



# Nursing Home (NH) Seven-Week Sepsis Sprint | Session 4 Sepsis Sprint: On Your Mark, Get Set, Go!

## Don't Wait Until it's Too Late to Vaccinate

Health Services Advisory Group

# Reminder

- Designed for each session to build upon the previous session(s) to provide a comprehensive strategy for advancing your sepsis prevention program.
- The educational component in each session was designed for you to use to educate your team and staff about sepsis.
- Each session is recorded and available on demand for you to use in your training sessions.



# Goals

1. Examine the leading causes of sepsis in NHs.
2. Discuss vaccines that can help prevent severe infections that often lead to sepsis.
3. Review resources that can be used in vaccine conversations with residents, families, and staff.



# Prevent Infections—Prevent Sepsis

- Infection prevention is the only way to prevent sepsis.
- Although not all infections are preventable, we can significantly reduce the risk through infection prevention measures.

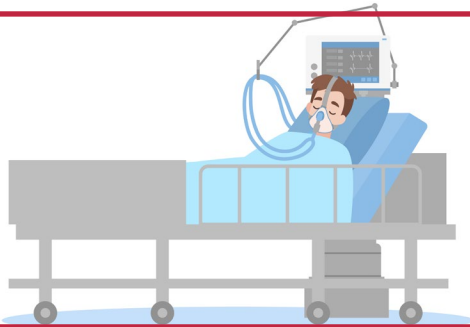


# Top HAIs Leading to Sepsis



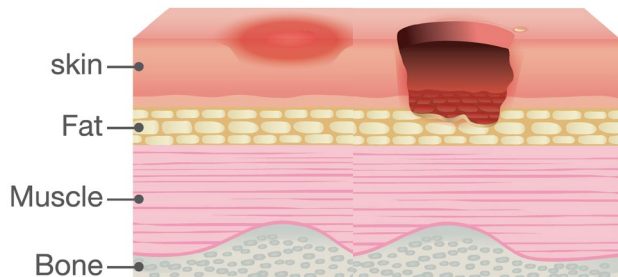
## Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)<sup>1</sup>

- Most common HAI
- 20%–30% of infections in LTC
- Incidence is 1.5 per 10,00 resident days
- 7%–10% of UTIs are catheter-associated



## Pneumonia<sup>2</sup>

- Incidence is 1–2 per 1,000 resident days
- Up to 41% mortality rate in LTC residents

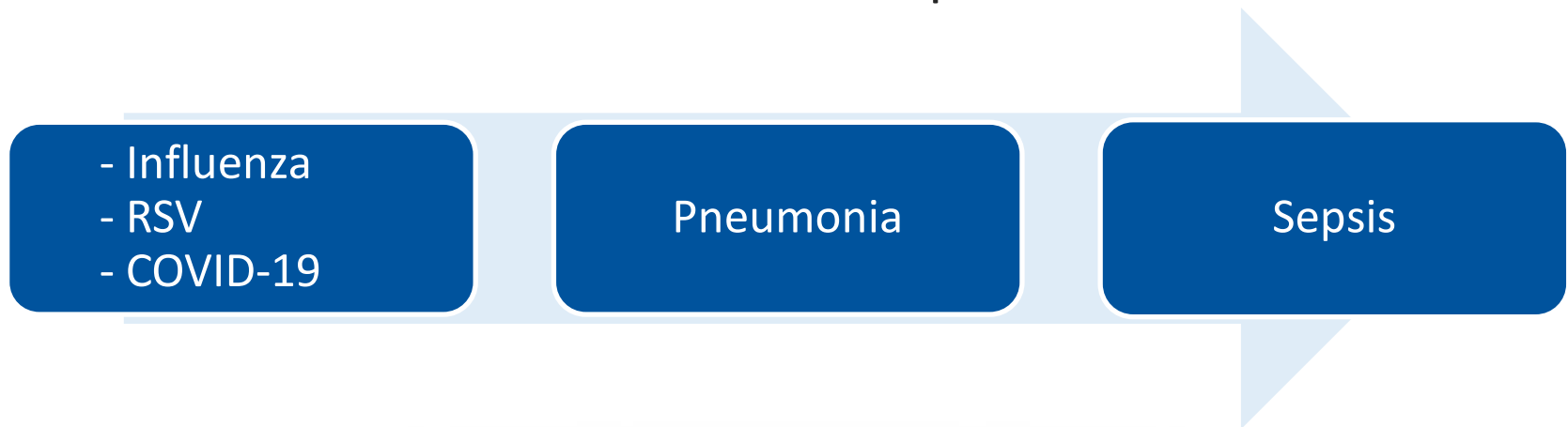


## Skin Infection<sup>3</sup>

- 10% of residents will develop a skin infection
- Most prevalent are pressure injuries and cellulitis
- Frequently MRSA

