

American Academy of Pediatrics



BRIGHT FUTURES PREVISIT QUESTIONNAIRE

6 MONTH VISIT

To provide you and your baby with the best possible health care, we would like to know how things are going. Please answer all the questions. **Maternal Depression screening and Oral Health Risk Assessment are also part of this visit.** Thank you.

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO TALK ABOUT TODAY?

Do you have any concerns, questions, or problems that you would like to discuss today? No Yes, describe:

TELL US ABOUT YOUR BABY AND FAMILY.

What excites or delights you most about your baby?

Does your baby have special health care needs? No Yes, describe:

Have there been major changes lately in your baby's or family's life? No Yes, describe:

Have any of your baby's relatives developed new medical problems since your last visit? No Yes Unsure If yes or unsure, please describe:

Does your baby live with anyone who smokes or spend time in places where people smoke or use e-cigarettes? No Yes Unsure

YOUR GROWING AND DEVELOPING BABY

Do you have specific concerns about your baby's development, learning, or behavior? No Yes, describe:

Check off each of the tasks that your baby is able to do.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pat or smile at his reflection. | <input type="checkbox"/> Roll over from his back to his tummy. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pass a toy from one hand to another. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Look when you call her name. | <input type="checkbox"/> Sit briefly without support. | <input type="checkbox"/> Rake small objects with 4 fingers. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Babble. | <input type="checkbox"/> Make sounds such as "ga," "ma," and "ba." | <input type="checkbox"/> Bang small objects on a surface. |

Please print.

6 MONTH VISIT

RISK ASSESSMENT

Hearing	Do you have concerns about how your baby hears?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Unsure
Lead	Does your baby live in or visit a home or child care facility with an identified lead hazard or a home built before 1960 that is in poor repair or that was renovated in the past 6 months?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Unsure
Oral health	Does your baby's primary water source contain fluoride?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Unsure
Tuberculosis	Was your baby or any household member born in, or has he or she traveled to, a country where tuberculosis is common (this includes countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe)?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Unsure
	Has your baby had close contact with a person who has tuberculosis disease or who has had a positive tuberculosis test result?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Unsure
	Is your baby infected with HIV?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Unsure
Vision	Do you have concerns about how your baby sees?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Unsure
	Do your baby's eyes appear unusual or seem to cross?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Unsure
	Do your baby's eyelids droop or does one eyelid tend to close?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Unsure
	Have your baby's eyes ever been injured?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Unsure

ANTICIPATORY GUIDANCE

How are things going for you, your baby, and your family?

YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Living Situation and Food Security		
Is permanent housing a worry for you?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
Do you have the things you need to take care of the baby, such as a crib, a car safety seat, and diapers?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Does your home have enough heat, hot water, electricity, and working appliances?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Within the past 12 months, were you ever worried whether your food would run out before you got money to buy more?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
Within the past 12 months, did the food you bought not last, and you did not have money to get more?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
Alcohol and Drugs		
Does anyone in your household drink beer, wine, or liquor?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
Do you or other family members use marijuana, cocaine, pain pills, narcotics, or other controlled substances?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
Family Relationships and Support		
Do you have people you can go to when you need help with your family?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Do you have child care or a reliable person to care for your baby?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

CARING FOR YOUR BABY

Your Baby's Development		
Is your baby learning new things?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Is your baby adapting to new situations, people, and places?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Does your baby have ways to tell you what he wants and needs?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Does your baby respond when you look at books together?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Is a TV, computer, tablet, or smartphone on in the background while your baby is in the room?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
Does your baby watch TV or play on a tablet or smartphone? If yes, how much time each day? _____ hours	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
Does your baby have a regular daily schedule for feeding, napping, playing, and sleeping?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Is your baby learning to go to sleep by himself?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Can your baby calm herself?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Do you have ways to help your baby calm himself if he cannot do it himself?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

Please print.

