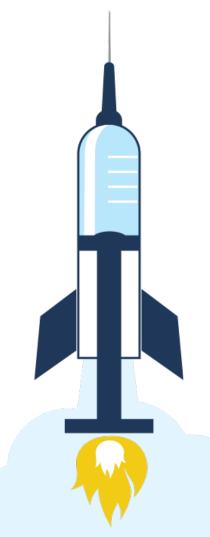
## A Focus on Flu and Pneumonia: How To Bring Them Into QAPI, Tying Them Into QRPs, and NHSN Reporting

Dr. Swati Gaur, MD, MBA, CMD, AGSF Julie Clark, BS, LPTA Donald Chitanda, MPH, CIC

June 22, 2023







About Alliant Health Solutions



## Swati Gaur, MD, MBA, CMD, AGSF

## MEDICAL DIRECTOR, POST-ACUTE CARE NORTHEAST GEORGIA HEALTH SYSTEM

Dr. Swati Gaur is the medical director of New Horizons Nursing Facilities with the Northeast Georgia Health System. She is also the CEO of Care Advances Through Technology, a technology innovation company. In addition, she is on the EMR transition and implementation team for the health system, providing direction to EMR entity adapt to the LTC environment. She has also consulted with post-acute long-term care companies to optimize medical services into PALTC facilities, integrate medical directors and clinicians into the QAPI framework and create frameworks of interdisciplinary work in the organization. She established the palliative care service line at the Northeast Georgia Health System. She also is an attending physician in several nursing facilities. Prior to that, Dr. Gaur was a medical director at the LTC in Carl Vinson VA Medical Center and a member of the G&EC for VISN 7.



## Julie Clark, BS, LPTA

#### TN STATE QUALITY MANAGER

Julie is a licensed physical therapist assistant with more than eight years of experience in managing rehab departments while treating patients in long-term care, hospital, outpatient, home health, and inpatient hospital settings. She has a bachelor's degree in health care leadership. Julie has served as a state quality improvement manager in Tennessee since 2012, collaborating with long-term care, hospitals, community coalitions, families, and Medicare beneficiaries as they work to make health care better. Julie's areas of expertise include geriatric seating and positioning, QAPI, NHSN, MDS quality measure review, falls reductions, community coalition development and process improvement in varied topics including infection control, vaccines and COVID-19.

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Office: 919-745-4731



## Donald Chitanda, MPH, CIC

#### INFECTION PREVENTION TECHNICAL ADVISOR

Donald is a health professional with experience in public health epidemiology and infection prevention. Over the past several years, he worked as an infection preventionist at the hospital - and system-level, where he was part of a task force to ensure the safety of caregivers and patients during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, he was a part of and led several projects to reduce hospital-acquired infections utilizing Lean Six Sigma methodologies. He is also trained in ensuring ongoing facility survey readiness for regulatory agencies such as the CMS and The Joint Commission.

Donald enjoys spending time with family and doing outdoor activities.

Contact: <u>Donald.Chitanda@AlliantHealth.org</u>



## Objectives

- Understand flu, pneumonia and COVID-19 vaccination schedules
- Incorporate flu, pneumonia and COVID-19 vaccination in QAPI plans
- Better understanding of reporting flu and COVID-19 in NHSN



## Changes in Vaccine Recommendations





#### Flu Guidance Updated ACIP 2023

#### **ADULTS AGED ≥65 YEARS**

 ACIP recommends that adults aged ≥65 years preferentially receive any one of the following higher dose or adjuvanted influenza vaccines: quadrivalent high-dose inactivated influenza vaccine (HD-IIV4), quadrivalent recombinant influenza vaccine (RIV4), or quadrivalent adjuvanted inactivated influenza vaccine (allV4). If none of these three vaccines is available at an opportunity for vaccine administration, then any other ageappropriate influenza vaccine should be used.



## Flu Vaccines for >65 years

Quadrivalent IIV (HD-IIV4)—High-dose—Egg-based (60 μg HA per virus component in 0.7 mL)				
Fluzone High-Dose Quadrival Sanofi Pasteur	ent 0.7 mL prefilled syringe	≥65 yrs	≥65 yrs—0.7 mL	
Adjuvanted quadrivalent IIV4 (aIIV4)—Standard-dose with MF59 adjuvant—Egg-based (15 µg HA per virus component in 0.5 mL)				
Fluad Quadrivalent	0.5 mL prefilled syringe	≥65 yrs	≥65 yrs—0.5 mL	
Seqirus				
Quadrivalent RIV (RIV4)—Recombinant HA (45 μg HA per virus component in 0.5 mL)				
Flublok Quadrivalent Sanofi Pasteur	0.5 mL prefilled syringe	≥18 yrs	≥18 yrs—0.5 mL	



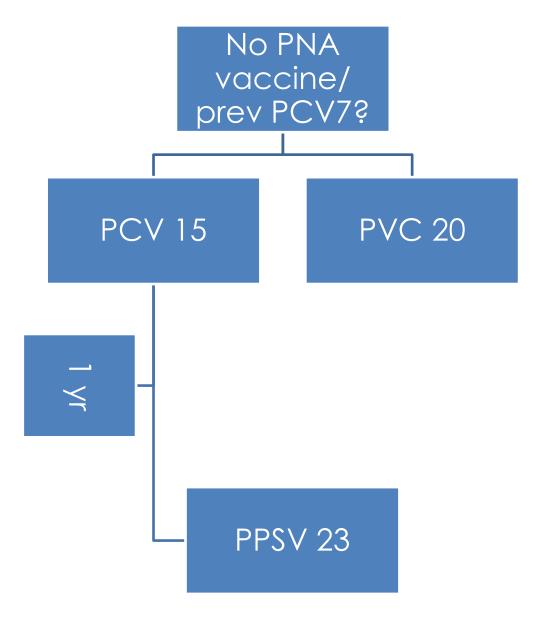
- 100,000 hospitalizations from pneumococcal pneumonia
- 43% of IPD cases in adults occurred in those aged 65 years or older
- Chronic health conditions or other factors that increase the risk for pneumococcal disease include:
  - Alcoholism
  - Cerebrospinal fluid leak
  - Chronic heart/liver/lung disease
  - Cigarette smoking
  - Cochlear implant
  - Diabetes mellitus
- Immunocompromising conditions can also increase the risk of pneumococcal disease. These conditions include:
  - Chronic renal failure or nephrotic syndrome
  - Congenital or acquired asplenia
  - Congenital or acquired immunodeficiency
  - Generalized malignancy, Hodgkin's disease, leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma
  - HIV infection
  - latrogenic immunosuppression
  - Sickle cell disease or other hemoglobinopathies
  - Solid organ transplant

