MASSACHUSETTS NURSING HOMES AND THE COVID-19 VACCINE

GET THE FACTS

January 6th | 4:00PM – 6:00PM

A Webinar Sponsored by the

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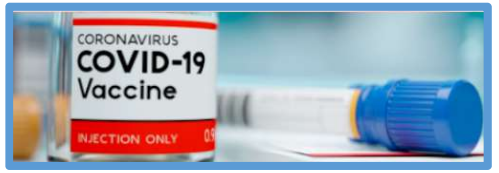
Genesis HealthCare

COVID-19 Vaccine Quick Reference Guide
Scheduling Your Clinic with CVS pharmacy™



There are 4 steps to scheduling your center's COVID-19 Vaccine Clinic with **CVS**:

Pending

- 'Pre-selected' clinic dates are provided by CVS
- GHC Corp Designee will enter the dates on the Tracker in columns **H, I, Q, and R**
- Center should receive email from CVS
- If emailed dates differ, forward the email with comment to the COVID Vaccine Clinic email box

COVID Vaccine Clinic related issue? Send email to:
CovidVaccineClinic@Genesishcc.com

Confirmed

- CVS will call Center to confirm clinic dates and center readiness
- Center will update Tracker columns **AA-AF** post phone call
- **CVS will send a confirmation email POST phone call with important info and links – keep this handy!**

Clinic Dates are NOT 'Locked In' until Center completes the next step by the deadline!

Upload Form

- **Clinic dates are not definite until Center completes following:**
  - Upload the ***Multi-patient Registration*** file to the CVS site (using the link in **confirmation email**)– **must be completed 72 hours prior to the clinic date/time!**
  - Center will enter the upload date into column **AL** of the Tracker

Locked In

- CVS will call Center 1-2 days before the Clinic date for final confirmation of number of doses needed (**this is the final opportunity to adjust vaccine doses if different from upload count**)
- Center will update Tracker column **AN**
- RVP will confirm by updating Tracker column **AO**

Kevin Cranston, MDiv

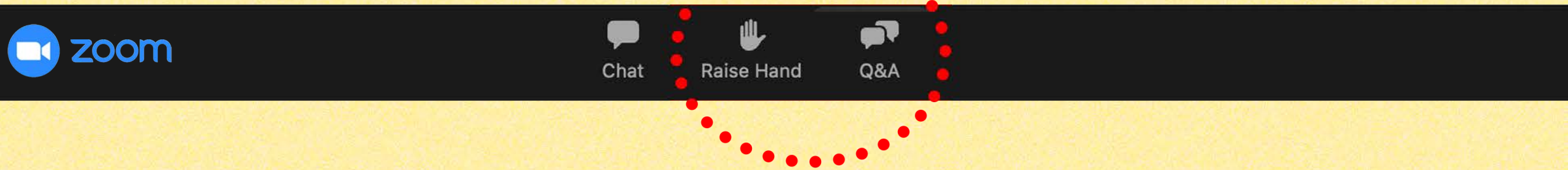
Assistant Commissioner & Director

Bureau of Infectious Diseases
& Laboratory Sciences
Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Questions?

IF YOU HAVE A QUESTION FOR A PANELIST

use "Q&A" or "Raise Hand"



Dr. Nimalie Stone, MD, MS

Team Lead, Long-term Care Prevention and Response

Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
Division of Health Care Quality Promotion

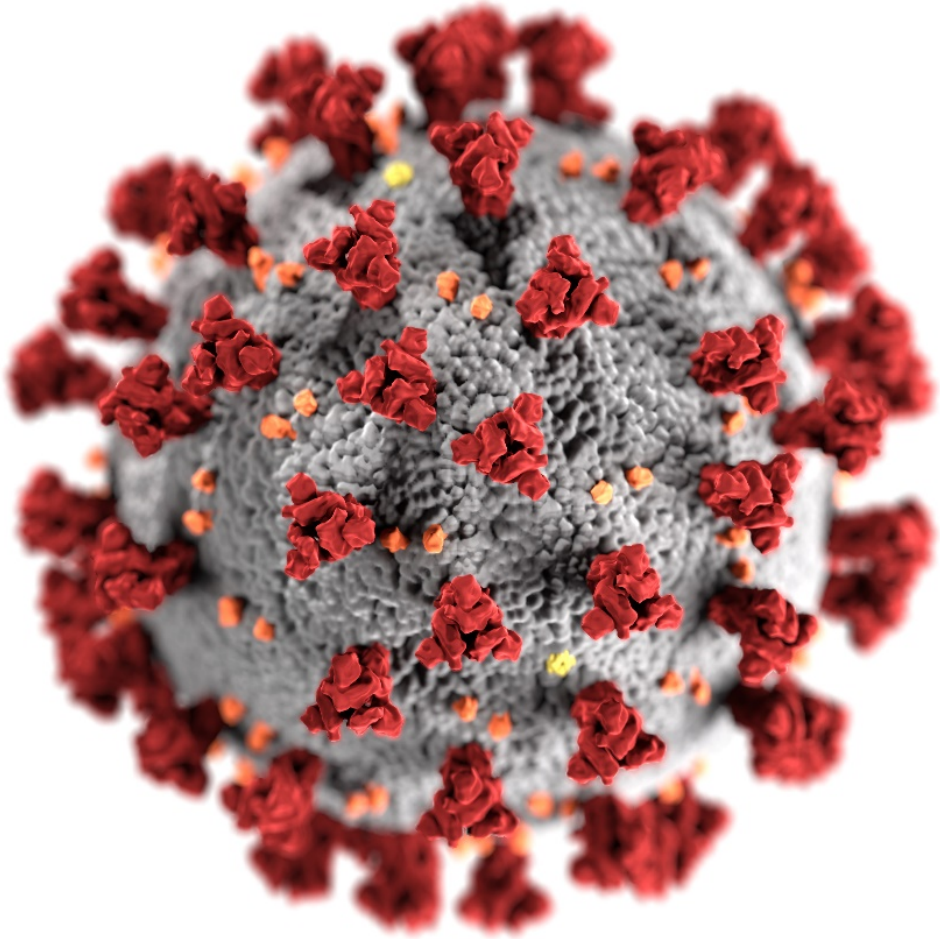
COVID-19 Vaccine Information for Long-term Care

