care Improvement Registry
(MCIR)

Infectious diseases

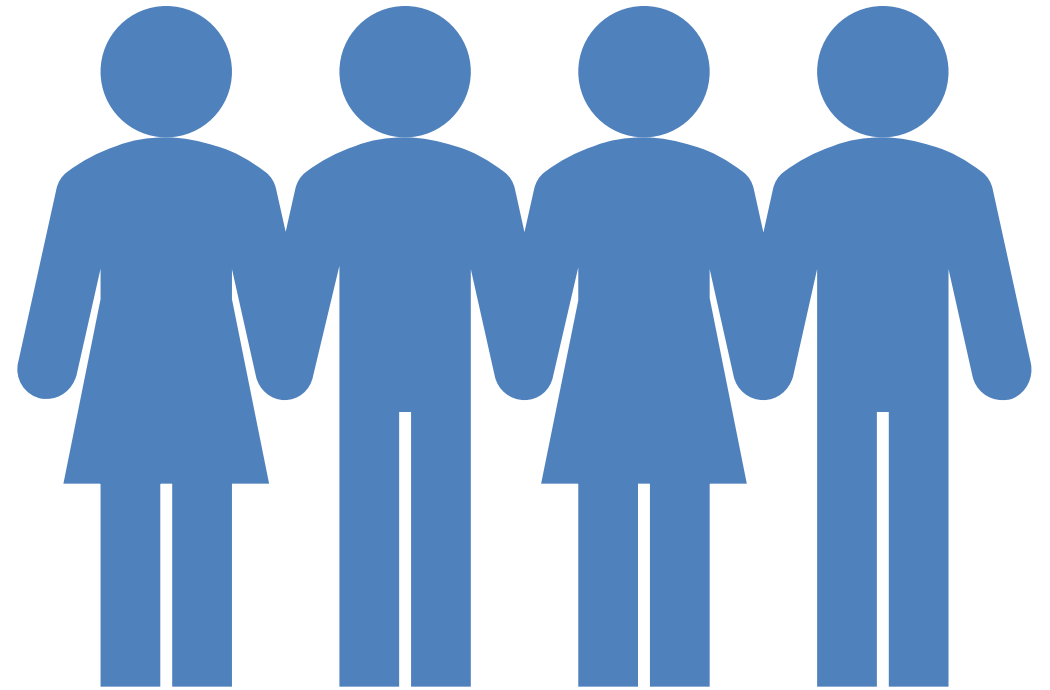
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Influenza
- Measles

Partnerships

Take action!

PUBLIC HEALTH OVERVIEW

- Public health promotes and protects the health of people and the communities where they live, learn, work and play.
- Public health works to prevent disease and injury.
- Public health saves money, improves quality of life, helps children thrive and reduces human suffering.



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (MDHHS)



MDHHS Mission

MDHHS provides opportunities, services, and programs that promote a health, safe and stable environment for residents to be self sufficient.

MDHHS Vision

Develop and encourage measurable health, safety, and self-sufficiency outcomes that reduce and prevent risks, promote equity, foster healthy habits, and transform the health and human services system to improve the lives of Michigan families.

MDHHS - DIVISION OF IMMUNIZATION



Division of Immunization Mission

The mission of the Immunization Program is to minimize and prevent the occurrence of vaccine preventable diseases within our state.

Division of Immunization Vision

The vision of the Immunization Program to work to implement effective strategies and strengthen partnerships with our stakeholders to eliminate vaccine preventable diseases in Michigan.

VACCINES: A GREAT PUBLIC HEALTH ACHIEVEMENT

Vaccines given to children born between 1994-2016 will prevent:

381 million illnesses

24.5 million hospitalizations

855,000 deaths

1.65 trillion in total societal costs

Vaccines are one of the greatest public health achievements of the 20th century, second only to clean water.



**MICHIGAN CARE IMPROVEMENT
REGISTRY (MCIR)**

MICHIGAN'S IMMUNIZATION INFORMATION SYSTEM (IIS) - MCIR

Created to collect reliable immunization information and make it accessible to authorized users

MCIR benefits health care organizations, schools, licensed childcare programs, pharmacies and Michigan citizens by consolidating immunization information from multiple providers into a comprehensive immunization record

- Reduces vaccine-preventable diseases
- Reduces over-vaccination
- Assists in outbreak control

MCIR — A BRIEF HISTORY

Childhood registry since 1998

Lifespan registry since 2006

OVER 11 million persons

- 2.7 million children
- 8.2 million adults

OVER 140 million total vaccination records

OVER 6 thousand active provider sites

On an average day there are **275,000 patient records accessed** in MCIR

- On busy days requests can exceed 2,000,000



MCIR IS FOR ADULTS, TOO.

Background
Reporting vaccines administered to adults to immunization registries is a top priority in the U.S. and in Michigan. The Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR) includes vaccines given to adults, as well as historical immunization data from childhood. Because adults often receive vaccines in a variety of settings, it is critical that every health care provider report all current and historical vaccines in MCIR.

[What MCIR Can Do For You]

- Provides access to patient vaccination histories
- Helps keep patients up-to-date on needed vaccines
- Saves time and money
- Measures clinic coverage levels
- Accepts electronic data submissions from electronic health record systems

Did you know?
As of September 2016, over 6.7 million adults have a MCIR record and over 54 million individual vaccines have been recorded in MCIR for adult patients.
Currently, nearly 6,000 immunization providers report data to MCIR including non-traditional vaccinators. Over 1,400 large chain, small chain and independent pharmacies reported over 725,000 vaccinations to MCIR from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016.

BENEFITS OF USING MCIR FOR ADULTS:

- **Contributes to quality health care**
Facilitates patient safety, reduces waste
- **Reduces over-immunization**
When patient history and assessment logics are up-to-date
- **Decreases missed opportunities**
Pinpoints improvement areas
- **Forecasts for next dose(s)**
On select vaccine series
- **Identifies gaps in immunization coverage**
Flags patients at high-risk for flu complications
- **Provides quick and easy-to-print records**
Improves office flow and patient care
- **Consolidates patient immunization records**
Allows for sharing immunization records between provider offices

Updated September 15, 2016

Michigan Care Improvement Registry
www.mcir.org

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

HEPATITIS A VIRUS (HAV)

Highly contagious, vaccine-preventable (acute) liver infection

Incubation period – illness can appear **15 to 50 days** after exposure

Illness not specific for hepatitis A

Likelihood of symptomatic illness directly related to age

- Children generally asymptomatic, adults symptomatic
- Symptoms include: fever, fatigue, nausea, loss of appetite, jaundice, stomach pain, vomiting, dark urine, pale stools or diarrhea

MOST IMPORTANT: Hepatitis A infection can be prevented with a safe and effective vaccine!

TRANSMISSION OF HAV

Ingestion of fecal matter, *even in microscopic amounts*, from:

Touching objects or eating food that someone with hepatitis A infection handled

Close, person-to-person contact with a person who is infected

Use of recreational drugs, whether injected or not

Sexual contact with someone who has a hepatitis A infection



RISK FACTORS FOR HEPATITIS A

Those at **increased risk** for Hepatitis A:

- Men who have sex with men (MSM)
- **People currently homeless or in transient living**
- People who use illegal drugs
- People recently in jail or prison
- People with underlying liver disease*

*Note: people with underlying liver disease (e.g., cirrhosis, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C) are at increased risk of having poor outcomes if they are infected with hepatitis A.

