

MAY 2023

# HIC UPDATE

Activities of the Hawaii Immunization Coalition



## UPCOMING IMMUNIZATION MEETINGS

## IN THIS ISSUE

**June 21-22, 2023:** Next regular meeting of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)

Webcast link

<https://www.ustream.tv/channel/VWBXKBR8af4>

Food & Drug Administration (FDA) Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee (VRBPAC) has a few meetings coming up this summer:

- **May 18, 2023**  
Committee open session meeting to discuss and make recommendations on the safety and effectiveness of ABRYSVO (Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine), manufactured by Pfizer Inc., with a requested indication, in Biologics License Application (BLA) 125768 (STN 125768/0), for the prevention of lower respiratory tract disease and severe lower respiratory tract disease caused by RSV in infants from birth through 6 months of age by active immunization of pregnant individuals.  
[Announcement and meeting materials](#)
- **June 15, 2023**  
Committee open session meeting to discuss and make recommendations on the selection of strain(s) to be included in the periodic updated COVID-19 vaccines for the 2023-2024 vaccination campaign. This discussion will include consideration of the vaccine composition for fall to winter, 2023-2024.  
[Announcement and meeting materials](#)

### PG. 2

Highlights from the Hawai'i 2023 – CDC Pink Book Course

### PG. 3

Social Media Toolkit – NSAN Grant

Triple-demic Threat Recedes

### PG. 4

WHO Declares End of COVID-19 Emergency

US Pandemic Emergency Declaration Ends

### PG. 5

HDOH Hepatitis B and Liver Cancer Report

### PG. 6

HDOH Vaccine Experience and Perception Among Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Communities in Hawai'i

### PG. 7

2023 CDC Immunization Schedules

### PG. 8

2023 State of the ImmUNION

The Hawaii Immunization Coalition (HIC) is a statewide, community-based non-profit 501(c)3 coalition of public and private organizations and concerned individuals whose mission is to promote effective strategies to ensure that all of Hawaii's families are appropriately vaccinated against vaccine-preventable diseases.

For more upcoming immunization meetings, Immunize.org's [Calendar of Events](#).



# Highlights from the Hawai‘i 2023 CDC Pink Book Course

Thank you to all that were able to attend the 2023 Hawaii CDC Pink Book Course on March 7-8 at the Hawaii Convention Center. We hope that everyone had an enjoyable and productive meeting. We had a wonderful time hosting and seeing everyone in person!





# Social Media Toolkit – NASN Grant

HIC received a grant from the National Association of School Nurses in September of 2022 to create a social media toolkit of culturally relevant materials. The materials created for the social media toolkit aim to increase vaccine confidence for pediatric vaccinations and the COVID-19 vaccine in parents of school-aged children in Hawai‘i.

The project was spearheaded by HIC Director Melissa Kahili-Heede, and a collaborative effort between the Hawai‘i Immunization Coalition, school nurses from Hawai‘i Keiki, the Hawai‘i state Department of Education, and the Department of Health. Public health and social work students from the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa also assisted in the project, lending their knowledge and expertise in social media. Students helped create materials culturally tailored to Hawaii's multiethnic population using imagery, languages, and terminology common to our islands.

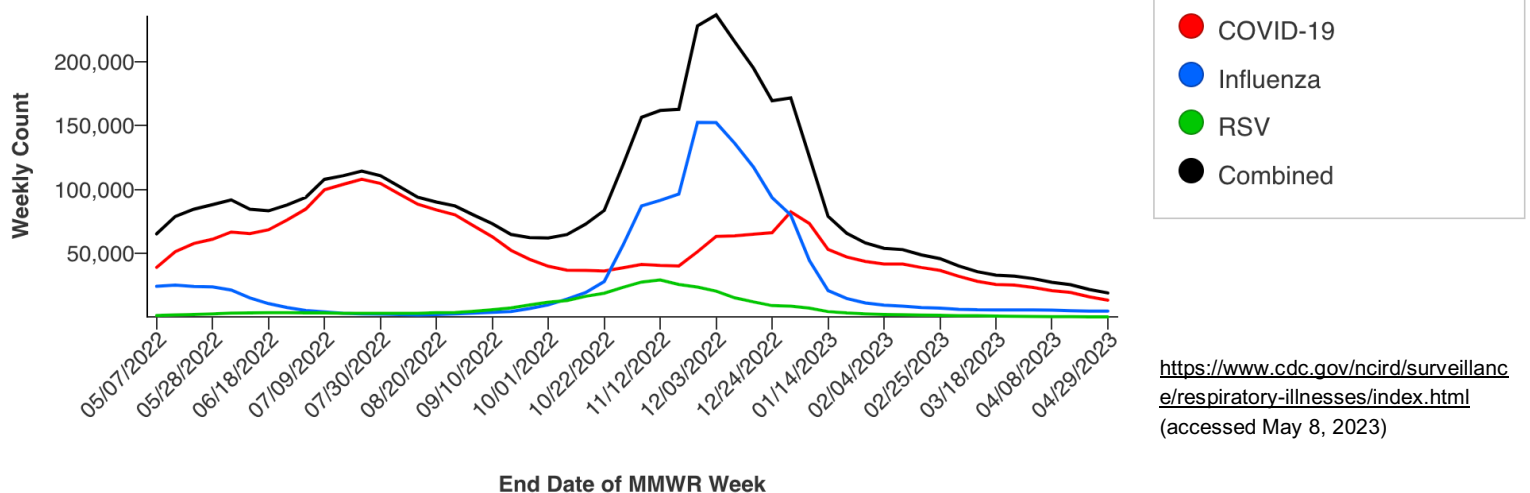
This project was necessary because Hawaii is a unique state of plurality, meaning no racial/ethnic group makes up greater than 50% of the total population. Instead, Hawaii’s population is a mix of many minority groups: Asian, Native Hawaiian, and other Pacific Islanders, Black, Hispanic, and White. According to Hawaii Health Matters Healthy People 2030 Progress Tracker, Hawaii is behind in several pediatric vaccination goals, including MMR and DTaP coverage and the HPV vaccine.