6 MONTH VISIT

HEALTHY TEETH

Do you give your baby a bottle in her crib?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
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FEEDING YOUR BABY

General Information		
What are you feeding your baby? Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Breast milk <input type="checkbox"/> Formula <input type="checkbox"/> Both		
Are you feeding your baby any drinks or foods besides breast milk or formula? Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Juice <input type="checkbox"/> Cereal <input type="checkbox"/> Meats <input type="checkbox"/> Fruits <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetables <input type="checkbox"/> Other foods		
Does your baby let you know when he likes or dislikes new foods that you have introduced?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Do you wash vegetables and fruits before serving them to your baby and family?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
If you are breastfeeding, answer these questions.		
Are you planning on continuing?	<input type="radio"/> NA	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Do you have questions about pumping and storing your breast milk?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
Are you still giving your baby vitamin D drops and iron drops?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
If you are formula feeding, or providing formula supplementation, answer these questions.		
Are you using iron-fortified formula?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Do you have any questions or concerns about the formula, such as how much it costs or how to prepare it?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes

SAFETY

General Information		
Is your baby fastened securely in a rear-facing car safety seat in the back seat every time she rides in a vehicle?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Are you having any problems with your car safety seat?	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
Is your water heater set so the temperature at the faucet is at or below 120°F/49°C?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Do you have barriers around space heaters, woodstoves, and kerosene heaters?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Do you put a hat on your baby and apply sunscreen on her when you go outside?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Do you keep household cleaners, chemicals, and medicines locked up and out of your baby's sight and reach?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Do you always stay within arm's reach of your baby when he is in the bath?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Do you always keep one hand on your baby when changing diapers or clothing on a changing table, couch, or bed?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Do you have a gate at the top and bottom of all stairs in your home?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Safe Sleep		
Do you continue to place your baby onto her back for sleep?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Does your baby sleep in a crib?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

Consistent with *Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents, 4th Edition*

For more information, go to <https://brightfutures.aap.org>.

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®



The information contained in this questionnaire should not be used as a substitute for the medical care and advice of your pediatrician. There may be variations in treatment that your pediatrician may recommend based on individual facts and circumstances. Original questionnaire included as part of the *Bright Futures Tool and Resource Kit, 2nd Edition*.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) does not review or endorse any modifications made to this questionnaire and in no event shall the AAP be liable for any such changes.

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PATIENT

Last Name	First Name	MI	Date of Birth
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PARENT/GUARDIAN

Last Name	First Name	MI
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Patient Eligibility Screening Record

Vaccines for Children Program

Provider: Southern Pediatric Clinic

A record must be kept in the healthcare provider’s office that reflects the status of all children 18 years of age or younger, who receive immunizations with vaccines supplied by state programs. The record may be completed by the parent, guardian or individual of record, or by the healthcare provider. The same record may be used for all subsequent visits as long as the child’s eligibility status has not changed. **While verification of responses is not required, it is necessary to retain this or a similar record for each child receiving vaccine(s).**

NOTE: IF you do not have health insurance or if your insurance carrier does not cover vaccines, you can receive a vaccine provided by the Vaccines for Children Program. A fee of \$21.93 per shot will be charged at the time of service. Only children 18 years and younger are eligible for this program.

Check only ONE (1) box. My child...		
(A) is enrolled in Medicaid (PeachState, WellCare, AmeriGroup, CareSource or SSI Medicaid).	<input type="radio"/>	OR
(B) is American Indian or Alaskan Native.	<input type="radio"/>	OR
(C) does not have health insurance.	<input type="radio"/>	OR
(D) has health insurance that does not pay for vaccines.	<input type="radio"/>	OR
(E) is enrolled in PeachCare (PeachCare will be listed as Managed Care Provider).	<input type="radio"/>	OR
(F) has health insurance that pays for vaccines.	<input type="radio"/>	

Parent/Guardian Name (print)

Signature

Date



Patient Health Questionnaire-2

Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems?

Little interest or pleasure in doing things.

- 0** = Not at all
- 1** = Several days
- 2** = More than half the days
- 3** = Nearly every day

Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless.

- 0** = Not at all
- 1** = Several days
- 2** = More than half the days
- 3** = Nearly every day

Total point score: _____

Information from Kroenke K, Spitzer RL, Williams JB. The Patient Health Questionnaire-2: validity of a two-item depression screener. *Med Care*. 2003;41:1284–1292

Source:

Thibault JM, Steiner RW. Efficient identification of adults with depression and dementia. *Am Fam Physician*. 2004;70:1101–1110



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of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

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DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis) Vaccine: *What You Need to Know*

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1 Why get vaccinated?

