

Integrating Public Health Preparedness with Back to School Immunizations Florida Department of Health, Broward County Health Department, Fort Lauderdale, Fl Ethel Edwards, RN, BSN, MPH1, Dwayne Turner, PhD, MPH1, Renee Podolsky, MBA2

### Background

Broward County, Florida has a population of over 1.7 million people with the sixth largest Public School System in the nation. Immunization compliance rates for select Broward County Schools are lower than the 90% goal.

#### Problem:

- · Historically, Broward County Health Department (BCHD) clinics are overwhelmed prior to school start with children who are in need of back to school immunizations
- · Lack of appropriate staff and infrastructure within the immunization program to manage long lines

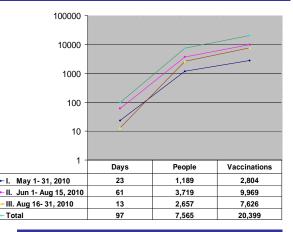
#### Need:

- · Identify alternative sites for clinical services
- Mobilize resources to improve effectiveness and efficiency in provision of back to school immunizations.

### **Purpose**

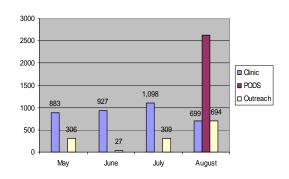
- 1. Meet State and National Immunization objectives
- 2. Avoid immunization school "rush" using experience gained during H1N1 2010 Influenza Campaign in integrating a Public Health Preparedness model with Back to School Immunizations

# 2010 Immunization Summary by Phase



## **Number of Persons Vaccinated by Location Type May-August, 2010**

- Total



#### Method

- · Three phases over generally distinct time intervals
  - Phase 1 school based efforts + clinics
  - Phase 2 outreach in community + clinics
  - Phase 3 Points of Dispensing (POD) with transition back to clinics
- · Data abstracted from Florida State Health Online Tracking System (SHOTS) Immunization Registry
  - Persons, vaccinations, dates, locations
  - Do not include Florida Certificate of Immunization (Form 680) provision only

# What types of Vaccines were Given?

- · Varicella most frequently administered vaccine (nearly 20% of total doses)
- Followed by Tdap, then MCV and MMR-- over ½ of all vaccines administered
- Similar pattern in each site, except that Tdap ranked first in outreach (7th grade), and Hep A outranked MCV
- · Overall pattern consistent with ages at sites

#### Who Are Our Clients?

- Nearly 1/2 of May-August Immunization Clients were 10-15 years of age
  - Higher for outreach and PODS
  - Clinic drew more 16-18 year olds as well as infants and young children
- Male: Female ratio nearly 1:1
  - Except clinic drew slightly higher proportion female
- · Trend for more shots per person at younger age
  - Across all locations
- Most not insured, except many unknown in PODS

## Wait Time to Initial Staff Visit by POD Site

Wait Time	Pompano Beach Middle	Morton Community Center	Washington Park
0-5 minutes	46 (14%)	307 (53%)	242 (47%)
5-10 minutes	52 (16%)	91 (16%)	71 (14%)
10-15 minutes	26 (8%)	48 (8%)	45 (9%)
>15 minutes	188 (59%)	77 (13%)	143 (28%)
Missing	9 (3%)	58 (10%)	17 (3%)

#### Conclusion

- · 7.585 children received 20.399 vaccines
- · Utilized Public Health Preparedness and the Incident Command Structure proved to be an effective strategy in organizing and delivering targeted mass immunizations
- · Helped alleviate overcrowding in clinics
- · Provided further integration of a culture of preparedness for both the community and BCHD staff

#### Limitations

- Florida SHOTS captures only certain data elements
  - No ancillary personnel
  - No "other" tasks (680 form)
- Inability to access internal Health Management System (HMS) data
  - Better describe where clients lived
  - Socio-economic status (SES) information
- Cost effectiveness undetermined