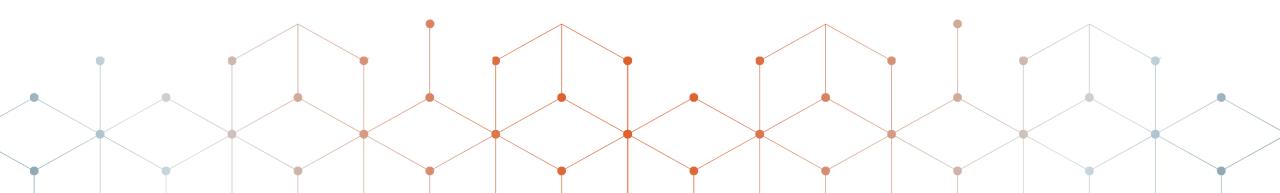
Maine Schools & Vaccines Fall 2024

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None of the planners or speakers for this activity have relevant financial relationships to disclose.



Agenda

- School vs Child Care Vaccine Requirements
- Medical Exemptions
- Temporary Medical Exemptions
- Delayed Proof of Vaccination
- Where to get school vaccines?
 PROVIDERS OFFICE
 PHARMACIES
 SCHOOL VACCINE CLINICS &/or SBHCs
- Question & Dialogue

Maine's Vaccine Law

- Previous law allowed religious or philosophical exemptions
 - Elementary and Secondary Schools (private and public)
 - Postsecondary Schools
 - Nursery Schools
 - Health Care Facilities
- New Law removes exemption verbiage from regulations.
 - Department of Education (DOE) and the Department of Health and Human Services to remove any immunization exemptions based on religious or philosophical beliefs from their rules.

- Requires the DOE to adopt rules allowing a student who:
 - Is covered by an individualized education plan...
 - *with* philosophical or religious immunization exemption...
 - To continue to attend school under the existing exemption as long as...
 - an appropriate medical professional provides a statement that the medical professional has provided information on the <u>risks and benefits</u> <u>associated with the choice to immunize.</u>



Immunization Requirements

- Removes verbiage "religious or philosophical belief exemption" from multiple sets of regulations.
 - Rules for the Licensing of Child Care Facilities (OCFS Rule)
 - Family Childcare Provider Licensing Rule (OCFS Rule)
 - Rules for the Licensing of Nursery Schools (OCFS Rule)
 - Immunization Requirements for School Children (DOE and Maine CDC Joint Rule)
 - Rules and Regulations Post-secondary School Immunizations Required (Maine CDC Rule)
 - Requirements for Healthcare Workers (Maine CDC Rule)

STATE OF MAINE

IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN



05-071 CODE OF MAINE RULES CHAPTER 126 Department of Education

and

10-144 CODE OF MAINE RULES CHAPTER 261 Department of Health and Human Services Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention

But...

Vaccine requirements listed in regulation are different depending on institution.

- Schools
- Child Care
- College/University
- Health Care settings

What Vaccines Are Needed for School?

Kindergarten

- •5 DTaP (4 DTaP if 4th is given on or after 4th birthday)
- •4 Polio (if 4th dose given before 4th birthday, an additional age appropriate IPV should be given on or after the 4th birthday)
- •2 MMR
- •2 Varicella
- 7th Grade
- •1 Tdap
- •1 Meningococcal conjugate (MCV4)

12th Grade

 Meningococcal conjugate (MCV4) (only one dose is required if 1st dose is given on or after 16th birthday)

