

VACCINES FOR CHILDREN



Dallas County
Health and Human Services

SPRING 2017 - NEWSLETTER

National Infant Immunization Week (NIIW) Promoting the benefits of immunizations and improving the health of children two years old or younger.

NIIW is an annual observance to promote the benefits of immunizations and to improve the health of children two years old or younger. Since 1994, local and state health departments, national immunization partners, healthcare professionals, community leaders from across the United States, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have worked together through NIIW to highlight the positive impact of vaccination on the lives of infants and children, and to call attention to immunization achievements.

Milestones Reached

Several important milestones already have been reached in controlling vaccine-preventable diseases among infants worldwide. Vaccines have drastically reduced infant death and disability caused by preventable diseases in the United States. Through

immunization, we can now protect infants and children from 14 vaccine-preventable diseases before age two. It's easy to think of these as diseases of the past. But the truth is they still exist. Children in the United States can—and do—still get some of these diseases.



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Adult Vaccines

Vaccination of adults is an essential part of keeping adults healthy, and reducing the risk of illness, disability, and death due to vaccine preventable diseases. Vaccines are available for adults to prevent serious diseases such as influenza (flu), pneumonia, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), herpes zoster (shingles), and hepatitis A and B. The vaccines you need as an adult depend on several factors, including age, prior vaccinations, lifestyle, health conditions, job, pregnancy status, travel, and other considerations. Germs can spread quickly in the home or workplace, affecting entire communities. Vaccination is the key to stopping vaccine-preventable diseases before they start.

Welcome to ImmTrac2, the Texas Immunization Registry!

ImmTrac2, the Texas Immunization Registry, is a no-cost service offered by the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS). It is a secure and confidential registry available to all Texans. ImmTrac2 safely consolidates and stores immunization information from multiple sources electronically in one centralized system. Texas law requires written consent for ImmTrac2 participation and limits access to the registry to only those individuals who have been authorized by law. ImmTrac2 contains over 120 million immunization records and continues to rapidly grow with increased participation.

The immunization information in ImmTrac2 is provided by a variety of sources, including private health-care providers, pharmacies, public health clinics, Medicaid claims administrators, and the Vital Statistics Unit (VSU). Regardless of the number of sources, each client's immunization information is consolidated into one electronic record. Authorized professionals such as doctors, nurses, and public health providers can access clients' vaccination histories.

The registry is a major component of the DSHS initiative to increase vaccine coverage across Texas.

2017 Recommended Immunizations for Adults: by Age

If you are this age,	talk to your healthcare professional about these vaccines													
	Flu Influenza	Td/Tdap Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis	Shingles Zoster	Pneumococcal		Meningococcal		MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	HPV Human papillomavirus		Chickenpox Varicella	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hib Haemophilus influenzae type b
				PCV13	PPSV23	MenACWY or MPSV4	MenB		for women	for men				
19 - 21 years	Recommended	Recommended		Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended
22 - 26 years	Recommended	Recommended		Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended
27 - 59 years	Recommended	Recommended		Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended
60 - 64 years	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended
65+ year	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended	Recommended

More Information:

You should get flu vaccine every year.

You should get a Td booster every 10 years. You also need 1 dose of Tdap. Women should get a Tdap vaccine during every pregnancy to help protect the baby.

You should get shingles vaccine even if you have had shingles before.

You should get 1 dose of PCV13 and at least 1 dose of PPSV23 depending on your age and health condition.

You should get this vaccine if you did not get it when you were a child.

You should get HPV vaccine if you are a woman through age 26 years or a man through age 21 years and did not already complete the series.

Recommended For You: This vaccine is recommended for you *unless* your healthcare professional tells you that you do not need it or should not get it.

May Be Recommended For You: This vaccine is recommended for you if you have certain risk factors due to your health condition or other. Talk to your healthcare professional to see if you need this vaccine.

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Mumps

Mumps is a contagious disease caused by a virus. It spreads through saliva or mucus from the mouth, nose, or throat. An infected person can spread the virus by

- coughing, sneezing, or talking,
- sharing items, such as cups or eating utensils, with others, and
- touching objects or surfaces with unwashed hands that are then touched by others.

Mumps likely spreads before the salivary glands begin to swell and up to five days after the swelling begins. Mumps still occurs in the United States, and the MMR (measles-mumps-rubella) vaccine is the best way to prevent the disease.

Mumps is best known for the puffy cheeks and swollen jaw that it causes. This is a result of swollen salivary glands.

The most common symptoms include fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, loss of appetite and swollen and tender salivary glands under the ears on one or both sides (parotitis).

Symptoms typically appear 16-18 days after infection, but this period can range from 12-25 days after infection.

Some people who get mumps have very mild or no symptoms, and often they do not know they have the disease. Most people with mumps recover completely in a few weeks.

