



Flu Vaccine 2020 and Logistics During COVID-19

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Flu Vaccination Update 2020

This session will cover:

- Information on the 2020 flu vaccine strains
- Alternative Flu Clinic processes during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Common questions surrounding vaccine timing and the National Immunisation Program
- Billing considerations: Medicare vs private billing
- Practice resources and tips for safe patient flow



2020 Influenza Vaccine



Key messages

- All vaccines available in 2020 are quadrivalent influenza vaccines (QIVs).
- All children aged 6 months to less than 5 years are now eligible to receive free annual influenza vaccines under the National Immunisation Program (NIP)
- The dose of influenza vaccines for all ages is 0.5mL. The 0.25mL dose for young children is no longer available
- For adults aged ≥65 years the adjuvanted QIV, Fluad® Quad, is recommended over standard QIVs

2020 Influenza Vaccine



Timing of vaccination

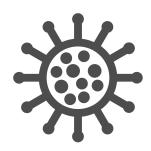
- Optimal protection against influenza occurs within the first 3 to 4 months following vaccination
- Peak influenza circulation is typically June to September for most parts of Australia
- Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic, current recommendation is to vaccinate as soon as stock is available
- It is **never too late to vaccinate** since influenza can circulate all year round. Vaccination should continue to be offered as long as influenza viruses are circulating and a valid vaccine (**before expiration date**) is available

About the 2020 Flu Vaccine

Composition

- •A (H1N1): an A/Brisbane/02/2018 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus*
- A (H3N2): an A/South Australia/34/2019 (H3N2)-like virus*
- •B: a B/Washington/02/2019-like (B/Victoria lineage) virus*
- •B: a B/Phuket/3073/2013 like (B/Yamagata lineage) virus

* New strain differs from 2019 vaccine



National Immunisation Program

Patients eligible for free flu vaccine:

- Everyone 65 years of age and over
- All pregnant women at any time during pregnancy
- All Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 6 months and over
- All children 6 months to less than 5 years
- All persons aged ≥6 months who have certain medical conditions:
 - Heart disease
 - Severe asthma (requiring frequent consultations or multiple medications)
 - Chronic lung conditions
 - Diseases of the nervous system which affect your breathing
 - Impaired immunity
 - Diabetes
 - Kidney disease
 - Haemoglobinopathies
 - Children aged six months to 10 years on long-term aspirin therapy



Seasonal influenza vaccines available for use in Australia in 2020, by age

Table 1. Seasonal influenza vaccines registered and available for use in Australia in 2020, by age

Vaccine Registered age group	FluQuadri 0.50 mL (Sanofi)	Vaxigrip Tetra 0.50 mL (Sanofi)	Fluarix Tetra 0.50 mL (GSK)	Afluria Quad 0.50 mL (Seqirus)	Influvac Tetra 0.50 mL (Mylan)	Fluad Quad 0.50 mL (Seqirus)
6 to 35 months (<3 years)	✓	✓	√ *	x	x	x
≥3 to <5 years	✓	✓	√ *	x	✓	x
≥5 to <65 years	√ *	√ *	√ *	√ *	✓	x
≥65 years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	√ †

Ticks indicate age at which a vaccine is registered and available. Shaded boxes represent funding under the NIP.

^{*} Funding only for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, pregnant women and people who have certain medical conditions.

[†] Adjuvanted QIV preferred over standard QIVs.

Seasonal influenza vaccines available for use in Australia in 2020, by age (NIP)

Registered age group	Quadrivalent influenza vaccines (QIVs)					
	Vaxigrip Tetra® 0.50 mL (Sanofi)	FluQuadri® 0.50 mL (Sanofi)	PERSONNENCE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE OF THE S	Afluria® Quad 0.50 mL (Seqirus)	Fluad® Quad 0.50 mL (Seqirus)	
6 months	×	×	×	×	×	
6 months to <5 years	~	~	Only NIP-funded for: - Indigenous* children - Children with certain medical conditions	×	×	
to <65 years	~	~	~	~	×	
5 years and over	~	~	~	~	✓ (recommended)	

