# How Your Child Care Program Can Support Immunization

Wyoming Department of Health

**Immunization Unit**


Wyoming
Department
of Health

Last updated April 2017

# Learning Objectives

**After participating in this training, participants should be able to:**

- **Understand the role that immunizations play in early childhood development and the health of your child**
- **Describe vaccine-preventable diseases that commonly occur in child care settings**
- **Describe ways that their child care program can support immunization**

# Immunization and Early Childhood Development

- **Early years important to childhood growth and development**

- **Multiple milestones in 1st year of life**
  - Social and Emotional
  - Language/Communication
  - Cognitive (learning, thinking, problem solving)
  - Movement/Physical Development


SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Child Development. https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/actearly/pdf/checklists/all_checklists.pdf

# Immunization and Early Childhood Development (cont.)

- **Factors that impact healthy development**
  - Social, emotional factors
    - Positive – singing, reading, talking
    - Negative – emotional neglect
  - Physical factors
    - Positive – proper nutrition, exercise, rest, immunization
    - Negative – physical neglect, illness
- **Poor health in young children can have negative impacts on development**
- **Immunizations can provide protection from serious illnesses during development and beyond**

SOURCES:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Child Development. https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/childdevelopment/index.html

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Child Maltreatment Surveillance. https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/CM_Surveillance-a.pdf

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders. Ear Infections in Children. https://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/ear-infections-children

# Childhood Immunization Provides Big Savings

## CDC estimates that vaccination of children born between 1994 and 2016 will:

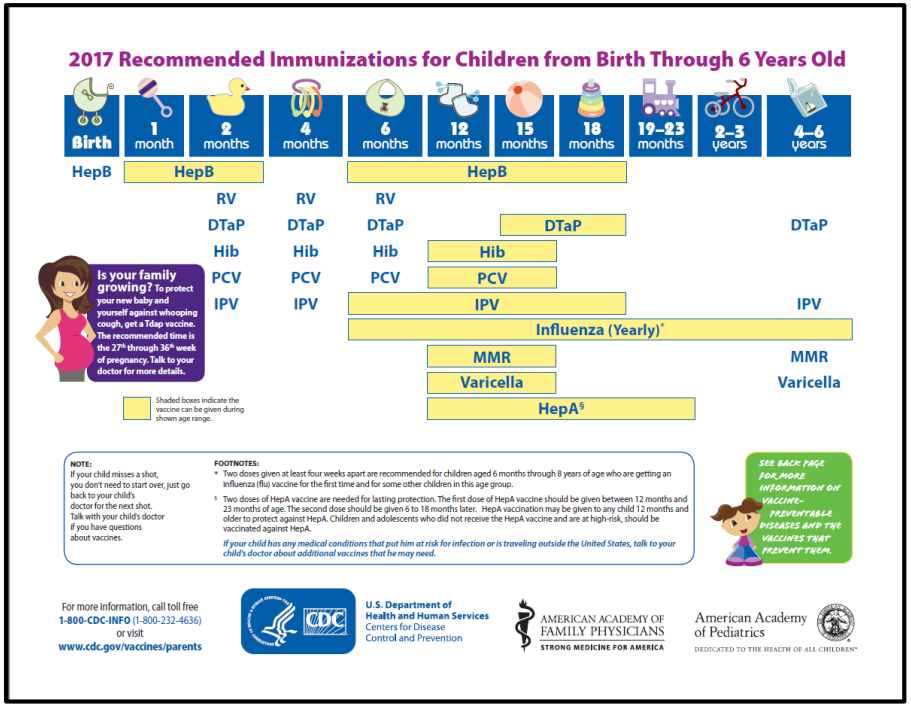
- Prevent 381 million illnesses
- Prevent 24.5 million hospitalizations
- Help avoid 855,000 early deaths
- Save nearly $360 billion in direct costs and $1.65 trillion in total societal costs

SOURCE: Updated from previous publication: Benefits from Immunization During the Vaccines for Children Program Era – United States, 1994-2013. *MMWR.* 25 April 2014.

# Immunization Schedule

## Recommended immunizations help protect infants and young children from 14 diseases

- Chickenpox
- Diphtheria
- **Flu (influenza)**
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Hib
- **Measles**
- Mumps
- Pneumococcal
- Polio
- Rotavirus
- Rubella
- Tetanus
- **Whooping cough (pertussis)**




SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/index.html

# Measles: The Disease

- **Measles is a respiratory (breathing) disease caused by a virus.**
- **Measles symptoms include high fever, cough, runny nose, red and watery eyes, tiny white spots inside the mouth, and rash.**
- **Measles is one of the most contagious diseases.**
  - It spreads when people cough or sneeze.
  - People who are infected can spread measles 4 days before they get the rash through 4 days after it appears.
- **Measles is more serious in children under 5 years old and adults over 20 years.**
- **Millions of people worldwide get measles each year, thousands die.**

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measles (Rubeola). https://www.cdc.gov/MEASLES/

# Measles:  Who Should Be Vaccinated?

- Children
  - First dose at 12 through 15 months of age, second dose at 4 through 6 years of age.
  - Infants 6 months to 11 months old should have 1 dose of MMR shot before traveling abroad.
- Two doses of MMR (measles-mumps-rubella) vaccine are 97% effective at protecting against measles
- MMR vaccine protects you and people who are unable to be vaccinated because they are too young or have weakened immune systems.