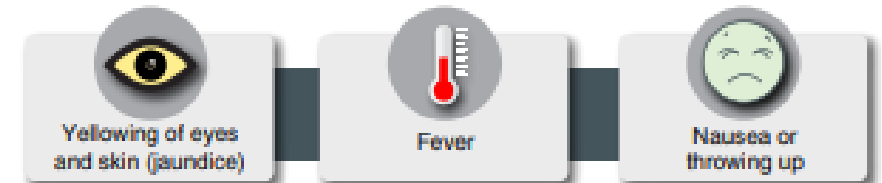
PROTECT YOURSELF FROM Hepatitis A

HOW IS IT SPREAD?



It can also be spread through close contact with someone infected with Hepatitis A

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?



Other symptoms include: dark pee, pale poop, stomach pain, feeling tired or loss of appetite
If you have symptoms, see your doctor.

HOW DO I PREVENT THE SPREAD OF HEPATITIS A?

Wash your hands with soap and warm water after using the bathroom or changing diapers and before eating and preparing food.

GET VACCINATED IF YOU ARE AT HIGH RISK FOR GETTING HEPATITIS A!

WHO IS AT HIGH RISK?

- Men who have sex with men (MSM)
- People who use illegal drugs
- People currently homeless or in transient living
- People recently in jail or prison
- People with underlying liver disease

EPIDEMIOLOGY SUMMARY – AUG. 1, 2016 – SEP. 25, 2019

Michigan Hepatitis A 2016-2019 Outbreak Summary

Epi Summary for Hepatitis A Cases in Michigan*† for Confirmed Cases Referred August 1, 2016 – September 25, 2019‡								
	2 nd Half CY2016	1 st Half CY2017	2 nd Half CY2017	1 st Half CY2018	2 nd Half CY2018	1 st Half CY2019	Q3 CY2019	Total
Total # of Cases (by Onset)	58	138	495	169	50	8	2	920
# Primary Confirmed Cases w/ Outbreak Strains	21	73	314	112	38	8	2	568
# Primary Confirmed Cases w/out sequencing	36	51	125	42	9	0	0	263
# Secondary Confirmed Cases	1	14	56	15	3	0	0	89
Female, n (%)	20 (34.5)	49 (35.5)	171 (34.5)	59 (34.9)	17 (34.0)	1 (12.5)	-	318 (34.6)
Hospitalized, n (%)	50 (86.2)	117 (84.8)	392 (79.2)	136 (80.5)	36 (72.0)	6 (75.0)	-	738 (80.2)
Min Age (years)	24	21	<1	2	24	25	-	<1
Max Age (years)	83	86	90	87	75	69	-	90
Median Age (years)	44.5	42.5	40	36	40	49	-	40
Deaths, n (%)	4 (6.9)	9 (6.5)	11 (2.2)	5 (3.0)	1 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	-	30 (3.3)

‡ Data below excludes secondary cases

Data source: Michigan Disease Surveillance System, MDHHS.
Report is a preliminary ad hoc analysis. Information to be considered DRAFT.

Michigan Hepatitis A Outbreak website (updated bi-weekly):
www.michigan.gov/hepaoutbreak

WIDESPREAD PERSON-TO-PERSON OUTBREAKS OF HEPATITIS A ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

Since March 2017, CDC has been assisting multiple state and local health departments with hepatitis A outbreaks

- Ohio: 3,336 cases as of Sep. 23, 2019
- Indiana: 2,122 cases as of Sep. 27, 2019

The hepatitis A vaccine is the best way to prevent HAV infection.

- One dose of single-antigen hepatitis A vaccine has been shown to control outbreaks of hepatitis A and provides up to 95% seroprotection in healthy individuals for up to 11 years.^{1,2.}

For more information on nationwide hepatitis A outbreaks, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/outbreaks/2017March-HepatitisA.htm>

At A Glance

Since the outbreaks were first identified in 2016, 30 states have publicly reported the following as of September 27, 2019

- Cases: 26,276
- Hospitalizations: 15,819 (60%)
- Deaths: 268

1. "Outbreak-associated" status is currently determined at the state level in accordance with each state's respective outbreak case definition.

2. Outbreak-related hepatitis A deaths are defined at the state level in accordance with each state's respective hepatitis A-related death definition. Some states are reviewing death certificates on a regular basis to actively find hepatitis A-related deaths, while other states are utilizing passive surveillance.

PROTECT YOURSELF AND GET VACCINATED AGAINST HEPATITIS A

For information on where to get vaccinated:

PROTECT YOURSELF AND GET VACCINATED AGAINST HEPATITIS A

FIND A LOCAL CLINIC NEAR YOU TODAY

HEP A CLINIC CALENDAR



WASH YOUR HANDS

MICHIGAN IS EXPERIENCING A HEPATITIS A OUTBREAK

www.michigan.gov/hepatitisaoutbreak

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM Hepatitis A

HOW IS IT SPREAD?

- Not washing hands
- Sex with infected partners
- Eating/drinking foods contaminated by Hepatitis A
- Illegal drug use

It can also be spread through close contact with someone infected with Hepatitis A

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

- Yellowing of eyes and skin (jaundice)
- Fever
- Nausea or throwing up

Other symptoms include: dark pee, pale poop, stomach pain, feeling tired or loss of appetite
If you have symptoms, see your doctor.

HOW DO I PREVENT THE SPREAD OF HEPATITIS A?

- Wash your hands with soap and warm water after using the bathroom or changing diapers and before eating and preparing food.
- GET VACCINATED IF YOU ARE AT HIGH RISK FOR GETTING HEPATITIS A!

WHO IS AT HIGH RISK?

- Men who have sex with men (MSM)
- People who use illegal drugs
- People currently homeless or in transient living
- People recently in jail or prison
- People with underlying liver disease

Michigan Department of AGRICULTURE & Rural Development | MDHHS | www.michigan.gov/hepatitisaoutbreak

For more information about the hepatitis A outbreak and to find out where you can get your hepatitis A vaccine, visit www.michigan.gov/hepatitisaoutbreak

HEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV)

Vaccine-preventable liver disease

Often asymptomatic

About 19,000 people get HBV every year

- About 1 million carriers

Transmitted through:

- Exposure to blood or body fluids – virus lives up to a week
- Unprotected sex
- Babies can get HBV from an infected mother
 - More than 24,000 women with HBV give birth every year



HEPATITIS B is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). More than 1 million people in the United States have HBV, but many do not know that they have it. In Michigan, 1 in 5 babies does not get the hepatitis B (hepB) vaccine at birth.

Q: How is HBV spread?

A: HBV is spread by contact with blood or body fluids of a person with the virus. If a woman has HBV, she can pass it to her baby at birth.

Babies can also get HBV if they live with or are cared for by someone with HBV. HBV is a strong virus and can live outside the body on surfaces for at least 7 days.

Q: Why does my baby need hepB vaccine at birth?

A: There are a few reasons why babies need this vaccine at birth:

- Babies are not able to fight off HBV as well as older people
- If a baby gets HBV, 9 times out of 10 they will have HBV for their entire life
- To protect them as early as possible
- To protect the baby if their mom has HBV
- If the mom does not have HBV, to protect the baby if someone else they come in contact with has HBV

Q: Is hepB vaccine safe to give at birth?

A: Yes. HepB vaccine has been around for over 30 years and is safe and effective. For more information on vaccine safety, visit www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety.

Q: Are there side effects to getting hepB vaccine?

A: There can be mild side effects to hepB vaccine. The most common are a low-grade fever and soreness or redness at the site where the shot was given.

Q: If I have HBV, what does my baby need?

