



**Rules of
Department of Health
and Senior Services**

**Division 20—Division of Environmental Health
and Communicable Disease Prevention
Chapter 28—Immunization**

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**Title 19—DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
Division 20—Division of Environmental
Health and Communicable Disease
Prevention
Chapter 28—Immunization**

19 CSR 20-28.010 Immunization Requirements for School Children

PURPOSE: This rule establishes minimum immunization requirements for all school children in accordance with recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and helps assure that appropriate actions are taken by schools to enforce section 167.181, RSMo.

(1) As mandated by section 167.181, RSMo, each superintendent of a public, private, parochial or parish school shall have a record prepared showing the immunization status of every child enrolled in or attending a school under the superintendent's jurisdiction. The school superintendent shall make a summary report to the Department of Health and Senior Services no later than October 15 of each school year. This date is necessitated by the law which prohibits the enrollment and attendance of children who are in noncompliance. This report shall include immunization information by grade or age by vaccine antigen (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, rubella, mumps, hepatitis B, and varicella), number of children enrolled, number of children adequately immunized, number of children in progress, and number of children exempt. Each school superintendent or chief administrator shall submit a summary report for all schools under the administrator's jurisdiction. Separate reports for each school should not be submitted, although separate lists shall be maintained in each school for auditing purposes.

(A) Exclusion of students in noncompliance, section 167.181, RSMo. Students cannot attend school unless they are properly immunized and can provide satisfactory evidence of the immunization or unless they are exempted. Transfer students in noncompliance shall not be permitted to enroll or attend school. Students who were enrolled during the previous school year shall be denied attendance for the current school year if not in compliance. Homeless children may be enrolled in school for no more than twenty-four (24) hours prior to providing satisfactory evidence of immunization. For the purpose of this paragraph, a homeless child shall be defined as a child who lacks a fixed, regular

and adequate nighttime residence; or who has a primary nighttime residence in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter or in an institution providing temporary residence or in a public or private place not designated for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings. The school administration should exercise its power of pupil suspension or expulsion under section 167.161, RSMo and possible summary suspension under section 167.171, RSMo until the violation is removed.

(B) This rule is designed to govern any child—regardless of age—who is attending a public, private, parochial or parish school. If the specific age recommendations are not mentioned within this rule, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services should be consulted.

(C) It is unlawful for any child to attend school unless the child has been immunized according to this rule or unless the parent or guardian has signed and placed on file a statement of medical or religious exemption with the school administrator.

1. Medical exemption. A child shall be exempted from the immunization requirements of this rule upon certification by a licensed doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy that either the immunization would seriously endanger the child's health or life or the child has documentation of laboratory evidence of immunity to the disease. The Department of Health and Senior Services Form Imm.P.12, included herein, shall be on file with the school immunization health record for each child with a medical exemption. This need not be renewed annually.

2. Religious exemption. A child shall be exempted from the immunization requirements of this rule as provided in section 167.181, RSMo if one (1) parent or guardian objects in writing to the school administrator that immunization of that child violates his/her religious beliefs. This exemption on Department of Health and Senior Services Form Imm.P.11A, included herein, shall be placed on file with the school immunization health record.

3. Immunization in progress. Section 167.181, RSMo provides that students may continue to attend school as long as they have started an immunization series and satisfactory progress is being accomplished. A Department of Health and Senior Services Form Imm.P.14, included herein, shall be on file with the school immunization health record of each student with immunization in progress. Failure to meet the next scheduled

appointment constitutes noncompliance with the school immunization law and exclusion should be initiated immediately. Refer to subsection (1)(A) of this rule regarding exclusion of students in noncompliance.

(2) For school attendance, children shall be immunized against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, rubella, mumps, hepatitis B, and varicella, according to the latest Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) Recommended Childhood Immunization Schedule—United States and the latest ACIP General Recommendations on Immunization. As the immunization schedule and recommendations are updated, they will be available from and distributed by the Department of Health and Senior Services.

(A) Pertussis vaccine is not required for children seven (7) years of age and older.

(B) Hepatitis B vaccine shall be required for all children starting kindergarten or who were five (5) or six (6) years of age as of and after the beginning of the 1992-93 school year.

(C) Varicella vaccine shall be required for all children starting kindergarten or who were five (5) or six (6) years of age as of and after the beginning of the 2005-06 school year.