SOURCES:  Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.  Measles (Rubeola). https://www.cdc.gov/MEASLES/
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Measles and the Vaccine (Shot) to Prevent It.
https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/diseases/child/measles.html

# Whooping Cough (Pertussis): The Disease

- Respiratory (breathing) disease that spreads very easily.
- Most dangerous for babies. Most whooping cough deaths are in early infancy.
- Many babies catch whooping cough from their close family members.
- Early symptoms include runny nose, mild, occasional cough, apnea (pause in breathing) in babies.
- Later symptoms include fits of rapid coughs followed by a high-pitched “whoop” and vomiting during or after coughing fits.
- Whooping cough is on the rise in the United States.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Pertussis (Whooping Cough). https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/index.html

# Whooping Cough: Who Should Be Vaccinated

- **Vaccination is recommended for people of all ages.**
  - Infants and children (DTaP vaccine)
    --One dose at 2, 4, 6, 15-18 months and 4 to 6 years
  - Adolescents (Tdap vaccine)
  - Adults, including child care workers (Tdap vaccine, if not received as an adolescent)
  - Pregnant women (Tdap vaccine)

- **Vaccinating women during each pregnancy is the best way to help prevent pertussis in infants before they are old enough to get their own vaccines.**

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Pertussis (Whooping Cough). https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/index.html

# Flu (Influenza): The Disease

- **Respiratory (breathing) disease that spreads very easily.**

- **Spread by droplets (coughing, sneezing, etc).**

- **Symptoms:**
  - Fever or feeling feverish/chills
  - Cough
  - Sore throat
  - Runny or stuffy nose
  - Muscle or body aches
  - Headaches
  - Fatigue (tiredness)
  - Some people may have vomiting and diarrhea, though this is more common in children than adults.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Key Facts about Influenza (Flu). https://www.cdc.gov/flu/keyfacts.htm

# The Health Impact of Flu

- **Anyone can get the flu (even healthy people), and serious problems related to the flu can happen at any age.**

- **Some people are at risk of developing serious flu-related complications. This includes people 65 years and older, people of any age with certain chronic medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, or heart disease), pregnant women, and young children.**

- **Each year, millions of children get sick with seasonal flu; thousands of children are hospitalized and some children die from flu.**

- **Children younger than 5 years old and especially those younger than 2 years old are more likely to end up in the hospital from flu.**

SOURCES:
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Key Facts about Influenza (Flu). https://www.cdc.gov/flu/keyfacts.htm
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Children, the Flu, and the Flu Vaccine. https://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/children.htm

# Flu:  Who Should Be Vaccinated

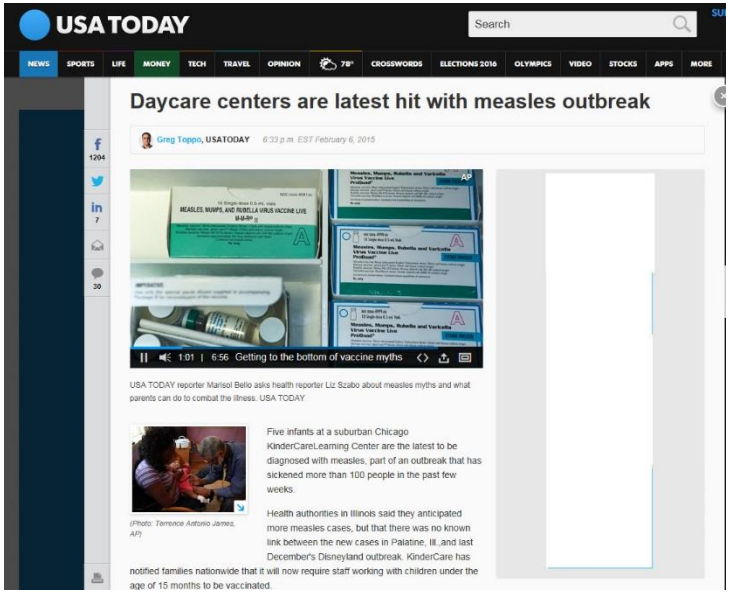
- **Children 6 months and older should be immunized against the flu every year.**
  - Children less than 9 years old who are getting vaccinated for the first time will require two doses of flu vaccine, spaced at least 28 days apart.
- **Women pregnant during flu season should get a flu shot.**
- **Other adults, including child care workers, should also be vaccinated each flu season.**
- **Getting vaccinated before flu activity begins—if possible by October—helps protect you once the flu season starts in your community.**
  - However, CDC recommends flu vaccination as long as flu viruses are circulating - even into January and later.


SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Preventing Seasonal Flu With Vaccination. https://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/vaccine/index.htm

# Outbreaks in Child Care Centers

- **Outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases have occurred in childcare centers.**
  - Whooping cough (pertussis)
  - Measles
  - Chickenpox (varicella)

- **Unvaccinated children in your center/home are at risk.**
  - Babies too young for vaccination
  - Children unable to be vaccinated due to medical conditions




- **Children who are not caught up on their vaccinations may be excluded from child care if there are outbreaks. Check your state guidelines.**

# You Can Help Maintain and Strengthen Immunization Rates Among Families

- **Vaccination is one of the best ways parents can protect young children from 14 serious diseases.**
- **Most parents vaccinate, but some have questions.**
- **Many pregnant women may not know they need vaccination to protect themselves and their baby from flu and whooping cough.**
  - Encourage them to learn about the safe, proven protection vaccines provide
- **YOU play a key role in ensuring families are up-to-date on their vaccinations and keeping the children in your care protected and healthy.**

# 3 Ways to Support Immunization in Your Child Care Program

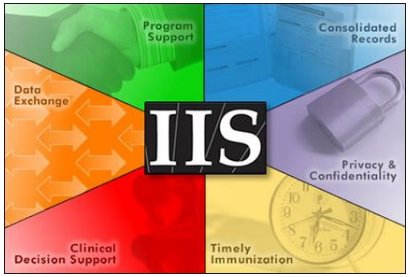
1. **Check immunization records regularly to ensure each child in your care is up to date on their vaccinations.**
2. **Educate yourself and ensure that you and your staff are vaccinated.**
3. **Educate parents in your program and help connect them to credible resources.**

# Check Immunization Records Regularly

- Ensure that children in your program are up to date on their recommended vaccines –Refer to CDC's easy to read schedule: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/easy-to-read/child.html
- Check vaccines when children first enter your care. Keep checking their records on a regular basis to make sure they stay on track with your state requirements and the CDC schedule.
- If you determine a child may be behind, refer the parent to their child's healthcare professional.

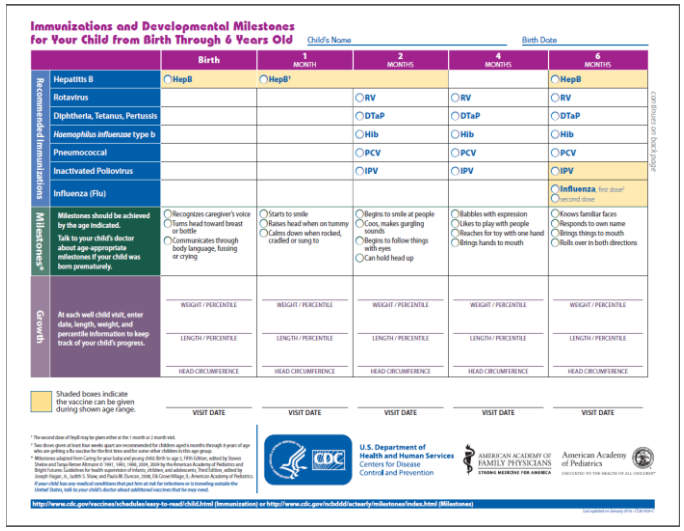
# Immunization Information Systems

- **Almost every state has an immunization information system (IIS) or immunization registry.**
  - IIS are computerized databases that providers can use to record all immunizations given to children.
- **In [YOUR STATE], child care providers can access the IIS to see which immunizations children have already gotten [EDIT THIS INFORMATION AS NEEDED].**
  - Parents can also request IIS immunization records from their child's medical provider.
- **Contact [YOUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT OR COALITION] if you have questions about accessing the IIS.**



# Keeping Track of Vaccinations: Making a Parent's Job Easier

- Parents should request a shot record from their child's doctor. They can also use CDC's vaccine tracker for their own personal records.
- Parents should keep the child's shot record in a safe place with other important documents.
- Encourage parents to check to make sure that their children are up to date on all recommended vaccine doses.
- Make sure parents know about vaccines that are required as their children get older.



