

Adult Immunisations

Birmingham Measurement Tools Webinar Series
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Introduction

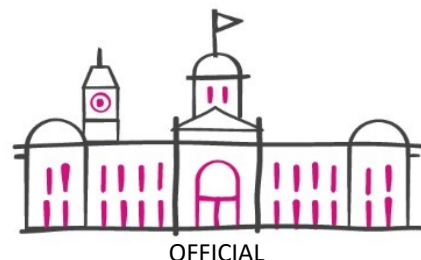


Impact and outcome measurement should be a key part of any intervention.

Measuring the impact of what we do helps us demonstrate that what we are doing is making a difference. They help us demonstrate that an intervention is having an impact in a measurable way rather than using just stories.

Using standard tools allows us to compare different interventions impact. Combining these standard measures with standard questions on people's identity helps understand if different interventions are more effective for different groups. We can also combine them with information on the cost of an intervention and the numbers of users to look at cost effectiveness.

Without clear impact and outcome measurements it is difficult to support funding for interventions or to justify that the approach used should be continued or scaled up.



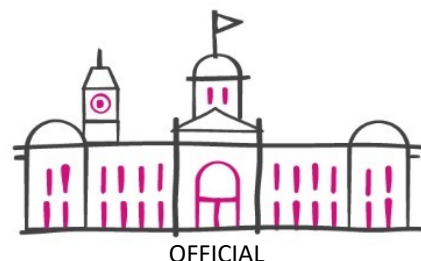
Birmingham Public Health Measurement Toolbox

The Birmingham Public Health Measurement Toolbox has been developed to standardise impact and outcome measures for interventions that are trying to improve health and wellbeing across Birmingham.

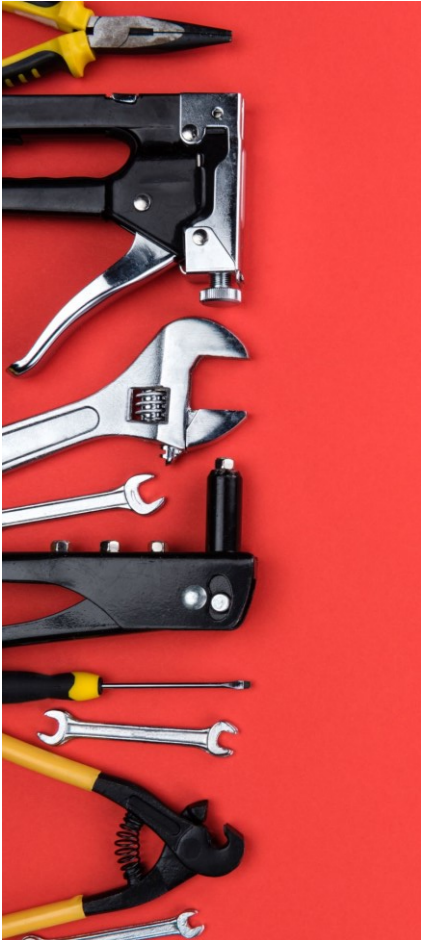
The toolbox supports organisations when they are developing projects to build the appropriate measures into their service design.

It provides clarity and transparency on how to clearly assess and measure interventions based on their focus, which can then be demonstrated clearly when applying for funding.

It allows for accurate and meaningful comparisons between different programmes and interventions to help inform decision-making.



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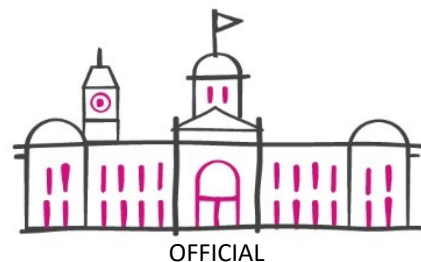


The Tool Box is a developing set of resources to support measurement related to different areas of health and wellbeing, these include:

- Physical activity
- Smoking
- Mental Wellbeing
- High Blood Pressure/Hypertension
- Long-acting Reversible Contraception
- HIV and Hepatitis Risk Reduction

For each section there is:

- A description of the issue/topic
- Links for local or national information on the issue/topic
- A description of the tool
- Information on any registration requirements to use the tool
- Useful links to support behaviour change and evidence-based interventions related to the issue/topic
- A case study example of using the tool in practice



