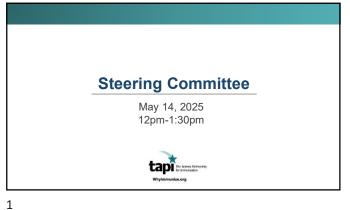
Steering Committee Agenda May 14, 2025 | 12:00pm-1:30pm



Welcome	Jim McPherson
Executive Update	James Washington
ADHS Update	Nicole Witt and Nicole Clapeck
ACIP Updates	Dr Joel Terriquez
Ounty Updates Maricopa County Pima County	
Legislative Wrap Up	Susie Cannata
Advocacy Update	Ashley Chambers
Communication Messaging	Karin Szymanski
TIPS Training	Karin Szymanski

NEXT MEETING DATE:

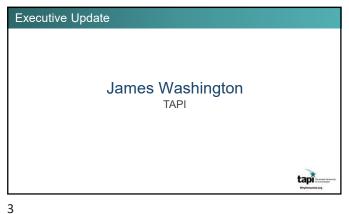
Steering Committee Meeting Virtual only July 9, 2025 12:00pm - 1:30pm



Welcome & Introductions Jim McPherson TAPI tapi

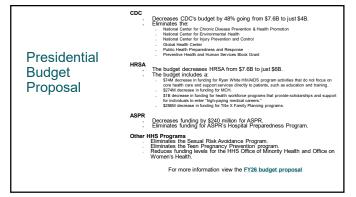
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TAPI Updates Staffing update: Laura Smith, Program Manager • Training Immunization Practice Strategies (TIPS) 10 Things trainings • AZ School Immunization Coalition Please contact us as needed: tapiadmin@tapi.org Federal Administration changes · Monitoring impact of HHS cuts on state and federal partners · Coordinating resources: AAP, ACOG, NNIC TAPI messaging: back to basics, importance of vaccines

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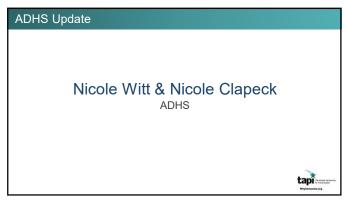




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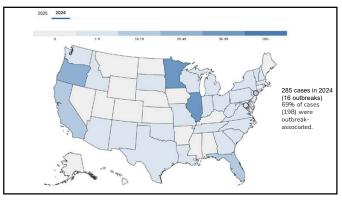
ADHS Update Joel Terriquez, MD ADHS tapi

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ARIZONA Infectious diseases **ACIP updates** Joel A. Terriquez, MD, FIDSA, CIC, AL-CIP, SQIL Northern Arizona Healthcare ADHS- Bureau of Infectious Diseases Services/Bureau of imm 11

U.S. Cases in 2025 Measles outbreak As of 5/1/2025, a total of 935 confirmed measles cases were reported by 30 jurisdictions:
 Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mortana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York City, New York State, Ohio, Oxidanna, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington. There have been **12 outbreaks** (defined as 3 or more related cases) reported in 2025, and 93% of confirmed cases (869 of 935) are outbreak-associated. 12

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Measles

- · Highly contagious disease.
- · 90% attack rate if unvaccinated
- · The virus spreads through direct contact with infectious droplets or by airborne spread when an infected person breathes, coughs or sneezes and can remain infectious in the air and on surfaces up to 2 hours after an infected person leaves the area.
- · NO CASES IN AZ (2025)

Weekly measles cases by rash onset date

Measles clinical presentation

- Measles typically begins with fever, cough, runny nose, and pink eye that lasts 2-4 days before a rash begins.
- A person with measles is contagious from 4 days before the start of the rash through 4 days after the rash begins.
- Measles can cause severe health complications including pneumonia, encephalitis, and death.