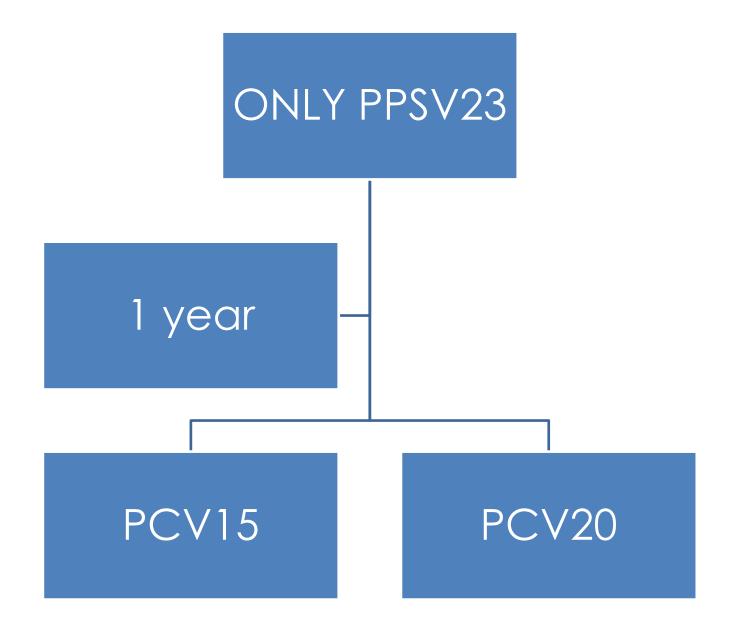


PCV15 contains all PCV13 serotypes (1, 3, 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 9V, 14, 18C, 19A, 19F, 23F) plus 22F and 33F. PCV20 contains all PCV15 serotypes plus 8, 10A, 11A, 12F, and 15B.

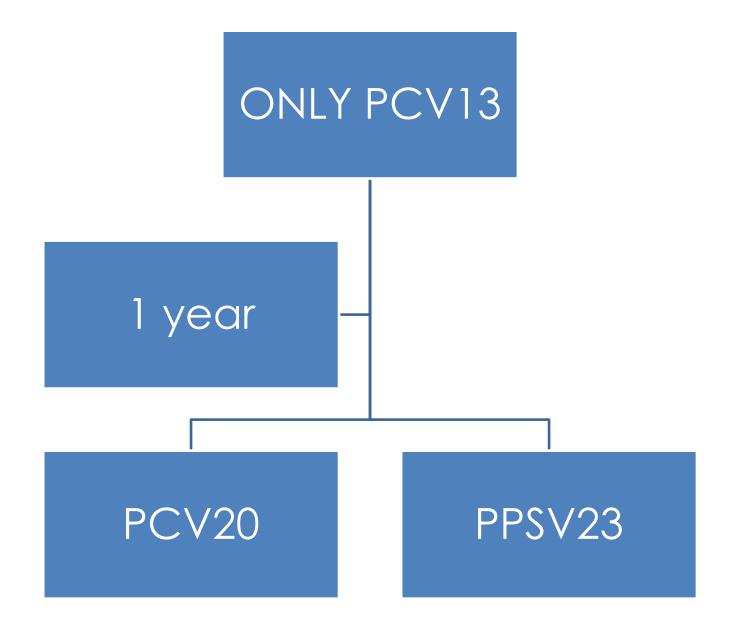
- PCV or PCV13 = Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
- PPSV or PPSV23 = Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine



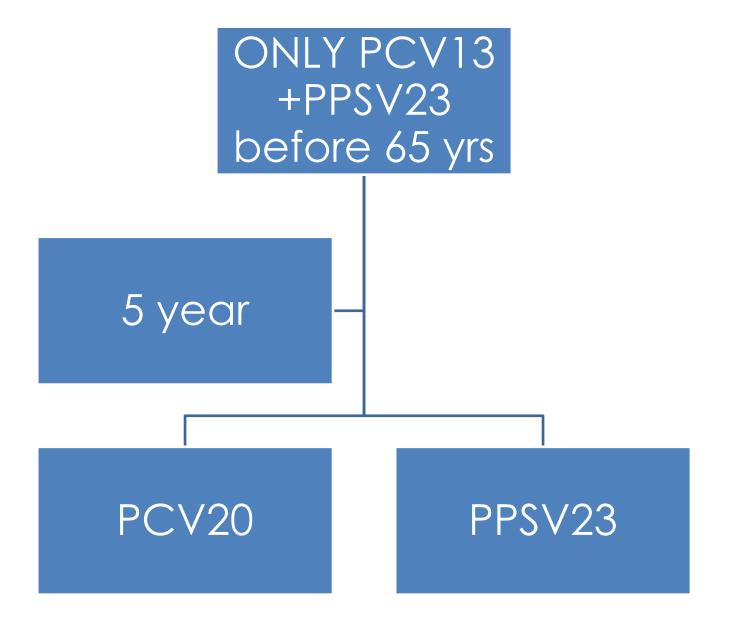




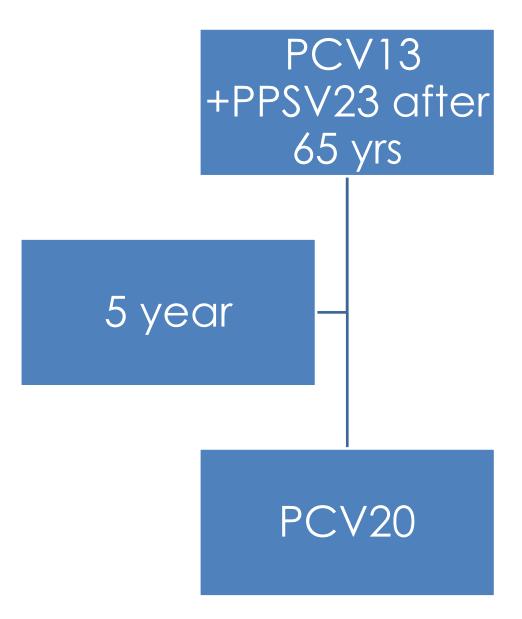






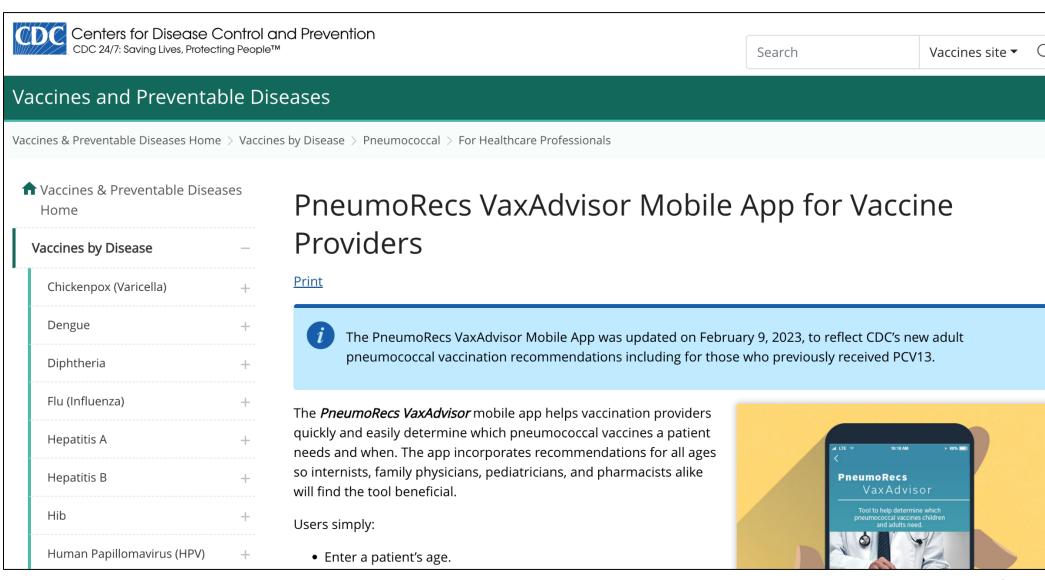








#### PneumoRecs VaxAdvisor





New recommendations for people aged ≥6 years without immunocompromise who have not yet received a bivalent mRNA dose

One bivalent mRNA dose



New recommendations for people aged ≥6 years without immunocompromise who have not yet received any COVID vaccine.

One bivalent mRNA dose



New recommendations for aged ≥6 years without immunocompromise who have already received a bivalent mRNA dose

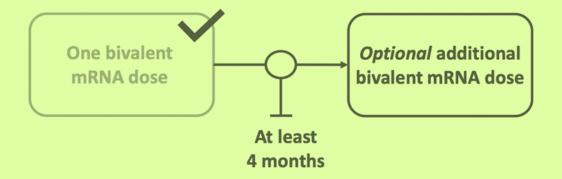


Vaccination is complete.

No doses are indicated at this time.

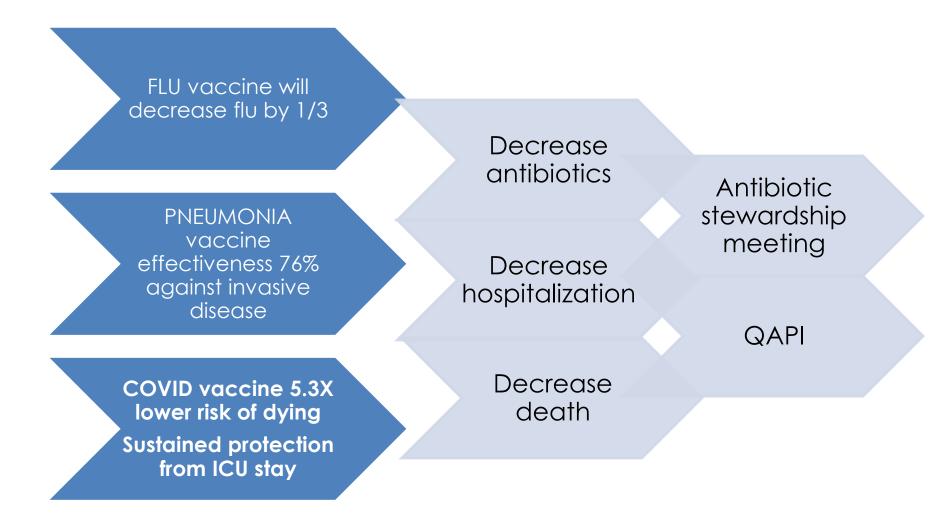


Flexible for people at higher risk of severe COVID-19: People aged ≥65 years who have already received a bivalent mRNA dose





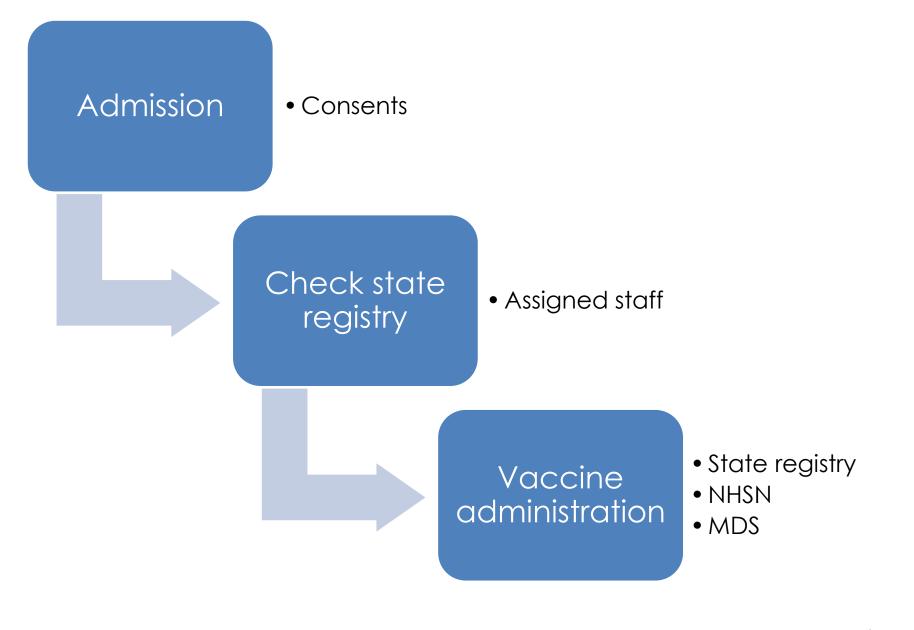
## Vaccine Impact



https://www.acpjournals.org/doi/10.7326/M22-2042

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/meetings/downloads/slides-2022-06-22-23/02-influenza-Chung-508.pdf