Nimalie D. Stone, MD, MS

Long-term Care Team Lead

Prevention and Response Branch

Jan. 2020



cdc.gov/coronavirus

Speaker Disclosures

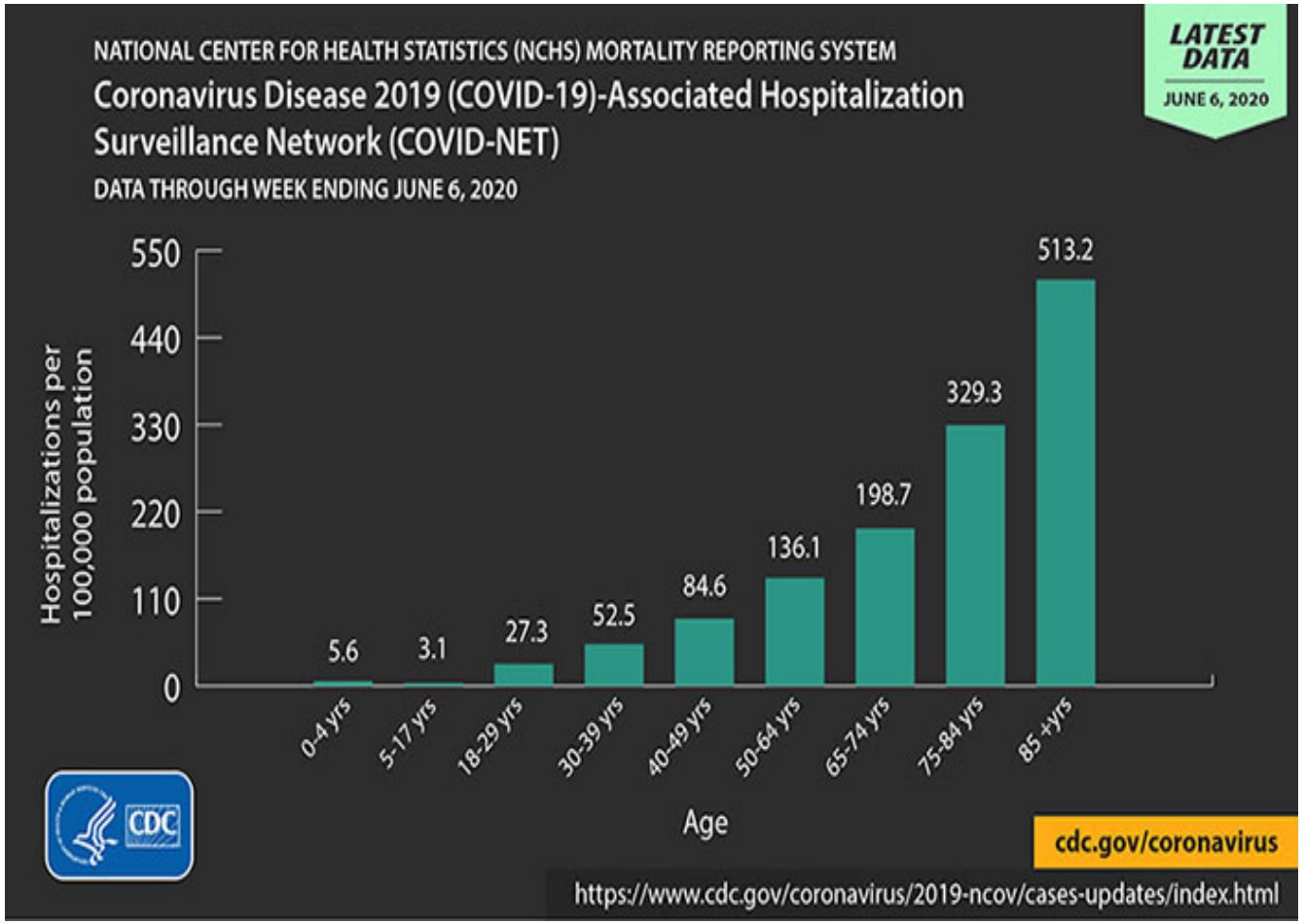
- No disclosures to report
- The content of this presentation reflects my opinion and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the CDC

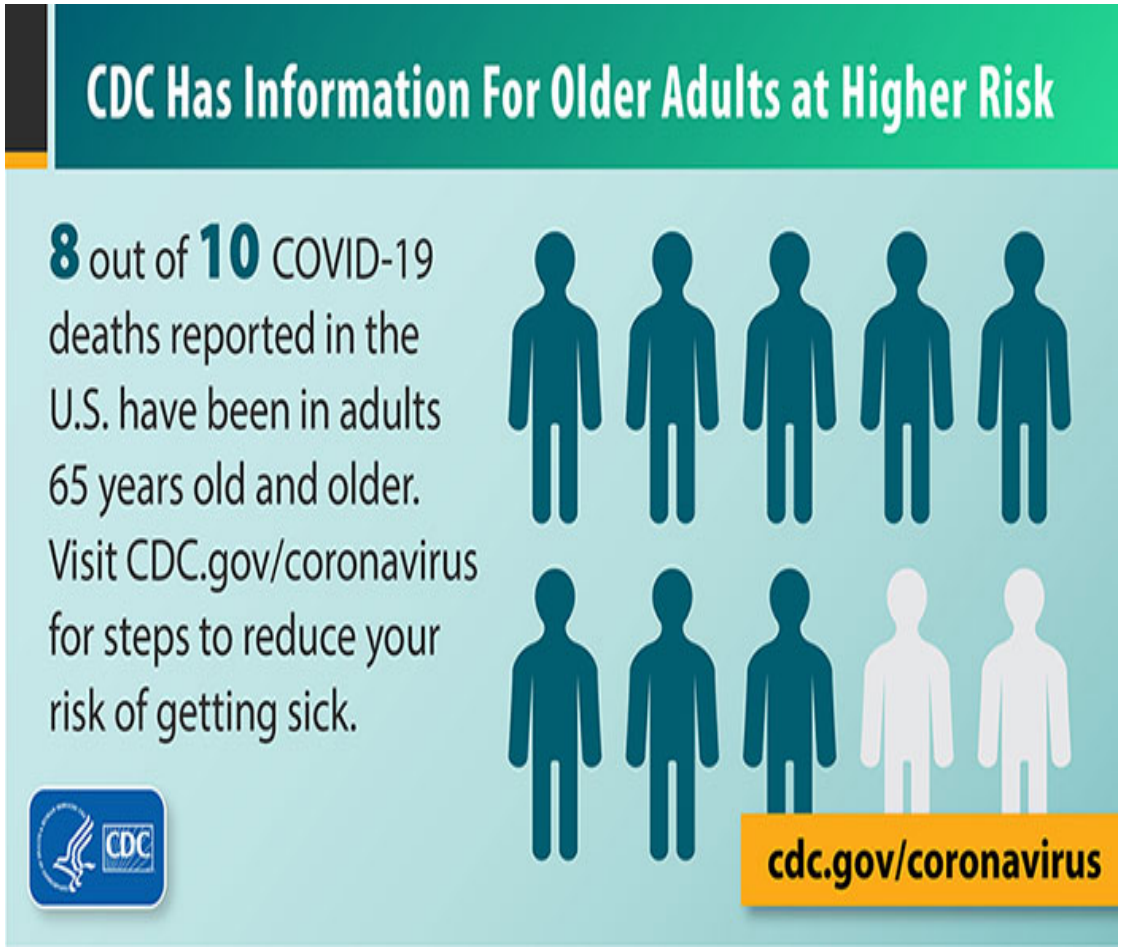
Thanks to the essential caregiving teams supporting residents and families!

