

# Keep Kids Growing Up Healthy.

› Immunization Record



**PARKVIEW**  
HEALTH

This immunization record  
belongs to:

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*Maintaining good health is always a  
priority. Contact your primary care  
physician to schedule your child's next  
immunization or wellness visit.*

## › Vaccine Administration Record

Keeping personal up-to-date immunization records for your children is important. When you need official immunization records for daycare, school, summer camps or international trips, they will be easier to obtain if you already have accurate personal records.

Use the following pages to keep track of the vaccines your child has gotten, the dates of each vaccine, and other important information.

Patient name: \_\_\_\_\_

Birth date: \_\_\_\_\_

Vaccine	Type of Vaccine	Date Given	Lot #	Vaccinator Initials
Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (DTap, Tdap)				
Hepatitis B				
Rotavirus				
Hib				

Vaccine	Type of Vaccine	Date Given	Lot #	Vaccinator Initials
Pneumococcal polysaccharide				
Pneumococcal conjugate				
Inactivated poliovirus				
Measles, mumps, rubella				



## › Choosing to vaccinate your child

Choosing to have your little one vaccinated is one of the most effective ways you can protect your child from a number of preventable diseases. Infants and young children have developing immune systems. This means they are at risk for serious diseases.

Vaccines help provide protection early in life. Some vaccines require more than one dose to:

- 1 Protect those who are still at risk after the first dose
- 2 Strengthen the immune system that can weaken over time
- 3 Protect against viruses that can change, like the flu

## › How vaccines work

The body's immune system is smart. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, its main purpose is to keep the body healthy by attacking germs. A vaccine is made of a weakened or dead disease-causing germ. When the body comes in contact with a disease-causing germ, the immune system responds by remembering and successfully fighting the germ in the future.

## › Side effects of vaccinations

Every year millions of children are vaccinated with mild to no side effects. Mild side effects include pain and/or swelling at the injection site, fussiness and low fever. Serious side effects such as an allergic reaction are very rare. If your child shows a change in behavior or a symptom that concerns you, please call your Parkview Physicians Group provider or call 911.

## › Falling behind schedule

Delaying or falling behind the recommended vaccination schedule puts children at risk for serious diseases. However, if your child misses an immunization, there is no need to start over. Contact your Parkview Physicians Group provider and they will make sure your child is caught up during the next wellness visit.

## › Daycare/school immunization requirements

Schools and daycares require children to be vaccinated. This is one way to help keep your child, classmates and the surrounding community healthy. Contact your child's school or daycare for specific immunization requirements. Your doctor's office can provide you with a certificate of immunization form.

## › Travel vaccines

Whether you plan to travel with your little one, or your teenager has an opportunity to study abroad, additional vaccinations may be needed. Talk with your PPG provider to determine which immunizations are recommended to make sure your child is protected outside the country.

## > Recommended Vaccination & Wellness Check Schedule

For children 0-17 years old

Immunizations & Screenings	When Vaccine/Check Is Recommended
Hepatitis B, <b>wellness check</b>	Birth
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, Hib, inactivated poliovirus, pneumococcal disease, hepatitis B, rotavirus, <b>wellness check</b>	2 months

Immunizations & Screenings	When Vaccine/Check Is Recommended
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, Hib, inactivated poliovirus, pneumococcal disease, rotavirus, hepatitis B (1), <b>wellness check</b>	4 months
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, Hib, inactivated poliovirus, pneumococcal disease, hepatitis B, rotavirus, <b>wellness check</b>	6 months
Immunization catch up, <b>wellness check</b>	9 months
Varicella, measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis A, pneumococcal disease, <b>wellness check, lead and hemoglobin check</b>	12 months

Immunizations & Screenings	When Vaccine/Check Is Recommended
Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, Hib, <b>wellness check</b>	15 months
Hepatitis A, <b>wellness check</b> , <b>autism screening</b>	18 months
<b>Wellness check</b> , <b>lead and hemoglobin check</b> , <b>autism screening</b>	24 months
<b>Wellness check</b> , <b>vision screening</b> (2)	3 years of age
Measles, mumps, rubella, varicella, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, inactivated poliovirus, <b>wellness check</b> , <b>hearing evaluation</b>	4 - 6 years of age

Immunizations & Screenings	When Vaccine/Check Is Recommended
Meningococcal disease, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, HPV (3), <b>lipid check</b> (4), <b>depression screening</b>	11 - 12 years of age
Meningococcal disease	16 - 18 years of age
Influenza	Yearly (5)

- (1) Hepatitis B vaccine if not given at birth.
- (2) Vision screens will be performed annually at wellness checks, starting at 3 years of age.
- (3) HPV requires a 2-dose series that can be given as early as 9 years of age. Typically, this optional vaccine is given at 11 years of age. If started after 15 years of age, patient will require 3 doses.
- (4) Lipid checks are at 9-11 years of age.
- (5) Children 6 months - 8 years of age who have not yet received the influenza vaccine may require a 2-dose series.