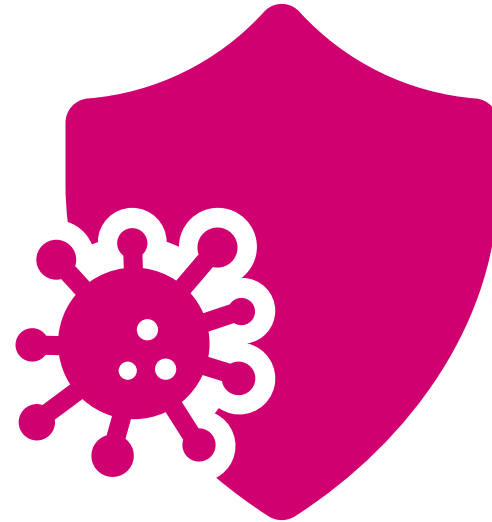
ADULT IMMUNISATIONS



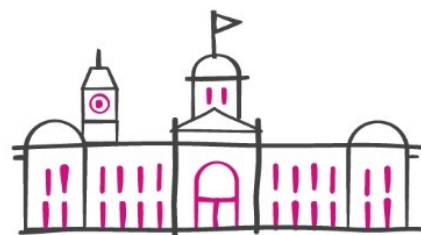
Difference between vaccinations and immunisations?



Vaccination: the act of getting a vaccine



Immunisation: becoming immune or resistant to a disease (in this context through vaccination)

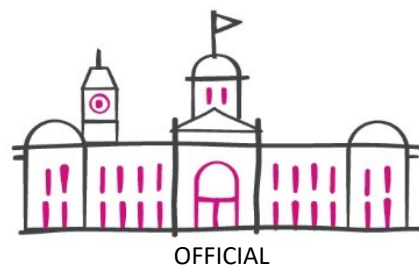


What are immunisations?

The World Health Organization (WHO) says: “The 2 public health interventions that have had the greatest impact on the world’s health are clean water and vaccines.

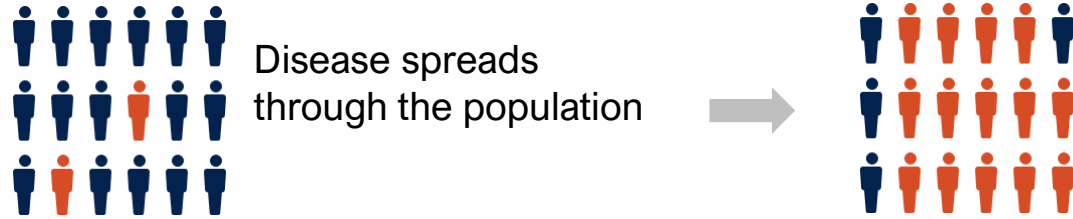
Vaccinations prevent 3.5-5 million deaths every year from diseases like diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, influenza and measles (WHO).

Vaccines reduce the risk of getting seriously unwell from a disease by working with your body to build its own natural defences.

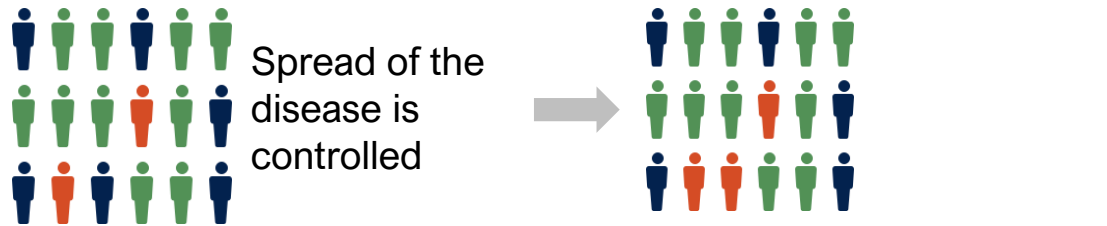





How do vaccines protect the community?

When no one is vaccinated



When 95% of the population is vaccinated



-  Not vaccinated but still healthy
-  Vaccinated & healthy
-  Not vaccinated, sick & contagious



What are adult immunisations?

- Vaccines for adults include the flu vaccine, pneumococcal vaccine and the shingles vaccine
- However, adults can catch up on any part of the whole routine immunisation programme they have missed
 - E.g. adults can catch up with any missed MMR doses

Vaccines for adults

Age	Vaccines
65 years	Flu vaccine (given every year after turning 65) Pneumococcal vaccine Shingles vaccine (if you turned 65 on or after 1 September 2023)
70 to 79 years	Shingles vaccine

Vaccines for pregnant women

When it's offered	Vaccines
During flu season	Flu vaccine
From 16 weeks pregnant	Whooping cough (pertussis) vaccine



What are adult immunisations (for catching up)?