A: Your baby will need:

- Hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) and hepB vaccine within 12 hours of birth
- A second hepB vaccine at age 1-2 months
- A third hepB vaccine at age 6 months
- A blood test 3-6 months after the last hepB vaccine to make sure they are safe from getting HBV

Q: Where can I get more information?

A: Talk to your nurse or doctor before you leave the hospital. You can also:

- Call your local health department
- Call the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS), Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program (PHBPP) at 517-284-4893 or 313-456-4432

Visit:

- www.michigan.gov/hepatitisb
- www.cdc.gov/hepatitis
- www.hepb.org

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) does not discriminate against any individual or group because of race, religion, age, national origin, color, height, weight, marital status, genetic information, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, political beliefs or disability.

The best way to prevent hepatitis B is to get vaccinated.  MDHHS-PUB-1238 (Rev. 11-18)

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM HEPATITIS B

Residents

- Don't share personal items (toothbrushes, nail clippers, razors)
- Avoid body fluids or blood exposures of others
- Cover all cuts and sores
- Get hepatitis B vaccine

Staff

- Practice universal precautions and routine barrier precautions
 - Use gloves if blood or body fluids are present
 - Use bleach and water to clean up spills
- Get hepatitis B vaccine

To best protect yourself from HBV, get the hepatitis B vaccine!

HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV)


HCV causes inflammation of the liver

It can be acute or chronic

Often referred to as the “silent disease”

Overtime, chronic hepatitis C can cause severe liver damage

No vaccine available



HEPATITIS C A SILENT EPIDEMIC

The hepatitis C virus is a leading cause of **liver disease, liver cancer, and liver transplants**, placing a huge burden on patients, their families, caregivers, and the healthcare system.

The Growing Problem of Hepatitis C in the U.S.

-  **>150% increase** in new cases in recent years
-  **3.5 MILLION** people are living with hepatitis C
-  **59 years** is the average age people are dying

More persons die from hepatitis C than all of the 60 other reported infectious disease combined. According to available data, at least 20,000 deaths occur each year - which is believed to be an underestimate of the actual number.

Hepatitis C Virus is Very Infectious	Testing is Key
 <p>Hepatitis C virus spreads when blood from an infected person enters the body of someone who is not infected.</p>	 <p>A blood test is the only way to know if a person has been infected.</p>
 <p>Hepatitis C is 10 times more infectious than HIV.</p>	 <p>At least 50% of persons living with hepatitis C do not know they are infected.</p>

Testing for the hepatitis C virus is recommended for certain individuals, including those who:

-  Were born from **1945 - 1965**.
-  Have ever **injected drugs**, even if just once.
-  Are **children born to hepatitis C infected mothers**.
-  Are **infected with HIV**.

Testing, Care, and Treatment Saves Lives

-  There is **no vaccine** for the hepatitis C virus.
-  **320,000** deaths can be **prevented** by testing and referring infected persons to care and treatment.

Lifesaving care can prevent serious complications from the hepatitis C virus.

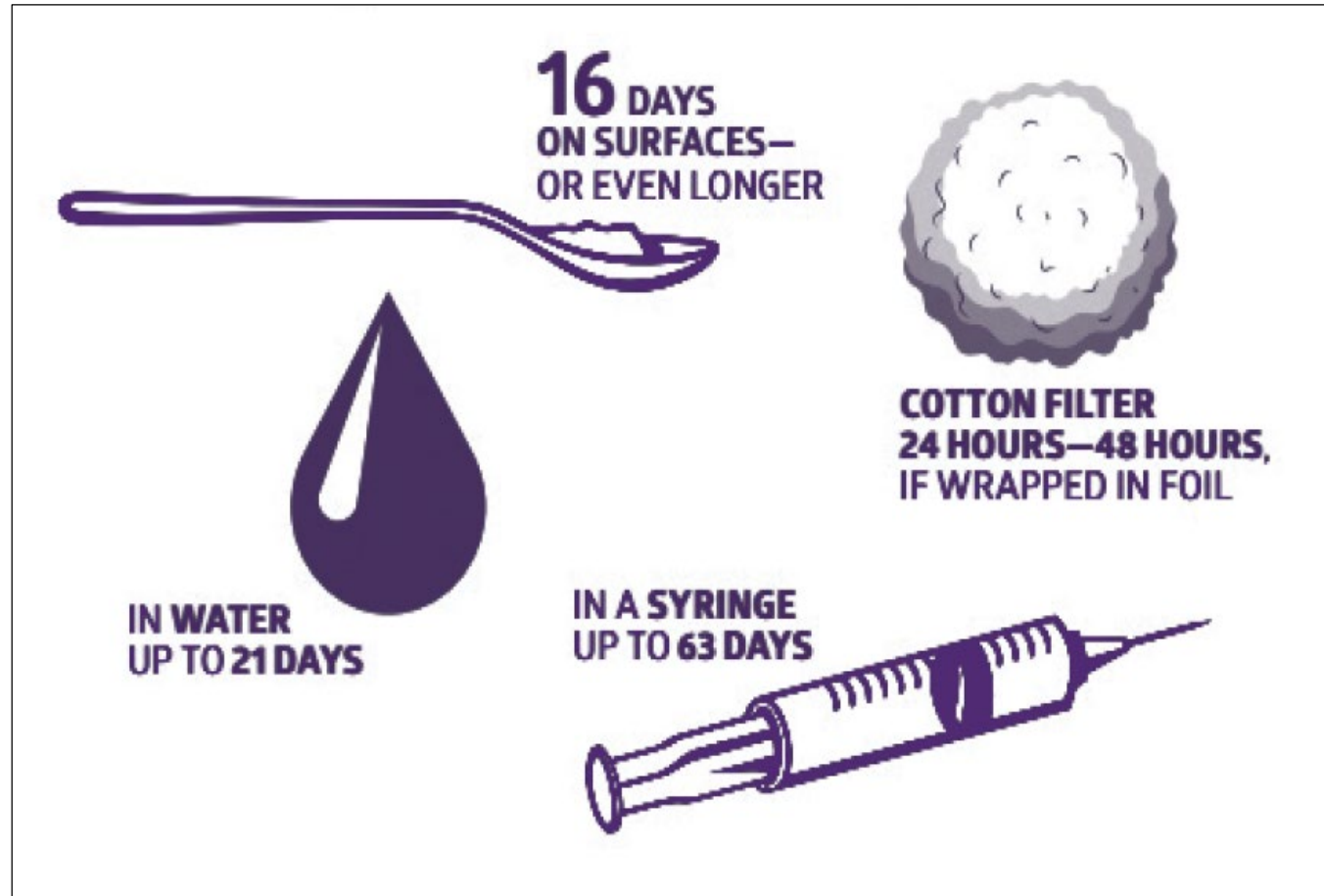
New treatments can cure hepatitis C and are cost effective.

 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

For more information about hepatitis C
Please visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/>

CS26026-A

HOW LONG DOES HCV LIVE OUTSIDE THE BODY?