Mumps Cases

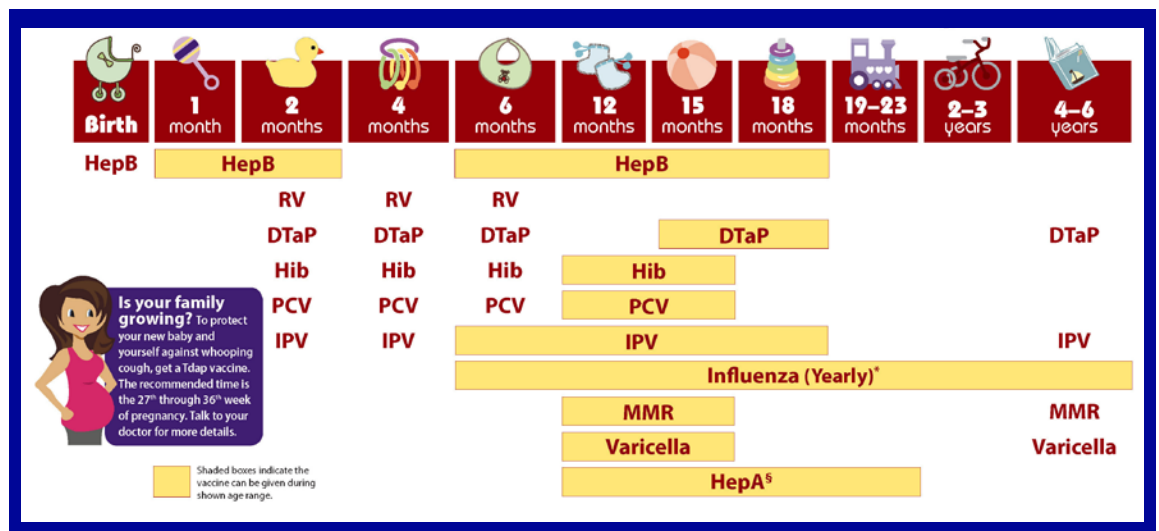
From January 1 to March 25 2017, 42 states and the District of Columbia in the U.S. reported mumps infections in 1,965 people to CDC.

In some years, there are more cases of mumps than usual because of outbreaks. Mumps outbreaks can occur any time of year. A major factor contributing to outbreaks is being in a crowded environment, such as attending the same

circulating mumps strains. Outbreaks can still occur in highly vaccinated U.S. communities, particularly in close-contact settings. In recent years, outbreaks have occurred in schools, colleges, and camps. However, high vaccination coverage helps limit the size, duration, and spread of mumps outbreaks.



2017 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



class, playing on the same sports team, or living in a dormitory with a person who has mumps. Also, certain behaviors that result in exchanging saliva, such as kissing or sharing utensils, cups, lipstick or cigarettes, might increase spread of the virus.

MMR vaccine prevents most, but not all, cases of mumps and complications caused by the disease. Two doses of the vaccine are 88% (range: 66 to 95%) effective at protecting against mumps; one dose is 78% (range: 49% to 92%) effective. The MMR vaccine protects against currently

VACCINES PREVENT CHILDHOOD DISEASES

Don't Let Cost Prevent Vaccinations!

The Texas Vaccines for Children Program offers no-cost vaccines to healthcare providers who serve uninsured and low-income populations. Learn more about how your practice can make an impact on improving community health.

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Update on 2 and 3 Dose Schedule of MenB (Trumenba®) Vaccine

The dosing recommendations have changed. ACIP and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend:

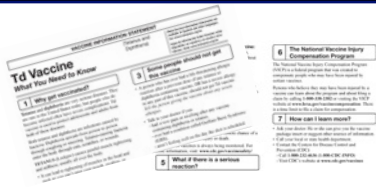
- For persons at increased risk for meningococcal disease and for the use of serogroup B outbreaks, 3 doses of Trumenba® administered at 0, 1-2, and 6 months.
- For healthy adolescents who are not at increased risk for meningococcal disease, 2 doses of Trumenba® should be administered at 0 and 6 months. However, If the second dose of Trumenba is given at an interval of <6 months, a third dose should be given at least 6 months after the first dose; the minimum interval between the second and third doses is 4 weeks.

You may view the ACIP research and recommendations here: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/meetings/downloads/slides-2016-10/meningococcal-05-macneil.pdf>.

VIS updates

Td (Tetanus, Diphtheria)

(4/11/17) updated



<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/vis-statements/td.html>

Pentacel Vaccine Supply

The Texas Vaccines for Children (TVFC) Program would like to inform you that Sanofi Pasteur's Pentacel® (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Acellular Pertussis Adsorbed, Haemophilus influenzae type b, and Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine) vaccine is no longer under order restrictions by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Providers are able to order up to 100% of their Pentacel® Maximum Stock Levels (MSL's). Providers must update their vaccine choice selections through the Electronic Vaccine Inventory (EVI) system to ensure that Pentacel® is a selected choice vaccine. The next opportunity to update vaccine choice selections will be in May 2017. A training titled "Updating Vaccine Choice" is available and can be accessed at <http://www.dshs.texas.gov/immunize/choice/default.shtm>.

Providers must not transfer existing single antigen vaccines to other TVFC providers in favor of ordering increased amounts of Pentacel®. Providers must continue to use their existing inventory of all products as additional doses of Pentacel® are made available



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Parts or full contents used within this newsletter were extracted from the publications of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Texas Department of State Health Services website.



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