

VACCINES FOR CHILDREN



Dallas County
Health and Human Services

SUMMER 2019 - NEWSLETTER

NIAM

National Immunization Awareness Month (NIAM) is an annual observance held in August to highlight the importance of vaccination for people of all ages. Communities across the country use the month each year to raise awareness about the important role vaccines play in preventing serious, sometimes deadly, diseases across the lifespan.

- ◆ Vaccines reduce your child's risk of infection by working with their body's natural defenses to help them safely develop immunity to disease.
- ◆ Vaccines are among the most effective ways to protect against serious diseases. Many vaccine-preventable diseases are no longer common thanks to vaccines.
- ◆ Vaccines are tested to ensure that they are safe and effective for children to receive at the recommended ages.
- ◆ Like all medical products, vaccines can cause side effects. The most common side effects are mild and go away quickly.

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National Immunization Awareness Month - August

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Does Your Back-to-School Checklist Include Vaccination?

Send Your Kids Back to School with Their Vaccines Up to Date!!

Back-to-school season is here. It's a time for parents to gather school supplies and backpacks. It's also the perfect time to make sure your kids are up-to-date on their vaccines.

Getting children all of the vaccines recommended by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC is one of the most important things parents can do to help protect their children's health—and that of their classmates and their community. Most schools require children to be current on vaccinations before enrolling to protect the health of all students.

Today's childhood vaccines protect against serious and potentially life-threatening diseases, including polio, measles, whooping cough, and chickenpox.

"Thanks to vaccines, most of these diseases have become rare in the United States," said Dr. Nancy Messonnier, Director of the National

Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, CDC. "But many still exist here, and they can make children very sick, leading to many days of missed school, missed work for parents, and even hospitalization and death."

When children are not vaccinated, they are at increased risk of disease and can spread diseases to others in their classrooms and community—including babies who are too young to be fully vaccinated, and people with weakened immune systems due to cancer and other health conditions.

From newborns to college, you can help protect your children from 16 serious diseases by getting them vaccinated. If your children have missed any vaccines, your healthcare professional can use the catch-up immunization schedule to get them back on track. Make sure your kids get any needed vaccines before the back-to-school rush!

2019 - 2020 Texas Minimum State Vaccine Requirements for Students Grades K - 12

IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS

A student shall show acceptable evidence of vaccination prior to entry, attendance, or transfer to a public or private elementary or secondary school in Texas.

Vaccine Required (Attention to notes and footnotes)	Minimum Number of Doses Required by Grade Level												Notes	
	Grades K - 6th						Grade 7th	Grades 8th - 12th						
	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis ¹ (DTaP/DTP/DI/Td/Tdap)	5 doses or 4 doses						3 dose primary series and 1 booster dose of Tdap / Td <i>within the last 5 years</i>	3 dose primary series and 1 booster dose of Tdap / Td <i>within the last 10 years</i>	For K – 6 th grade: 5 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine; 1 dose must have been received on or after the 4th birthday. However, 4 doses meet the requirement if the 4th dose was received on or after the 4th birthday. For students aged 7 years and older, 3 doses meet the requirement if 1 dose was received on or after the 4th birthday. For 7 th grade: 1 dose of Tdap is required if at least 5 years have passed since the last dose of tetanus-containing vaccine.* For 8 th – 12 th grade: 1 dose of Tdap is required when 10 years have passed since the last dose of tetanus-containing vaccine.* *Td is acceptable in place of Tdap if a medical contraindication to pertussis exists.					
Polio ¹	4 doses or 3 doses												For K – 12 th grade: 4 doses of polio; 1 dose must be received on or after the 4 th birthday. However, 3 doses meet the requirement if the 3 rd dose was received on or after the 4 th birthday.	
Measles, Mumps, and Rubella ^{1,2} (MMR)	2 doses												For K – 12 th grade: 2 doses are required, with the 1 st dose received on or after the 1 st birthday. Students vaccinated prior to 2009 with 2 doses of measles and one dose each of rubella and mumps satisfy this requirement.	
Hepatitis B ²	3 doses												For students aged 11 – 15 years, 2 doses meet the requirement if adult hepatitis B vaccine (Recombivax [®]) was received. Dosage (10 mcg /1.0 mL) and type of vaccine (Recombivax [®]) must be clearly documented. If Recombivax [®] was not the vaccine received, a 3-dose series is required.	
Varicella ^{1,2,3}	2 doses												For K – 12 th grade: 2 doses are required with the 1 st dose of received on or after the 1 st birthday.	
Meningococcal ¹ (MCV4)							1 dose						For 7 th – 12 th grade, 1 dose of quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine is required on or after the student's 11 th birthday. Note: If a student received the vaccine at 10 years of age, this will satisfy the requirement.	
Hepatitis A ^{1,2}	2 doses												For K – 10 th grade: 2 doses are required, with the 1 st dose received on or after the 1 st birthday.	

