

***Interviews conducted with recent principal contacts for pandemic flu preparedness collaborations.  
Located on FPPI's website.***

<b>Location</b>	<b>Public-Private Partnership</b>	<b>For Additional Information</b>
Ohio - Montgomery County, Ohio	<p>The Academic Nurse Coalition for Disaster Preparedness (ANCDP) was established in 2002 to mobilize volunteer forces in the event of a disaster. The H1N1 Pandemic of 2009 enabled the ANCDP to demonstrate the value of this collaboration. The collaborative involved nine schools, eight local health departments, the Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association, and the Greater Dayton Area Chapter of the Red Cross. Local health departments collaborated with area institutions of higher learning to identify available school and student resources that could extend the capabilities of public health to respond to disasters. One health department was identified to serve as coordinator for the volunteer services of faculty and students in the event of an emergency. Memoranda of understanding were developed with the area schools of nursing and with various regional sites to be used as Point of Dispensing Sites (PODS). Communication, notification and deployment plans were developed, tested and implemented. Faculty and students from area schools of nursing were educated regarding ANCDP processes and participated in emergency preparedness exercises, demonstrating various opportunities for improvement as well as providing practical “just in time” training opportunities for students. Plans were developed for transportation of students from various locations to PODS.</p>	<p>Beatrice Harris            Director of Nursing &amp; Disease Prevention            Public Health - Dayton &amp; Montgomery County  <a href="mailto:BHarris@phdmc.org">BHarris@phdmc.org</a>            (office) 937-225-4478</p>
South Carolina - Anderson County Health Department in partnership	<p><b>Public health and faith-based organizations partner to offer food and vaccine to the homeless</b>            Local health departments in South Carolina and California partnered with area shelters to bring vaccine to homeless and low-income residents. Although homeless people were not explicitly listed as an ACIP priority or target group for vaccine receipt, several health departments decided to prioritize them during vaccination efforts. Homeless people tend to have a variety of risk factors for becoming</p>	<p>For South Carolina, please contact:             Mary-Kathryn Craft            Health Services,            S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control            1800 St. Julian Place, 4th Floor            Columbia, SC 29204</p>

