

Immunizations

Infants, Children, Adolescents, Adults

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Immunizations Infants, Children, Adolescents, Adults



I have no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to any product or service mentioned in this program or presentation.



Objectives



- Understand how immunizations work
- Have a general idea of what immunizations should be given
- Know where to easily find the specifics for each immunization
- Have a general knowledge of who needs immunizations
- Know where to easily find what immunizations are due over the life span
- Know where to find the catch up schedule for missed immunizations
- Understand "The Cocoon Strategy"
- Address concerns about vaccines
- Understand the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

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The Very Short and Simple Immunology of Vaccines



- Humans have three types of immunity
 - -Innate
 - Active
 - -Passive

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- Innate
 - -What you have a birth
 - -Your genetics
 - -Naturally occurring antibodies

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The Very Short and Simple Immunology of Vaccines



- Active (Adaptive)
 - -Immunity from when you are exposed to diseases
 - -When receive a vaccine
 - -Antibodies are created by your body against a disease

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- Passive
 - -Antibodies put in your body from another source
 - -Examples:

Breastfeeding: Mother gives to Baby
An injection with antibodies from someone else
who recovered from a disease

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The Very Short and Simple Immunology of Vaccines



Active Immunity

- LYMPHOCYTES are one type of white blood cell
 - -There are two kinds of Lymphocytes
 B Lymphocytes
 - T Lymphocytes





Active Immunity



- B lymphocytes
 - They are the body's military intelligence system
 - They find their targets Antigens of invading organisms
 - They send specific antibodies to lock onto the disease antigen
 - They send a chemical message to T Lymphocytes to kill the bacteria or virus labelled with this antibody

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The Very Short and Simple Immunology of Vaccines



Active Immunity

- T Lymphocytes
 - -T cells are the soldiers
 - -They get their orders from the B Lymphocyte
 - -They destroy the invaders







Active Immunity

- Active Immunity from a vaccine
 - An antigen is a piece of an organism (an invading virus or bacteria)
 - The antigen will not cause illness
 - An immunization injection introduces an antigen into your body
 - The B Lymphocyte eats it and identifies it as an invader
 - The B Lymphocyte makes antibodies to the invader As if it were the whole virus or bacteria
 - The B Lymphocyte has a very long memory
 - If you are exposed to the invaders, the B Lymphocyte makes antibodies and tells the T Lymphocytes to kill the invaders

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The Very Short and Simple Immunology of Vaccines



Active Immunity

The antigen is a piece of an organism (an invading virus or bacteria)

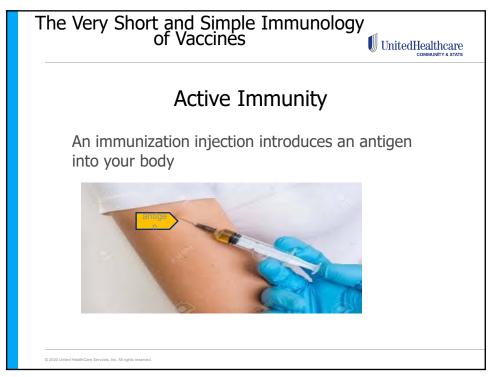
The antigen will not cause illness - it is not the whole organism

