

Pharmacists Participation in an Influenza Immunization Clinic Targeting the Latino Population Sonya Frausto, Pharm.D, MA



Background

•Latino populations in California have low immunizations rates.

•Barriers such as language, inadequate access to healthcare or immigration status and lack of immunization clinics affect immunization rates.

•Pharmacists and student pharmacists have an opportunity to work with local community leaders and immunization health branches to assist in the delivery of influenza vaccination.

•Increase in preventative health care services can positively impact the community

Process

Active in state

local pharmacy

associations

Collaboration

and

Recruitment

October 2010.

2011





18-59 years

■ 60+ years

Key Findings

In 2010, 633 Latinos >3 years old received influenza vaccinations	60% of those shots were given to adults between ages of 19-49
In 2011, 662 Latinos >18 years old received influenza vaccinations	70% of those were given to adults between the age of 19-49
1.4% increase in males getting the influenza vaccine from 2010-2011	
4.4% increase in females getting the influenza vaccine from 2010-2011	
10.7% increase of males and females getting the influenza vaccine from 2010-	

Lessons Learned

Collaboration with County of Sacramento Immunization Branch and Celebrando increased our visibility in the community
Offering vaccinations to children under the age of 18 years was beneficial in 2010 and should be continued for future events
Advertising immunization with signage would benefit and increase number of vaccinations

<u>Conclusion</u>

2011

Pharmacists participation in community health fairs that target at risk populations are essential in providing preventative healthcare such as influenza vaccinations.





Celebrando community Health Fair • Gather data





72%