<p>with County of Sacramento Division of Public Health, California</p>	<p>severely ill from influenza. For instance, people who stay in shelters are at risk of becoming infected or infecting many other people due to crowded living and sleeping areas. Also, many homeless people have a difficult time accessing healthcare services, and many have one or more chronic conditions, such as heart disease and diabetes.</p> <p>The Anderson County Health Department in South Carolina collaborated with the First Baptist Church of Anderson and other local churches to coordinate their vaccination efforts with a traditional lunch for the homeless. Every year, First Baptist holds a New Year's Day gathering for the homeless. Approximately 250 volunteers from area churches provide guests with a hot meal and a winter coat. The Anderson County Health Department staffed tables near the church entrance, where they offered H1N1 vaccines to guests and volunteers. After 30 minutes, staff noticed that guests were walking by their table without stopping to inquire about or receive a vaccine. They discovered that their signs were insufficient, because many guests were unable to read. Health department staff began walking around the church and talking to people face-to-face, and the number of vaccine recipients quickly increased. Health officials and church volunteers estimate that approximately 1,000 people received a meal and a winter coat, and more than 100 people received vaccines during the three-hour event.</p> <p>The County of Sacramento Division of Public Health in California also held an H1N1 vaccination clinic for homeless and low-income people. The county collaborated with Loaves &amp; Fishes, a faith-based and volunteer-driven organization that provides meals and shelter to the homeless. The clinic was held at the Loaves &amp; Fishes shelter to provide vaccine to people who may have difficulty accessing public or private health services. Partnering with the faith-based organization also allowed the health department to reach homeless and low-income people who trusted the efforts of Loaves &amp; Fishes, which had played a significant role in their survival.</p> <p>Although the Sacramento vaccine clinic was intended to serve the homeless, only 10-15 percent of people waiting in line were clients of</p>	<p>(o) 803-545-4466 <a href="mailto:craftmk@dhec.sc.gov">craftmk@dhec.sc.gov</a> <a href="http://www.scdhec.gov">www.scdhec.gov</a> <a href="http://www.scdhec.gov/flu/">http://www.scdhec.gov/flu/</a></p> <p>For Sacramento, California, please see: <a href="http://www.sacpublichealth.net/">http://www.sacpublichealth.net/</a></p>
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<p>South Carolina - Greenville County (DHEC Region 2) &amp; Richland County (DHEC Region 3)</p>	<p><b>School Vaccination Campaign</b>          South Carolina was able to quickly and efficiently implement school-based H1N1 influenza vaccination clinics in large school districts. The S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) is organized geographically into eight public health regions. What follows are two examples that describe some of the successes and best practice strategies developed during this response in two of these regions. Greenville County Schools: Greenville County, located within DHEC region 2, contains the largest school district in South Carolina, serving almost 70,000 students. A total of 54 elementary schools span the county's 800 square miles. Recognizing that the organization of school-based H1N1 vaccination clinics in such a vast area would require an extraordinary planning effort, DHEC quickly initiated a strategy meeting including its staff and school district leadership.</p> <p>In the face of so many unknowns, school district personnel elected to survey parents on their preferred times and locations for school-based clinics. Survey results indicated a preference for after-hours clinics. Based on survey responses, school district personnel also decided on a strategy to cluster schools. The county was divided into five geographic clusters. One school in each cluster hosted the vaccination clinic for all of the students who attended a school within that cluster.</p> <p>Five evening vaccination clinics took place. Staffing for these after-hours weekday clinics did present a challenge. In collaboration with DHEC personnel, school district officials recruited their nursing staff for orientation, training and to work as vaccinators for DHEC. Additional school personnel assumed various roles in the clinic planning and execution effort to ensure organization, safety and security.</p>	<p>Mary-Kathryn Craft          Health Services,          S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control          1800 St. Julian Place, 4th Floor          Columbia, SC 29204          (o) 803-545-4466  <a href="mailto:craftmk@dhec.sc.gov">craftmk@dhec.sc.gov</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.scdhec.gov">www.scdhec.gov</a>  <a href="http://www.scdhec.gov/flu/">http://www.scdhec.gov/flu/</a></p>

Richland School District 2: Richland School District 2, in DHEC Region 3, is located in Columbia, the state capital and largest metropolitan area in South Carolina. This district employed a similar detailed planning initiative for its school-based vaccination clinics. The Richland County Health supervisor met with a Richland School District 2 administrator at the start of the school year to make plans for offering H1N1 immunizations to students. School district leaders worked with district nurses to develop an implementation plan for rolling out H1N1 vaccine once it became available. School nurses were assigned to mobile teams that would go into district schools and provide immunizations under the direction of a DHEC nurse.

DHEC created a parent packet, which included a cover letter from the agency's deputy commissioner for health services, a parental consent form and the Vaccine Information Statement. The cover letter notified parents that the H1N1 vaccine would be offered in their child's school, discussed safety of the vaccine, introduced the parental consent form and pointed parents to further resources through DHEC's Web site and the agency's Immunization and Flu Hotline (1-800-27-SHOTS). The agency's regular Immunization Hotline number was used, hours were expanded, an H1N1-focused script was developed, and staff from the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health's Care Line took calls from parents and the general public through this number. DHEC nurse consultants also were on call to answer detailed medical questions posed via the hotline.

The parent packets were sent to school districts across South Carolina, including Greenville and Richland 2. In Richland School District 2, school principals sent a letter to parents, which was included with the DHEC packets. The district also sent out an automatic-dial phone messages to parents to notify them of the first doses. Some individual schools also sent out follow-up automatic-dial telephone messages as another reminder to parents. Information about the H1N1 efforts were posted on the school district website, as well.