## Tripledemic Threat Recede

After new SARS-CoV-2 variants caused another summer surge of COVID-19 disease in 2022, public health officials grew concerned about the early onset of seasonal influenza and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) last fall. The combined threat of flu, RSV, and COVID-19 respiratory illnesses spawned the term “triple-demic”. Influenza and RSV incidence had remained low while pandemic measures such as masking and physical distancing were in place. Their resurgence strained hospital systems once again, particularly as young children became ill with RSV.

Instead of a prolonged season of respiratory illnesses, influenza and RSV peaked before the winter holidays. Even COVID-19 reached a lower-than-expected peak shortly after the new year began. However, experts warn that additional waves of flu and RSV are possible in the spring, and new SARS-CoV-2 variants could arise.

Weekly Emergency Department Visits



# WHO Declares End of COVID-19's Emergency Phase

After 1,191 days, on May 5, 2023, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced that COVID-19 was no longer a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC). The WHO director-general, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, made the decision following a recommendation by the organization's COVID-19 emergency committee. During a meeting on Thursday, the committee highlighted the decreasing numbers of deaths and hospitalizations and the high levels of population immunity against SARS-CoV-2 as reasons for ending the PHEIC.

During a press conference the day after this announcement, Tedros emphasized that COVID-19 remains a global health threat and that the new status doesn't mean that countries can let down their guard. "It is time for countries to transition from emergency mode to managing COVID-19 alongside other infectious diseases," he said. The announcement didn't come as a surprise. After the emergency committee's last meeting, in late January, Tedros acknowledged that the pandemic was probably at a transition point. "This is not a snap decision. It is a decision that has been considered carefully for some time, planned for, and made on the basis of a careful analysis of the data," he said during the press conference.

## REFERENCES

[https://www.who.int/news/item/05-05-2023-statement-on-the-fifteenth-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-\(2005\)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-pandemic](https://www.who.int/news/item/05-05-2023-statement-on-the-fifteenth-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-(2005)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-pandemic)

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-01559-z>

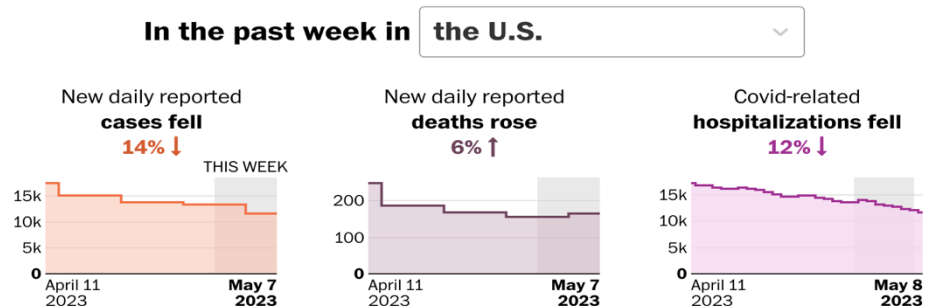
## Pandemic Emergency Declaration Ends in the U.S.

Three years into a historic pandemic, COVID-19 rates of hospitalizations and deaths have declined significantly from their peaks though roughly 400 COVID-19-related deaths per day were still reported in the last week. The US population has achieved broad immunity through vaccination and previous infections. President Joe Biden recently announced that the declaration of a national public health emergency will end on May 11, 2023.

