Working Together: Using IIS to Support Immunization Program Goals and Activities

Mary Woinarowicz, MA
NDIIS Manager/Sentinel Site Coordinator

Molly Howell, MPH
Immunization Program Manager
Background
NDDoH Immunization Program
Vision

• To ensure all North Dakotans are vaccinated and protected against vaccine preventable diseases.
NDDoH Immunization Program

Mission

• Continue to protect the health of North Dakotans by preventing and mitigating vaccine-preventable diseases through immunization, by managing immunization resources and immunization information systems, and by identifying and promoting evidence-based public health best practices.
NDIIS Background

- The North Dakota Immunization Information System (NDIIS) is a confidential, population-based, computerized information system that attempts to collect vaccination data for all North Dakotans.
- Established in 1988 as a modem, dial-up system
- The NDDoH contracted with Noridian Mutual Insurance Company (NMIC), formally Blue Cross Blue Shield of North Dakota (BCBSND), in 1996 to develop the current web-based system.
- ND Century Code requires North Dakota providers enter all childhood (under 18 years of age) immunizations into the NDIIS.
NDIIS Background

- North Dakota is one of six CDC sentinel sites.
- 66% of immunization data for children younger than six years of age is entered into the NDIIS within one day of administration.
- 101% of children ages four months – five years have two or more doses in NDIIS.
- 85% of adults have at least one dose in the NDIIS.
NDIIS and Program Integration
NDIIS and Cooperative Agreement

• The NDIIS is integrated into every component of the NDDoH immunization program.

• The NDIIS is used to support Immunization Program Operations Manual (IPOM) goals and activities.

• Core component of 2013 – 2017 ND Immunization Program Strategic Plan.
    www.thecommunityguide.org/vaccines/universally/imminfosystems.html
Program Stewardship and Accountability (IPOM A)

- The NDIIS tracks Vaccines For Children (VFC) Program eligibility at the dose level.
Program Stewardship and Accountability

• Population Estimate
  – NDIIS historical data used to determine the number of underinsured children vaccinated at local public health units.
  – ND local public health units (LPHUs) delegated authority by a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) to vaccinate underinsured children with VFC vaccine.
Program Stewardship and Accountability

• CAT
  – NDIIS historical doses administered data used to populate the CDC Cost Affordability Tool.
    • Used to estimate 317 and state vaccine needs/population.

• Fund Split Template
  – NDIIS historical doses administered data used to populate CDC fund split template biannually.
    • Assigns a funding source (VFC, 317, state) to each dose of vaccine ordered by providers.
### Program Stewardship and Accountability

#### NDIIS Data for Fund Split Template

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVIDER ID</th>
<th>PROVIDER NAME</th>
<th>PROVIDER TYPE</th>
<th>VACCINE NAME</th>
<th>TOTAL Doses</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>VFC STATUS</th>
<th>FUND SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0081</td>
<td>1081 - Sanford MED CNTR - BIS</td>
<td>PUBLIC HOSPITAL</td>
<td>DTaP-HBV-IPV (Pediarix)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>VFC ELIGIBLE</td>
<td>VFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0081</td>
<td>1081 - Sanford MED CNTR - BIS</td>
<td>PUBLIC HOSPITAL</td>
<td>HBV Pediatric</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>66.62</td>
<td>NOT_OTHER ELIGIBLE</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0081</td>
<td>1081 - Sanford MED CNTR - BIS</td>
<td>PUBLIC HOSPITAL</td>
<td>HBV Pediatric</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>UNDER INSURED</td>
<td>VFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0081</td>
<td>1081 - Sanford MED CNTR - BIS</td>
<td>PUBLIC HOSPITAL</td>
<td>HBV Pediatric</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>33.25</td>
<td>VFC ELIGIBLE</td>
<td>VFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0081</td>
<td>1081 - Sanford MED CNTR - BIS</td>
<td>PUBLIC HOSPITAL</td>
<td>HIB (PRP-T) ACTHib</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>VFC ELIGIBLE</td>
<td>VFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0081</td>
<td>1081 - Sanford MED CNTR - BIS</td>
<td>PUBLIC HOSPITAL</td>
<td>PCV13 (PNEUMOCOCCAL)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>VFC ELIGIBLE</td>
<td>VFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0081</td>
<td>1081 - Sanford MED CNTR - BIS</td>
<td>PUBLIC HOSPITAL</td>
<td>ROTAVIRUS (2 DOSE)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>VFC ELIGIBLE</td>
<td>VFC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Based on fund split template, 67% of doses of Hep B pediatric ordered by this provider will be charged to 317 and 33% will be charged to VFC.
- 100% of PCV13 doses ordered by this provider will be charged to VFC.
Program Stewardship and Accountability