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"COUGH, CORYZA, CONJUNCTIVITIS"





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Vaccine

- Vaccination is the best way to prevent measles.
- Two doses of the MMR vaccine provide 97% protection.
- Children are recommended to receive the first dose at 12–15 months, and the second at 4–6 years
- Anyone exposed to a case of measles should monitor for symptoms for 3 weeks from last exposure and call their healthcare provider if symptoms develop.
- Contacts who are unvaccinated should:

 Receive a dose of MMR vaccine (within 72 hours of exposure) OR Receive meastes immunoglobulin (if unable to receive MMR vaccine) within 6 days of exposure



- CDC acknowledged the higher risk to
- CDC acknowledged the higher risk to pregnant women no reported stillbirths or other complications. Concerns about adults vaccinated in the 1960s, and recommended provider-patient discussion but overall, the risk for these adults is low.

Pneumococcal vaccine The United States uses 2 types of pneumococcal vaccines vaccines (PCVs)
PCV15
PCV20
PCV21 Pneumococcal polysaccharide • PPSV23

17 18

Indications

Infants and Children

- Routine vaccination: All children
- Administer a 4-dose PCV series (PCV15 or PCV20), 1 dose at each of the following
 - ages: 2 months
 - 4 months 6 months
 - 12 through 15 months



Adults

- Routine vaccination: PCV15, PCV20, or PCV21 for all adults 50 years or older
- Who have never received any pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

 Whose previous vaccination history is unknow
- If PCV15 is used, administer a dose of PPSV23 one year later.
 - 8 weeks in adults with: CSF leak, cochlear implant, immunocompromising conditions
- If PCV20 or PCV21 is used, a dose of PPSV23 isn't indicated (pneumococcal vaccinations are complete)
- comptete).

 Based on shared decision-making: Adults 65 years or Idder have the option to get PCV20 or PCV21, or to not get additional pneumococcal vaccines. They can get PCV20 or PCV21 if they have received both:

 PCV13 (but not PCV15, PCV20, or PCV21) at any age and

- PPSV23 at or after the age of 65 years old

20

Pneumococcal vaccine

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Meningococcal vaccine

- . ACIP recommends GSK's MenABCWY vaccine may be used when both MenACWY and MenB are indicated at the same visit
 - 1) Healthy person aged 16-23 (routine schedule) when shared clinical decision-making favors administration of MenB vaccine
 - 2) Persons aged ≥10 years who are at increased risk for meningococcal disease (e.g. because of persistent complement deficiencies, complement inhibitor use, or functional or anatomic asplenia)

RSV

ACIP recommends adults 50-59 years of age who are at increased risk of severe RSV disease a

The workgroup plans to review evidence to inform use of new pneumococcal conjugate vaccines in the US in both adults and children.

There is currently **no recommendation for pregnant women** who have underlining conditions that increase the risk for pneumonia.

There is no clinical guidance for PCV21 in hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients

Plan to submit a summary of findings during the June ACIP meeting.

- CDC will publish Clinical Considerations that describe chronic medical conditions and other risk factors for severe RSV disease for use in this risk-based recommendation.
- . RSV vaccination is currently recommended as a single dose only.
- Persons who have already received RSV vaccination NO recommendation to receive another dose.

22 21

HPV vaccine

- HPV vaccination is recommended at age 11 or 12 years. Vaccination can be given starting at age 9 years. Catch-up vaccinations- through age 26 years. 2 doses if starting series before age 15; 3 doses if starting series >15 years old (or if immunocompromising condition).
- . There is growing evidence on the efficacy of HPV vaccination with fewer doses (reviewing data to inform policy for two doses for persons aged 15 years and older and one dose for persons
- Updated information on trials of interest > high efficacy against infection with one dose. including up to 92% after 12 years.
- · A randomized trial (the KEN SHE Study) found that the single dose HPV vaccination is highly is, with 98% vaccine efficacy for HPV 16/18 (reduction of cervical cancer and HPV incidence) - Workgroup anticipates voting on a change to the recommendation to one-dose at the 6/2025 meeting.

