Lancaster School District WELLNESS CLINIC

















Come get your <u>required</u> Tdap vaccination before the school year ends!



ENDEAVOUR MIDDLE SCHOOL

43755 45th Street West Lancaster, CA 93536



Wednesday, May 24th 12 p.m. – 2 p.m.



SERVICES OFFERED

- Blood Glucose Screening
- Hypertension Screening
- Tdap/HPV Vaccination
- COVID-19 Vaccination
- MediCal enrollment
- CalFresh Enrollment



Questions? Scan this QR code for more information!



Scan the QR code to complete the required Vaccines for Children (VFC) eligibility forms if interested in Tdap or HPV immunizations.

**Please ask school staff for paper copies.

Medi-Cal, underinsured and non-insured are accepted!
No private insurance accepted for VFC vaccines.











Lancaster School District CLINICA DE BIENESTAR









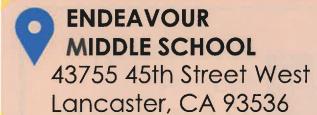








¡Venga a obtener su vacuna Tdap requerida antes de que termine el año escolar!





miércoles, 24 de mayo 12 p.m. – 2 p.m.



SERVICIOS OFRECIDOS

- Examen de glucose en sangre
- Examen de presión arterial
- Vacunación contra el Tdap/HPV
- Vacunación contra el COVID-19
- Inscripción en MediCal
- Inscripción Cal Fresh/SNAP



Escanee el código QR para completar los formularios de elegibilidad necesarios para las vacunas para niños (VFC) si está interesado en las vacunas Tdap o HPV.

**Pida copias impresas al personal de la escuela.

Medi-Cal, con seguro insuficiente y se aceptan no asegurados!
No se aceptan seguros privados para vacunas VFC.



¿preguntas? Escanea este código QR para obtener ¡más información!









Patient Eligibility Screening Record for Vaccines for Children Program



Patient Information					
Patient Name Last		First		MI	Date
Date of Birth	Parent/Guardian La (if applicable)	st	First		МІ
Provider Name					
BARTZ-ALTA	DONNA COMMUNITY HEA	LTH CENTER			
The patient named above qualifies for immunization through the VFC Program because he/she or his/her parent/guardian states the child is 18 years of age or younger and: Choose only one of the following. (Note: If a child meets two or more of the eligibility qualifications, choose the first one that applies.) is Medi-Cal or Child Health and Disability Prevention (CHDP) eligible; or Is uninsured (does not have private health insurance); or Is an American Indian or Alaskan Native. Health insurance does not cover vaccines (only at federally qualified and rural health centers). The patient named above does not qualify for immunization through the VFC Program because he/she has health insurance that pays for vaccines.					

Screening Date		erification VFC Eligible				
	Medi-Cal or CHDP Eligible	Uninsured	America Indian/ Alaskan Native	[Under-Insured (health insurance does not cover vaccine(s)]	Insured (Patient has health insurance)	

Notes

- 1. This form documents the eligibility status of the patient named above.
- 2. The health care provider must keep this record for the VFC-eligible child for no less than three (3) years and make it available to state or federal officials for inspectionupon request.
- 3. This record may be completed by the patient (if he or she is an emancipated minor or 18 years of age), his or her parent or guardian or by the health care provider.
- 4. VFC eligibility screening and documentation of eligibility status must take place with each immunization visit to ensure eligibility status has not changed.