# Common Causes of Pneumonia

- Viruses, bacteria, and fungi can all cause pneumonia.
- Common causes of viral pneumonia are:
  - Influenza viruses.
  - Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).
  - SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19).
- Immunizations can help prevent infection by some of the bacteria and viruses that can cause pneumonia.





# Influenza (Flu)



# Influenza (Flu)

- Contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses that infect the nose, throat, and lungs.
- 70%–85% of seasonal flu-related deaths have occurred in people 65 and older.
- 50%–70% of seasonal flu-related hospitalizations have occurred in people 65 and older.





# Flu Vaccine

- The best way to reduce the risk of flu is to get vaccinated each year
- The CDC estimates that during the 2021–2022 season, flu shots prevented:
  - 1.8 million flu-related illnesses
  - 22,000 hospitalizations
  - Nearly 1,000 deaths
- Quality Measure on Care Compare
  - Percentage of residents who needed and got a flu shot for the current flu season



# Influenza Vaccine Resources

## Influenza Vaccines

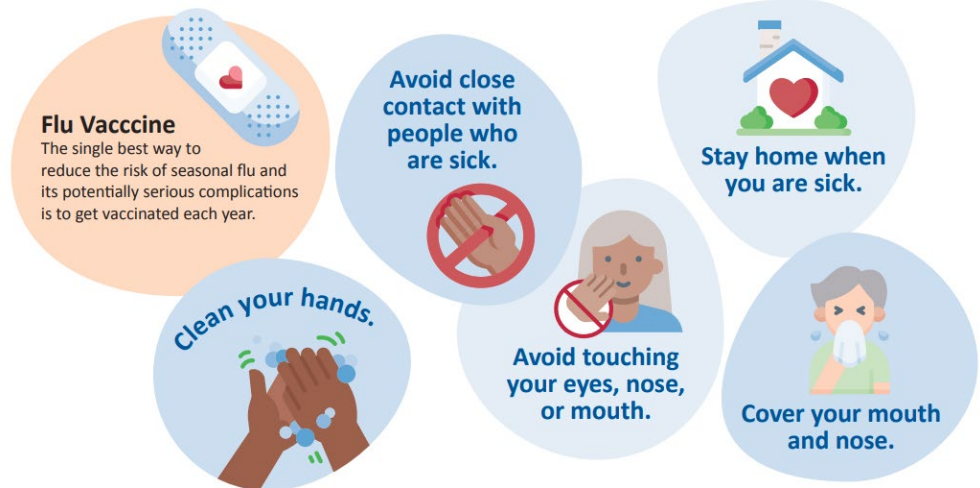
- CDC Flu Vaccination Recommendations
- Make a Strong Flu Vaccine Recommendation
- Flu Vaccine: Get the Facts

## Posters and Flyers

- Treating Influenza
- 3 Actions to Fight Flu Poster
- I Won't Spread Flu
- No More Excuses: You Need a Flu Vaccine
- HSAG Together We Can Beat Flu

## Together We Can Beat Flu

### Tips to Stay Healthy this Flu Season





# COVID-19

# COVID-19

- Often causes respiratory symptoms that can feel much like a cold, the flu, or pneumonia.
- Anyone infected with COVID-19 can spread it, even if they do **not** have symptoms.

