

WELLNESS WISDOM WEBINAR New Survey Finds Vaccine Discussions Are a Low Priority at the Medicare Annual Wellness Visit: Experts Discuss Implications and Opportunities







Susan Peschin, MHS President and CEO Alliance for Aging Research



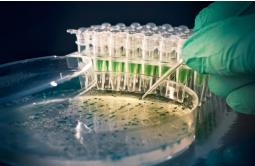
Sue Peschin, MHS The Alliance for Aging Research is the leading nonprofit organization dedicated to accelerating the pace of scientific discoveries and their application to vastly improve the universal human experience of aging and health. The Alliance was founded in 1986 in Washington, D.C., and has since become a valued advocacy organization and a respected influential voice with policymakers.

The Alliance believes that advances in research help people live longer, happier, more productive lives and reduce health care costs over the long term and that access to the latest scientific information empowers people to take control of their health.

The Alliance strives to advance science and enhance lives through a variety of activities and initiatives—from policy issues to provider and consumer health programs—that generate knowledge and action on age-related issues. Since 1986, federal support for aging research has more than tripled, private research and development in aging-related health has reached an all-time high, and new discoveries are making a lasting difference to the lives of millions of Americans.

www.agingresearch.org







Alliance for Aging Research

Our Best Shot: Focusing on Education In July 2015, the Alliance produced a whitepaper, authored by Richard Manning, partner at Bates White Economic Consulting, looking at vaccination rates, trends and targets, incident rates, health insurance coverage polices, cost effectiveness literature, and more.

Federal survey data demonstrates that better education correlates with utilization. The paper therefore called for more general awareness about adult vaccination and specific education to adult patients. Our Best Shot: Expanding Prevention through Vaccination in Older Adults





