

Mick Bolduc

**VACCINES FOR CHILDREN
COORDINATOR
CONNECTICUT IMMUNIZATION
PROGRAM
(860) 509-7940**

OVERVIEW

- VACCINE FUNDING

\$\$\$\$

- VACCINE DISTRIBUTION



- VACCINE WASTAGE POLICY



VACCINE FUNDING

■ VFC



■ 317



■ STATE



VFC Eligibility

- MEDICAID
- UNINSURED
- AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE
- UNDERINSURED

SFY 2008

- 7/1/07-6/30/08
- VFC \$23,979,195
- 317 \$3,300,608
- STATE \$8,594,950
- TOTAL \$35,874,753

VACCINES PROVIDED UNIVERSALLY

- DTaP
- DTaP/IPV
- DTaP/Hep B/IPV
- DTaP/IPV/Hib
- Td
- Tdap
- Hib
- Hepatitis B
- IPV
- MCV4
- MMR
- VARICELLA

Non-Universal Vaccines

- Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine
- Influenza
- Hepatitis A
- Rotavirus
- HPV

Site Visits

- Immunization Program staff and IAP's conduct site visits to approximately 25% of providers each year. Site visit includes a check of storage and handling procedures.



Vaccine Distribution

- June 2007 McKesson Specialty began shipping all childhood vaccines except varicella to Connecticut providers.
- Contract with McKesson includes provision for return of expired or wasted vaccines.

Procedure for return of vaccine to McKesson

- All expired or wasted vaccine should be returned to McKesson in a pre-paid McKesson shipping container with a copy of the vaccine return form.
- Return form can be found on the DPH Immunization Website www.ct.gov/dph or by calling our office (860) 509-7929.

Excise Tax

- Each dose of vaccine includes an excise tax as part of the cost of the vaccine.
- \$.75 per antigen
- For Example:
 - IPV \$.75
 - Td \$1.50
 - MMR \$2.25

SFY 2008

- 4981 doses of vaccine spoiled
- 6776 doses of vaccine expired
- Approximately 1.26 % or about \$500,000

Avoiding Wastage



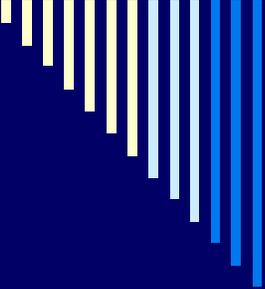
- If providers have vaccine on hand that will expire in 3 months or less that will not be used, contact the Immunization Program to facilitate a transfer to another practice.
- Have a designated back up and storage protocol.
- Remember your tax dollars go to fund the purchase of state supplied vaccines.

Vaccine Wastage

- For those practices that do experience a loss of vaccine due to human error:

a letter explaining what took place and what corrective actions have been undertaken must be submitted before any further vaccine can be shipped.

The Immunization Program will absorb the cost of a first mistake, any subsequent occurrence and the practice will have to replace the vaccine at their cost.



Examples of Negligence

- ❑ Storing Varicella in the refrigerator
- ❑ Leaving vaccine out of storage overnight
- ❑ Cleaning staff unplugging the frig/freezer
- ❑ Frig/freezer doors not shut completely
- ❑ Failure to adjust the temperature setting when the recorded temperature is out of range

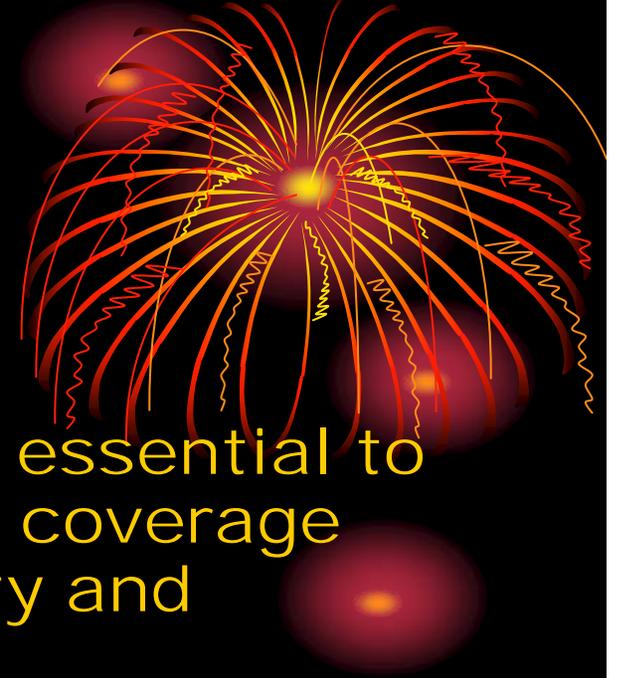
Services Offered

- DPH staff are available to provide in-service training on proper storage and handling of vaccines.
- Certified continuous read thermometers, ink pens and chart recorders.



Summary

- Proper storage and handling is essential to maintaining high immunization coverage rates and low disease morbidity and mortality.
- Skyrocketing costs of vaccines mandate more vigilance than ever.
- Every dollar wasted is one less dollar we can spend on the purchase of vaccines.



QUESTIONS??

