



MESSAGE FROM THE SECTION ADMINISTRATOR

Robert M. Griffin

Welcome to the Spring 2016 edition of *IMMU-NEWS*.

Spring has sprung! It is that time of year when April showers bring fragrant May flowers and the Florida sunshine pleasantly warms our days then makes way for cooler nights. Everyone is enjoying the nice weather and spending time outdoors with family and friends.

April brings two annual national observances of note—National Infant Immunization Week (NIIW), April 16–23, 2016 and World Immunization Week (WIW), April 24–30, 2016. Both observances aim to promote disease prevention through immunization. NIIW displays were placed in all department buildings at the Central Office to promote this national observance.

In this issue, you will learn about the many immunization-related workshops and conferences being held throughout the state. All events aim to promote awareness and educate stakeholders about the importance of immunizations across the lifespan.

The Immunization Section has had a few staff additions of note since the last issue.

Barbara Sailor, MSN, RN has joined the Quality Improvement/Clinical unit as a Community Health Nursing Consultant. Welcome Barbara! We look forward to working with you.

The Florida SHOTS team has two new members. Maya Fowler has joined the team as a Government Operations Consultant III. Jeannette West has also joined the Florida SHOTS team as a Training Consultant. Welcome aboard Maya and Jeanette! We look forward to working with you both.

The Immunization Section would also like to welcome a new Field Staff member. William Goodwin has joined Area 10 as an Immunization Analyst. Welcome aboard William—we look forward to working with you!

We wish everyone a happy and healthy spring. Stay safe and enjoy the warm spring weather.

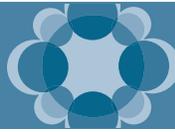
Enjoy this issue and visit us at ImmunizeFlorida.org!

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IMMU-NEWS is a publication of the:
Immunization Section
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection
Florida Department of Health



National Infant Immunization Week (NIIW): April 16–23, 2016

Since 1994, National Infant Immunization Week (NIIW) has been an annual observance to highlight the importance of protecting infants from vaccine-preventable diseases and to celebrate the achievements of immunization programs in promoting healthy communities throughout the United States. This year, NIIW was held April 16-23, 2016.

During NIIW, hundreds of communities across the United States celebrated the critical role vaccinations play in protecting children, communities, and providing public safety. Immunizations are

a shared responsibility among families, health care professionals, and public health officials who must work together to help protect the entire community.

It's easy to

think vaccine-preventable diseases are diseases of the past. But, unfortunately they still exist today. Unvaccinated children in the United States can—and do—get sick from vaccine-preventable diseases. One example of the seriousness of vaccine-preventable diseases is the measles outbreaks in the last couple years resulting in an increase in the number of measles cases. The United States experienced a record number of measles cases, with 667 cases from 27 states reported to the CDC in 2014. This was the greatest number of cases in the U.S. since measles was eradicated in 2000.

Through immunization, we can now protect infants and children from 14 vaccine-preventable diseases before age two.

Vaccines are among the most successful and cost-effective public health tools available for preventing disease and death. Routine childhood immunizations in one birth cohort prevents about 20

million cases of disease and close to 42,000 deaths. It also saves approximately \$13.5 billion in direct costs.

Children rely on adults to keep them safe and healthy. Involved parents/guardians may follow their child's immunizations to make sure they are up-to-date. The adults may also be doctors, nurses, physician assistants, and other health care professionals who share scientifically-accurate, and up-to-date information about vaccines with parents.

Additional Information, NIIW promotional and educational materials, as well as activities and event ideas can be found on the CDC resource site: cdc.gov/vaccines/events/niiw/index.html. Continue to show your support for infant immunizations year-round and encourage your community to join in!



**National Infant
Immunization Week**

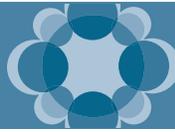
**IMMUNIZATION.
POWER TO PROTECT.**

They depend on YOU!



