



VACCINES AND IMMUNIZATION

TOOLKIT FOR CHWs
2023



TEXAS
Health and Human
Services

Texas Department of State
Health Services

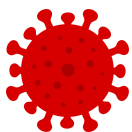
Office of Border Public Health
**Community
Health Worker**
TRAINING CENTER



INTRODUCTION

This toolkit is part of the “CHWs Educating and Promoting Pediatric and Adult Vaccinations” training for CHWs/CHWIs developed by the [OBPH CHW Training Center](#).

Information for this toolkit was gathered from credible sources to help CHWs educate the community.



Last update: July 2023



DEFINITION OF TERMS

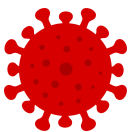
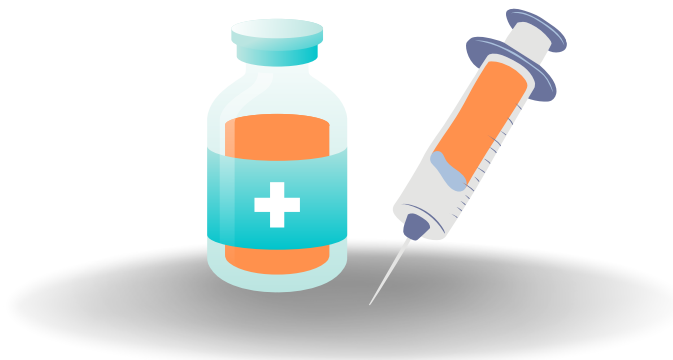


Immunity: Protection from an infectious disease. If you are immune to a disease, you can be exposed to it without becoming infected.

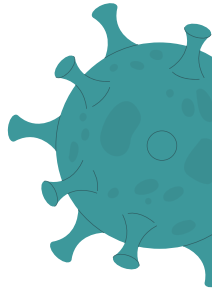
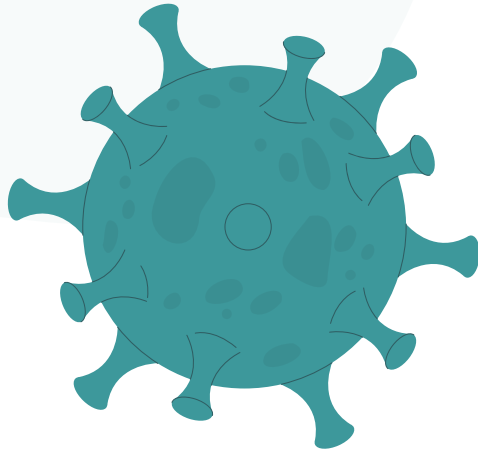
Vaccine: A preparation that is used to stimulate the body's immune response against diseases. Vaccines are usually administered through needle injections, but some can be administered by mouth or sprayed into the nose.

Vaccination: The act of introducing a vaccine into the body to produce protection from a specific disease.

Immunization: A process by which a person becomes protected against a disease through vaccination. This term is often used interchangeably with vaccination or inoculation.



VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES



BACTERIAL

- Diphtheria
- Meningococcal-Meningitis
- Pneumococcal- Pneumonia
- Tetanus (Lockjaw)
- Whooping Cough (Pertussis)

