

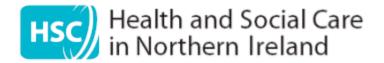
## The contribution of nurses in protecting people from influenza in England

louise.letley@phe.gov.uk Public Health England

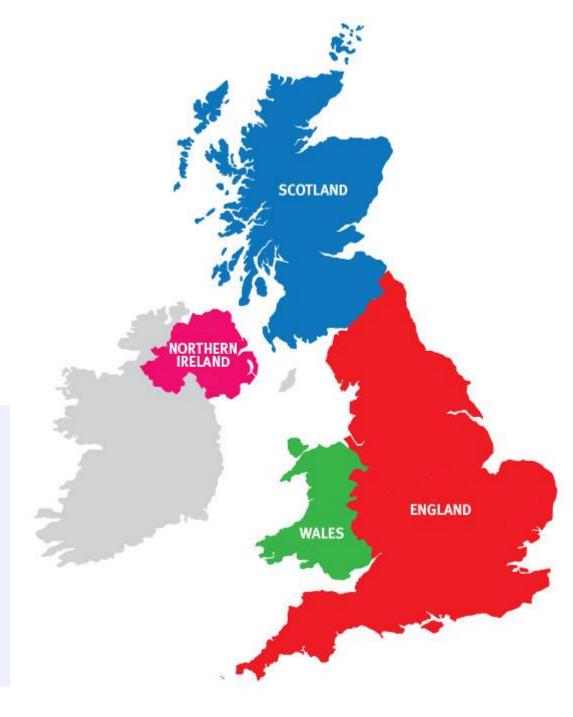








- established in 1948
- publically funded general taxation
- free at the point of use
- devolved each country has different policies and priorities





# Devolution of health services from April 2013

- Local NHS GP led clinical commissioning groups commission most local health care
- Local authorities commission public health e.g. school health, sexual health, drugs and alcohol
- However, some clinical services are commissioned nationally by NHS England:
  - General practitioner contract
  - specialised and highly specialised drugs
  - immunisation and screening programmes "Section 7a" agreement (between DH and NHS England)
- Public Health England provides expert technical support

#### UK flu vaccination programme

- late 1960s: annual flu immunisation recommended to directly protect those in clinical risk groups who are at a higher risk of influenza associated morbidity and mortality
- 2000: flu vaccine policy extended to include all people aged 65 years or over
- 2010: pregnancy added as a clinical risk category
- 2013: phased introduction of the childhood flu vaccination programme for all children aged 2 to 16 years began.

### Flu vaccine uptake 2016/17

Eligible groups	Uptake
At Risk Groups	48.6%
Over 65 years	70.5%
Carers	41.9%
Pregnant women	44.9%
2 year olds	38.9%
3 year olds	41.5%
4 year olds	33.8%
School age children	54.9%
Healthcare workers	63.4%

Influenza vaccine uptake 2016/17

#### Flu vaccine eligibility: 2017/18 flu season

- all children aged two and three and years on 31 August 2016
- all children of school years 0-4 age
- those aged six months to under 65 years in clinical risk groups
- all pregnant women (including those who become pregnant during flu season)
- those aged 65 years and over (including those becoming 65 years by 31 March 2017
- those living in long-stay residential care homes or other long-stay care facilities
- carers and household contacts of immunocompromised individuals

Frontline health and social care workers should be provided flu vaccination by their employer. This includes general practice staff

#### Clinical risk groups

Clinical risk category	Examples (this list is not exhaustive and decisions should be based on clinical judgement)
Chronic respiratory disease	Asthma that requires continuous or repeated use of inhaled or systemic steroids or with previous exacerbations requiring hospital admission.
	Chronicobstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) including chronic bronchitis and emphysema; bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, interstitial lung fibrosis, pneumoconiosis and bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD).
	Children who have previously been admitted to hospital for lower respiratory tract disease.
	see precautions section on live attenuated influenza vaccine
Chronic heart disease	Congenital heart disease, hypertension with cardiac complications, chronic heart failure, individuals requiring regular medication and/or follow-up for ischaemic heart disease.
Chronic kidney disease	Chronic kidney disease at stage 3, 4 or 5, chronic kidney failure, nephrotic syndrome, kidney transplantation.
Chronic liver disease	Cirrhosis, biliary atresia, chronic hepatitis
Chronic neurological disease	Stroke, transient ischaemic attack (TIA). Conditions in which respiratory function may be
(included in the DES directions for Wales)	compromised due to neurological disease (eg polio syndrome sufferers).
	Clinicians should offer immunisation, based on individual assessment, to clinically vulnerable individuals including those with cerebral palsy, learning difficulties, multiple sclerosis and related or similar conditions; or hereditary and degenerative disease of the nervous system or muscles; or severe neurological disability
Diabetes	Type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes requiring insulin or oral hypoglycaemic drugs, diet controlled diabetes.