Vaccines for babies under 1 year old

Age	Vaccines
8 weeks	6-in-1 vaccine Rotavirus vaccine MenB vaccine
12 weeks	6-in-1 vaccine (2nd dose) Pneumococcal vaccine Rotavirus vaccine (2nd dose)
16 weeks	6-in-1 vaccine (3rd dose) MenB vaccine (2nd dose)

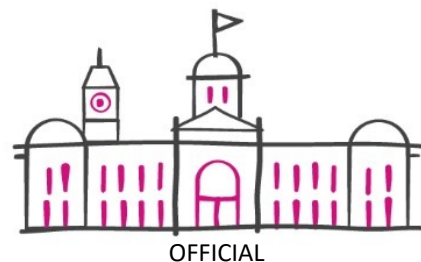
Vaccines for children aged 1 to 15

Age	Vaccines
1 year	Hib/MenC vaccine (1st dose) MMR vaccine (1st dose) Pneumococcal vaccine (2nd dose) MenB vaccine (3rd dose)
2 to 15 years	Children's flu vaccine (every year until children finish Year 11 of secondary school)
3 years and 4 months	MMR vaccine (2nd dose) 4-in-1 pre-school booster vaccine
12 to 13 years	HPV vaccine
14 years	3-in-1 teenage booster vaccine MenACWY vaccine



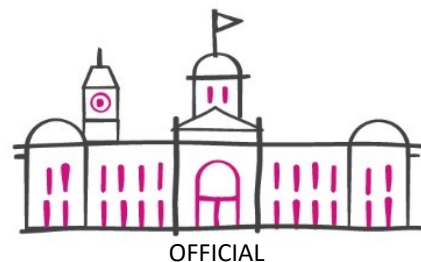
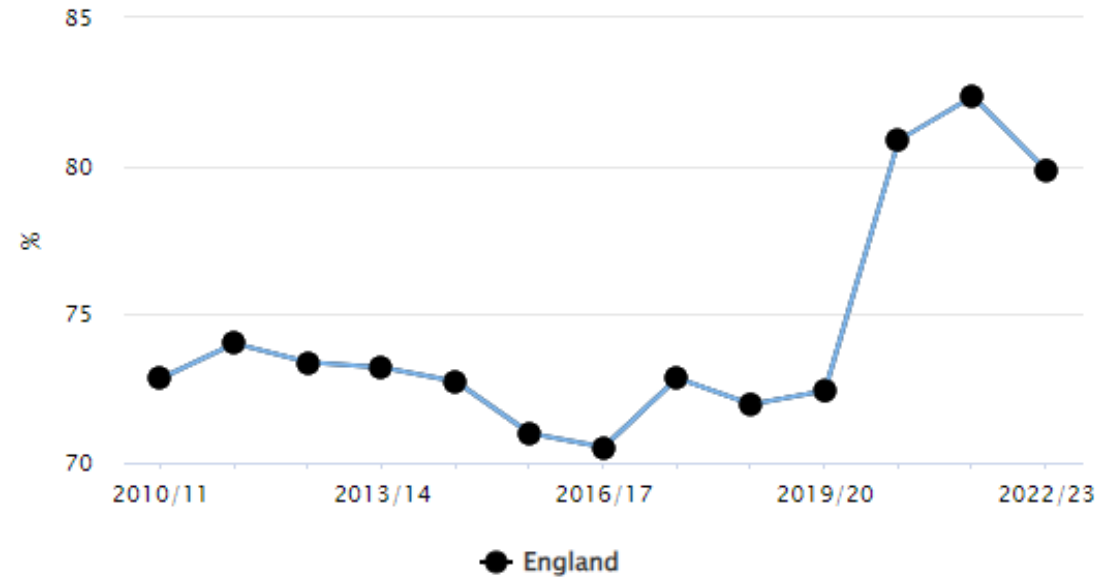
What are adult immunisations?