VIRAL

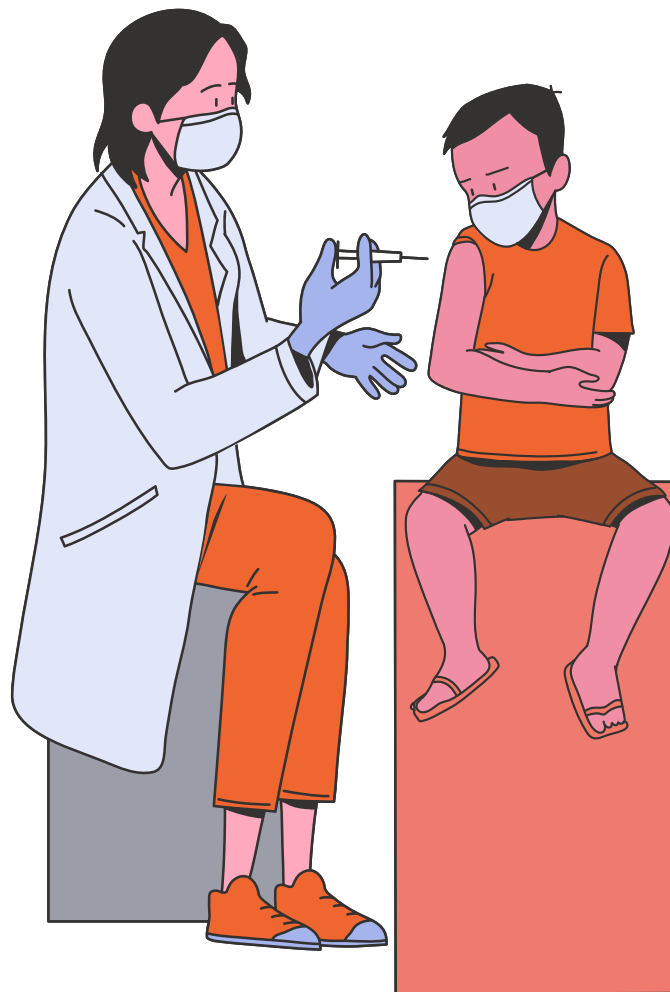
- Chickenpox (Varicella)
- COVID-19
- Dengue
- Flu (Influenza)
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Hib (Hemophilus Influenzae type B)
- HPV (Human Papillomavirus)
- Measles
- Mumps
- Polio (Poliomyelitis)
- Rotavirus
- Rubella (German Measles)
- Shingles (Herpes Zoster)

WHY ARE VACCINES IMPORTANT FOR CHILDREN?

Vaccines are essential to protect young lives because they help to provide immunity to children before they are exposed to potentially harmful diseases like hepatitis B, measles, mumps, polio and more.

Vaccines help teach the immune system learn how to defend against germs. Without vaccines, a child is at risk of becoming seriously ill or even dying from childhood diseases such as measles and whooping cough.

The recommended vaccination schedule balances when a child is likely to be exposed to a disease and when a vaccine will be most effective.



2023-2024

TEXAS IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOLS

Vaccine Required	Minimum number of doses required by grade level			Notes
	K - 6th	7th	8th-12th	
Diphtheria/ Tetanus/Pertussis (DTaP/DTP/DT/ Td/Tdap) ¹	5 doses or	3 dose primary series and 1 Tdap/Td booster within last 5 years	3 dose primary series and 1 Tdap/Td booster within last 10 years	<p>For K - 6th grades: 5 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine. 1 dose must have been received on or after the 4th birthday. However, 4 doses meet the requirement if the 4th dose was received on or after the 4th birthday. For students aged 7 years and older, 3 doses meet the requirement if 1 dose was received on or after the 4th birthday.</p> <p>For 7th grade: 1 dose of Tdap is required if at least 5 years have passed since the last dose of tetanus-containing vaccine.</p> <p>For 8th - 12th grades: 1 dose of Tdap is required when 10 years have passed since the last dose of tetanus-containing vaccine. Td is acceptable in place of Tdap if a medical contraindication to pertussis exists.</p>
Polio ¹	4 doses or 3 doses			<p>For K - 12th grades: 4 doses are required. 1 dose must be received on or after 4th birthday. However, 3 doses meet the requirement if the 3rd dose was received on or after the 4th birthday.</p>
Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) ^{1, 2}	2 doses			<p>For K - 12th grades: 2 doses are required, with the 1st dose received on or after the 1st birthday. Students vaccinated prior to 2009 with 2 doses of measles and one dose each of rubella and mumps satisfy this requirement.</p>
Hepatitis B ²	3 doses			<p>For students aged 11-15 years: 2 doses meet the requirement if adult hepatitis B vaccine (Recombivax[®]) was received. Dosage (10 mcg / 1.0 mL) and type of vaccine (Recombivax[®]) must be clearly documented. If Recombivax[®] was not the vaccine received, a 3-dose series is required.</p>
Varicella ^{1, 2, 3}	2 doses			<p>For K - 12th grades: 2 doses are required. The first dose must be received on or after the 1st birthday.</p>
Meningococcal (MCV4) ¹	Not required	1 dose		<p>For 7th - 12th grades: 1 dose is required on or after the student's 11th birthday. If a student received the vaccine at 10 years of age, this will satisfy the requirement.</p>
Hepatitis A ^{1, 2}	2 doses			<p>For K - 12th grades: 2 doses are required. The first dose must be received on or after the 1st birthday.</p>

1. Receipt of the dose up to (and including) 4 days before the birthday will satisfy the school entry immunization requirement.