**Immunizations and Developmental Milestones for Your Child from Birth Through 6 Years Old**

Child's Name _____ Birth Date _____

| | | Birth | 1 MONTH | 2 MONTHS | 4 MONTHS | 6 MONTHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recommended Immunizations | Hepatitis B | ○ HepB | ○ HepB[1] | | | ○ HepB |
| | Rotavirus | | | ○ RV | ○ RV | ○ RV |
| | Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis | | | ○ DTaP | ○ DTaP | ○ DTaP |
| | *Haemophilus influenzae* type b | | | ○ Hib | ○ Hib | ○ Hib |
| | Pneumococcal | | | ○ PCV | ○ PCV | ○ PCV |
| | Inactivated Poliovirus | | | ○ IPV | ○ IPV | ○ IPV |
| | Influenza (Flu) | | | | | ○ Influenza, first dose[2] ○ second dose |
| Milestones* | Milestones should be achieved by the age indicated. Talk to your child's doctor about age-appropriate milestones if your child was born prematurely. | ○ Recognizes caregiver's voice ○ Turns head toward breast or bottle ○ Communicates through body language, fussing or crying | ○ Starts to smile ○ Raises head when on tummy ○ Calms down when rocked, cradled or sung to | ○ Begins to smile at people ○ Coos, makes gurgling sounds ○ Begins to follow things with eyes ○ Can hold head up | ○ Babbles with expression ○ Likes to play with people ○ Reaches for toy with one hand ○ Brings hands to mouth | ○ Knows familiar faces ○ Responds to own name ○ Brings things to mouth ○ Rolls over in both directions |
| Growth | At each well child visit, enter date, length, weight, and percentile information to keep track of your child's progress. | WEIGHT / PERCENTILE<br>LENGTH / PERCENTILE<br>HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE | WEIGHT / PERCENTILE<br>LENGTH / PERCENTILE<br>HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE | WEIGHT / PERCENTILE<br>LENGTH / PERCENTILE<br>HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE | WEIGHT / PERCENTILE<br>LENGTH / PERCENTILE<br>HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE | WEIGHT / PERCENTILE<br>LENGTH / PERCENTILE<br>HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE |
| | Shaded boxes indicate the vaccine can be given during shown age range. | VISIT DATE | VISIT DATE | VISIT DATE | VISIT DATE | VISIT DATE |

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[1] The second dose of HepB may be given either at the 1 month or 2 month visit.

[2] Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children aged 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting a flu vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.

* Milestones adapted from Caring for your baby and young child: Birth to age 5, Fifth Edition, edited by Steven Shelov; and Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents, Third Edition, edited by Joseph Hagan, Jr., Judith S. Shaw, and Paula M. Duncan, 2008, Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics. If your child has any medical conditions that put him at risk for infections or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that he may need.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS
STRONG MEDICINE FOR AMERICA

American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/easy-to-read/child.html (Immunization) or http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/actearly/milestones/index.html (Milestones)

Last updated on January 2014 - 12am/pm

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/downloads/milestones-tracker.pdf

# Notifiable Diseases

- **Promptly notify [YOUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT] if any children in your child care center are diagnosed with a notifiable disease (Ex: measles or whooping cough).**

- **Check with [YOUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT] for a list of notifiable diseases in [YOUR STATE].**

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Measles outbreak: unvaccinated infants returning to Santa Monica daycare

Medical assistant Daisi Minor, left, gives a measles-mumps-rubella vaccine to Kristian Richard, 1, being held by his mother, Natasha, at the Medical Arts Pediatric Med Group on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles this month. (Mel Melcon / Los Angeles Times)

By Emily Foxhall

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Unvaccinated infants will return Monday to Santa Monica High School child-care center

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# Educate Yourself and Your Staff

- **Educate yourself and any staff about:**
  - The childhood immunization schedule
  - The benefits and risks of vaccination
  - Vaccine-preventable diseases (including symptoms)
- **Key messages to tell parents:**
  - Look into your state's child care vaccination requirements.
  - Vaccines are the best way protect infants and children from 14 serious diseases.
  - Vaccines protect *their* children—and they also protect other children.
  - The Vaccines for Children Program provides eligible children vaccines at no cost.

# Vaccines for Children Program

- **Federal program that provides vaccines at no cost for children 18 and younger who are:**
  - Medicaid-eligible
  - Uninsured
  - American Indian or Alaska Native
  - Underinsured (Their insurance doesn't cover vaccines or certain vaccines)


- **May still be a fee for the office visit.**
- **VFC providers:** Private doctors, private clinics, hospitals, public health clinics, community health clinics, schools
- **To find a VFC provider, contact [NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION FOR YOUR STATE VFC COORDINATOR]**

# Where to Learn About Immunization

## CDC Vaccine Website for Parents


- Easy-to read immunization schedules
- Basic information about vaccine-preventable diseases (English and Spanish)
- Information parents need to make the decision to vaccinate
- How to have a successful vaccine visit
- Records and requirements
- Videos, posters, and other educational resources

**https://cdc.gov/vaccines/parents**

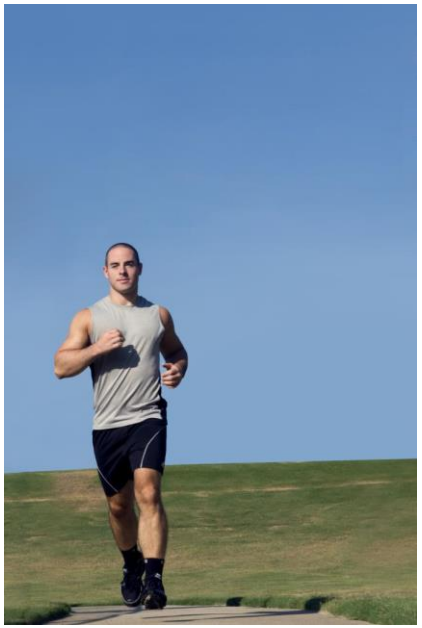
# Other Ways to Learn About Immunization