DTaP vaccine can prevent **diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis**.

Diphtheria and pertussis spread from person to person. Tetanus enters the body through cuts or wounds.

- **DIPHThERIA (D)** can lead to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, or death.
- **TETANUS (T)** causes painful stiffening of the muscles. Tetanus can lead to serious health problems, including being unable to open the mouth, having trouble swallowing and breathing, or death.
- **PERTUSSIS (aP)**, also known as “whooping cough,” can cause uncontrollable, violent coughing which makes it hard to breathe, eat, or drink. Pertussis can be extremely serious in babies and young children, causing pneumonia, convulsions, brain damage, or death. In teens and adults, it can cause weight loss, loss of bladder control, passing out, and rib fractures from severe coughing.

2 DTaP vaccine

DTaP is only for children younger than 7 years old. Different vaccines against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap and Td) are available for older children, adolescents, and adults.

It is recommended that children receive 5 doses of DTaP, usually at the following ages:

- 2 months
- 4 months
- 6 months
- 15–18 months
- 4–6 years

DTaP may be given as a stand-alone vaccine, or as part of a combination vaccine (a type of vaccine that combines more than one vaccine together into one shot).

DTaP may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

3 Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of any vaccine that protects against tetanus, diphtheria, or pertussis**, or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies**.
- Has had a **coma, decreased level of consciousness, or prolonged seizures within 7 days after a previous dose of any pertussis vaccine (DTP or DTaP)**.
- Has **seizures or another nervous system problem**.
- Has ever had **Guillain-Barré Syndrome** (also called GBS).
- Has had **severe pain or swelling after a previous dose of any vaccine that protects against tetanus or diphtheria**.

In some cases, your child’s health care provider may decide to postpone DTaP vaccination to a future visit.

Children with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. Children who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting DTaP.

Your child’s health care provider can give you more information.



4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Soreness or swelling where the shot was given, fever, fussiness, feeling tired, loss of appetite, and vomiting sometimes happen after DTaP vaccination.
- More serious reactions, such as seizures, non-stop crying for 3 hours or more, or high fever (over 105°F) after DTaP vaccination happen much less often. Rarely, the vaccine is followed by swelling of the entire arm or leg, especially in older children when they receive their fourth or fifth dose.
- Very rarely, long-term seizures, coma, lowered consciousness, or permanent brain damage may happen after DTaP vaccination.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

5 What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call **9-1-1** and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call **1-800-822-7967**. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff do not give medical advice.*

6 The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines. Visit the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or call **1-800-338-2382** to learn about the program and about filing a claim. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)** or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines

Vaccine Information Statement (Interim)
DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus,
Pertussis) Vaccine



Office use only

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Hepatitis B Vaccine:

What You Need to Know

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1 Why get vaccinated?

Hepatitis B vaccine can prevent **hepatitis B**. Hepatitis B is a liver disease that can cause mild illness lasting a few weeks, or it can lead to a serious, lifelong illness.

- **Acute hepatitis B infection** is a short-term illness that can lead to fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, jaundice (yellow skin or eyes, dark urine, clay-colored bowel movements), and pain in the muscles, joints, and stomach.
- **Chronic hepatitis B infection** is a long-term illness that occurs when the hepatitis B virus remains in a person's body. Most people who go on to develop chronic hepatitis B do not have symptoms, but it is still very serious and can lead to liver damage (cirrhosis), liver cancer, and death. Chronically-infected people can spread hepatitis B virus to others, even if they do not feel or look sick themselves.

Hepatitis B is spread when blood, semen, or other body fluid infected with the hepatitis B virus enters the body of a person who is not infected. People can become infected through:

- Birth (if a mother has hepatitis B, her baby can become infected)
- Sharing items such as razors or toothbrushes with an infected person
- Contact with the blood or open sores of an infected person
- Sex with an infected partner
- Sharing needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment
- Exposure to blood from needlesticks or other sharp instruments

Most people who are vaccinated with hepatitis B vaccine are immune for life.

2 Hepatitis B vaccine

Hepatitis B vaccine is usually given as 2, 3, or 4 shots.

