The Cold Chain and Vaccine storage

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Objectives

- To explain the cold chain and vaccine delivery service including use of vaccine returns service
- To understand the correct procedures for handling and storage of vaccines
- To understand the importance of monitoring the cold chain within your own practice
- To explain recommendations for breaks in cold chain





Factors affecting vaccine management performance

- Vaccine Procurement
- Correct forecasting
- Contingency plans
- Funding
- Liasion with IMB

Procurement & availability of adequate quantities of vaccine

- Use of temperature monitoring devices
- •Cold chain delivery fleet and fridge
- •Alarms and alerts systems
 - Use of freeze or heat indicators during transport
 - Customer education
 - Standard Operating Procedures

Reliability of cold chain

Vaccine distribution,control and monitoring

Vaccine

Stock Management

- •Order and customer relationship management
- Scheduled delivery route & dates
- Effective systems for ordering , receiving & checking receipts
- •Returns monitoring

- Short date stock management
- Invoice processing
- Stock reconciliation

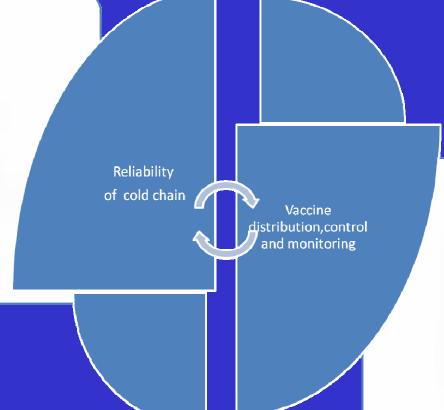


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Relevant sections

- Use of temperature monitoring devices
- Cold chain delivery fleet and fridge
- Alarms and alerts systems
- Use of freeze or heat indicators during transport
- Customer education
- Standard Operating Procedures



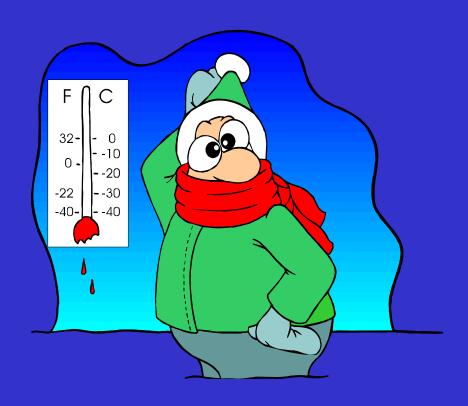
- Order and customer relationship management
- Scheduled delivery route & dates
- Effective systems for ordering, receiving & checking receipts
- Returns monitoring





Why is the cold chain important?

- Vaccines must be stored within a specific temperature range between +2 and +8⁰ C to ensure their potency and to comply with regulations (PA//EU)
- Every vaccine from time of manufacture up to point of delivery to surgery has a verified temperature record
- Assurance in product potency ensures maximum benefit from immunisation







Reliability of Cold Chain

 Temperature records are available for every vaccine from point of manufacturing to delivery at GP surgery.

 Storage fridges and transport vehicles are all equipped with heat / cooling devices and alarms/alert systems which are monitored 24/7





National Cold Chain Delivery Service

- Commenced 1st January 2005, delivering to ~1650 sites annually has increased to 2,600 sites receiving 2.3 million vaccines in 2011
- United Drug Distributors in Tallaght with satellite sites in Limerick and Ballina







Delivery Vans

- Vans equipped with alarms and heating/cooling systems, backup fridges and navigation & location tracking systems.
- Each delivery has a temperature report tracked to it.
- Robust contingency plans in case of power failure or breakdowns.
- Standard operating procedures govern all processes.