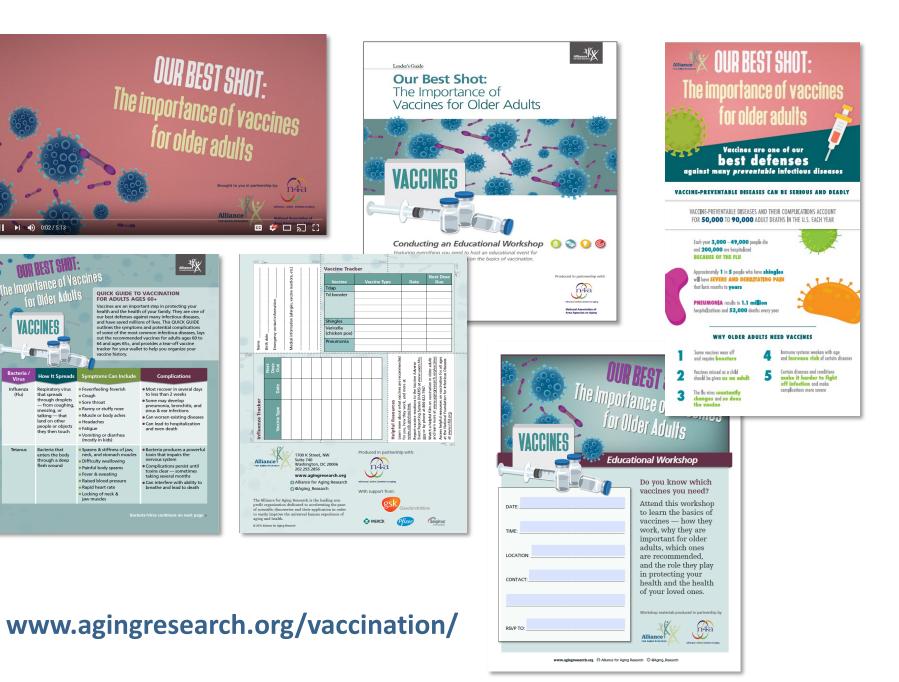






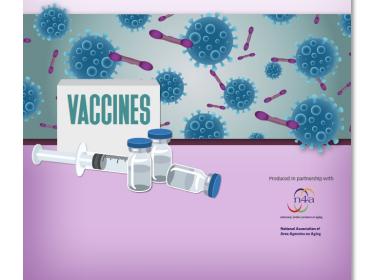


Our Best Shot: Campaign

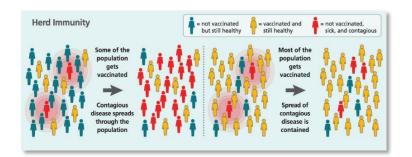


Senior Army of Truth Tellers

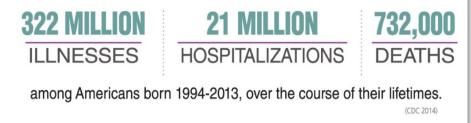
OUR BEST SHOT: The Truth About Vaccines for You and Your Loved Ones Alliance

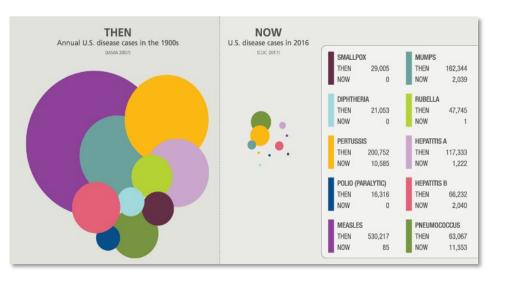




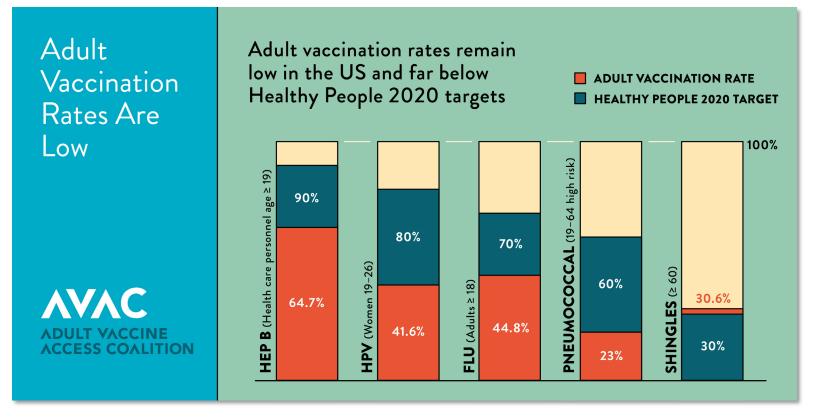


VACCINES WILL PREVENT AN ESTIMATED





Falling Short of Healthy People 2020 Vaccination Rate Goals



Source: Adult Vaccine Access Coalition <u>www.adultvaccinesnow.org</u>



Medicare Annual Wellness Visit (AWV): A yearly appointment with a primary care provider to create or update a personalized prevention plan. This plan may help prevent illness based on current health and risk factors. The AWV is not a head-to-toe physical. Also, this service is similar but separate from the one-time Welcome to Medicare preventive visit. (www.medicareinteractive.org)

Annual Wellness Visit & Utilization



Only 18.8% of eligible Medicare beneficiaries receive an AWV.

> Source: Ganguli at al., Health Affairs, 2018

- Developed resource in 2018 as part of the Our Best Shot workshop kit
- Highlights the preventive visits of Medicare, with an emphasis on the AWV including:
 - What the HCP should cover during the AWV
 - What screenings are included
 - Preparing for the visits
 - Where vaccines fit in
 - Coverage of services



 Check your height, weight, blood pressure, body mass index, and other routine measurements

 Make sure you are up-to-date with preventive screenings and services, including recommended vaccines that can protect you and your loved ones

Develop a personalized prevention plan and schedule
Order further tests or screenings if needed

Wellness Wisdom

- Vaccination rates in seniors are still low.
- The Annual Wellness Visit is a great opportunity to change this.
- Claims data only shows whether or not the AWV is completed. We wanted to dig into this with a survey to learn:
 - How providers are implementing prevention and prioritizing vaccination.
 - What information needs they and their patients have.
 - How follow-up on vaccines is implemented since they don't give them as part of the visit.