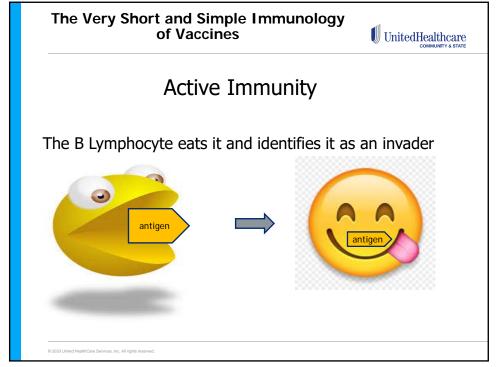




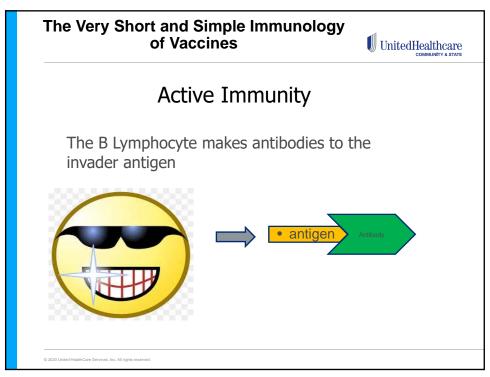
virus





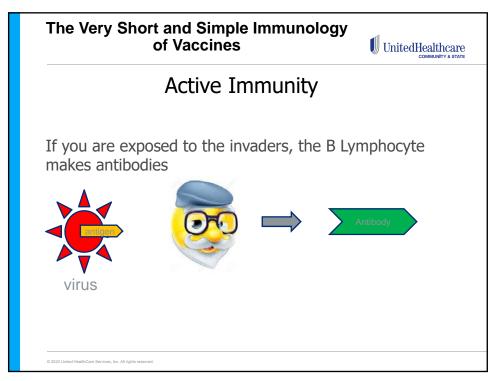


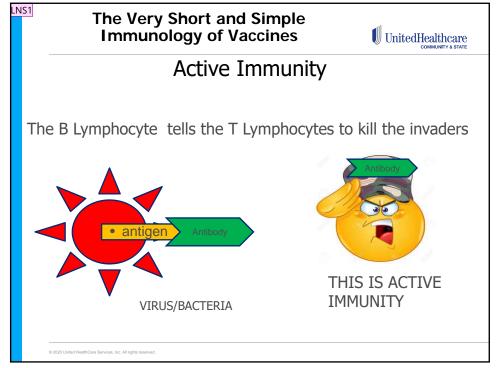












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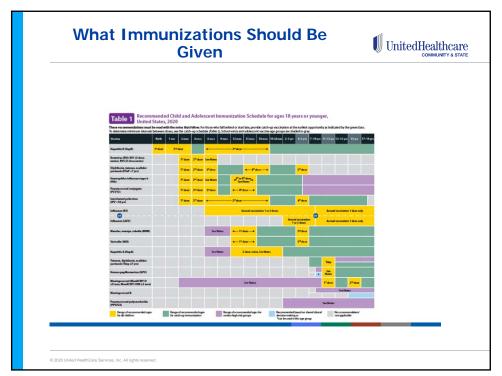


- Immunization recommendations consider age
- Sometimes immunizations are not given on time
 - -These are considered as missed
 - A catch up schedule is available
- Keeping the vaccines current is important to the health of our members

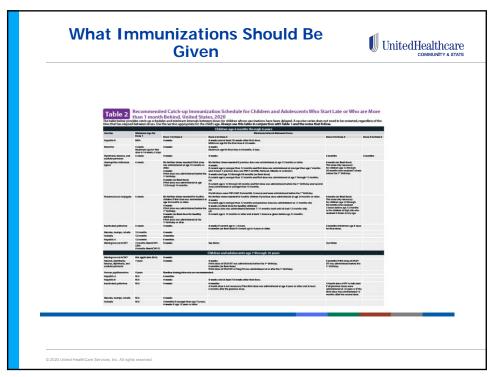
All of the information in the What Immunizations Should Be Given section was downloaded from https://www.cdc.gov/

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 These tables are an example of what you will find at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Website using this link

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/

- You do not have memorize this either
- You will receive a take away with all of the links I show in this presentation.
- These are your instant access sites for identifying what vaccines should have been received

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What Immunizations Should Be Given



- You will not be asked to recite the following list on the post lecture survey.
- There are potentially 15 immunizations in the first 18 years of life





