Screening Checklist for Contraindications

PATIENT NAME	
DATE OF BIRTH/	

to Vaccines for Children and Teens

For parents/guardians: The following questions will help us determine which vaccines your child may be given today. If you answer "yes" to any question, it does not necessarily mean your child should not be vaccinated. It just means additional questions must be asked. If a question is not clear, please ask your healthcare provider to explain it.

	'	yes	no	know
1. Is the child	l sick today?			
2. Does the c	hild have allergies to medications, food, a vaccine component, or latex?			
3. Has the ch	ild had a serious reaction to a vaccine in the past?			
(e.g., diabe	hild have a long-term health problem with lung, heart, kidney or metabolic disease etes), asthma, a blood disorder, no spleen, complement component deficiency, implant, or a spinal fluid leak? Is he/she on long-term aspirin therapy?			
	to be vaccinated is 2 through 4 years of age, has a healthcare provider told you ild had wheezing or asthma in the past 12 months?			
6. If your chil	d is a baby, have you ever been told he or she has had intussusception?			
	ild, a sibling, or a parent had a seizure; has the child had brain or other stem problems?			
8. Does the c	hild have cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS, or any other immune system problem?			
9. Does the c	hild have a parent, brother, or sister with an immune system problem?			
as prednis	3 months, has the child taken medications that affect the immune system such one, other steroids, or anticancer drugs; drugs for the treatment of rheumatoid rohn's disease, or psoriasis; or had radiation treatments?			
	year, has the child received a transfusion of blood or blood products, or been une (gamma) globulin or an antiviral drug?			
12. Is the child next month	l/teen pregnant or is there a chance she could become pregnant during the			
13. Has the ch	ild received vaccinations in the past 4 weeks?			
	FORM COMPLETED BY	DATE		
	FORM REVIEWED BY	DATE		
mmunization	Did you bring your immunization record card with you? yes no lt is important to have a personal record of your child's vaccinations. If you don't healthcare provider to give you one with all your child's vaccinations on it. Keep it is it with you every time you seek medical care for your child. Your child will need this care or school, for employment, or for international travel.	n a safe	place an	d bring





I have read/or have been explained the benefits and risks of the vaccines that my child will be receiving as outlined in the CDC Vaccine Information Sheet (VIS) provided to me. I had the opportunity to ask questions in regards to the vaccines and had these questions answered to my satisfaction. I am legally authorized to consent for administration of the vaccine(s) as prescribed by the authorized provider of Nicklaus Children's Hospital. I fully understand the benefits, risks, and adverse effects which may result from any of the administered vaccines. I do herby agree to not hold Nicklaus Children's Hospital responsible for any adverse reactions/side effects which may result from any of the administered vaccines and by signing below and initialing alongside each vaccine; I acknowledge this as well as agree to the administration of the vaccine(s) to my child.

Yo he leido/o me han explicado los beneficios y riesgos de la(s) vacuna(s) que mi niño(a) r cibirá según descritas en la Hoja de Información de Vacunas (VIS) del CDC. He tenido la oportunidad de hacer preguntas, las cuales me han sido contestadas satisfactoriamente. Yo estoy legalmente autorizada(o) a dar consentimiento para la administración de la(s) vacuna(s) según prescritas por el proveedor autorizado como parte del Nicklaus Children's Hospital. Yo entiendo los beneficios y riesgos asociados con las vacunas indicadas para el niño(a) cuyo nombre esta escrito abajo. Yo autorizo y no hago responsable al Nicklaus Children's Hospital por ninguna reacción adversa o efecto(s) secundarios que puedan resultar de la administración de la vacuna(s), y al firmar y poner mis iniciales al lado de cada vacuna, autorizo y estoy de acuerdo que sea administrada.

Parent / Legal Guardian Name:Nombre del Padre / Guardian Legal	_ Signature:	Date:	Time:
	Firma	Fecha	Hora
Witness Name:	Signature:	_ Date:	Time:
	Firma	Fecha	Hora

PROHIBITED ABBREVIATIONS - PLEASE WRITE COMPLETE WORD(S)	Abbreviations to avoid:
U - u - IU	microgram symbol µg
Q.D QD - q.d qd - Q.O.D QOD - q.o.d - qod	Greater than or Less than > or <
MS - MSO4 MgSO4	subcutaneous sc
5.0 mg (trailing zero)5 mg (lack of leading zero)	



VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

Tdap (Tetanus, Diphtheria, 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?

Tdap vaccine can prevent tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis.

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

- 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.
- DIPHTHERIA (D) can lead to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, or death.
- PERTUSSIS (aP), also known as "whooping cough," can cause uncontrollable, violent coughing that makes it hard to breathe, eat, or drink. Pertussis can be extremely serious especially 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. Tdap vaccine

Tdap is only for children 7 years and older, adolescents, and adults.

Adolescents should receive a single dose of Tdap, preferably at age 11 or 12 years.

Pregnant people should get a dose of Tdap during every pregnancy, preferably during the early part of the third trimester, to help protect the newborn from pertussis. Infants are most at risk for severe, lifethreatening complications from pertussis.

Adults who have never received Tdap should get a dose of Tdap.

Also, adults should receive a booster dose of either Tdap or Td (a different vaccine that protects against tetanus and diphtheria but not pertussis) every 10 years, or after 5 years in the case of a severe or dirty wound or burn.

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

3. Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccination 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, lifethreatening allergies
- Has had a coma, decreased level of consciousness, or prolonged seizures within 7 days after a previous dose of any pertussis vaccine (DTP, DTaP, or Tdap)
- 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 health care provider may decide to postpone Tdap vaccination until 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 Tdap vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.



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

4. Risks of a vaccine reaction

• Pain, redness, or swelling where the shot was given, mild fever, headache, feeling tired, and nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, or stomachache sometimes happen after Tdap vaccination.

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 members do not give medical advice.

Vaccine Information Statement

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. Claims regarding alleged injury or death due to vaccination have a time limit for filing, which may be as short as two years. 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.

7. How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Visit the website of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for vaccine package inserts and additional information at www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines.
- 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.

USE

ONLY