Survey Goals & Objectives





Thank You to our Funders Andrew Rugg President of CERTUS INSIGHTS Lead survey researcher on behalf of MSL Group



Andrew Rugg

Medicare Wellness Visit Research Study IDI + Survey Findings

For Alliance for Aging Research



Certus Insights For MSL

Methodology

Purpose	To better understand how the Medicare Annual Wellness Visit is being used to promote, track, and educate about vaccines.
Dates conducted	<i>Qualitative Interviews:</i> March 29, 2019 – April 10, 2019 <i>Quantitative Survey</i> : June 18 th , 2019—June 22 nd , 2019
Sample Size	<i>Qualitative Interviews:</i> 6 Primary Care or Nurse Practitioners who see Medicare beneficiaries and conduct Annual Wellness Visits <i>Quantitative Survey:</i> 200 Primary Care Physicians or Nurse Practitioners who see Medicare beneficiaries and conduct Annual Wellness Visits
Methodology	<i>Qualitative Interviews:</i> Independent in-depth individual interviews via phone (referred to as IDIs throughout) <i>Quantitative Survey:</i> Online Survey
	Ronald A. Faucheux. Ph.D.

Analysis

Andrew Rugg Natalie Copeland

Definitions

All		Respondents who are Primary Care Physicians or Nurse Practitioners and who see Medicare beneficiaries and conduct Annual Wellness Visits.		
Profession	Primary Care Provider	Respondents who are Primary Care Physicians and who see Medicare beneficiaries and conduct Annual Wellness Visits.		
	Nurse Practitioner	Respondents who are Nurse Practitioners and who see Medicare beneficiaries and conduct Annual Wellness Visits.		
Professional Setting	Clinical	Respondents who currently work in a clinical healthcare facility.		
	Hospital	Respondents who currently work in a hospital healthcare facility.		

Executive Summary

Top takeaways from the quantitative and qualitative research.

Vaccines are a Low Priority

Primary care practitioners and nurse practitioners ranked 10 different topics based on how they prioritize discussing them during the Medicare Annual Wellness visit. The rank scores have been averaged across all 10 priorities.

Vaccines are in the bottom tier of priorities discussed during the Medicare Annual Wellness visit, with an average score of 6.6. Only 2% of respondents say vaccines are the top priority during the annual wellness visit.

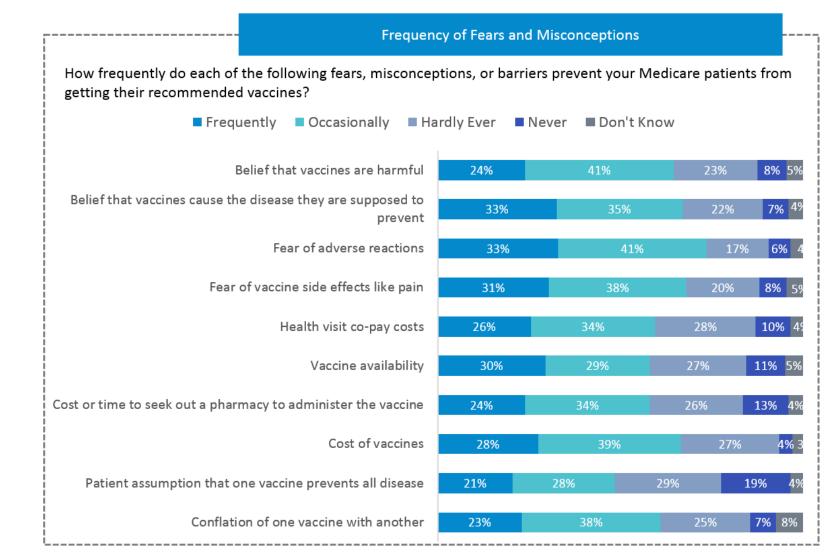
Rank of Prioritized Topics Covered During Wellness Visit Ranking has been averaged. The lower the average score, the higher the rank. Tier 3 Tier 2 Tier 1 6.1 5.1 4.0 Past medication Past Medical **Current Ailments** history History 6.2 Chronic diseases 5.4 4.6 [if applicable] Blood Pressure/ **General Health** Cholesterol 6.6 Vaccines 4.7 5.5 Current 6.8 medication **Family History** (Fr history Mental acuity

Information Barriers

Survey respondents were asked about their fears, misconceptions, or barriers that prevent Medicare patients from getting their recommended vaccines.