Standard Abbreviations in This Issue

- ACIP: Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices
- AFIIX: Assessment, Feedback, Incentives, eXchange
- CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- CHD: County Health Department
- DOH: Florida Department of Health
- DTaP: Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis vaccine
- FL LINC: Florida Leading Immunizations Network of Coalitions
- Florida SHOTS™: Florida State Health Online Tracking System
- HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- HPV: Human Papillomavirus
- NIIW: National Infant Immunization Week
- PDF: Portable Document Format
- PITCH: Pinellas Immunization Team for Community Health
- VFC: Vaccines For Children
- WHO: World Health Organization
- WIW: World Immunization Week



Learn About Zika Virus

Zika virus is a disease that spreads to people through the bite of an infected *Aedes* species mosquito. Symptoms identified with Zika include fever, rash, joint pain, and conjunctivitis (red eyes). The first discovered case of Zika virus was in 1947 in Uganda. There is currently no vaccine available to prevent the Zika virus. The best preventive measure is avoiding being bitten by mosquitos.

When in areas prominent to mosquitoes that transmit the virus, wear long sleeved shirts, long pants, use insect repellents approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and use condoms or avoid having sex to prevent sexual transmission of the disease.

DRAIN: Standing water from birdbaths, garbage cans, and other containers that can collect water.

DISCARD: Old tires, drums, bottles, cans, pots and pans, broken appliances and other items that aren't being used.

EMPTY and CLEAN: Birdbaths and pet's water bowls at least once or twice a week.

COVER: Boats and vehicles from rain with tarps that don't accumulate water.

MAINTAIN: The water balance (pool chemistry) of swimming pools. Empty plastic swimming pools when not in use. Repair broken screens on windows, doors, porches, and patios. Screened entry way's prevent mosquitos!

As of May 3, 2016, there are 426 travel-associated Zika virus disease cases reported in the United States and 99 of these cases reside in Florida. None of the reported Zika virus cases identified were locally acquired.

If a pregnant woman becomes infected with the Zika virus, she can pass it on to the fetus, who is vulnerable to serious birth defects involving the brain. Other issues identified among fetuses and infants exposed to the Zika virus before birth include poorly developed brain structures, defects of the eye, hearing deficiencies, and impaired growth. Pregnant women should avoid travel to areas identified with Zika including the Caribbean, Central America, The Pacific Islands, and South America. **If you are pregnant and must travel to one of these areas, consult with your health care provider first, follow guidance, and take measures to prevent mosquito bites during your trip.**



2016 National Adult and Influenza Immunization Summit Meeting

The 2016 National Adult and Influenza Immunization Summit (NAIIS): "Making Vaccination Happening in a Changing Environment," was held May 10–12, 2016, at the Hyatt Regency Atlanta Hotel in Atlanta, GA. The NAIIS is dedicated to addressing and resolving adult and influenza immunization issues. The NAIIS consists of over 700 partners, representing more than 130 public and private organizations. Summit participants include a wide range of professionals from the health care industry, public health and private medical sectors, vaccine manufacturers and distributors, consumers, and others interested in stopping the transmission of vaccine-preventable diseases. Broad-based leadership of the NAIIS is conducted through the members of the Summit Organizing Committee (SOC).

There were three days packed with educational sessions. Highlights on the agenda included:

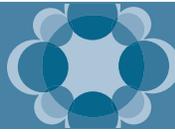
- Vaccines and Insurance Coverage in the Era of the Affordable Care Act
- The Use of Electronic Medical Records and Immunization Information System to Improve Adult Immunizations
- Influenza Updates: 2015–2016 Surveillance, Vaccine Coverage and Vaccine Effectiveness Update

For more information please visit:

www.izsummitpartners.org/summit/2016-naais/ and use the password: **naais2016**. The registration site provides a draft agenda and hotel information.

Team Florida Selected to Attend the Comprehensive Cancer Control National Partnership (CCNP) HPV Workshop

Congratulations! Team Florida was selected to attend the **Comprehensive Cancer Control National Partnership (CCNP) HPV Workshop** (travel expenses paid). The application process was quite competitive. There were 27 applications for only 11 spots. The HPV Workshop took place **May 3–4, 2016**, at the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Chamblee Campus, in Atlanta, Georgia**. During this two-day workshop, experts shared evidence-based strategies and tools to support statewide collaborative efforts to increase HPV immunization rates.



