



Caring for the Community: Drive-Thru Flu

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Introduction

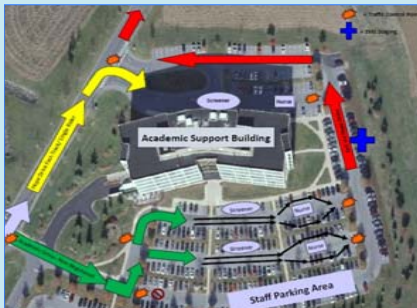
As part of Penn State Hershey Medical Center's community health needs implementation plan and population health management program we conducted this novel flu immunization program. The goal was to minimize barriers to vaccination access in at-risk populations. The program used a "drive through" structure to administer free flu vaccinations to recipients who did not need to leave their car.

The initiative supports the Healthy People 2020 goal to “increase the quality, availability, and effectiveness of educational and community-based programs designed to prevent disease and injury, improve health, and enhance quality of life.”



Objectives

1. Describe the planning process to provide drive-thru flu shots to community residents.
2. Identify strategies that enhanced interprofessional collaboration in this community partnership.



Implementation Process

Leadership included the Employee Health and Safety Nurse Manager and the Community Outreach Coordinator.

Targeted Population was uninsured, unemployed, and underserved adult and pediatric (greater than 3 years old) community members.

Volunteers were Medical Center Employees including adult and pediatric nurses, pharmacists, EMS personnel, students, and other staff.

Announcement of the event was sent via flyers, social media, TV, and radio.

Training for staff included program management, traffic control, weather back-up, safety/legal concerns, vaccine storage and handling, data management, and vaccine administration.

Three vehicle stop stations were created to guide participants. Stations covered registration, education, consent and vaccine administration. All stops included a review of allergies and safety precautions.

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Registration and Consent



Influenza Vaccine

What You Need to Know

1 Why get vaccinated?

Flu is a common illness that can be prevented by getting vaccinated. It is caused by a virus that spreads from person to person. The virus can be spread by coughing, sneezing, or touching a surface that has been touched by an infected person. The virus can also be spread by touching a surface that has been touched by a pet that has been in contact with an infected person. The virus can also be spread by touching a surface that has been touched by a pet that has been in contact with an infected person. The virus can also be spread by touching a surface that has been touched by a pet that has been in contact with an infected person.

2 How is it transmitted and how common?

Influenza is transmitted by coughing, sneezing, or touching a surface that has been touched by an infected person. It is a common illness that can be prevented by getting vaccinated. It is caused by a virus that spreads from person to person. The virus can be spread by coughing, sneezing, or touching a surface that has been touched by an infected person. The virus can also be spread by touching a surface that has been touched by a pet that has been in contact with an infected person. The virus can also be spread by touching a surface that has been touched by a pet that has been in contact with an infected person. The virus can also be spread by touching a surface that has been touched by a pet that has been in contact with an infected person.

3 What vaccine

There are two types of influenza vaccine: inactivated and live attenuated. The inactivated vaccine is made from killed virus particles and is given as an injection. The live attenuated vaccine is made from weakened virus particles and is given as a nasal spray. Both types of vaccine are effective in preventing influenza. The inactivated vaccine is recommended for most people, while the live attenuated vaccine is recommended for healthy people aged 5 to 49 years old.

4 How often should you get vaccinated?

You should get vaccinated every year. The influenza virus changes its surface proteins every year, so you need to get a new vaccine each year. The best time to get vaccinated is in the fall, before the flu season begins. You can get vaccinated at a doctor's office, a community health center, or a pharmacy.

5 What if there is a network reaction?

A network reaction is a rare side effect of the influenza vaccine. It is caused by a reaction to the egg protein in the vaccine. Symptoms include hives, swelling, and difficulty breathing. If you experience a network reaction, you should stop taking the vaccine and seek medical attention immediately. You should also avoid eating eggs and taking aspirin for a few days after the reaction.

6 The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that provides compensation to people who have been injured by a vaccine. The program is funded by a tax on vaccines. The VICP is a no-fault system, meaning that you do not need to prove that the vaccine caused your injury. You only need to prove that you were injured by a vaccine. The VICP covers a wide range of vaccines, including the influenza vaccine. If you have been injured by a vaccine, you should contact the VICP for more information.

7 How can I learn more?

You can learn more about the influenza vaccine by visiting the CDC website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/imz.htm. You can also call the CDC at 1-800-232-6222. You can also contact your local health department for more information.

8 What if I have any more questions?

If you have any more questions, you can contact your doctor or a local health department. You can also contact the CDC at 1-800-232-6222. You can also contact your local health department for more information.

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Education



Vaccine Administration

Outcomes – 2014

- 872 mailings were sent
- 837 community members used social media to pre-register
- 800 vaccines administered in 6 hours
- 192 volunteer hours
- Additionally, family visiting patients on the day of the event were encourage to attend and receive their flu shot

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Implementation of this Drive-thru Flu Event demonstrates that the approach is a safe and efficient way to reach community residents.

Reports from nurses and community participants support continuation of the event and suggest areas for improvement.

- Expand the event to include two days: October 17th and October 24th, 2015.
- Increase vaccination administration goal to 1500.
- Include Child Life Specialists in the “pit stop” to provide support and reassurance for young children.
- Create an additional area for walkers and bicyclists.