


DoD Seasonal and 2009 H1N1 Pandemic Influenza Vaccination Programs

2010 Influenza Summit

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17 May 2010



Agenda

- **Seasonal Influenza**
 - Policies
 - Vaccination rates
- **Pandemic Influenza**
 - Vaccine sources
 - Vaccine distribution & rates
 - Vaccine safety monitoring



Flu and DoD

- **In 1944 DoD recognized that influenza could impact our ability to meet mission requirements**
 - DoD developed the first U.S. approved inactivated vaccine for influenza
 - Used to protect troops in WWII and ever since



DoD Seasonal Influenza Policies

- **Mandatory for all active duty members**
- **Mandatory for all those providing direct patient care**
- **Highly encouraged for all DoD beneficiaries**
- **LAIV recommended for eligible pediatric and new accession populations**
- **Attempt to provide thimerosal free vaccines to DoD facilities that reside in States that limit vaccines preserved with thimerosal but if unavailable will NOT deny vaccine to beneficiaries**



Seasonal Influenza The Numbers

- 4.3M people enrolled for care at military medical treatment facilities
- 3,844,985 vaccine doses shipped to DoD facilities from DoD supply depot
- 8,950 doses remaining
- Active Duty immunized (as of 6 April)
 - Army 96%
 - Air Force 97%
 - Navy 91%
 - Marines 90%
 - Overall DoD 96%
- Vaccine effectiveness for seasonal flu not determined this year due to low rates of seasonal influenza
 - 22% vaccine effectiveness against pH1N1
 - DoD population very different from general population



pH1N1 Vaccine Policy

- **Mandatory for all uniformed personnel (Active Duty, Guard and Reserve)**
- **Highly encouraged for all others**
- **3 separate vaccine supplies with specific target groups**
 - **High risk individuals may receive vaccine from any source**



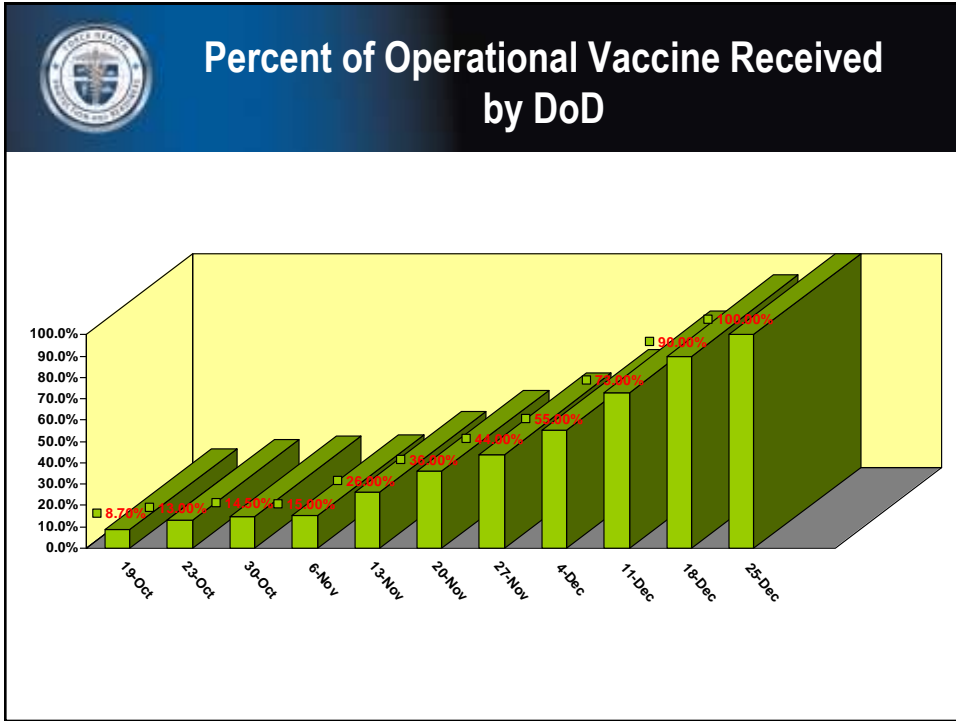
pH1N1 Vaccine – Where did DoD fit in?

- **All vaccine allocated by HHS**
 - 2.7 M doses to meet operational mission requirements in pandemic environment
 - State allocation program – for DoD dependents residing in the U.S.
 - 1M doses targeted DoD civilian employees and dependents residing outside the U.S.



pH1N1 vaccine – DoD Operational Use

- **DoD purchased it's own stockpile of H1N1 vaccine adequate to fully immunize 2.7**
 - Allocation of vaccine was still controlled by HHS
 - Targeted Active Duty, Reservists, National Guard, Mission Critical DoD civilians
 - First priority was for deployed, deploying, large training venues, ships a float, health care workers
 - After high priority groups are filled each Service received a pro-rated amount as vaccine became available



pH1N1 Vaccination Rates (6 April 2010)

Service	% Immunized
Army	95
Air Force	95
Marines	83
Navy	84
Total	91



pH1N1 vaccine – Dependents

- **DoD also received vaccine via the National Pandemic Vaccine State Allocation Program**
 - DoD received vaccines via local allocations to States for dependents, retirees
 - Each installation enrolled with the State as a immunization provider
 - Targeted dependents and health care workers
 - Vaccine was available for dependents before AD
 - Also included HR AD members
 - Like the civilian community vaccine demand occurred early while vaccine availability was delayed



pH1N1 Vaccine – DoD Civilians/OCONUS Dependents

- **Part of HHS sponsored, CDC managed program targeting US government civilian employees**
 - 3 Million total doses
 - Program started after the State Allocation Program was well established
 - 1 Million total doses to DoD
 - Targeted DoD civilian employees and dependents residing overseas
 - Like the State allocations: vaccine demand preceded availability



pH1N1 Vaccine Safety

- Collaborative effort between the Military Vaccine Agency and the Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center
- Determined baseline rates for potential vaccine related adverse events
- Identified all pH1N1 vaccinations
 - Search for recognized vaccine related adverse events
- Rapid cycle analysis of aggregate data comparing pH1N1 with past 3 flu seasons
- Identified in near real time potential increased occurrences of adverse outcomes
- **RESULT: NO INCREASE IN VACCINE RELATED ADVERSE EVENTS**



Questions

The fact is, compared to pigs, we humans are unforgivably slow to learn from pragmatic experience.

Karl Schwen
U.S. author. *In A Pig's Eye* (1985).