1st Annual Immunization Workshop—Lee and Collier County

Lee and Collier Counties' Immunization Coalition's 1st Annual Immunization Workshop; *Adolescent Health Challenges-Including HPV and Meningitis* was held at the Cohen Center on the Campus of Florida Gulf Coast University (FGCU) in Ft. Myers on Saturday, March 12, 2016.

The Adolescent Health Challenges workshop was well attended with all 80 seats accounted for. David Fee, Area 9 Immunization Section Consultant, moderated the event. Kevin Collins, M.D., Director of Student Health Services at FGCU, gave an introductory welcome and was instrumental in providing the awesome venue for the event. Lynn Bozof, President of the National Meningitis Association, gave a heartfelt talk about her family's misfortune with meningitis. The DOH-Pinellas PITCH dynamic duo, Samantha Staley and Andrea Peaten discussed methods to talk to parents and conducted an exercise to emphasize appropriate techniques to engage parents. Bayfront Health pediatrician, Michael Brown, MD,



gave an informative, entertaining and poignant immunization update. DOH-Lee County's Epidemiologist, Jennifer Roth and DOH-Collier County's Epidemiologist, Terri Harder, RN, spoke about the highlights and challenges from the past year. Rounding out the workshop was Fatima Aviles of the Florida SHOTS team who spoke about system integration and



Michael Brown, MD, Pediatrician, Bayfront Health, St. Petersburg

changes to electronic health records within Florida SHOTS.

The hard work, teamwork, and partnership between Lee and Collier Counties was apparent in the exceptional outcome of this well attended event.



David Fee, (center), Immunization Section Area 9 Immunization Program Consultant; Bree Carlin (right), Merck Vaccine Program Representative; Julie Cooke (left), Merck Vaccine Program Representative; Kevin Collins, M.D., (right) Student Health Services Medical Director, Florida Gulf Coast University



Bree Carlin, (left), Merck Vaccine Program Representative; Chris Dowaliby, RN, Adult Immunization Coordinator, DOH-Lee County



Roy Schipper, Sanofi-Pasteur Vaccine Representative; Donna Keith, RN, Immunization Program Manager, DOH-Sarasota



Sanofi-Pasteur Display



Immunizations Update: Immunizations Preventing Cancer

On March 10, 2016, the Palm Beach County Immunization Coalition, Bethesda Hospital East, and the Florida DOH-Palm Beach County partnered to sponsor the annual vaccine update program at Bethesda Health-Bethesda Hospital East in Boynton Beach. The program was entitled *Immunization Update: Immunizations Preventing Cancer*. The target audience included local health care providers and their staff, DOH staff, and hospital employees. Several information tables were set up with representatives from the following community partners: Vaccines for Children (VFC), Healthy Mothers-Healthy Babies, DOH-Immunizations, Community Immunizations Services-Perinatal Hepatitis B Program, Sanofi Pasteur (Pharmaceuticals), GSK (Glaxo Smith Kline-Pharmaceuticals), Merck (Pharmaceuticals), and MedImmune (Pharmaceuticals). All provided educational materials regarding their respective programs and products. Attendees were able to visit the information tables prior to the start of the program.

Deborah Hogan, RN, Chairperson for the Palm Beach County Immunization Coalition/Community Health Nursing Consultant for DOH-Palm Beach delivered opening remarks, and community recognitions followed. Four Palm Beach County maternity hospitals were recognized for having standing orders in place to promote and administer the birth dose of the hepatitis B vaccine prior to hospital discharge. A group activity, including audience participation, followed to highlight the importance of “community immunity” and how to prevent the spread of cancer-causing and vaccine-preventable diseases.



Deborah Hogan, Palm Beach County Immunization Coalition/Community Health Nursing Consultant for DOH-Palm Beach

Next, a panel discussion was held, with the focus on the HPV and hepatitis B vaccines as important immunizations for preventing cancer. Alina Alonso, MD, Director of DOH-Palm Beach was the moderator for the panel discussion. Dr. Alonso introduced the three panelists; Tommy Schechtman, MD—local prominent pediatrician and president of the Florida Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics; Larry Bush, MD—Affiliated Professor of Biomedical Sciences, FAU/Affiliated Professor of Medicine, University of Miami; and Marylee Worley, PharmD—Assistant Professor at Nova Southeastern University, South Florida-Southeast AIDS Education and Training Center. Each panelist led a presentation on evidence-based scientific studies and findings, along with their own personal practice experiences. A question and answer period followed the presentations.