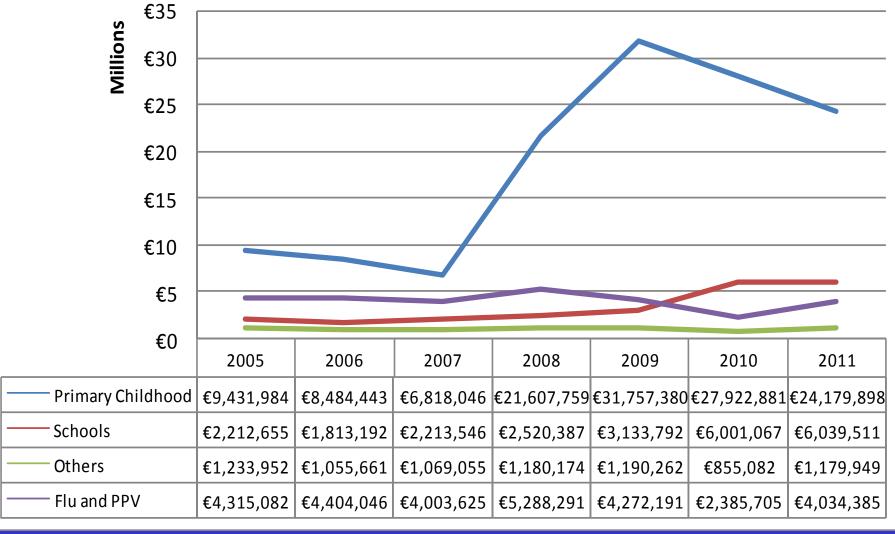
Vaccine distribution, Control & Monitoring

Vaccine distribution is monitored to ensure it is consistent with target cohort requirements as significant deviations may indicate over or under stocking.