### Clinical risk groups

Clinical risk category	Examples (this list is not exhaustive and decisions should be based on clinical judgement)
Immunosuppression (see contraindications and precautions section on live attenuated influenza vaccine)	Immunosuppression due to disease or treatment, including patients undergoing chemotherapy leading to immunosuppression, bone marrow transplant, HIV infection at all stages, multiple myeloma or genetic disorders affecting the immune system (eg IRAK-4, NEMO, complement disorders)
	Individuals treated with or likely to be treated with systemic steroids for more than a month at a dose equivalent to prednisolone at 20mg or more per day (any age), or for children under 20kg, a dose of 1mg or more per kg per day.
	It is difficult to define at what level of immunosuppression a patient could be considered to be at a greater risk of the serious consequences of influenza and should be offered influenza vaccination. This decision is best made on an individual basis and left to the patient's clinician.
	Some immunocompromised patients may have a suboptimal immunological response to the vaccine.
Asplenia or dysfunction of the spleen	This also includes conditions such as homozygous sickle cell disease and coeliac syndrome that may lead to splenic dysfunction.
Pregnant women	Pregnant women at any stage of pregnancy (first, second or third trimesters).
	(see precautions section on live attenuated influenza vaccine)

#### Flu immunisation also offered to:

- those living in long-stay residential care homes or other long-stay care facilities where rapid spread is likely to follow introduction of infection and cause high morbidity and mortality.
- those who are in receipt of a carer's allowance, or those who are the main carer of an elderly or disabled person whose welfare may be at risk if the carer falls ill
- household contacts of immunocompromised individuals, specifically those
  who expect to share living accommodation on most days over the winter and
  therefore for whom continuing close contact is unavoidable.
- health and social care staff in direct contact with patients/service users should be vaccinated as part of an employer's occupational health obligation

#### Nurse input key to the success of the programme

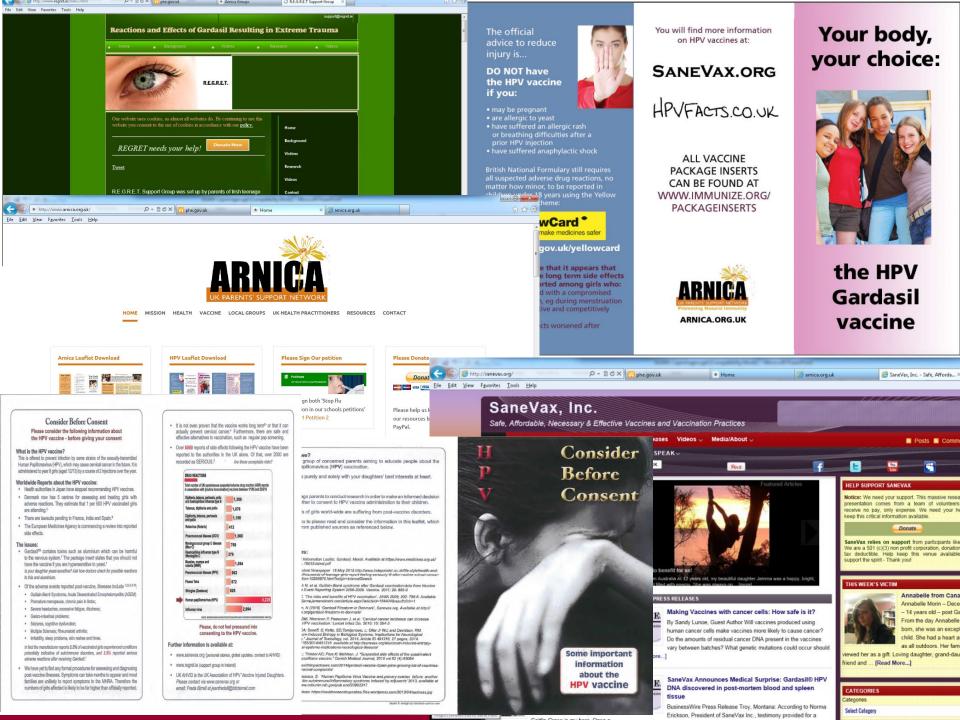
- The NHS has contracts with General Practices and other providers e.g. school immunisation teams
- Contracts and service specifications set out details of required immunisation activity
- In General Practices immunisation is mostly a nurse led activity
- For immunisation programmes are delivered through schools (Influenza, HPV, DTP booster, MenACWY), teams of nurses administer the vaccines
- Pregnant women are offered vaccines against influenza and pertussis (whooping cough), usually by a nurse at the General Practice, but may be by a midwife in the antenatal clinic