Once again, the annual program was a great success and learning opportunity for everyone!



(left) Rodney Johnson—Area 10 Immunization Analyst, Michele Goldberg—Senior Clinical Nurse for Palm Beach County Health Care District, Penny Buchholz—ARNP for Palm Beach County Health Care District, Lois Wilson—Educational Research Center Director at Bethesda Health

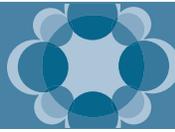
(left) Maureen Schour—Senior Community Health Nursing Supervisor in Palm Beach County and (right) Ilean Zamlut with MedImmune (Pharmaceutical)



(left) Martha Espinosa and (right) Margareth Duval from Healthy Mothers/Healthy Babies in Palm Beach County



(left) Larry Bush, MD—Affiliated Professor of Biomedical Sciences, FAU and Affiliated Professor of Medicine, University of Miami; (middle) Marylee Worley, PharmD, BCPS, Assistant Professor, Nova Southeastern University, South Florida—Southeast AIDS Education and Training Center; (right) Tommy Schechtman, MD—Pediatrician, Pediatric Partners, President of Florida Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics



8th Annual Southwest Florida Immunization Workshop—Vaccine Updates Including Adolescent Vaccines

MARK YOUR CALENDARS NOW!

DATE: Thursday, May 19, 2016

TIME: 9:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

REGISTRATION: 8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.

WHERE:

State College of Florida at Lakewood Ranch
7131 Professional Parkway East
Sarasota, FL 34240

www.scf.edu/AboutSCF/Locations/SCFLakewoodRanch/

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:

- Dr. Tommy Schechtman, Florida Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics (FCAAP)
- Dr. Susan Vadaparampil, Moffitt Cancer Center

ALSO FEATURING:

JoEllen Wolicki, RN, BSN, Nurse Educator, CDC

PRESENTATIONS TO INCLUDE:

- Immunization Schedule and ACIP recommendation changes
- Emphasis on HPV and other adolescent vaccines
- Improving vaccine communication efforts with parents
- Florida SHOTS Update and Epi Updates for SW Florida
- A special PITCH exercise!

CONTINUING EDUCATION:

FREE CEU's being offered through the DOH Office of Public Health Nursing and Physician CME through Swanee River AHEC and Pitch

For Further Information or Questions Contact:

David Fee, State Immunization Section at 239-461-6115 or email

david.fee@flhealth.gov

OR

Lori Wright, State Immunization Section at 850-728-3853 or email

lori.wright@flhealth.gov

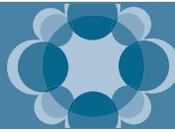
REGISTER NOW AT:

www.planetreg.com/E12168531573582

8th Annual Immunization Workshop Agenda

Facing the Challenge—Adolescent Vaccinations Including HPV and Meningitis

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| 8:00 a.m.–8:55 a.m. | Registration |
| 8:55 a.m. –9:00 a.m. | Welcome and Introductions – SCF Provost for the College of Nursing and David Fee, Immunization Program |
| 9:00 a.m. –10:00 a.m. | JoEllen Wolicki, BSN, RN, Nurse Educator, CDC – ACIP and Immunization Schedule Updates for Children and Adolescents and Barriers to Receiving Adolescent Vaccines Including HPV |
| 10:00 a.m. –10:15 a.m. | Break |
| 10:15 a.m. –10:45 a.m. | Samantha Staley and Andrea Peaten of PITCH – Immunization Exercise and Presentation |
| 10:45 a.m. –11:30 a.m. | Dr. Susan Vadaparampil – Moffitt HPV Project and Stake Holder's Survey |
| 11:30 a.m. –12:15 p.m. | 2016 Epidemiology highlights and challenges from this past year – Michael Drennon, DOH-Sarasota and Carrie Harter, DOH-Manatee Epidemiology Departments |
| 12:15 p.m. –1:15 p.m. | LUNCH, Vendor Displays and Nursing Lab tours |
| 1:15 p.m. –2:15 p.m. | Dr. Tommy Schechtman – FCAAP Adolescent Vaccines and making vaccine profitable in today's health care environment |
| 2:15 p.m. –2:45 p.m. | Keenan Farrar, Florida SHOTS Education Consultant – Florida SHOTS Updates and directional data flow with EHRs. |
| 2:45 p.m. –3:15 p.m. | Dearline Thomas-Brown, MPH, BSN, RN Nursing Director for State Immunization Section – Program Updates and School Immunization Requirements for 2016–2017 |
| 3:15 p.m. –3:30 p.m. | Additional Q & A, closing Remarks and door prizes – Workshop Planning Committee members |