- Hepatitis B (Hep B)
- Rotavirus
 - -(RV) RV1 (2-dose series); RV5 (3-dose series)
- Diphtheria, tetanus, & acellular pertussis
 - -(DTaP: <7 yrs)
- · Haemophilus influenzae type b
 - (Hib)
- Pneumococcal conjugate
 - -(PCV13)

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What Immunizations Should Be Given



- Tetanus, diphtheria, & acellular pertussis
 - (Tdap: ≥7 yrs)
- Inactivated poliovirus
 - -(IPV: <18 yrs)
- Influenza (IIV) or Influenza (LAIV)
- Measles, mumps, rubella
 - -(MMR)
- Varicella
 - -(VAR)
- Hepatitis A
 - Hep A





- Human papillomavirus
 - -(HPV)
- Meningococcal
 - (MenACWY-D: ≥9 mos; MenACWY-CRM: ≥2 mos)
- Meningococcal B
 - (MenB)
- Pneumococcal polysaccharide
 - -(PPSV23)

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What Immunizations Should Be Given



- · First 6 months of life: 6 vaccines started
 - Hepatitis B, Rotavirus, DPT, Hemophilus group B, Pneumococcous, Inactivated Polio
 - Some require multiple doses
 - Beginning a 6 months: Influenza recommended annually





- 12 to 23 months: 3 more started
 - MMR, Varicella, Hepatitis A
 - -2 doses of each
- 4 to 6 years
 - All booster doses should have been completed.

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What Immunizations Should Be Given



The Cocoon Strategy

- The DPT does not give good immunity until after the 3rd dose at 6 months
- Young infants have the highest rate of pertussis
 - In 87-100% of all deaths caused by pertussis, the victim is an infant of less than 6 months of age
- The strategy is to protect infants from diseases by vaccinating those in close contact with them
 - Parents, siblings, grand-parents, others who assist in the infant's care

Healy, C. M.; Rench, M. A.; Baker, C. J. (2010). "Implementation of Cocooning against Pertussis in a High-Risk Population".

Clinical Infectious Diseases. 52 (2): 157–162

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- •POLL:
- Do you know if your immunizations are current?
 - -Yes No I DON'T KNOW
- Are your children's or parents immunizations current?
 - -Yes No I DON'T KNOW

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What Immunizations Should Be Given



- Results
- It is important to keep a record of your immunizations
- •It is important to be sure you are current.





- 42% of young children are not up to date
- By 19-35 months, about 58% of children were up to date on vaccinations
- Vaccine schedule adherence patterns are strongly associated with up-to-date status
 - 63% followed the recommended schedule
 - 23% followed an alternate schedule
 - 15% had an unknown pattern
- The children of parents that followed the schedule were more likely to be up to date
 - "Adherence to Timely Vaccinations in the United States"
 Hargreaves AL, et al. Pediatrics. Feb. 21, 2020

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What Immunizations Should Be Given

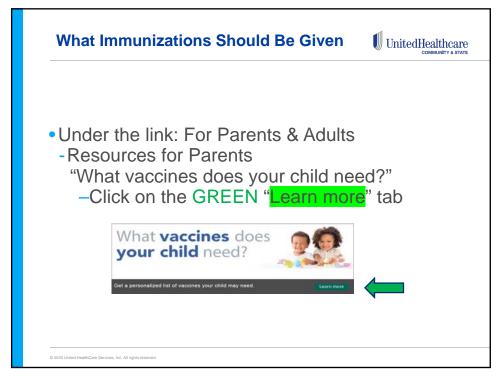


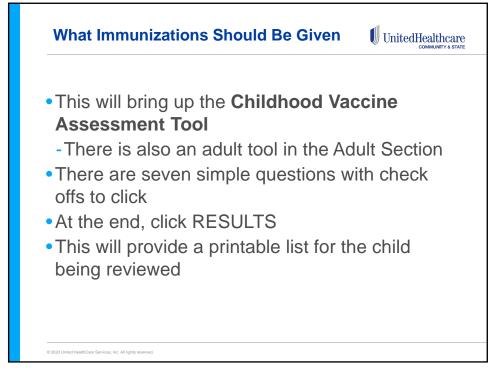
- When you go to the CDC Website, you will find several headers under Healthy Living; Vaccines and Immunizations is one
- In Vaccines and Immunizations there are links
- Each one is a link to an expanded section or table
 - For Health Care Providers
 - For Parents & Adults

