COVID WEBINAR

Partnering for Vaccine
Equity: Increasing
Vaccination Coverage
Among Asian American
Youth

March 25, 2022 at 1:00 EST



Reglita Laput

President of the Philippine Nurses Association of Michigan



Kino Anuddin

Registered Nurse at Ascension St. John Hospital











The National Nurse-Led Care Consortium (NNCC) is a non-profit membership organization that supports nurse-led care and nurses at the front lines of care.

NNCC supports comprehensive, community-based primary care and public health nursing through policy and advocacy, program development and management, technical assistance and support, and direct, nurse-led healthcare services.

Learn more at NurseLedCare.org

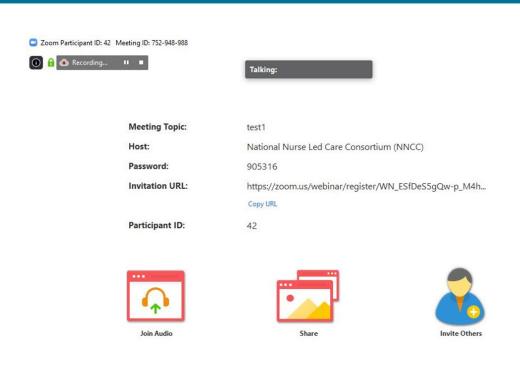
Housekeeping Items

Question & Answer

- Click Q&A and type your questions into the open field.
- The Moderator will either send a typed response or answer your questions live at the end of the presentation.

Continuing Education Credits

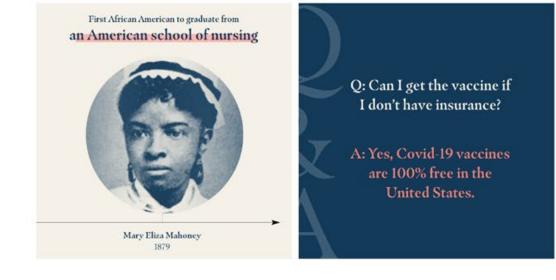
- Please complete the evaluation survey after today's training.
- Certificate will arrive within 4 weeks of completing the survey.







COVID Vaccine Project Goals



- Empower nurses with necessary information to engage care teams and communities about COVID-19 vaccines.
- Provide learning opportunities to share up-to-date guidance, support peer engagement among nursing colleagues, and strengthen the nursing role.
- Amplify the nursing voice by featuring nurse champions through our podcast and other media outlets.

Learn more at NurseLedCare.org



Nurse-Led Forum for Vaccine Confidence

Our aims are to create a monthly forum to:

- Explore questions around vaccine hesitancy
- Share strategies for building confidence in COVID-19 vaccines among nurses and communities they serve
- Learn perspectives from the field and promising practices for vaccine communications, partnerships, and decision-making

This webinar was funded in part by a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (grant number NU50CK000580). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is an agency within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The contents of this resource center do not necessarily represent the policy of CDC or HHS, and should not be considered an endorsement by the Federal Government.

COVID-19 UPDATES & RESOURCES

Deltacron and BA.2 Variants

Variant Under Monitoring:

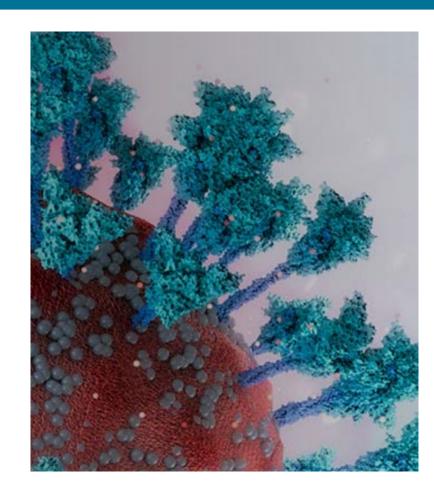
 These variants do not pose a significant and imminent risk to public health in the United States.