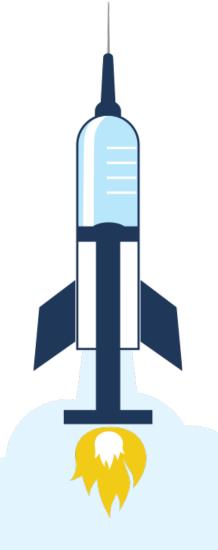




# A Focus on Flu and Pneumonia: How To Bring Them Into QAPI

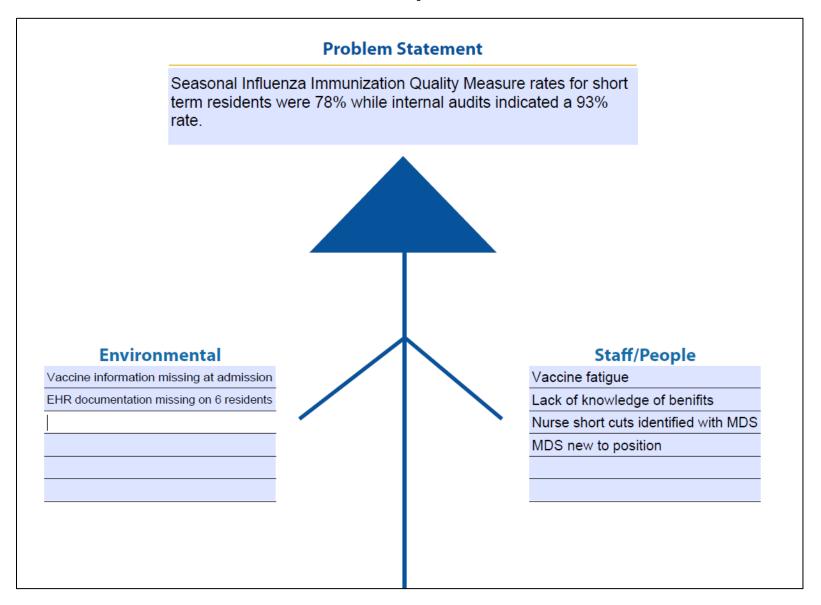
Julie Clark, B.S., LPTA TN State Quality Manager

June 22, 2023





## Root Cause Analysis







## Quality Improvement Initiative (QII) PDSA WORKSHEET

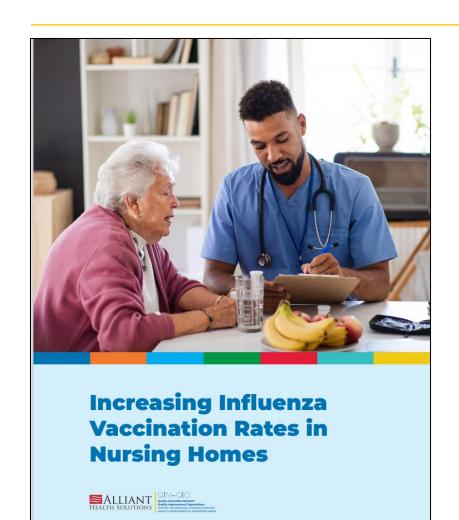
QII ID:	CCN:
Facility Name:	

Goal Setting: Describe the Problem To Be Solved		
State the problem. ex: who, what, when, where, how, how long	Facility STR Immunization Quality Measure is 78%, while internal tracking indicates that 93% of STR in the same time period received an influenza vaccine or declined after education was provided.	
Identify the Infection Prevention Category.	Influenza Immunizations	
If the category is "Other," enter the category here.	N/A	
What do you want to accomplish/ what idea do you want to test?  Identify the goal and estimated time frame for resolution.	GOAL: 100% of short-stay residents will have appropriate documentation of assessment, education and offering of the influenza vaccine resulting in improved accuracy of the STR immunization quality measure. The idea being tested is that centralizing and standardizing documentation will result in more accurate MDS data and a quality measure rate that more accurately reflects vaccination activity. The timeline for resolution after all tests of change is four weeks.	
What change can be made that will result in improvement?  e.g., safety, effectiveness, patient-centered care, timely, efficiency, equitability, etc.	Changes will be made to the immunization documentation process, including creating templates and nursing education on processes and tools for documenting influenza vaccinations. Surveillance will be added as a QA initiative.	
Who will be affected by accomplishing the goal?	MDS and nursing staff	

https://quality.allianthealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Influenza-Immunization-Sample-PDSA-QAPI-Form-FINAL\_508.pdf



## Increasing Influenza Vaccination Rates in Nursing Homes – The Toolkit –



#### **Chapters in Toolkit:**

Chapter 1: Accessing and Knowing Your Data

Chapter 2: Regulations, Policies and Procedures

**Chapter 3: Process Mapping** 

Chapter 4: CDC Standards for Adult Immunization

Practice (Assess, Recommend, Administer, Document)