- Immunisations from the UK Routine Immunisation Schedule
- Protects you from many serious and potentially deadly diseases
- Protect other people in your family and community – by helping to stop diseases spreading to people who cannot have vaccines, such as babies too young to be vaccinated and those who are too ill to be vaccinated



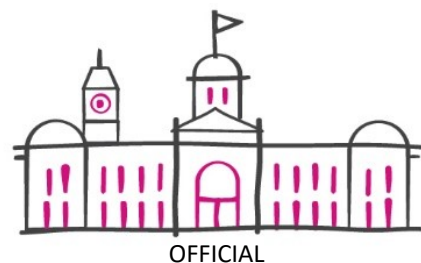
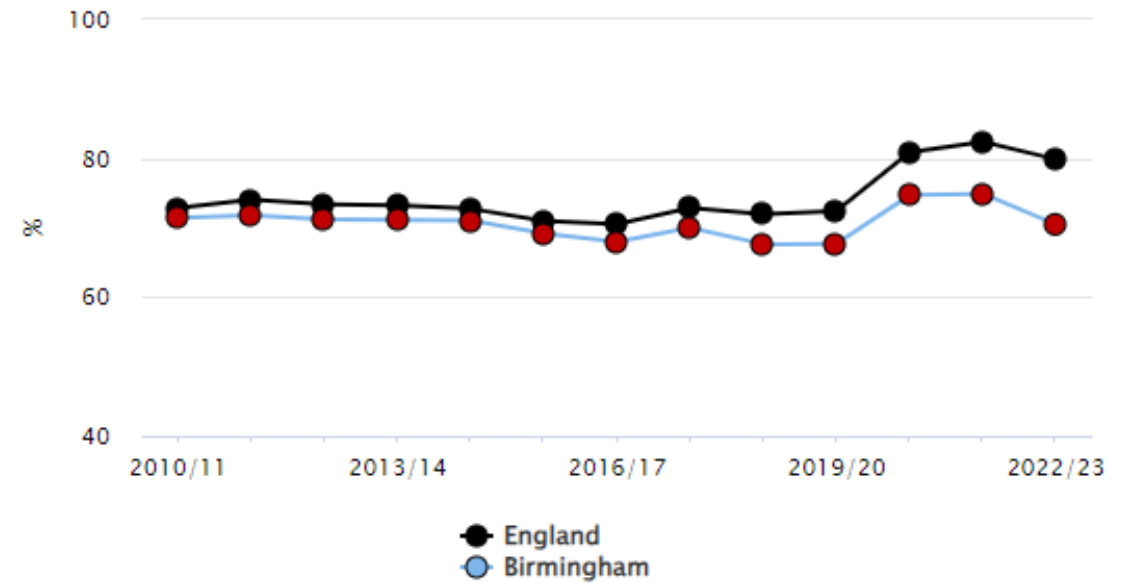
National Context

- Flu uptake aged 65 and over increased between 2019/20 and 2021/22, but decreased in 2022/23
- From 2010-11 to 2019-20 national flu uptake for those aged 65 and over was below the target of 75%



Local Context

- Birmingham’s flu uptake for those aged 65 and over is lower than the national average
- Trends in Birmingham mirror national trends
- Birmingham did not reach the 75% target in the period between 2010-11 and 2022-23

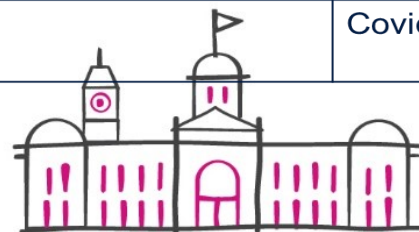


ADULT IMMUNISATIONS TOOLKIT



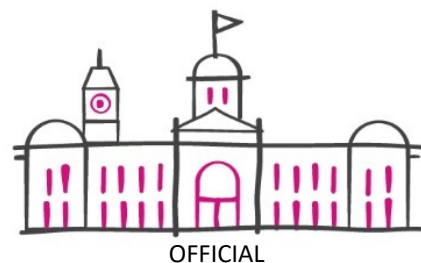
Adult Immunisations Checklist

Age Due	Disease protected against	Vaccine Name	Vaccine has been received
Childhood	Diphtheria	DTaP	
Childhood	Tetanus	DTaP	
Childhood	Pertussis (whooping cough)	DTaP	
Childhood	Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	HiB	
Childhood	Polio	IPV	
Childhood	Hepatitis B	HepB	
Childhood	Meningococcal group B (MenB)	MenB	
Childhood	Measles	MMR	
Childhood	Mumps	MMR	
Childhood	Rubella	MMR	
Childhood	Meningococcal group C	MenC	
Adolescence	Meningococcal groups A, C, W and Y	Men ACWY	
Adolescence	human papillomavirus (HPV)	HPV	
>65yrs or Long term condition	Seasonal Flu/Influenza	Flu	
>65yrs	Pneumococcal	Pneumococcal	
>70yrs	Shingles	Shingles	
>65yrs or Long term condition	Covid-19	Covid-19	