2. Serologic evidence of infection or serologic confirmation of immunity to measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis B, hepatitis A, or varicella is acceptable in place of vaccine.

3. Previous illness may be documented with a written statement from a physician, school nurse, or the child's parent or guardian containing wording such as: "This is to verify that (name of student) had varicella disease (chickenpox) on or about (date) and does not need varicella vaccine." This written statement will be acceptable in place of any and all varicella vaccine doses required.



SEASONAL VACCINES

Flu (Influenza)

What causes influenza?

- Flu is a contagious and changing disease
- There are four types of influenza viruses (A,B,C, and D)

SYMPTOMS



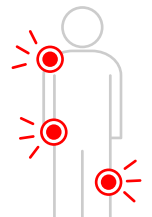
Fever and chills



Cough



Runny or stuffy nose



Muscle or body aches



Headaches



Sore throat



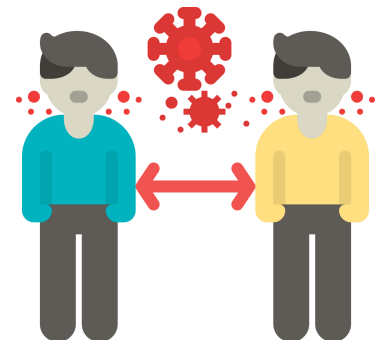
Fatigue (tiredness)

COMPLICATIONS

- Ear infections
- Inflammation of the heart (myocarditis)
- Inflammation of the brain (encephalitis)
- Multi-organ failure (kidney and respiratory)
- Worsen chronic medical problems
- Pneumonia that can lead to death

TRANSMISSION

Airborne



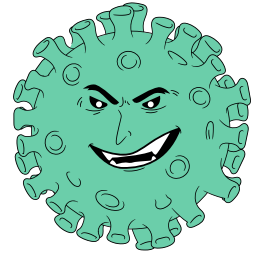
WHO SHOULD GET VACCINATED?

- Recommended to everyone 6 months or older
- Children 6 to 8 years old may need 2 doses per season
- One dose for the rest of the population
- Takes about 2 weeks to develop protection



SEASONAL VACCINES

COVID-19



What causes COVID-19?

- Infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 or SARS-COV-2 virus
- Most often causes respiratory symptoms, but other parts of the body may also be affected

SYMPTOMS

- Fever or chills
- Muscle or body aches
- Loss of taste or smell
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Shortness of breath
- Cough
- Headaches
- Fatigue
- Sore throat
- Diarrhea

COMPLICATIONS

- Affects the respiratory system that can lead to death
- We are still learning about long term complications

TRANSMISSION

- Droplets
- Small particles that contain the virus (breathed out)
- Contaminated surfaces

SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION:

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion
- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Pale, gray, or blue-colored skin, lips

WHO SHOULD GET VACCINATED?

- Everyone 6 months and older
- Get boosters if eligible



DIGITAL RESOURCES



IMMUNIZATION APPS FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS AND THEIR PATIENTS



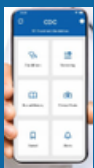
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS - IMMUNIZATIONS CAMPAIGN TOOLKIT

The logo for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), consisting of the letters "CDC" in white on a blue background with diagonal lines.

CDC - CHILD AND ADOLESCENT IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE BY AGE

The logo for the Liver Health App, featuring the text "Liver Health App" in yellow and orange above a red silhouette of a liver.

LIVER HEALTH APP



CDC - STI TREATMENT (TX) GUIDE MOBILE APP

VACCINATION RESOURCES

Programs that offer free to low cost immunizations
for children or adults in the Texas border region



El Paso County

<https://www.immunizeelpaso.org>



Hidalgo County

<http://www.hchd.org/149/Immunization-Program>



Maverick County

<https://www.mchdep.org/departments/primary-care/>



Val Verde County

<https://www.vvrmc.org/services/peds/>



Webb County

<https://www.webbcountytexas.gov/IndigentHealthCare/VaccinesForChildren/>



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