What we know about COVID-19

- Infection with SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, can result in a range of illnesses, from mild symptoms to severe illness and death.
- We don’t know how SARS-CoV-2 will affect each person.
- Some people are more likely than others to become severely ill, such as older adults (65+ years) or people with certain medical conditions.

COVID-19 and Older Adults



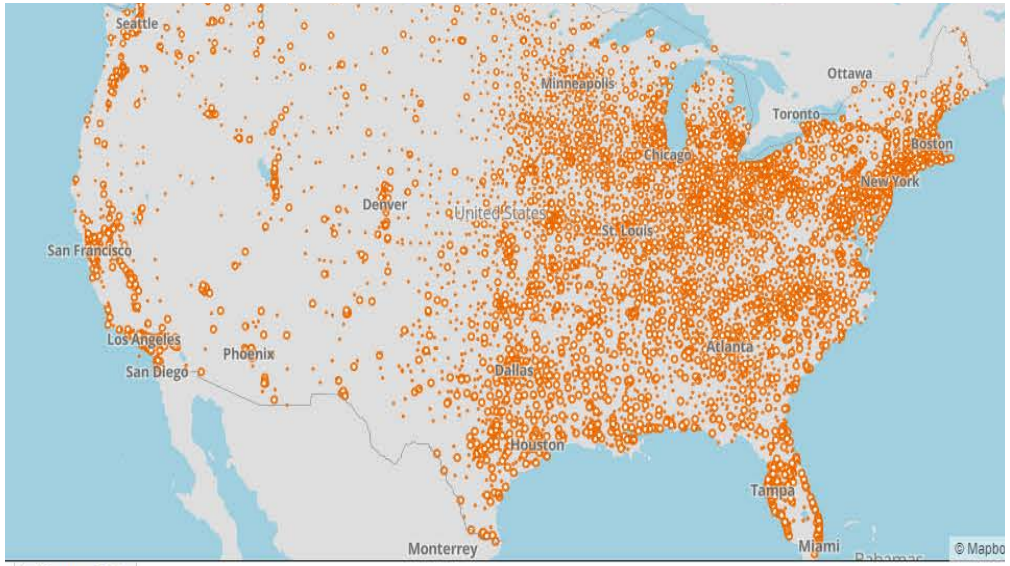


https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/older-adults.html

COVID-19 Impact in U.S. Nursing Homes: May-Nov 2020

Resident and Staff Cases and Deaths

TOTAL RESIDENT COVID-19 CONFIRMED CASES	TOTAL RESIDENT COVID-19 DEATHS
377,510	76,542
TOTAL STAFF COVID-19 CONFIRMED CASES	**TOTAL STAFF COVID-19 DEATHS**
322,690	1,162



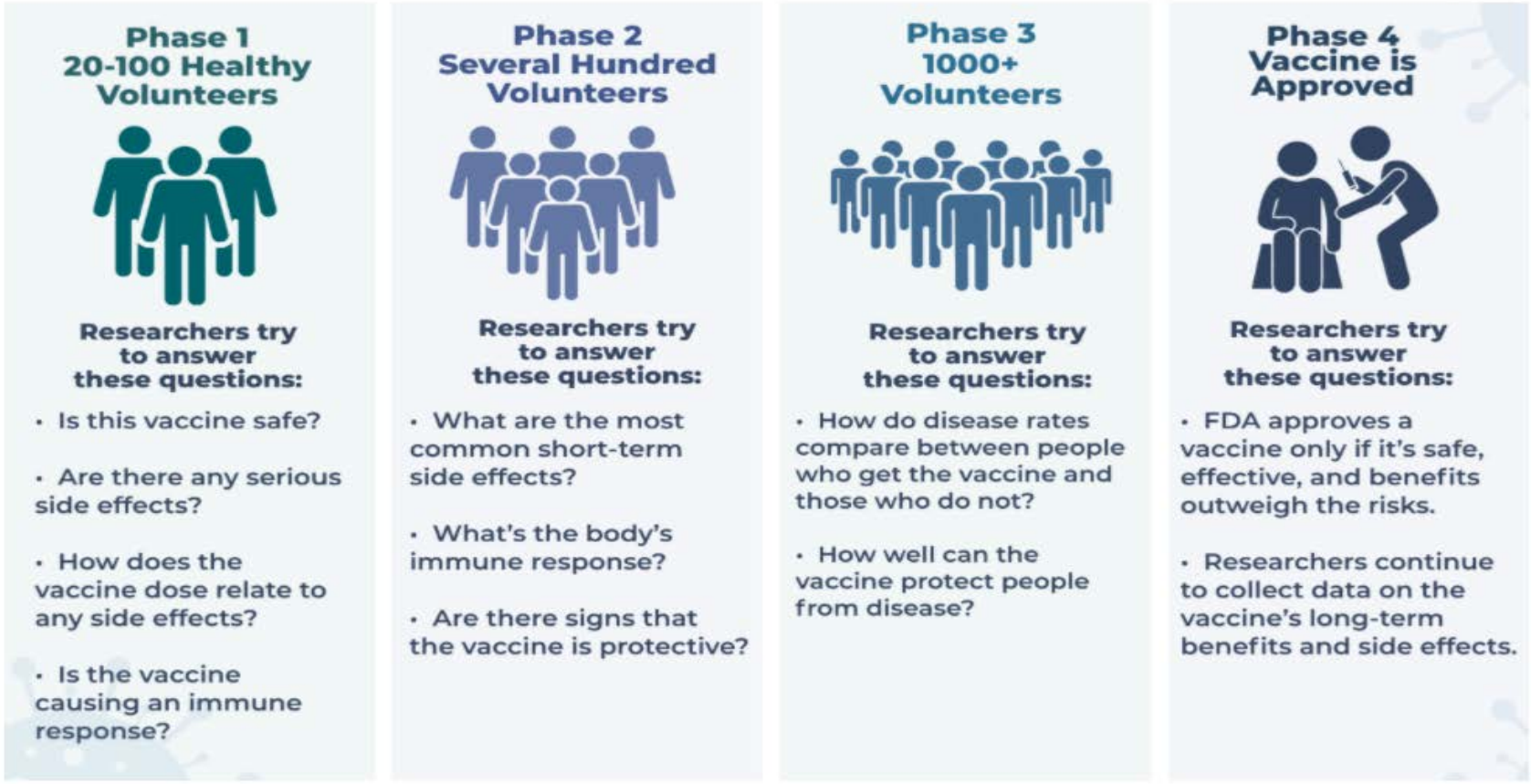
https://data.cms.gov/stories/s/COVID-19-Nursing-Home-Data/bkwz-xpvg