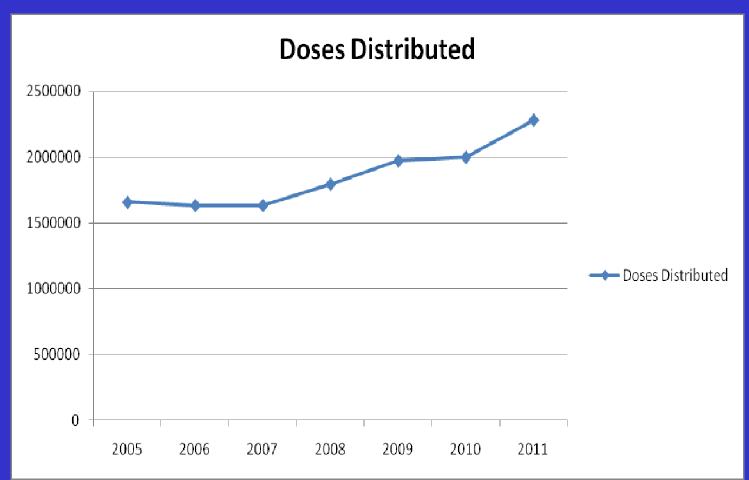
Cost of Vaccines Purchased







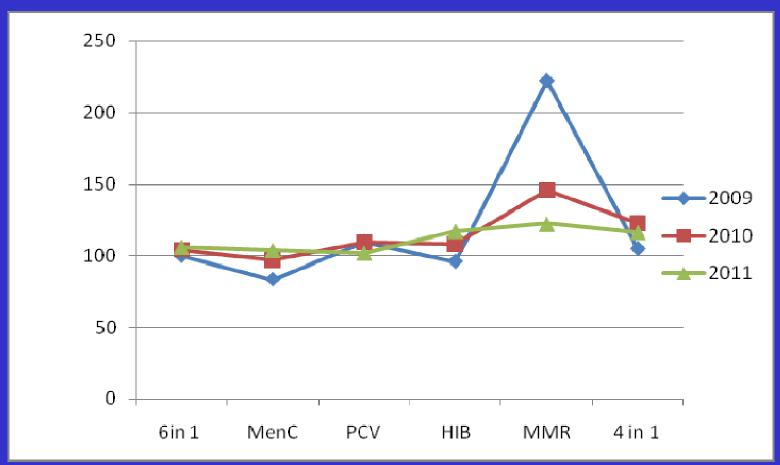
Number of Doses Distributed







Number of doses distributed as % of cohort requirements in 2009-2011







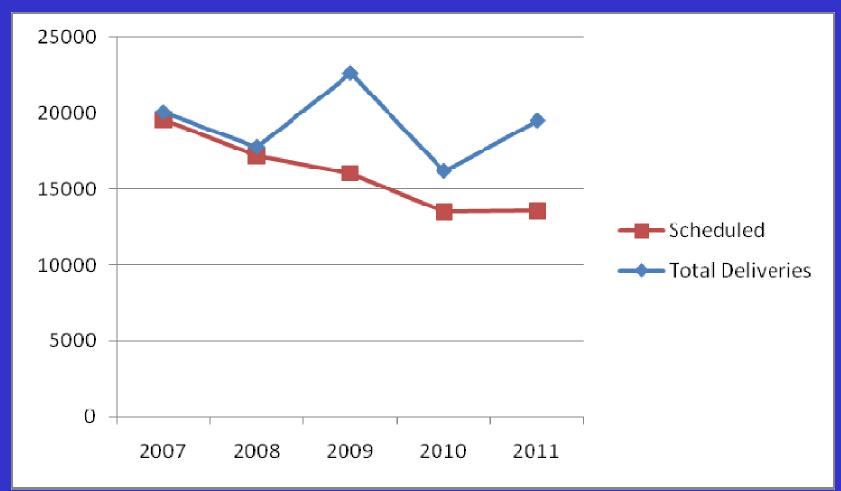
Vaccine deliveries

- Each site is entitled to 12 monthly deliveries per year plus 2 extra deliveries during the "flu season"
- Unscheduled
- Emergency





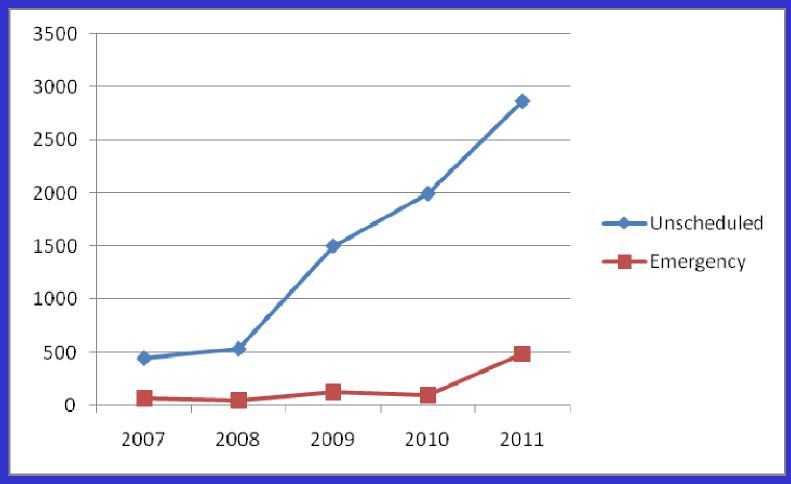
Number of Deliveries 2007-2011







Number of Unscheduled & Emergency







Vaccines supplied

	Vaccines
Primary Childhood vaccines	6 in 1, Men C, PCV, MMR, Hib, 4 in 1
Adult vaccines	Td Influenza, Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine
HSE vaccines	BCG, Tuberculin , 4 in 1, MMR, TdaP, HPV
Restricted vaccines	Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis A +B Td/IPV, TdaP/IPV and MenACW ₁₃₅ Y

Current list of available vaccines

- •from United drug
- •in newsletter
- •on immunisation website







Who can order vaccines?

- GPs who hold an immunisation contract
- Community Health Doctors who run the school immunisation service, BCG clinics
- Hospitals who require vaccines
- Authorised Flu Sites (Retail Pharmacies and Nursing homes)
- Vaccines are delivered monthly directly to these sites.





How much vaccine should be ordered?

- The quantity of vaccine order can be determined by
 - Quantity used since last delivery
 - Storage volume within the refrigerator
 - Vaccines currently in the refrigerator
 - Seasonal variation e.g. influenza vaccine
 - Disease outbreaks





Some typical vaccine orders with Values

Qty	Vaccine
10	INFANRIX HEXA
10	PREVENAR
10	MEN C
10	MMR
5	HIB
5	DITE BOOSTER
Total	<u>€2,488.17</u>

Qty	Vaccine
30	INFANRIX HEXA
30	PREVENAR
30	MEN C
10	MMR
10	HIB
10	DITE BOOSTER
Total	<u>€6,844.46</u>

Qty	Vaccine
70	INFANRIX HEXA
70	PREVENAR
70	MEN C
40	MMR
25	HIB
30	DITE BOOSTER
20	TETRAVAC
Total	<u>€16,818.34</u>





Recommended procedure for ordering and accepting vaccines

- Should have a named, trained and designated person and deputy
- Fax or e-mail order to UD before closing date
- Remove expired vaccines from fridge and prepare for return.
- Give vaccine returns to UD driver
- Check vaccine deliveries against the order for damage or discrepancies
- Place vaccines in the vaccine refrigerator immediately
- NEVER leave vaccine delivery at room temperature





Vaccine storage

- To comply with licence
 - Store within the temperature range of 2-8°C
 - Store in original packaging
- Store vaccines on shelves, not touching the sides of the fridge
- Record fridge temperature twice daily
- Use a switchless socket
- Never unplug the fridge
- Never use out of date vaccines



Recommended procedure following a break in the Cold Chain

- Usually occurs due to a problem with the vaccine fridge. E.g.
 - Electricity power cut
 - Switch turned off
 - Fridge door left open.