Chapter 5: Action Planning

Chapter 6: Emergency Preparedness Planning

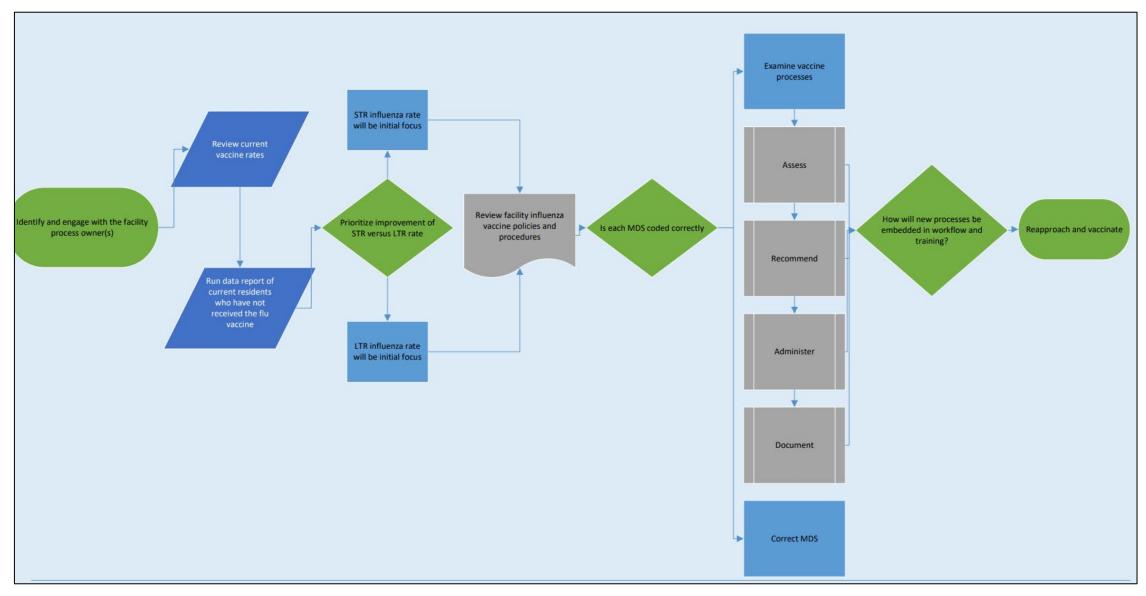
Integration

Chapter 7: Fostering a Culture of Immunization

Chapter 8: Sustainability

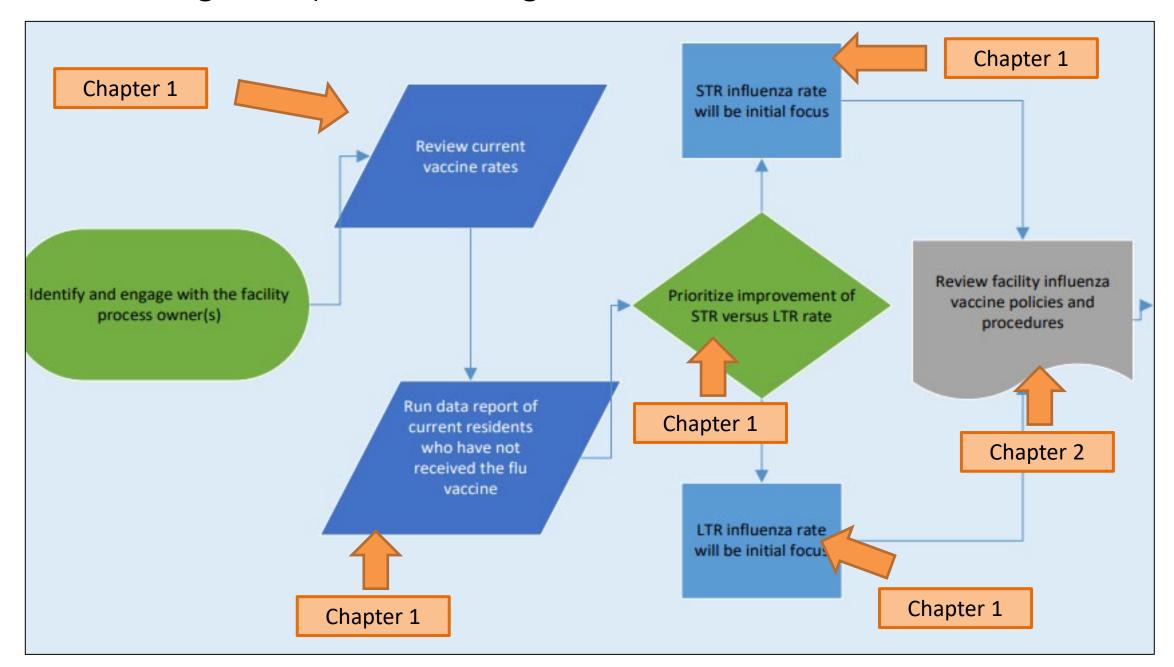


#### Coaching to Improve Nursing Home Influenza Vaccination Rates

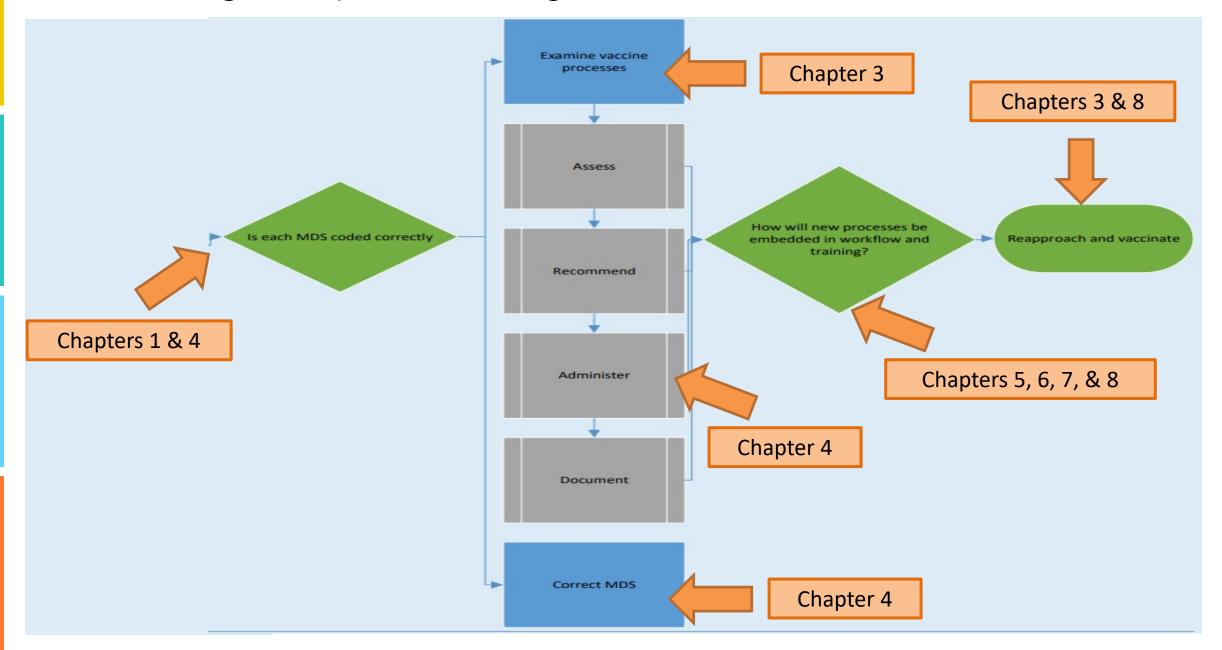




#### Coaching to Improve Nursing Home Influenza Vaccination Rates



#### Coaching to Improve Nursing Home Influenza Vaccination Rates



#### Education Materials for Staff

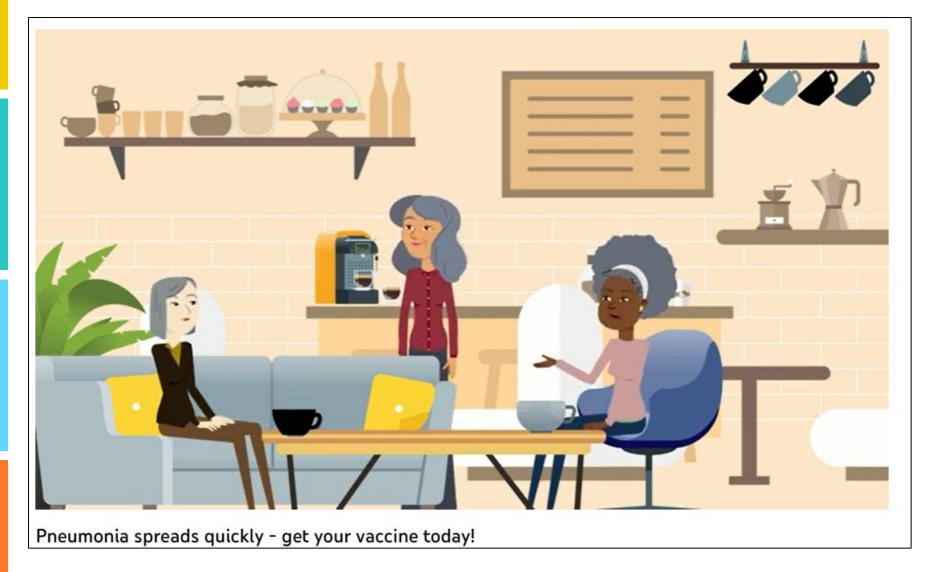
## Immunization Trivia

- 1. What year did the flu vaccine become available to civilians.
  - **A.** 1937
  - **B.** 1945
  - **C.** 1951
  - **D.** 1960
- 2. Flu season illness was mild in 21-22 due to all the COVID-19 precautions. It was predicted to be (and has been) very bad in 22-23 because of what factors?
  - A. Australia's flu season—which is just ending—is often predictive of what will happen in the US
  - B. Many people haven't been exposed to the flu over the past few years due to COVID-19 restrictions
  - C. Many people don't get the flu vaccine
  - D. All the above

- 8. COVID 19 was first listed as a cause of death in 2020. It was the 2nd highest cause of death behind heart disease. What was the 9th highest cause of death?
  - A. Cancer
  - B. Lower respiratory illnesses
  - **C.** Accident/injury
  - **D.** Influenza/pneumonia
- In the 2022, which of these vaccines (in addition to COVID-19) are new or have had updated FDA approval or CDC recommendations?
  - A. Smallpox/monkeypox
  - B. TdaP (tetanus, diphtheria and acellular pertussis)
  - C. Pneumococcal
  - D. All of them
- 10. The Tdap vaccine offers protection from which of these diseases?



#### Resources To Use With Residents





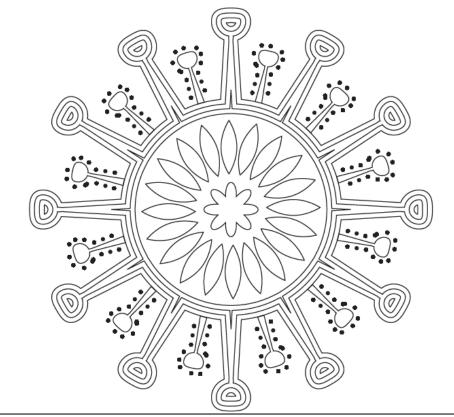
#### Resources for Residents

#### ADULT VACCINE ACTIVITY BOOK

#### Influenza (Flu)

Anyone can get the flu. Serious problems from the flu can happen at any age. Some people are at higher risk of developing serious complications if they get sick. This includes people 65 years and older and people with certain chronic medical conditions, pregnant women, and young children.

The best way to prevent the flu is by getting a flu vaccine each year. The CDC recommends everyone six months of age or older get a flu shot each year.





#### Pneumonia Vaccine MYTHS AND FACTS



MYTH: You can only get pneumonia from someone else who has pneumonia.