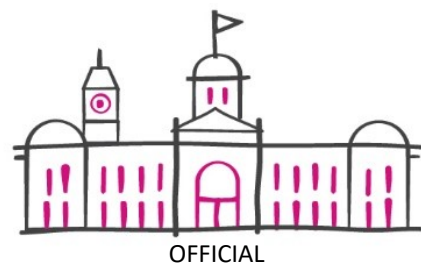
What does the toolkit measure?

- Helps identify:
 - Any gaps in the routine immunisation programme
 - Awareness and understanding of personal immunisation record
 - Vaccine-preventable diseases that individual is not protected against
- Allows professionals to:
 - Open up conversations about reasons for not vaccinating, and design interventions around those reasons
 - Vaccine related resources are responding to actual community need



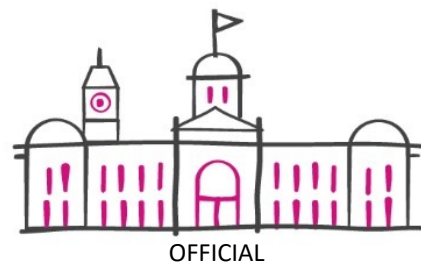
Measurement tool: Adult Vaccination Checklist Tool

Tool	Adult Vaccination Checklist Tool
Weblink	Checklist listing all doses of vaccinations from the UK's routine immunisation programme.
Cost	N/A
Use	Checklist
Frequency	Pre & Post-intervention
Ambition	Increase number of adults with completed vaccination schedule appropriate for their age
Benchmark Data	OHID Fingertips Health Protection



Using the tool

- Users can complete the tool on their own if they wish, or you may wish to work through the checklist with them
- You may need to support users with recognising each of the vaccinations listed in the checklist
- You may need to support users to contact their GP practice if they are not sure what vaccinations have been given



Specific risks and issues to consider

Matching vaccination record from another country with UK schedule

Negative attitudes towards vaccinations

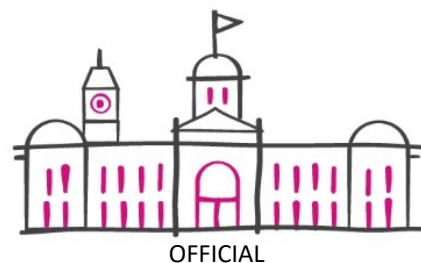
Accessing medical records if unable to fill checklist in



How to report the findings

- The checklist aims to increase awareness/understanding of an individual's personal immunisation record

- You may wish to collect the data from completed checklists on an excel spreadsheet or a word document



Case study – hypothetical

Issue

What is to be done

- Voluntary organisation works with adults in inclusion health groups, and/or adults living in poverty
- Organisation is aware these adults may not be up to date with the UK's routine immunisation schedule

Aim

What do we want to achieve

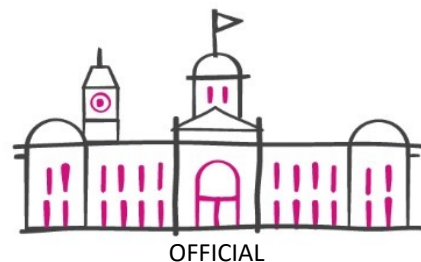
- Decide to deliver a immunisations intervention to increase uptake of vaccinations in service users



Intervention

What is the intervention

- Service users were asked to, or supported to, complete the adult immunisation checklist
- Organisation offered basic information, training and support on immunisations to boost awareness and confidence, in collaboration with healthcare professionals
- Checklist completed after the intervention



Findings

What happened

- Voluntary organisation demonstrated that uptake of immunisations in adults increased

Implications

What are the implications

- Increased protection against vaccine preventable disease
- Used the findings to work with local healthcare professionals to increase immunisation uptake



Additional links

- If you have any questions or queries regarding the toolkit, please contact the Public Health team
- [NHS Guide to When to Have Vaccines](#)
- [UK and International Vaccination Schedule comparison tool](#)
- [Welcome Trust: Effective ways to increase vaccination uptake](#)
- [NHS Health A to Z: Vaccinations](#)
- [Overview | Vaccine uptake in the general population | Guidance | NICE](#)