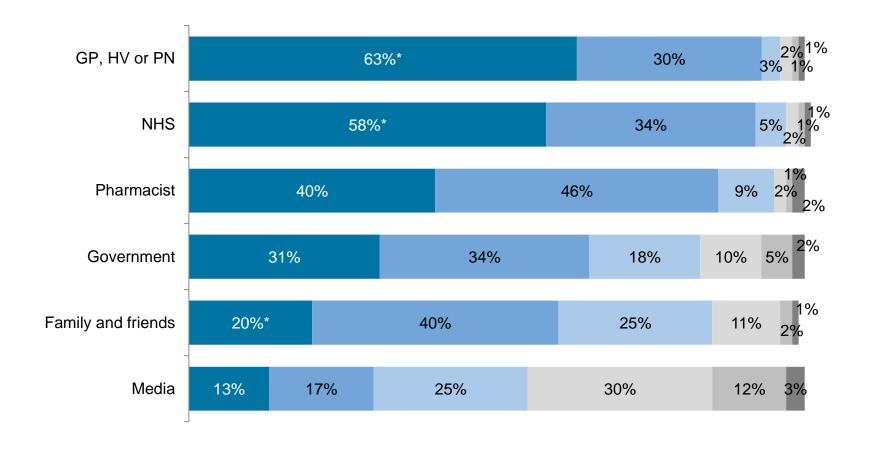
#### Nurse involvement in the flu vaccine programme

- Advocacy
- Recipient
- Delivery



## The nurse as an advocate for vaccination

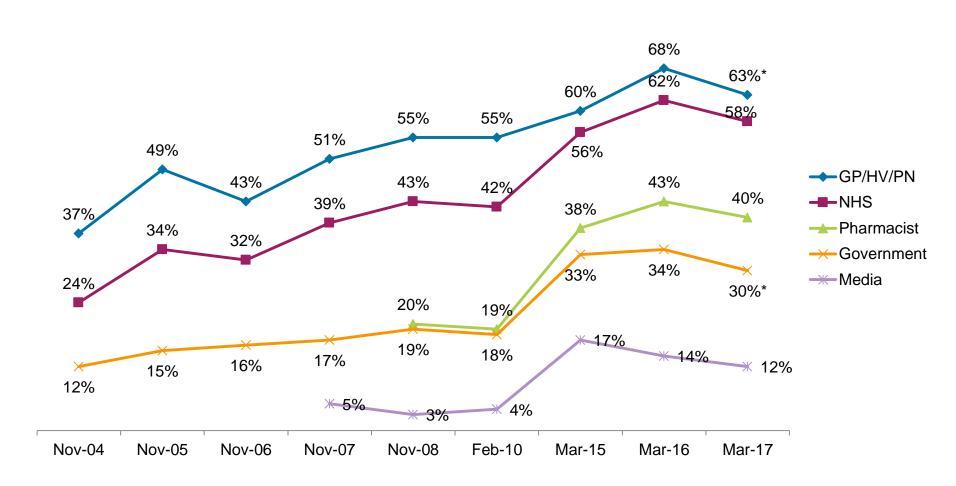




■ Strongly agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Tend to disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Don't know

Q58. Please tell me how much you personally agree or disagree with each statement. I trust the advice on immunisation given by...