Pertussis FAQs

Pertussis and School-Age Children: What Parents Need to Know

What is pertussis?

Pertussis, or whooping cough, is a persistent cough illness. Anyone of any age can get pertussis.

What are the symptoms of pertussis?

The first symptoms of pertussis are similar to a cold. After a week or two, the cough worsens and begins to occur in sudden, uncontrollable bursts. Persons with pertussis may seem well between coughing spells. The coughing spells become less frequent over time, but may continue for several weeks or months until the lungs heal.

Vomiting can occur following coughing. Children may make high-pitched whooping sounds when gasping for breath after coughing.

Is there a lab test for pertussis?

The nasal passage is swabbed to test for pertussis. The swab is then examined in the lab for the presence of pertussis bacteria. Only persons with symptoms of pertussis should be tested.

How long should someone with pertussis stay home from school or work?

Persons with pertussis should stay home from school and other activities until they have completed 5 days of antibiotics, unless they have already been coughing for 3 or more weeks.

How is pertussis spread?

Pertussis bacteria are spread through droplets produced during coughing or sneezing. These airborne droplets don't travel very far, and usually only infect persons nearby.

When and for how long can a person spread pertussis?

Persons with pertussis can spread it to others during the first 3 weeks of coughing if not treated with antibiotics. After a person infected with pertussis has taken antibiotics for 5 days, he or she is no longer contagious.

Although the cough can persist longer than 3 weeks, a person is no longer contagious after the third week.

How can pertussis be prevented?

The best way to prevent pertussis is to get vaccinated. In addition to routine childhood immunizations, a pertussis vaccine booster shot is now recommended for adolescents and adults. The pertussis

booster shot is given in combination with tetanus and diphtheria (Tdap). Ask your health care provider for more information.

Persons who have completed some or all of the recommended vaccinations for pertussis may still get pertussis, but will generally experience a milder illness.

Antibiotics are sometimes prescribed to prevent pertussis exposure to close contacts of an infected individual.

Contact your health care provider if your child develops pertussis-like symptoms or have been exposed to someone with pertussis.

More Tips!

Wash your hands often, and stay at home if you are ill. When coughing, cover your mouth with a tissue or cough into your sleeve.

12th National Conference of Immunization Coalitions and Partnerships (NCICP)

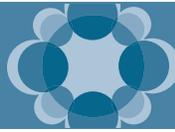
The National Conference on Immunization Coalitions and Partnerships (NCICP), formerly the National Conference on Immunization and Health Coalitions, is a gathering of coalition leaders, staff and board members; public health workers and experts; and community advocates. The conference occurs every two years and is the product of a national volunteer planning committee.

The 12th National Conference on Immunization Coalitions and Partnerships will be held in Indianapolis, IN from **Wednesday, May 25 through Friday, May 27, 2016.**

The goal of the 12th NCICP is to improve community health by enhancing the effectiveness of immunization coalitions and their partners. This will be achieved by offering participants training in relevant coalition management and health promotion topics, as well as networking and professional development opportunities.

For more information please visit the conference website at: healthcoalitionsconference.org/.





Varicella (Chickenpox) FAQs

What Parents Need to Know

What is chickenpox?

Chickenpox is a disease that causes an itchy rash of blisters and a fever. A person with chickenpox may have as many as 500 blisters! The rash can spread over the whole body—including the inside of the mouth, eyelids, or genital area. Chickenpox can be serious and even life-threatening, especially in babies, adults, and people with weakened immune systems.