Variant of Interest:

 Specific genetic markers that are predicted to affect transmission, diagnostics, therapeutics, or immune escape

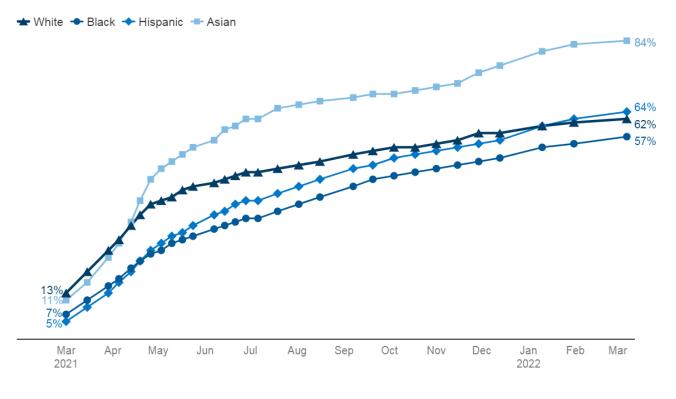
Variant of Concern:

- Evidence of impact on diagnostics, treatments, or vaccines
- Evidence of increased transmissibility
- Evidence of increased disease severity



KFF: Latest Data on COVID-19 Vaccinations by Race/Ethnicity

Percent of Total Population that Has Received at Least One COVID-19 Vaccine Dose by Race/Ethnicity, March 1, 2021 to March 7, 2022



Booster Dose Recipients:

17 states and D.C. report fully vaccinated people who had received a booster dose by race and ethnicity:

- Smaller shares of Black and Hispanic people had received a booster (vs White)
- Rates for Asian people varied by state (vs White)

Vaccinations Among Children:

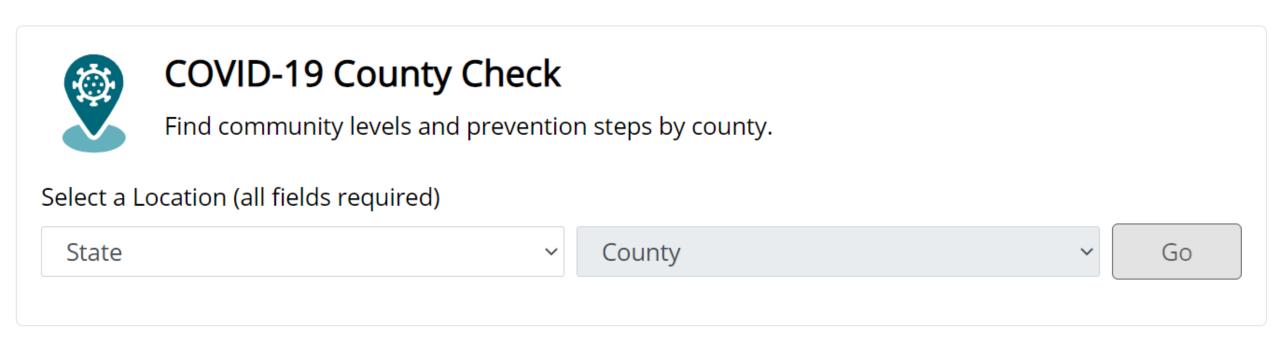
9 states report vaccination rates by race and ethnicity among children aged 5 – 11 years

Variable findings

The CDC's Community Levels and Indicators

New Cases (per 100,000 population in the last 7 days)	Indicators	Low	Medium	High
Fewer than 200	New COVID-19 admissions per 100,000 population (7-day total)	<10.0	10.0-19.9	≥20.0
	Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (7-day average)	<10.0%	10.0-14.9%	≥15.0%
200 or more	New COVID-19 admissions per 100,000 population (7-day total)	NA	<10.0	≥10.0
	Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (7-day average)	NA	<10.0%	≥10.0%

COVID-19 by County



https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/covid-by-county.html

The CDC's Community Levels and Indicators

What people can do to protect themselves

Low Limited impact on healthcare system, low levels of severe disease	Medium Some impact on healthcare system, more people with severe disease	High High potential for healthcare system strain; high level of severe disease
Get vaccinated, boosted	Get vaccinated, boosted	Get vaccinated, boosted
Get tested if sick	Get tested if sick	Get tested if sick
	If at potential <u>increased risk</u> , talk to your healthcare provider about wearing a mask	Wear a mask in public indoor settings including schools

People may choose to mask at any time. People with symptoms, a positive test, or exposure to someone with COVID-19 should wear a mask.