The **top barriers** that frequently or occasionally prevent Medicare patients from getting their recommended vaccines include: fear of adverse reactions (74%), fear of vaccine side effects like pain (69%), belief that the vaccines cause the disease they are supposed to prevent (68%), cost of the vaccines (67%), and belief that vaccines are harmful (65%).

Other **significant barriers** include conflation of one vaccine with another (61%), health visit co-pay costs (60%), vaccine availability (59%), and cost or time to seek out a pharmacy to administer the vaccine (58%).

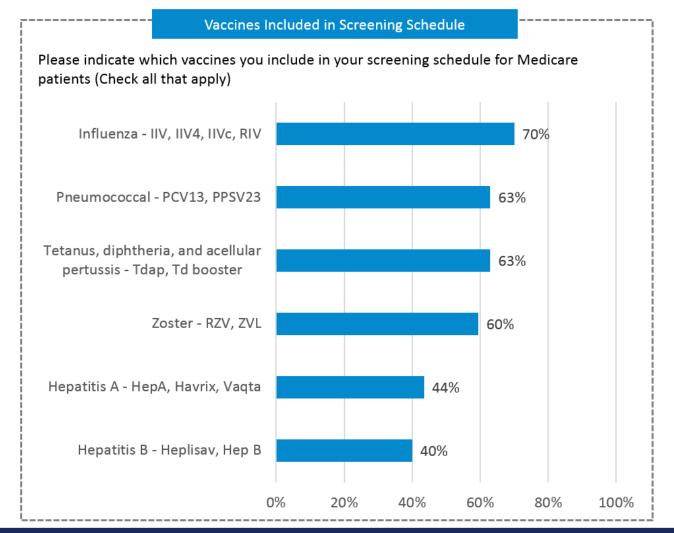


Vaccines Included in Screening Schedule

Primary care practitioners and nurse practitioners were asked which vaccines they include in **their screening schedule for Medicare patients**. Of all survey respondents, 70% include influenza; 63% include pneumococcal; 63% include tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis; 60% include Zoster; 44% include Hepatitis A; and 40% include Hepatitis B in their screening schedule.

In-depth interviews found that primary care practitioners and nurse practitioners perceive that Medicare patients are more open to receiving the Zoster and shingles vaccine, in part because patients usually know of others who have suffered from shingles.

In-depth interviews also found that many practices do not offer the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella vaccine; Varicella vaccine; Meningococcal vaccine; or <u>Haemophilus</u> Influenzae Type B (<u>HiB</u>) vaccine to Medicare patients during their Annual Wellness visits. Respondents noted that the Medicare population is not the target population for these vaccines.



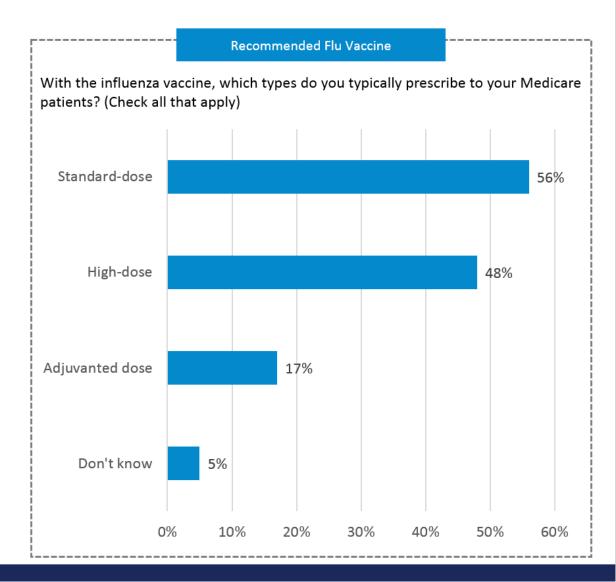
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High-Dose Versus Standard-Dose Flu Vaccine

