



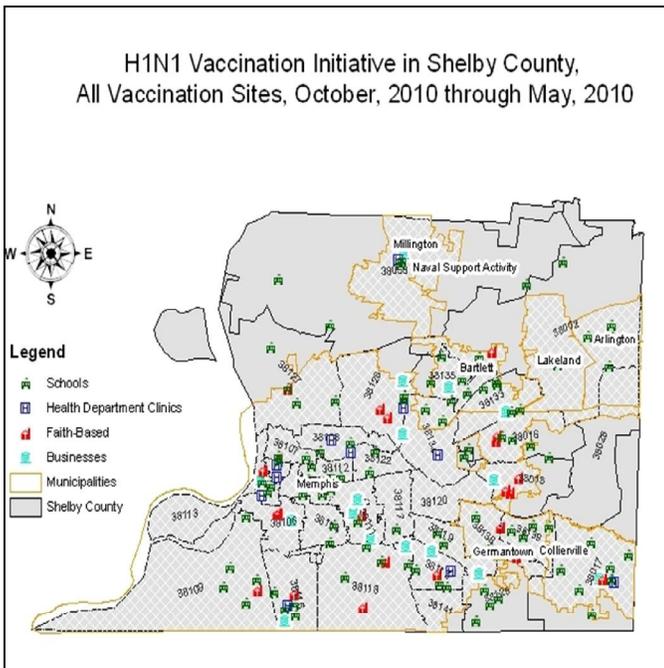
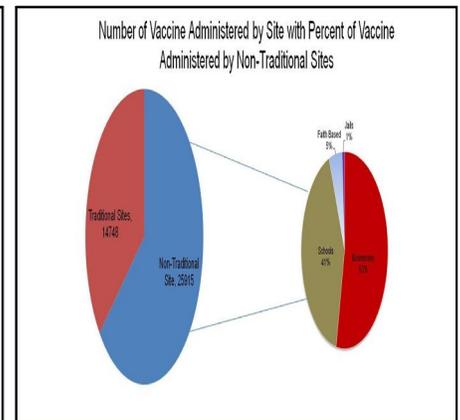
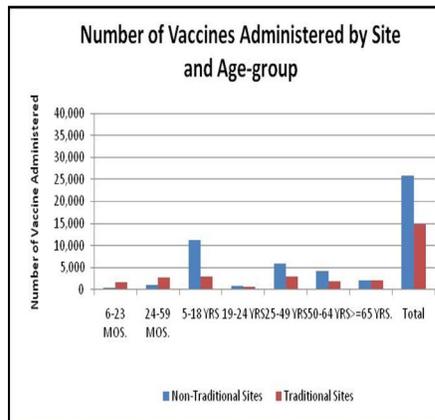
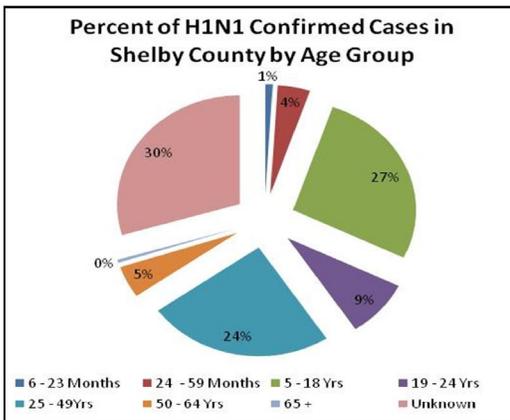
SHELBY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Responding to the 2009 H1N1 Pandemic Flu in Shelby County: A Community-Based Approach to Vaccine Administration



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

From October 2009 to May 2010, the Memphis and Shelby County Health Department (MSCHD) administered H1N1 vaccines at county health clinics and selected non-traditional settings throughout Shelby County, TN. Non-traditional sites such as businesses, schools, jails and faith-based organizations were selected to increase the number of vaccinations given to at-risk populations and the general public.



Recommendations

- Use zip code data to consider targeting densely populated zip codes for non-traditional vaccination sites
- Select non-traditional sites with the highest success rate of in vaccine administration and increase days, time, and vaccine availability
- Improve on collaboration between schools and parents to increase the response rate to vaccine administration
- Provide non-traditional vaccination before flu season begins

Results

- During October 2009 to May 2010, MSCHD administered approximately 40,000 doses of H1N1 influenza vaccine to Shelby County residents.
- The majority of the vaccines were administered during December 2009 and February 2010.
- Sixty-four percent of total vaccines were administered at non-traditional sites.
- Over fifty percent of the vaccination administered at non-traditional sites occurred in businesses.
- In regards to age group, those aged 5-18 years received the greatest percentage of vaccine administered.

Discussion

Overall, the number of vaccines administered at non-traditional sites was higher than traditional sites. In regards to age groups, non-traditional sites vaccination administration was more effective in than traditional sites primarily due to the vaccines being in schools, daycares and businesses. The response rate in certain priority groups may have been limited because vaccine availability was restricted to county health clinics but later offered in non-traditional sites such as daycares and schools.

Conclusions

Based on the reported results, non-traditional vaccination sites were successful, with 64% coverage of the total vaccine administered by the Health Department. Within non-traditional sites, the highest number of vaccines were administered at businesses and community organization sites.