People with Certain Medical Conditions

Conditions that increase the risk of severe illness:

- Chronic Lung Conditions (COPD, Asthma)
- Diabetes
- Cancer
- Heart Conditions
- Pregnancy

Many people might not know they are at risk for severe illness from COVID-19—review the complete list of medical conditions here





"States and the CDC are shifting their focus from keeping infections down to preventing hospitalizations. But at the individual level, avoiding infection should still be the primary goal."

-Partnering for Vaccine Equity





HOW TO STAY SAFE AS MANDATES END:

- Track local COVID-19 transmission
- Get tested if you experience symptoms
- Wear a mask in higher-risk situations

Resources

How To Keep Yourself and Your Community Safe from COVID-19 in 2022



A guide to doing the things you want to do while protecting yourself, your family, and your community from COVID-19.

https://madetosave.org/resources/covidtools/

Other Resources

Quarantine and Isolation Calculator (CDC)

<u>Vaccine Policy Toolkit</u> (Association of State and Territorial Health Officials)

National COVID-19 Preparedness Plan (The White House)

<u>Understanding Risk</u> (Your Local Epidemiologist)

<u>Demographic Characteristics of People Receiving COVID-19</u> <u>Vaccinations in the United States</u> (CDC)



Reglita Laput, MPHM, RN PNAM President



Kino Xandro G. Anuddin, MSN RN
CNN HNB-BC
Clinical Educator
Ascension St. John Hospital

Philippine Nurses Association of Michigan





Reglita Laput, MPHM, RN
PNAM President



Partnering for Vaccine Equity



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Philippine Nurses Association of Michigan

March 25, 2022 | Project Title: Increase Vaccination Confidence and Coverage Among Younger Filipinos and Southeast Indians in Macomb, Oakland and Wayne Counties in Michigan | Project Implementation Period: June 15, 2021 to April 29, 2022

Agenda

- 1. Background on Community
- 2. Project Strategies & Activities
- 3. Challenges & Successes
- 4. Next Steps



Background of Organization and Community

PNAM Experience:

- One of the oldest Filipino nursing organizations in the United States founded in 1972
- Good track record in managing community projects
- Effective networking and collaborative activities
 with the Asian American communities and Academe



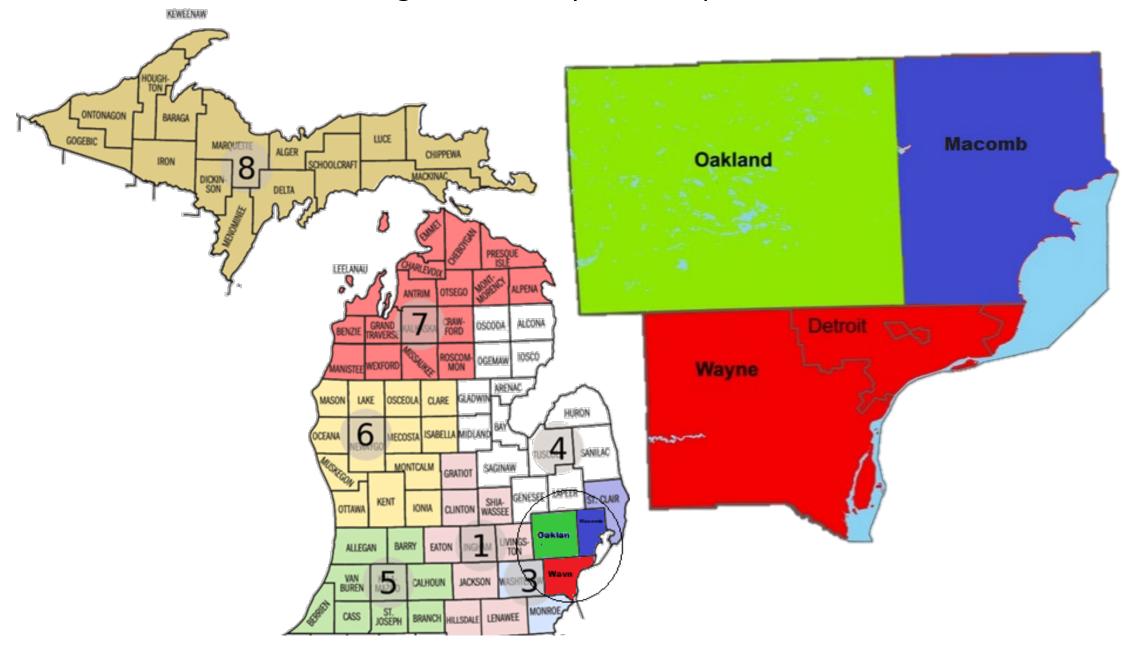
Background of Organization and Community