What are the symptoms of chickenpox?

Chickenpox usually causes the following symptoms:

- An itchy rash of blisters
- Fever
- Headache
- Feeling tired

Is it serious?

Chickenpox is usually mild in children, but the itching can be very uncomfortable. Children with chickenpox can miss up to one week of school or childcare.

Before the vaccine was available, about 4 million people got chickenpox each year in the United States. About 10,600 of those people were hospitalized, and 100 to 150 died each year.

In some cases, chickenpox can cause serious problems, such as:

- Skin infections
- Dehydration (not having enough water in the body)
- Pneumonia (an infection in the lungs)
- Swelling of the brain

How does chickenpox spread?

Chickenpox spreads easily through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It can also spread by touching an infected person's blisters. Chickenpox can be spread 1 to 2 days before the infected person gets a rash until all the blisters have formed scabs.

The best way to protect against chickenpox is by getting the chickenpox (also called varicella) shot. Doctors recommend that all children who have never had chickenpox get the shot.

Why should my child get the chickenpox vaccine?

The chickenpox vaccine:

- Protects your child from chickenpox, a potentially serious and even deadly disease
- Prevents your child from feeling itchy and uncomfortable from chickenpox
- Keeps your child from missing school or childcare (and keeps you from missing work to care for your sick child).

Is the chickenpox vaccine safe?

Yes. The chickenpox vaccine is very safe, and it works very well to prevent chickenpox. Vaccines, like any medicine, can have side effects, but most children who get the chickenpox shot have no side effects.

What are the possible side effects?

Most children do not have any side effects from the shot. However, some children may develop a reaction and symptoms may include:

- Soreness, redness, or swelling where the shot was given
- Fever
- Mild rash

There are two types of chickenpox vaccines. Talk to your child's doctor about which one your child will get.

Doctors recommend that your child get two doses of the chickenpox vaccine for optimal protection. Your child will need one dose at each of the following ages:

- 12 through 15 months
- 4 through 6 years

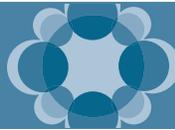
Why not let my child get chickenpox naturally and build natural immunity?

Chickenpox can be a mild disease, but not always. There is no way to know who will have a mild case and who will become very sick.

When your child gets his or her chickenpox shots, he or she is getting immunity from chickenpox without the risk of serious complications of the disease.

Where can I learn more about the chickenpox shot and my child?

To learn more about the chickenpox shot, talk to your child's doctor, call 1-800-CDC-INFO, or visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents.



Florida Shots Update for VFC Providers

Uploading Temperature Data Files Requirement

The time has arrived! The Florida SHOTS release which was installed Friday night, 4/1/16, included the requirement that all VFC Providers MUST upload their temperature files as of 4/2/16.

The VFC Program Office has learned over recent months that downloading files and uploading them into Florida SHOTS works best if you are using the Log Tag Analyzer software version 2.6 release 9. If you are NOT using this version, there is an installation link listed below. Select the first download option on the page under the header LogTag Data Recorders.

Installation link: www.microdaq.com/software

Please contact the VFC Program Office if you have worked with your Immunization Section Area Consultants to upload files and are still experiencing trouble completing the process. Contact us at FloridaVFC@FLHealth.gov.

General VFC Program information and forms can be found on our website at www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/immunization/vaccines-for-children/index.html.



Traveling This Summer? Ensure you are Vaccinated

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, more than a third of Americans have passports. Each year unvaccinated travelers contract measles and other vaccine-preventable diseases while in other countries and bring it to the United States. It is important to remember that some types of international travel, especially to developing countries and rural areas, have higher health risks. Vaccines can help protect you against a number of serious diseases, such as polio, which are rare in the United States but still occur in developing countries. Measles still occurs in many countries, including common travel destinations in Europe and Asia. In 2014 many of the cases in the United States were associated with cases brought in from the Philippines, which experienced a

large measles outbreak. So far this year, about 170 people have been reported as having measles in the United States. Most of these people were not vaccinated or did not know if they were vaccinated. Nearly all of the cases are associated with international travel.