If this happens

- Make sure that the refrigerator door is closed
- Check the temperature and find out how long the refrigerator breakdown has been
- Contact the Chief Pharmacist, National Immunisation Office for further advice. (087 9915452 or 01 8676108)





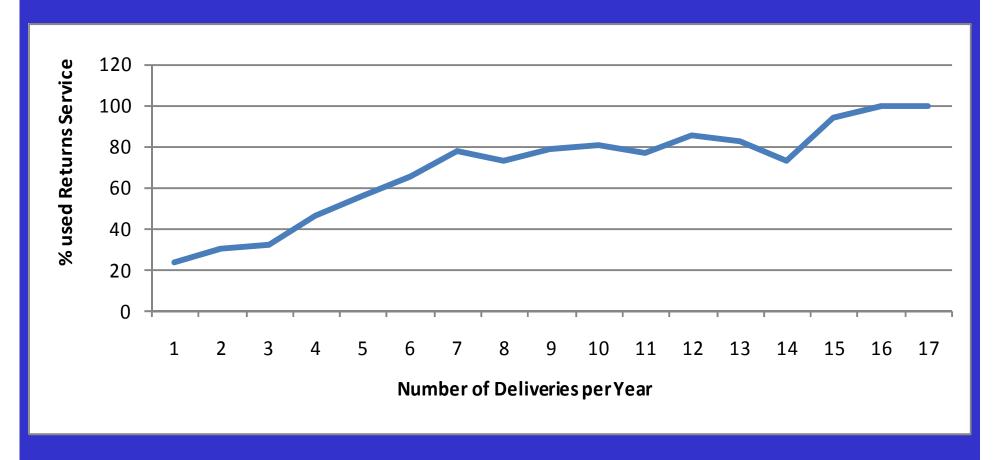
Recommended procedure following a break in the Cold Chain (2)

- Any vaccine not stored between 2⁰-8⁰C is no longer a licensed product
- Company data show that vaccines can be used if exposed to short deviations.
- Each temperature deviation must be judged on a case by case scenario.
- Each vaccine has specific criteria and will remain stable for different lengths of time.
- Vaccines which cannot be used must be returned to the National Cold Chain Delivery Service





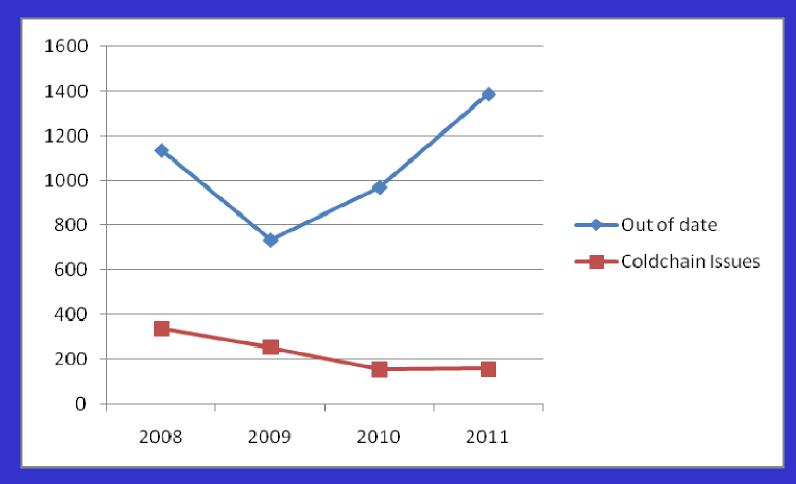
Sites using the returns service by number of deliveries per year







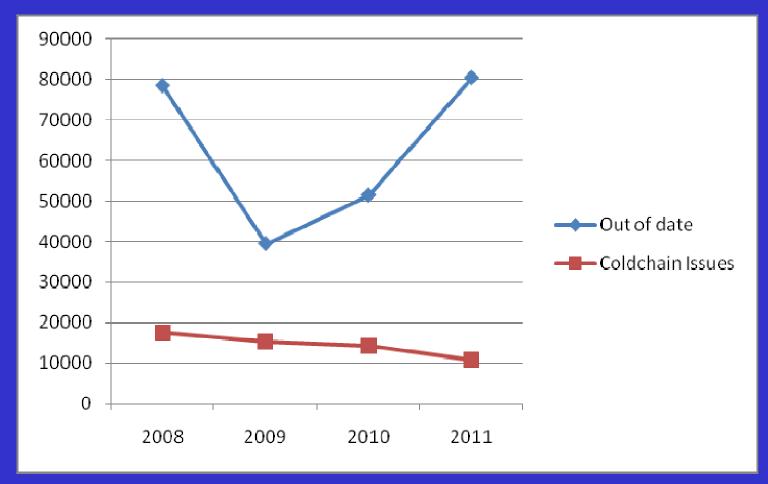
Number of Sites using returns service 2008 -2011







