

# WV Division of Immunizations

West Virginia Infectious Disease and Immunization Summit  
June 14, 2024



# Mission Statement



**The mission of the West Virginia Division of Immunization Services (WVDIS) is to prevent and control vaccine-preventable diseases among the children, adolescents and adults of West Virginia.**

# Immunizations Programming Overview



**Mary Hayes**, CDC Public Health Advisor to West Virginia Division of Immunizations

- Immunizations Program Operations Manual (IPOM)
- Cooperative Agreement
- Programmatic Focus Areas

# Vaccine Program Funding Types



**Heather Hoffman**, Vaccine Program Manager

- **317** Adult safety net vaccines
- **CHIP** Children's Health Insurance Program
- **State** (Currently only adult Hepatitis A vaccine)
- **Vaccines for Children (VFC)** safety net for eligible children to receive immunizations at no cost to the family. Eligible patients meet at least one of the following:
  1. Uninsured
  2. Underinsured
  3. Medicaid Eligible/enrolled
  4. American Indian or Alaska Native

# FY 2024 Annual Budgets



317	\$553,285.12*
CHIP	\$1,141,226.89*
STATE	\$153,757.74
VFC	<u>\$16,467,398.94*</u>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$18,315,668.69</b>

\*Federal vaccine funding

# Use / Waste

## Most-Ordered Vaccines

PCV15- Vaxneuvance ( <i>pneumococcal</i> )	14,490 Doses	(\$2,374,874.95)
DTAP-IPV-HEP B- Pediarix	12,850 Doses	(\$831,508.20)
PCV20- Prevnar 20 ( <i>pneumococcal</i> )	11,790 Doses	(\$2,122,726.00)

## Most-Wasted Vaccines

FLU- Fluarix	1,416 doses @\$14/ Dose	\$19,705/year
IPV -IPOL ( <i>polio</i> )	1,256 doses @\$16/ Dose	\$20,674/year
MCV4- Menveo ( <i>meningococcal</i> )	405 doses @\$109/ Dose	\$44,042/year

## HONORABLE MENTIONS

RSV- BEYFORTUS 41 Doses	~395.00/ Dose	\$16,195.00/year
HPV- GARDASIL9 132 Doses	~240.30/ Dose	\$31,719.60/year

## What is Vaccine Waste?



**Waste** includes vaccines that are unable to be used prior to expiration date. (Drawn up and not administered, Broken Vial or Syringe, Non-viable due to temperature etc.).

**Returns** refer to unused vaccines that are passed expiration the date.

Returns may occur up to 6 months post expiration, after 6 months would be considered “Waste.”

**Transfers** are vaccines that will not be used prior to expiration, or are not needed by the ordering facility, which can be transferred to another VFC provider within a 5-mile radius.

Providers may only transfer up to 10% of each vaccine product.

# Preventing Vaccine Waste



**S.J. Harden,** Immunizations Quality Assurance and Training Manager

- Why is it important to minimize vaccine waste?
- Whose responsibility is it?
- VFC Program compliance / Quality Assurance Specialists



# Preventing Vaccine Waste



## **Only Order what is Needed**

Recommended: Order 2 month's supply at a time.

Do not place additional orders of any product until the current supply, seasonal need, other circumstances warrant it.

## **Advertise**

VFC Providers can advertise and transfer unneeded doses to nearby providers in VOMS

# Preventing Vaccine Waste



## Review Specifications and Guidance

It is important to know how each vaccine is correctly stored and maintained.

Ensure your facility is equipped for proper storage prior to acquiring inventory.