NOTE: Shaded area indicates that the vaccine is not required for the respective grade.

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HPV or Human papillomavirus

HPV, or human papillomavirus, is a common virus that can lead to 6 types of cancers later in life. You can protect your child from ever developing these cancers with the HPV vaccine at ages 11-12.

HPV infections are so common that nearly all men and women will get at least one type of HPV at some point in their lives. Nearly 80 million Americans are currently infected with some type of HPV. About 14 million Americans, including teens, become infected each year.

HPV is spread through intimate skin-to-skin contact. You can get HPV by having vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who has the virus.

Most HPV infections (9 out of 10) go away by themselves within two years. But, sometimes HPV infections will last longer, and can cause certain types of cancers. HPV infections can cause cancers of the:

- cervix, vagina, and vulva in women;
- penis in men; and
- anus and back of the throat, including the base of the tongue and tonsils (oropharynx), in both women and men.

Every year in the United States, 33,700 women and men are diagnosed with a cancer caused by HPV infection. HPV vaccination could prevent more than 90% of these cancers, 31,200 cases every year, from ever developing.

Prevent cancer with the HPV vaccine

CDC recommends all boys and girls get two doses of the HPV vaccine at ages 11 or 12. HPV vaccination can be started at age 9. For the HPV vaccine to be most effective, the series should be given prior to exposure to HPV. HPV vaccine is recommended at ages 11 to 12 to ensure children are protected long before they are ever exposed to the virus.

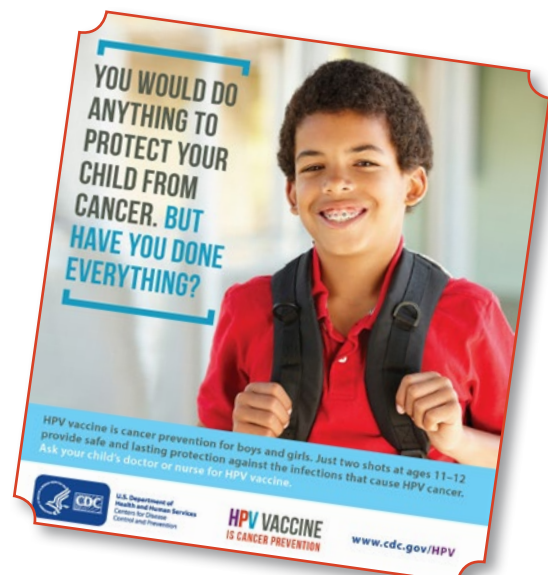
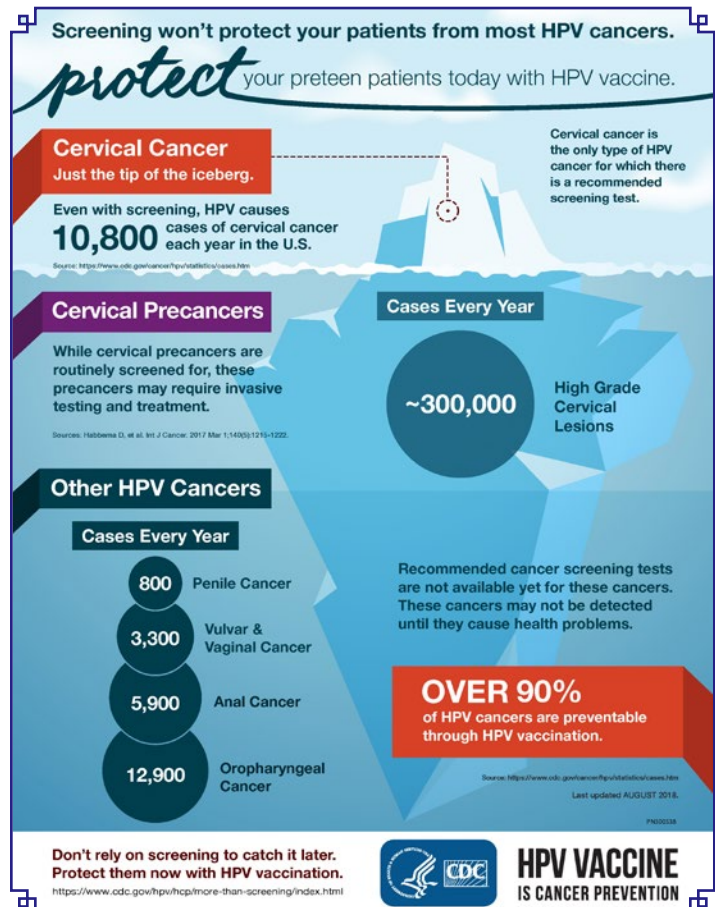
Children who get the first dose before their 15th birthday only need two doses. Children who get the first dose on or after their 15th birthday need three doses.