Background of Community/Project Area:

- Southeast Indians and Filipinos account for the first and third largest Asian American/Pacific Islander (AAPI) groups. (AAPI Vote, 2020)
- 48% of Asian Americans live in Oakland, Macomb and Wayne Counties. (AAPI Vote, 2020)
- Younger group is chosen because of the increasing rate of Covid-19 cases in this age group. (Abassi, 2020; Lovelace, Jr., 2021)



Michigan Tri-County Area Map



Project Strategies & Activities

- Identification of influential messengers for Covid-19 and Influenza vaccines among the younger Filipinos and Southeast Indian groups living in Macomb, Oakland and Wayne Counties.
- Conduct training of young influential messengers for Covid-19 and Influenza vaccination.
- Develop age and culturally specific educational materials and distribute vaccination messages by leveraging on the younger Filipino and Southeast Indian groups.
- Conduct vaccination activities in partnership with vaccine providers and State and local health departments.



Challenges & Successes

CHALLENGES:

- > Hesitancy with the vaccination due to personal and religious reasons
- ➤ Conflicting schedule of the youth with school activities
- > Availability of the vaccine in most pharmacies

SUCCESSES:

- Increased networking and collaboration with other Asian American Organizations
- Established more relationship and mutual benefits for youth group and PNAM
- ➤ More visibility and advocacy for PNAM through CDC support
- More people were educated on the importance of Covid-19 and Flu vaccination
- Enhanced community participation for a common cause: Slow down effects of pandemic



Next Steps

- Connect with Temple and School leaders with the Indian Youth
- Come up with more effective communication materials for both Filipino and Indian Youth
- Organize a forum, such as virtual Panel discussion for recommendations to counteract Vaccine Hesitancy



Photos showing this project in action.

- > Training of Influential Messengers Photos
- > Education and Promotion Photos
- > COVID-19 and Influenza Vaccination Photos
- > Community involvement on Senior's wellness





Thank you for Listening



This grant project is made possible through CDC Foundation

Partnering for Vaccine Equity: Increasing Vaccination Coverage Among Asian American Youth

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES



PNA Michigan

Kino Xandro Anuddin, MSN, RN, CNN, HNB-BC Clinical Educator/Board Member, PNA Michigan Detroit, Michigan

Project Goals

- Identification of influential messengers for Covid-19 and Influenza vaccines among the younger Filipinos and Southeast Indian groups living in Macomb, Oakland and Wayne Counties (Michigan).
- 2. Conduct training of young influential messengers for Covid-19 and Influenza vaccination.
- 3. Develop age and culturally specific educational materials and distribute vaccination messages by leveraging on the younger Filipino and Southeast Indian groups.
- 4. Conduct vaccination activities in partnership with vaccine providers and State and local health departments.