ACIP vs. School

to acternate manufacture aus	between			up series		27. 301001		cacente vacente	age groups are .		r.	-
Vaccine Hepatitis B (HepB)	Birth 1 [#] dose	1 mo	2 mos	4 mos					19–23 mos 2–3)		7-10 yrs 11-12 yrs 13-15 yrs 16 yrs 17-18 yrs	5 DTaP (4 DTaP if 4th is given on or after 4th birthday)
Rotavirus (RV): RV1 (2-dose series), RV5 (3-dose series)			1 st dose	2 nd dose	See Notes							• 4 Polio (if 4th dose given before 4th birthday, an
Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis (DTaP <7 yrs)			1ª dose	2 nd dose	3 rd dose		4	- 4 th dose•		5 th dose		additional age appropriate IPV should be given
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)			1 st dose	2 nd dose	See Notes		▲ ^{3rd or 4th dos See Notes}	≌.►				on or after the 4th birthday)
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13)			1ª dose	2 nd dose	3 rd dose		◄ 4 th dose -					• 2 MMR
Inactivated poliovirus (IPV <18 yrs)			1 st dose	2 nd dose	•		- 3 rd dose			4 th dose		
Influenza (IIV)							Annua	vaccination 1 or	2 doses		Annual vaccination 1 dose only	• 2 Varicella
—									An	nual vaccinatio 1 or 2 doses	n Annual vaccination conly	
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)					See	Notes	◄ 1 st dose -			2 nd dose		7 th Grade
Varicella (VAR)							∢ 1 st dose -			2 nd dose		•1 Tdap
Hepatitis A (HepA)					See	Notes	2-dos	e series, See Note	s			• 1 Meningococcal conjugate (MCV4)
Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis (Tdap ≥7 yrs)											Tdap	
Human papillomavirus (HPV)											See Notes	12 th Grade
Meningococcal (MenACWY-D ≥9 mos, MenACWY-CRM ≥2 mos, MenACWY-TT ≥2years)							Seel	Notes			1 st dose 2 nd dose	 Meningococcal conjugate (MCV4) (only one
Meningococcal B											See Notes	dose is required if 1st dose is given on or
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)											See Notes	after 16th birthday)

Kindergarten

What Vaccines NOT included for K-12 Schools?

- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Pneumococcal
- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)

- H. Flu B (HiB)
- Rotavirus
- Influenza
- COVID-19
- RSV

What Vaccines? Childcare

Vaccine	DTaP	Hib	Polio	MMR	Varicella	Hepatitis B	PVC13	Hepatitis A	Rotavirus*
At 2 months	1 st	1 st	1 st			1 st	**1 st		1 st
At 4 months	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd			2 nd	2 nd		2 nd
At 6 months	3 rd	3 rd	(2)				3 rd		*3 rd
By 15 months	(3)	(3)	(2)	1 st	1 st	3 rd	4 th	1 st	
At 18 months	4 th		3 rd	(1)	(1)	(3)		2 nd	
By 36 months	(4)		(3)	(1)	(1)			(1)	
By 48 months	(4)		(3)	(1)	(1)			(1)	
At age 5	5 th		4 th	2 nd	(1)				
Kindergarten									
entry									



What Vaccines? Postsecondary

- 2 MMR after first birthday
- 1 Td or Tdap given within the last 10 years
- Universities & Colleges can require other vaccines as well

Summary on Maine AAP

Maine's Vaccine Quick Sheet

Vaccine	Kindergarten	7th grade	12th grade	Post HS	Childcare						
DTAP	x	x Tdap		x Tdap	x						
IPV	x				x						
MMR	x			x	x						
VZV	x				x						
Meningococcal		x	x								
HiB					x						
PCV13					x						
Нер А					x						
Нер В					x						

Certification or Proof of Immunity

Certificate of Immunization

- Physician, nurse, public health official, or school health provider who has administered the immunizing agent(s) to the student.
- The certificate shall specify the immunizing agent, and the date(s) on which it was administered.
- Beware of COIs that seem out of ordinary
- Proof of Immunity = Laboratory evidence demonstrating immunity when having had the disease or being vaccinated is likely
 - Think Refugee Health

Why 1 dose isn't enough.

• Not enough immunity generated.

- For some vaccines (primarily inactivated vaccines), first dose does not generate maximum immunity, 2nd dose required for complete immunity. The HiB vaccine is a good example.
- This is especially true for live vaccines (e.g. MMR)
- Immunity Wanes.
 - For some vaccines immunity wears off & 'boosters' are needed. Tdap is a good example.
- New Variants Require New Vaccine
 - Flu and COVID-19

Medical Exemptions Then & Now

THEN

 Medical contraindications were listed in State Rules

NOW

- MD/DO, NP/PA
- Licensed in Maine
- "in their professional judgment, immunization against one or more of the diseases may be medically inadvisable"

B. Medical Exemptions

The following are medical contraindications for which medical exemptions may be certified by a physician for immunizations required by 20-A M.R.S. §§ 6352-6359:

Pertussis vaccine: 1) fever greater than or equal to 40.5 C (105 F); collapse or shock-like state (hypotonic-hyporesponsive episode), or persistent, inconsolable crying lasting three or more hours within 48 hours of receiving a prior dose of the pertussis vaccine; 2) seizures occurring within three days of receiving a prior dose of pertussis vaccine; 3) encephalopathy within seven days of administration of a previous dose of pertussis vaccine; or 4) anaphylactic reaction to pertussis vaccine or a vaccine constituent.