Dose recommendations

Most people should receive 1 dose of influenza vaccine each year, however the following people should receive 2 doses, 4 weeks apart:

- Children aged 6 months to <9 years receiving influenza vaccine for the first time
- People of any age receiving influenza vaccine for the first time after haematopoietic stem cell or solid organ transplant

The type of vaccine used depends on the person's age:

- People aged 6 months to <65 years should receive quadrivalent influenza vaccine (QIV)
- People aged ≥65 years should receive adjuvanted quadrivalent influenza vaccine (QIV), but may receive a standard QIV if the adjuvanted QIV is unavailable

Contraindications



The only absolute contraindications:

- Anaphylaxis following a previous dose of any influenza vaccine
- Anaphylaxis following any vaccine component

People with known egg allergy:

People with egg allergy, including a history of anaphylaxis, can be safely vaccinated with influenza vaccines.

Patients with a **history of egg allergy (non-anaphylaxis)** can receive an age-appropriate full dose of vaccine in any immunisation setting.

If there is **significant parental or health professional anxiety**, the vaccine may be administered in primary care settings with a **longer waiting period of 30 minutes**.

Side effects and reactions

Side effects may include:

- Injection site reactions: pain/redness/swelling/hardenning of tissue (10%+)
- Fever (1-10%)
- Muscle aches (1-10%)
- Tiredness (1-10%)

Anaphylaxis is very rare, but very serious if it occurs

- Adrenaline and a suitably trained provider must always be readily available
- Patients should wait at least 15 minutes at the clinic after their vaccination



Other considerations



Post-vaccination side effects may mimic influenza symptoms.

None of the influenza vaccines available in Australia contain live influenza viruses, so they cannot cause influenza.

Repeat vaccination every year.

Report adverse events to TGA: www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems-1

Adverse Medicines Events Line: 1300 134 237 (for patients)

Report influenza vaccination to the Australian Immunisation Register

Flu Clinic Considerations During the COVID-19 Pandemic



The priority this year is to immunise as many people as possible without increasing risk of COVID-19 crossinfection

Key considerations:

- Promptly identify anyone with fever or respiratory symptoms or any coronavirus risk factors
- If current fever over 38.5C then postpone immunisation until well
- If current acute systemic illness consider postponing immunisation
- Run either separate low risk and higher risk flu clinics OR only low risk clinics

Low risk = no symptoms, no contact with neither known nor suspected cases, no travel interstate or overseas in the previous 14 days, no contact with someone who has travelled overseas or interstate in the last 14 days and not in a high risk area with high case numbers of confirmed coronavirus.

Additional measures for infection control

- Maintain social distancing of 2 metres between patients at all times
- Reduce unnecessary contact between patients and practice surfaces
- Use minimal equipment and chairs/furniture that can be easily cleaned/disinfected between patients
- Consider the best way to prevent patients from entering the clinic until it's time for their vaccination. (eg Getting patients to wait in their car and messaging/ringing them when the nurse/gp are ready)



Additional measures for infection control

- Have a waiting area ready for observations for 15 minutes post immunisation, where patients are distanced appropriately
- Space out vaccination times to prevent overcrowding of the post-vaccine observation waiting area
- Streamline documentation: consider creating a shortcut or autofill text for your clinical software:
- e.g. "Patient was advised to stay in our designated observation area, while maintaining social distancing, for 15 minutes after immunisation."