(3) The parent or guardian shall furnish the superintendent or school administrator satisfactory evidence of immunization or exemption from immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis B, and varicella.

(A) Satisfactory evidence of immunization means a statement, certificate or record from a physician or other recognized health facility or personnel stating that the required immunizations have been given to the person and verifying the type of vaccine. All children shall be required to provide documentation of the month, day and year of vaccine administration. However, if a child has had varicella (chickenpox) disease, the parent, the guardian, a licensed doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy may sign and place on file with the superintendent or school administrator a written statement documenting previous varicella (chickenpox) disease. The statement may contain wording such as: "This is to verify that (name of child) had varicella (chickenpox) disease on or about (date) and does not need varicella vaccine."



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
SECTION OF VACCINE-PREVENTABLE AND TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE ELIMINATION
MEDICAL IMMUNIZATION EXEMPTION

FOR DOCTORS OF MEDICINE OR DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY ONLY

REQUIRED UNDER THE STATE IMMUNIZATION LAWS (Section 167.181 and Section 210.003, RSMo) FOR SCHOOL, PRESCHOOL, DAY CARE AND NURSERY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT	NAME OF PATIENT (PRINT OR TYPE)	
	SHOULD BE EXEMPTED FROM RECEIVING THE FOLLOWING CHECKED IMMUNIZATION(S) BECAUSE: <input type="checkbox"/> The child has documented laboratory evidence of immunity to the disease. (Attach the lab slip to this form.) <input type="checkbox"/> In my medical judgment, the immunization(s) checked would endanger the child's health or life. <input type="checkbox"/> Diphtheria <input type="checkbox"/> Tetanus <input type="checkbox"/> Pertussis <input type="checkbox"/> Td <input type="checkbox"/> Polio <input type="checkbox"/> Hib <input type="checkbox"/> MMR <input type="checkbox"/> Measles <input type="checkbox"/> Mumps <input type="checkbox"/> Rubella <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis B <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Varicella	
1. Unimmunized children have a greater risk of getting these vaccine-preventable diseases which can lead to serious complications. 2. Unimmunized children are subject to exclusion from child care facilities and school when outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases occur.		
PHYSICIAN NAME (PRINT OR TYPE)		PHYSICIAN REGISTRATION NO.
SIGNATURE OF PHYSICIAN		DATE

MO 580-0807 (1-02)

Imm.P.12



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
SECTION OF VACCINE-PREVENTABLE AND TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE ELIMINATION
IMMUNIZATIONS IN PROGRESS

FOR PHYSICIANS AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES ONLY

REQUIRED UNDER THE STATE IMMUNIZATION LAWS (Section 167.181 and Section 210.003, RSMo Cum. Supp. 1990) FOR SCHOOL, PRESCHOOL, DAY CARE AND NURSERY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT	NAME OF CHILD (PRINT OR TYPE)	
	received the following immunization(s) on _____ as required by State Immunization Laws MONTH/DAY/YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> DIPHTHERIA <input type="checkbox"/> TETANUS <input type="checkbox"/> PERTUSSIS <input type="checkbox"/> Td <input type="checkbox"/> POLIO <input type="checkbox"/> Hib <input type="checkbox"/> MMR <input type="checkbox"/> MR <input type="checkbox"/> MEASLES <input type="checkbox"/> MUMPS <input type="checkbox"/> RUBELLA <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis B <input type="checkbox"/> VARICELLA and is scheduled to return on _____ for the following immunization(s) MONTH/DAY/YEAR	
NOTE: This child is in compliance with Missouri immunization Laws as long as he/she continues to receive the appropriate immunization(s) at the correct intervals according to the Missouri Department of Health immunization Schedule.		
PHYSICIAN NAME (PRINT OR TYPE)		PHYSICIAN SIGNATURE
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE NAME	DATE	CITY OR COUNTY OF ASSIGNMENT

MO 580-0828 (10-01)

Imm.P.14



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
SECTION OF VACCINE-PREVENTABLE AND TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE ELIMINATION
RELIGIOUS IMMUNIZATION EXEMPTION

REQUIRED UNDER THE STATE IMMUNIZATION LAW (Section 167.181, RSMo) FOR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT	NAME OF CHILD (PRINT OR TYPE)	
	SHOULD BE EXEMPTED FROM RECEIVING THE FOLLOWING CHECKED IMMUNIZATION(S) BECAUSE IMMUNIZATION VIOLATES MY RELIGIOUS BELIEFS: <input type="checkbox"/> Diphtheria <input type="checkbox"/> Tetanus <input type="checkbox"/> Pertussis <input type="checkbox"/> Td <input type="checkbox"/> Polio <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> MMR <input type="checkbox"/> Measles <input type="checkbox"/> Mumps <input type="checkbox"/> Rubella <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis B	
1. Unimmunized children have a greater risk of getting these vaccine-preventable diseases which can lead to serious complications. 2. Unimmunized children are subject to exclusion from school when outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases occur.		
PARENT/GUARDIAN NAME (PRINT OR TYPE)	PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE	DATE

MO 580-1723 (4-00)

Imm.P.11A



AUTHORITY: sections 167.181, RSMo Supp. 2003, and 192.006 and 192.020, RSMo 2000. This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 50-110.010. Original rule filed April 24, 1974, effective May 4, 1974. Rescinded and readopted: Filed April 17, 1980, effective Aug. 11, 1980. Amended: Filed Feb. 1, 1983, effective May 12, 1983. Amended: Filed Oct. 3, 1986, effective Dec. 25, 1986. Amended: Filed July 1, 1987, effective Sept. 11, 1987. Amended: Filed Aug. 4, 1988, effective Oct. 13, 1988. Amended: Filed May 31, 1989, effective Aug. 24, 1989. Amended: Filed Nov. 2, 1990, effective March 14, 1991. Amended: Filed April 2, 1991, effective Aug. 30, 1991. Amended: Filed Nov. 4, 1992, effective Aug. 1, 1993. Emergency amendment filed July 12, 1993, effective Aug. 1, 1993, expired Sept. 9, 1993. Amended: Filed April 5, 1993, effective Sept. 9, 1993. Emergency amendment filed May 3, 1994, effective May 13, 1994, expired Sept. 9, 1994. Emergency amendment filed July 28, 1994, effective Aug. 6, 1994, expired Dec. 3, 1994. Amended: Filed April 18, 1994, effective Nov. 30, 1994. Amended: Filed May 3, 1994, effective Nov. 30, 1994. Emergency amendment filed Nov. 29, 1994, effective Dec. 8, 1994, expired April 6, 1995. Amended: Filed Aug. 15, 1994, effective Feb. 26, 1995. Amended: Filed Aug. 16, 1996, effective Jan. 30, 1997. Amended: Filed Jan. 14, 1999, effective July 30, 1999. Amended: Filed Sept. 16, 2002, effective Feb. 28, 2003. Amended: Filed Sept. 23, 2003, effective April 30, 2004.*

**Original authority: 167.181, RSMo 1963, amended 1972, 1973, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 2001; 192.006, RSMo 1993, amended 1995; and 192.020, RSMo 1939, amended 1945, 1951.*

19 CSR 20-28.030 Distribution of Childhood Vaccines

PURPOSE: This rule establishes uniform methods and requirements for the distribution of childhood vaccines to local health departments, other public clinics and private health care providers.

(1) The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and the enforcement of this rule:

(A) Administration of vaccine is the use of vaccine by a health care provider, including all activities by the provider associated with giving vaccine to patients and vaccine accounting, reporting and billing;

(B) Allocation is a formula-based estimation of the share of the total state vaccine sup-

ply which is set aside for each county or entity served by a local public health department;

(C) Authorization to release vaccine is the written statement permitting employees of a local health department or the Department of Health to distribute public vaccine to a private health care provider or a provider's designated representative; and

(D) Distribution of vaccine is the physical transfer of vaccine from a local health department or the Department of Health to a private health care provider or a provider's designated representative.

(2) Pursuant to section 192.020, RSMo, the state Department of Health shall act to safeguard the health of the people of the state against vaccine-preventable childhood diseases by providing vaccines to meet the needs of local health departments and other public health care providers throughout Missouri.

(A) The Department of Health shall allocate appropriate childhood vaccines to all local health departments based on the proportion of the state population under the age of fifteen (15) years within the jurisdiction of each local health department. These allocations may be adjusted systematically by the Department of Health to ensure that each local health department is allocated, at a minimum, as much vaccine as was provided to public health care providers within its jurisdiction during the preceding twelve (12) months and to permit larger allocations in economically depressed areas.

(B) The Department of Health shall identify the amount of each vaccine distributed to public health care providers during the preceding twelve (12) months within the jurisdiction of each local health department. The portion of each allocation in excess of the amount which was distributed to public providers during the preceding twelve (12) months, if any, shall be considered surplus vaccine available for use by private health care providers.

(C) Semiannually the Department of Health shall notify each local health department of its vaccine allocation and surplus.

(D) The Department of Health shall consider all vaccine provided to a local health department—whether for administration by the health department itself or by private or other public health care provider within the jurisdiction of the health department—as part of the allocation of that health department. Vaccines provided to a local health department for administration by health care providers outside its jurisdiction, in accordance with subsection (3)(E) of this rule,

shall be considered as part of the allocation of the county in which the administering provider is located.

(E) The Department of Health shall reserve the right to adjust or terminate vaccine allocations to health departments for public or private use, as necessary, to accommodate changes in vaccine supply and demand and to prevent or eliminate disease outbreaks.

(3) Within thirty (30) days after receipt of vaccine allocation information, it shall be the responsibility of each local health department to notify the Department of Health of its policy regarding authorization of release of vaccines. If a local health department declines to specify a vaccine authorization policy, no vaccine shall be released to private providers within that local health department's jurisdiction. Local health department policies regarding vaccine authorization shall be formulated in accordance with the following provisions:

(A) Local health departments may authorize private health care providers within their jurisdiction to receive vaccines defined as surplus by subsection (2)(B) of this rule. Each local health department shall ensure that the vaccine needs of all public health care providers within its jurisdiction, including the health department itself, are being met before authorizing release of vaccine to private health care providers;

(B) No local health department shall be obligated to authorize the release of vaccine to private providers;

(C) In counties where no local health department exists, the Department of Health may authorize the release of vaccine to private providers;

(D) Any health department—be it state or local—authorizing the release of vaccine to private providers shall establish reasonable limits on the amount of vaccine, if any, to be released to each private provider. All vaccine shall be provided in a manner which best meets the immunization needs of local communities; and

(E) Local health departments shall not authorize the release of vaccine to any public or private health care provider whose office exists outside its jurisdiction unless no health department exists in that county and written consent has been obtained from the Department of Health.

(4) Local health departments and the Department of Health shall distribute vaccines to other health care providers in accordance with the following requirements:



(A) All providers shall complete a standard vaccine requisition form (Imm.P.23) prior to receiving public vaccine;

(B) In counties with no health department, private providers shall be responsible for obtaining the vaccine at the nearest district health office or at the health department in a contiguous county. In counties where the health department has authorized release of vaccines but declined to distribute vaccines, authorized private providers shall be responsible for obtaining the vaccine at the nearest district health office;

(C) All vaccine shall be transported in insulated containers in a manner which ensures the uninterrupted maintenance of the proper storage temperature specified by the manufacturer;

(D) Each time a private health care provider receives public vaccine s/he shall sign a Physician Certification Form (Imm.P.9) agreeing to abide by the requirements stated in subsections (5)(B)–(F) of this rule; and

(E) Local health departments and the Department of Health shall terminate distribution of vaccine to any private provider who fails to comply with the provisions of section (4) or subsections (5)(B)–(F) of this rule. Notice of termination shall be provided by means of certified mail delivered a minimum of seven (7) days prior to the effective day of termination.

(5) All vaccines supplied by the Department of Health shall be administered in accordance with the following requirements:

(A) By the twelfth of each month, local health departments shall submit to the Department of Health a summary monthly vaccine report (Imm.P.2) which describes the use and inventory of all public vaccines for which it is responsible, used within its jurisdiction. A separate monthly vaccine report (Imm.P.2) shall be attached from all health care providers to whom a health department distributes public vaccine;

(B) By the fifth of each month, private providers shall provide to the agency distributing the vaccine, numerical information on vaccine usage on section B and on vaccine inventory on section F of Form Imm.P.2. The combined total of all wasted, unaccounted for and outdated vaccine shall be maintained at less than five percent (5%) of the sum of each physician's total beginning vaccine inventory and all vaccine received each month;

(C) Private providers shall administer public vaccine only to needy, but not Medicaid-eligible, patients;

(D) An Important Information Form shall be provided to each patient, parent or guardian. No private provider shall administer public vaccine to any patient without having first obtained a signed Important Information Form from that patient or his/her parent or guardian;

(E) The signed Important Information Form shall be retained by the provider for a minimum of ten (10) years following the end of the calendar year in which the form was signed. Important Information Forms for minors shall be retained until two (2) years after the child reaches maturity or for a minimum of ten (10) years, whichever is greater. Upon request, copies shall be furnished to the Department of Health; and

(F) No charge may be made for the vaccine itself; charges for the administration of public vaccine by private health care providers shall not exceed three dollars (\$3) per dose.

*AUTHORITY: section 192.020, RSMo 1986. * Original rule filed Nov. 15, 1988, effective July 1, 1989. Emergency amendment filed June 19, 1989, effective July 1, 1989, expired Oct. 26, 1989. Amended: Filed July 18, 1989, effective Sept. 28, 1989.*

**Original authority: 192.020, RSMo 1939, amended 1945, 1951.*

Vaccine Information Pamphlet

Polio 10/15/91

Polio

What You Need to Know

Please read this pamphlet before you or your child gets a dose of vaccine!

As recently as the 1950s, polio was a common disease in the United States. Parents feared this disease for good reasons. In 1952, more than 20,000 people were paralyzed by polio. Because children and adults now receive vaccines, there are only a few cases of polio each year in the United States.

The benefits of polio vaccine are greater than any possible risks for almost all people. A person who receives vaccines benefits from the protection they provide. When many people are vaccinated, everyone benefits because the chance of spreading the disease is reduced.

Every vaccine and medicine has risks as well as benefits. Most vaccine reactions are mild. But a few people may get very sick after getting vaccines. Some should not get the polio vaccine or should delay getting it.

There are 2 kinds of vaccines that can protect you or your child against polio. Read this pamphlet before you or your child gets the vaccine. Talk it over with your doctor or nurse. Then, together, you can decide what is best for you or your child.

This pamphlet tells you more about:	
	<i>See page</i>
• The disease polio	1
• The benefits of the vaccines	1
• The risks of the vaccines	2
• When your child should routinely get vaccines	2
• When the vaccines should be delayed or not be given	2 & 3
• What to look for and to do after getting the polio vaccine	3 & 4

What Is Polio?

Polio is a very dangerous disease caused by a virus. Some children and adults who get a serious case of polio become paralyzed. This means that they are unable to move parts of their bodies. They may even die from the disease.

The serious cases of polio cause severe muscle pain and sometimes make the person unable to move one or both legs or arms and may make it difficult to breathe without the help of a machine. Mild cases of polio may last only a few days and may cause the person to have a fever, sore throat, stomachache, and headache.

There are no drugs or other special treatment that will cure people who get polio. How sick people get with the disease and how much they recover are different for each person. Most people who are paralyzed by polio will have some weakness in an arm or leg for the rest of their lives. Many of these people will be seriously disabled.

Although there are few cases of polio in the United States now, there are still many thousands of cases of polio each year in other countries. Therefore, it is important to protect our children with vaccines so that they cannot get the disease when someone brings the virus into the United States from another country.

What About the Vaccines and Their Benefits?

There are 2 types of polio vaccines. Most experts recommend the live oral polio vaccine, which is called OPV. "Live" means that the polio virus used in the vaccine is still alive but has been made very weak. This type of vaccine is given as drops in the mouth. The other vaccine is called IPV (inactivated polio vaccine). "Inactivated" means that the polio virus used in the vaccine has been killed. This type of vaccine is given as a shot.

At least 90 out of every 100 people who get 3 or more doses of either OPV or IPV will be protected against polio. For healthy children and teenagers up to their 18th birthday, most experts recommend OPV drops rather than IPV shots. This is because OPV is easier to take and is more effective in preventing the spread of polio.

The best way to be protected against polio is to get 4 doses of polio vaccine. Most babies should get 2 doses by 4 months of age and a third dose at 15 to 18 months of age. The fourth dose is given at 4 to 6 years of age.

These doses may be the drops given in the mouth (OPV) or the shots (IPV).

If there is a case of polio in your neighborhood or where your child goes to school or child-care, your child may need another dose of vaccine. Your doctor may also suggest that your child get another dose before taking a trip to any country where polio is common.

Adults who are going to countries where polio is common should also get at least one dose of either OPV (if they have had this type of vaccine before) or IPV. If an adult has never had OPV, he or she should get IPV. It would be best to get 3 doses before going. If there is only enough time to get one dose, either OPV or IPV should be given before leaving the country.



What Are the Risks of These Vaccines?

Both OPV and IPV vaccines cause problems in very few people.

OPV Drops:

- Very rarely, OPV causes polio *in the person who gets the drops*.
- *For the person who gets the vaccine*, the chance of becoming paralyzed is higher after getting the first dose of vaccine than after the second, third, or fourth doses. Paralysis after the first dose happens about once for every 1 1/2 million doses of drops given. But paralysis after later doses happens only about once for every 40 million doses given.
- OPV drops very rarely can cause polio *in people who are in close contact with the person who gets the vaccine*. This happens only to people not already protected by polio vaccine.
- The chance of a *person in close contact with the one who gets the vaccine* becoming paralyzed is higher after the first dose of vaccine than after the second, third, or fourth doses. Paralysis after the first dose happens about once for every 2 million doses of drops given. But paralysis after later doses happens only about once for every 14 million doses given. If the parent or other adult household contact of a child receiving OPV has never received polio vaccine, this person should consider, if possible, being vaccinated with IPV before or at the same time as the child. Vaccination of the child should not be delayed. Talk with your doctor or nurse if you have any question.

IPV Shots:

- IPV can cause a little soreness and redness where the shot was given.

There is a very rare chance that other serious problems or even death could occur after getting either vaccine. Such problems could happen after taking any medicine or after receiving any vaccine.

Are the Benefits of the Vaccines Greater Than the Risks?

Yes, for almost all people.

Polio can be a very serious disease. Almost all people who get the vaccines are protected from this disease. Only a small number of people have problems after getting the vaccines. The problems that may happen after receiving vaccine occur much less often than when the person has the disease.

Experts believe that most people should receive polio vaccine. After reading this pamphlet and talking with your doctor or nurse, you can decide whether there is any reason for you or your child to delay or not get the polio vaccine.

There are several reasons why some people may need to delay getting polio vaccine or should not get it at all.

When Should the Vaccines Be Delayed?

Polio drops (OPV) or shots (IPV) should be delayed for any person who:

- Is sick with something more serious than a minor illness such as a common cold. Delay the vaccination until the person is better.

When Should Your Child Get the Polio Vaccine and Other Vaccines?

Below are all of the vaccines that most infants and children should get and the age when most experts suggest they should get each dose of vaccine.

RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE OF VACCINATIONS FOR ALL CHILDREN							
Vaccine		2 Months	4 Months	6 Months	12 Months	15 Months	4-6 Years (Before School Entry)
DTP		DTP	DTP	DTP		DTP*	DTP
POLIO		POLIO	POLIO			POLIO*	POLIO
MMR						MMR†	MMR‡
HIB Option 1§ Option 2§		HIB HIB	HIB HIB	HIB	HIB	HIB	
Vaccine	Birth	1-2 Months	4 Months	6-18 Months			
HB Option 1 Option 2	HB	HB‡ HB‡	HB‡		HB‡ HB‡		

DTP: Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis Vaccine Polio: Live Oral Polio Vaccine drops (OPV) or Killed (Inactivated) polio vaccine shots (IPV)
MMR: Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccine HIB: *Haemophilus b* Conjugate Vaccine HB: Hepatitis B Vaccine

*Many experts recommend these vaccines at 18 months.
†In some areas this dose of MMR vaccine may be given at 12 months.
‡Many experts recommend this dose of MMR vaccine be given at entry to middle school or junior high school.
§HIB vaccine is given in either a 4-dose schedule (1) or a 3-dose schedule (2), depending on the type of vaccine used.
‡Hepatitis B vaccine can be given simultaneously with DTP, Polio, MMR, and *Haemophilus b* Conjugate Vaccine at the same visit.



When Should the Vaccines Not Be Given?

IPV should be given instead of OPV to a person who:

- Is born with or develops any disease that makes it hard for the body to fight infection, such as cancer, leukemia, or lymphoma (cancer of the lymph glands).
- Has AIDS or infection with the virus that causes AIDS.
- Is taking special cancer treatments such as x-rays or drugs or is taking other drugs, such as prednisone or steroids, that make it hard for the body to fight infection.

The close contact that occurs in the home makes it possible for the virus that is present in OPV drops to be passed on to another member of the household. Doctors usually advise that if any person in the home has any of the medical conditions listed above, IPV should be used instead of OPV.

IPV should not be given to a person who:

- Has had an allergy problem with the antibiotics neomycin or streptomycin so serious that it required treatment by a doctor.

Be sure to talk to the doctor or nurse about which polio vaccine you or your child should get.

Should Pregnant Women Receive the Vaccines?

The polio vaccines are not known to cause any problems to the unborn babies of pregnant women. Doctors usually do not recommend giving any drugs or vaccines to pregnant women unless there is a special need. However, if a pregnant woman needs immediate protection, OPV is recommended.

What To Look For and To Do After Getting the Polio Vaccine:

This pamphlet lists the problems (on page 2) that may occur after receiving either OPV or IPV.

As with any serious medical problem, if the person has a serious or unusual problem after getting the vaccine, **CALL A DOCTOR OR GET THE PERSON TO A DOCTOR PROMPTLY.**

If you or your child does have a reaction to the vaccine, you can help your doctor by writing down exactly what happened.

Use this form or write on a piece of paper exactly what happened, what day it happened, and the time it happened.

Type of Vaccine and Date Received: _____

Problems	Day and Time Problem Started

Have the Problem Reported:

The Public Health Service is interested in finding out if any serious problems may be related to OPV and IPV, especially those that occur within 4 weeks after getting the vaccine.

Continued on page 4

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. BOX 570
JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65102-0570
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER
services provided on a nondiscriminatory basis

IMMUNIZATION AND TB SKIN TEST RECORD
A PERMANENT HEALTH RECORD
OF IMMUNIZATIONS AND TB SKIN TESTS FOR

NAME OF CHILD	
DATE OF BIRTH	BIRTH REGISTRATION NUMBER
NAME OF PARENTS OR LEGAL GUARDIANS	
ADDRESS	

- Please bring your record on each visit.
- Parents: You will need your official Record as proof of immunizations when you enroll your child in school or a child care center.
- Take your record with you when you visit a clinic, emergency room, or other health care provider.



If you believe that the person receiving the vaccine had a serious problem or died because of the vaccine:

Call this number: 1-800-392-0272

And ask the doctor or health department to report the problem on a Vaccine Adverse Event Report form.

If you think the problem was not reported, you should report the problem yourself. You can get the form by calling this toll-free number: 1-800-822-7967.

Get Information About Possible Help:

A U.S. government program provides compensation for some persons injured by vaccines. For more information, call this toll-free number 1-800-338-2382 OR contact:

The U.S. Claims Court
717 Madison Place, NW
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 633-7257

What Vaccines Does Your State Require?

To protect as many children as possible from these diseases, all states require certain vaccines before the child goes to child-care or school. Ask your doctor or nurse what vaccines your state requires.

Missouri Department of Health
Bureau of Immunization
P.O. Box 570
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0570
(314) 751-6133

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER
services provided on a nondiscriminatory basis

Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control

Polio 10/15/91

VACCINE ADMINISTRATION RECORD

The doctor or clinic may keep this record in your medical file or your child's medical file. They will record what vaccine was given, when the vaccine was given, the name of the company that made the vaccine, the vaccine's special lot number, the signature and title of the person who gave the vaccine, and the address where the vaccine was given.

"I have read or have had explained to me the information in this pamphlet about polio and polio vaccines. I have had a chance to ask questions that were answered to my satisfaction. I believe I understand the benefits and risks of the polio vaccines and ask that the vaccine checked below be given to me or to the person named below for whom I am authorized to make this request."

Vaccine to be given: OPV (Oral polio vaccine) IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine) **Polio 10/15/91**

INFORMATION ABOUT PERSON TO RECEIVE VACCINE (Please Print)					FOR CLINIC USE	
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MI	BIRTHDATE	AGE	CLINIC IDENTIFICATION	
ADDRESS					DATE VACCINATED	
CITY			COUNTY		MANUF. AND LOT NO.	
STATE MISSOURI			ZIP CODE		SITE OF INJECTION	
SIGNATURE of person to receive vaccine or person authorized to make the request.					IMM. GIVEN TODAY	
X					<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5	
					DATE	

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Vaccine Information Pamphlet

MMR 10/15/91

Measles, Mumps, and Rubella

What You Need to Know

Please read this pamphlet before you or your child gets a vaccine!

Before vaccines were available to protect against measles, mumps, and rubella, nearly everyone caught these diseases while growing up. The use of vaccines against these diseases has greatly reduced the number of people getting these illnesses.

The benefits of the vaccines to prevent these three diseases are greater than the possible risks for almost all people. A person who receives vaccines benefits from the protection they provide. When many people are vaccinated, everyone benefits because the chance for spread of disease is reduced.

Serious health problems are caused by these diseases. Therefore, it is important to be protected by the vaccines. Usually, vaccines for all 3 diseases are combined and are given together as 1 shot, called the MMR vaccine. Usually it is given 2 times, first at 15 months of age and again before school entry (4 to 6 years of age), or before entering middle school or junior high school.

Every vaccine and medicine has both benefits and risks. Most problems that occur after vaccines are mild, but a few people may have a serious problem. While most people should get MMR, a few people should not, and a few others should delay getting the vaccine.

This pamphlet tells you more about:

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• The diseases measles, mumps, and rubella	1
• The benefits of the vaccines	1 & 2
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• When the vaccines should be delayed or not be given	3
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What Are These Diseases?

Measles is a serious disease. It is very easily passed from one person to another. It causes a high fever, cough, and a rash and lasts for 1 to 2 weeks. In recent years, 3,000 to 28,000 cases of measles have been reported yearly in the United States and outbreaks still occur. One out of every 10 children who catch measles will also have an ear infection or pneumonia.

Measles can also cause an infection of the brain that could lead to convulsions (seizures, fits, spasms, twitching, jerking, or staring spells), hearing loss, and mental retardation. This happens to about 1 out of every 1,000 children reported to have the disease. In the United States, 1 child out of every 500 to 10,000 who gets measles dies from it.

Babies and adults who catch measles are often much sicker and are more likely to suffer longer or die than elementary school children and teenagers with measles.

Mumps causes fever, headache, and swollen, painful glands under the jaw. Mumps sometimes can be a very serious disease. It lasts for several days and it is easily passed from person to person. In recent years, 4,500 to 13,000 cases of mumps have been reported each year in the United States and outbreaks still occur.

Mumps can cause a mild inflammation of the coverings of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis) in about 1 person in every 10 who get it. Swelling or inflammation of the brain is reported in about 1 case out of every 200. Before there was a mumps vaccine, many children had hearing loss caused by mumps. About 1 out of every 4 teenage or adult males with mumps will have a painful swelling of the testicles for several days. This usually does not make the person unable to father children.

Teenagers and adults, especially males, who catch mumps are often much sicker and more likely to suffer longer than children do.

Rubella is also called German measles. In recent years, only a few hundred cases of rubella were reported each year. It is usually a mild disease that lasts for a short time. **BUT if a pregnant woman catches the disease**, rubella is very dangerous to her unborn baby. Up to half of the women who catch rubella when they are pregnant will lose their babies or have babies born with heart disease, or babies who will be blind or deaf, or who have problems with learning. In the United States, before there was a rubella vaccine, many thousands of babies with these serious health problems were born to mothers who caught rubella while they were pregnant.

People who catch rubella usually have mild fever, swollen glands in the neck, and a rash that lasts up to 3 days. Rubella may cause soreness in the joints and swelling of the joints (arthritis). This may happen in up to 70 out of every 100 women. Usually this lasts only for a week or two but in rare cases it may last for months or years, or may come and go.

People who do not get the rubella vaccine are in danger of catching rubella and passing it on to a pregnant woman. About 1 out of every 10 women in the United States is not protected against rubella.

What About the Vaccines and Their Benefits?

The vaccines to protect against all 3 diseases are usually given together in 1 shot, called the MMR vaccine. One MMR shot protects 90-98 people out of every 100 against **measles, mumps, and rubella** if they get the vaccine at the right age. Usually a child gets the first MMR at 15 months of age, but sometimes it should be given at 12 months of age, or even earlier during an outbreak. To protect the few children not protected by the first MMR, a second MMR is recommended when a child enters school for the first time or when a child enters middle school or junior high school.