Diphtheria or tetanus toxoids: 1) anaphylactic reaction to diphtheria or tetanus toxoids or a toxoid constituent.

Measles or mumps vaccine: 1) pregnancy; 2) known altered immunodeficiency (hematologic and solid tumors; congenital immunodeficiency; and long-term immunosuppressive therapy); 3) anaphylactic reactions to egg ingestion or to neomycin; 4) anaphylactic reaction to measles or mumps vaccine or a vaccine constituent.

Rubella vaccine: 1) pregnancy; 2) known altered immunodeficiency (hematologic and solid tumors: congenital immunodeficiency; and long-term immunosuppressive therapy); 3) anaphylactic reactions to neomycin; 4) anaphylactic reaction to rubella vaccine or a vaccine constituent.

Live polio vaccine: 1) known altered immunodeficiency (hematologic and solid tumors; congenital immunodeficiency; long-term immunosuppressive therapy); other immunodeficient condition; 2) immunodeficient household contact; 3) anaphylactic reaction to polio vaccine or a vaccine constituent.

Inactivated polio vaccine: 1) anaphylactic reactions to neomycin or streptomycin; 2) anaphylactic reaction to polio vaccine or a vaccine constituent.

Varicella: 1) pregnancy; 2) immunosuppression; 3) anaphylactic reaction to a vaccine component; 4) recent recipient of antibody-containing blood product.

Quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine: 1) pregnancy; or 2) anaphylactic reaction to meningococcal vaccine or a vaccine constituent.

Medical Exemptions: Contraindication Examples

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html

Contraindications

- Conditions that increase risk for serious adverse reaction.
- Most commonly is a severe allergic reaction to previous vaccine.

Other Specific Contraindication Examples

- Live Vaccines (MMR, VZV, ROTA, Internasal Flu)
- 1. Severely immunocompromised persons should generally not receive live vaccines.
- 2. Severe combined immunodeficiency disease (SCID) and a history of intussusception are both contraindications to rotavirus vaccines (live).
- **3.** Live attenuated virus vaccines, because of a theoretical risk to the fetus, should generally not be given to pregnant women.
- Tetanus/Pertussis Persons with encephalopathy within 7 days after administration of dose of pertussis containing vaccine (not attributable to other identifiable causes) no more pertussis

Medical Exemptions: Precautions

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html

Precautions

- Conditions that might increase the risk for serious adverse reaction, might cause diagnostic confusion, or might compromise ability of the vaccine to produce immunity.
- Vaccine **might be indicated even in the presence of a precaution** if the benefit outweighs the risk.

Examples

- Moderate or severe acute illness with or without a fever. THE SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF VACCINATION IN MILD ILLNESSES HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED.
- Administering measles vaccine to a person with passive immunity to measles from a blood transfusion administered up to seven months prior.
- Current, recent or upcoming anesthesia, surgery, hospitalization is not necessarily a contraindication to vaccination.
- A personal or family history of seizures is a precaution for MMRV vaccination.

STUDY FINDING INCREASED RISK OF FEBRILE SEIZURES IN CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS WHO RECEIVED MMRV COMPARED WITH MMR AND VARICELLA SEPARATELY. Conditions Incorrectly Perceived as Precaution or Contraindication

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html

All Vaccines

- Mild acute illness with or without fever
- Current antimicrobial therapy
- Preterm birth
- Recent exposure to infectious disease
- Receiving allergen immunotherapy
- History of penicillin allergy
- History of Guillain-Barre Syndrome UNLESS <6WEEKS AFTER INFLUENZA VACCINE

Flu

Non-severe allergy to latex or egg

MMR

- Positive TB skin test
- Breast-feeding
- Immunodeficient family member in the household
- Asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic HIV infection