Healthcare personnel: A priority for COVID-19 vaccination

- On the front lines and at risk of exposure
- Can potentially transmit the virus that causes COVID-19 to residents, their families, and their communities
- Can positively influence vaccination decisions of peers, residents, friends, and family

- ***Healthcare personnel*** = paid and unpaid persons serving in healthcare settings who have the potential for direct or indirect exposure to patients or infectious materials – not exclusive to medical personnel, includes administration, support staff, etc.

Four phases of clinical trials to evaluate vaccine safety and efficacy



- FDA's Emergency Use Authorization is a process that helps facilitate the availability and use of medicines and vaccines
- ***COVID-19 vaccines are being held to the same safety standards as all vaccines.***

Source: https://covid19community.nih.gov/resources/understanding-clinical-trials

COVID-19 vaccines and FDA Emergency Use Authorizations (EUAs)

- Current vaccines requesting Emergency Use Authorizations (EUAs) from the FDA:
  - **Pfizer/BioNTech (BNT162b2):** 2 doses given at least 21 days apart
    - 95% effective (manufacturer data)
    - *EUA issued on Dec 13, 2020 for use in persons ≥16 years*
  - **Moderna (mRNA-1273)**: 2 doses given at least 28 days apart
    - 94.5% effective (manufacturer data)
- Both vaccines were tested in tens of thousands of adults from diverse backgrounds, including older adults and communities of color.
- Clinical trial data show that both vaccines are safe and effective at preventing COVID-19.

Sources: https://www.pfizer.com/news/press-release/press-release-detail/pfizer-and-biontech-conclude-phase-3-study-covid-19-vaccine
https://investors.modernatx.com/news-releases/news-release-details/modernas-covid-19-vaccine-candidate-meets-its-primary-efficacy

What are messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines?

- Carry genetic material that teaches our cells how to make a harmless piece of “spike protein,” which is found on the surface of the SARS-CoV-2 virus.
  - Genetic material from the vaccine is destroyed by our cells once copies of the spike protein are made and it is no longer needed.
- Cells display this piece of spike protein on their surface, and an immune response is triggered inside our bodies. This produces antibodies to protect us from getting infected if the SARS-CoV-2 virus enters our bodies.
- Do not affect our DNA; mRNA does not enter the cell nucleus.
- Cannot give someone COVID-19.
- Use technology that is new but not unknown. mRNA vaccines have been studied for influenza, Zika, rabies, and cytomegalovirus (CMV).

Sources: College of Physicians of Philadelphia. What is an mRNA vaccine? https://historyofvaccines.blog/2020/07/29/what-is-an-mrna-vaccine/
JAMA. COVID-19 and mRNA Vaccines—First Large Test for a New Approach. https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2770485

About these COVID-19 mRNA vaccines

- These mRNA vaccines are expected to produce side effects after vaccination, especially after the 2nd dose.
- Side effects may include:
  - fever
  - headache
  - muscle aches

- No significant safety concerns were identified in the clinical trials.
- At least 8 weeks of safety data were gathered in the trials. It is unusual for side effects to appear more than 8 weeks after vaccination.

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/covid-19/clinical-considerations.html

The COVID-19 mRNA vaccines will not give you COVID-19

- **None** of the COVID-19 vaccines in use or under development use the live virus that causes COVID-19.
- People can experience normal side effects, such as fever, after vaccination. These side effects are signs that the body is building immunity.
- It takes a few weeks for the body to build immunity after vaccination.
  - A person could be infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 just before or just after vaccination and get sick. This is because the vaccine has not had enough time to provide protection.
- We don’t know yet how long protection from vaccines might last

How was the vaccine development timeline accelerated while ensuring safety?

- Researchers used existing networks to conduct COVID-19 vaccine trials.
- Manufacturing began while clinical trials are still underway. Normally, manufacturing doesn't begin until after completion of the trials.
- mRNA vaccines are faster to produce than traditional vaccines.
- FDA and CDC are prioritizing review and authorization of COVID-19 vaccines.

*For more information, visit the COVID-19 Prevention Network:
www.coronaviruspreventionnetwork.org/about-covpn

Safety of COVID-19 vaccines is a top priority.

- COVID-19 vaccines are being held to the **same safety standards** as all vaccines.

Before authorization

- **FDA** carefully reviews all safety data from clinical trials.
- **ACIP** reviews all safety data before recommending use.