**PROTECT YOUR STAFF  
AND RESIDENTS—  
STAY UP TO DATE WITH  
YOUR COVID VACCINE**



**Older adults and people with weakened immune systems are at increased risk for severe illness, hospitalization, and death from COVID.**



**For the best protection, stay up to date with your COVID vaccine.**



**Talk to your vaccine or health care provider about when you need to get a COVID vaccine dose.**



# COVID-19 Vaccines

- Vaccines can help keep you from getting seriously ill, even if you do get COVID-19.
- You are eligible to get an updated 2023–2024 COVID-19 vaccine if you have not received a COVID-19 vaccine in the past 2 months.
- LTC facilities are **required** to educate residents and staff on the COVID-19 vaccine and offer to help them get vaccinated.

COVID-19 vaccines lose power like batteries.

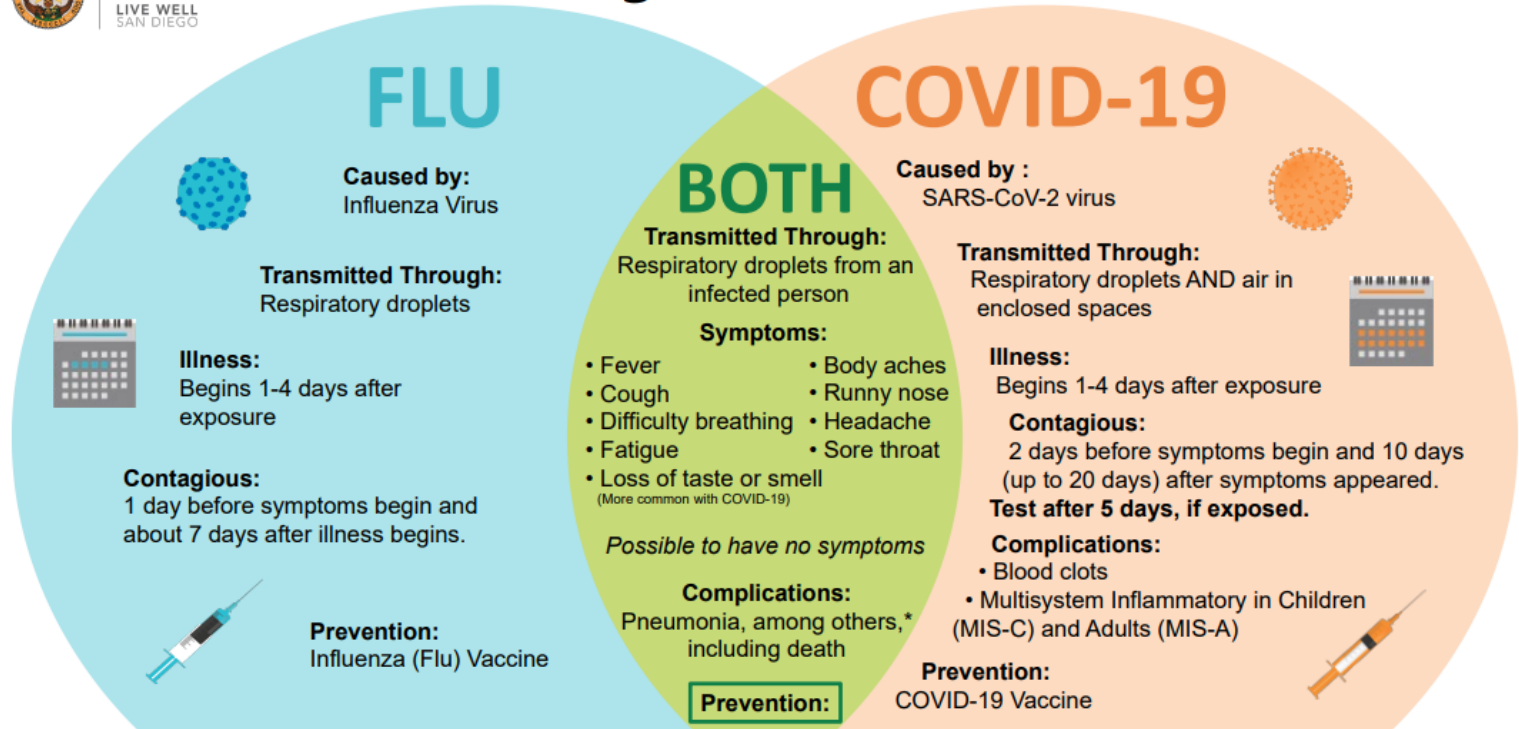









Recharge your protection.