DTaP

- Fever after a prior vaccination
- Seizure less than three days after previous DTP/DTaP dose
- Family history of seizures or SIDS
- Stable neurologic condition (e.g. cerebral palsy, well-controlled seizures, developmental delay)

Medical Exemption Forms

Comaine Capp	Maine Mea Associatio	dical Maine Request for Medical From Mandatory IN School Form	Other. Please explain	fully and attach additional sheets as necessary. Please be sure to check Table 2 below to on is not one incorrectly perceived as a contraindication or precaution.			
Table 1. ACIP	Contraindicatior	ns and Precautions to Vaccination for Manda	l am a physician (M.D. or D nurse (N.P./P.A) licensed in	Attestation O) licensed to practice medicine in a jurisdiction of the United States or an advanced practice a jurisdiction of the United States. at I have reviewed the current ACIP Contraindications and Precautions and affirm that the			
Vaccine	Exemption Length	ACIP Contraindications and Precautions (CHECK A	stated contraindication(s)/pi	recaution(s) is enumerated by the ACIP and consistent with established national standards for			
🔲 DTaP, Tdap	Temporary through:	Contraindications Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a vaccine component	-	erstand that I might be required to submit supporting medical documentation. I understand that esult in referral to the appropriate licensing board and/or regulatory agency. pase print):Specialty: License Number:State of Licensure:	/		
	Permanent	Encephalopathy (e.g., coma, decreased level of co prolonged seizures) not attributable to another ider days of administration of a previous dose of DTP, [y (e.g., coma, decreased level of cc ures) not attributable to another ider stration of a previous dose of DTP, I Phone:				
		Precautions Progressive neurologic disorder, including infantile epilepsy, progressive encephalopathy; defer DTaP 					
		neurologic status clarified and stabilized Guillain-Barré syndrome < 6 weeks after previous de toxoid-containing vaccine	ose of tetanus-				
		History of Arthus-type hypersensitivity reactions afte diphtheria-toxoid-containing or tetanus toxoid-contai vaccination until at least 10 years have elapsed sinc toxoid-containing vaccine	ning vaccine; defer				
Inactivated polio virus vaccine (IPV)	Temporary through:	Contraindications Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a p vaccine component	revious dose or to a	https://www.maineaap.org/assets/docs/Maine- AAP-School-Med-Exempt-Form-v3- 20210511.pdf			

Temporary Medical Exemptions.





REQUEST FOR MEDICAL EXEMPTION FROM MANDATORY IMMUNIZATION SCHOOL FORM

Table 1. ACIP Contraindications and Precautions to Vaccination for Mandatory Vaccines								
Vaccine	Exemption Length	ACIP Contraindications and Precautions (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)						
🔲 DTaP, Tdap	Temporary through: Permanent	 Contraindications Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component Encephalopathy (e.g., coma, decreased level of consciousness, prolonged seizures) not attributable to another identifiable cause within 7 days of administration of a previous dose of DTP, DTaP, or Tdap 						
		 Precautions Progressive neurologic disorder, including infantile spasms, uncontrolled epilepsy, progressive encephalopathy; defer DTaP or Tdap until neurologic status clarified and stabilized Guillain-Barré syndrome < 6 weeks after previous dose of tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccine 						
		History of Arthus-type hypersensitivity reactions after a previous dose of diphtheria-toxoid-containing or tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine; defer vaccination until at least 10 years have elapsed since the last tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine						
Inactivated polio virus vaccine (IPV)	Temporary through:	Contraindications Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a vaccine component						

https://www.maineaap.org/assets/docs/Maine-AAP-School-Med-Exempt-Form-v3-20210511.pdf

- Divided into 4mo-6 yrs & 7-19 yrs
- Some vaccines are 'aged out of'
 - i.e. Rotavirus, HiB, Pneumococcal
- Some vaccines have different number of doses at older ages
- It is the time from dose to dose that generates a temporary medical exemption.

Table 2 Recommended Catch-up Immunization Schedule for Children and Adolescents Who Start Late or Who Are More than 1 month Behind, United States, 2021

The table below provides catch-up schedules and minimum intervals between doses for children whose vaccinations have been delayed. A vaccine series does not need to be restarted, regardless of the time that has elapsed between doses. Use the section appropriate for the child's age. Always use this table in conjunction with Table 1 and the notes that follow.