#### Trust in all sources





## The nurse as a recipient of influenza vaccination

#### NHS NHS boss puts service on high alert in News + Cheltenham News + NHS case of heavy winter flu burden Flu-mageddon? Are we on the brink of one of the worst ever seasons for flu thanks to virological drift? Simon Stevens says major winter outbreaks in Australia and New Zealand suggests NHS could struggle to cope with cases NHS chief issues warning for hospitals this winter **f v a** ... NEWS COMMENTS **Denis Campbell Health** policy editor Tuesday 12 September 2017 14.04 BST Nearly empty streets unsold but council (nsists Cheltenham parking scheme has The gruelling grammar school THE TIMES game - why It's cruel and heartless says Photograph: David Cheskin/PA one Gloucester dad NHS is given six weeks to empty Britain could face a significant in beds in flu alert it hard for hospitals, GP surgeries NHS England said on Tuesday. Death of three Cheltenham inmates Simon Stevens said Australia and Chris Smyth, Health Editor - our prisons are "too burden of winter flu cases, raisin September 13 2017, 12:00am u, amid fears overcrowded hospitals won't be crowded", says MP This week, 'think sepsis" Nursing JENNI MIDDLETON, EDITOR BBC @ Your account News Sport Weather iPlayer TV Radio More - Search NEWS Essex 😲 Bad winter warnings spark call for nurses to Health have flu iab NHS England's chief executive, said a virulent flu strain from the southern hemisphere could hit the UK NHS told to brace itself for bad flu season Top Stories O 12 September 2017 Health y 🙆 🔯 🔇 Share Grenfell Tower fire inquiry to open and GP surgeries will struggle to cope this winter as a severe flu 🙂 📵 🚯 🚳 the blaze will be heard, with a report neads towards Britain, the head of the NHS has warned. Latest updates: Grenfell fire public vens, chief executive of NHS England, has given the health service six mpty beds in order to avoid chaos in A&E as more elderly people that ick. Man 'trapped' in jail term to be released ① 1 hour ago ld NHS leaders that he would have a "hard look" at why life expectan slowing, after The Times revealed this week that progress in Britain h ile people in other countries live ever longer. Features

It follows the worst outbreak in many years in Australia and New Zealand.

Speaking at a health conference in Manchester, NHS England chief executive Simon Stevens said the winter flu season there was a pointer to the pressure which could build up in the NHS this winter.

But he insisted measures were being taken to ensure the NHS was prepared.

Reports have suggested there has been close to double the amount of flu circulating in Australia this July and August - the country's core winter months than the average over the previous five winters.



A 'goodbye kiss' to Cassini



'He took the train to London and

lay has been briefed about health chiefs' fears of a winter crisis after

Vaccinating as many staff as possible against influenza early in the season will be important if the health service is to cope with the predicted bad winter, infection control nurses have warned.

Information should also be available to hospital staff and visitors about how to spot the signs of flu, as well as immediately isolating and testing any patients who show symptoms, they said.

"The signs from the southern hemisphere winter have been that flu has been much The Infection Prevention Society was responding to a warning made by the head of NHS England, based on the experiences of countries in the southern

RELATED JOBS

Senior Registered Nurse - Infection Control
£44925 - £50541 per annum

#### Serious impact on patients and hospital services

#### **Direct**

Increased morbidity amongst patients and residents of long-term facilities

#### **Indirect**

Disruption of health care

Cancellation of elective admissions

Shortages of HCWs



### The role of the nurse in delivering LAIV

#### Why vaccinate children against flu?

Extension of the seasonal flu vaccination programme to all children aims to lower the public health impact of flu by:

- providing direct protection thus preventing a large number of cases of flu in children
- providing indirect protection by lowering flu transmission from children:
  - to other children
  - to adults
  - to those in the clinical risk groups of any age

Reducing flu transmission in the community will avert many cases of severe flu and flurelated deaths in older adults and people with clinical risk factors.

Annual administration of flu vaccine to children is expected to substantially reduce flurelated illness, GP consultations, hospital admissions and deaths.

#### Flu vaccine pilot success

In flu vaccine pilot areas (2014/15) where primary school age children were given the nasal spray vaccine we saw:













Primary school aged children: GP influenza like illness consultation rates 94% lower



Primary school aged children: A&E respiratory attendances 74% lower



Primary school aged children: Hospital admissions due to confirmed influenza 93% lower



Adults: GP influenza like illness consultation rates 59% lower



#### Still more to do.....

- Increase uptake for frontline staff in social care settings
- Increase awareness and immunisation delivery in secondary care settings
- Work with pre-school care providers to increase uptake in two and three year olds