# Flu vs. COVID-19



## Understanding the Flu and COVID-19



 Stay home if you are sick
  Cover your cough or sneeze
  Wash your hands often and avoid touching your face
  Get Vaccinated!
  Clean and disinfect surfaces often
  Wear a face covering
  Practice Social / Physical Distancing

**\*Complications:** Pneumonia, respiratory failure, heart problems, organ failure, worsening of chronic medical conditions, inflammation of heart, brain, or muscle tissue. January 2023



# COVID-19 Vaccine Resources

## COVID-19 Vaccines

- Stay Up to Date with COVID-19 Vaccines
- CDC Myths and Facts about COVID-19 Vaccines
- COVID-19 Vaccines for Long-term Care Residents

## Posters and Flyers

- AHCA/NCAL #Get Vaccinated Toolkit
- AHCA/NCAL Posters
- CDC Infographics/One-Pagers: How mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines Work
- Protect Your Loved Ones by Getting a COVID-19 Vaccine
- Stay Up to Date with Your COVID-19 Vaccine
- HSAG Am I Up to Date?
- HSAG Recharge Your Protection
- HSAG 2023-2024 Updated COVID-19 Fact Sheet

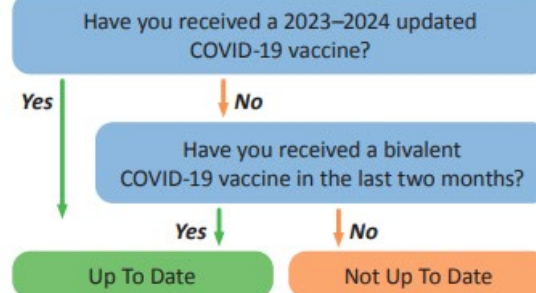
## Am I Up to Date?



Anyone 5 years or older is considered up to date with COVID-19 vaccinations if he or she has received one dose of the 2023–2024 updated COVID-19 vaccine at least 2 months after getting the last dose of any COVID-19 vaccine.



People who are moderately or severely immunocompromised may get an additional dose of the 2023–2024 updated COVID-19 vaccine.



*Please talk to a nurse about vaccinations if you are unsure of your status.*



# RSV

# RSV

## Older Adults Are at High Risk for Severe RSV Illness

Respiratory Syncytial Virus, or RSV, is a common virus that affects the lungs and breathing passages

- ✓ RSV vaccine is available to adults 60 and over
- ✓ It can PROTECT against severe illness
- ✓ Talk to your doctor to see if vaccination is right for you

### RSV can be dangerous for older adults

Adults who are 60 years or older are at highest risk, especially:

- Adults who have chronic heart or lung disease
- Adults who have weakened immune systems

### RSV can lead to serious conditions

- Pneumonia (infection of the lungs)
- Hospitalization
- More severe symptoms for people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- More severe symptoms for people with congestive heart failure

### Everyday preventive measures help protect against respiratory viruses

- Wash hands often
- Cover coughs and sneezes
- Avoid close contact with sick people
- Clean frequently touched surfaces
- Avoid touching your face with unwashed hands
- Stay home when sick