Approaches

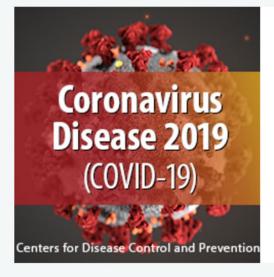
- 1. Utilize website and social media as platforms to reach wider audience, including the youth.
 - pnamichigan.org
 - Facebook: PNA Michigan
 - Instagram: @pnamichigan
- 2. Actively engage members of the organization in disseminating messages to family and friends; recruiting youth messengers
- 3. Connecting directly with youth group organizations: community and school



PHILIPPINE NURSES ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN

The PNAM is a professional nursing organization and the Michigan chapter member of the Philippine Nurses Association of America (PNAA).

Home About PNAM Become a Member Programs News & Events Member Access



COVID-19 VACCINATION PROMOTION

Find Out More

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pnamichigan.org

MRNA VACCINE (TAGALOG)

VIRAL VECTOR VACCINE (TAGALOG)

MYTHS & FACTS **ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINES**

FACTS ABOUT THE COVID-19 DELTA VARIANT



BACK-TO-SCHOOL **ESSENTIALS**



GET BACK TO NORMAL!



GET VACCINATED AND STAY UP TO DATE (3/10/22)





COVID-19 AND FLU TRUSTED
MESSENGER TRAINING The Philippine Nurses Association of Michigan (P will be conducting a trusted messenger training on COVID-19 and flu vaccination. Date: August 14, 2021 (Saturday) Where: PACCM 17356 Northland Park Ct. Southfield, MI 48075 Format: Live in-person or online If you are interested in attending the training, please contact Ms. Reglita Laput at pnamichigan2020@gmail.com for more information, including the Zoom link.

VACCINATION EVENTS



UAW COVID AND FLU VACCINATION

September 3, 2021

Philippine Nurses Association of Michigan (PNAM) in Partnership with National Alliance to Nurture the Aged and the Youth (NANAY) in Collaboration with Rite Aid Pharmacy Lunch at 11:30 AM

12:30 pm Covid-19 Education with Vacci
Testimony * REGISTRATION R

NANAY COVID AND

FLU VACCINATION

October 8, 2021



BOOSTER DOSE VACCINATION

November 27, 2021



BOOSTER DOSE VACCINATION

February 5, 2022



COVID-19 AND FLU TRUSTED MESSENGER TRAINING

The Philippine Nurses Association of Michigan (PNAM) will be conducting a trusted messenger training on COVID-19 and flu vaccination.

Date: August 14, 2021 (Saturday)

Time: 9 am to 11am

Where: PACCM

17356 Northland Park Ct. Southfield, MI 48075

Format: Live in-person or online

If you are interested in attending the training, please contact Ms. Reglita Laput at **pnamichigan2020@gmail.com** for more information, including the Zoom link.

Training is made possible by funding from the CDC Foundation

If hesitant, how to proceed?

ACCEPT ALL

- ACCEPT BUT UNSURE

ACCEPT SOME, DELAY AND REFUSE SOME

REFUSE BUT UNSURE

REFUSE

Accep	ot all
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Vaccine hesitant

Offer positive encouragement:

"That is great!"

Engage in open and respectful conversation aimed at **exploring reasons** for hesitancy and changing attitudes and behaviour.

No single strategy can address all of the different dimensions of hesitancy.

What you say and how you interact with the other person can strongly influence vaccine acceptance.

Refuse all

- Do not dismiss.
- Not a debate focus on their concerns
- **Leave space** for any discussion
- Offer to share trusted sources of information.

1.

Listen with empathy

And acknowledge how they're feeling.

I'm a bit worried about the vaccine...

It's okay to have questions or want more information.



2

Ask open-ended questions

To help you understand their concerns



Could you tell me more about why you feel that way?



3.

Share trusted information

Visit the WHO website or chat to your doctor or nurse to find answers to common questions

How do we know the vaccines are safe?