After vaccine authorization

- **FDA** and **CDC** closely monitor vaccine safety and side effects.

Monitoring vaccine safety is a regular, ongoing part of vaccine development.

- **Existing** systems and data sources are used to monitor safety of vaccines after they are authorized or licensed, such as:
  - Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)
  - Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD)
  - Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment (CISA)
  - Biologics Effectiveness and Safety System (BEST)
- **New** systems are being developed to monitor vaccine safety, such as **v-safe:**
  - Active surveillance that uses text messaging to initiate web-based survey monitoring
  - Any clinically important events reported by a participant would be sent to VAERS for follow-up

Vaccine Safety Monitoring Resources

CDC + FDA

VAERS

Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System

co-managed by CDC and FDA

vaers.hhs.gov

Vaers.hhs.gov

V-safe After Vaccination Health Checker | CDC

Key facts about COVID-19 vaccination

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/about-vaccines/vaccine-myths.html

COVID-19 vaccines can not give you COVID-19

People who have already gotten sick with COVID-19 may still benefit from getting vaccinated

Getting vaccinated can help prevent getting sick with COVID-19

COVID-19 vaccines will not cause you to test positive on COVID-19 **viral** tests*

*https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/testing-overview.html

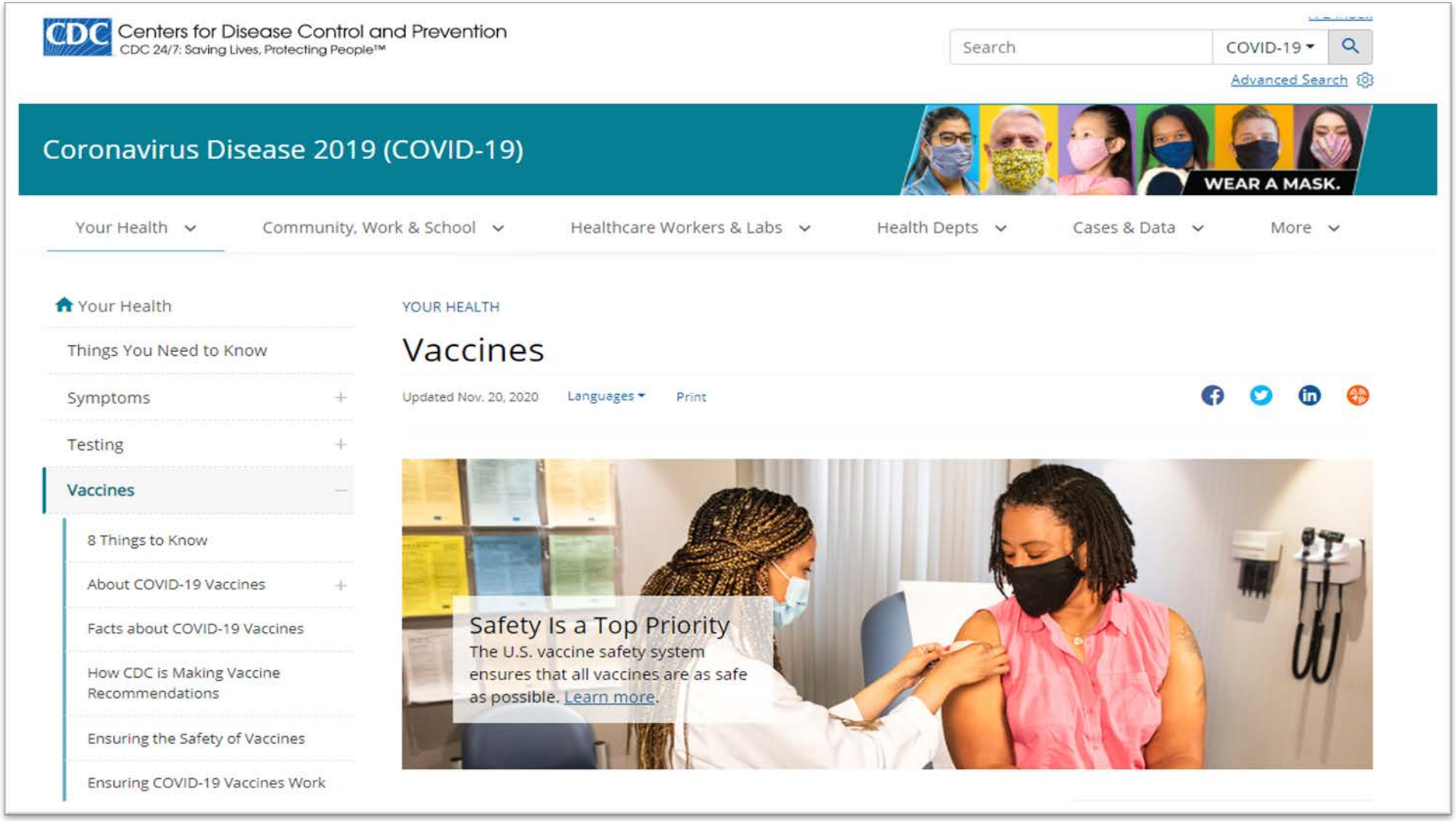
Vaccination is one measure to help stop the pandemic

- While COVID-19 mRNA vaccines appear to be highly effective, additional preventive tools remain important to limit the spread of COVID-19.
- The combination of getting vaccinated and continuing to follow CDC infection prevention and control recommendations offers the best protection from COVID-19.
  - Cover your nose and mouth with a mask.
  - Maintain social distancing.
  - Performing hand hygiene
  - Use of personal protective equipment
  - Clean and disinfect shared surfaces.

Vaccination protects yourself, your family, friends, co-workers, residents, and community

- You are all role models in your community
  - Choose to get vaccinated yourself when it is available to you.
- Participate in **v-safe** and help CDC monitor for any health effects after vaccination.
- Share your experience with coworkers, friends, and family.
- Know the basics about the COVID-19 vaccine. Help answer questions from your family and friends.
- Visibly show you received a vaccine, such as by wearing a sticker or button.