HCV TRANSMISSION

- Hepatitis C transmission may occur when the blood of someone who has hepatitis C enters the body of someone who is not infected.
- Common modes of transmission:
 - Sharing injection and non-injection equipment (cookers, cottons, syringes, water, etc.)
 - Sharing personal care items (e.g., toothbrushes, razors, nail clippers, etc.)
 - Recipients of blood transfusions or organ transplants before 1992
 - From mother with hepatitis C to her child
 - Healthcare or occupational exposures (e.g., needlestick injury)
 - Unregulated and unsterile body art, tattooing, piercing
 - Unprotected sexual contact involving blood
- **NOT** spread through casual contact (e.g., kissing, sharing food or drink, hugging, shaking hands)

INFLUENZA (FLU)

Flu is a *vaccine-preventable* contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses that infect the nose, throat and sometimes lungs

It can cause mild to severe illness, and at times can lead to death

Symptoms include abrupt onset of fever, headache, cough and sore throat

- Only 1/2 of persons with flu develop classic clinical symptoms

Healthy adults can be contagious beginning 1 day **before** symptoms develop and up to 5 to 7 days **after** becoming sick

Complications of flu include bacterial pneumonia, ear infections, sinus infections and worsening of chronic medical condition such as congestive heart failure, asthma or diabetes

The most important step to preventing flu is to get a flu vaccine each year!

INFLUENZA DISEASE BURDEN

Difficult to predict severity and timing

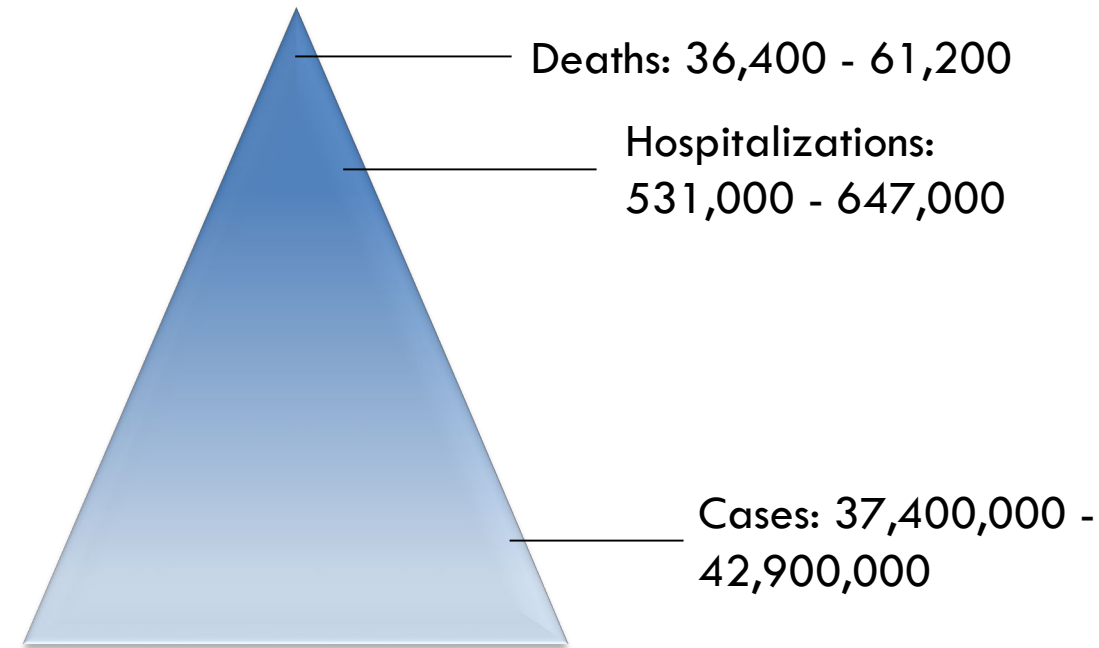
Rates of serious illness and death greatest in:

- Persons aged 65 years and older
- Children <5 years, especially children less than 2 years of age
- Persons with medical conditions that put them at high risk

Only half develop classic clinical flu symptoms

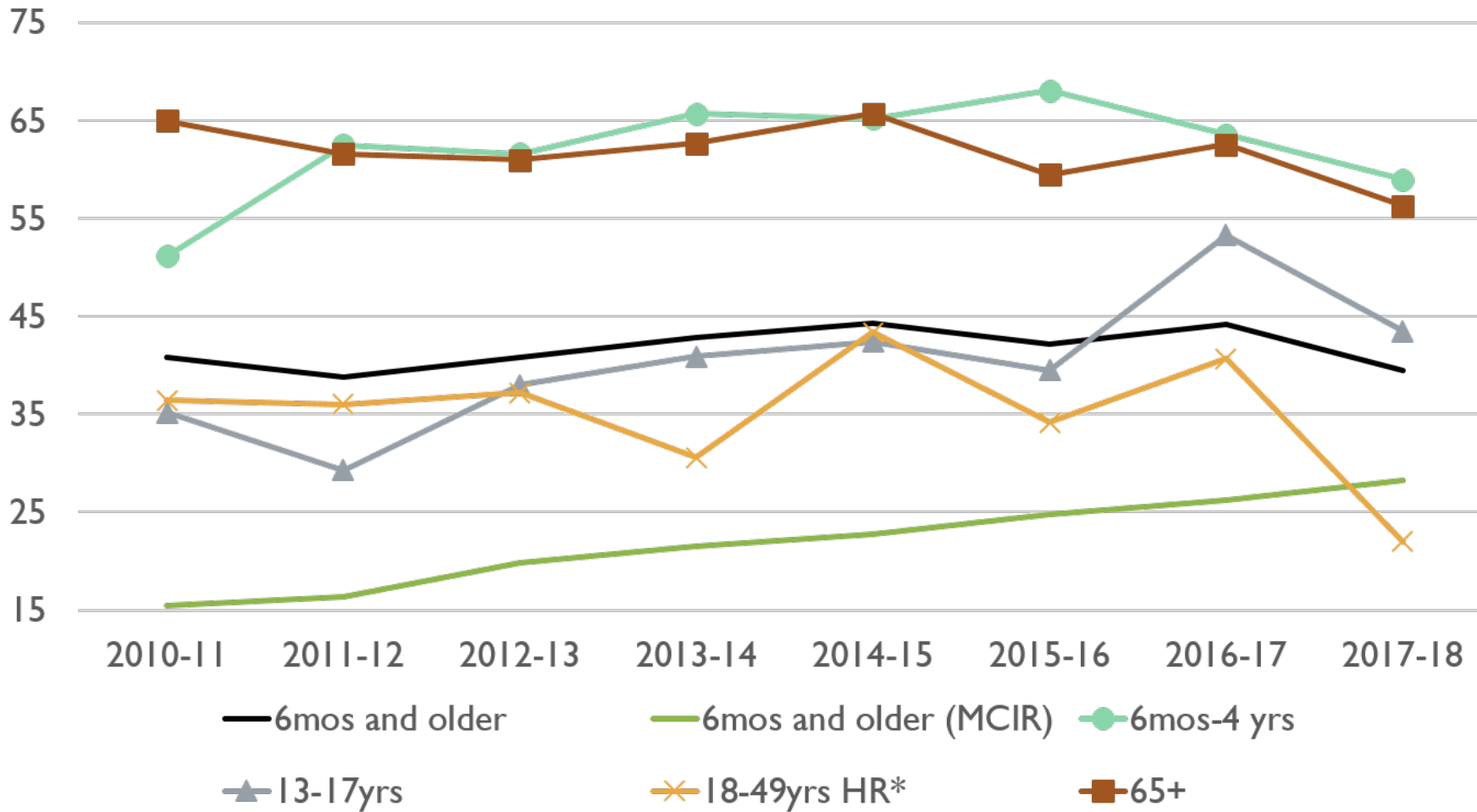
5 categories of surveillance: viral, mortality, hospitalization, geographic spread, and outpatient influenza-like illness (ILINet)²

National Influenza Burden Estimates
2018-2019 Season¹



1. www.cdc.gov/flu/about/burden/preliminary-in-season-estimates.htm
2. www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5885,7-339-71550_2955_22779-122498--,00.html