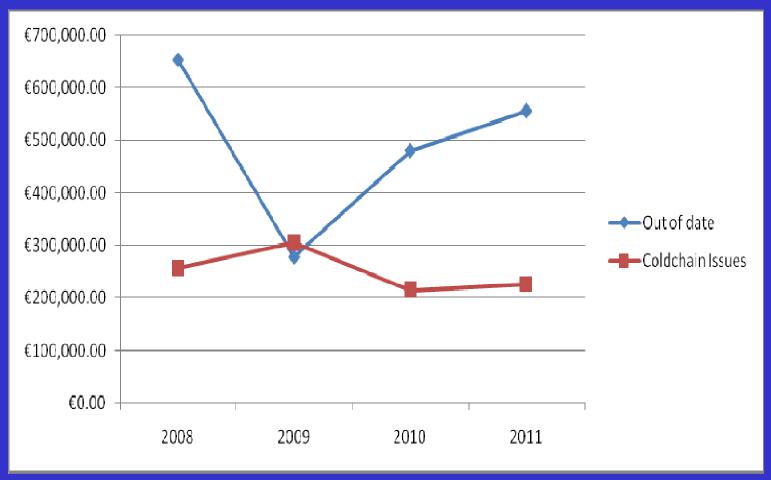
Number of Doses Returned 2008 - 2011







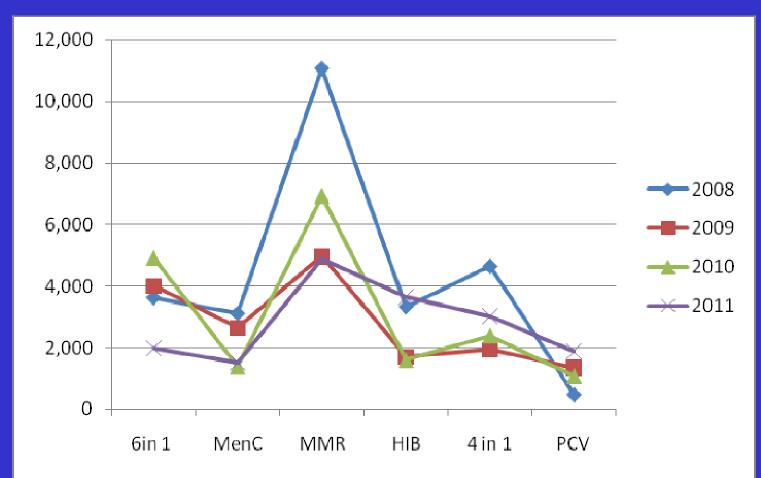
Value of Returned Doses







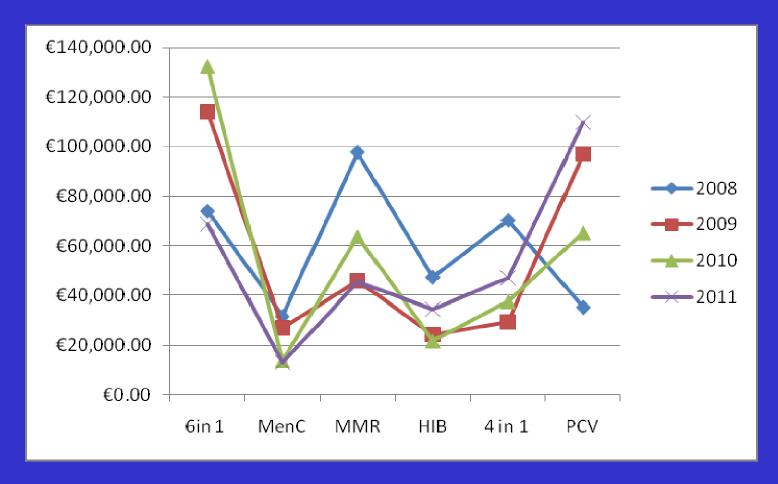
Number of Doses Returned annually 2008 -2011