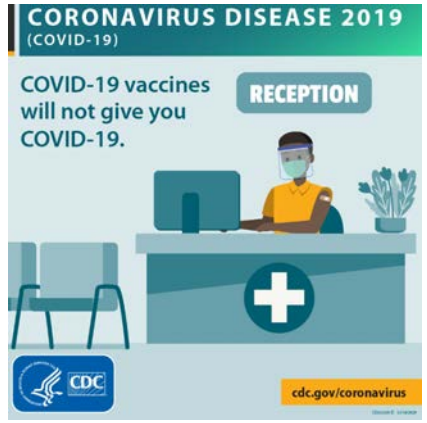
COVID-19 Vaccine information

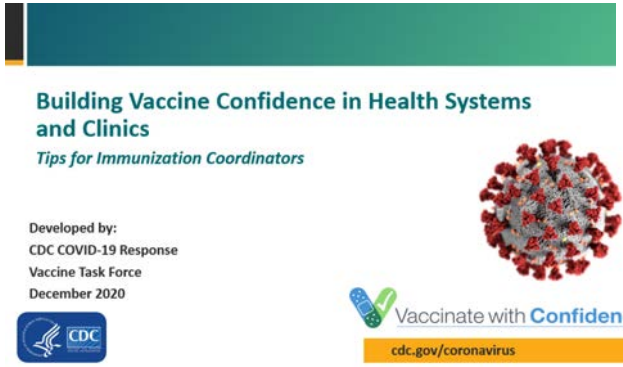


https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/index.html

COVID-19 Vaccine Communication Resources

- HCP: Preparing to Provide COVID-19 Vaccines
  - https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/hcp/index.html
- What to Expect at Your Appointment to Get Vaccinated
  - https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/expect.html
- Toolkit For Medical Centers, Clinics and Clinicians
  - https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/health-systems-communication-toolkit.html
- *More toolkits coming soon!*
  - *Long-term care facilities*
  - *Health departments*
  - *Community-based organizations*
  - *Employers of essential workers*

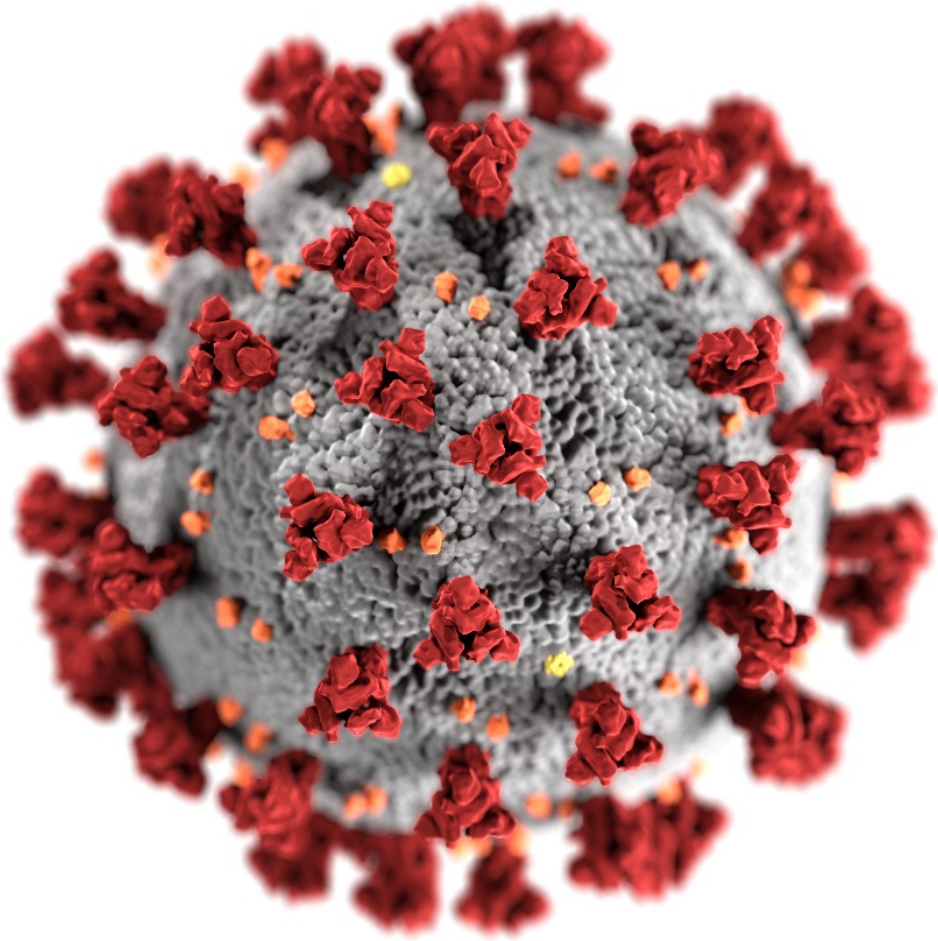




www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/index.html

Thank you!



For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Alice Bonner, PhD, RN, FAAN

Adjunct Faculty & Director of Strategic Partnerships, CAPABLE Program
John's Hopkins University School of Nursing

Senior Advisor for Aging
Institute for Healthcare Improvement

Massachusetts Nursing Homes and the COVID-19 Vaccine: Get the Facts

Age-Friendly Health Systems

January 6th, 2021

Alice Bonner,
Senior Advisor for Aging

COVID-19 Vaccinations:

How do we move forward together?

Age-Friendly Health Systems is an initiative of The John A. Hartford Foundation and the Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI) in partnership with the American Hospital Association (AHA) and the Catholic Health Association of the United States (CHA).

