

2020/21 Vaccination Subsidy Scheme

Overview of Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (VSS) 2020/21

Updated in August 2020



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Outline

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- 2. VSS arrangement in 2020/21
- 3. Roles and Responsibility of Enrolled Doctors
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1. 2019/20 Vaccination Statistics

Number of doses of Seasonal Influenza Vaccination (SIV) administered to target groups of various vaccination programmes

| Government Vaccination Programme (GVP) | Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (VSS) | School Outreach Vaccination (Free of charge) | Total number of doses administered in 2019/20 | Compared to 2018/19 |
|---|---|--|---|---------------------|
| 556 000 | 508 000 | 334 000 | 1 398 000 | +17.0% |

(as at 12 July 2020)





1. 2019/20 Vaccination Statistics

Number of persons (and % of the persons in the target group) who received SIV under GVP and VSS

| Target group | Number of vaccine recipients (% of the persons in the target group) in 2019/20 (As at 28 June 2020) | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Children aged 6 months to <6 years | 147,100 (47.3%) | |
| Children aged 6 to under <12 years | 253,400 (68.1%) | |
| Persons aged 50 to 64 years | 194,400 (10.7%) | |
| Persons aged 65 years or above | 610,300 (45.8%) | |
| Others | 112,600 | |

Number of elderly (and cumulative %) who received a dose of 23vPPV or PCV13 under GVP and VSS

- Number of vaccine recipients: 88,500 (in 2019/20, as at 1 March 2020)
- Cumulative % of surviving elderly, among elderly population, who had received 23vPPV or PCV13 under the programmes since 2009: 45.5% (as at 1 March 2020)





2. VSS arrangement in 2020/21 - SIV

| | Eligible groups | Checking eligibility (HK residents) | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Persons aged 50 to 64 years | | 50 years or older in that year | | |
| Elderly (aged 65 or above) | | 65 years or older in that year | | |
| | Children aged 6 months to under 12 years (or attending primary school) | | Photocopy of student handbook or student card (for primary school students aged 12 or above) | |
| | Pregnant Women | Pregnancy status confirmed by the enrolled doctor on the consent form | | |
| | Persons with intellectual disability | One of the following document proof: Registration Card for People with Disability (with indication of intellectual disability*) Medical Certificate Certificate issued from designated PID institutions *The term "mentally handicap" is also accepted | | |
| | Persons receiving disability allowance* | *Approval letter for Disability Allowance issued by Social Welfare Department (SWD) | | |
| | Recipients of standard rate of "100% disabled" or "requiring constant attendance" under Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme of SWD ^ | ^ "Certificate of CSSA Recipients (for Medical Waivers)" issued before 15 Dec 2018; or the new Annex page of "Notification of Successful Application" / "Notification of Revision of Assistance" AND sign a self-declaration form provided at VSS clinics | | |

2. VSS arrangement in 2020/21 - SIV

VSS Clinics or VSS Outreach Vaccination

- Subsidy level: HK\$240 each dose for persons eligible under VSS
- Enrolled doctors may charge extra fee

VSS School Outreach (Extra charge allowed)

- School children (regardless of HK resident status) of participating primary schools (including primary section of special schools, kindergartens, kindergarten-cum-child care centres, child care centres will be subsidised
- School staff/ family members of students can also join the activity
- Eligible persons will be subsidised (HK\$240 per dose)
- Those ineligible under VSS can be vaccinated at their own costs





2. VSS arrangement in 2020/21 – Pneumococcal Vaccination

Subsidy level

- 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (23vPPV) HK\$300 per dose
- 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) HK\$760 per dose
- Enrolled doctors may charge extra fee

Type of pneumococcal vaccine to provide

| | Has not received any pneumococcal vaccination | Has received 23vPPV | Has received PCV13 | Has received both PCV13 and 23vPPV |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Without high-risk conditions | One dose of 23vPPV | Not needed | Not needed | |
| With high-risk conditions | One dose of PCV13 One dose of 23vPPV one year after | One dose of PCV13 (one year after the previous 23vPPV) | One dose of 23vPPV (one year after the previous PCV13) | Not needed |