FACT: Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs that you can get from someone who has viral pneumonia OR from pneumococcal bacteria. The pneumonia vaccine helps prevent pneumonia caused by the pneumococcal bacteria.

MYTH: Pneumonia is really just a bad cold.

FACT: It is much worse. The pneumococcal bacteria can also cause ear or sinus infections, hearing loss and even lead to hospitalization or death.

MYTH: A yearly pneumonia vaccine is recommended just like the flu vaccine.

FACT: The pneumonia vaccine is not a yearly vaccine. Depending on your age and medical condition, you may receive one or two doses. Your doctor will tell you how many doses you need.

MYTH: The pneumonia vaccine is only given in the fall.

FACT: Any time of year is the right time to get your first pneumonia vaccine. If you need a second dose, your doctor will tell you when.

MYTH: I can't get the vaccine if I have a minor cold or illness on the days the nursing home is giving the vaccine.

FACT: People with minor illnesses may be vaccinated. Your doctor will decide if you can get the vaccine or if it is better to reschedule for when you are feeling better.

MYTH: It is not safe to get more than one vaccine at the same time

FACT: You can safely receive more than one vaccine at the same time. Talk with your doctor about what is best for you.

MYTH: Pneumonia vaccines are made from bacteria. The bacteria will make me sick.

FACT: Only live bacteria can make you sick. Vaccines do not contain live bacteria. These vaccines cannot cause pneumonia.





Scan QR Code to view a video and learn more about vaccines.

If you are 65 or older, have certain medical conditions or smoke, you are at risk for illnesses caused by pneumococcal bacteria. Talk to your doctor and get the pneumococcal vaccine today!

https://quality.allianthealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/AHS-QIN-QIO-Immunization-Activity-Book-FINAL\_508.pdf https://quality.allianthealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Pneumonia-Vaccine-Myths-and-Facts-FINAL\_508.pdf



## Seasonal Influenza Campaign: Ready, Set, Go

Coming to you soon: Emails with a calendar to kick off the campaign

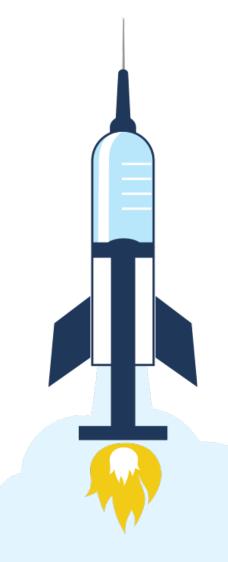




## A Focus on Flu and Pneumonia: NHSN Reporting

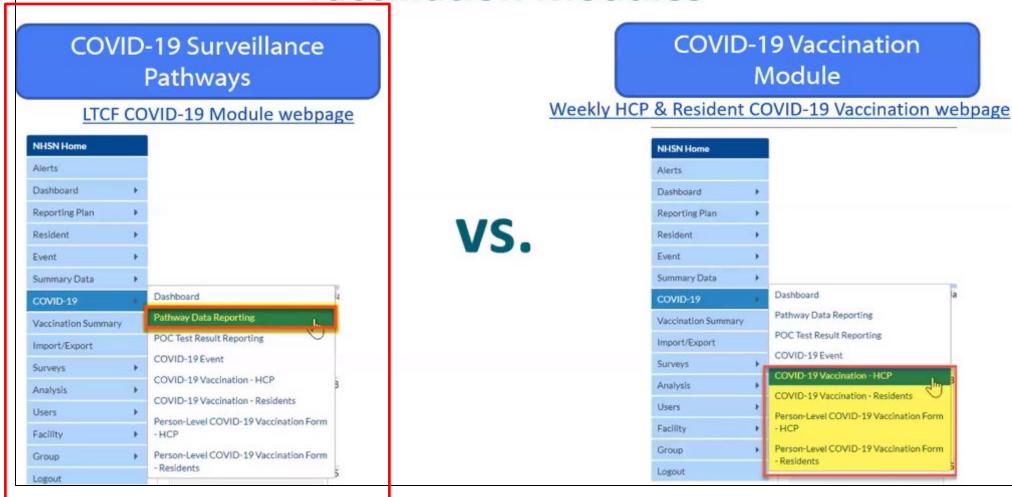
Donald Chitanda MPH, CIC, LTC-CIP ~ Technical Advisor Infection Prevention