MICHIGAN INFLUENZA VACCINATION COVERAGE, SELECT AGES, ACCORDING TO NATIONAL SURVEYS AND MCIR, 2010-2018



- Minimal improvement over 8 season
- “Everyone, every year”
 - **Coverage remains < 45%**
- Healthy People 2020 goals
 - 70% for healthy adults (18+) and children 6 months through 17 years of age
- MCIR estimates below national estimates for MI coverage

*HR = High Risk; data available at: www.cdc.gov/flu/fluview/reportshtml/trends/index.html

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM INFLUENZA, GET YOUR FLU VACCINE TODAY!

the benefits of flu vaccination 2017-2018

The estimated number of flu **illnesses prevented by vaccination** during the 2017-2018 season:

7million

About the population of New York City



The estimated number of flu **hospitalizations prevented by vaccination** during the 2017-2018 season:

109,000

About the number of vehicles crossing the Golden Gate Bridge each day



The estimated number of flu **deaths prevented by vaccination** during the 2017-2018 season:

8,000

Twice the number of hospitals in the United States



DATA: Journal Clinical Infectious Disease, Effects of Influenza Vaccination in the United States during the 2017-2018 Influenza Season, <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciz075>



get vaccinated
www.cdc.gov/flu



DON'T FALL SHORT!

Get your flu vaccine this year and every year.

Fall is a time for apple picking, pumpkin carving, football games, and raking leaves. Stay healthy to enjoy the beauty that Michigan has to offer. Vaccine remains your best protection against the flu.

Ask your health care provider today!



MEASLES

Highly contagious, vaccine-preventable disease caused by a virus

- It can stay in the air for up to 2 hours
- If one person is infected, up to 90% of the people around them will also become infected if they are not protected

Symptoms include high fever, cough, runny nose and red, watery eyes

- A rash with tiny red spots breaks out 3-5 days after onset of symptoms

Measles can lead to pneumonia and encephalitis, which may lead to seizures, brain damage, or death.

There is **no** treatment for measles



Child with a classic measles rash after four days.

Source: [CDC/PHIL](#)

Measles can be prevented with MMR vaccine.

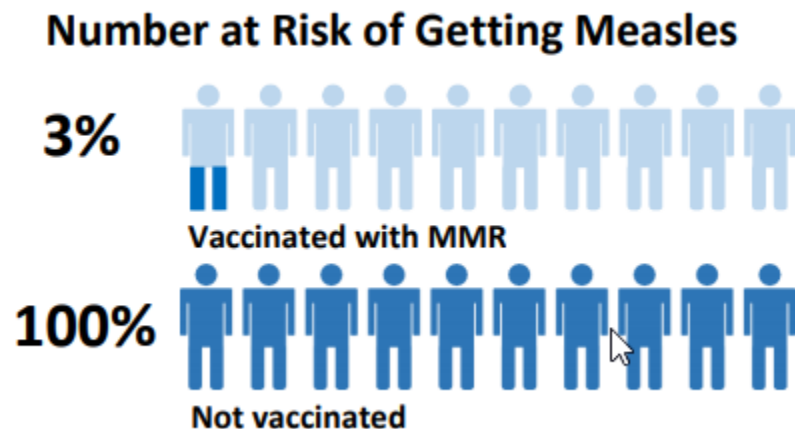
PROTECT YOURSELF FROM MEASLES WITH THE MMR VACCINE

Before the vaccine, about 3-4 million people got measles every year

- 48,000 were hospitalized and 400-500 died

MMR vaccine provides significant and long-lasting protection against all strains of measles and greatly reduces the risk of complications

Two doses of MMR vaccine are approximately 97% effective at preventing measles



Did You Know?

Every year, measles is brought into the United States by unvaccinated travelers who get measles while they are in other countries. Anyone who is not protected against measles is at risk.

About 1 in 4 people in the U.S. who get measles will be hospitalized.

1 or 2 out of 1,000 people with measles will die, even with the best care.

2019 MICHIGAN MEASLES OUTBREAK

As of May 17, 2019 MDHHS confirmed 44 measles cases since March 13, 2019

- 40 cases in Oakland County
- 1 in Wayne County
- 1 in City of Detroit
- International traveler diagnosed following a visit to Washtenaw County
- 2nd international traveler resulted in a case in St. Clair County

Infected individuals' range in age from 8 months to 63 years

- Most cases occurred in adults


For more information visit

www.michigan.gov/measlesoutbreak

Measles Outbreak Alert

Measles is highly contagious; everyone in your household should be up-to-date on Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) Vaccine!

Call Your Doctor Right Away If You Develop These Symptoms!

What are the Symptoms? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High fever• Cough• Runny nose• Red eyes• Rash all over body• Diarrhea• Ear infection		Is it Serious? <p>Especially in babies and young children, measles can lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lung infection• Brain damage• Deafness• Death
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There are ongoing measles outbreaks in the United States and internationally.

Vaccination with MMR is essential to protect you and your family!

Routine Recommendation:

- Children need a dose of MMR at 12 months of age and again at 4 to 6 years of age

Catch-Up Vaccination:

- Unvaccinated children and adolescents should receive 2 doses at least 4 weeks apart
- Adults who have no evidence of immunity should receive 1 dose, unless considered high risk, then they should receive 2 doses at least 4 weeks apart

International Travel Recommendations:


- Travelers with measles continue to bring the disease into the United States. Large outbreaks are occurring in Europe and other parts of the world.
- Infants age 6 to 11 months should receive 1 dose before departure
- Unvaccinated children age 12 months and older should receive 2 doses at least 4 weeks apart before departure
- Adults who have no evidence of immunity should receive 2 doses at least 4 weeks apart before departure

*Ask your doctor about MMR vaccine or contact your Local Health Department (LHD) to find out about free or low-cost vaccinations. This is a good opportunity to make sure you are up-to-date on all your vaccines!

The MMR Vaccine is Very Safe and Effective!