Department of Health

2. VSS arrangement in 2020/21 - Pneumococcal Vaccination

List of high-risk conditions of severe invasive pneumococcal diseases

- History of invasive pneumococcal disease;
- Immunocompromised states:
 - ◆ Asplenia, HIV /AIDS , primary immunodeficiency
 - ◆ Immunodeficiencies related to malignancies and transplantation
 - Immunodeficiencies related to use of immunosuppressive drugs / systemic steroid
- Chronic disease
 - ◆ Chronic cardiac, pulmonary, liver or renal disease
 - ◆ Diabetes mellitus or Cerebrospinal fluid leakage
- With cochlear implants

Under VSS, elderly with chronic metabolic diseases, obesity (BMI 30 or above), chronic neurological conditions that can compromise respiratory functions, the handling of respiratory secretions, increase the risk for aspiration or those who lack the ability to take care of themselves are eligible for subsidised pneumococcal vaccination





Eligibility to enroll (or continue enroll) in VSS

- VSS doctors have to be listed in the Primary Care Directory (PCD)
 - www.pcdirectory.gov.hk for information
- For maintenance in the PCD, doctors need Continuing Medical Education (CME)
 - Specialists: should be in Specialist Register
 - Non-specialists:
 - join the "CME programme for practising doctors who are not taking CME for specialists" of the Medical Council of Hong Kong
 - accumulate the required CME points for obtaining the yearly CME certificate or become qualified to quote the title "CME-Certified"





Overall role and responsibility

 It is the prime responsibility of all doctors to ensure safety and quality of vaccination service, at clinics or outreach settings

Supervision

- Enrolled doctors should
 - Ensure sufficient number of qualified healthcare/ trained personnel to provide service and medical support
 - Train and supervise the staff providing the vaccination service
 - Retain personal responsibility for treatment of patients/ vaccine recipients





Prescription and health assessment

- Place order for vaccines early
- Proper vaccine storage and maintain cold chain
- Check the recommendation, age registered for use, dosage, route of administration, expiry date, vaccine contraindications and precautions in package inserts
- The enrolled doctor is highly preferred to be present at the vaccination venue, and should be personally and physically reachable in case of emergency





Preparation, procedures and vaccination skills

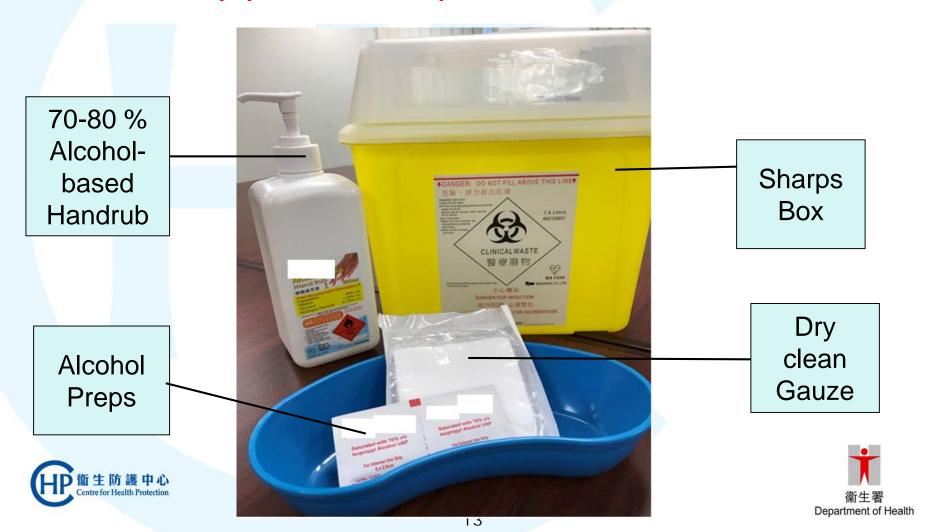
- Check vaccination history / record
- Explain about the vaccinations (e.g. type of vaccines, side effects and how to manage, subsidy)
- Conduct health assessment of recipients' suitability for receiving vaccination
- Screen for contraindications and take the precautions
- Ensure "Consent to Use Vaccination Subsidy" form is completed and signed