Age-Friendly Health Systems

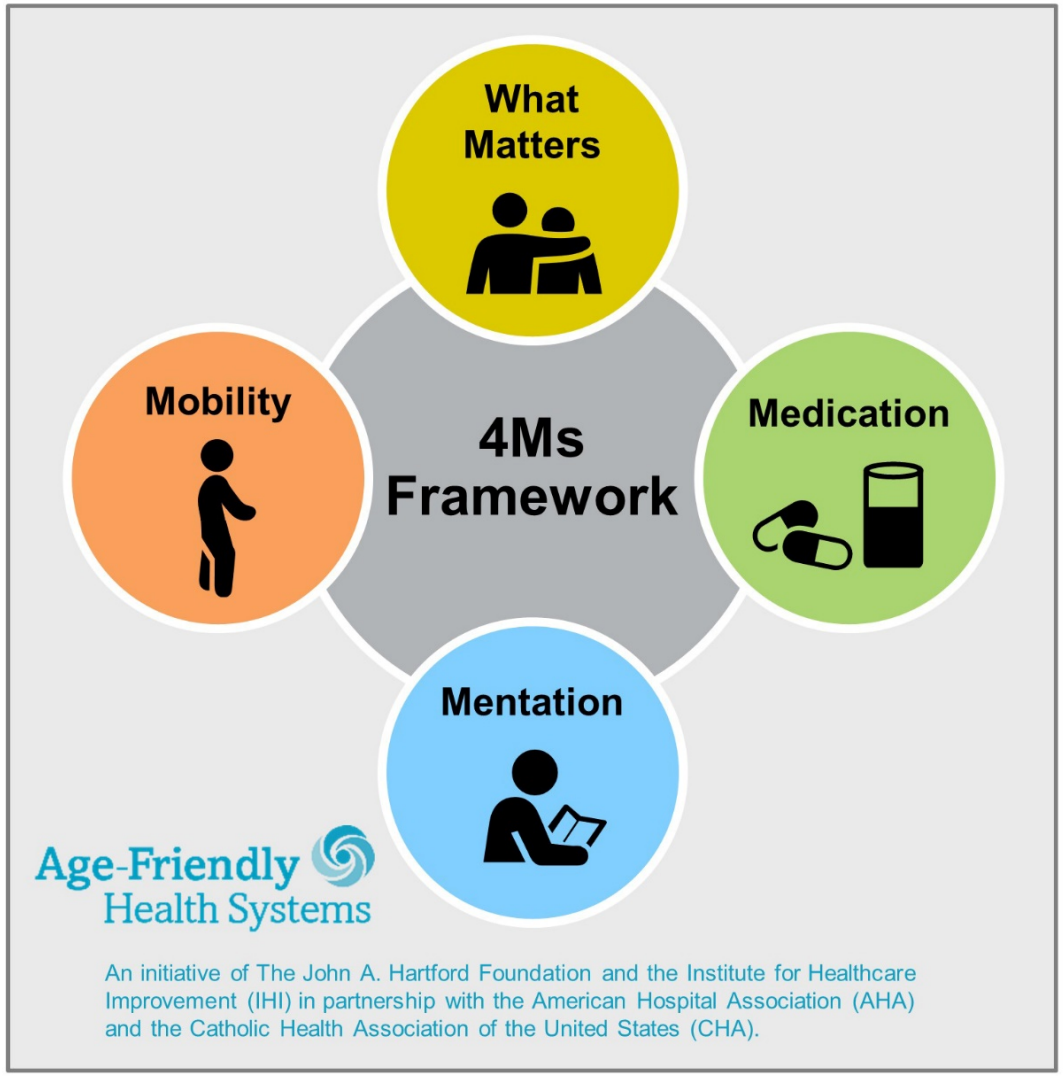
An initiative of The John A. Hartford Foundation and the Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI) in partnership with the American Hospital Association (AHA) and the Catholic Health Association of the United States (CHA).

Build a social movement so ***all care*** with older adults is ***age-friendly care***:

- Guided by an essential set of evidence-based practices (4Ms);
- Causes no harms; and
- Is consistent with What Matters to the older adult and their family.

By 06/30/2023: Reach older adults in 2,600 hospitals, practices, and post-acute and long-term care communities practicing Age-Friendly care

Age-Friendly Care – 4Ms Framework



For related work, this graphic may be used in its entirety without requesting permission.
Graphic files and guidance at ihi.org/AgeFriendly

What Matters

Know and align care with each older adult's specific health outcome goals and care preferences including, but not limited to, end-of-life care, and across settings of care.

Medication

If medication is necessary, use Age-Friendly medication that does not interfere with What Matters to the older adult, Mobility, or Mentation across settings of care.

Mentation

Prevent, identify, treat, and manage dementia, depression, and delirium across settings of care.

Mobility

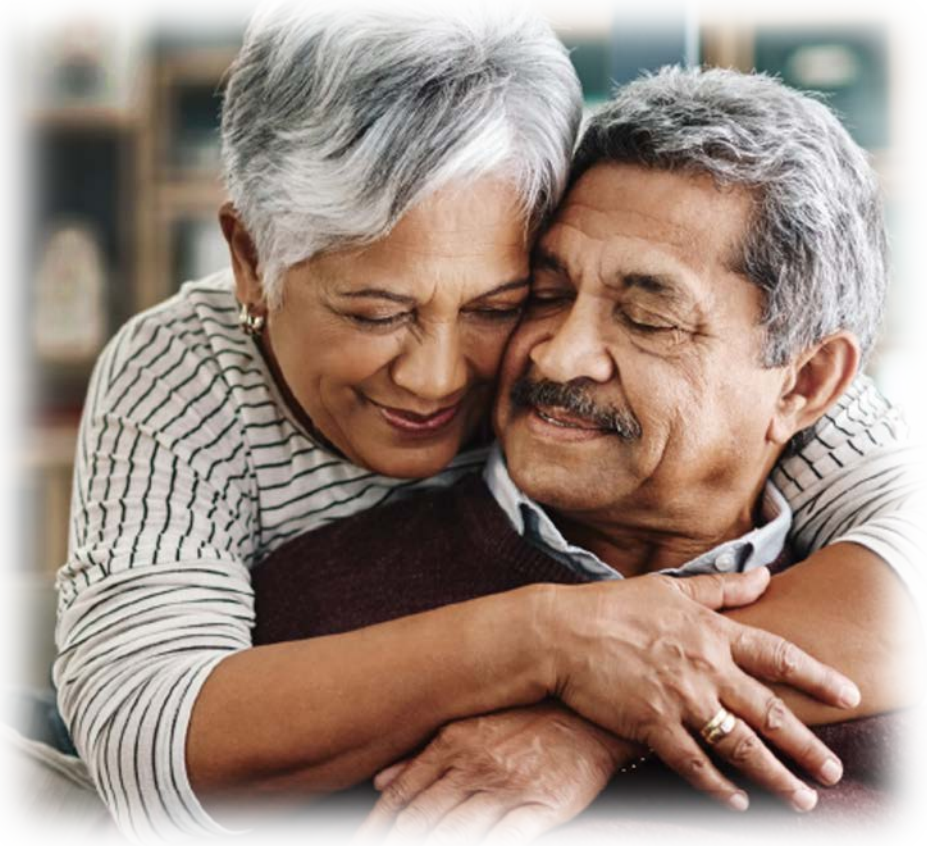
Ensure that older adults move safely every day in order to maintain function and do What Matters.