Yellow fever is a viral infection spread by a particular species of mosquito found in tropical and subtropical areas in South America and Africa. The virus is transmitted by the bite of an infected mosquito. Illness ranges in severity from a self-limited febrile illness to severe liver disease with bleeding. Vaccination is recommended before traveling to certain areas.

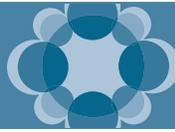
Speak with your health care professional when you are planning international travel. Since not all primary health care professionals stock travel vaccines, you may need to visit a travel clinic to receive the vaccines you need. You may visit: wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/page/find-clinic to find a travel medicine clinic near you, and then follow the steps below to ensure you are protected.

Make an appointment with your health care professional or travel clinic at least 4-6 weeks prior to any international travel. This allows time to complete any vaccine series and gives your body time to build up immunity. You may visit: wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/list/ to find out about vaccine recommendations and requirements for your travel destination.

When talking to your health care professional about your travel plans make sure you are up to date on routine vaccines, such as MMR prior to travel. You may visit: wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/routine to find out more about routine vaccines.

Find out if the country you are visiting requires proof of the yellow fever vaccine. This vaccine can only be given by a registered provider and must be given at least 10 days prior to travel. You may visit: wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellow-fever-vaccination-clinics/search to find a Yellow Fever Vaccination Clinic.





Updates to Vaccine Immunization Statements as of March 31, 2016

Vaccine Information Statements (VISs) are produced by the CDC to explain the benefits and risk of a vaccine. Federal law requires all vaccine providers to give patients, or their parents or legal representatives, the appropriate VIS whenever a vaccination is given.

VISs are available in English and many other languages at the CDC website: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/vis/index.html.

Multi-, Routine-, & Non-Routine-Vaccine VISs

Multiple Vaccines (DTaP, Hib, Hepatitis B, Polio, and PCV13) (11/5/15)

UPDATED

This VIS may be used in place of the individual VISs for DTaP, Hib, Hepatitis B, Polio, and PCV13 when two or more of these vaccines are administered during the same visit. It may be used for infants through children receiving their routine 4-6 year vaccines.

Routine

- DTaP (5/17/07)
- Hepatitis A (10/25/11) [Interim]
- Hepatitis B (2/2/12) [Interim]
- Hib (Haemophilus Influenzae type b) (4/2/15)
- HPV - Cervarix (5/3/11) [Interim]
- HPV - Gardasil-9 (3/31/16) **UPDATED**
- HPV - Gardasil (5/17/13) [Interim]
- Influenza - Live, Intranasal (8/7/15) **UPDATED**
- Influenza - Inactivated (8/7/15) **UPDATED**
- Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR) (4/20/12) [Interim]
- Measles/Mumps/Rubella & Varicella (MMRV) (5/21/10) [Interim]
- Meningococcal ACWY (MenACWY and MPSV4) (3/31/16) **UPDATED**
- Serogroup B Meningococcal (MenB) (8/14/15) [Interim] **NEW**
- Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV13) (11/5/15) **UPDATED**
- Pneumococcal Polysaccharide (PPSV23) (4/24/15)
- Polio (11/08/11) [Interim]
- Rotavirus (4/15/15)
- Shingles (Herpes Zoster) (10/06/09)
- Tdap (Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis) (2/24/15)
- Td (Tetanus, Diphtheria) (2/24/15)
- Varicella (Chickenpox) (3/13/08) [Interim]

I Want Health Insurance for My Child. Who Do I Call?

Florida KidCare is the state health insurance program for uninsured children under age 19. It includes four different programs: MediKids, Healthy Kids, Children's Medical Services, and Medicaid. When you apply for the insurance, Florida KidCare will check which program your child may be eligible for based on age and family income.

To apply for Florida KidCare, call 1-888-540-5437, apply online, or print an application and instructions. For more information, visit: www.floridakidcare.org.

Fl  rida KidCare



If you would like to be added to the Immunization Section's mailing list and receive **IMMU-NEWS** electronically via email, please visit our mailing list registration page at: www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/immunization/mailing-list.html.



Back-to-School

These HPV and Flu vaccination publications, and many more, are available as Adobe Acrobat PDFs and may be downloaded at: www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/immunization/publications/index.html.