Vaccination equipment

Ensure equipment are not expired



Prepare for emergency situations

- Qualified personnel to standby to provide timely intervention
- Ensure all emergency equipment (e.g. Bag Valve Mask, BP monitor) is sufficient, and emergency drugs (e.g. adrenaline auto injector or adrenaline) are not expired
- Keep written protocol and training materials for reference





Written protocol for emergency management



Hand hygiene practice

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YGSbWriRI6U&feature=youtu.be



Infection control

- Use 70-80% alcohol-based hand rub for hand hygiene
- Use new alcohol prep/ swab for skin disinfection and allow the site to DRY completely before vaccination
- For skin disinfection, wipe the skin area from centre outwards, without touching the same area repeatedly
- Use another new alcohol swab or clean gauze for post vaccination compression of injection site
- DO NOT self-prepare alcohol swab by soaking cotton wool in a container of alcohol as there will be contamination in the process





3 checks and 7 rights before vaccination

3 Checks:

- Check when taking out vaccine from storage
- Check before preparing the vaccine
- Check before administering the vaccine

• 7 Rights:

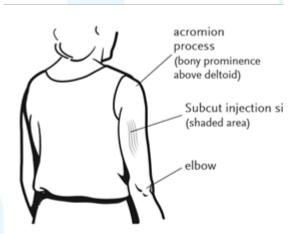
- Right recipient
- Right vaccine
- Right dosage
- Right time (e.g. correct age, correct interval, vaccine not expired)
- Right site
- Right route, needle length and technique
- Right documentation





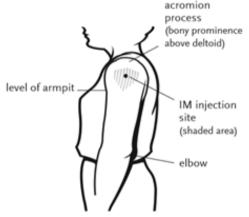
Vaccination skills

Fatty tissue over triceps



Insert needle at a 45° angle into the fatty tissue overlying the triceps muscle. Make sure you pinch up on the subcutaneous tissue to prevent injection into the muscle.

Deltoid muscle of arm



Give in the central and thickest portion of the deltoid muscle – above the level of the armpit and approximately 2–3 fingerbreadths (–2") below the acromion process. See the diagram. To avoid causing an injury, do not inject too high (near the acromion process) or too low.

Anterolateral thigh muscle



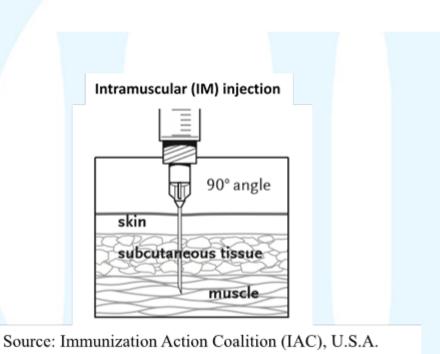
Insert needle at a 90° angle into the anterolateral thigh muscle.

Source: Immunization Action Coalition (IAC), U.S.A.

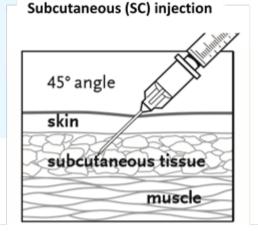




Vaccination skills







Source: Immunization Action Coalition (IAC), U.S.A.