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Rev. August 15, 2019



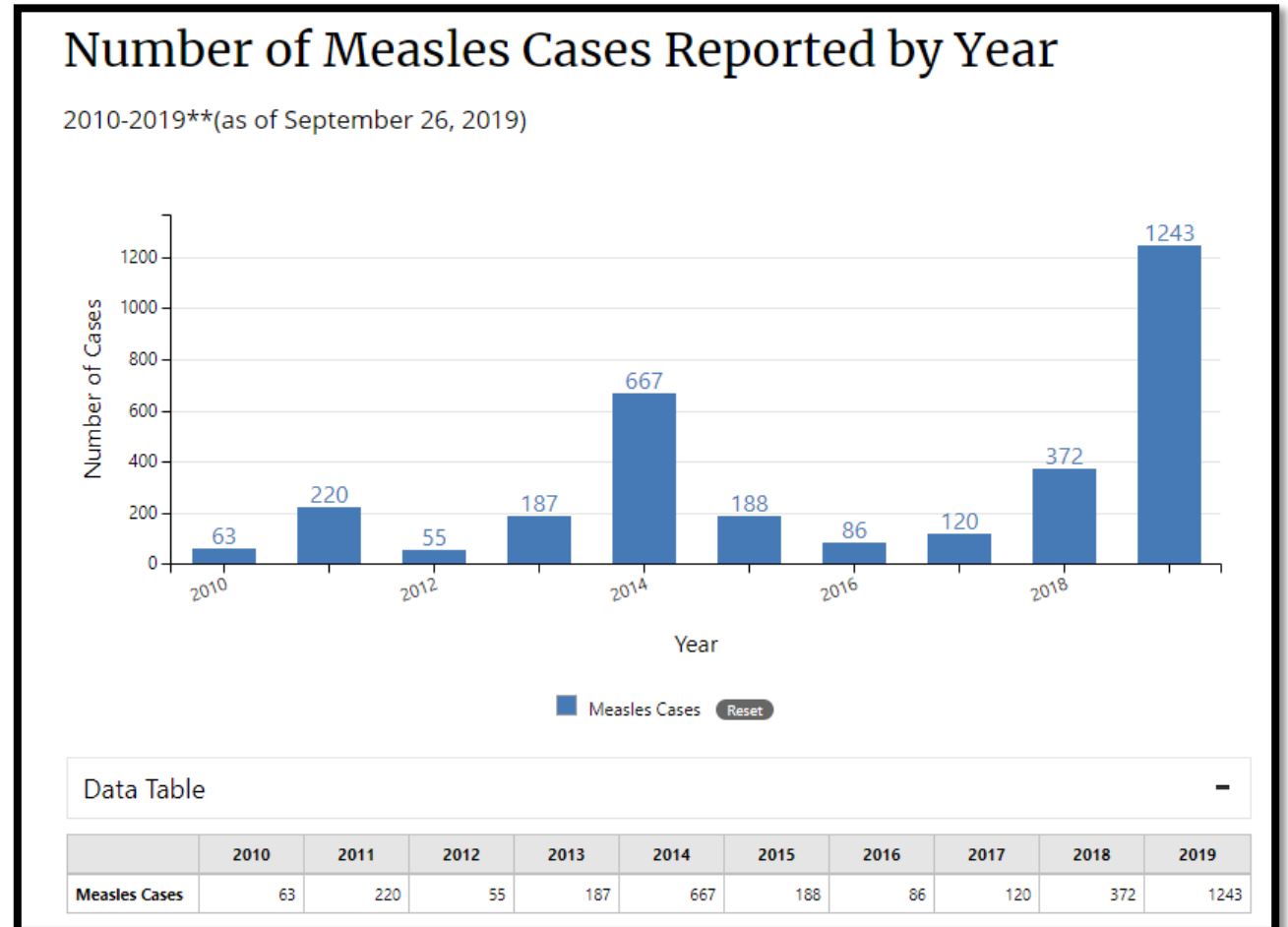
2019 U.S. MEASLES OUTBREAK

From Jan. 1– Sep. 26, 2019 **1,243** individual cases have been confirmed in 31 states

Greatest number of cases reported in the U.S. since 1992

More than 75% of cases are linked to outbreaks in New York

Majority of cases are among people who were not vaccinated against measles



Data retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/measles/cases-outbreaks.html>

GLOBAL MEASLES OUTBREAKS



World Health Organization (WHO) indicates that during the first 6 months of 2019, there have been more measles cases reported worldwide than in any year since 2006

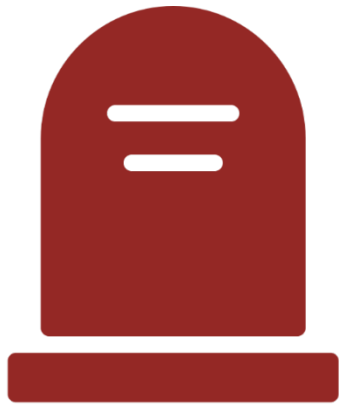
From Jan 1- July 31, 2019, **182 countries** reported **364,808 cases of measles**

All WHO regions are experiencing large, often extended outbreaks of measles

4 European countries, Albania, Czech Republic, Greece and the United Kingdom, recently lost their measles-free status due to continuous disease transmission lasting more than 12 months

Although measles was declared eliminated from the U.S. in 2000, travelers continue to bring measles into the U.S.

VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES AMONG ADULTS IN THE UNITED STATES



Preventable Deaths

In the United States, approximately 42,000 **adults** die each year of vaccine-preventable diseases.¹



Large Coverage Gaps

Adult coverage is alarmingly low. For the majority of vaccines, coverage is well below 50 percent.²



Little Improvement

From year to year, modest improvements in **adult** rates are made and vaccine disparities persist.²

Sources:

1. <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/immunization-and-infectious-diseases#star>
2. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/ss/pdfs/ss6611.pdf>
3. Icons created through the Noun Project

PARTNER'S ROLE IN PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF DISEASE



LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



Work and coordinate with
Local Health Departments



Find innovative ways to get
the message out to partners



Think outside the box

GETTING THE VACCINE OUT TO A WIDE VARIETY OF PARTNERS

State

MDHHS Public Health Administration
Bureau of Epidemiology and Population Health
Bureau of Family Health Services
Bureau of Laboratories
Bureau of EMS, Trauma, and Preparedness
Bureau of Community-based Services
Bureau of Health and Wellness
Local Health Services
Medical Services
MI Volunteer Registry
External Affairs and Communications
Legislative and Constituent Services
Michigan Department of Corrections
Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Professional

Michigan Health & Hospital Association
Michigan State Medical Society
Michigan Osteopathic Association
Michigan Association for Local Public Health
Michigan Primary Care Association
Michigan College of Emergency Physicians
Michigan Association of Community Mental Health Boards
Michigan Association of Family Physicians
Visiting Nurses Association

PARTNERS CONT'

Local & Regional

Local health departments, Clinics
County Jails, Correct Care Solutions, and drug courts
Regional Healthcare Coalitions
Salvation Army Rehabilitation
Street Medicine Detroit
Neighborhood Service Organization - Tuminani Clinic
Detroit Recovery Project
Capuchin Soup Kitchen
Mariners Inn
Samaritas House
St. John Community Center
Detroit Rescue Mission
Naomi's Nest
Elmhurst Home
Self-Help Addiction Rehabilitation (SHAR)
Community Health Awareness Group (CHAG)
Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Centers
Community Programs, Inc.
Turning Point



INNOVATIVE OUTREACH EFFORTS: PEER AMBASSADORS

St Clair County MI

- Worked with recovery & outreach centers
- Peers promoted immunization and recruited community members
- Nurses nearby to answer further questions and administer vaccines for those interested
- Unpaid volunteers
- Recognized by County Board of Commissioners for work
- 50% increase in vaccinations at clinics where Peer Ambassadors were present



FESTIVALS

Activities:

- Vaccination outreach
- Hand Hygiene
- Education
- Advertisements



Prioritize your outreach efforts!



LGBTQ COMMUNITY EVENTS

JAIL OUTREACH

Continued and regular outreach

Most successful with Local Health Department collaboration

Buy in of staff/vaccine champion

Most success in local jails

Need buy in from staff

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH/SUD OUTREACH

Partnered with Behavioral health/SUD team at MDHHS

Collaboration for presentations at conferences

Partnered with Local Health Departments to offer vaccines and/or education about hepatitis A at:

- Community events
- Methadone clinics
- Churches
- Substance use inpatient and outpatient treatment centers
- Syringe Service programs

Hepatitis A Outbreak Website

Michigan Hepatitis A Outbreak

Public health officials and the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) are continuing to see an elevated number of hepatitis A cases in the state.

Since the beginning of the outbreak in August 2016, public health response has included increased healthcare awareness efforts, public notification and education, and outreach with vaccination clinics for high-risk populations. No common sources of food, beverages, or drugs have been identified as a potential source of infection. Transmission appears to be through direct person-to-person spread and illicit drug use. Those with history of injection and non-injection drug use, homelessness or transient housing, and incarceration are thought to be at greater risk in this outbreak setting. Notably, this outbreak has had a high hospitalization rate.