Sample Flu Clinic Patient Flow

In this example of a clinic where a vaccine is given ever 5 minutes:

- The post vaccination
 waiting area must be able
 to accomodate at least 4
 patients with adequate
 social distancing at any
 given time
- Providers need to stay in the practice for at least
 15min after the last patient was immunised

Time	Patient being vaccinated			vaiting ination ⁱⁿ⁾
10:00	# 1	ı		
10:05	# 2	#1		
10:10	# 3	#1	#2	
10:15	# 4	#1	#2	#3
10:20	# 5	#2	#3	#4
10:25	# 6	#3	#4	#5
10:30	# 7	#4	#5	#6
10:35	#8	#5	#6	#7
10:40	# 9	#6	#7	#8
10:45	# 10	#7	#8	#9
10:50	# 11	#8	#9	#10
10:55	# 12	#9	#10	#11
11:00	End of Vaccinations	#10	#11	#12
11:05	Wait post vaccine	#11	#12	
11:10	Wait post vaccine	#12		
11:15	End of clinic	-		

Flu Clinic Types

At the practice

- Allocate protected days/times for vaccination sessions (flu clinic appointment)
- Consider COVID-19 risk screening, and patient flow for safe social distancing and infection control
- Practice nurse can coordinate vaccination clinics
- **Team approach of Nurse + GP** (GP could even do consult via Telehealth if not on site, with nurse on site doing vaccine administration)

Workplace/Corporate vaccinations

Assist with uptake and herd immunity

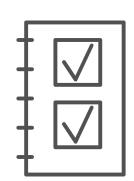
Challenges of off-site flu clinics (staff, equipment and cold chain logistics)

Pop-up/Mobile service

Outreach service

Preparing the practice

For safe & efficient patient flow



Opportunistic vs Planned approach to flu vaccines

Use clinical software to get a list of eligible patients

Allocate nurse/GP times, sessions or days when flu clinics will run

Decide if the practice will be **Bulk billing or Privately billing** consults

Inform all staff of flu clinic process (staff discussion or electronically)

Ensure there's enough stock to meet demand

Discard stock from the previous season & check expiry dates

Check vaccine fridge temperatures are recorded daily and are within recommended range +2° to +8° C

Ensure there is adequate equipment & staff for anaphylaxis management

Preparing the practice

For safe & efficient patient flow

Recruit patients

Poster in the waiting room to promote flu vaccination

Proactively invite patients: SMS Broadcast (with opt-out option), or via letter, phone call or social media posts

Promote influenza vaccination to all patients

Immunise practice staff!!



HotDoc Flu Clinic Kit during COVID-19

Flu Clinic Kit COVID-19

A FREE kit of resources showing HotDoc clinics how to run a safe and successful flu clinic during COVID-19

What's included:

- Guides on how to prepare a COVID-19 flu clinic
- Posters, Facebook posts and email templates to help clinics communicate details to patients
- Preparation checklists for teams to work through



try.hotdoc.com.au/flu-clinic-kit-covid

HotDoc Flu Clinic Kit during COVID-19

Flu Clinic Considerations During the COVID-19 Pandemic



The priority this year is to immunise as many people as possible without exposing or increasing their risk of infection with COVID-19.

For this to happen we need to make some changes to the way we run immunisation sessions. This will **not** be a 'business as usual' year for flu vaccines.

Key considerations:

- Promptly identify anyone with fever or respiratory symptoms or any coronavirus risk factors such as
 recent travel, exposure to a known or suspected case or residing or working in a high risk area or setting
- If current fever over 38.5C then postpone immunisation until well
- If current acute systemic illness then postpone immunisation until well
- Run either separate low risk and higher risk flu clinics OR only low risk clinics (based on practice preference)

Low risk meaning: people with no symptoms, no contact with neither known nor suspected cases, no travel interstate or overseas in the previous 14 days, no contact with someone who has travelled overseas or interstate in the last 14 days and not in a high risk area with high case numbers of confirmed coronavirus.

Regardless of perceived risk, we need to observe additional measures for infection control including:

- Social distancing of 2 metres between patients at all times
- Reduce unnecessary contact between patients and practice surfaces
- Use chairs, surfaces and only minimal equipment that can be easily cleaned/disinfected between
 patient use
- Consider the best way for your practice to prevent patients from entering the clinic until it's time for
 their vaccination. This might be getting patients to wait in their car and messaging them or quickly
 ringing them when the nurse/gp are ready for them. The idea is they would walk straight into the
 vaccination area and avoid other common areas of the practice
- Have a waiting area ready for observations for 15 minutes post immunisation, where patients are distanced appropriately
- Space out vaccination times to prevent overcrowding of the post-vaccine observation waiting area
- Consider creating a shortcut or autofill for your clinical software indicating: "patient was advised
 to stay in the observation area, whilst maintaining social distancing practices, for 15 minutes after
 immunisation"

Even though this year's fluvaccination season brings new challenges for all healthcare providers, we are in a prime position to reduce the burden of disease and limit the number of deaths related to influenza in 2020.