			Children age 4 months through 6 years		
Vaccine	Minimum Age for		Minimum Interval Between Doses		
	Dose 1	Dose 1 to Dose 2	Dose 2 to Dose 3	Dose 3 to Dose 4	Dose 4 to Dose 5
Hepatitis B	Birth	4 weeks	8 weeks and at least 16 weeks after first dose. Minimum age for the final dose is 24 weeks.		
Rotavirus	6 weeks Maximum age for first dose is 14 weeks, 6 days.	4 weeks	4 weeks Maximum age for final dose is 8 months, 0 days.		
Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months	6 months
Haemophilus influenzae type b	6 weeks	No further doses needed if first dose was administered at age 15 months or older. 4 weeks if first dose was administered before the 1 ³ birthday. 8 weeks (as final dosa) if first dose was administered at age 12 through 14 months.	No further doses needed if previous dose was administered at age 15 months or older. 4 weeks if current age is younger than 12 months and first dose was administered at younger than age 7 months and at least 1 previous dose was PRP-1 (ActHib, Pentacel, Hiberik) or unknown. 8 weeks and age 12 through 59 months (as final dose) if current age is younger than 12 months and first dose was administered at age 7 through 11 months; OR if current age is 12 through 59 months and first dose was administered before the 1° birthday and second dose was administered a younger than 15 months; OR if both dose were PRP-OMP (PedvaxHIB, Comvax) and were administered before the 1° birthday.	8 weeks (as final dose) This dose only necessary for children age 12 through 59 months who received 3 doses before the 1 st birthday.	
Pneumococcal conjugate	6 weeks	No further doses needed for healthy children if first dose was administered at age 24 months or older. 4 weeks 1 st birthday. 8 weeks (as final dose for healthy children) If first dose was administered at the 1 st birthday or after.	No further doses needed for healthy children if previous dose was administered at age 24 months or older. 4 weeks if current age is younger than 12 months and previous dose was administered at <7 months old. 8 weeks (as final dose for healthy children)	8 weeks (as final dose) This dose only necessary for children age 12 through 59 months who received 3 doses before age 12 months or for children at high risk who received 3 doses at any age.	
Inactivated poliovirus	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks if current age is <4 years. 6 months (as final dose) if current age is 4 years or older.	6 months (minimum age 4 years for final dose).	
Measles, mumps, rubella	12 months	4 weeks			
Varicella	12 months	3 months			
Hepatitis A	12 months	6 months			
Meningococcal ACWY	2 months MenACWY- CRM 9 months MenACWY-D 2 years MenACWY-TT	8 weeks	See Notes	See Notes	
			Children and adolescents age 7 through 18 years		
Meningococcal ACWY	Not applicable (N/A)	8 weeks			1
Tetanus, diphtheria; tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis	7 years	4 weeks	4 weeks if first dose of DTaP/DT was administered before the 1 st birthday. 6 months (as final dose) (first dose of DTAP/DT or T(dap/Td was administered at or after the 1 st birthday.	6 months if first dose of DTaP/ DT was administered before the 1^{π} birthday.	
Human papillomavirus	9 years	Routine dosing intervals are recommended.			
Hepatitis A	N/A	6 months			
Hepatitis B	N/A	4 weeks	8 weeks and at least 16 weeks after first dose.		
Inactivated poliovirus	N/A	4 weeks	6 months A fourth dose is not necessary if the third dose was administered at age 4 years or older and at least 6 months after the previous dose.	A fourth dose of IPV is indicated if all previous doses were administered at <4 years or if the third dose was administered <6 months after the second dose.	
Measles, mumps, rubella	N/A	4 weeks			
Varicella	N/A	3 months if younger than age 13 years. 4 weeks if age 13 years or older.			