Parent-Friendly Schedule for Infants and Children (birth-6 years)

Parent-Friendly Schedule for Preteens and Teens (7-18 years)









Vaccine Information



- Adults have age appropriate vaccines
- Some are modified because adult immune responses are different than children
- Adults over 50 or 55 years of age should have one additional vaccine
 - -Zoster recombinant (RZV) (preferred)OR
 - -Zoster live (ZVL)

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Vaccine Information



- Each of the recommended vaccines has a history of why it was developed and how the schedule was decided.
- On the CDC Website there is a link to the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)
- The Advisory Committee
 - -Develops the recommendations
 - -Monitors problems
 - Makes recommendations



Concerns About Vaccines



- Babies are born with immune systems that can fight most germs
- There are some deadly diseases they can't handle.
- That's why they need vaccines to strengthen their immune system
- Infants, children, all of us are exposed to thousands of germs every day
- This happens through our food, our air we breathe, and things children and adults put in our mouths.

Downloaded from https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/why-vaccinate/vaccine-decision.html 5/29/20

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Concerns About Vaccines



Vaccine ingredients

- All ingredients of vaccines play necessary roles
 - in making the vaccine,
 - triggering the body to develop immunity, or
- in ensuring that the final product is safe and effective. Some of these include:
- Adjuvants
- Augment the immune response of the body
- Formaldehyde
 - Prevent contamination by bacteria during the manufacturing process.
 - Also, found in environment, preservatives, and household products.

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Concerns About Vaccines



Vaccine ingredients

- Thimerosal (Contains Mercury)
 - Used during manufacturing
 - Is no longer an ingredient in any vaccine since 1999
 - Exception: multi-dose vials of the flu vaccine. Single dose vials of the flu vaccine are available with no thimerosal
 - No reputable scientific studies have found an association between thimerosal in vaccines and autism.

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Concerns About Vaccines



- Mild side effects are expected
- Vaccines can cause side effects
 - -Low-grade fever
 - -Pain and redness at injection site
 - -Mild reactions go away within a few days on their own.
- Severe, long lasting side effects are extremely rare.

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National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP)



- In very rare cases, a vaccine can cause a serious problem, such as a severe allergic reaction.
- The VICP is a no-fault alternative to the traditional legal system for resolving vaccine injuries.
- The VICP may provide financial compensation to individuals
 - If a petition is filed and the patient is found to have been injured by a VICP-covered vaccine, or
 - Even in cases in which such a finding is not made,
- Petitioners may receive compensation through a settlement.

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IMMUNIZATIONS Summary

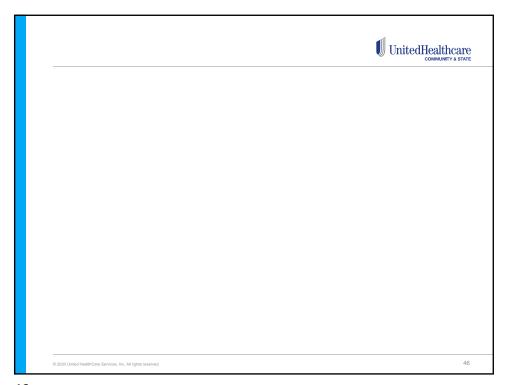


- Immunizations create active immunity
- 6 immunizations are given in the 1st 6 months of life
- 3 more are given by 23 months of age
- All childhood immunizations should be completed by 6 years of age
- Go to the CDC Website for the specific time tables for vaccines
- Use the Childhood Vaccine Assessment Tool to find what a specific child needs at any age
- Encourage the The Cocoon Strategy
- · Vaccines have some side effects
- National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Program helps those who are hurt by a vaccine