June 22, 2023





COVID-19 Surveillance pathways versus COVID-19 Vaccination Modules





COVID-19 Surveillance Pathways	COVID-19 Vaccination Module
Reporting requirements	Reporting requirements
CMS certified facilities are required to report at least once every reporting week	Weekly reporting requirement for LTC residents and staff  Report at least once every reporting week  Requirement to go through December 2024
Requirement to go through December 2024	<ul> <li>Quarterly Reporting Requirement for Staff</li> <li>Report vaccination data 1 week/month for staff</li> <li>After the weekly requirement expires in Dec. 2024 continue to report 1 week/month for staff</li> <li>Use the "COVID-19 Vaccination-HCP" tab in order to report these data</li> </ul>
(COC)	Additional COVID-19 Vaccination Reporting Resources:  Operational Guidance for Reporting COVID-19 Vaccination Date FAQs on Reporting COVID-19 Vaccination Data



#### Modifications to the COVID-19 Module Surveillance **Pathways**

Resident Impact and **Facility Capacity** 

Staff and Personnel **Impact** 

Therapeuties 4 8 1

- **Newly Positive Tests**
- Vaccination status
- Deaths
- **Testing Availability**
- <del>Influenza</del>
- Supplies/PPE Shortages

- **Newly Positive Tests**
- Influenza
- **Staffing Shortages**

- Residents treated
- In house Stock
- Stock Stored Outside the LTCF

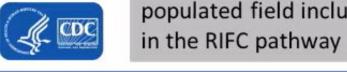
Adding

Hospitalizations



\*Not Up to Date: Autopopulated field included









### **RIFC Pathway: Removing Data Elements**

	DEATHS: Number of residents who have died for any reason in the facility or another location. by the number of new deaths since the most recent date data were collected for NHSN reporting.  COVID-19 DEATHS: Based on the number reported for Total Deaths, indicate the number of resanother location.	sidents who died from COVID-19 or related complications, either in the
sident Impact for N	on-COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) Respiratory Illness	
	*INFLUENZA: Number of Residents with new influenza (flu).	Highlighted Data elements will be removed
rsonnel if needed?	ILITY: Does the LTCF have the ability to perform or to obtain resources for performing SARS-CoV	v-2 viral testing (NAAT [PCR] or antigen) on all residents, starr and facility
pplies and PPE Sho		
Orgent Need: Indic	ate if facility will no longer have any PPE supply items in 7 days	

### RIFC Pathway: New Auto-populated Field



#### Not Up to Date

This includes residents who may have received COVID-19
vaccination(s), but are not yet up to date with COVID-19 vaccinations
per the NHSN Surveillance definition

and/or

 14 days or more has not passed since the time the resident received the vaccination, to qualify them as up to date, and the day they tested positive for COVID-19 (newly positive COVID-19 test)



### RIFC Pathway: New Auto-populated Field



#### Not Up to Date

- Auto-populated by the system
- Not editable (grayed out in the application)
  - In order to change/edit this count, counts entered for Up to Date and/or Positive Tests will need to be revised
- Calculated by subtracting the Up to Date count from the Positive Test count
  - Not Up to Date = Positive tests Up to Date



### RIFC Pathway Newly Added Data Element: Hospitalizations



Hospitalizations with a positive COVID-19 Test: Number of residents who
have been hospitalized with a positive COVID-19 test.

Note: Only include residents who have been hospitalized during this reporting period and had a positive COVID-19 test in the 10 days prior to the hospitalization, date of specimen collection is calendar day 1.



• Hospitalizations with a positive COVID-19 Test and Up to Date: Based on the number reported above for "Hospitalizations with a positive COVID-19 Test", indicate the number of residents who were hospitalized with a positive COVID-19 test and also up to date with COVID-19 vaccinations at the time of the positive COVID-19 test.





#### RIFC Pathway Newly Added Data Element: Hospitalizations

#### **Hospitalizations with a positive COVID-19 Test:**

- Number of residents who have been hospitalized (for any reason) and also had a positive COVID-19 test.
- Only include residents who have been hospitalized during this reporting period and had a positive COVID-19 test in the 10 days prior to the hospitalization, date of specimen collection is calendar day 1.

#### How to calculate:

How many residents have been hospitalized since the last date data were reported to NHSN?



Of those residents how many had a positive COVID-19 test within the past 10 days?





# RIFC Pathway Newly Added Data Element: Hospitalizations

- Hospitalizations with a positive COVID-19 Test and Up to Date
  - Based on the number reported for "Hospitalizations with a positive COVID-19 Test", indicate the number of residents who were hospitalized with a positive COVID-19 test and also up to date with COVID-19 vaccinations at the time of the positive COVID-19 test.

#### How to calculate:

- How many residents have been included in the Hospitalizations with a positive COVID-19 Test count?
  - Of those included in the Hospitalizations with a positive COVID-19 Test count how many are up to date per the NHSN Surveillance Definition?
- A COC

Of those who are up to date, how many received the vaccine 14 days or more before the newly positive COVID-19 test?



