

## NACCHO Annual 2017 Infectious Diseases & Immunization Sessions

<b>TUESDAY, JULY 11</b>			
<b>Time</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Topic Area</b>
8:00a-10:00a	PC6 - Public Health and Clinical Collaboration in Zika Pregnancy and Birth Defects Surveillance and Referral to Service	Through partnerships with national clinical organizations and state and local health departments, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has increased the capacity of local health departments (LHDs) to conduct Zika pregnancy and birth defects surveillance by providing field support and tools and resources. Representatives from CDC, LHDs, and national clinical organizations will interactively describe the current capacity of participating LHDs and discuss lessons learned for improving Zika surveillance and meeting the needs of affected women and children.	Informatics; Emerging Infections & Outbreak Response
<b>WEDNESDAY, JULY 12</b>			
<b>Time</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Topic Area</b>
1:30p-2:00p	E9 - Can Local Health Departments Effectively and Efficiently Provide Vaccines to the Privately Insured?	Local health departments (LHDs) experience many barriers to financing and delivering vaccines to privately-insured patients. LHDs can provide these types of immunizations only if they have the ability to purchase vaccine upfront and bill insurance carriers for reimbursement, a capacity which many LHDs lack. A Colorado Taskforce, convened by the state health department, sought to evaluate third-party vendors and their ability to assist LHDs and other practices manage the provision of private stock vaccines through a sustainable business model including the ability to contract with insurance carriers, verify insurance eligibility, eliminate the upfront cost of purchasing vaccine, submit and track insurance claims and manage inventory. A 6-month pilot study evaluated the benefits and challenges of using a third-party vendor to address this need across eight urban and rural LHDs, other primary care practices.	Immunization
2:15p-3:45p	F4 - A City-Based Model to Combat Emerging Vector-borne Diseases – Zika Virus, 2016	The emergence of vector-borne diseases requires health departments to regularly update their local and regional surveillance and response plans. In 2016, the District of Columbia Department of Health (DC DOH) developed a risk-based approach to minimize the impact of Zika virus. This session describes how DC DOH: 1) collaborated with neighboring jurisdictions to develop a regional surveillance and response plans, 2) conducted targeted outreach to providers and high risk populations, 3) conducted human surveillance, including tracking pregnancy and birth outcomes, 4) instituted a mosquito surveillance and abatement program, and 5) leveraged electronic technology to support surveillance and vector control efforts.	Emerging Infections & Outbreak Response

4:00p-5:00p	G11 - A national resource of school-level vaccination coverage data in the United States	University of Pittsburgh investigators will present a project aiming to assemble school-level vaccination coverage data for the entire US in a centralized database aiming to better predict epidemics and vaccine impact. During this focus group, we will seek perspectives from participants on current practices and use of vaccination coverage data.	Immunization
<b>THURSDAY, JULY 13</b>			
<b>Time</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Overview</b>	
1:30p-2:00p	J3 - Assessment of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Coverage Among Adolescents, Allegheny County, PA	National and state data indicate that HPV vaccine coverage among adolescents is well below the Healthy People 2020 goal. Agencies in southwestern Pennsylvania are working to improve coverage, but county-level baseline rates have not been established. Epidemiologists at the Allegheny County Health Department are compiling data from multiple sources to assess coverage and monitor trends. The advantages and limitation of each data source will be described. Participants will be asked to describe other useful sources of data on HPV vaccination coverage.	Immunization
2:15p-3:15p	K2 - Developing an Infectious Disease Emergency Response Plan for Public Health	Most commonly in infectious disease outbreaks, local, county and state health departments have responded using a combination of their pre-existing general emergency management plans and emergently-created disease-specific plans. We have identified a need for more comprehensive and prospective planning that is inclusive of all public health jurisdictions.	Emerging Infections & Outbreak Response