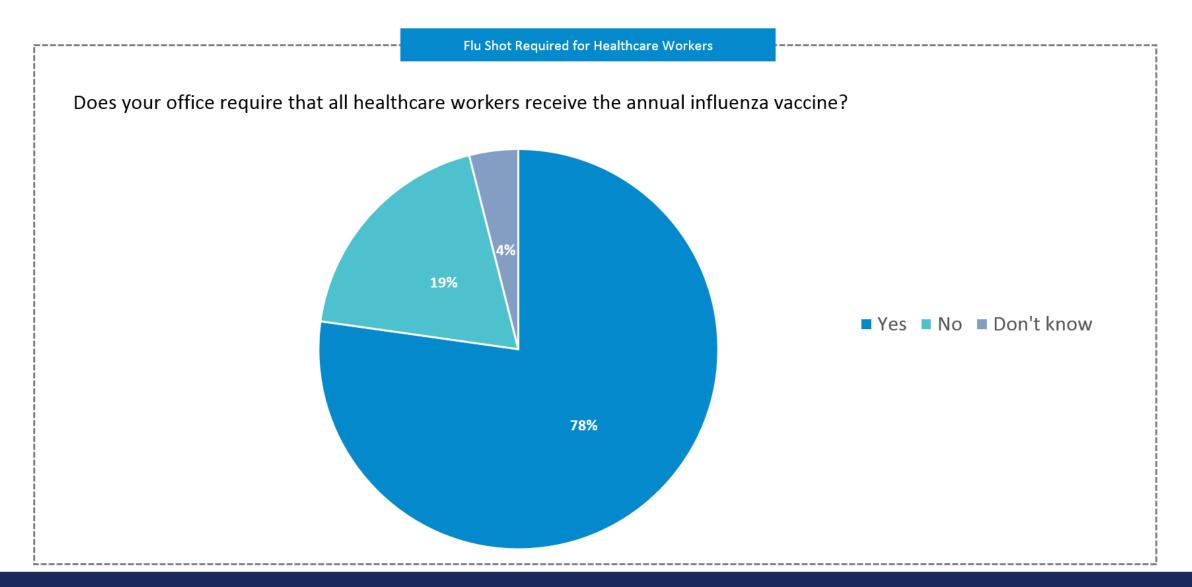
Respondents appear split about when to administer the **high-dose flu vaccine** or **the standard dose flu vaccine**. Both the IDIs and quantitative research found that respondents will recommend the high dose if respondents are of a certain age, have chronic diseases, or meet other risk factors.

In the absence of recommendations from the CDC, a few in-depth interviews show that there is some concern about a default administration of the high-dose flu vaccine to the Medicare population.

In the survey, 56% of primary care practitioners and nurse practitioners typically report prescribing standard-dose influenza vaccines, while 48% typically report prescribe high-dose. Only 17% typically prescribe adjuvanted dose.



Healthcare Worker Vaccination Requirement



Information Needed to Better Educate on Vaccines

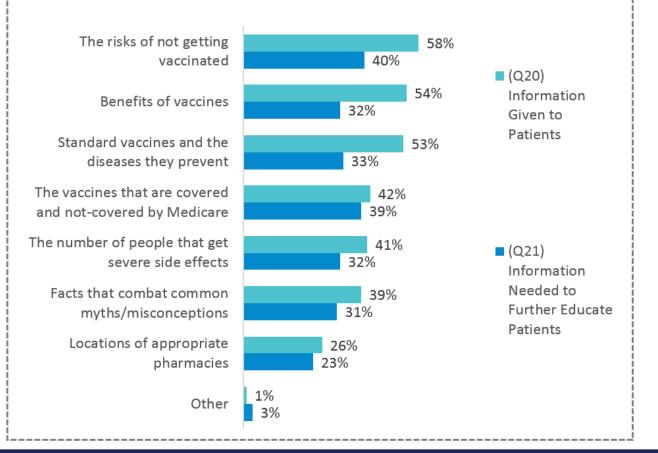
There is a diversity of information that primary care practitioners and nurse practitioners 1) currently offer patients and 2) want to have in order to better educate patients.