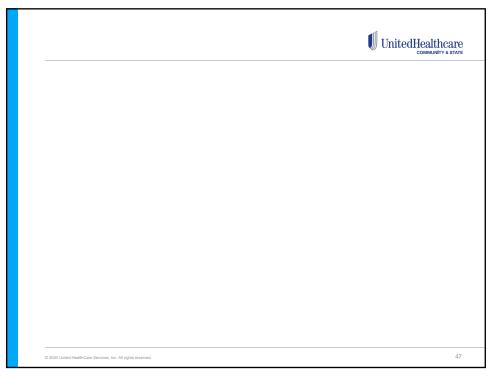
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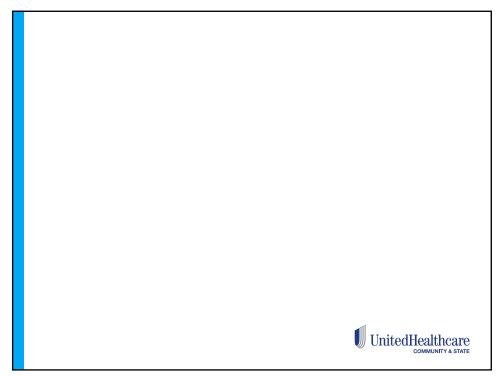




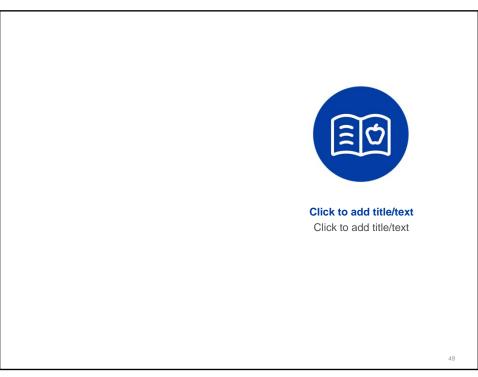


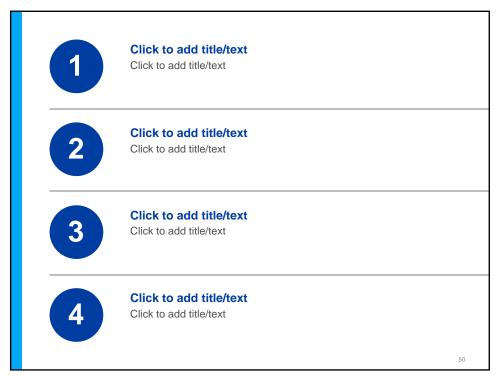




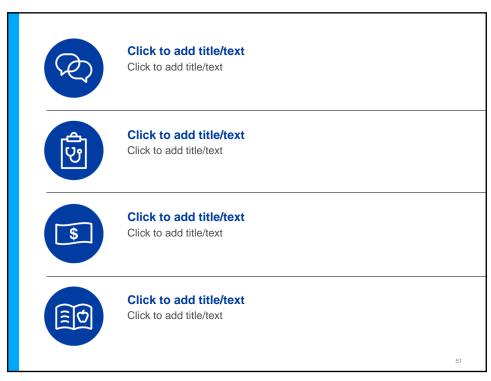


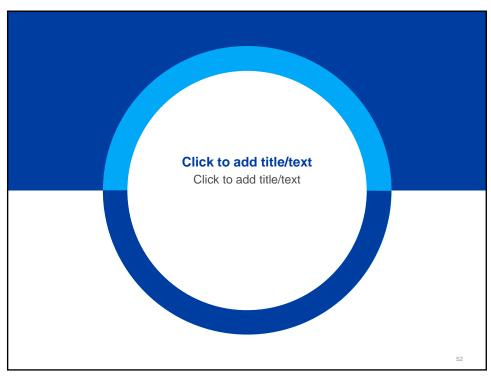














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