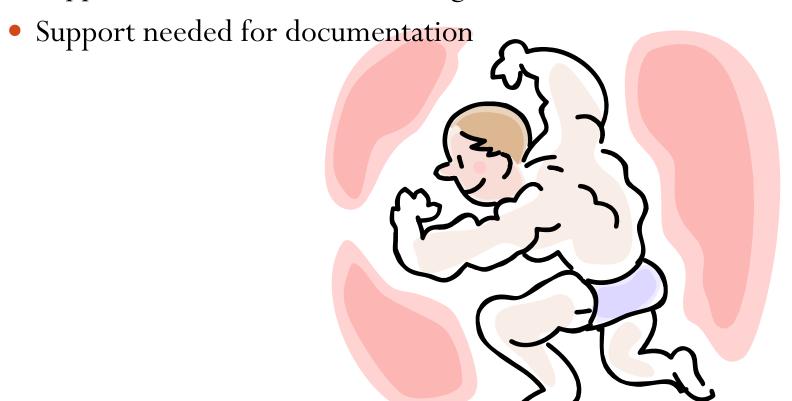


All immunization

- Almost universally Physicians are supporters of immunization
- Support needed for vaccine management



Childhood immunization

- A significant minority are challenged to stay current
 - Conversely The majority do not see a problem
- Most are happy when public health provides vaccines
 - Concerned about the lack of information available to them on status of immunizations of their clients
 - Concerned about impact on doctor-patient relationship
- Those that immunize children
 - Value the relationship building opportunity
 - Concerned about time
 - Don't like current reporting requirements



Staying current

• Immunize BC

 Public health most used resource 	~2/3rds
• Continuing medical education a close second	~64%
• Canadian immunization guide	~58%
 BCMA/ CPS / other professional groups 	~40%
• Peers/ journals/ BCCDC manual	~1/3rd
• Pharmaceutical companies	~30%
• PHAC	~13%

~10%



Geographic variation



- The consistency between regions is far more notable than the variations.
- Is not impacted greatly by whether immunization is predominately provided by public health.
 - Where physicians do most immunization, more indication of a need for support in immunizing but all areas the majority of physicians reported needs.
 - Where predominate immunizers need for more payment identified
- Some variance in reported billing practices
- Vaccine accessibility varies and not just for regions where doctors do most immunizing.

FP versus FP with focus versus specialist

- Incredibly consistent findings
- Pediatricians were better with rotavirus vaccine, but still a minority
- Pediatricians
 - more likely to use primary reference material, professional organization material, PHAC.
 - Less likely to use public health, BCCDC
- The less immunizing the more the need for better payment
- The less immunizing, the more the information needs
- The less immunizing, the more support for public health program.

Full scope versus adult immunizer vs. non-immunizers

- Incredibly consistent findings
- Non-immunizers more likely to look to literature for updating
- Full scope immunizers more linked to public health,
 BCCDC, and Pharmaceuticals
- Major difference in need for better payment schedule, subsidized supplies
- Information needs greater with adult immunizers and more still with full immunizers

Relationship with Public Health

- Wide variation in the province
 - From PH discourging their involvement to a strong partnership
- Overall very strong support for the public health program from physicians and belief that public health provides a quality program.
- Specialists less enthralled with public health program related to time to get vaccines, reporting requirements, vaccine

availability



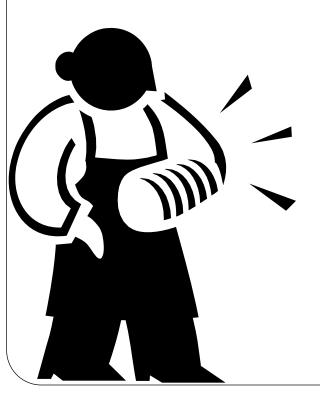
Reasons for stopping immunization

- Change in practice to one that does not immunize
- Public health either
 - prefers to vaccinate or
 - Does a better job
- Prefer not to have children associate doctor visit with needles
- Knowledge gap, time and money are not big change drivers.



Adverse events after immunization

- Few physicians have ever reported
- Most would direct to public health and aren't aware of process



Now what - themes for discussion

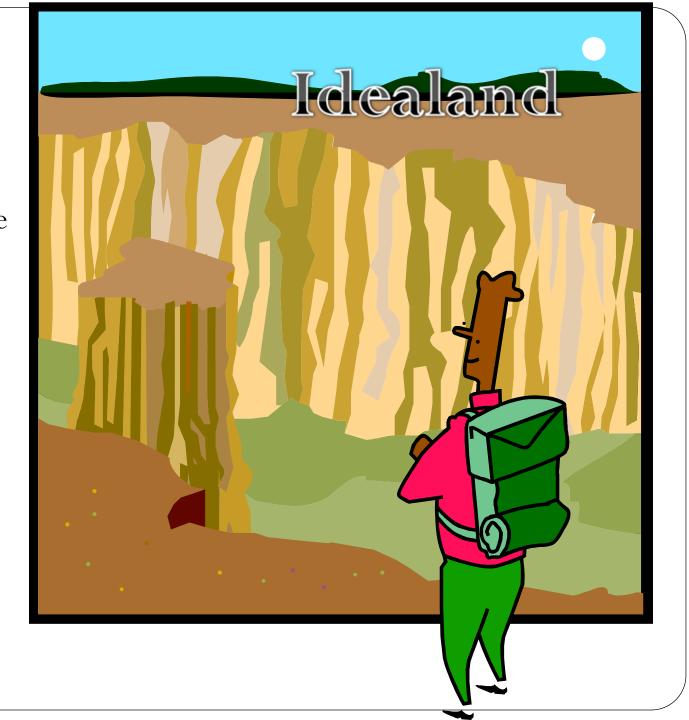
- Vaccine record management
- Education needs
- Financing
- Building relationships
- Consistency
- Vaccine safety



