

1. The PHN should always defer to the Forecaster when determining which immunizations, the client should receive?

True or False

2. The Forecaster considers the following information when validating and recommending future immunizations:

- a. Gender and Date of Birth
- b. Exemptions and Contraindications
- c. Previous Immunizations
- d. Allergies, Precautions, Client Warnings, Deferrals, Consent or Refused Consent

- a. All of the above are correct
- b. None of the above are correct
- c. The first three in the list above are correct

3. Which two of the following eligibility criteria for publicly funded vaccines in Manitoba are included in the Forecaster?

- a. Those Eligible as part of a routine immunization schedule
- b. Those eligible due to the infant high-risk hepatitis B vaccine program
- c. Those eligible due to defined high risk conditions
- d. Those eligible based on high risk medical conditions as defined in the Canadian Immunization Guide
- e. Those eligible as part of a communicable disease investigation or outbreak management as defined by a Medical Officer of Health.

4. The Forecaster will invalidate vaccines when the antigen dose breaks an immunization rule?

True or False

5. Best Practice dictates that users should always refresh the forecaster before assessing the immunization needs of a client to ensure the forecast is up to date

True or False

6. The detailed immunization business rules that were used for each specific antigen can be found on the PHIMS website.

True or False

Answer Key:

1. The PHN should always defer to the Forecaster when determining which immunizations, the client should receive?

Correct Answer: False

The Forecaster is not intended to be a replacement for clinical judgment. The Forecaster recommends when future immunizations are due according to the Manitoba routine immunization schedule but does not consider all risk factors. In all situations, clinicians are expected to use clinical judgment to determine whether the vaccine indicated in the Forecaster should be administered or not and whether they are eligible for additional vaccines or doses that are currently not forecasted.

2. The Forecaster considers the following information when validating and recommending future immunizations:
 - a. Gender and Date of Birth
 - b. Exemptions and Contraindications
 - c. Previous Immunizations
 - d. Allergies, Precautions, Client Warnings, Deferrals, Consent or Refused Consent
 - a. All of the above are correct
 - b. None of the above are correct
 - c. The first three in the list above are correct

Correct Answer: C

The Forecaster does not directly consider Allergies, Precautions, Client Warnings, Deferrals, Consent or Refused Consent. Gender and Date of Birth are used to determine which antigens the client can receive, and which age appropriate schedule should be used. Exemptions and Contraindications are used to identify when certain antigens should not be recommended for a client. Previous Immunizations are used to determine which doses of an antigen are required next or if the client has a complete series.

3. Which two of the following eligibility criteria for publicly funded vaccines in Manitoba are included in the Forecaster?
 - a. Those Eligible as part of a routine immunization schedule
 - b. Those eligible due to the infant high-risk hepatitis B vaccine program
 - c. Those eligible due to defined high risk conditions

- d. Those eligible based on high risk medical conditions as defined in the Canadian Immunization Guide
- e. Those eligible as part of a communicable disease investigation or outbreak management as defined by a Medical Officer of Health.

Correct Answer: A and B

The Forecaster does not include rules for all the eligible criteria beyond those eligible as part of a routine immunization schedule and those eligible as a result of the infant high-risk hepatitis B vaccine program (if perinatal exposure to hepatitis B has been documented as a risk factor). Clinical judgment must be used for any immunizations that are not part of the Manitoba routine immunization schedules.

4. The Forecaster will invalidate vaccines when the antigen dose breaks an immunization rule?

Correct Answer: True

Doses are marked as 'Invalid' when the antigen dose breaks an immunization rule and may not be protective. For example, when:

- A minimum interval is not met
- A minimum age is not met
- A client should not have received the product based on their age and/or dose history
- An interaction rule is broken

The Forecaster will also invalidate an immunization when the same agent is administered to the same client on the same day, when an additional dose results from the use of a multi antigen agent, when the administered date is less than the eligibility date or greater than the maximum age for eligibility and when an interaction rule is broken.

5. Best Practice dictates that users should always refresh the forecaster before assessing the immunization needs of a client to ensure the forecast is up to date

Correct Answer: True

The Forecaster is scheduled to automatically reforecast for certain situations; however, clients are not automatically re-forecasted when the immunization record is viewed. Best Practice dictates that users should always refresh the forecaster before assessing the immunization needs of a client to ensure the forecast is up to date.

The Forecaster will automatically run each time a client is created or if:

- Risk Factor is added or removed
- Exemption or Contraindications are added or removed
- Each time an immunization is recorded in PHIMS
- The 'Refresh Forecaster' button is clicked
- Date of Birth and Gender are updated by Client Registry (users cannot update DOB and gender)

The detailed immunization business rules that were used for each specific antigen can be found on the PHIMS website.

Correct Answer: True

The detailed immunization antigen business rules can be found on the PHIMS website at www.phimsmb.ca , in the Immunizations folder

Key Points to reinforce:

- The Forecaster is not intended to be a replacement for clinical judgment.
- The Forecaster does not directly consider Allergies, Precautions, Client Warnings, Deferrals, Consent or Refused Consent.
- Only two of the eligibility criteria for publicly funded vaccines in Manitoba (those eligible as part of the routine immunization schedule and those eligible as part of the high-risk hepatitis B vaccine program) are included in the Forecaster.
- The Forecaster will invalidate an immunization when an antigen dose breaks an immunization rule.
- Best Practice dictates that users should always refresh the forecaster before assessing the immunization needs of a client to ensure the forecast is up to date.
- The detailed immunization business rules that were used for each specific antigen can be found on the PHIMS website, in the ***Immunizations*** folder.