- **[TRAINING PROVIDED BY YOUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT OR COALITION]**
- **Take advantage of CDC's FREE online trainings (NOTE: Some are geared more for doctors and nurses):** https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/ed/index.html
- **Other immunization websites:**
  - American Academy of Pediatrics – Healthy Children https://www.healthychildren.org
  - Children's Hospital of Philadelphia Vaccine Education Center http://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center
  - Vaccinate Your Family - http://vaccinateyourfamily.org/
  - [YOUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT OR COALITION WEBSITE]

# Get Vaccinated Yourself

- Get vaccinated to protect yourself and so you don't spread vaccine-preventable diseases to the children you care for.
- Take CDC's adult vaccine quiz to find out what other vaccines you may need. https://www2.cdc.gov/nip/adultimmsched/
- Some states require child care staff to be vaccinated.
- [INFORMATION ABOUT LAWS IN YOUR STATE]

# Vaccines Are needed Throughout the Lifespan



www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adultquiz

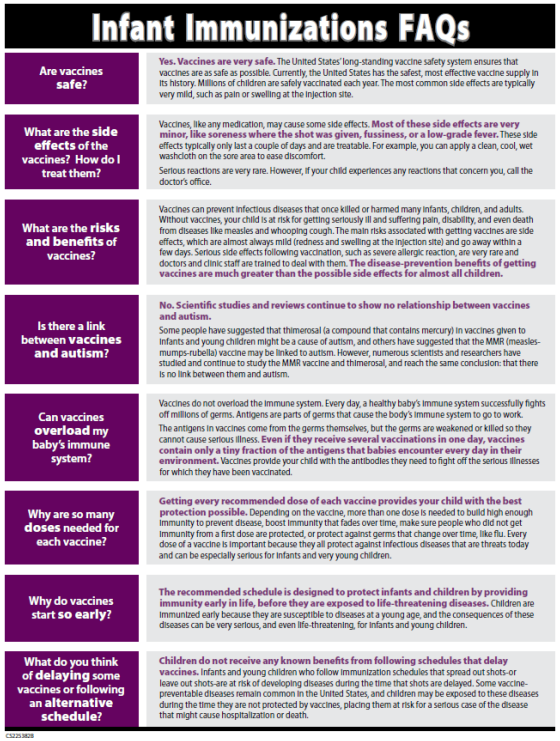
# Free Materials for Parents

- **CDC vaccine website for parents (mentioned earlier):** https://cdc.gov/vaccines/parents
- **Educational resources:**
  - Vaccine preventable disease fact sheets (English/Spanish)
  - Vaccine safety fact sheets
  - Posters and print ads
  - Useful lists
  - Infographics
  - Videos



**https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/resources/childhood.html**

# Infant Immunization FAQs



## Infant Immunizations FAQs

**Are vaccines safe?**

**Yes. Vaccines are very safe.** The United States' long-standing vaccine safety system ensures that vaccines are as safe as possible. Currently, the United States has the safest, most effective vaccine supply in its history. Millions of children are safely vaccinated each year. The most common side effects are typically very mild, such as pain or swelling at the injection site.

**What are the side effects of the vaccines? How do I treat them?**

Vaccines, like any medication, may cause some side effects. **Most of these side effects are very minor, like soreness where the shot was given, fussiness, or a low-grade fever.** These side effects typically only last a couple of days and are treatable. For example, you can apply a clean, cool, wet washcloth on the sore area to ease discomfort.

Serious reactions are very rare. However, if your child experiences any reactions that concern you, call the doctor's office.

**What are the risks and benefits of vaccines?**

Vaccines can prevent infectious diseases that once killed or harmed many infants, children, and adults. Without vaccines, your child is at risk for getting seriously ill and suffering pain, disability, and even death from diseases like measles and whooping cough. The main risks associated with getting vaccines are side effects, which are almost always mild (redness and swelling at the injection site) and go away within a few days. Serious side effects following vaccination, such as severe allergic reaction, are very rare and doctors and clinic staff are trained to deal with them. **The disease-prevention benefits of getting vaccines are much greater than the possible side effects for almost all children.**

**Is there a link between vaccines and autism?**

**No. Scientific studies and reviews continue to show no relationship between vaccines and autism.**

Some people have suggested that thimerosal (a compound that contains mercury) in vaccines given to infants and young children might be a cause of autism, and others have suggested that the MMR (measles-mumps-rubella) vaccine may be linked to autism. However, numerous scientists and researchers have studied and continue to study the MMR vaccine and thimerosal, and reach the same conclusion: that there is no link between them and autism.