For further advice, contact your local state/territory health unit.



Preparing for Flu Vaccine Season 2020 & Logistics During COVID-19



Key decisions on overall approach

• Social distancing and COVID-19 considerations

How will the clinic manage patient flow to ensure vulnerable patients are not unnecessarily exposed to COVID-19, and how will patients be triaged to ensure those who are potentially infectious are kept away from your vaccination sessions?

• Government +/- Private Vaccines

Will the clinic stock only Government funded vaccines (and refer private patients to fill a prescription) or use a combination of Government and Private stock?

Cost of private flu vaccine

What will be the cost to the patient for private vaccines sold by the clinic?

· Billing for vaccination procedure

Will the clinic bulk bill, privately bill or use a mixed billing approach for the vaccination consult? E.g. Bulk bill all, privately bill all or mostly privately bill, with the exception of some patient groups to be bulk billior

Prepare the Practice

Cold Chain

Perform a Cold Chain Audit of the vaccine fridges to make sure they are working well
(See "Strive for 5 - Vaccine Storage Guidelines" p. 75)

	Ensure aler	t processes are	in p	lace ir	n the event	of	a col	d chain	breach
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Check if your practice insurance policy includes cover for loss of private vaccine stock in the event of
fridge malfunction, power outage or cold chain breach

	Ensure you have an adequately sized eski(s), ice packs, and ice pack conditioning instructions to
	manage temporary or unexpected fridge or power outage issues
	(See "Strive for 5 - Vaccine Storage Guidelines" n. 61)

Discuss with your clinical team or with the designated team member in charge of cold chain
management, how much stock can be safely kept within the practice vaccine fridges at any given time-
to avoid over-ordering

	Ensure staff are consistently checking and recording fridge max/min temperatures at least twice dai
	(See "Strive for 5 - Vaccine Storage Guidelines" p. 41)

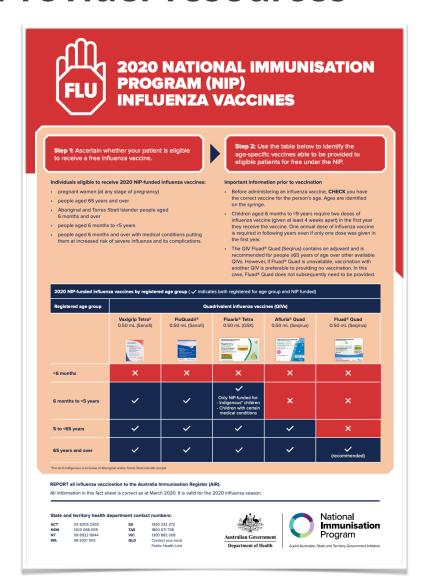


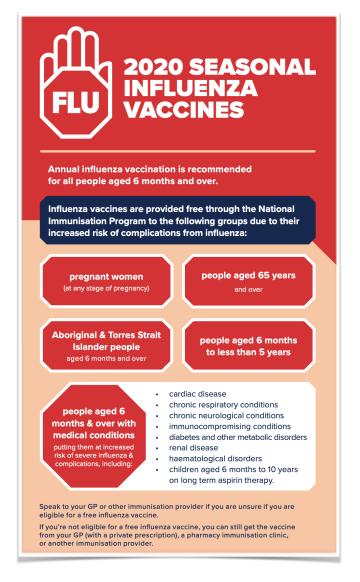
HotDoc Flu Clinic Kit during COVID-19





Provider resources





 $\textcolor{red}{\bullet https://www.health.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/2020/03/2020-national-immunisation-program-influenza-vaccines-reference-guide-for-vaccination-providers.pdf}$

https://www.health.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/2020/03/2020-seasonal-influenza-vaccines-eligibility-through-the-national-immunisation-program.pdf