	<p>The results of this initiative were better than expected. In Greenville County Schools, 8,312 school students and staff were immunized during these five clinics. Additional school-based clinics were scheduled to offer vaccine to more Greenville County School students. Due to the increased level of school district involvement and planning in Richland School District 2, DHEC staff was able to immunize 11,050 students and staff in the Richland County School District in just 13 days. A total of 11,777 doses of H1N1 vaccine were given in Richland School District 2 as of January 11th, 2010. Second doses for students less than 10 years of age were to conclude on Tuesday, Jan. 19, 2010.</p>	
<p>South Carolina, Region 8</p>	<p><b>Antiviral Coordination with Pharmacies</b>  The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control established a partnership with the community and corporate sector to facilitate the rapid local dispersal of medical countermeasures in Public Health Region 8, which includes four counties along the Southern coastal tip of the state.</p> <p>While setting up the region's antiviral pharmacy, a database was created including names, addresses, and phone numbers of every pharmacy in the region. Initially, the list was used to contact pharmacies in communities that were reporting shortages in antiviral medication. The nurse or Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) volunteer would speak to pharmacists in the community to verify the shortage then deliver antiviral medications from the state's Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) to local providers that had previously signed a memorandum of agreement. An effort was then made to develop memorandums of agreement with other pharmacies in the community that were experiencing shortages. On the day the Region was notified of a state memorandum of agreement with Walgreens and Rite Aid, the same database was used to contact participating pharmacies and offer assistance with ordering medication. The Walgreens district office informed the antiviral pharmacy nurse that Region 8 was one of the first in the state to contact Walgreens and begin filling orders once memorandums of agreement were in place.</p>	<p>Mary-Kathryn Craft  Health Services,  S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control  1800 St. Julian Place, 4th Floor  Columbia, SC 29204  (o) 803-545-4466  <a href="mailto:craftmk@dhec.sc.gov">craftmk@dhec.sc.gov</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.scdhec.gov">www.scdhec.gov</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.scdhec.gov/flu/">http://www.scdhec.gov/flu/</a></p>

	<p>Currently, a list is maintained of all pharmacies and providers in the Region that have received a supply of Tamiflu and Relenza from the SNS. When individuals in the community or providers call the health department to inquire about where to get antiviral medication, they are referred to local pharmacies that have memorandums of agreement in place and have received the antiviral medication from the SNS. This public/private partnership to dispense antivirals in the community provides an opportunity to strengthen community and corporate partnerships and provides a working template for future dispensing of SNS medical countermeasures.</p>	
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***Other consulted resources:***

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Information Provided</b>
<p>Michelle W. Cravetz, MS, RN-BC Executive Director Association of State and Territorial Directors of Nursing (ASTDN)</p>	<p>Ms. Cravetz was aware of partnerships that were formed between health departments and churches/community organizations, mostly for space for the H1N1 vaccine administration. She sent out an email on the ASTDN listserv to see if others had partnership lessons that they wanted to share.</p>
<p>Sandra A. Schoenfisch, R.N., Ph.D. H1N1 Mass Vaccination Branch Director State of Florida</p>	<p>Dr. Schoenfisch provided detailed information about many of the Florida partnerships that evolved from the H1N1 vaccination process, most of which are included in the scan.</p>
<p>CDC Partnerships Matter</p>	<p><a href="http://www.cdc.gov/partners/Archive/PartnershipMatters/2009/10_21.html">http://www.cdc.gov/partners/Archive/PartnershipMatters/2009/10_21.html</a></p>
<p>CDC's NEDSS Base System: A Disease Surveillance Partnership</p>	<p><a href="http://www.cdc.gov/partners/Archive/NEDSS/">http://www.cdc.gov/partners/Archive/NEDSS/</a></p>
<p>ASTHO Collaborating with Community Health Centers for Preparedness</p>	<p><a href="http://www.astho.org/Search.aspx?s=h1n1">http://www.astho.org/Search.aspx?s=h1n1</a></p>
<p>Local H1N1 for Columbus and Franklin Counties in Ohio – most of the website refers citizens to other Federal resources that have already been cited</p>	<p><a href="http://www.columbuspandemicflu.org/index.html">http://www.columbuspandemicflu.org/index.html</a></p>

CDC Partnerships	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/Partners/partners.html">http://www.cdc.gov/Partners/partners.html</a>
Virginia Department of Health	<a href="http://www.vdh.state.va.us/">http://www.vdh.state.va.us/</a>
New York State Department of Health: Information for Employers	<a href="http://nyhealth.gov/diseases/communicable/influenza/h1n1/employers/">http://nyhealth.gov/diseases/communicable/influenza/h1n1/employers/</a>