Prevention of sharps injuries

- Ensure that the recipient is adequately prepared
- Avoid recapping needles
- Discard used sharps directly after use and dispose them into a robust sharps box
- Place the sharps box within arm's reach
- Seal and replace sharps container when three-quarters full

Proper disposal of clinical waste

 Clinical waste should be properly handled and disposed in accordance to EPD's Waste Disposal (Clinical Waste) (General) Regulation.





Documentations

- Vaccination record/ clinic log for record tracing or checking
 - Contents: recipients' identity, vaccine type / date / expiry date / lot number of vaccine, name of personnel who administered the vaccine, etc.
- Recipients' self-held vaccination card
 - Contents: name of vaccine recipient, type of vaccine given, date of vaccination and name of vaccine provider

Advise on arrangement of second dose of SIV

 For children aged below 9 years and have never received seasonal influenza vaccine before





On-site inspection of vaccination at non-clinic settings in 2019/20

- Areas for improvement identified during inspections, examples:
 - Venue: space, safety
 - ◆ Emergency equipment: preparation, sizes for age groups
 - ◆ Cold chain: positioning of thermometer probe, use of maxmin thermometer,
 - Sharps handling: position of sharps box
 - ◆ Infection control practice: hand hygiene, skin disinfection
 - Injection technique
 - Documentation: vaccination cards, clinic record





Prevent cold chain breakage

- Equipment to prepare: fridge, thermometer, socket, etc
- Procedures to follow: routines and contingency plan
- Follow vaccine manufacturers' recommendations
- Maintain cold chain and store vaccines between 2-8°C
- Do not use bar refrigerators
- Purpose-built vaccine refrigerators (PBVR) are preferred for vaccine storage

Reference: Hong Kong Reference Framework for Preventive Care for Children in Primary Care Settings – Module on Immunisation

(https://www.fhb.gov.hk/pho/english/resource/files/Module_on_Immunisation_Children.pdf)



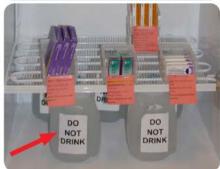


Domestic frost-free refrigerator can be used with **precautions** if PBVR is not available.

Example of precautions:

- water bottles in the floor, drawers and door of the fridge to stabilize the temperature
- Check spot, maximum and minimum temperature twice daily









Water bottles in unit door

Details are in the VSS Doctors' Guide (https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/features/45838.html)



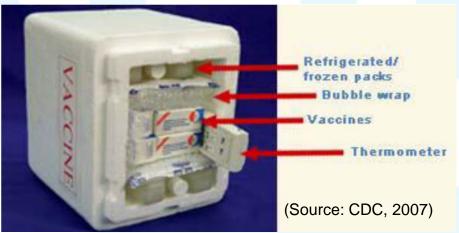


Use of cold boxes at non-clinic setting

- Sufficient stock of ice packs to meet the needs of vaccination activity and transport
- Adequate insulating materials between ice packs and vaccines to prevent freezing of vaccines
- Monitor vaccine temperature during transport to and from the venue

Details are in the VSS Doctors' Guide (https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/features/45838.html)

Packing Cold Box



Example of maximum-minimum thermometer (reference only)



Actions to take in case vaccines are exposed to out-of-range temperatures

- Label "Do Not Use" on them and store properly in cold chain
- Consult vaccine manufacturer whether the vaccines are still effective / usable
- Inform Programme Management and Vaccination Division (PMVD) if
 - VSS recipients are involved, and
 - Manufacturer replied that the affected vaccines are not effective / usable
- Find out cause, correct the problem, take preventive measures
- Follow up with the recipients administered with the vaccines and assess the need for re-vaccination





7. More Information

- CHP website webpage on "Vaccination Schemes" https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/features/17980.html
- CHP website videos on procedures/ cold chain https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/features/102010.html
- Hong Kong Reference Framework for Preventive Care for Children in Primary Care Settings – Module on Immunisation

https://www.fhb.gov.hk/pho/english/resource/files/Module_on_Immunisation_Children.pdf

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Thank You



