Standing Order for Administering Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine (Adult)

Purpose: To reduce morbidity and mortality from respiratory syncytial virus by vaccinating all individuals who meet the criteria established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) product labeling, and the Department of Defense (DOD).

Policy: Under this standing order, eligible health care professionals working within their scope of practice may vaccinate patients who meet the criteria below.

Procedure:

- 1. Identify adults ≥ 60 years of age in need of vaccination against respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) based on the following criteria:
 - Age 75 years and up
 - Age 60-74 years and at increased risk due to:
 - Cardiovascular disease (e.g., congestive heart failure and coronary artery disease)
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Frailty (e.g., a state of increased vulnerability to adverse health outcomes as defined by the Fried frailty phenotype or other tools)
 - Hematologic disorders
 - Kidney disorders
 - Liver disorders
 - Lung disease (e.g., chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma)
 - Moderate or severe immune compromise (https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/immunocompetence.html)
 - Neurologic or neuromuscular conditions
 - Other underlying conditions that a health care provider determines might increase the risk for severe respiratory disease
 - Residence in a nursing home or other long-term care facility
- 2. Using DD Form 3111, screen all patients for contraindications and precautions to RSV vaccine:

Contraindications:

- History of a serious reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose of RSV vaccine or to an RSV vaccine component
- For information on vaccine components, refer to the package inserts for <u>Abrysvo</u>, <u>Arexvy</u>, <u>MRESVIA</u>, and The CDC Pink Book Appendix B.

Precautions:

- Moderate or severe acute illness with or without fever.
- Syncope (fainting) can occur in association with administration of injectable vaccines. Have
 procedures in place to avoid a falling injury (e.g., 15-minute observation after administration) and to
 restore cerebral perfusion.
- For questions or concerns, consider consulting the DHA Immunization Healthcare Support Center at
- (877) 438-8222, Option 1 or DSN 312-761-4245.

- 3. Prior to vaccine administration, provide all patients (or their parent/legal representative) with a copy of the current federal <u>Vaccine Information Statement (VIS)</u>. Provide non-English speaking patients with a copy of the VIS in their native language, if available and preferred.
- 4. Provide RSV vaccine as follows:
 - Administer a single 0.5mL dose of RSV vaccine intramuscularly according to Table 1.
 - Both Abrysvo and Arexvy must be reconstituted prior to administration. Use only the manufacturersupplied diluent for reconstitution.
 - Abrysvo: Use immediately or store at room temperature (15°C-30°C [59°F-86°F]).
 - Arexvy: Use immediately or store protected from light in the refrigerator (2°C-8°C [36°F-46°F]) or at room temperature (20°C-25°C [68°F-77°F]).
 - Discard reconstituted vaccine if not used within 4 hours.
 - MRESVIA is supplied in pre-filled syringes (PFS) and must be thawed prior to administration.
 - Store frozen between -40°C to -15°C (-40°F to 5°F)
 - PFS may be thawed at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) for 60 minutes and may be stored at this temperature for up to 30 days prior to use. Let thawed PFS stand at room temperature (8°C to 25°C [46°F to 77°F]) for 10-20 minutes before administration.
 - PFS may be thawed at room temperature (8°C to 25°C [46°F to 77°F]) for 45 minutes and may be stored at this temperature for a total of 24 hours after removal from the refrigerator. Discard any PFS not used within this time.
 - Do not refreeze PFS once thawed in the refrigerator; do not return to the refrigerator after being thawed at room temperature.
 - RSV vaccination is recommended as a single lifetime dose only. Persons who have already received RSV vaccination are NOT recommended to receive another dose.

TABLE 1. IM Needle Length and Injection Site Guide, Adult ≥ 19 years				
Use a 22 – 25-gauge needle. Choose needle gauge and length appropriate to the patient's age, sex and weight				
Patient Group	Needle Length	Injection Site		
Men and women, <60 kg (130 lbs)	5/8* - 1 inch (16-25 mm)			
Men and women, 60-70 kg (130-152 lbs)	1 inch (25 mm)			
Men, 70-118 kg (152-260 lbs)	4.4.5 in abou (25.20 mm)	Deltoid muscle of arm		
Women, 70-90 kg (152-200 lbs)	1-1.5 inches (25-38 mm)			
Men, >118 kg (260 lbs)	4.5 in about (20 mags)			
Women, >90 kg (200 lbs)	1.5 inches (38 mm)			
Men and women, any weight	1 inch* - 1.5 inches (25-38 mm)	Anterolateral thigh		

 $Adapted \ from \ the \ CDC \ General \ Best \ Practice \ Guidelines: \underline{https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/index.html}.$

- 5. Document all immunizations administered in the patient's electronic health record and the appropriate immunization tracking system. Include date, immunization given, dose, anatomical location of administration, lot number, manufacturer, Vaccine Information Sheet (VIS) date, and the identification of the person administering the vaccine. If vaccine was not given, record the reason for non-receipt.
- 6. Be prepared to manage a medical emergency related to the administration of vaccines by having a written emergency medical protocol available, as well as equipment and medications.
- 7. Adverse events occurring after administration of any vaccine should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) online at https://vaers.hhs.gov. Additional information about VAERS is also available by telephone (800-822-7967).

^{*} If skin is stretched tightly and subcutaneous tissues are not bunched.

8.	This standing order must be signed by a privileged physic activity administering immunizations. It is valid for one ye for all patients of the	ar from the date of signature and remains in effect
	a change in the privileged physician, whichever is earlier.	
	a change in the privileged physician, whichever is earlier.	
	Privileged Physician's Signature	Date
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