Infants should get their first dose of hepatitis B vaccine at birth and will usually complete the series at 6 months of age (sometimes it will take longer than 6 months to complete the series).

Children and adolescents younger than 19 years of age who have not yet gotten the vaccine should also be vaccinated.

Hepatitis B vaccine is also recommended for certain **unvaccinated adults**:

- People whose sex partners have hepatitis B
- Sexually active persons who are not in a long-term monogamous relationship
- Persons seeking evaluation or treatment for a sexually transmitted disease
- Men who have sexual contact with other men
- People who share needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment
- People who have household contact with someone infected with the hepatitis B virus
- Health care and public safety workers at risk for exposure to blood or body fluids
- Residents and staff of facilities for developmentally disabled persons
- Persons in correctional facilities
- Victims of sexual assault or abuse
- Travelers to regions with increased rates of hepatitis B
- People with chronic liver disease, kidney disease, HIV infection, infection with hepatitis C, or diabetes
- Anyone who wants to be protected from hepatitis B

Hepatitis B vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines.



3**Talk with your health care provider**

Tell your vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of hepatitis B vaccine**, or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies**.

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone hepatitis B vaccination to a future visit.

People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting hepatitis B vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.

4**Risks of a vaccine reaction**

- Soreness where the shot is given or fever can happen after hepatitis B vaccine.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

5**What if there is a serious problem?**

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call **9-1-1** and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call **1-800-822-7967**. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff do not give medical advice.*

6**The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program**

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines. Visit the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or call **1-800-338-2382** to learn about the program and about filing a claim. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7**How can I learn more?**

- Ask your healthcare provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)** or
 - Visit CDC's www.cdc.gov/vaccines

Vaccine Information Statement (Interim)
Hepatitis B Vaccine



Office use only

Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV13): *What You Need to Know*

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1 Why get vaccinated?

Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) can prevent **pneumococcal disease**.

Pneumococcal disease refers to any illness caused by pneumococcal bacteria. These bacteria can cause many types of illnesses, including pneumonia, which is an infection of the lungs. Pneumococcal bacteria are one of the most common causes of pneumonia.

Besides pneumonia, pneumococcal bacteria can also cause:

- Ear infections
- Sinus infections
- Meningitis (infection of the tissue covering the brain and spinal cord)
- Bacteremia (bloodstream infection)

Anyone can get pneumococcal disease, but children under 2 years of age, people with certain medical conditions, adults 65 years or older, and cigarette smokers are at the highest risk.

Most pneumococcal infections are mild. However, some can result in long-term problems, such as brain damage or hearing loss. Meningitis, bacteremia, and pneumonia caused by pneumococcal disease can be fatal.

2 PCV13

PCV13 protects against 13 types of bacteria that cause pneumococcal disease.

Infants and young children usually need 4 doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, at 2, 4, 6, and 12–15 months of age. In some cases, a child might need fewer than 4 doses to complete PCV13 vaccination.

A dose of PCV13 vaccine is also recommended for anyone **2 years or older** with certain medical conditions if they did not already receive PCV13.

This vaccine may be given to **adults 65 years or older** based on discussions between the patient and health care provider.

3 Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of PCV13, to an earlier pneumococcal conjugate vaccine known as PCV7, or to any vaccine containing diphtheria toxoid** (for example, DTaP), or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies**.
- In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone PCV13 vaccination to a future visit.

People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting PCV13.

Your health care provider can give you more information.



4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Redness, swelling, pain, or tenderness where the shot is given, and fever, loss of appetite, fussiness (irritability), feeling tired, headache, and chills can happen after PCV13.

Young children may be at increased risk for seizures caused by fever after PCV13 if it is administered at the same time as inactivated influenza vaccine. Ask your health care provider for more information.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

5 What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call **9-1-1** and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call **1-800-822-7967**. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff do not give medical advice.*

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7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)** or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines



Polio Vaccine:

What You Need to Know

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1 Why get vaccinated?

Polio vaccine can prevent **polio**.

Polio (or poliomyelitis) is a disabling and life-threatening disease caused by poliovirus, which can infect a person's spinal cord, leading to paralysis.

Most people infected with poliovirus have no symptoms, and many recover without complications. Some people will experience sore throat, fever, tiredness, nausea, headache, or stomach pain.