Primary care practitioners and nurse practitioners offer a variety of information to mitigate barriers to getting vaccinations –58% say they explain the risks of not getting vaccinated, 54% explain the benefits of vaccines, and 53% explain standard vaccines and the diseases they prevent.

When primary care practitioners were asked what materials they need to better educate patients, 40% say they want more information on the risks of not getting vaccinated; 39% want information on the vaccines that are covered and not-covered by Medicare; 33% want information about the standard vaccines and the diseases they prevent; 32% want the number of people that get severe side effects; 32% want information on the benefits of vaccines; 31% want facts that combat common myths/misconceptions; and 23% want locations of appropriate pharmacies.

Information Given to Mitigate Barriers/Further Educate Patients

What information do you offer patients to mitigate those barriers? (Check all that apply)/ What information do you need to better educate patients? (Check all that apply)



Clinical Versus Hospital Setting

There are important differences, some substantial, between vaccination behaviors in Medicare Annual Wellness visits conducted in a **clinical** setting compared to a **hospital** setting.

In the **clinical setting** there is: greater use of the Medicare Annual Wellness Visit checklist, greater use of prompts from Electronic Medical Records systems; vaccinations are more commonly included in the screening schedule; **it is more likely that all vaccines** are offered; more respondents take the patient's word for vaccination compliance; more respondents typically prescribe standard-dose flu vaccines; more respondents are **very** familiar with the National Vaccine Advisory Committee Standards for Adult Immunization Practice recommendations; and more respondents report needing information on the number of people that get severe side effects.

Question + Response	Clinical	Hospital	Diff.				
This table aggregates questions and individual responses from questions across the survey. Plain text indicates questions; bolded text indicates response.							
What do you use to ensure you've covered all the topics for the Medicare Annual Wellness Visit? (Check all that apply) The Medicare Annual Wellness Visit Checklist	63%	47%	+16				
Please indicate which vaccines you include in your screening schedule for Medicare patients (Check all that apply) Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis - Tdap, Td booster	72%	51%	+21				
Do you submit the vaccination history records to your state's Immunization Information System (IIS)? Yes	71%	88%	-17				
How do you track vaccines that patients receive outside of your practice? Please select all that apply Take their word for it	40%	14%	+26				
With the influenza vaccine, which types do you typically prescribe to your Medicare patients? (Check all that apply) Typically prescribe the standard-dose flu vaccine	71%	44%	+27				
How familiar are you with the National Vaccine Advisory Committee Standards for Adult Immunization Practice recommendations for all healthcare professionals? Very familiar	58%	43%	+15				
What information do you need to better educate patients? (Check all that apply) The number of people that get severe side effects	42%	21%	+21				

William Schaffner, MD William Schaffner, MD, Medical Director, National Foundation for Infectious Diseases (NFID) Professor of Preventive Medicine, Department of Health Policy Professor of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases Vanderbilt University School of Medicine



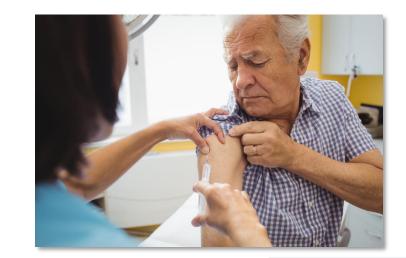
Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection Recommended vaccination for adults with an additional risk factor or another indication