**How long after the first puncture should a multi-dose vial of inactivated polio vaccine be discarded?**

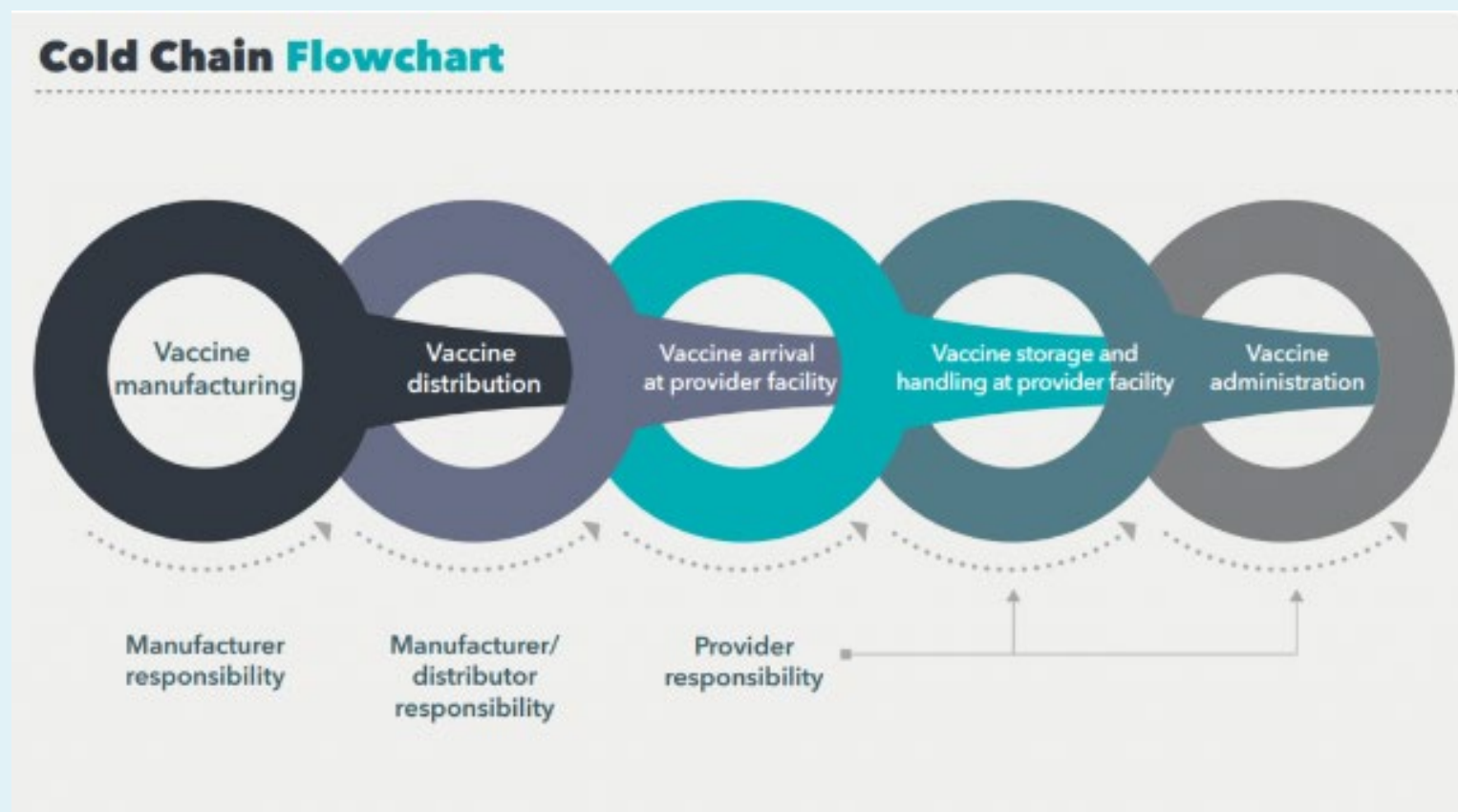
# Preventing Vaccine Waste

## Proper Storage and Handling

Implementing and maintaining proper procedures to ensure that vaccines remain viable.

**Cold Chain** is kept by using proper storage units (refrigerators and freezers) and transportation equipment when needed.

Temperatures of vaccine storage units should be monitored and logged continuously, with backup monitoring devices in place.



# Preventing Vaccine Waste

## Keeping the Cold Chain

- Do not pre-draw vaccines. Only draw doses when ready to administer.
- Avoid opening and closing the doors on the storage unit more than necessary. Units with glass doors can be helpful for this.
- If transportation of vaccines is needed, use purpose-build and properly packed containers with temperature monitoring. Do not transport vaccines more than once.
- If a temperature excursion occurs, follow the CDC and WV DIS standard protocols.



# Temperature Excursions

**Temperature Excursions** are periods of time in which the internal temperature of a storage unit becomes higher or lower than the acceptable range for storing its contents.

Following protocol for every temperature excursion is key to minimizing potential waste as a result.

In many cases, vaccines that experience a temperature excursion may still be viable. Never assume whether affected doses are viable or not – always check with the manufacturer.

## Mitigating Vaccine Waste (Conclusion)

- Vaccine waste should be minimized to ensure the programs continue to be available on a large scale.
- Minimizing waste is a shared responsibility.
- Most of vaccine waste can be prevented with good management, including proper storage and handling.
- If you are uncertain about anything related to vaccine management, temperature excursions, or what options are available for your inventory, contact WV DIS.

## Resources



### **The following and more can be found at the West Virginia Division of Immunizations Services exhibit table:**

- WV DIS Contact Information
- WV SIIS Contact Information
- Waste, Returns, and Transfer Guides
- Storage and Handling Guides
- Temperature Excursion Instructions (general and VFC).

# WV Division of Immunizations Question and Answer Session