They've been tested and revinterested, I

They've been thoroughly tested and reviewed. If you're interested, I know where we can find more information.



4.

Explore reasons for wanting to get vaccinated

Share your motivations and what helped you overcome any concerns.

I hope my grandparents and I get vaccinated so we can see each other again.



I got vaccinated to feel safer at work.





ROLE PLAYING (10-15 min) 5 minutes for role playing, 5 – 10 minutes for discussion in groups of 2 or more

Person 1: Act as a vaccine hesitant individual who... (select one)

Case 1:

Is mildly reluctant to vaccinate themselves because friends advise against vaccines.

Case 2:

Is very reluctant to vaccinate because of uncertainty if vaccines are safe and effective.

Case 3:

Does not want to immunize since no one in the family is being vaccinated.

Case 4:

Wants to debate and convince you that vaccines are bad.

- Person 2: Act as the friend/family trusted messenger
- Any other(s): Observers



PNA Michigan

Published by Kino Anuddin ② · June 27, 2021 · 🔇

Ang pagbabakuna ay isang ligtas at mabisang proteksyon laban sa COVID-19. Para sa impormasyon tungkol sa bakuna sa COVID-19, bisitahin ang:

cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines









Visit the COVID-19 Information Center for vaccine resources.



Get Vaccine Info



PNA Michigan

Published by Meriam Caboral-Stevens ② · September 14, 2021 · ③

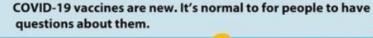
It's normal to have questions about COVID-19 vaccines. Follow these tips for talking with your friends and family who have questions about getting vaccinated.

Listen with empathy.

? Ask open-ended questions.

Ask permission to share information.

... See more





YOUTUBE.COM

COVID-19 Vaccine Conversations

COVID-19 vaccines are new, and it's normal to for people to have questi...



The best way to protect yourself & loved ones against #COVID19, including any variant, is by getting vaccinated. Let's get back to doing what we love — learn more about getting a safe, effective, and free #vaccine today:

https://www.vaccines.gov/







Published by Kino Anuddin ② · November 28, 2021 · §

Are you eligible for COVID-19 vaccine booster? Here's a brief breakdown. Visit Vaccines.gov v to find providers near you.

#GetVaccinated #VaccinesWork





Tens of millions of people are now eligible to get a booster shot of the COVID-19 vaccine.



PNA Michigan

Published by Kino Anuddin ② · January 19 · 🔇

The COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective, and continue to be highly effective against hospitalization and severe outcomes of COVID-19. The emergence of the omicron variant underscores the importance of getting vaccinated and getting a booster. #GetVaccinated #VaccinesWork If you have questions or are eligible to schedule your booster, learn more here: https://www.michigan.gov/coronavirus/

DVID-19 Rooster Doses

rotect yourself cluding Omicron ed and boosted.

12 and older ooster.

ths after your hot, 6 months after oderna shot, or 2 ohnson & Johnson.



a booster shot?

is, the protection you get from a o wear off over time. An additional cine may be needed to boost your ise and make sure from the virus.

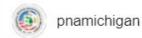
mmon for man dap (tetanus, pertussis).

Can I get my COVID-19 and flu shot at the sam

YES. If it's time for your COV!! -19 coster dose, of your flu shot the same d

Not eligible for a COVID-19 b Be sure to protect yourself fr by scheduling your flu shot t

Instagram













pnamichigan Protect yourself, your family, and ultimately your community from the harmful effects of COVID-19. Vaccination is an important tool to help us put an end to this pandemic. #publichealth #CDC #covidvaccine

Instagram



pnamichigan









pnamichigan National Influenza Vaccination Week is here! If you haven't received a #flu shot yet, there's still time. People with certain chronic conditions are more likely to develop serious flu complications. Protect yourself and your loved ones by getting a flu shot. #FightFlu

Instagram



pnamichigan









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pnamichigan The best way to protect yourself & loved ones against #COVID19, including any variant, is by getting vaccinated. Let's get back to doing what we love — learn more about getting a safe, effective, and free #vaccine today: https://www.vaccines.gov/



MYTHS & FACTS ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINES

For the latest information about COVID-19, visit cdc.gov/coronavirus.