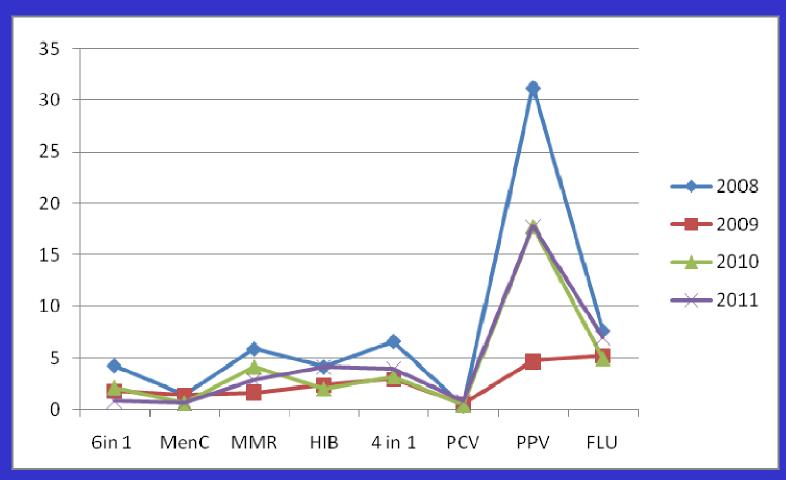
Value of Vaccines returned 2008 -2011







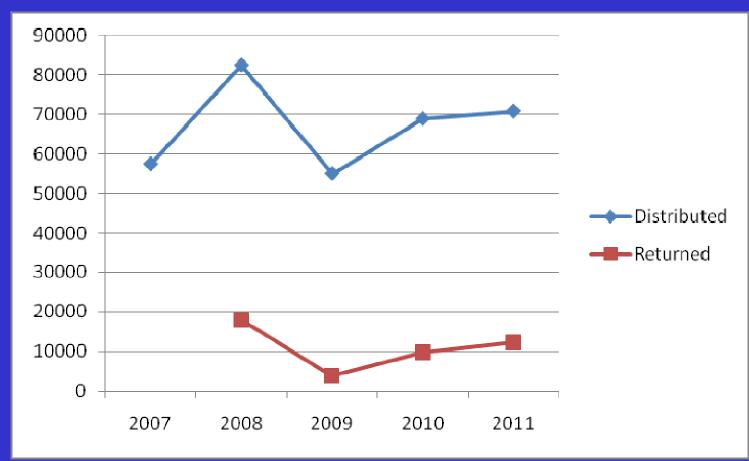
Percentage of Vaccines Returned compared to Distributed







Pneumovax







Recent Immunisation News

- Pneumovax (PPV23) is a once only vaccination for those over 65yrs of age. It is only <u>once</u> repeated after 5 years for those who received it under 65 or those whose antibody levels decline rapidly, e.g asplenia, splenic dysfunction, immunosuppression, renal transplant or chronic renal disease.
- Men ACW₁₃₅Y (Menveo)
- Boostrix





Batch Numbers

- The valid batch number is the number on the box and is the only number to record.
- Please use peel off sticker where available.
- Combination vaccines or vaccines which require reconstitution will have a different batch numbers on each constituent, the number on the box refers to the reconstituted vaccine.
- Only the appropriate batch number can be accepted on the child's record, any other batch number will register as invalid.





Conclusions

- Vaccines are expensive
- Good housekeeping essential for vaccine management





Useful resources

- Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing National Vaccine Storage Guidelines 2005, Strive for 5 http://www.health.gov.au/internet/immunise/publishing.nsf/Content/provider-store
- Department of Health UK. November 2006. Immunisation against infectious disease.
 http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Policyandguidance/Healthandsocialcaretopics/Greenbook/DH 4097254
- Irish Pharmaceutical Healthcare Association Medical Compendium. http://www.medicines.ie.
- Irish Medicines Board. http://www.imb.ie.
- National Immunisation Office Ireland. Health Service Executive. http://www.immunisation.ie.
- Public Health Agency Canada. National Vaccine Storage and Handling Guidelines for immunisation providers 2007. http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/2007/pyshglp-ldemy/index-eng.php
- Royal College of Physicians of Ireland. Immunisation Guidelines for Ireland. Available at www.rcpi.ie or www.hpsc.ie