Michigan Hepatitis A Outbreak Cases and Deaths as of September 25, 2019*

*Table will be updated weekly by 4:00pm each Friday

Cases	Hospitalizations	Deaths
920	738 (80.2%)	30 (3.3%)

Please note: Table does not include all reported hepatitis A cases in the outbreak region; only those cases that are identified as outbreak-related. More descriptive data on the current outbreak can be found within the Comprehensive Summary. Data are provisional and subject to change.

In support of efforts, MDHHS has a website for the hepatitis A outbreak that has important and timely information, available at:

➤ www.mi.gov/hepatitisAoutbreak

- The website contains a brief case count, hospitalized cases, and deaths for an at-a-glance review that is updated each Friday.
 - Confirmed cases are also listed out by jurisdiction.
 - A Comprehensive Summary with case demographics and risk profiles is also available
- A full listing of communication documents and educational materials available for download.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT THE FOLLOWING WEBSITES

Prevent Measles with Measles Vaccine

Make sure you and your loved ones are up to date with the measles vaccine, especially if you're traveling.

Vaccines for Measles

www.cdc.gov/measles

MDHHS / KEEPING MICHIGAN HEALTHY / CHRONIC DISEASES / INFLUENZA

Materials for the Current Influenza Season



Flu Vaccine: For Everyone, Every Year

Recommendations for the 2019-20 influenza season:

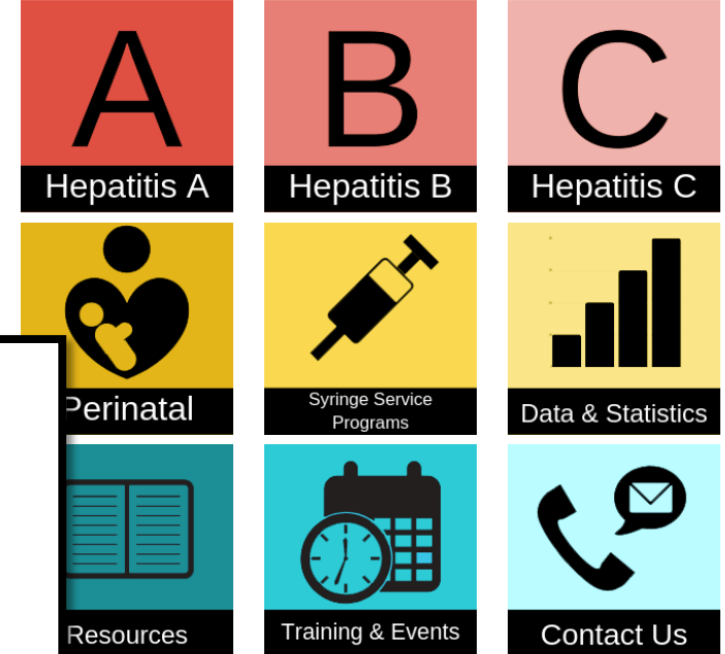
- Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices - United States, 2019-20 Influenza Season (8/23/19)
- Recommended Composition of Influenza Virus Vaccines for Use in the 2019-2020 Northern Hemisphere Influenza Season (World Health Organization) (2/21/2019)
- What You Should Know for the 2019-2020 Influenza Season (CDC)

www.Michigan.gov/influenza

Hepatitis

Viral hepatitis is an infection that affects the liver. While there are at least five different types of hepatitis (A-E), the three most common types in the United States are hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis C.

Hepatitis A is an acute infection and people usually improve without treatment. Hepatitis B and hepatitis C can cause chronic, persistent infections, which can lead to chronic liver disease. There are vaccines to prevent hepatitis A and hepatitis B; however there is no vaccine for hepatitis C.



www.Michigan.gov/hepatitis

MEASLES OUTREACH

- New and unique partnerships
- Sensitivity to cultural norms
- Utilize community

PRACTICING GOOD HYGIENE AND CLEANLINESS IN SHELTERS



PROPER HANDWASHING

7 STEPS TO HANDWASHING



Rub palms together



Rub the back of both hands



Interlace fingers and rub hands together



Interlock fingers and rub the back of fingers of both hands



Rub thumb in a rotating manner followed by the area between index finger and thumb for both hands



Rub fingertips on palm for both hands

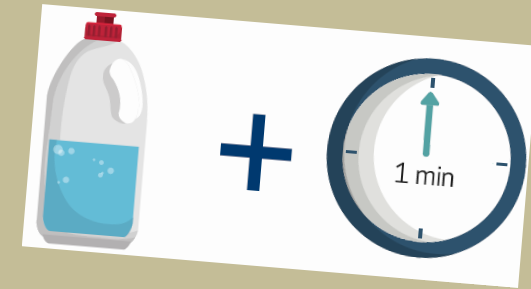


Rub both wrists in a rotating manner.

DISINFECTION GUIDELINES-HEPATITIS A

Hepatitis A

- Hearty virus
- High temps (185F/85C)
- Mix 1 and 2/3 cup of regular bleach with 1 gallon of water
- Wipe contaminated area with bleach solution
- Leave wet for 1 minute and rinse with clean water
- Dispose contaminated PPE into trash bag, seal and dispose trash bag
- Wash clothing in hot water and add bleach according to laundering instructions



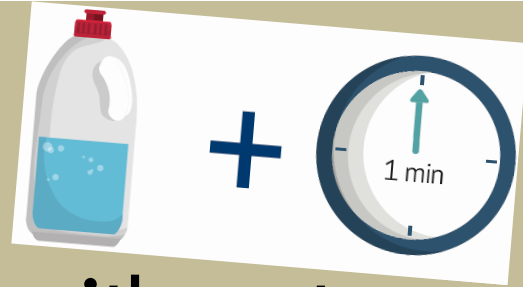
https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/HAV_Disinfection_Tip_Sheet_606276_7.pdf

*(Adapted from San Diego County Public Health on 11/17/18)

DISINFECTION GUIDELINES-INFLUENZA

Influenza

- 48 hours; fragile virus
- General household cleaner, rinse with water, EPA-registered disinfectant to kill germs
- Wear gloves
- Dispose contaminated PPE in trash bag and seal



DISINFECTION GUIDELINES-HEPATITIS B

Hepatitis B

- Virus can survive at least 7 days outside the body
- Any blood spills should be cleaned using a dilution of 1:10 (one-part bleach to 10 parts water) to disinfect area
- Wear gloves
- Wash hands thoroughly when finished cleaning
- Dispose contaminated PPE in trash bag and seal

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/hbvfaq.htm>

DISINFECTION GUIDELINES- HEPATITIS C

Hepatitis C

- HCV virus can survive 16 days on surfaces
- Any blood spills or body fluids should be cleaned using a dilution of 1:10 (one-part bleach to 10 parts water) to disinfect area
 - Wash hands thoroughly when finished cleaning
 - Wear gloves
 - Dispose contaminated PPE in trash bag and seal

[cdc.gov/hcv](https://www.cdc.gov/hcv)

RESPONDING



Proactively detecting ill clients with infectious diseases through self-report of symptoms by clients and health assessments by providers



Isolating clients with possible infectious disease to the extent possible within facility



Transferring clients to appropriate medical facility



Notifying local and state health departments of possible cases and areas of suspected outbreaks

PROTECTING & CONTROLLING

Using

Using personal protection equipment and maintaining environmental cleanliness

Providing

Providing basic hygiene supplies for staff & clients

Posting

Posting signs promoting good hygiene practices and cough etiquette in highly visible areas

USING PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

- **Hepatitis A**
 - Wipe up surfaces:
 - Wear two layers of gloves
 - Use disposable paper towel to wipe up contaminated area
 - Dispose of paper towel and first set of gloves into trash bag

For best protection from hepatitis A, get your hepatitis A vaccine!