MYTH #1: Receiving COVID-19 vaccine can cause you to be magnetic



FACTS:

- COVID-19 vaccines do not have ingredients such as iron, nickel, cobalt, lithium, as well we as microelectronics, electrodes that can produce an electromagnetic field at the site of your injection.
- The typical dose for a COVID-19 vaccine is less than a milliliter(mL), which is not enough to allow magnets to be attracted to your vaccination site

MYTH #2:

COVID-19 vaccine

will alter my DNA.

FACTS:

- COVID-19 vaccines do not change or interact with your DNA in any way.
- There are two types of COVID-19 vaccines approved for use in the United States
- Messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines

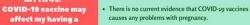
MYTH #3:

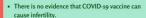
affect my having a

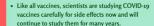
baby someday.

- Viral vector vaccine
- All COVID-19 vaccines work with the body's natural defenses to safely develop immunity to disease.

FACTS:







FACTS:

- None of the approved COVID-19 vaccines in the U.S. can cause a positive results on viral tests.
- COVID-19 vaccines protect most people from getting
- · However, a small percentage of fully vaccinated people will still get COVID-19.
- People may test positive for some antibody tests · Antibody tests indicate you have some level of protection against the virus.

MYTH #5:

Being close to someone who received COVID-19 vaccine can affect my menstrual cycle



FACTS:

 COVID-19 vaccines do not affect a woman's menstrual cycle.

· There are many things can affect menstrual cycles, including stress, changes in your schedule, problems with sleep, and changes in diet or exercise. Infections may also affect menstrual





Made possible by funding from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention

BACK-TO-SCHOOL ESSENTIALS





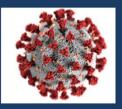


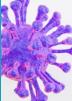


Clothings

Don't forget to get the most important item Vaccine!

FACTS ABOUT THE COVID-19 **DELTA VARIANT**





WHAT IS THE COVID-19 DELTA **VARIANT?**

The Delta variant is also known as B.1.617.2. Initially identified in India in Dec. 2020. It was first detected in the U.S. in Mar. 2021 and is now considered the most dominant strain in the country.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF DELTA VARIANT?

Symptoms of the Delta variant are similar to other common symptoms of COVID-19: persistent cough, headache fever, and sore throat.





HOW CONTAGIOUS IS THE DELTA VARIANT?

The B.1.617.2 (Delta) is classified as variant of concern because it spreads from person to person more easily than other variants and may cause more severe disease.

HOW DO YOU PREVENT GETTING THE DELTA VARIANT?

The COVID-19 vaccines authorized for use in the U.S. offer the BEST protection against all known variants, including the Delta variant.



So what are waiting for, Get Vaccinated!

Click here to find COVID-19 Vaccines near you.



pnamichigan.org or email us at pnamichigan2020

Made possible by funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Preventio

We need ALL the tools available to GET BACK TO NORMAL!

Get vaccinated.











Stay 6 feet from others, and avoid crowds.

Wash hands often.

Source: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines

Find COVID-19 Vaccines Near You

Visit Vaccines.gov

Or Call 1-800-232-0233



Visit www.pnamichigan.org to learn more about our activities and programs. For inquiries, contact Reglita Laput at (586) 744 3662.

This project is with support from the CDC Foundation grant.





Get Vaccinated and Stay Up to Date

You are Fully vaccinated if you received all recommended doses in the primary series of COVID-19 vaccine.

You are Up to date if you received all recommended doses in the primary series COVID-19 vaccine and a booster dose when eligible.