Essential Resources

For safe & efficient patient flow

- Waiting room poster, social media post and/or practice website promotion of your flu vaccination service
- Invitation SMS/email/letter
- Patient fact sheet/consent form: consider electronic format or printed in large size (eg A3) so patients can read it while they wait and then provide verbal consent
- Clinical reference to have ready access to:
 - The Australian Immunisation Handbook (online)
 - Age/brand/dosage table (ATAGI)
 - Anaphylaxis management dose table (Immunisation Handbook)

Nurses' scope of practice

RN Div 1 or Med-endrosed EN Div 2

Influenza vaccines are Schedule 4 drugs

The vaccine must be initiated/authorised by a GP prior to administration

A GP must be readily available (at the clinic) in case of anaphylaxis (including until the last patient's 15min waiting time is up)

The authorising/ordering GP must make an entry in the patient file

Credentialed Nurse Immunisers

May initiate influenza vaccines as per the National Immunisation Schedule

GP intervention is not required

Nurse must have CPR and anaphylaxis management skills up to date

Billing considerations

Bulk billing vs Private billing

MBS Items:



3 or Telehealth equivalent - Brief. Must include a GP consult & entry in patient file

23 or Telehealth equivalent - Standard (up to 20min). Must include a GP consult & file entry

10997 - Nurse Monitor/Support. Patient must have a GPMP in place.

Consult should include a <u>documented</u> element of monitoring or support of the patient's chronic illness as per the patient's GPMP beyond simply "giving the jab"

Private billing without a Medicare rebate

Private fee for nurse consult (\$5 - \$15+)

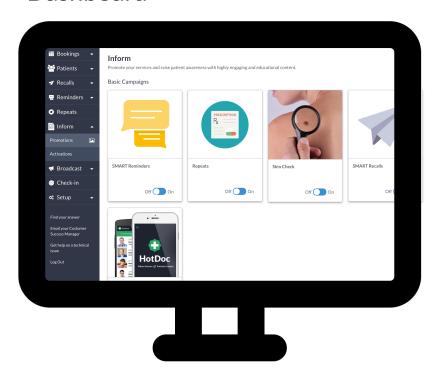
Private fee for vaccine if not eligible for government supply (\$10 - \$25+)

Must use private stock if charging for vaccines

Effective tools to help your practice

HotDoc Inform Promotions

Dashboard



Patient Message

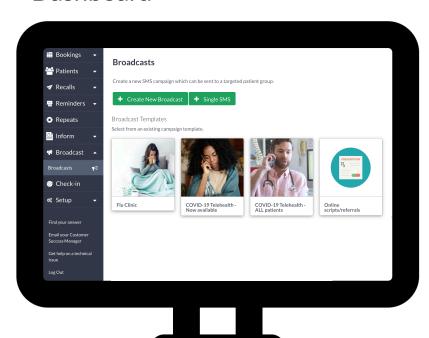


Contact the HotDoc team: 1300 468 362

Effective tools to help your practice

Broadcast

Dashboard



Filter query by:

Patient age

Gender

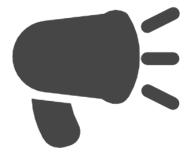
Or

Use a CSV export from your clinical software or Audit Tool (eg Pen CAT or POLAR GP)

Contact the HotDoc team: 1300 468 362

Helping practices communicate with patients

- 1,000 Free SMS credits to let your patients know you now offer Telehealth Services
- 8c SMS for any other Broadcast campaigns sent in April



Upcoming webinar...Register Now!

https://www.hotdoc.com.au/practices/blog/chronic-disease-care-plans-telehealth/



Join over 2,500+ Healthcare Professionals

Our community is also a great resource & support space during the COVID-19 pandemic



Join our Facebook Group "For the Love of Healthcare"

Request to join here https://www.facebook.com/groups/fortheloveofhealthcare