No recommendation

Vaccine	19-21 years	22-26 years	27-49 years	50-64 years	≥65 years	
Influenza inactivated () (IIV) or Influenza recombinant (RIV)	1 dose annually					
Influenza live attenuated () (LAIV)	or 1 dose annually					
<u>Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis</u> () (Tdap or Td)	1 dose Tdap, then Td booster every 10 yrs					
Zoster recombinant () (RZV) (preferred)					2 doses	
Pneumococcal conjugate () (PCV13)				1	dose	
Pneumococcal polysaccharide () (PPSV23)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication				1 dose	

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html

CDC Vaccine Schedule Ages ≥65



Immune systems decline as adults age. Certain vaccines are available to help boost immune response, specifically in adults 65+:

High-dose vaccines contain 4X more antigen than standard-dose vaccines

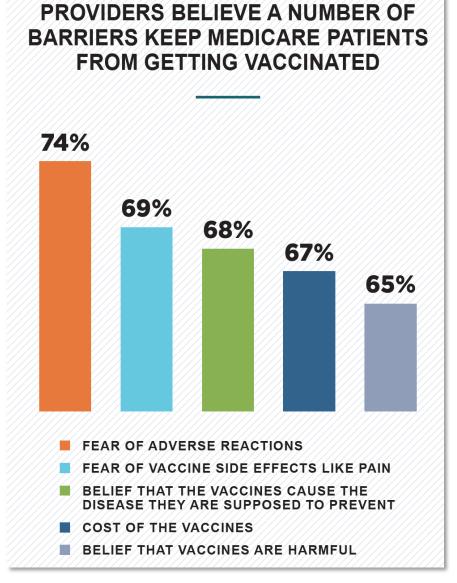
Adjuvanted flu vaccines contain an ingredient that helps create a stronger immune response

If a specific flu vaccine is not available in your area, **don't delay!** Vaccination with any available influenza vaccine is recommended and will still provide protection.

Source: The Doctor Weighs In

Why Older Adults Need Vaccines & Key Example: Flu

Barriers to Vaccination



Source: Alliance for Aging Research www.agingresearch.org

Educational Opportunities

40% vaccinated (Q20) 54% Information Benefits of vaccines 32% Given to Patients Standard vaccines and the 53% 33% diseases they prevent The vaccines that are covered 42% 39% and not-covered by Medicare The number of people that get 41% (Q21) severe side effects 32% Information Needed to Facts that combat common 39% **Further Educate** myths/misconceptions 31% Patients Locations of appropriate 26% 23% pharmacies 1% Other 3% Source: Alliance for Aging Research www.agingresearch.org

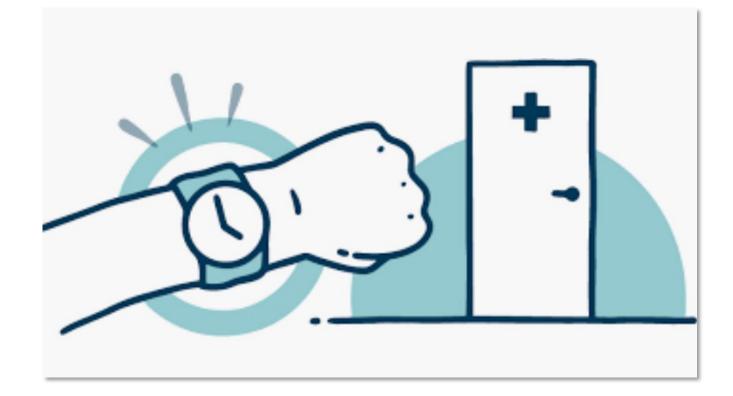
What information do you offer patients to mitigate those barriers? (Check all that apply)/ What information do you need to better educate patients? (Check all that apply)