Vaccine record management

- In the ideal world
 - Point of delivery data access to national registry
 - Point of delivery record entry
 - Electronic recording aids (bar coding, swipe cards)
- Current reality
 - 2 systems in use and don't converse
 - replacement is delayed, over budget and may not meet needs
 - Solution doesn't feed into EHR backbone
 - EMR interfaces lacking

• The gap is so wide we can't even imagine crossing over



Education needs

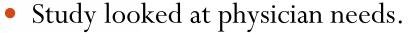
- Multiple players without education strategy
- Providers tend to prefer personified local sources of information
- Resource developers need recognition for the costs involved

• System promotes replication in each area. Discourages

shared resourcing.



Financing



Disparity in public health resourcing for vaccines where multiple providers involved —

Not a uniform basket to work from.

Cost and delivery models need to be revised.

• Role of pharmacists has impacted public and physician delivered systems without clarity on value added servicing.

New vaccine cost modeling — no \$s to health authorities, but physicians and pharmacists potentially billable services.

New vaccines carry political currency.

Costs associated with delivery do not.

Building relationships

- A mixed system of vaccine delivery will exist
- Currently the vast majority of physicians are immunizers in all regions.
 - Physician delivered vaccine child ~60% adult ~60%
- MOST family physicians respect public health professionals and the work they are doing.
 - Would like true partnership
 - Would like more efficient system.

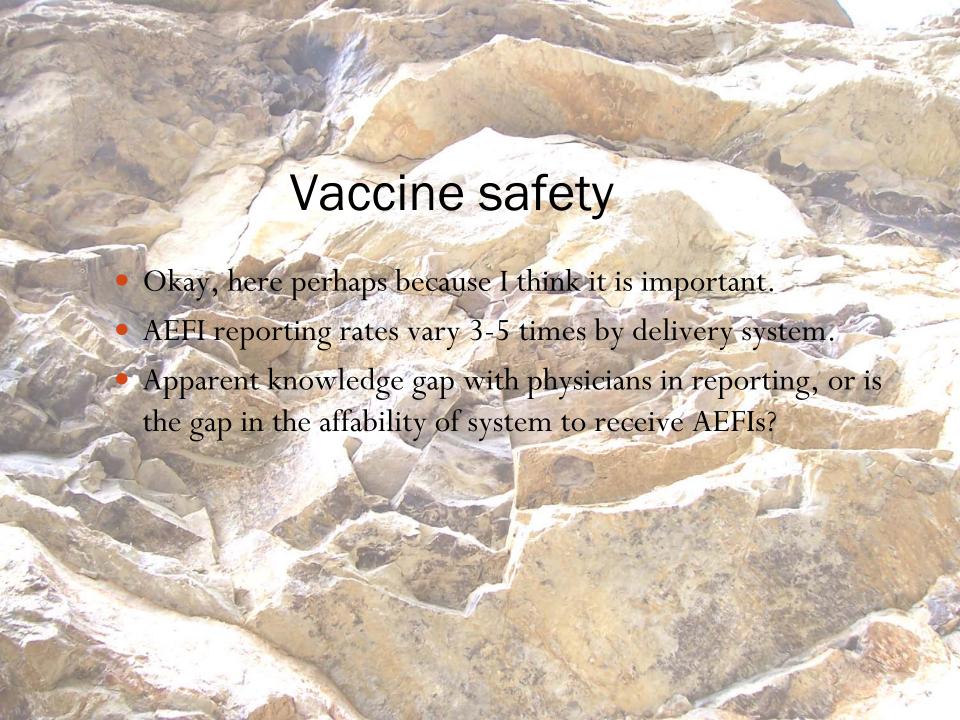
 See public health professionals as experts in all aspects of vaccines, would like more support



Consistency

- Physician attitudes and behaviours are incredibly consistent across the province
- Health authority structures and involvement in immunization is highly divergent
 - And this doesn't seem to make a difference
- Amount of immunizing and specialized training has a small effect, but perhaps not tangible





Now what - the future questions

- Is there a best practice model for vaccine delivery?
 - What outcomes are to be measured?
 - Coverage rates?
 - Vaccine preventable disease incidence?
 - Cost efficiency?
- What is correlation between doses of physician delivered vaccine and actual MSP billing?
- What is impact of pharmacists on vaccine delivery system?
- What are the attitude and beliefs of PHNs, pharmacists, NPs about physician immunization?