K-12 School Required Vaccines

- 5 DTaP (4 DTaP if 4th is given on or after 4th⁻ birthday)
- 4 Polio (if 4th dose given before 4th birthday, an additional age appropriate IPV should be given on or after the 4th birthday)
- 2 MMR
- 2 Varicella

Children age 4 months through 6 years

Vaccine	Minimum Age for		Minimu	m Interval Between Doses			
	Dose 1	Dose 1 to Dose 2	Dose 2 to Dose 3	Dose 3 to Dose 4	Dose 4 to Dose 5		
Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks	6 months	6 months		

Total Catchup Time: 13 months

K-12 School Required Vaccines

- 5 DTaP (4 DTaP if 4th is given on or after 4th birthday)
- 4 Polio (if 4th dose given before 4th birthday, an additional age appropriate IPV should be given on or after the 4th birthday)
- 2 MMR

Vaccine

Inactivated poliovirus

• 2 Varicella

Minimum Age for

Children age 4 months through 6 years

Minimum Interval Between Doses

	minimum rigeror									
	Dose 1	Dose 1 to Dose 2	Dose 2 to Dose 3	Dose 3 to Dose 4 to Dose 5						
s	6 weeks	4 weeks	4 weeks if current age is <4 years.	6 months (minimum age 4 years						
			6 months (as final dose) if current age is 4 years or older.	for final dose).						

Total Catchup Time: <3yr 4mo = 8 months >4yr = 7 months

K-12 School Required Vaccines

- 5 DTaP (4 DTaP if 4th is given on or after 4th birthday)
- 4 Polio (if 4th dose given before 4th birthday and additional age appropriate IPV about or after the 4th birthday
- 2 MMR⁻
- 2 Varicella-

Total Catchup Time: 1 month Total Catchup Time: 1 month

Catch Up Schedule 7-18 years

			Children and adolescents age 7 through 18 years	
Meningococcal ACWY	Not applicable (N/A)	8 weeks		
Tetanus, diphtheria; tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis	7 years	4 weeks	 4 weeks if first dose of DTaP/DT was administered before the 1st birthday. 6 months (as final dose) if first dose of DTaP/DT or Tdap/Td was administered at or after the 1st birthday. 	6 months if first dose of DTaP/ DT was administered before the 1 st birthday.
Human papillomavirus	9 years	Routine dosing intervals are recommended.		
Hepatitis A	N/A	6 months		
Hepatitis B	N/A	4 weeks	8 weeks and at least 16 weeks after first dose.	
Inactivated poliovirus	N/A	4 weeks	6 months A fourth dose is not necessary if the third dose was administered at age 4 years or older and at least 6 months after the previous dose.	A fourth dose of IPV is indicated if all previous doses were administered at <4 years or if the third dose was administered <6 months after the second dose.
Measles, mumps, rubella	N/A	4 weeks		
Varicella	N/A	3 months if younger than age 13 years. 4 weeks if age 13 years or older.		

TDAP HELP!

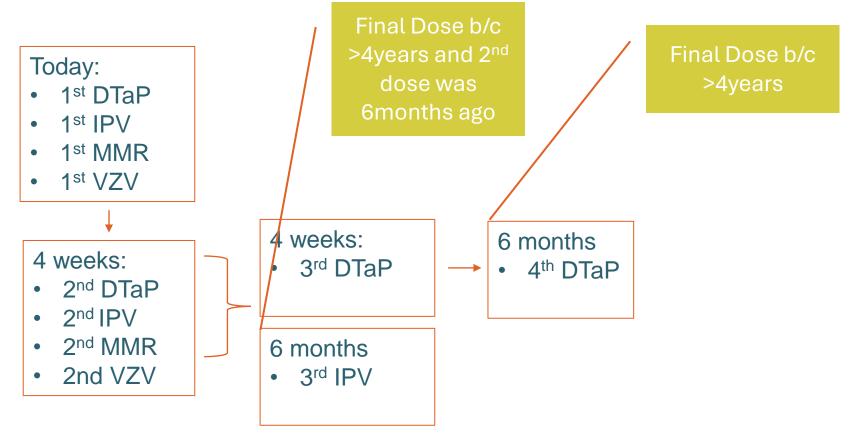
https://www.cdc.gov/vaccine s/schedules/downloads/child /job-aids/tdap-1.pdf