• Vaccine Ordering
  – 100% of VFC enrolled providers use the NDIIS to order publicly funded vaccines.
  – Past doses administered and current NDIIS inventory are used to suggest an order minimum and maximum for the provider.
  – Publicly funded lot numbers are automatically populated in NDIIS provider inventory using the VTrckS shipping file.

• Vaccine returns
  – Providers use the NDIIS to submit vaccine returns and wastages which are uploaded to VTrckS.
Program Stewardship and Accountability

• VFC site visits
  – On 100% of VFC site visits, coordinators compare NDIIS VFC eligibility data to 10 randomly selected patients charts.
  – NDIIS is also used to assess borrowing/returning of VFC vaccine.
  – VFC Coordinators are trained to be able to educate providers on NDIIS functionality.
Program Stewardship and Accountability

- **Error Reports**
  - Monthly reports run using NDIIS doses administered data to assess provider documentation of VFC doses.
  
- **VFC Coordinators follow-up with providers.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Small Providers</th>
<th>Medium Providers</th>
<th>Large Providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State-supplied to Not Eligible child</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>&gt;15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-supplied to HBV/HAV/VAR/INFL/MMRV to adult</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private vaccine to VFC-eligible child</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>&gt;15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Supplied HPV/TDAP/MCV4/MMR/PPV23 to not eligible adult</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>&gt;15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age/interval violations</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>&gt;15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration date exceeded</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dummy doses to VFC-eligible</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine Specific Violations</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vaccine Budgeting

Historical NDIIS doses administered data is used to develop biennial vaccine budgets for ND Legislative requests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Cost/Dose</th>
<th>Participating LPHUs DA</th>
<th>Participating LPHU Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chickenpox (varicella)</td>
<td>$78.34</td>
<td>1470</td>
<td>$115,159.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis)</td>
<td>$15.76</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>$8,731.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTaP/HPV</td>
<td>$38.50</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>$27,027.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTaP-HBV-IPV</td>
<td>$53.86</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>$25,368.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTaP-Hib-IPV</td>
<td>$52.43</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>$3,932.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis A</td>
<td>$16.17</td>
<td>3165</td>
<td>$51,178.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td>$1.08</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>$2,083.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hib (4)</td>
<td>$9.36</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>$2,583.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hib (3)</td>
<td>$12.34</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>$5,898.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV9 (Human Papillomavirus 9 Valant)</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td>2690</td>
<td>$538,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio (IPV)</td>
<td>$12.46</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>$3,152.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal (MCV)</td>
<td>$82.12</td>
<td>3514</td>
<td>$288,569.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMR (measles, mumps, rubella)</td>
<td>$19.91</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>$12,145.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMRV</td>
<td>$103.16</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>$63,340.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumococcal Conjugate 13</td>
<td>$122.44</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>$84,892.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumococcal (high risk)</td>
<td>$41.49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$41.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotavirus (2)</td>
<td>$65.20</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>$18,564.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotavirus (3)</td>
<td>$63.96</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>$10,800.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Td</td>
<td>$17.69</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$123.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tdap</td>
<td>$30.64</td>
<td>1654</td>
<td>$50,678.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu Preservative-free</td>
<td>$17.43</td>
<td>1344</td>
<td>$23,425.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flumist</td>
<td>$18.09</td>
<td>3244</td>
<td>$58,683.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu</td>
<td>$13.15</td>
<td>2665</td>
<td>$35,044.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Vaccine Cost for One Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,429,432.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% vaccine cost inflation (year 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,500,904.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% vaccine cost inflation (year 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,575,949.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 2015-2017 Biennium Cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,076,853.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less current $2.5 million in NDDoH Base</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-$576,853.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assessing Program Performance (IPOM B)

• AFIX
  – The NDIIS is used for 100% of AFIX visits.
  – NDIIS data is currently uploaded to Co-CASA.
  – By fourth quarter 2015, NDIIS will have AFIX reports available for coordinators (MIROW).