CMV vaccine

- The Cytomegalovirus (CMV) portion of ACIP opened
- The epidemiology of CMV and cCMV is complex, in the United States, nearly 75% of cCMV infections due to primary maternal infection, and an effective CMV vaccine could reduce cCMV disease burden
- mRNA-1647: Investigational CMV Vaccine → safe and immunogenic in phase 1 and 2 studies, efficacy data on prevention of primary CMV infection in CMVseronegative women 16-40 years of age
- Ongoing phase 3 trial expected next year
- Need to ensure protection against CMV infection before pregnancy to reduce vertical transmission.



Chikungunya

- ACIP recommends virus-like particle chikungunya vaccine (CHIK-VLP) for persons aged ≥12 years traveling to a country with a chikungunya outbreak.
- May be considered for a person aged ≥12 years traveling or taking up residence in a country or territory without an outbreak (but with elevated risk if traveling for 6 months or more).
- ACIP recommends virus-like particle chikungunya vaccine (CHIK-VLP) for laboratory workers with potential exposure to chikungunya virus.
- ACIP recommends live attenuated chikungunya vaccine(CHIK-LA) for persons aged ≥18 years traveling to a country with a chikungunya outbreak.
- · Live attenuated chikungunya vaccine may be considered for persons aged ≥18 years traveling or taking up residence in a country or territory without an outbreak (but with elevated risk if traveling for an extended period of time) - 6 months or more.
- Age ≥65 is a precaution for use of CHIK-LA

Mpox (Jynneos)

- Proposed recommendations would extend current recommendations to 12–17-year-old adolescents.
- Proposed Recommendation 1: ACIP recommends the 2-dose JYNNEOS vaccine series for persons 12-
- 17 years of age at risk of mpox during an mpox outbreak
- Proposed Recommendation 2: ACIP recommends vaccination with the 2-dose JYNNEOS vaccine series
 for persons aged 12-17 years <u>at risk for mpox</u>; risk factors listed are the same as adult recommendation.
- Phase 2 randomized, open-label, multisite trial → Well tolerated and immunogenic: Local reactions were similar between adolescents and adults (injection site nodules -37% of adolescents, 59% of adults- and discoloration -17% of adolescents, 28% of adults-).
- Dizziness was reported more frequently in adolescents than adults. Almost all reports of dizziness were within one day of vaccination.
- The adolescent antibody response on day 43 was non-inferior to adults (seroconversion in adolescents=adults).

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Influenza

- FDA made recommendations for the composition for the influenza vaccine for the 2025-26 influenza season which included an update to the H3N2 component.
- Flu mist was given FDA approval on September 20, 2024, and it is expected to be available for the 2025-26 influenza season.

Lyme disease

- Introduction on the Lyme disease vaccine work group.
- A multivalent recombinant protein vaccine, VLA15, is currently in Phase 3 clinical trials and mRNA vaccine candidates are in early clinical trials.
- The ACIP Lyme Disease workgroup will review the following: the burden of the disease, data about risk, safety, immunogenicity, efficacy data, and economic analysis. They will develop vaccination policy options and identify areas where additional data are needed.

27 28

COVID-19

- Moderna provided an update on their next-generation COVID-19 vaccine, mRNA-1283. Risk factors for severe COVID infection, specifically advancing age and pre-existing conditions, is the basis for development of this new COVID-19 vaccine.
- 2025-2026 COVID-19 vaccine → A multi-dose initial series is currently recommended for people ages 6 months-4 years and people with immunocompromise. The workgroup is considering 2 policy revisions:
 - Option 1: Maintain a universal vaccine policy for everyone >6 months that includes the multi-dose
 - Option 2: Narrow current vaccine recommendations and only maintain this series for certain populations within these groups who we determine should be vaccinated
- Annual vaccines are currently recommended for everyone ages 6 months and older. The workgroup is considering 3 policy revisions:

 - Option 1: Maintain a universal vaccine policy for everyone ages 6 moths and older Option 2: Risk-based recommendation only for groups at increased risk of severe COVID-19 Option 3: Combination of risk-based and universal vaccine recommendations (e.g., risked-based recommendation for 6 months-64 years and universal recommendations for ages 65 years or older

