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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR Thomson ORIGINAL DATE 2/7/18
LAST UPDATED _____ HM 78
SHORT TITLE Shingles Awareness & Vaccinations SB _____
ANALYST Chenier

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

	FY18	FY19	FY20	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
Total		Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Recurring	General Fund

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From

No Responses Received from Department of Health (DOH)

SUMMARY

Synopsis of Bill

House Memorial 78 requests the Department of Health take action to promote shingles awareness, study the barriers to shingles vaccination uptake, disseminate educational resources on shingles and shingles vaccinations, and develop a state immunization plan to increase adult immunization rates.

The memorial also requests pharmacies and all health care providers to increase public awareness for the importance of adults receiving vaccines against shingles and to promote outreach and education efforts concerning adult vaccination.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The fiscal impact to the Department of Health (DOH) is the amount of work the department chooses to do above work already done. The department already does much of the work requested in the memorial and any additional work would be minimal.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

The following was obtained from the federal Centers for Disease Control website:

Shingles, also called herpes zoster, is a painful skin rash. Shingles can lead to severe nerve pain that can last for months or years after the rash goes away. Shingles is caused by the varicella zoster virus—the same virus that causes chickenpox. If you've ever had chickenpox, you can get shingles. Almost 1 out of 3 people in the United States will develop shingles in their lifetime. You can get shingles at any age, but it's more common in older adults. Older adults also are more likely to have severe disease. CDC recommends that people age 50 or older get the new shingles vaccine called Shingrix.

Some people have a greater risk of getting shingles. This includes people who have medical conditions that keep their immune systems from working properly, such as certain cancers like leukemia and lymphoma, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and receive immunosuppressive drugs, such as steroids and drugs that are given after organ transplantation.

Most people who develop shingles have only one episode during their lifetime. However, a person can have a second or even a third episode.

Shingles is a painful rash that develops on one side of the face or body. The rash consists of blisters that typically scab over in 7 to 10 days. The rash usually clears up within 2 to 4 weeks. Before the rash develops, people often have pain, itching, or tingling in the area where the rash will develop. This may happen anywhere from 1 to 5 days before the rash appears. Most commonly, the rash occurs in a single stripe around either the left or the right side of the body. In other cases, the rash occurs on one side of the face. In rare cases (usually among people with weakened immune systems), the rash may be more widespread and look similar to a chickenpox rash. Shingles can affect the eye and cause loss of vision.

Other symptoms of shingles can include fever, headache, chills, and upset stomach.

Shingles cannot be passed from one person to another. However, the virus that causes shingles, the varicella zoster virus, can spread from a person with active shingles to cause chickenpox in someone who had never had chickenpox or received chickenpox vaccine. The virus is spread through direct contact with fluid from the rash blisters caused by shingles. A person with active shingles can spread the virus when the rash is in the blister-phase. A person is not infectious before the blisters appear. Once the rash has developed crusts, the person is no longer infectious. Shingles is less contagious than chickenpox and the risk of a person with shingles spreading the virus is low if the rash is covered.