While many will be celebrating, ending the public health emergency also means that COVID-19 vaccines and tests may not be available free of charge to all. Pfizer has indicated that its mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine will cost upward of \$100 per dose. Moderna has stated that its own mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine, developed with the aid of taxpayer-funded research, will not incur out-of-pocket charges for fully insured patients and for uninsured/underinsured patients through their patient assistance program.

## Tracking U.S. covid-19 cases, deaths and other metrics by state

More than **1,131,000** people have died from coronavirus in the U.S., and more than **104,562,000** cases have been reported.



[https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2020/national/coronavirus-us-cases-deaths/?itid=sn\\_coronavirus\\_1&state=US](https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2020/national/coronavirus-us-cases-deaths/?itid=sn_coronavirus_1&state=US) (accessed May 8, 2023)





## MORTALITY IN HAWAI'I

# Hepatitis B and Liver Cancer in the Past 20 Years

In February 2023, the Hawai'i Department of Health released [Hawai'i Hepatitis B Mortality and Liver Cancer](#), the first such report ever developed in the state. Below are the main report findings that demonstrate the importance of hepatitis elimination, in alignment with Hep Free 2030.

**Higher rates of liver cancer mortality were also found when comparing Hawai'i to the United States.**

In Hawai'i, higher rates were found among male and/or API residents as well.

## Higher Rates of Hepatitis B Deaths in Hawai'i (2000-2020)

### 3 Times Higher

In 2019, Hep B mortality rate for Hawai'i was **1.17 deaths per 100,000**, compared to 0.42 per 100,000 for the United States.

### Male Residents

Hep B mortality rates for male residents in Hawai'i were **up to 1.7 times state average** from 2000 to 2020.

### API Residents

Hep B mortality rates for Asian and Pacific Islander (API) residents were **up to 1.4 times state average** from 2000 to 2020.

*The development of this report was the result of a multi-sector collaboration between DOH and external partners, including Hep Free Hawai'i, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Hepatitis B Foundation. To read the report and related materials, visit <https://health.hawaii.gov/harmreduction/new-hep-b-mortality-article/>. For local hepatitis B screening and immunization resources, visit [www.hepfreehawaii.org](http://www.hepfreehawaii.org).*

# Report Documents Cultural Context and Recommendations for Pandemic Response Among Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Communities of Hawai‘i



A new collaborative report, “*COVID-19 Vaccination Experiences and Perceptions among Communities of Hawai‘i*,” authored by the Hawai‘i State Department of Health and community and academic researchers examines the COVID-19 vaccine effort in Hawai‘i from December 2020 through June 2021 in order to better understand successful strategies and identify lessons learned from this large scale public health intervention. This report offers valuable insight into creating equity and access for underserved and marginalized communities.

Key Recommendations from “*COVID-19 Vaccination Experiences and Perceptions among Communities of Hawai‘i*” to improve public health emergency response among Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander communities:

1. Acknowledge the historical trauma and the lived experiences of marginalized communities to understand the adverse effects on one’s emotional and physical health.
2. Foster collaborative partnerships with trusted community messengers and organizations to promote messages of well-being.
3. Ensure transparency and diverse representation in decision-making processes at all levels and allocation of resources.
4. Utilize multidimensional approaches that promote holistic healthcare by prioritizing in-language services, cultural values, and traditional practices.
5. Document processes and protocols to create streamlined clinical responses that are replicable for future public health emergencies.

Full Report: <https://health.hawaii.gov/coronavirusdisease2019/files/2022/11/Full-Report-COVID-19-Vaccination-Experiences-Perceptions-among-Communities-of-Hawai%CA%BBi.pdf>

Multimedia ToolKit (includes video interview clips with Dr. Sarah Kemble, report authors Chantelle Matagi and Ke‘alohilani Worthington and photos/ video of community testing and vaccine outreach):  
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MY6fIsb-nsm7vQDiAvhXaFCIP75rEv4t>



Scenes from community-based organizations’ collaborative outreach to extend COVID-19 testing and vaccine access in Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities statewide. Photo Credit: COVID Pau.



# 2023 CDC Immunization Schedules

## Child & Adolescent Schedule

(Birth to 18 years):  
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/immunization-schedules/hcp/immunization-schedules/child-adolescent.html>

## Adult Schedule

(19 years or Older):  
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/immunization-schedules/hcp/immunization-schedules/adult.html>

## COVID-19 Vaccination Schedule (Updated May 4, 2023):

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/stay-up-to-date.html>

- Everyone aged 6 years and older should get **1 updated Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine** to be up to date.
- People aged 65 years and older may get a 2nd dose of updated Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine.
- People who are moderately or severely immunocompromised may get additional doses of updated Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine.
- Children aged 6 months–5 years may need multiple doses of COVID-19 vaccine to be up to date, including at least 1 dose of updated Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine, depending on the number of doses they've previously received and their age.