**Can vaccines overload my baby's immune system?**

Vaccines do not overload the immune system. Every day, a healthy baby's immune system successfully fights off millions of germs. Antigens are parts of germs that cause the body's immune system to go to work.

The antigens in vaccines come from the germs themselves, but the germs are weakened or killed so they cannot cause serious illness. **Even if they receive several vaccinations in one day, vaccines contain only a tiny fraction of the antigens that babies encounter every day in their environment.** Vaccines provide your child with the antibodies they need to fight off the serious illnesses for which they have been vaccinated.

**Why are so many doses needed for each vaccine?**

**Getting every recommended dose of each vaccine provides your child with the best protection possible.** Depending on the vaccine, more than one dose is needed to build high enough immunity to prevent disease, boost immunity that fades over time, make sure people who did not get immunity from a first dose are protected, or protect against germs that change over time, like flu. Every dose of a vaccine is important because they all protect against infectious diseases that are threats today and can be especially serious for infants and very young children.

**Why do vaccines start so early?**

**The recommended schedule is designed to protect infants and children by providing immunity early in life, before they are exposed to life-threatening diseases.** Children are immunized early because they are susceptible to diseases at a young age, and the consequences of these diseases can be very serious, and even life-threatening, for infants and young children.

**What do you think of delaying some vaccines or following an alternative schedule?**

**Children do not receive any known benefits from following schedules that delay vaccines.** Infants and young children who follow immunization schedules that spread out shots-or leave out shots-are at risk of developing diseases during the time that shots are delayed. Some vaccine-preventable diseases remain common in the United States, and children may be exposed to these diseases during the time they are not protected by vaccines, placing them at risk for a serious case of the disease that might cause hospitalization or death.

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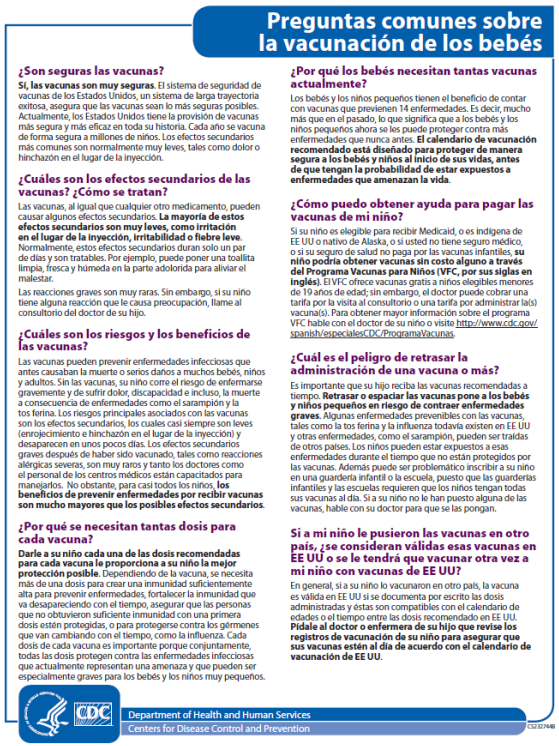


## Preguntas comunes sobre la vacunación de los bebés

### ¿Son seguras las vacunas?

**Sí, las vacunas son muy seguras.** El sistema de seguridad de vacunas de los Estados Unidos, un sistema de larga trayectoria exitosa, asegura que las vacunas sean lo más seguras posibles. Actualmente, los Estados Unidos tiene la provisión de vacunas más segura y más eficaz en toda su historia. Cada año se vacuna de forma segura a millones de niños. Los efectos secundarios más comunes son normalmente muy leves, tales como dolor o hinchazón en el lugar de la inyección.

### ¿Cuáles son los efectos secundarios de las vacunas? ¿Cómo se tratan?

Las vacunas, al igual que cualquier otro medicamento, pueden causar algunos efectos secundarios. **La mayoría de estos efectos secundarios son muy leves, como irritación en el lugar de la inyección, irritabilidad o fiebre leve.** Normalmente, estos efectos secundarios duran solo un par de días y son tratables. Por ejemplo, puede poner una toallita limpia, fresca y húmeda en la parte adolorida para aliviar el malestar.

Las reacciones graves son muy raras. Sin embargo, si su niño tiene alguna reacción que le causa preocupación, llame al consultorio del doctor de su hijo.