THANK YOU Dr. Joel Terriquez | joel.terriquez@azdhs.gov







2025 Visits January - March Children-7,034 Adults - 3,604 • Roosevelt/Community Outreach • 1,577 Roosevelt/Community Outreach • Mesa Mesa • 127 • 1,547 • Goodyear • 175 Goodyear • 1,583 · Adult Clinic Glendale • Glendale • 222 • 1,878 MAR COPA COUNTY

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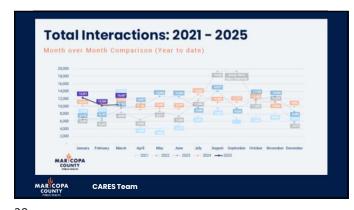
2025 Vaccines Administered January - March Children - 21,081 Adults - 10,468 • Roosevelt/Community Outreach • Roosevelt/Community Outreach • 4,310 • Mesa • 230 Mesa • 4.461 • Goodyear • 275 Goodyear Adult Clinic Glendale • Glendale • 426 • 5,412 MARICOPA

West Valley has Moved Goodyear • Full Service Public Health MARICOP. Clinic PUBLICHEALTH CLINICAL SERVICES • Immunizations IMMUNIZATIONS STI VITALRECORDS WIV • Vital Records HEADSTART HeadStart

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5 years of Vaccine Equity

Small team, HUGE impact!!!



- Provided 4,629 COVID-19 vaccines Provided 1,147 flu vaccines in addition to Hep A, mpox, Tdap etc
- Attended 447 events
- Served over 12,700 community members
- Distributed over 17,700 COVID-19 test kits



The team supported early COVID-19 testing, treatment, and vaccines, assisted clinics with documentation staffed border operations, completed homebound vaccines, attended the Roots Conference 3 times staffed the Cooltainer initiative, helped disseminate the Long COVID campaign, staffed back to school vax clinics, formed partnerships with countless community partners, and so much more!







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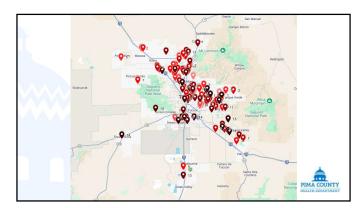
Measles Prevention

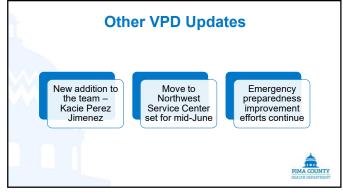
Planning for Protection

- Objective
 - To increase MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) vaccination in school-aged children in Pima County (< 95% MMR uptake) by deploying PCHD mobile units preferentially to schools with the lowest rates of measles immunization and the lowest rates of vaccine exemptions.
- ~156 schools with less than 95% MMR coverage
- Schools will be divided amongst three PCHD offices and mobile services will be offered over several months



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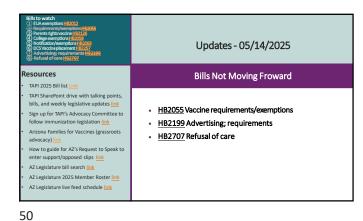


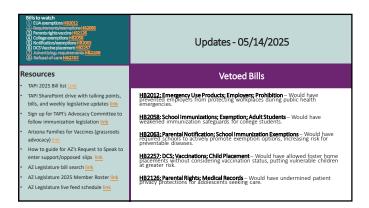


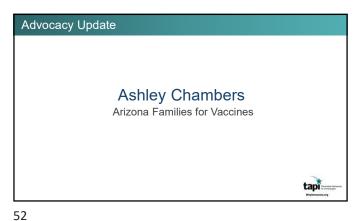


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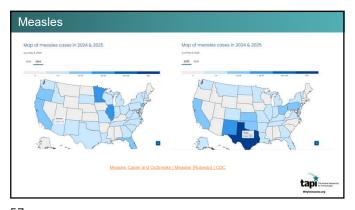














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