**EACH  
YEAR  
RSV**  
causes  
serious illness  
in older adults

**60,000–160,000  
hospitalizations**

**6,000–10,000  
deaths**

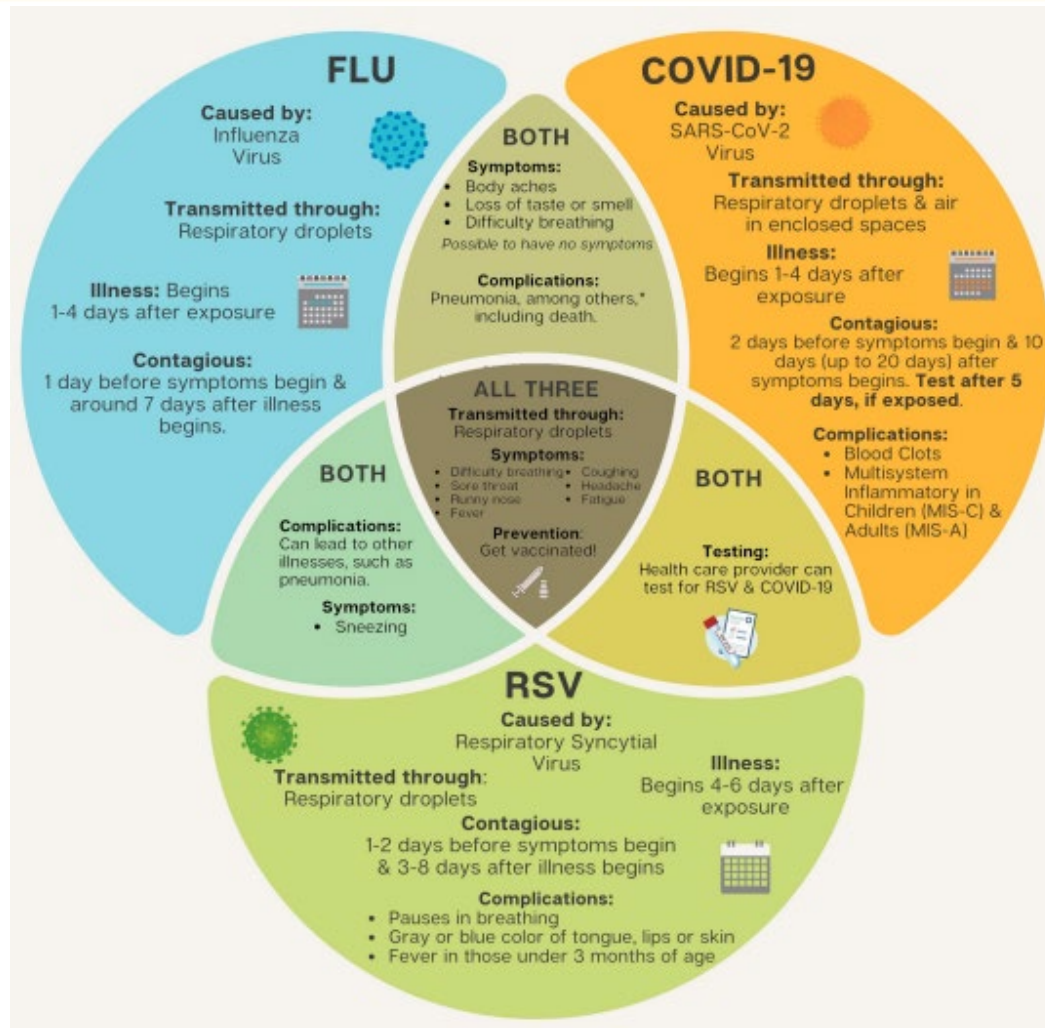


[www.cdc.gov/rsv](http://www.cdc.gov/rsv)

CS 341839-A September 2023

The CDC recommends that adults 60 years of age and older may receive a single dose of RSV vaccine using shared clinical decision-making (SCDM).

# Flu vs. COVID-19 vs. RSV





# RSV Vaccine Resources

## RSV Vaccines

- CDC RSV Vaccine: What You Need to Know
- CDC July 2023 MMWR: Use of Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccines in Older Adults: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices
- FDA Approves First RSV Vaccine

## Posters and Flyers

- HSAG Protect Older Adults from RSV
- HSAG Older Adults Are at High Risk for Severe RSV Infection



**Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) infections can be dangerous for some older adults and adults with chronic medical conditions. Take steps to prevent the spread of RSV:**

- Wash hands often
- Keep hands off your face
- Avoid people who are sick
- Cover coughs and sneezes
- Clean and disinfect surfaces
- Stay home when sick
- If recommended, get vaccinated with the RSV vaccine



# Pneumonia



# Pneumonia

- Infection of the lungs that can cause mild to severe illness in people of all ages.
- Some people are at increased risk for getting pneumonia.
  - Adults 65 years or older
  - Children younger than 5 years old
  - People who have ongoing medical conditions
  - People who smoke cigarettes

## Pneumonia

### Tools

- HSAG—Pneumonia Patient Zone Tool: [Armenian](#) | [English](#) | [Spanish](#)
- [HSAG—Pneumonia Audit Tool](#)
- [CDPH—PPT: Preventing Respiratory Infections in SNFs](#)