IF current age is	AND # of previous doses of DTaP, DT, Td, or Tdap is	AND	AND	AND	THEN	Next dose due
	Unknown or 0	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	Give Dose 1 (Tdap) today	Give Dose 2 (Td or Tdap) at least 4 weeks after Dose 1
		Dose 1 was given before 12 months of age	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	Give Dose 2 (Tdap) today	Give Dose 3 (Td or Tdap) at least 4 weeks after Dose 2
			It has been at	Dose 1 was Tdap	Give Dose 2 (Td or Tdap) today	Give Dose 3 (Td or Tdap)
	1	Dose 1 was given at 12 months of	least 4 weeks since Dose 1	Dose 1 was not Tdap	Give Dose 2 (Tdap) today	at least 6 calendar months after Dose 2
		age or older	It has not been	Dose 1 was Tdap		Give Dose 2 (Td or Tdap) at least 4 weeks after Dose 1
			4 weeks since Dose 1	Dose 1 was not Tdap	No dose today	Give Dose 2 (Tdap) at least 4 weeks after Dose 1
			It has been at	Dose 2 was Tdap ¹	Give Dose 3 (Td or Tdap) today	Give Dose 4 (Td or Tdap)
7 through 9 years ¹		Dose 1 was given before 12 months of age	least 4 weeks since Dose 2	No dose was Tdap	Give Dose 3 (Tdap) today	at least 6 calendar months after Dose 3
			It has not been 4 weeks since	Dose 2 was Tdap	No dose today	Give Dose 3 (Td or Tdap) at least 4 weeks after Dose 2
			2 Weeks since Dose 2	No dose was Tdap	NO GOSE LOGAY	Give Dose 3 (Tdap) at least 4 weeks after Dose 2
	2		It has been at least 6 calendar	Any dose was Tdap ¹	Give Dose 3 (Td or Tdap) today	Give Tdap at
		Dose 1 was	months since Dose 2	No dose was Tdap	Give Dose 3 (Tdap) today	11–12 years of age ^{1,2}
		given at 12 months of age or older	lt has not been 6 calendar	Any dose was Tdap ¹	No dose today	Give Dose 3 (Td or Tdap) at least 6 calendar months after Dose 2 ¹
	<u> </u>		months since Dose 2	No dose was Tdap	No dose today	Give Dose 3 (Tdap) at least 6 calendar months after Dose 2



Sample Catchup for 5yo with No vaccines?

- **5 DTaP** (4 DTaP if 4th is given on or after 4th birthday)
- 4 Polio (if 4th dose given before 4th birthday, an additional age appropriate IPV should be given on or after the 4th birthday)
- 2 MMR
- 2 Varicella



IEP Exemptions

- Student with IEP on September 1, 2021
- Must obtain statement of counseling from
 - MD/DO, NP/PA
 - Saying provider made parent or guardian aware of the risks and benefits associated with the choice to immunize.
- Resources to Assist Providers
 - <u>Refusal To Vaccinate Form</u> provided by the AAP as documentation of counseling.
 - https://www.aap.org/enus/documents/immunization_refusaltovaccinate.pdf
 - <u>Maine DOE Immunization Exemption Form</u>
 - https://www.maine.gov/doe/sites/maine.gov.doe/files/inlinefiles/Immunization%20Exemption%20IEP%20%281%29.pdf

Student Name:

Immunization Exemption Form Date of Birth:

In accordance with <u>MRS 20-A §6355</u>, a student covered by an Individualized Education Plan on September 1, 2021 who elected a philosophical or religious exemption from immunization requirements on or before September 1, 2021 pursuant to the law in effect prior to that date may continue to attend school under that student's existing exemption as long as:

A. The parent or guardian of the student provides a statement from a licensed physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant that the physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant has consulted with that parent or guardian and has made that parent or guardian aware of the risks and benefits associated with the choice to immunize; or

B. If the student is 18 years of age or older, the student provides a statement from a licensed physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant that the physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant has consulted with that student and has made that student aware of the risks and benefits associated with the choice to immunize.

I/we have elected to have a philosophical or religious exemption from immunization requirements for this person prior to Sept 1, 2021 and are continuing to do so as this person has an individualized education program (IEP) in place.

This exemption is for the following immunizations:

- o All required immunizations
- o The following specific immunizations:
 - Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis

- Varicella
- o Meningococcal disease

PolioMeasles/Mumps/Rubella

I understand that I must provide a statement from a healthcare provider as listed above to accompany this form and must do this annually. The Special Education Director of this person's school district will certify that an IEP is currently in place on or before September 1, 2021.

