

myCAvax Provider Enrollment: Storage & Handling

5/18/2022

Types and Grades of Storage

Pharmaceutical: Purpose-built and specifically designed to maintain consistent temperatures for storage of vaccines or biologics in pharmacy, biologics, or laboratory settings.

Stand-alone: Self-contained units designed as either refrigerator-only or freezer-only and range in size from compact, under-the-counter styles to very large pharmaceutical-grade units.

Household: Intended for food storage, typically in homes and offices.

Combination: Contain both a refrigerator and a freezer with separate exterior doors.

Unacceptable Storage Units

Portable/Transport Units Can only be used to transport vaccines. Not allowed for permanent storage.



Household Combination Fridge/Freezer

Household combination units have one compressor with poor temperature control. May pose a risk to refrigerated vaccines because cold air from the freezer is vented into the refrigerator and can freeze vaccines. Freezer portions of many combination units are not capable of maintaining the consistent temperature for frozen vaccines.



Dormitory-Style and Bar-style Refrigerator (with freezer compartment)

Have a single exterior door and an evaporator plate/cooling coil, usually located in an icemaker/freezer compartment. Pose a significant risk of freezing—even when used for temporary storage.



What is a Digital Data Logger?



DDLs continuously read and record temperatures to provide an accurate report of vaccine temperatures over time.



DDLs also alert clinic staff when temperatures are out of the recommended range via visual, audible and/or electronic notifications.



DDLs read and record temperatures at set time intervals and store data in an internal memory.

Clinic staff can **download and save the data as an electronic file on a computer** and analyze vaccine storage unit temperature trends over time.

Importance & Use of Data Loggers

Monitor vaccine temperatures continuously—even when the practice is closed,

May have alert capabilities to notify clinic staff of temperature excursions during non-business hours,

Determine how long vaccines have been exposed to out-of-range temperatures

Prevent unnecessary vaccine losses when excursion time frames cannot be precisely determined

Show how a storage unit's temperature increases and decreases over time.

CDC Recommends Devices with the following features:



Current, minimum, and maximum temperatures



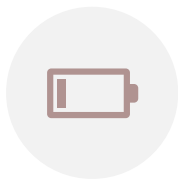
Alarm for out-of-range temperatures



Reset button



Accuracy within $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ accuracy ($\pm 1^{\circ}\text{F}$)



Low-battery indicator



Detachable probe that best reflects vaccine temperatures (e.g., a probe buffered with glycol, glass beads, sand, or Teflon®)



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Acceptable Digital Data Loggers

- Some product vendors and/or distributors. This list is not exhaustive and includes only common search results: [Berlinger \(refrigerator only\)](#), [Control Solutions, Inc](#), [Dickson](#), [Onset](#), and [Traceable products](#).



Unacceptable Temperature Monitoring Devices



- Thermometers (e.g., round dial thermometers, fluid-filled and/or min-max bar thermometers, household-use and kitchen thermometers, infrared temperature guns, alcohol or mercury thermometers, and bi-metal stem thermometers).
- Chart recorders, which are units that plot temperatures on printed graphs.
- Data loggers that do not have probes immersed in a vial filled with liquid, loose media, or a solid block of material.
- New devices that only generate CSV data files or Excel spreadsheets.