SUBMIT*

5. Parent-provided responses do not need to be verified.

*It is the sender's responsibility to submit this form securely





IMMUNIZATION CONSENT FORM

Patient's Name:	Date of Birth:
MRN#	
Statement(s)", where applicable, for vaccine(s) indicated by answered to my satisfaction. I understand the benefits and	ained to me, the information in the "Vaccine Information below. I have had a chance to ask questions and had them risks of the vaccine(s) requested, and ask that the vaccine(s) me or the person named above for whom I am authorized equest.
1. □ Tdap	2. □ HPV
Vaccine information provided: ☐ Yes ☐ No	
☐ I grant permission to Bartz-Altadonna Community He selected vaccines during school hours with Lancaster Sc	
Patient/Parent/Guardian Signature:	Date:
Print Name Rel	ationship:

Screening Checklist for Contraindications Date Of BIRTH Month to Vaccines for Children and Teens

PATIENT NAME	_
DATE OF BIRTH / day / year	

For parents/guardians: The following questions will help us determine which vaccines your child may be given today. If you answer "yes" to any question, it does not necessarily mean your child should not be vaccinated. It just means additional questions must be asked. If a question is not clear, please ask your

	healthcare provider to explain it.	yes	no	don't know
1. Is the child	sick today?	0	0	0
2. Does the cl	hild have allergies to medications, food, a vaccine component, or latex?	0	0	0
3. Has the ch	ild had a serious reaction to a vaccine in the past?	0	0	0
(e.g., diabe	hild have a long-term health problem with lung, heart, kidney or metabolic disease tes), asthma, a blood disorder, no spleen, complement component deficiency, implant, or a spinal fluid leak? Is he/she on long-term aspirin therapy?	0	0	0
5. If the child that the chi	to be vaccinated is 2 through 4 years of age, has a healthcare provider told you ild had wheezing or asthma in the past 12 months?	0	0	0
6. If your child	d is a baby, have you ever been told he or she has had intussusception?	0	0	0
	ild, a sibling, or a parent had a seizure; has the child had brain or other stem problems?	0	0	0
8. Does the ch	nild have cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS, or any other immune system problem?	0	0	0
9. Does the cl	nild have a parent, brother, or sister with an immune system problem?	0	0	0
as predniso	3 months, has the child taken medications that affect the immune system such one, other steroids, or anticancer drugs; drugs for the treatment of rheumatoid ohn's disease, or psoriasis; or had radiation treatments?	0	0	0
11. In the past given imm	year, has the child received a transfusion of blood or blood products, or been une (gamma) globulin or an antiviral drug?	0	0	0
12. Is the child next month	/teen pregnant or is there a chance she could become pregnant during the	0	0	0
13. Has the chi	ild received vaccinations in the past 4 weeks?	0	0	0
	FORM COMPLETED BY	DATE		
	FORM REVIEWED BY	DATE_		
	Did you bring your immunization record card with you? yes \(\square\) no \(\square\)			
mmunization	It is important to have a personal record of your child's vaccinations. If you don't healthcare provider to give you one with all your child's vaccinations on it. Keep it is it with you every time you seek medical care for your child. Your child will need this care or school, for employment, or for international travel. Submit*	n a safe docume the sender	place and nt to ent	d bring

Information for Healthcare Professionals about the Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines (Children and Teens)

Are you interested in knowing why we included a certain question on the screening checklist? If so, read the information below. If you want to find out even more, consult the references in **Notes** below.

NOTE: For supporting documentation on the answers given below, go to the specific ACIP vaccine recommendation found at the following website: www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/index.html

1. Is the child sick today? [all vaccines]

There is no evidence that acute illness reduces vaccine efficacy or increases vaccine adverse events. However, as a precaution with moderate or severe acute illness, all vaccines should be delayed until the illness has improved. Mild illnesses (such as otitis media, upper respiratory infections, and diarrhea) are NOT contraindications to vaccination. Do not withhold vaccination if a person is taking antibiotics.

2. Does the child have allergies to medications, food, a vaccine component, or latex? [all vaccines]

An anaphylactic reaction to latex is a contraindication to vaccines that contain latex as a component or as part of the packaging (e.g., vial stoppers, prefilled syringe plungers, prefilled syringe caps). If a person has anaphylaxis after eating gelatin, do not administer vaccines containing gelatin. A local reaction to a prior vaccine dose or vaccine component, including latex, is not a contraindication to a subsequent dose or vaccine containing that component. For information on vaccines supplied in vials or syringes containing latex, see www.cdc.gov/vaccines-pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/latex-table.pdf; for an extensive list of vaccine components, see www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/excipient-table-2. pdf. People with egg allergy of any severity can receive any recommended influenza vaccine (i.e., any IIV, RIV, or LAIV) that is otherwise appropriate for the patient's age and health status. With the exception of ccIIV and RIV (which do not contain egg antigen), people with a history of severe allergic reaction to egg involving any symptom other than hives (e.g., angio-edema, respiratory distress), or who required epinephrine or another emergency medical intervention, the vaccine should be administered in a medical setting, such as a clinic, health department, or physician office; vaccine administration should be supervised by a healthcare provider who is able to recognize and manage severe allergic conditions.

- 3. Has the child had a serious reaction to a vaccine in the past? [all vaccines]

 History of anaphylactic reaction (see question 2) to a previous dose of vaccine or vaccine component is a contraindication for subsequent doses. History of encephalopathy within 7 days following DTP/DTaP is a contraindication for further doses of pertussis-containing vaccine. There are other adverse events that might have occurred following vaccination that constitute contraindications or precautions to future doses. Under normal circumstances, vaccines are deferred when a precaution is present. However, situations may arise when the benefit outweighs the risk (e.g., during a community pertussis outbreak).
- 4. Does the child have a long-term health problem with lung, heart, kidney, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), asthma, a blood disorder, no spleen, complement component deficiency, a cochlear implant, or a spinal fluid leak? Is he/she on long-term aspirin therapy? [MMR, MMRV, LAIV, VAR]

A history of thrombocytopenia or thrombocytopenic purpura is a precaution to MMR and MMRV vaccines. The safety of LAIV in children and teens with lung, heart, kidney, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), or a blood disorder has not been established. These conditions, including asthma in children ages 5 years and older, should be considered precautions for the use of LAIV. Children with functional or anatomic asplenia, complement deficiency, cochlear implant, or CSF leak should not receive LAIV. Children on long-term aspirin therapy should not be given LAIV; instead, they should be given IIV. Children with CSF leak, anatomic or functional asplenia, or cochlear implant, or on long-term aspirin therapy should not be given LAIV; instead, they should be given IIV. Aspirin use is a precaution to VAR.

- 5. If the child to be vaccinated is 2 through 4 years of age, has a healthcare provider told you that the child had wheezing or asthma in the past 12 months? [LAIV] Children ages 2 through 4 years who have had a wheezing episode within the past 12 months should not be given LAIV. Instead, these children should be given IIV.
- 6. If your child is a baby, have you ever been told that he or she has had intussusception? [Rotavirus]

Infants who have a history of intussusception (i.e., the telescoping of one portion of the intestine into another) should not be given rotavirus vaccine.

7. Has the child, a sibling, or a parent had a seizure; has the child had brain or other nervous system problem? [DTaP, Td, Tdap, IIV, LAIV, MMRV]

DTaP and Tdap are contraindicated in children who have a history of encephalopathy within 7 days following DTP/DTaP. An unstable progressive neurologic problem is a precaution to the use of DTaP and Tdap. For children with stable neurologic disorders (including seizures) unrelated to vaccination, or for children with a family history of seizures, vaccinate as usual (exception: children with a personal or family [i.e., parent or sibling] history of seizures generally should not be vaccinated with MMRV; they should receive separate MMR and VAR vaccines). A history of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) is a consideration with the following:

1) Td/Tdap: if GBS has occurred within 6 weeks of a tetanus-containing vaccine and decision is made to continue vaccination, give Tdap instead of Td if no history of prior Tdap;

NOTE: For summary information on contraindications and precautions to vaccines, go to the ACIP's General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html

- 2) Influenza vaccine (IIV, LAIV, or RIV): if GBS has occurred within 6 weeks of a prior influenza vaccination, vaccinate with IIV if at high risk for severe influenza complications.
- 8. Does the child have cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS, or any other immune system problem? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, RV, VAR]

 Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, VAR, RV, LAIV) are usually contraindicated in immuno-compromised children. However, there are exceptions. For example, MMR is recommended for asymptomatic HIV-infected children who do not have evidence of severe immuno-suppression. Likewise, VAR should be considered for HIV-infected children age 12 months through 8 years with age-specific CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage at 15% or greater, or for children age 9 years or older with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of greater than or equal to 200 cell/µL. VAR should be administered (if indicated) to persons with isolated humoral immunodeficiency. Immunosuppressed children should not receive LAIV. Infants who have been diagnosed with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) should not be given a live virus vaccine, including RV. Other forms of immunosuppression are a precaution, not a contraindication, to RV. For details, consult ACIP recommendations (see references in Notes above).
- Does the child have a parent, brother, or sister with an immune system problem? [MMR, MMRV, VAR]

MMR, VAR, and MMRV vaccines should not be given to a child or teen with a family history of congenital or hereditary immunodeficiency in first-degree relatives (i.e., parents, siblings) unless the immune competence of the potential vaccine recipient has been clinically substantiated or verified by a laboratory.

10. In the past 3 months, has the child taken medications that affect the immune system such as prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs; drugs for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, or psoriasis; or had radiation treatments? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR]

Live virus vaccines (e.g., LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR) should be postponed until after chemotherapy or long-term high-dose steroid therapy has ended. For details and length of time to postpone, consult the ACIP statement. Some immune mediator and immune modulator drugs (especially the antitumor-necrosis factor agents adalimumab, infliximab, and etanercept) may be immunosuppressive. A comprehensive list of immunosuppressive immune modulators is available in CDC Health Information for International Travel (the "Yellow Book") available at wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2020/travelers-with-additional-considerations/immunocompromised-travelers. The use of live vaccines should be avoided in persons taking these drugs. To find specific vaccination schedules for stem cell transplant (bone marrow transplant) patients, see General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization (referenced in Notes above). LAIV, when recommended, can be given only to healthy non-pregnant people ages 2 through 49 years.

- 11. In the past year, has the child received a transfusion of blood/blood products, or been given immune (gamma) globulin or an antiviral drug? [MMR, MMRV, LAIV, VAR] Certain live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, LAIV, VAR) may need to be deferred, depending on several variables. Consult the most current ACIP recommendations (referenced in Notes above) for the most current information on intervals between antiviral drugs, immune globulin or blood product administration and live virus vaccines.
- 12. Is the child/teen pregnant or is there a chance she could become pregnant during the next month? [HPV, IPV, LAIV, MenB, MMR, MMRV, VAR] Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, MMRV, VAR, LAIV) are contraindicated one month before and during pregnancy because of the theoretical risk of virus transmission to the fetus. Sexually active young women who receive a live virus vaccine should be instructed to practice

and during pregnancy because of the theoretical risk of virus transmission to the fetus. Sexually active young women who receive a live virus vaccine should be instructed to practice careful contraception for one month following receipt of the vaccine. On theoretical grounds, IPV and MenB should not be given during pregnancy; however, it may be given if there is a risk of exposure. IIV and Tdap are both recommended during pregnancy. HPV vaccine is not recommended during pregnancy.

13. Has the child received vaccinations in the past 4 weeks? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR, yellow fever]

Children who were given either LAÍV or an injectable live virus vaccine (e.g., MMR, MMRV, VAR, yellow fever) should wait 28 days before receiving another vaccination of this type (30 days for yellow fever vaccine). Inactivated vaccines may be given at the same time or at any spacing interval.

VACCINE ABBREVIATIONS

LAIV = Live attenuated influenza vaccine
HPV = Human papillomavirus vaccine
IIV = Inactivated influenza vaccine
ccIIV - cell culture inactivated influenza vaccine
IPV = Inactivated poliovirus vaccine
MMR = Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine

MMRV = MMR+VAR vaccine
RIV = Recombinant influenza vaccine
RV = Rotavirus vaccine
Td/Tdap = Tetanus, diphtheria, (acellular
pertussis) vaccine
VAR = Varicella vaccine