



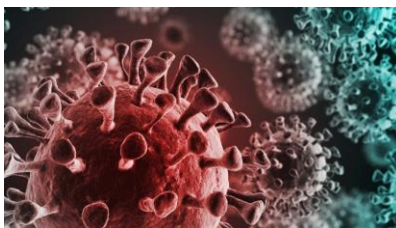
I Raise the Rates! May Edition

In this edition of I Raise the Rates (IRtR), you will find a variety of new resources from several public health partners, educational opportunities, and a selection of media articles related to immunization.

NEW: HHS Secretary Xavier Becerra Statement on End of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency

On May 11th 2023, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary Xavier Becerra released the following statement on the end of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE):

"Thanks to the Biden-Harris Administration's whole-of-government approach to combatting COVID-19, our country is in a better place than at any point during the pandemic.



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Updated ACIP Bivalent mRNA COVID-19 vaccine recommendations

During the April 19, 2023, meeting, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) met and expressed support to the simplification of the COVID-19 vaccine recommendations, allowing adult and immunocompromised adults to receive the second dose of the bivalent vaccines. Votes were not cast but the changes include:

- Additional updated (bivalent) vaccine dose for adults ages 65 years and older and additional doses for people who are immunocompromised.
- Monovalent (original) COVID-19 mRNA COVID-19 vaccines will *no longer* be recommended for use in the United States.
- CDC recommends that everyone ages 6 years and older receive an updated (bivalent) mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, regardless of whether they previously completed their (monovalent) primary series.
- Individuals ages 6 years and older who have already received an updated mRNA vaccine do not need to take any action unless they are 65 years or older or immunocompromised.

[Watch Here](#)

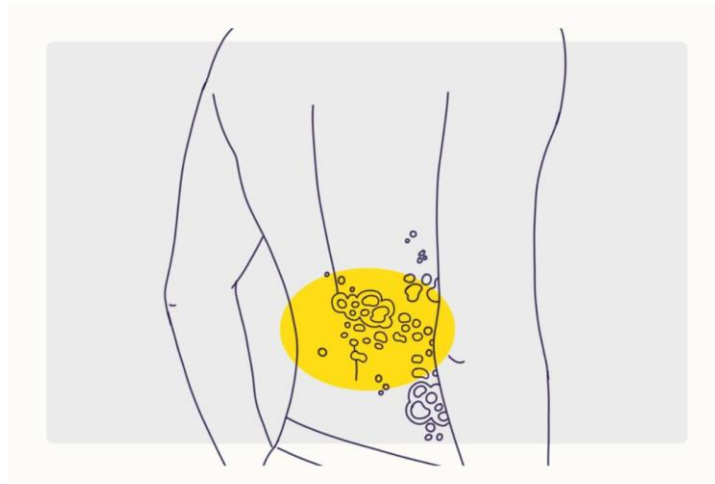
Pneumococcal Vaccine Timing for Adults

Make sure your patients are up to date with pneumococcal vaccination.

Prior vaccines	Option A	Option B
None*	PCV20	PCV15 → ≥1 year [†] → PPSV23
PPSV23 only at any age	→ ≥1 year → PCV20	→ ≥1 year → PCV15
PCV13 only at any age	→ ≥1 year → PCV20	→ ≥1 year [†] → PPSV23
PCV13 at any age & PPSV23 at <65 yrs	→ ≥5 years → PCV20	→ ≥5 years [†] → PPSV23

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Shingles (Zoster): Questions and Answers INFORMATION ABOUT THE DISEASE AND VACCINES



What causes shingles? Both chickenpox and shingles are caused by the same virus, the varicella zoster virus (VZV). After a person has had chickenpox, the virus stays in the body's nerves permanently.

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Facilitating Effective Conversations with Patients

Strong and effective vaccine recommendations from trusted clinicians are critical to promoting immunization uptake and building confidence. Many factors contribute to lack of vaccine confidence, including the spread of false or misleading information online, historical mistrust in the medical community, concerns about safety, etc. Facilitating effective conversations with patients will help you

understand and address the root of their concerns, build trust, and increase immunization rates.

Here are some important tips to consider when having vaccine conversations with your patients:

ANNOUNCE that vaccination is recommended. Save time by making a strong recommendation that clearly communicates the need to get immunized. The majority of your patients will accept a vaccine recommendation from a trusted clinician. Once the patient has agreed to get vaccinated, provide them with very clear directions.

INQUIRE If the patient expresses any hesitation, inquire to understand the root of their concerns.

MIRROR back what you heard back to your patient saying. This step is important to make sure the patient feels heard and that their concerns are validated

SECURE trust to build confidence. The patient may not agree to get vaccinated during the first conversation. The goal for your conversation should be to focus on building trust and planting a seed.

[Learn More](#)

ACP High Value Immunization Referral Toolkit

Announce	<p>Announce that vaccination is recommended. Save time by making a strong recommendation that clearly communicates the need to get immunized. The majority of your patients will accept a vaccine recommendation from a trusted clinician.</p> <p>Once the patient has agreed to get vaccinated, provide them with very clear directions. Use the Prepare Your Patient for Their Immunization Appointment Checklist.</p>
Inquire	<p>If the patient expresses any hesitation, inquire to understand the root of their concerns.</p>
Mirror	<p>Mirror back what you heard your patient saying. This step is important to make sure the patient feels heard and that their concerns are validated.</p>
Secure Trust	<p>Secure trust to build confidence. The patient may not agree to get vaccinated during the first conversation. The goal for your conversation should be to focus on building trust and planting a seed.</p>

Every member of the healthcare team has a role to play in raising immunization rates. Access ACP's new High Value Immunization Referral Toolkit, a resource designed to facilitate more effective and collaborative immunization referrals among those within the immunization neighborhood.

[Access ACP's NEW High Value Immunization Referral Toolkit HERE](#)

Thinking about Vaccines

- End of Public Health Emergency declaration has ended on May 11, 2023; all vaccines purchased by the U.S. government will continue to be distributed and available for free.
- Vaccines will remain free for most people through various federal programs and commercial insurances. Commercialization of the COVID-19 Vaccine will most likely occur in early Fall 2023.
- Public Readiness and Emergency Preparedness (PREP) Act, which will be amended by HHS to extend immunity liability to pharmacists, pharmacy interns, and pharmacy technicians to administer COVID-19 and seasonal influenza vaccines through December 2024.

- Anticipation of an updated COVID-19 vaccine for this Fall 2023