Teens and young adults should be vaccinated too

HPV vaccination is recommended through age 26 for women, and through age 21 for men, if they did not get vaccinated when they were younger. HPV vaccination is also recommended for the following people through age 26, if they did not get vaccinated when they were younger:

- Young men who have sex with men
- Young adults who are transgender
- Young adults with weakened immune systems

Ideally, people should be vaccinated as adolescents, before they are exposed to HPV. However, people who have already been infected with one or more HPV types can still get protection from other HPV types covered by the vaccine.



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Vaccine Loss Reason Change in EVI

There are now two choices when reporting the loss of a multi-dose vial of vaccine.

- NEW: "Expired open multidose vial, unable to return" – applicable for polio vaccine and some flu vaccines.
- "Unable to transfer open multidose vial" – applicable when a site withdraws from the TVFC Program and the doses of vaccine in an opened multidose vial will not be transferred to another site.

Remember, only unopened or unused vials and syringes of expired or spoiled TVFC/ASN vaccines should be returned using a vaccine loss label that is received via email after a vaccine loss has been recorded in EVI.

Weekly webinar series on "The Pink Book" runs through Sept. 25

13th edition of Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases ("The Pink Book").

To register, visit <https://www2.cdc.gov/vaccines/ed/pinkbook/>

2020 TVFC and ASN Re-Enrollment Form

The annual TVFC and ASN Program Re-Enrollment will begin October 1. Enrolled clinics will receive more information about the 2020 TVFC/ASN Re-Enrollment in the October edition of the TVFC/ASN Digest.

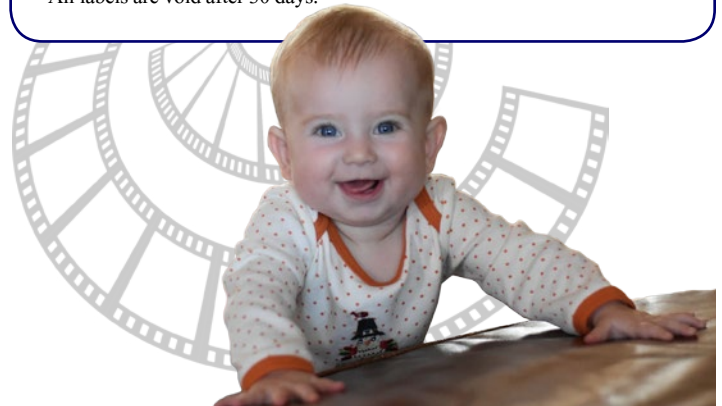
DSHS Immunization Newsletter Subscriptions

<https://www.dshs.state.tx.us/immunize/Immunization-News/The-TVFC/ASN-Digest/>
<https://www.dshs.state.tx.us/immunize/Immunization-News/The-Upshot/>

Did you know this about return labels?

A return label has now been sent to the email address you requested and verified to be correct in EVI, now what?

- A UPS label is now generated and the tracking number is 1Z2R12345678912345. You or a member of your staff should receive the email momentarily. If they do not receive the label within one hour, contact your Responsible Entity.
- McKesson return label communications will come from the following e-mail address, "UPS Quantum View [mailto:pkginfo@ups.com]."
- Confirm that this e-mail address will not be blocked by e-mail spam filters.
- The label will not be attached to the email. Click on the yellow box stating, "Get Shipping Label".
- Click the green box "Print Label" to retrieve the label.
- Please be aware any previous labels will be voided and no longer valid.
- All labels are void after 30 days.



VACCINES FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM

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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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