58%

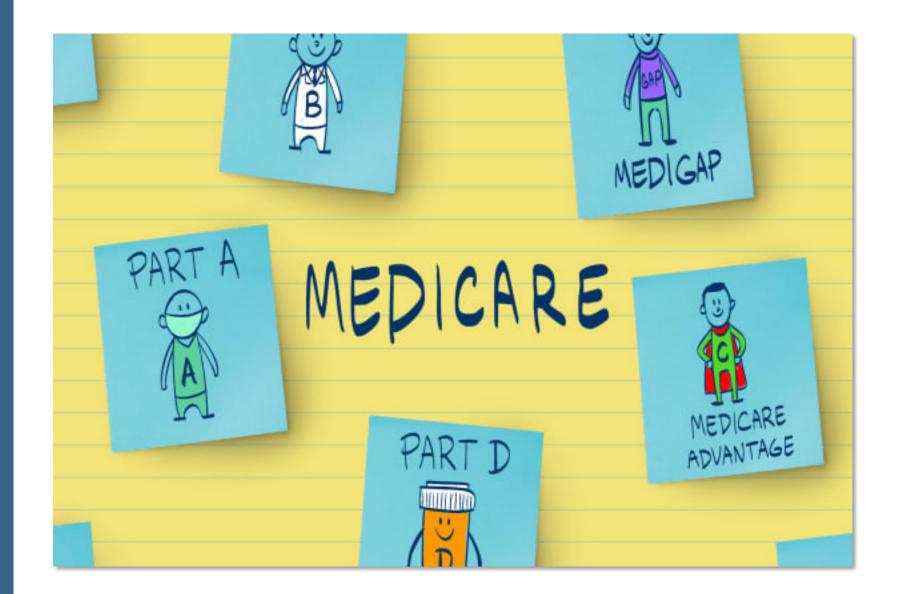
Information Given to Mitigate Barriers/Further Educate Patients

The risks of not getting

AWV and Vaccine Administration







The Annual Wellness Visit Opportunity: It's All About Prevention



PRINT-FRIENDLY VERSION

Network

ANNUAL WELLNESS VISIT Target Audience: Medicare Fee-For-Service Providers The Hyperlink Table, at the end of this document, provides the complete URL for each hyperlink. Medicare Coverage of Physical Exams-Know the Differences Initial Preventive Physical Annual Wellness **Routine Physical** Examination (IPPE) Visit (AWV) Examination (See Section 90) Review of medical and Visit to develop or update a social health history, personalized prevention Exam performed without plan, and perform a health relationship to treatment or and preventive d agnosis for a specific services education risk assessment il ness, symptom, Covered only once, Covered once every complaint, or injury within 12 months of 12 months Part B enrollment Not covered by Medicare; Patient pays nothing prohibited by statute Patient pays nothing (if provider accepts (if provider accepts assignment) Patient pays 100% out-of-pocket assignment) CPT codes, descriptions and other data only are copyright 2018 American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved. Applicable FARS/HHSAR apply. CPT is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. Applicable FARS/HHSAR Restrictions Apply to Government Use. Fee schedules, relative value units, conversion factors and/or related components are not assigned by the AMA, are not part of CPT, and the AMA is not recommending their use. The AMA does not directly or indirectly practice medicine or dispense medical services. The AMA assumes no liability for data contained or not contained herein. Medicare Page 1 of 16 ICN 905706 August 2018 Learning

What Can Groups Do Together?





Pneumococcal Vaccination Resources

www.adultvaccination.org/professional-resources/pneumo



Shingles Toolkit

www.nfid.org/shingles-awareness-toolkit



Care For Older Adults? Care About Flu! Toolkit www.nfid.org/flu65



Flu and Chronic Health Conditions Toolkit nfid.org/flu-chronic-health-conditions



Call to Action: Reinvigorating Influenza Prevention in US Adults Age 65+ www.nfid.org/flu-older-adults



Call to Action: Respiratory Syncytial Virus in Older Adults: A Hidden Annual Epidemic www.nfid.org/publications/reports/rsv-report.pdf



Webinar: Strategies To Increase Adult Vaccination Rates nfid.org/webinar-library



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Infographic: 14 Adult Vaccine-Preventable Diseases www.adultvaccination.org/resources/vpd-infographic





Q & A

Thank you again to our funders for supporting this important work





Thank You



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For more information visit www.agingresearch.org/vaccine/