USING PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

- **Influenza**
 - Droplet precaution
 - Wear a facemask when possible

For best protection from influenza, get your flu vaccine!

**KNOW YOUR UNIQUE ROLE AND
TAKE ACTION!**



HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Talk to all patients about
hepatitis A

Screen individuals for risk factors

Prevention

Vaccination

Provide Information

SHELTER PROVIDERS



Ensure shelters are cleaned

Encourage vaccination

Communicate with and support local health department efforts to promote vaccination and reduce the spread of VPDs within shelters

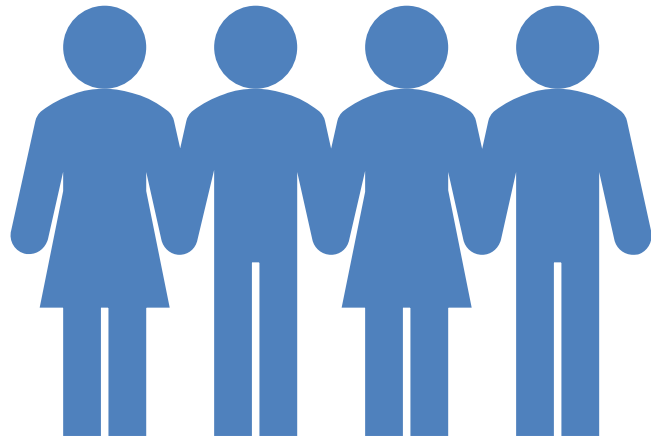
Ask questions

Be on the lookout for symptoms discussed in this presentation

Educate staff and volunteers on the importance of vaccination

Work collaboratively with partners in your community to protect our vulnerable population!

VOLUNTEERS



How to best utilize volunteers

- Plan
- Recruit
- Train
- Manage
- Evaluate

ADMINISTRATION

BE PREPARED

LEARN FROM
PAST
OUTBREAKS

PREVENTION

PARTNERSHIPS

COMMUNICATE
AND
COLLABORATE

IMPLEMENT
POLICIES

MICHIGAN'S FALL IMMUNIZATION CONFERENCES



When: Marquette (Oct. 8), Grayling (Oct. 10), ~~Grand Rapids (Oct. 29)~~, Kalamazoo (Oct. 30), Flint (Nov. 1), Lansing (Nov. 5), Rochester (Nov. 7) and Dearborn (Nov. 8).

Intended Audience: public health and health care personnel who are interested in learning more about current immunization practice in Michigan

Cost: \$50

Seats fill up fast, register today!

<https://register.mihealth.org/Register2019>

<p>Save the Date!</p> <p>2019 Schedule</p> <table><tr><td>Oct. 8</td><td>Marquette</td></tr><tr><td>Oct. 10</td><td>Grayling</td></tr><tr><td>Oct. 29</td><td>Grand Rapids</td></tr><tr><td>Oct. 30</td><td>Kalamazoo</td></tr><tr><td>Nov. 1</td><td>Flint</td></tr><tr><td>Nov. 5</td><td>Lansing</td></tr><tr><td>Nov. 7</td><td>Rochester</td></tr><tr><td>Nov. 8</td><td>Dearborn</td></tr></table>	Oct. 8	Marquette	Oct. 10	Grayling	Oct. 29	Grand Rapids	Oct. 30	Kalamazoo	Nov. 1	Flint	Nov. 5	Lansing	Nov. 7	Rochester	Nov. 8	Dearborn	<p>Michigan's 2019 Annual Immunization Conferences</p> 
Oct. 8	Marquette																
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Nov. 7	Rochester																
Nov. 8	Dearborn																
<p>Learn about current vaccine recommendations</p> <p>Updates about immunization in Michigan</p> <p>Network with professionals</p> <p>Hear from immunization experts and champions</p>	<p>Registration opens September 4th!</p> <p>https://register.mihealth.org/ Register2019</p>																
	<p>This event is for:</p> <p>Physicians, physician assistants, nurses, nurse practitioners, medical assistants, public health staff, pharmacists, medical and nursing students, practice managers, and other health care professionals who are interested in learning more about current immunization practice in Michigan.</p>																

MDHHS CLEARINGHOUSE

Measles Vaccine: Our Best Protection

Measles is a contagious disease that causes high fever, cough, runny nose, and red watery eyes. A rash of tiny red spots breaks out 3-5 days after symptoms begin. It also can lead to infection of the lungs (pneumonia) and brain swelling (encephalitis), which may lead to seizures, brain damage, or death. There is no treatment for measles, but there is a way to prevent it: the combination measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine. The MMR vaccine has been available since 1971. MMR vaccine is safe, does not cause autism, and is effective. It protects you and helps stop the spread of the measles virus to others.

People at high risk for severe illness and complications from measles include:

- Infants and children less than 5 years of age
- Adults greater than 20 years of age
- Pregnant women
- People with compromised immune systems, such as from leukemia or HIV infection

Two doses of MMR vaccine are approximately 97% effective at preventing measles. Nearly 10 out of 10 people get lasting protection from the vaccine.

Number at Risk of Getting Measles



Did You Know?

Every year, measles is brought into the United States by unvaccinated travelers who get measles while they are in other countries. Anyone who is not protected against measles is at risk. About 1 in 4 people in the U.S. who get measles will be hospitalized. 1 or 2 out of 1,000 people with measles will die, even with the best care.

How does measles vaccine help?

- MMR vaccine provides significant and long-lasting protection against all strains of measles, and greatly reduces the risk of complications.
- Since the widespread use of MMR vaccine in the U.S., there has been a greater than 99% decrease in the number of people with measles.
- MMR vaccine doesn't just protect against measles—it also protects against rubella and mumps.

What you can do

- Get vaccinated. Make sure you and your kids are up-to-date on MMR vaccine. Talk with your healthcare provider about vaccination. MMR vaccine is available through the Michigan Vaccines for Children (VFC) program.
- Find the vaccination rate of your school: www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5883,7,332,73973_4913_4934_68361_335711--00.html

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) does not discriminate against any individual or group because of race, religion, age, national origin, color, height, weight, marital status, genetic information, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, political beliefs or disability.

Spanish: ATENCIÓN: si habla español, tiene a su disposición servicios gratuitos de asistencia lingüística. Llame al 517-335-8159 (TTY 711).

Arabic: انتباه: إذا كنت تتحدث اللغة العربية فإن خدمات المساعدة اللغوية متوفرة لك بالعمى. اتصل برقم 8159-335-8157 أو رقم هاتف العمى والعمى: 711-711.



Adapted with permission from the Washington State Department of Health Rev. 3-18-19

VACCINES FOR ADULTS

Are you fully protected?

Protect yourself and your baby. Get your flu and Tdap vaccine during each pregnancy.

Vaccines given during pregnancy can help protect your baby from serious diseases during the first few months after birth!

Flu vaccine can be given at any time during pregnancy.

Tdap vaccine should be given in the early part of the 3rd trimester.

Talk to your health care provider today!

Help stop the spread of hepatitis A in Michigan

**Protect yourself
Protect others
Get vaccinated**

Order **FREE** immunization-focused materials at www.healthymichigan.com

**DISEASE PREVENTION IS A TEAM EFFORT!
THANK YOU FOR BEING PART OF THE TEAM.**

**“Coming together is a beginning.
Staying together is progress,
and working together is success.”**

– Henry Ford

QUESTIONS?

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