• Honor Roll
  – Post quarterly adolescent and infant immunization rates for enrolled providers who have achieved Healthy People 2020 goals

• Website: [www.ndhealth.gov/immunize](http://www.ndhealth.gov/immunize)
  – Post statewide quarterly immunization rates for infants, adolescents and adults
Assessing Program Performance

Percent of adults 60 years of age and older who have received at least one dose of zoster vaccine as of the last day of the quarter

Recently started posting adult vaccination rates.
Assessing Program Performance

- **Quarterly Provider Rate Reports**
  - Emailed to providers quarterly for infant and adolescent rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine/Vaccine Series</th>
<th>Current Quarter (7/1/2014-9/30/2014) Immunization Rate*</th>
<th>Previous Quarter (4/1/2014-6/30/2014) Immunization Rate</th>
<th>ND NIS Rate‡</th>
<th>US NIS Rate‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1+ Tdap</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
<td>92.2%</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+ MCV4</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>88.1%</td>
<td>74.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2+ Varicella¥</td>
<td>78.6%</td>
<td>77.0%</td>
<td>81.3%</td>
<td>82.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:1:2 Series Ranking ‡‡</td>
<td>113 of 155</td>
<td>106 of 155</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=1 and &lt;3 HPV Female†</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>60.3%</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=1 and &lt;3 HPV Male†</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+ HPV Female</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+ HPV Male††</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missed Opportunities TT</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assessing Program Performance

• NDIIS is used to conduct quarterly recall of infants and adolescents, and annually for kindergarten/7th grade entry students.

• Letters sent to parents of infants ages 19 – 35 months who are 30 or more days past due for all routinely recommended immunizations.

Dear Parent/Guardian,

The North Dakota Department of Health (NDDoH) recommends all children receive a series of vaccinations in order to stay protected against many serious illnesses. By age 2, all children should receive four doses of diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis (DTaP), three doses of hepatitis B, one dose of measles, mumps and rubella (MMR), two or three doses of Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib), three doses of polio, one dose of varicella (chickenpox), four doses pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13) and two doses of Hepatitis A vaccines. According to the North Dakota Immunization Information System, [CHILD’S NAME] still needs one or more of their infant immunizations. The table below lists the vaccine(s) that are past due for your child. Please contact your child’s doctor’s office or local public health unit to make an appointment for your child to be vaccinated.

Vaccine(s) Recommended

While at your child’s doctor’s office or local public health unit, please also get your child immunized against influenza. Some children will need two doses of influenza vaccine to be protected if it is their first year of vaccination. Each year in the United States, approximately 20,000 children under age 5 are hospitalized because of influenza complications.
Assessing Program Performance

• Recall...
  – Postcards are sent to parents of adolescents ages 12–17 who are past due for Tdap, MCV4, varicella, or HPV 2 or 3.
  – Starting May 2015, postcards will be sent in the future to parents of adolescents who haven’t yet started the HPV vaccine series.
  – Letters are sent to parents of children entering kindergarten and 7th grade who are past due for school required immunizations.
Assessing Program Performance

HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION

Every 20 minutes, someone in the U.S. is diagnosed with an HPV-related cancer.

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Their music has to be up to date... Why not their immunizations?

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Immunization Program
2635 East Main Ave. P.O. Box 5520
Bismarck, ND 58506-5520

Save YOUR CHILD from HPV cancers.
- Human Papillomavirus (HPV) cancers affect both GIRLS and BOYS.
- The HPV vaccine works best and is recommended for boys and girls at age 11 or 12.
- If your child is 13 or older, it is not too late to get them vaccinated.
- HPV vaccine is SAFE. More than 67 million doses have been distributed in the U.S.