### ¿Cuáles son los riesgos y los beneficios de las vacunas?

Las vacunas pueden prevenir enfermedades infecciosas que antes causaban la muerte o serios daños a muchos bebés, niños y adultos. Sin las vacunas, su niño corre el riesgo de enfermarse gravemente y de sufrir dolor, discapacidad e incluso, la muerte a consecuencia de enfermedades como el sarampión y la tos ferina. Los riesgos principales asociados con las vacunas son los efectos secundarios, los cuales casi siempre son leves (enrojecimiento e hinchazón en el lugar de la inyección) y desaparecen en unos pocos días. Los efectos secundarios graves después de haber sido vacunado, tales como reacciones alérgicas severas, son muy raros y tanto los doctores como el personal de los centros médicos están capacitados para manejarlos. No obstante, para casi todos los niños, **los beneficios de prevenir enfermedades por recibir vacunas son mucho mayores que los posibles efectos secundarios.**

### ¿Por qué se necesitan tantas dosis para cada vacuna?

**Darle a su niño cada una de las dosis recomendadas para cada vacuna le proporciona a su niño la mejor protección posible.** Dependiendo de la vacuna, se necesita más de una dosis para crear una inmunidad suficientemente alta para prevenir enfermedades, fortalecer la inmunidad que va desapareciendo con el tiempo, asegurar que las personas que no obtuvieron suficiente inmunidad con una primera dosis estén protegidas, o para protegerse contra los gérmenes que van cambiando con el tiempo, como la influenza. Cada dosis de cada vacuna es importante porque conjuntamente, todas las dosis protegen contra las enfermedades infecciosas que actualmente representan una amenaza y que pueden ser especialmente graves para los bebés y los niños muy pequeños.

### ¿Por qué los bebés necesitan tantas vacunas actualmente?

Los bebés y los niños pequeños tienen el beneficio de contar con vacunas que previenen 14 enfermedades. Es decir, mucho más que en el pasado, lo que significa que a los bebés y los niños pequeños ahora se les puede proteger contra más enfermedades que nunca antes. **El calendario de vacunación recomendado está diseñado para protegar de manera segura a los bebés y niños al inicio de sus vidas, antes de que tengan la probabilidad de estar expuestos a enfermedades que amenazan la vida.**

### ¿Cómo puedo obtener ayuda para pagar las vacunas de mi niño?

Si su niño es elegible para recibir Medicaid, o es indígena de EE UU o nativo de Alaska, o si usted no tiene seguro médico, o si su seguro de salud no paga por las vacunas infantiles, **su niño podría obtener vacunas sin costo alguno a través del Programa Vacunas para Niños (VFC, por sus siglas en inglés).** El VFC ofrece vacunas gratis a niños elegibles menores de 19 años de edad; sin embargo, el doctor puede cobrar una tarifa por la visita al consultorio o una tarifa por administrar la(s) vacuna(s). Para obtener mayor información sobre el programa VFC hable con el doctor de su niño o visite http://www.cdc.gov/spanish/especialesCDC/ProgramaVacunas.

### ¿Cuál es el peligro de retrasar la administración de una vacuna o más?

Es importante que su hijo reciba las vacunas recomendadas a tiempo. **Retrasar o espaciar las vacunas pone a los bebés y niños pequeños en riesgo de contraer enfermedades graves.** Algunas enfermedades prevenibles con las vacunas, tales como la tos ferina y la influenza todavía existen en EE UU y otras enfermedades, como el sarampión, pueden ser traídas de otros países. Los niños pueden estar expuestos a esas enfermedades durante el tiempo que no están protegidos por las vacunas. Además puede ser problemático inscribir a su niño en una guardería infantil o la escuela, puesto que las guarderías infantiles y las escuelas requieren que los niños tengan todas sus vacunas al día. Si a su niño no le han puesto alguna de las vacunas, hable con su doctor para que se las pongan.

### Si a mi niño le pusieron las vacunas en otro país, ¿se consideran válidas esas vacunas en EE UU o se le tendrá que vacunar otra vez a mi niño con vacunas de EE UU?

En general, si a su niño lo vacunaron en otro país, la vacuna es válida en EE UU si se documenta por escrito las dosis administradas y éstas son compatibles con el calendario de edades o el tiempo entre las dosis recomendado en EE UU. **Pídale al doctor o enfermera de su hijo que revise los registros de vacunación de su niño para asegurar que sus vacunas estén al día de acuerdo con el calendario de vacunación de EE UU.**

Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

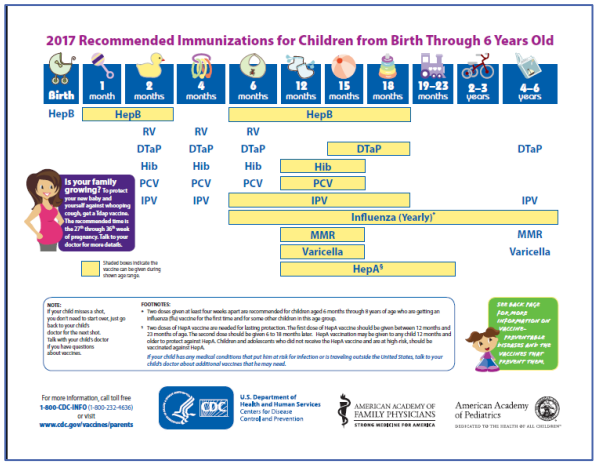
CS232744B

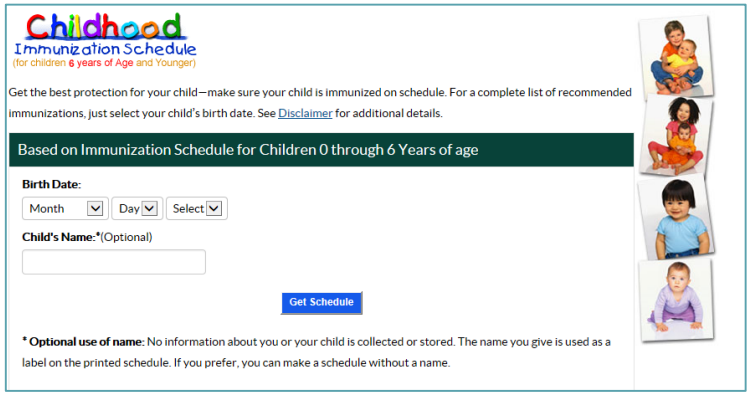
**https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/events/niiw/ed-resources/downloads/f_provider-qa-color.pdf**

**https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/events/niiw/ed-resources/downloads/f_provider-qa-color-sp.pdf**

# CDC Immunization Schedules

- **Updated every year and endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP)**
- **Easy-to-read versions in English and Spanish** https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/easy-to-read/child.html
- **Interactive online tool provides a tailored schedule for a child:** https://www2a.cdc.gov/nip/kidstuff/newscheduler_le/



# Parent's Guide to Immunizations

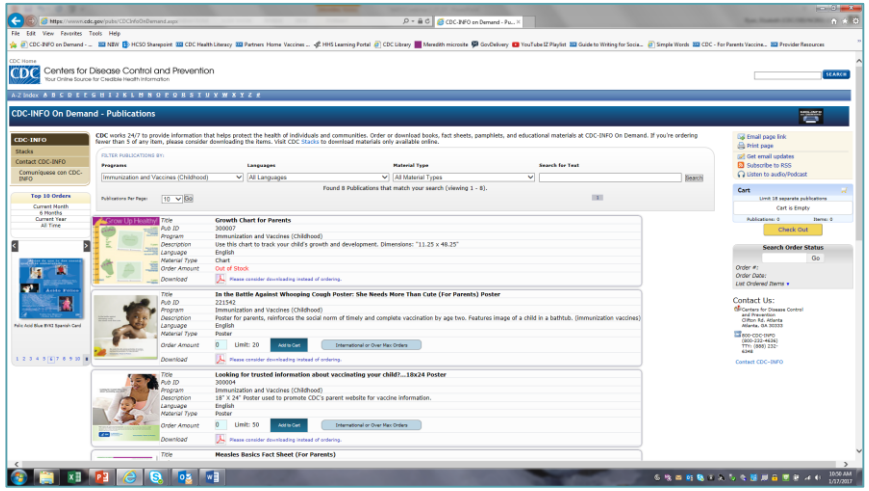
- **60-page guide to vaccines and the diseases they prevent**
- **Order hard copies and distribute to parents (max: 25) or encourage them to order a copy**
- https://wwwn.cdc.gov/pubs/CDCInfoOnDemand.aspx
- **See the next slide for detailed instructions.**

# Ordering Materials

- **You can order copies of CDC's Parents Guide, immunization schedules and selected CDC posters.**
- **All materials are free of charge.**
- **Visit the CDC-INFO On Demand website:**

  https://wwwn.cdc.gov/pubs/CDCInfoOnDemand.aspx

  - Under Programs, choose "Immunization and Vaccines (Childhood)" or "Immunization and Vaccines (Booklets and Schedules)"
  - Press SEARCH
  - Add items to your cart
  - Check out



# Educating Parents

- **Put CDC immunization schedules and fact sheets in new parent packets.**
- **Hang posters, print ads, and flyers in your child care center.**
- **Promote immunization in emails to parents. CDC has pre-written articles you can share:**
  https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/childhood/matte-articles-features.html
- **Link to CDC website and resources from your website. You can find web buttons here:**
  https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/childhood/multimedia.html#parents-buttons
- **Promote immunization through your social media channels**
  https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/childhood/multimedia.html

# Immunization Observances

- National observances = good time to promote immunization
- National Infant Immunization Week (late April)
  https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/events/niiw
- National Immunization Awareness Month (August)
  https://www.nphic.org/niam

National Infant Immunization Week

IMMUNIZATION.
POWER TO PROTECT.

# Summary

- Immunization keeps children healthy so that they can spend more time learning, growing and socializing with peers.
- It's important for child care programs to make immunization a priority and foster an environment of health through child care policies, education of staff, and parent education.
- There are many ways that you can educate parents using resources from CDC and other credible organizations.

**It Takes a Village to Protect Our Children, Families, and Communities Against Vaccine-Preventable Diseases**

THANK YOU!

# Questions?

# Contacts

- [YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION]