



Immunization Program
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VFC News Bulletin – April 9, 2018

PLEASE READ AND SHARE WITH ALL STAFF IN YOUR OFFICE!



Create a culture of immunization. National Infant Immunization Week (NIIW) is April 21-28!

NIIW is an annual observance to highlight the importance of protecting infants from vaccine-preventable diseases and celebrate the achievements of immunization programs and their partners in promoting healthy communities.

NIIW is a wonderful opportunity to remind parents of the 14 diseases childhood vaccines protect against. CDPH is promoting our message that vaccines protect babies and families by displaying the image above on digital banners at bus stops and train stations around the city. We are also sharing the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) key messages via social media. (<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/events/niiw/web-tools/digital-toolkit.html>)

We encourage you to join us and get the message out about the importance of infant immunization during NIIW and beyond. There are many free tools, messages and resources readily available. This bulletin highlights several ways your practice can promote this message and observe NIIW. We've also put together a comprehensive NIIW Resource Guide. We'd love to highlight your activities and share with the CDC! Let us know how your practice is observing NIIW by emailing chicagovfc@cityofchicago.org. Please include stories and pictures.

Create a Culture of Immunization within your Practice.

- **Learn about conversations that work for providers and parents.** Watch this [webinar](#) with Dr. Sharon Humiston of the Academic Pediatric Association. Doctors share their best practices for effective vaccine recommendations and how to educate parents about infant and HPV vaccines. They also give tips for what to do when parents decline or delay vaccination as well as and highlight some useful resources.
- **Speak with one voice.** All staff in pediatric practices play an important role in supporting parents in their vaccine decisions. This [slide deck](#) presents concrete ways that your practice can create a culture of immunization during all steps of a well child visit, from check-in to check-out. It is intended for use by physicians or vaccine coordinators during staff meetings or lunch-and-learn presentations. You may customize it with your own slide template, logo and practice-specific information.



- **Distribute resources for parents.** These resources provide information to better help parents understand vaccines for infants and children. For fun and easy-to-read immunization schedules, an immunization tracker, videos, listicles, infographics, fact sheets, booklets, and growth charts visit: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/resources/childhood.html>
- **Decorate your waiting room** with balloons, streamers, [CDC posters](#), an [NIIW banner](#), and [coloring sheets](#).
- **Promote NIIW on Facebook or Twitter.** CDC has [sample tweets and Facebook posts](#) in English and Spanish you can use during NIIW and throughout the year.
- **Share animated graphics on your website.** View and embed graphics to share statistics about vaccines and the different diseases they prevent: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/childhood/multimedia.html>
- **Participate in the #ivax2protect Twitter storm on 4/24/18 from 8am-10am EST** with these [sample NIIW promotion tweets](#) in English and Spanish.
- **Use #ivax2protect on your social media posts** to share why you support infant immunizations. Share [#ivax2protect graphics](#) with your followers:



General Resources for Parents



Connect4Tots provides text messages on FREE resources for parents and guardians of toddlers ages 1 to 3. Connect4Tots parents and guardians receive 2-3 text messages weekly with information about child growth and development, connections to health & safety, education, public service, event resources in the City of Chicago, and more!

Sign Up Today! Text **TOTOPT7** to 311311



Milestones matter! Track your child's milestones from age 2 months to 5 years with CDC's easy-to-use illustrated checklists; get tips from CDC for encouraging your child's development; and find out what to do if you are ever concerned about how your child is developing.

From birth to age 5, your child should reach milestones in how he or she plays, learns, speaks, acts, and moves. Photos and videos in this app illustrate each milestone and make tracking them for your child easy and fun! Download it free today on [iOS](#) and [Android](#) devices (Spanish versions coming Fall 2018).

View our National Infant Immunization Week Resource Guide for additional ideas!

National Infant Immunization Week Resource Guide

This guide contains links to CDC resources your practice can use to show support for National Infant Immunization Week (April 21-28, 2018). Below you will find posters and print materials for download, as well as sample social media posts to help cultivate your online presence.

Posters

Order free copies of these posters for your clinic here: <https://wwwn.cdc.gov/pubs/cdcinfoondemand.aspx>
Available for download at <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/childhood/print-ads-posters.html#posters>

Protect Against 14 Serious Childhood Diseases (Additional designs in English and Spanish available)



Whooping Cough/La Tosferina



"The whooping cough vaccine I got during my 3rd trimester will help protect my baby starting at her first breath."

Whooping cough can make your baby very sick with coughing fits and gasping for air. It can even be deadly, and there are outbreaks happening across the United States. When you get the whooping cough vaccine (also called Tdap) during the third trimester of your pregnancy, you'll pass antibodies to your baby that will help protect her from this disease from the time she's born. These antibodies will last for the first few months of her life, when she is most vulnerable to serious disease and complications.

Talk to your doctor or midwife about the whooping cough vaccine.



In the battle against whooping cough, she needs more than cute.

She needs the safe, proven protection of vaccines. Giving her the recommended immunizations by age two is the best way to protect her from 14 serious childhood diseases, like whooping cough and measles. For more reasons to vaccinate, talk to your child's doctor or go to <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines> or call 1-800-CDC-INFO.

Immunization. Power to Protect.



Mamá tú siempre protegerás a tu pequeño milagro.

Empieza ahora con tu vacuna contra la tosferina.

La tosferina (whooping cough) puede enfermar a los bebés y provocarles ataques de tos y dificultad para respirar. Cuando te vacunas contra la tosferina durante el tercer trimestre de embarazo, le transmitirás a tu bebé los anticuerpos que lo protegerán de esta enfermedad desde su nacimiento. Estos anticuerpos durarán hasta que reciba su propia vacuna contra la tosferina, la cual solo se le puede aplicar cuando cumpla 2 meses de edad.

Habla con tu médico o partera sobre la vacuna contra la tosferina (también conocida como la vacuna Tdap).



Getting your whooping cough vaccine in your 3rd trimester...

helps protect your baby from the start.

Outbreaks of whooping cough are happening across the United States. This disease can cause your baby to have coughing fits, gasp for air, and turn blue from lack of oxygen. It can even be deadly. When you get the whooping cough vaccine (also called Tdap) during your third trimester, you'll pass antibodies to your baby. This will help keep him protected during his first few months of life, when he is most vulnerable to serious disease and complications.

Talk to your doctor or midwife about the whooping cough vaccine.



Vacúnate contra la tosferina en el tercer trimestre de embarazo...

para ayudar a proteger a tu bebé desde el inicio.

La tosferina (whooping cough) puede ser mortal para tu bebé. Se propaga cuando una persona que tiene tosferina (tú, tus familiares o amigos) visita a tu bebé y tose, estornuda o pasa mucho tiempo cerca de tu bebé. Esta persona puede no saber que tiene tosferina. Vacúnate contra la tosferina durante el tercer trimestre de embarazo para ayudar a tu bebé a mantenerse protegido contra la tosferina cuando es más vulnerable a las complicaciones graves de la enfermedad.

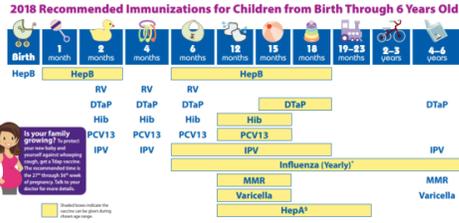
Habla con tu médico o partera sobre la vacuna contra la tosferina (también conocida como la vacuna Tdap).

Resources for Parents

Order free copies of these materials for your clinic here: <https://www.cdc.gov/pubs/cdcinfoondemand.aspx>

Available for download at: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/resources/childhood.html>

Immunization Schedule (available in Spanish)



Notes:

- RV:** Rotavirus vaccine. Administered in 2 doses from 12-15 months of age.
- DTaP:** Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine. Administered in 5 doses from birth to 6 years of age.
- Hib:** Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine. Administered in 4 doses from 2-18 months of age.
- PCV13:** Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. Administered in 4 doses from 2-18 months of age.
- IPV:** Inactivated poliovirus vaccine. Administered in 3 doses from 12-18 months of age.
- MMR:** Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine. Administered in 2 doses from 12-18 months and 4-6 years of age.
- Varicella:** Chickenpox vaccine. Administered in 2 doses from 12-18 months and 4-6 years of age.

Immunization Tracker

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

Child's Name:	Birth	1	2	4	6
Hepatitis B	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> High			
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis		<input type="checkbox"/> DTaP	<input type="checkbox"/> DTaP	<input type="checkbox"/> DTaP	<input type="checkbox"/> DTaP
Pneumococcal conjugate type b		<input type="checkbox"/> Hib	<input type="checkbox"/> Hib	<input type="checkbox"/> Hib	<input type="checkbox"/> Hib
Pneumococcal		<input type="checkbox"/> PCV	<input type="checkbox"/> PCV	<input type="checkbox"/> PCV	<input type="checkbox"/> PCV
Inactivated Poliovirus		<input type="checkbox"/> IPV	<input type="checkbox"/> IPV	<input type="checkbox"/> IPV	<input type="checkbox"/> IPV
Influenza (Flu)		<input type="checkbox"/> Influenza (Flu)			
Measles, mumps, and rubella		<input type="checkbox"/> MMR	<input type="checkbox"/> MMR	<input type="checkbox"/> MMR	<input type="checkbox"/> MMR
Chickenpox		<input type="checkbox"/> Varicella	<input type="checkbox"/> Varicella	<input type="checkbox"/> Varicella	<input type="checkbox"/> Varicella
Rotavirus		<input type="checkbox"/> RV	<input type="checkbox"/> RV	<input type="checkbox"/> RV	<input type="checkbox"/> RV

Notes:

- High risk:** Children born to mothers who are hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive or who were born in a country where hepatitis B is endemic.
- DTaP:** Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine.
- Hib:** Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine.
- PCV:** Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.
- IPV:** Inactivated poliovirus vaccine.
- MMR:** Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine.
- Varicella:** Chickenpox vaccine.
- RV:** Rotavirus vaccine.

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

Disease	Vaccine	Disease spread by	Disease symptoms	Disease complications
Chickenpox	Varicella vaccine protects against chickenpox.	Air, direct contact	Rash, blisters, headache, fever	Infectious mononucleosis, hepatitis, encephalitis, brain swelling (encephalitis), deafness, death
Diphtheria	DTaP** vaccine protects against diphtheria.	Air, direct contact	Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands in neck	Swelling of the heart muscle, heart failure, coma, paralysis, death
Hib	Hib vaccine protects against Haemophilus influenzae type b.	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms unless bacteria enter the blood	Streptococcal infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord, meningitis, deafness, paralysis, infection of the lungs, death
Hepatitis A	HepA vaccine protects against hepatitis A.	Direct contact, contaminated food or water	May be no symptoms. Fever, stomach pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, swelling, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), dark urine	Liver failure, arthritis (joint pain), kidney problems, and blood disorders
Hepatitis B	HepB vaccine protects against hepatitis B.	Contact with blood or body fluids	May be no symptoms. Fever, headache, weakness, swelling, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), joint pain	Chronic liver disease, liver failure, liver cancer
Influenza (Flu)	Flu vaccine protects against influenza.	Air, direct contact	Fever, cough, runny nose, pinkish eye, sore throat, fatigue, swelling, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), joint pain	Pneumonia (infection of the lungs), death
Measles	MMR** vaccine protects against measles.	Air, direct contact	Swelling of the covering around the brain and spinal cord, meningitis, deafness, infection of the lungs or ovaries, diabetes	Paralysis, death
Mumps	MMR** vaccine protects against mumps.	Air, direct contact	Swelling of the covering around the brain and spinal cord, meningitis, deafness, infection of the lungs or ovaries, diabetes	Paralysis, death
Pertussis	DTaP** vaccine protects against pertussis (whooping cough).	Air, direct contact	Severe cough, watery nose, apnea (pauses in breathing in infants)	Pneumonia (infection of the lungs), death
Polio	IPV** vaccine protects against polio.	Air, direct contact, through the mouth	High fever, paralysis, limb loss, headache, weakness, muscle pain	Paralysis, death
Pneumococcal	PCV13** vaccine protects against pneumococcal.	Air, direct contact	Swelling of the covering around the brain and spinal cord, meningitis, deafness, infection of the lungs or ovaries, diabetes	Paralysis, death
Rotavirus	RV** vaccine protects against rotavirus.	Through the mouth	Diarrhea, fever, vomiting	Severe diarrhea, dehydration
Rubella	MMR** vaccine protects against rubella.	Air, direct contact	Children affected with rubella eye conjunctivae have rash, fever, swollen lymph nodes	Very rarely in pregnant women — can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, premature delivery, birth defects
Tetanus	DTaP** vaccine protects against tetanus.	Exposure through cuts in skin	Difficulty swallowing, muscle spasms, fever	Broken bones, breathing difficulty, death

*DTaP: tetanus protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis.
**MMR: measles protection against measles, mumps, and rubella.

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

Child's Name:	12 months	18 months	19-23 months	2-3 years	4-6 years
Hepatitis B	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> High			
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis		<input type="checkbox"/> DTaP	<input type="checkbox"/> DTaP	<input type="checkbox"/> DTaP	<input type="checkbox"/> DTaP
Pneumococcal conjugate type b		<input type="checkbox"/> Hib	<input type="checkbox"/> Hib	<input type="checkbox"/> Hib	<input type="checkbox"/> Hib
Pneumococcal		<input type="checkbox"/> PCV	<input type="checkbox"/> PCV	<input type="checkbox"/> PCV	<input type="checkbox"/> PCV
Inactivated Poliovirus		<input type="checkbox"/> IPV	<input type="checkbox"/> IPV	<input type="checkbox"/> IPV	<input type="checkbox"/> IPV
Influenza (Flu)		<input type="checkbox"/> Influenza (Flu)			
Measles, mumps, and rubella		<input type="checkbox"/> MMR	<input type="checkbox"/> MMR	<input type="checkbox"/> MMR	<input type="checkbox"/> MMR
Chickenpox		<input type="checkbox"/> Varicella	<input type="checkbox"/> Varicella	<input type="checkbox"/> Varicella	<input type="checkbox"/> Varicella
Rotavirus		<input type="checkbox"/> RV	<input type="checkbox"/> RV	<input type="checkbox"/> RV	<input type="checkbox"/> RV

Notes:

- High risk:** Children born to mothers who are hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive or who were born in a country where hepatitis B is endemic.
- DTaP:** Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine.
- Hib:** Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine.
- PCV:** Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.
- IPV:** Inactivated poliovirus vaccine.
- MMR:** Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine.
- Varicella:** Chickenpox vaccine.
- RV:** Rotavirus vaccine.

Fact Sheets and Booklets

Available for download and for ordering: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/resources/childhood.html>

Fact sheets for each of the 14 preventable childhood diseases are available for download in both English and

Spanish: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/diseases/child/index.html>

How to Hold Your Child during Vaccinations

Parents and caregivers play an important role during an office visit when children receive vaccines. They can soothe and comfort their children, making them feel safe and secure. Parents also can help with the safe delivery of vaccines by securely holding children when shots are given.

A parent's embrace during vaccination offers several benefits:

- Safely prevents children from moving their arms and legs during injections.
- Avoids frightening children by embracing them rather than overpowering them.
- Encourages parents to breathe and comfort their child.
- Allows the health care professional steady control of the limb and the injection site.

Different holds are needed depending on the age and size of the child. The steps below detail how parents can support their child and make the vaccination process less stressful for them and their children.

For Infants and Toddlers who are getting a vaccine in their parents' care:

1. Hold the child on their lap.
2. Place the child's arms under their own arms and around their back, and gently grasp pressure for a secure, snug fit.
3. Use their feet and are held to hold the child's other arm gently but securely.
4. Anchor the child's feet firmly between their thighs.

For Older Children who are getting a vaccine in an arm, parents' care:

1. Hold their child on their lap, or have the child stand in front of the seated parent.
2. Embrace their child during the process.
3. Anchor both of the child's legs between their thighs.

Note: The accompanying holds outlined above are suggestions, not positions. Some health care professionals may prefer to use different holds to better hold the most vulnerable children during immunizations.

800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) • www.cdc.gov/vaccines

INFORMATION FOR PARENTS

Mumps and the Vaccine (Shot) to Prevent It

The best way to protect against mumps is to get the measles-mumps-rubella shot (called the MMR shot). Doctors recommend that all children get the MMR shot.

Why should my child get the MMR shot?

The MMR shot:

- Protects your child from mumps, a potentially serious disease, as well as measles and rubella.
- Prevents your child from getting a fever and swollen glands under the ears or jaw (swollen glands).
- Keeps your child from missing school or childcare (and keeps you from missing work to care for your sick child).

Is the MMR shot safe?

Yes. The MMR shot is very safe and effective at preventing mumps (as well as measles and rubella). Vaccines, like any medicines, can have side effects, but your children who get the MMR shot have no side effects.

What are the side effects?

Most children do not have any side effects from the shot. The side effects that do occur are usually very mild, such as a fever, rash, soreness or swelling where the shot was given, or temporary pain and stiffness in the joints (usually in teens and adults). More serious side effects are rare. These may include high fever that could cause a seizure.

Is there a link between the MMR shot and autism?

No. Scientists in the United States and other countries have carefully studied the MMR shot. None has found a link between autism and the MMR shot.

What is mumps?

Mumps is a contagious disease caused by a virus. It spreads easily through coughing and sneezing. There is no treatment for mumps, and it can cause long-term health problems.

What are the symptoms of mumps?

Mumps usually causes the following symptoms for about 7 to 10 days:

- Fever
- Headache
- Swollen glands
- Loss of appetite (not wanting to eat)
- Swollen glands under the ears or jaw

Some people who get mumps do not have symptoms. Others may feel sick but will not have swollen glands.

Doctors recommend your child get 2 doses of the MMR shot. Your child will need one dose at each of the following ages:

- 12 through 15 months
- 4 through 6 years

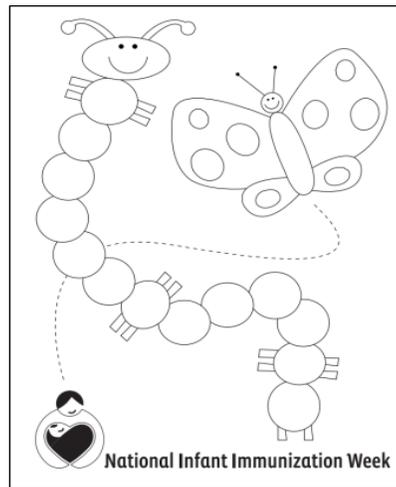
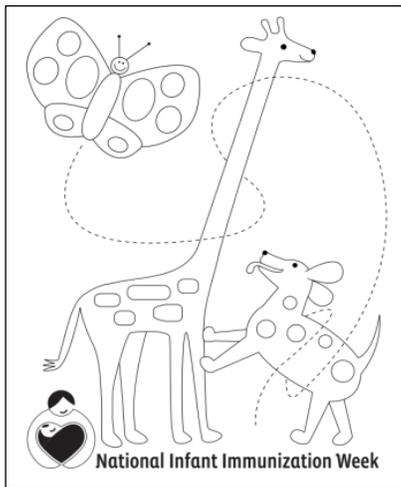
Parent's Guide to Childhood Immunizations

800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) • www.cdc.gov/vaccines

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

Activity Sheets for Children

Available for download: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/events/niiw/coloring.html>



Social Media Resources #ivax2protect

Participate in the #ivax2protect Twitter storm on 4/24/18 with these sample posts:

- You've heard of #whoopingcough & #measles, but can you name all 14 diseases your baby's vaccines protect against? #NIIW #ivax2protect <https://go.usa.gov/xna9Y>
- Did you know protection from vaccine-preventable diseases starts before birth? Get vaccine facts! #NIIW #ivax2protect <https://go.usa.gov/xna9B>

Embed animated graphics and videos in your practice's web page
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/childhood/multimedia.html>



Share lists and infographics
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/resources/childhood.html#lists>

Add NIIW web buttons and banners to your practice's web pages
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/events/niiw/promotional/web-etoools/web-button.html>



For sample Facebook and Twitter posts and more social media ideas check out the 2018 Digital Media Toolkit: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/events/niiw/web-etoools/digital-toolkit.html>