Age-Friendly Health Systems

Age-Friendly Health Systems

Participant

1,000



Age-Friendly Health Systems

Committed to Care Excellence for Older Adults

178

As of December 2020, over 1,000 hospitals, outpatient practices, retail-clinics, and post-acute long-term care communities have been recognized as working to become Age-Friendly Health Systems for having described a detailed approach to the 4Ms in their setting. 178 of these have also been recognized as Committed to Care Excellence for being exemplar sites that are working toward reliable practice of the 4Ms.

www.ihi.org/AgeFriendly

Age-Friendly Health Systems

Age-Friendly Health Systems

Reducing Morbidity and Mortality (sickness and death) from COVID-19 is part of Age-Friendly Health Systems and Communities

Age-Friendly Health Systems

This is a public health issue!

COVID-19 vaccination helps reduce the overall impact of the pandemic

Some of us may have concerns about vaccine safety and health equity

- You may have heard about research and other practices that were done with certain populations (minorities and others) years ago, without informed consent.
  - In some cases, these practices led to side effects and serious conditions, even deaths.
- Based on that history in the U.S., it is not surprising that some people might not trust health care providers.
- We must acknowledge these issues and determine together how to move forward.
- Health disparities and inequities must be identified, reduced and eliminated.

What is Different about Healthcare Today?

- There are now laws and regulations that seek to protect each of us from harm or inequities during medical treatments, procedures and research protocols.
- Health care systems have a focus on transparency (full truth-telling and providing reliable information).
- Health care providers have guidelines on how to give all related information to each person who would like to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.
- Each person is invited to ask any questions and have all of them answered before agreeing to receive the vaccine.

What is Different about Healthcare Today?

- Nationally recognized organizations and government agencies publish and regularly update Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), fact sheets and other materials. These are generally made available to the public, usually free of charge.
- Your local State Department of Public Health and/or local city/town Boards of Health also have staff members who can answer questions by phone or can share written materials. Most of them also have websites.

What are some typical questions about the COVID-19 vaccine? (You have heard about some of these already today)

- Are there potential vaccine adverse effects and how likely am I to develop them?
- Can someone develop actual COVID-19 illness from the vaccine?
- Can someone in my household become ill by coming into contact with me after I am vaccinated?
- Is the vaccine safe for people with certain health conditions, or based on age or other factors?

- ***These are ALL GOOD QUESTIONS! These and every other question deserves to be answered and discussed.***

How Else Can We Support One Another?

- Be present and 'in the moment' as much as possible.
- Offer to help a colleague when you can.
- Thank each other often!
  - Short, hand-written notes or emails mean a lot
  - Create a visible 'Appreciation Board' on the unit or in the lobby. Encourage each resident, family member or care partner, and staff person (all departments) to post something on the board.
  - **Celebrate the GOOD.** It is easy to overlook the little things when we are all so busy and tired.

How Else Can We Support One Another?

- Consider creating a daily check-in board specific to COVID-19 vaccination on the unit. Encourage staff members to post how they feel about vaccinations.
- Consider regular (daily or 2-3x/week) meetings with direct care staff and leaders to talk about vaccines and answer any questions, listen to staff concerns.
- Leaders should have a protocol/plan to respond to each staff person.

Make it comfortable and part of the process to ask for help or more information when needed

- Many healthcare staff struggle with admitting they need help, especially if they know that everyone else feels as stressed as they do.
- *A safe space to speak up and ask for help needs to be part of nursing home culture*.
  - Creating a safe, quiet, restful place to speak with colleagues or your supervisor is essential.
- Ask team members what they need!
- Consider a vaccination 'buddy system' to share support with one other person and raise awareness

Consider keeping certain phrases in your thoughts each day, such as:

"This will not last forever."
"I can ride this out and not let it get me down."
"May there be joy in this day, may I bring joy to others."
"A hard moment does not mean a hard rest of the day."
"I am choosing grace in this moment."
"In choosing to be vaccinated I am helping to protect residents, care partners, team members and our community."
"Getting vaccinated gives me a sense of control."

What other phrases come to mind?

Online Resources

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/toolkits/long-term-care/index.html

https://www.ahcancal.org/News-and-Communications/Pages/GetVaccinated.aspx

https://www.leadingage.org/sites/default/files/FAQs%20and%20Resources%20on%20COVID-19%20Vaccines%20-%20Dec%2015.pdf?_ga=2.90976218.1543642018.1608475050-884601056.1526425449

Questions and Discussion

Thank you for everything that you do every day.

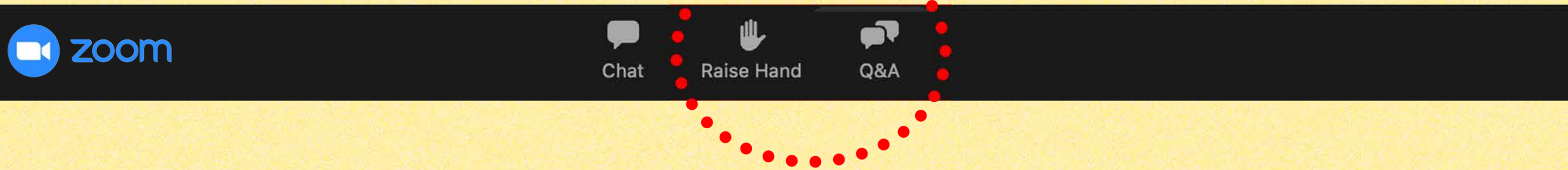
It is making a difference in your nursing homes, assisted living residences, home care agencies, hospitals and communities!

We are grateful for your dedication, your knowledge, skills, passion, and your professionalism.

Alice Bonner
abonner@ihi.org

Age-Friendly Health Systems

Questions?

IF YOU HAVE A QUESTION FOR A PANELIST

use "Q&A" or "Raise Hand"