### **Staff and Personnel Impact Pathway**

The Positive Test count will be the ONLY reporting variable in this pathway





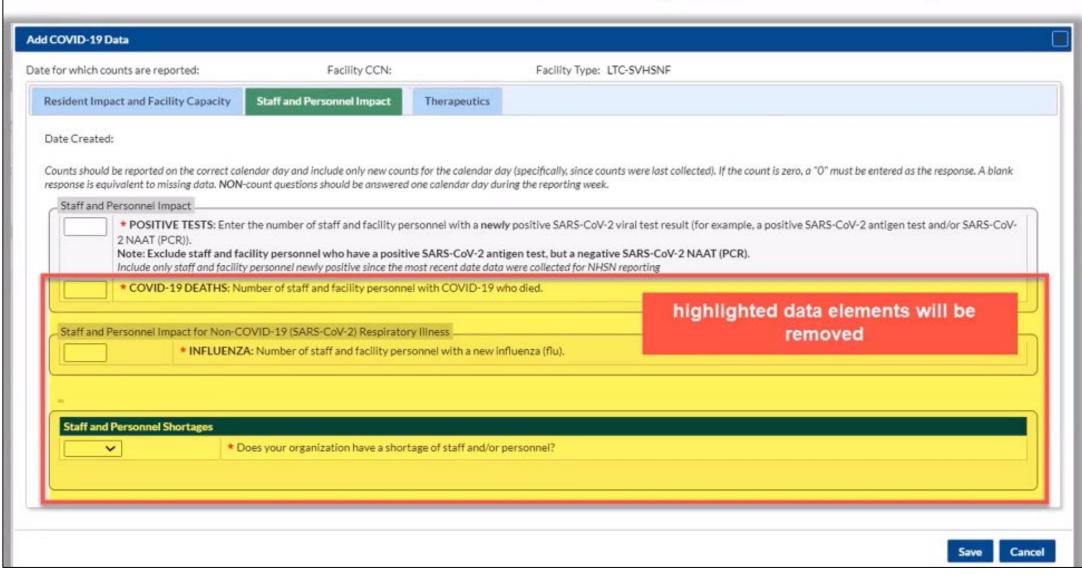
# Staff and Personnel Impact Pathway: Removing Data Elements

- COVID-19 Deaths
- Influenza
- Staffing shortages





### **Staff and Personnel Impact Pathway**

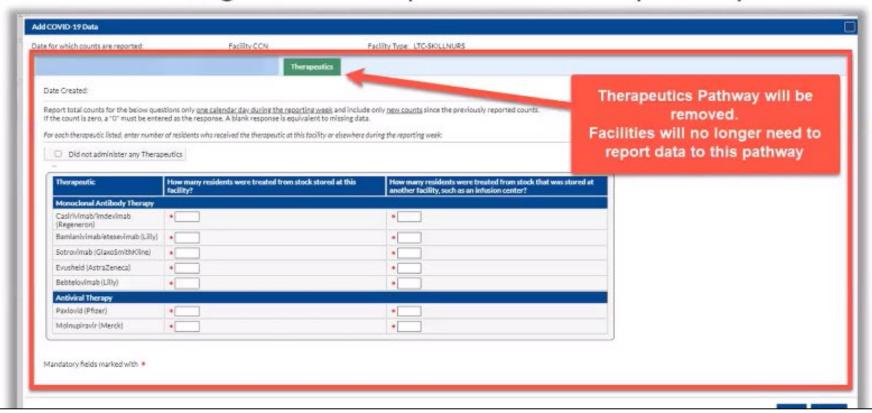






### **Therapeutics Pathway: Removing Pathway**

- Removing this pathway
  - Facilities will no longer need to report data to this pathway





### Thank You for Your Time! Contact the Patient Safety Team

patientsafety@allianthhealth.org



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### Mark Your Calendar!



Shop Talk

3rd Thursdays at 2 p.m. ET

### Registration Link

Visit our website for more info:

https://quality.allianthealth.org/topic/shop-talks/



### **Questions?**





## Nursing Home and Partnership for Community Health:

CMS 12th SOW GOALS



#### OPIOID UTILIZATION AND MISUSE

Promote opioid best practices

Reduce opioid adverse drug events in all settings



#### PATIENT SAFETY

Reduce hospitalizations due to c. diff

Reduce adverse drug events

Reduce facility acquired infections



#### CHRONIC DISEASE SELF-MANAGEMENT

Increase instances of adequately diagnosed and controlled hypertension

Increase use of cardiac rehabilitation programs

Reduce instances of uncontrolled diabetes

Identify patients at highrisk for kidney disease and improve outcomes



#### CARE COORDINATION

Convene community coalitions

Reduce avoidable readmissions, admissions to hospitals and preventable emergency department visits

Identify and promote optimal care for super utilizers



#### COVID-19

Support nursing homes by establishing a safe visitor policy and cohort plan

Provide virtual events to support infection control and prevention

Support nursing homes and community coalitions with emergency preparedness plans



#### **IMMUNIZATION**

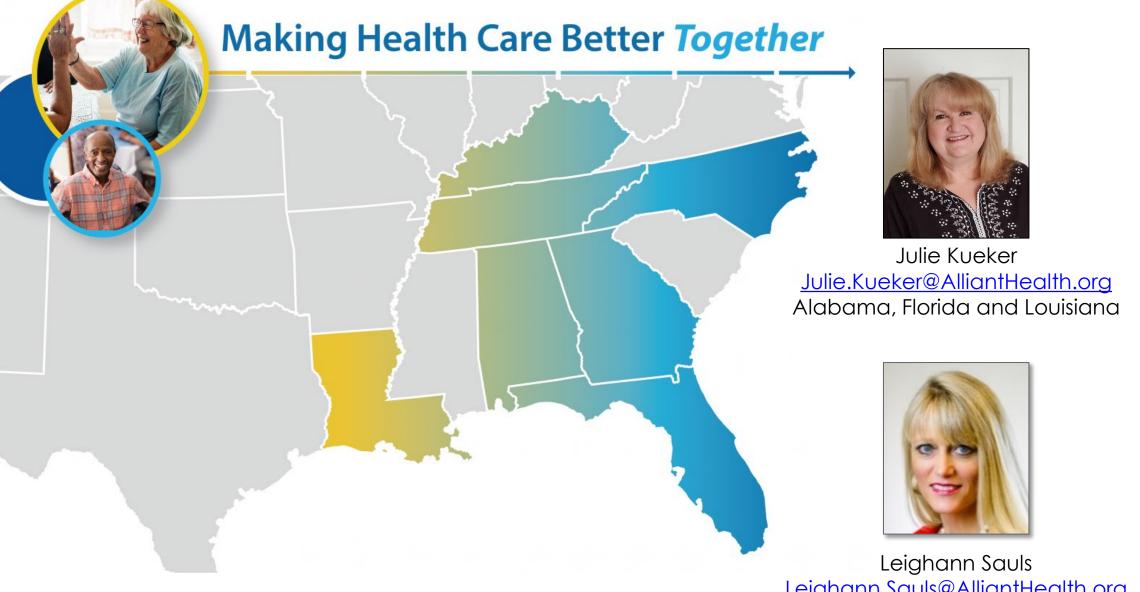
Increase influenza, pneumococcal, and COVID-19 vaccination rates



#### **TRAINING**

Encourage completion of infection control and prevention trainings by front line clinical and management staff

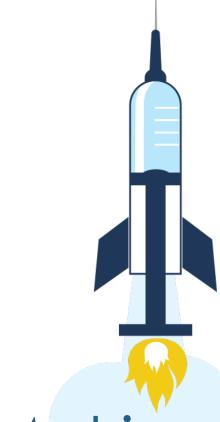




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Program Directors















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