### Pneumonia Bundle

- [Pneumonia Action Plan](#)
- [Pneumonia Bundle | Risk and Action Tool](#)
- [Pneumonia Signs and Symptoms Assessment](#)
- [Pneumonia Prevention Bundle](#)
- [Pneumonia Risk Factors](#)

### Educational Resources

- [CDC—Pneumonia Causes, Risk Factors, Management, and Prevention](#)
- [CDC—Pneumococcal Vaccination Recommendations](#)

### Preventing Pneumonia in SNFs Training

- [Training Recording | PPT](#)

# Pneumonia Vaccines

- Those who are vaccinated and still get pneumonia tend to have:
  - Fewer serious complications
  - Milder infections
  - Pneumonia that does not last as long
- Quality Measure on Care Compare
  - Percentage of residents who needed and got a vaccine to prevent pneumonia

## Learn About the Pneumococcal Vaccine

### What is the pneumococcal vaccine?

The pneumococcal vaccine helps prevent pneumococcal disease, a contagious bacterial infection that can lead to pneumonia, meningitis, and sepsis.



### Who needs this vaccine?

Pneumococcal vaccines are recommended for people with:

- Long-term health conditions, such as diabetes or heart disease
- Weakened immunity
- Current or past cigarette use

### Which vaccines are available?

There are 2 types of these vaccines:

1. Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13, PCV15, and PCV 20)
2. Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)

### What are the side effects?

- Pain or swelling at the injection site
- Fever
- Lack of appetite
- Headache

## Recommendations for the Pneumococcal Vaccine

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends PC15 (Vaxneuvance) or PCV20 (Pneumnar20) for:



• Adults 65 years or older

- Adults 19–64 years of age with certain medical conditions or risk factors

### Additional notes:

- Adults who received a previous pneumococcal vaccine (PC13 or PCV7) should talk to a provider for available options to complete their series.
- You can get a pneumococcal vaccine and a flu vaccine at the same visit.



*The pneumococcal vaccine is usually well tolerated and much safer than getting the disease.*

# PneumoRecs VaxAdvisor

## PneumoRecs VaxAdvisor

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Tool to help determine which pneumococcal vaccines children and adults need.

- Customized pneumococcal vaccination recommendations
- Enter a patient's
  - age
  - pneumococcal vaccination history
  - underlying medical conditions

# HSAG Resources

## Vaccines

Vaccine Clinic Resources

Talking About Vaccines and Vaccine Hesitancy

Vaccine Preparation and Readiness

COVID-19 Vaccines

Influenza Vaccines

Pneumonia Vaccines

RSV Vaccines

### Fall Vaccines

*Don't Wait Until It's Too Late to Vaccinate*

COVID-19 Vaccine	Annual Influenza (flu) Vaccine
<p>COVID-19 is a contagious disease that can cause severe illness, hospitalization, and death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends everyone stay up to date with COVID-19 vaccines.</li><li>Those at highest risk of getting and dying from COVID-19 include:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Seniors 65 years of age and over.</li><li>People with chronic medical conditions, such as heart disease, obesity, and diabetes.</li><li>Folks living in households with many people.</li></ul></li></ul> <p><small>CDC. COVID-19—<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/stay-up-to-date.html">www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/stay-up-to-date.html</a></small></p>	<p>Flu is a contagious lung disease that can cause severe illness, hospitalization, and even death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The CDC recommends everyone 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every season with rare exceptions. Vaccination is important for people who are at higher risk of serious complications from the flu.</li><li>People at higher risk of serious complications from flu include:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Seniors 65 years of age and over.</li><li>People of any age with certain chronic medical conditions, such as asthma, diabetes, or heart disease.</li><li>Pregnant women and children under 5 years of age.</li></ul></li></ul> <p><small>CDC. Flu—<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/flu/prevent/whoshouldvax.htm">www.cdc.gov/flu/prevent/whoshouldvax.htm</a></small></p>
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Vaccine	Pneumococcal Vaccine
<p>RSV is a common lung virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms. However, RSV can be especially serious for infants and older adults.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The CDC recommends adults 60 years and older may receive a single dose of RSV vaccine after talking to their doctor.</li><li>People at higher risk of serious illness and complications from RSV include:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Infants and older adults with chronic medical conditions, like heart or lung disease, weakened immune systems,</li><li>Or who live in nursing homes or long-term care facilities.</li></ul></li></ul> <p><small>CDC. RSV—<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/rsv/index.html">www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/rsv/index.html</a></small></p>	<p>Pneumococcal disease is a name for any infection caused by bacteria called <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>, or <i>pneumococcus</i>. Pneumococcal disease is common in young children, but older adults are at greatest risk of serious illness and death.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The CDC recommends pneumococcal vaccines for people at increased risk of getting Pneumococcal disease.</li><li>People at increased risk of getting Pneumococcal disease include:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Adults 65 years or older.</li><li>Children younger than 5 years old.</li><li>People who have ongoing medical conditions.</li><li>People who smoke cigarettes.</li></ul></li></ul> <p><small>CDC. Pneumococcal—<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/index.html">www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/pneumo/index.html</a></small></p>