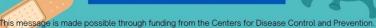
Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty)		Moderna (Spikevax)	Johnson & Johnson's Janssen
Ages Recommended 5-11 years old	Ages Recommended 12+ years old	Ages Recommended 18+ years old	Ages Recommended 18+ years old
Primary Series 2 doses, 3 weeks apart	Primary Series 2 doses, 3-8 weeks apart	Primary Series 2 doses, 4-8 weeks apart	Primary Series 1 dose
Fully Vaccinated 2 weeks after final dose in primary series			Fully Vaccinated 2 weeks after 1st dose
Booster Dose Not recommended at this time	Booster Dose At least 5 months after the last dose in the primary series. * Teens 12–17 should only get a Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine booster * Everyone 18+ should get a booster dose of either Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines)	Booster Dose Booster dose of either Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) at least 5 months after the last dose in the primary series.	Booster Dose Booster dose of either Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines at least 2 months after the first dose of J&J/Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine.
Up to Date After completing the primary series.	Up to Date Considered up to date right after getting the	booster dose.	

Source: www.cdc.gov | Updated 3/10/2022

Find COVID-19 Vaccines Near You

Visit Vaccines.gov

Or Call <u>1-800-232-0233</u>





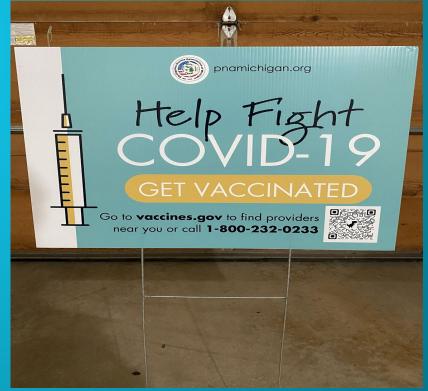
Help Fight COVID-19

GET VACCINATED

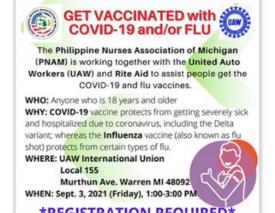
Go to **vaccines.gov** to find providers near you or call **1-800-232-0233**







VACCINATION EVENTS



UAW COVID AND FLU VACCINATION

September 3, 2021



NANAY COVID AND FLU VACCINATION

October 8, 2021



BOOSTER DOSE VACCINATION

November 27, 2021



BOOSTER DOSE VACCINATION

February 5, 2022

Next Steps...

Explore other social media platforms: Twitter, Tiktok

Connect with religious and academic leaders.

Develop more effective communication materials for both Filipino and Indian Youth

Organize a forum, such as virtual Panel discussion for recommendations to counteract Vaccine Hesitancy

















Nurses make change happen.

Be a part of history.

This toolkit was created to give nurses the tools to do their part in the national vaccine effort. It is designed to help you decrease vaccine hesitancy and increase vaccination rates in your community.

Know The Facts

Get People Vaccinated

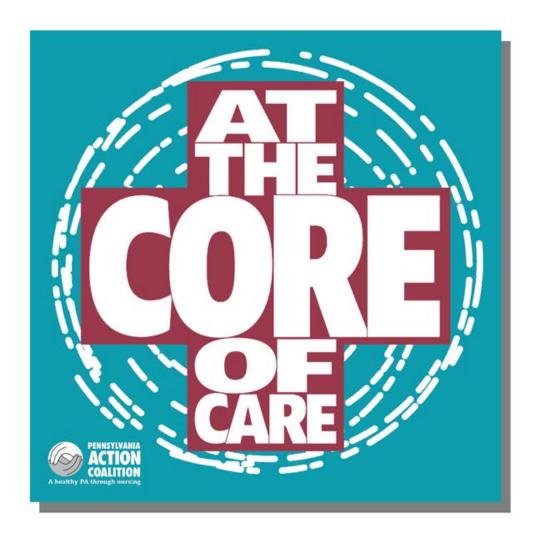
Engage

LEARN MORE

LEARN MORE

LEARN MORE

https://vaccinetoolkit.phmc.org/









THANK YOU

Special thank you to all our NNCC members who make exceptional nurse-led programming possible.