**Table 1** COVID-19 vaccination recommendations have changed. Find the latest recommendations at [www.cdc.gov/covidschedule](http://www.cdc.gov/covidschedule) Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger, United States, 2023

These recommendations must be read with the notes that follow. For those who fall behind or start late, provide catch-up vaccination at the earliest opportunity as indicated by the green bars. To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Table 2).

Vaccine	Birth	1 mo	2 mos	4 mos	6 mos	9 mos	12 mos	15 mos	18 mos	19–23 mos	2–3 yrs	4–6 yrs	7–10 yrs	11–12 yrs	13–15 yrs	16 yrs	17–18 yrs			
Hepatitis B (HepB)	1 <sup>st</sup> dose	← 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose →			← 3 <sup>rd</sup> dose →															
Rotavirus (RV): RV1 (2-dose series), RV5 (3-dose series)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	See Notes															
Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis (DTaP <7 yrs)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	3 <sup>rd</sup> dose				← 4 <sup>th</sup> dose →											
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	See Notes			← 3 <sup>rd</sup> or 4 <sup>th</sup> dose, See Notes →												
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13, PCV15)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	3 <sup>rd</sup> dose			← 4 <sup>th</sup> dose →												
Inactivated poliovirus (IPV <18 yrs)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose				← 3 <sup>rd</sup> dose →										See Notes		
COVID-19 (1vCOV-mRNA, 2vCOV-mRNA, 1vCOV-aP5)										2- or 3- dose primary series and booster (See Notes)										
Influenza (IIV4)										Annual vaccination 1 or 2 doses					Annual vaccination 1 dose only					
Influenza (LAIV4)											Annual vaccination 1 or 2 doses			Annual vaccination 1 dose only						
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)						See Notes			← 1 <sup>st</sup> dose →									2 <sup>nd</sup> dose		
Varicella (VAR)									← 1 <sup>st</sup> dose →										2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	
Hepatitis A (HepA)						See Notes				2-dose series, See Notes										
Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis (Tdap ≥7 yrs)																			1 dose	
Human papillomavirus (HPV)																			See Notes	
Meningococcal (MenACWY-D ≥9 mos, MenACWY-CRM ≥2 mos, MenACWY-TT ≥2 years)										See Notes									1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose
Meningococcal B (MenB-4C, MenB-FHbp)																				See Notes
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)																				See Notes
Dengue (DEN4CYD; 9–16 yrs)																				Seropositive in endemic dengue areas (See Notes)

Range of recommended ages for all children
Range of recommended ages for catch-up vaccination
Range of recommended ages for certain high-risk groups
Recommended vaccination can begin in this age group
Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making
No recommendation/ not applicable

# 2023 State of the ImmUNION

Every year, [Vaccinate Your Family \(VYF\)](#) writes and distributes a [State of the ImmUnion](#) report to help examine the strength of our country's defenses against vaccine-preventable diseases, and what we can do, as public health advocates and policymakers, to make our country stronger and more resilient in the face of emerging health threats.

Take a moment to ask for strong support of vaccines and to share the most recent [State of the ImmUnion report](#) by using [VYF's form](#) to send quick and easy emails to your Members of Congress.

You can also share the report along with one of our [2023 state fact sheets](#) that will help your lawmakers understand the importance of strong vaccination policies in Hawai'i.

Highlights from the 2023 State of the ImmUNION report:

- The success of COVID-19 vaccines.
- The win for people with Medicare and Medicaid now that vaccines are, or soon will be, covered.
- Gaps in programming and funding to support the vaccination of uninsured adults and children.
- Costs associated with vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks that occurred between 2017 and 2022.

## 2023 STATE OF THE IMMUNION



### HAWAII

#### Early Childhood Vaccination Rates

Select vaccination rates for children 0-35 months in Hawaii:

- Measles: 84.4%
- DTaP (whooping cough): 72.8%
- Polio: 89.2%

#### Kindergarten Vaccination Rates

Select vaccination rates for kindergarteners in Hawaii:

- Measles: 90.7%
- Varicella (chickenpox): 87.2%
- Polio: 88.4%

#### Adolescent Vaccination Rates

Select vaccination rates for teens 13-17 in Hawaii:

- Measles: 91.6%
- Varicella (chickenpox): 91.5%
- HPV: 69.3%

#### Adult Vaccination Rates

Select vaccination rates for adults in Hawaii:

- Flu: 53.7%
- COVID-19: 88.8%
- Pneumococcal (65+): 60.4%
- Shingles (50+): 51.6%

**FULLY FUNDING THE SECTION 317 IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM IS THE BEST WAY TO ENSURE THAT EVERYONE WHO WANTS A VACCINE CAN GET ONE**

State and local health departments can use Section 317 funds for a number of immunization-related activities, including providing vaccines for uninsured adults, staffing clinics, and carrying out education and outreach campaigns. In FY22, Hawaii received \$1,965,730 in Section 317 funds.