Many Immunization Section materials are designed for customizing to display your logo, company name, address, email, web address, and phone number. We grant immunization partners rights to display their logo, provided that no parts of the Immunizations Section's or the DOH's materials, logos, or brand are altered in any fashion. In addition, the Section's products may not be sold. If you are interested in commercial printing of these documents, please contact Jennifer Ouzts at 850-245-4444, extension 2382, or by email at jennifer.ouzs@FLHealth.gov, to request print-ready PDFs.

2016-2017 SCHOOL ENTRY IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS

Take Action Now!

Immunization Requirements for Children

- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13)
- Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTaP) vaccine
- Polio vaccine (IPV)
- Measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine
- Varicella vaccine (Shingles)

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL (850) 245-4342 OR VISIT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.GOV

Are Your Students Up-To-Date?

Tdap and Varicella Phase-In Schedule

| School Year Grades | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 Varicella* | 6-12 | 7-12 | 8-12 | 9-12 | 10-12 | 11-12 | 12 |
| 2 Varicella* | K-5 | K-6 | K-7 | K-8 | K-9 | K-10 | K-11 |
| Tdap** | 7-11 | 7-12 | 7-12 | 7-12 | 7-12 | 7-12 | 7-12 |

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL 850-245-4342 OR VISIT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.GOV

Be Ready for 7th Grade

Make Sure Your Children are Up-to-Date

Tetanus/diphtheria/pertussis (Tdap) immunization is required for all students entering 7th grade documented on the Form DH 400, Florida Certification of Immunization.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL (850) 245-4342 OR VISIT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.GOV

Take Action Now!

2016-2017 School Entry Requirements

Public/Non-Public Schools Kindergarten through 12th Grade:

- Four or five doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTaP) vaccine
- One dose of polio vaccine (IPV)
- Two doses of measles-mumps-rubella (MMR)
- One dose of varicella vaccine*

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL (850) 245-4342 OR VISIT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.GOV

Graduating from High School this Year?

Vaccinate before you Graduate

Take Charge of Your Health!

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL (850) 245-4342 OR VISIT WWW.IMMUNIZEFLORIDA.GOV

Recommended Childhood Immunization Schedule

| Age | Shot | Notes |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Birth | Hepatitis B (Hep B) | |
| 2 months | Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (DTaP), Hep B, Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine type 13 (PCV13), Polio (IPV), Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV), Rotavirus | |
| 4 months | DTaP, Hep B, IPV, PCV, Rotavirus | |
| 6 months | DTaP, Hep B, Hib, IPV, PCV, Rotavirus, Influenza | |
| 12-15 months | Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR), PCV, Hib, Varicella | |
| 15-18 months | DTaP | |
| 18 months-4 years | Hepatitis A (Hep A) | 2 doses 6 months apart |
| 4-5 years | DTaP, IPV, MMR, Varicella | |
| 11-15 years | Human Papillomavirus (HPV) | second dose 2 months after the first dose and third dose 6 months after the first dose, Meningococcal Conjugate (MCV), Tetanus/Diphtheria-Pertussis (Tdap) |

Florida KidCare

Need health insurance for your child? Apply online at www.floridakidcare.org or call toll-free 1-888-545-5447 for an application.

This document is not a complete medical guide for immunizations. Your healthcare provider will determine recommended age-appropriate immunizations based on your child's history. Visit www.cdc.gov for detailed information on vaccines.

4962 Badd Cypress Way, Bin A11
Tallahassee, FL 32310-1179
Phone: 850-245-4342
Fax: 850-922-4195
www.immunizeflorida.org

Recommended Immunization Schedule: 7 through 18 Years of Age

| Group | Age | Shot |
|--------------------------|----------|---|
| All children | 11 to 12 | Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Meningococcal (MCV4) Tetanus Diphtheria Pertussis (Tdap) Influenza (yearly) |
| Catchup immunizations | 7 to 10 | Hepatitis B (HepB) Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (DTaP) |
| Certain high-risk groups | 7 to 10 | Meningococcal Conjugate (MCV4) Pneumococcal (PPV) Influenza (yearly) Hepatitis A (HepA) |

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