## › Get to know the vaccine-preventable diseases

Vaccine-preventable diseases as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are listed below.

- › **Diphtheria** is a bacterial infection found in the bloodstream. The infection can cause heart and nerve damage. In some cases, paralysis can occur.
- › **Hepatitis A** is a virus that attacks the liver. It can cause fatigue, nausea, abdominal pain, fever, muscle pain and jaundice with illness lasting weeks and even months. Hepatitis A is spread by objects, food or water contaminated with feces of an infected person as a result of poor bathroom hygiene.

- › **Hepatitis B** also affects the liver. The hepatitis B virus is spread by broken skin coming in contact with the blood of an infected person. Vertical transmission, from mother to baby at birth, is the primary route of transmission in children. Hepatitis B can lead to liver failure, cancer or permanent scarring.
- › **Hib**, or Haemophilus influenzae type b, bacteria cause a number of serious diseases such as meningitis, pneumonia, bacteremia and epiglottitis. Hib can affect the brain, spinal cord, lungs, blood and throat. It is spread by the coughing and sneezing of an infected person.
- › **HPV**, or human papillomavirus, is a virus spread through sexual contact. It is known to cause genital warts and cancer for both boys and girls. Prevention is most effective when the vaccine is distributed before having any sexual activity.

- › **Inactivated poliovirus** attacks the brain and spinal cord causing paralysis. Not all who are infected experience paralytic symptoms. Some may display signs of fever, vomiting, sore throat, muscle spasms and pain or stiffness in the back, neck, arms or legs.
- › **Influenza**, or flu, is an ever-changing virus that affects the nose, throat and lungs. Complications from the flu can range from fever and congestion to hospitalization and even death. Children are particularly at high risk.
- › **Measles** is a very contagious virus that affects the respiratory tract. Measles can lead to inflammation of the brain and cause convulsions, deafness, mental disability or death.

- › **Meningococcal disease** is the number one cause of meningitis. Meningitis is a bacterial infection resulting in fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord. Meningococcal disease can lead to blood infections or death.
- › **Mumps** is a virus that causes swollen salivary glands, meningitis and in some cases deafness. It is spread from being in close contact with an infected person.
- › **Pertussis**, or whooping cough, is a respiratory infection. It can be identified by a hacking cough followed by a high-pitched intake of breath. Pertussis is very contagious and can result in hospitalization and even death.

- › **Pneumococcal disease** is a bacterial disease that can cause meningitis, bacteremia, pneumonia and middle ear infections. The bacteria are present in children's noses and throats. It is still unknown as to why some children develop the disease. Pneumococcal disease is spread by sneezing and coughing.
- › **Rotavirus** is a virus that causes inflammation of the stomach and intestines. The virus creates severe dehydration resulting in hospitalization and in some cases death.
- › **Rubella**, or German measles, is a virus causing a red rash originating on the face and swiftly moving its way down the body. This virus is especially detrimental to babies of pregnant women. It can cause miscarriages, stillbirth, premature birth and a number of serious and permanent birth defects.

- › **Tdap**, or Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis, is a booster dose to protect your adolescent child from the same diseases protected by the DTaP vaccine: tetanus, diphtheria and acellular pertussis.
- › **Tetanus**, or lockjaw, is a serious illness causing stiffness and muscle spasms. Tetanus-causing bacteria are found in dirt, dust, manure and the like. Infection occurs through contact with broken skin such as a cut or open wound.
- › **Varicella**, or chickenpox, is a virus responsible for causing an itchy rash. The more severe the illness the increased chance of complications such as infected blisters, pneumonia, swelling of the brain and in some cases death.

**For more information regarding immunizations, visit:**

- › Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([www.cdc.org](http://www.cdc.org))
- › American Academy of Pediatrics ([www.aap.org](http://www.aap.org))

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