I understand that in the case of an outbreak of a specific disease, for which my child is not protected, my child may be kept out of school and school activities as advised by the Maine Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The length of time my child will be kept out may vary depending on the disease and the length of the outbreak. I also understand that if my child is kept out of school, the school is not required to provide off-site classes or tutoring. The child's educational needs may be met by making arrangements for the delivery of school assignments, correction of papers, and similar activities which can be accomplished at home. Any child who is unable to take examinations during this period shall be afforded the opportunity to make up the examinations, similar to arrangements made for children who have other excused absences.

Printed Name and Signature	Relationship to student	Date
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FOR SCHOOL USE ONLY

□ Statement from healthcare provider received.

□ I, ______, a school administrative unit representative for Special Education, certify that an IEP is in place for the student listed above on or before September 1, 2021 which makes them eligible to maintain the philosophical or religious exemption for immunization requirements.

Date

Delayed Proof of Vaccination *≠* **No Immunizations**

- Students do arrive to school without vaccination records.
 - New Mainers
 - McKinney-Vento Students
 - Living in emergency or transitional housing
 - Living in motels, hotels or campgrounds
 - Sharing housing due to economic hardship
 - Living in cars, parks or other public spaces
 - Others!
- Some students are protected from exclusion from school if they cannot provide proof of vaccination at the start of school.
- Schools can exclude the student after a period of time if they do not demonstrate proof of vaccination or if there is no progress towards vaccination compliance

Where to get School Required Vaccination in Maine?

PROVIDERS OFFICES

- Providers should prioritize school required vaccines for all appointments.
- Best Practices
 - EXEMPTION REPORTS
 - USE OF FLU CLINICS OR RN VISITS
- Consider giving a "backdoor connection" to school RNs to ease communication and facilitate vaccination

PHARMACIES

- COVID/Flu >3 years without Rx, all other vaccines >3 years of age require Rx.
- Pharmacy enrolled in VFC/MIP is no cost. Otherwise insurance billed.
- Pharmacies providing COVID
 <u>https://www.maine.gov/covid19/vaccines/vaccination-sites</u>

SCHOOL CLINICS/SBHCs

- Lynnda Parker at PHN can help organize clinics. Lynnda.Parker@maine.gov
- SBHCs are giving vaccines at school!

Communication with Schools

- The HIPAA Privacy Rule
 - Allows covered health care providers to disclose PHI about students to school nurses, physicians, or other health care providers for treatment purposes, without the authorization of the student or student's parent.
- Who and How Long is Exemption?
 - Consider a 'back door' connection with your local providers offices to facilitate conversations
 - Consider check and re-checking exemption lists
- Vaccination needs
 - Use those backdoor connections to communicated with providers
- Consider joining Maine AAP School Health Committee!
 - emily.belanger@maineaap.org

Thank you!

- Maine DOE Medical Exemption Form for Children with IEP
 - <u>https://www.maine.gov/doe/sites/maine.gov.doe/files/inline-files/Immunization%20Exemption%20IEP%20%281%29.pdf</u>
- MeAAP/MMA/MOA Medical Exemption Form
 - <u>https://www.maineaap.org/assets/docs/Maine-AAP-School-Med-Exempt-Form-v3-</u> 20210511.pdf
- Medical Contraindications and Precautions
 - https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html
- <u>Refusal To Vaccinate Form provided by the AAP as documentation of counseling.</u>
 - <u>https://www.aap.org/en-us/documents/immunization_refusaltovaccinate.pdf</u>
- Pharmacies providing COVID
 - <u>https://www.maine.gov/covid19/vaccines/vaccination-sites</u>
- Refugee Health
 - <u>https://www.cdc.gov/immigrant-refugee-health/hcp/domestic-guidance/immunizations.html</u>
- HIPPA Privacy Rule
 - <u>https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/faq/517/does-hipaa-allow-a-health-care-provider-to-disclose-information-to-a-school-nurse/index.html</u>
- Nosodes
 - https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4443832/
- TDAP Help!
 - <u>https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/downloads/child/job-aids/tdap-1.pdf</u>