A smaller group of people will develop more serious symptoms that affect the brain and spinal cord:

- Paresthesia (feeling of pins and needles in the legs),
- Meningitis (infection of the covering of the spinal cord and/or brain), or
- Paralysis (can't move parts of the body) or weakness in the arms, legs, or both.

Paralysis is the most severe symptom associated with polio because it can lead to permanent disability and death.

Improvements in limb paralysis can occur, but in some people new muscle pain and weakness may develop 15 to 40 years later. This is called post-polio syndrome.

Polio has been eliminated from the United States, but it still occurs in other parts of the world. The best way to protect yourself and keep the United States polio-free is to maintain high immunity (protection) in the population against polio through vaccination.

2 Polio vaccine

Children should usually get 4 doses of polio vaccine, at 2 months, 4 months, 6–18 months, and 4–6 years of age.

Most **adults** do not need polio vaccine because they were already vaccinated against polio as children. Some adults are at higher risk and should consider polio vaccination, including:

- people traveling to certain parts of the world,
- laboratory workers who might handle poliovirus, and
- health care workers treating patients who could have polio.

Polio vaccine may be given as a stand-alone vaccine, or as part of a combination vaccine (a type of vaccine that combines more than one vaccine together into one shot).

Polio vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

3 Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of polio vaccine, or has any severe, life-threatening allergies.**

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone polio vaccination to a future visit.



People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting polio vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.

4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

- A sore spot with redness, swelling, or pain where the shot is given can happen after polio vaccine.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.

5 What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call **9-1-1** and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call **1-800-822-7967**. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff do not give medical advice.*

6 The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines. Visit the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or call **1-800-338-2382** to learn about the program and about filing a claim. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)** or
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Rotavirus Vaccine:

What You Need to Know

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

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1 Why get vaccinated?

Rotavirus vaccine can prevent rotavirus disease.

Rotavirus causes diarrhea, mostly in babies and young children. The diarrhea can be severe, and lead to dehydration. Vomiting and fever are also common in babies with rotavirus.

2 Rotavirus vaccine

Rotavirus vaccine is administered by putting drops in the child's mouth. Babies should get 2 or 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine, depending on the brand of vaccine used.

- The first dose must be administered before 15 weeks of age.
- The last dose must be administered by 8 months of age.

Almost all babies who get rotavirus vaccine will be protected from severe rotavirus diarrhea.

Another virus called porcine circovirus (or parts of it) can be found in rotavirus vaccine. This virus does not infect people, and there is no known safety risk. For more information, see <http://wayback.archive-it.org/7993/20170406124518/https://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/Vaccines/ApprovedProducts/ucm212140.htm>.

Rotavirus vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

3 Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of rotavirus vaccine**, or has any severe, life-threatening allergies.
- Has a **weakened immune system**.

- Has **severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)**.
- Has had a type of bowel blockage called **intussusception**.

In some cases, your child's health care provider may decide to postpone rotavirus vaccination to a future visit.

Infants with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. Infants who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting rotavirus vaccine.

Your child's health care provider can give you more information.

4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Irritability or mild, temporary diarrhea or vomiting can happen after rotavirus vaccine.

Intussusception is a type of bowel blockage that is treated in a hospital and could require surgery. It happens naturally in some infants every year in the United States, and usually there is no known reason for it. There is also a small risk of intussusception from rotavirus vaccination, usually within a week after the first or second vaccine dose. This additional risk is estimated to range from about 1 in 20,000 US infants to 1 in 100,000 US infants who get rotavirus vaccine. Your health care provider can give you more information.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a severe allergic reaction, other serious injury, or death.



5**What if there is a serious problem?**

For intussusception, look for signs of stomach pain along with severe crying. Early on, these episodes could last just a few minutes and come and go several times in an hour. Babies might pull their legs up to their chest. Your baby might also vomit several times or have blood in the stool, or could appear weak or very irritable. These signs would usually happen during the first week after the first or second dose of rotavirus vaccine, but look for them any time after vaccination. If you think your baby has intussusception, contact a health care provider right away. If you can't reach your health care provider, take your baby to a hospital. Tell them when your baby got rotavirus vaccine.

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