The NDDoH urges you to contact your child’s health care provider or local public health unit to have your child immunized.

For more information, visit www.getHPVvaccine.com.
Assessing Program Performance

- Schools utilize the NDIIS to determine student compliance with immunization requirements.
  - Print official Certificate of Immunization
  - School Module in the future
- NDDoH and providers fulfill immunization record requests from the public.
- The NDIIS is used for vaccine preventable disease investigations to determine the vaccination status of cases and contacts.
  - Connecting the NDIIS to the electronic disease surveillance system (MAVEN) in 2015.
Assuring Access to Vaccines (IPOM C)

- Historical NDIIS doses administered data is used to auto-populate the VFC Provider Profile annually.
- Deputized LPHUs report VFC doses administered to underinsured children using NDIIS.
- NDIIS is used to verify hepatitis B vaccination status of infants born to hepatitis B positive mothers.
Assuring Access to Vaccines

• The NDIIS is currently capable of billing insurance for immunizations on behalf of LPHUs in need.
  – BCBS claims paid to LPHUs weekly.
  – Non-BCBS claims sent to a clearinghouse.
Immunization Information Technology Infrastructure (IPOM D)

- NDIIS is interoperable with 203 providers in ND and the ND Health Information Network.
  - HL7 2.5.1
  - SOAP/HTTPS
  - Bi-directional (query/response and unsolicited updates)
  - Electronic transactions per week: 14,128
  - Electronic queries per week: 156,112
Immunization Information Technology Infrastructure

• Dose-level accountability
  – VFC eligibility
  – Funding source

• VTrckS integration
  – Ordering
  – Returns
  – Wastages
Improve and Maintain Preparedness (IPOM E)

- NDIIS is a core component of VPD outbreak response.
- NDIIS is capable of tracking pandemic influenza vaccine and adjuvant doses administered.
  - Dose and inventory tracking reports
  - Pharmacy flat file uploads
  - Pre-booking and allocations module (will be complete in late 2015)
Collaboration
IIS and Program Staff Collaboration

• NDDoH immunization program meets every other week to discuss current and future activities.
  – Gives IIS staff an understanding of other program activities and vice versa

• Non-IIS staff play role in developing business requirements for NDIIS new functionality with the IIS manager.
  – VTrckS returns and wastages: VFC staff
  – School module: surveillance coordinator
IIS and Program Staff Collaboration

- Non-IIS staff are trained on the NDIIS and are able to answer provider questions, register new users, create new providers, etc.
- Non-IIS staff help test new NDIIS functionality.
- Program manager encourages IIS staff to go on VFC and AFIX visits to understand programmatic activities.
- IIS staff are involved in pandemic influenza planning.
- Program manager attends weekly status IIS status meeting between NDDoH and NMIC.
- Program manager is the project sponsor for NDIIS large project oversight.
Conclusions
Lessons Learned

• IIS staff, immunization program manager, and other immunization staff need to have a close relationship (team).
  – Develop business rules and specifications for IIS functionality in conjunction with program staff.
    • Use AIRA MIROW documents
  – Program manager should attend regular IIS meetings.
  – IIS staff should attend immunization program meetings.
  – All staff should be cross-trained.
Lessons Learned

• The IIS should be used for all components of the immunization program.
  – IIS data should be used to evaluate and prioritize program activities.
  – Make the IIS a priority within the immunization program.
  – When writing cooperative agreement activities, think: “How could my IIS help?”
    • IIS budget can then be spread across multiple funding sources: 317, VFC Ops, VFC/AFIX, VFC Ordering, Pan Flu.
Questions?
Contact Information

- Molly Howell, MPH
  Immunization Program Manager
  (701) 328-4556
  mahowell@nd.gov

- Mary Woinarowicz, MA
  IIS Manager/Sentinel Site Coordinator
  (701) 328-2404
  mary.woinarowicz@nd.gov