Contact your healthcare provider today for more information and to schedule your vaccination.

# Communication Strategies

1. Vaccine Ambassadors
2. Medical Provider Vaccine Standardization
3. Reminder/Recall
4. Motivational Interviewing
5. Financial Incentives
6. School-Located Vaccination Programs
7. Home-Delivered Vaccination
8. Workplace Vaccination
9. Vaccination Requirements
10. Effective Messages Delivered by Trusted Messengers
11. Provider Recommendation
12. Combating Misinformation

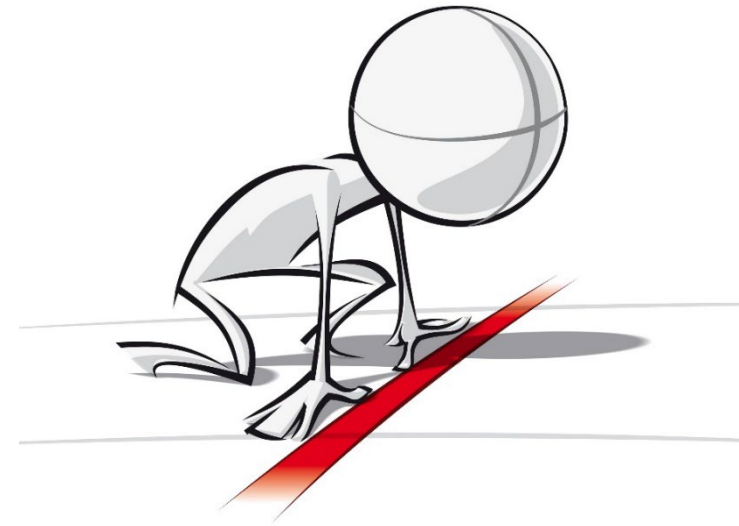


There is no one-size-fits-all approach



# Key Take-Aways

- ✓ Preventing infections is the best way to prevent sepsis.
- ✓ Older adults are at higher risk of severe complications from influenza, COVID-19, RSV, and pneumonia.
- ✓ Vaccines can prevent severe infections that can lead to sepsis.





# Scenario

A 70-year-old man was recently admitted in your NH. His family members had a recent scare with sepsis and are interested in prevention. He has never received any vaccines. What vaccines is he eligible for that can help prevent sepsis?

- a. Pneumonia
- b. COVID-19
- c. Influenza
- d. RSV
- e. All of the above



# Actionable Item?



**What will you do?**  
Before the next session,  
what is one thing you  
can commit to doing?

# Questions?



# Join Us For The Next Session

<b>Sepsis Sprint Kick-Off: On Your Mark, Get Set, Go!</b>	September 26, 2023
<b>Sepsis, the Silent Killer: On Your Mark!</b>	October 3, 2023
<b>Hand Hygiene—Spread the Word Not the Germs: Get Set!</b>	October 10, 2023
<b>Don't Wait Until It's Too Late to Vaccinate: Get Set!</b>	October 17, 2023
<b>Sepsis Prevention and Screening in NHs: Get Set!</b>	October 24, 2023
<b>Post Sepsis Syndrome and Readmissions: Get Set!</b>	October 31, 2023
<b>Wrap Up: Go!</b>	November 7, 2023



Thank you!



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