



2021 Immunization Webinar for WIC Staff

Thursday, October 28, 2021
12-1 PM EST

2021 Immunization Webinar for WIC Staff



Jennifer Zavolinsky, MHS, CHES
Director, Public Health Education &
Communication
Vaccinate Your Family



Our Mission



VYF protects people of all ages from vaccine-preventable diseases by:



Raising awareness of the critical need for timely immunizations



Increasing the public's understanding of the benefits of vaccines



Increasing confidence in the safety of vaccines



Ensuring that all families have access to lifesaving vaccines



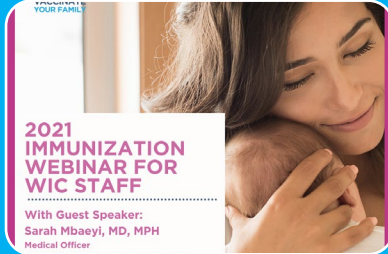
Advocating for policies that support timely vaccination



Thanks for all that you do!



Resources for WIC Staff and WIC Participants



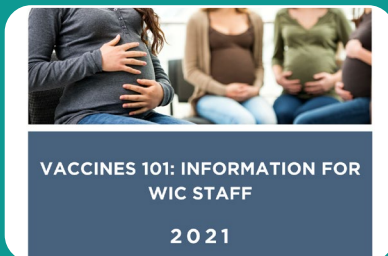
Annual Immunization Webinar for WIC Staff

- Recorded/archived webinars available
- [Vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources](https://vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources) (Look under resources tagged as “WIC Staff”)



Immunization Resources for Parents and Parents-to-Be (English and Spanish): 2021 Version Coming Soon

- [Vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources](https://vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources) (Look under resources tagged as “WIC Staff”)



Vaccines 101: Information for WIC Staff: 2021 Version Coming Soon

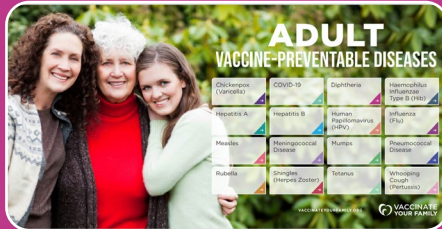
- [Vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources](https://vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources) (Look under resources tagged as “WIC Staff”)

Resources for WIC Staff and WIC Participants



Child and Teen Vaccine-Preventable Diseases eBook/Booklet (English and Spanish)

- [Vaccinateyourfamily.org/babies-children](https://vaccinateyourfamily.org/babies-children)
- [Vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources](https://vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources) (Look under resources tagged as “WIC Staff”) OR [Vaccinateyourfamily.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/VYF_Vaccine-PreventableDiseases_ChildTeen_eBook_Spanish.pdf](https://vaccinateyourfamily.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/VYF_Vaccine-PreventableDiseases_ChildTeen_eBook_Spanish.pdf)



Adult Vaccine-Preventable Diseases eBook/Booklet (English and Spanish)

- [Vaccinateyourfamily.org/adults](https://vaccinateyourfamily.org/adults)
- [Vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources](https://vaccinateyourfamily.org/vaccine-resources) (Look under resources tagged as “WIC Staff”) OR [Vaccinateyourfamily.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/VYF_Vaccine-PreventableDiseases_Adult_eBook_Spanish.pdf](https://vaccinateyourfamily.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/VYF_Vaccine-PreventableDiseases_Adult_eBook_Spanish.pdf)



How to Pay for Your Family's Vaccinations – Online Tool

- [Vaccinateyourfamily.org/questions-about-vaccines/paying-for-vaccines](https://vaccinateyourfamily.org/questions-about-vaccines/paying-for-vaccines)

Vaccine Lesson for WIC Participants Available on WICHealth.org

Educates WIC participants about the importance and safety of vaccinations for the whole family.

Focus on vaccinations for pregnant women and children. Will soon have additional information on COVID vaccines.

Launched in March 2020 in English and Spanish – As of end of Sept. 2021, there was a total of 38,080 vaccine lessons completed. (35,978 English; 2,102 Spanish)

Contact Kimbra WICHealth.org at kimbra.quinn@maiasynergy.com if you are interested in having this vaccine lesson available for your state's WIC participants/clients.



Vaccine-preventable diseases still exist in the U.S. and around the world. Learn how vaccines safely protect pregnant women, babies, children, teens, and adults from more than 16 dangerous infectious diseases. With information you can trust, you will be able to make the best choices for you, your family, and your community.



 help@wichealth.org  wichealth.org

Vaccine Information - Before, During and After Pregnancy

Vaccinateyourfamily.org/pregnancy



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[A COVID Story](#)

Pregnancy

[En Español](#)

Pregnancy is such a special time for the entire expecting family. It is a time of planning and preparing for the birth of a child. **It is also important to begin considering the steps you can take to help keep yourself and your baby protected from vaccine-preventable diseases – now and throughout your child's life.**

Before Becoming Pregnant


Vaccines for Pregnant People

Influenza (Flu) Vaccine	i
Tdap (Tetanus, Diphtheria and Pertussis) Vaccine	i
COVID-19 Vaccine	i

Vaccine Information for Babies and Children

Includes links to
recommended
immunization
schedules.

Vaccinateyourfamily.org/babies-children



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Babies & Children

Looking for info about COVID-19 vaccines for kids 12 years and older?

[CLICK HERE](#)

Being a parent is a big responsibility with many decisions about how to best protect your children, such as how to baby proof the house and when to switch to a booster seat. However, not all threats to your children's safety are visible.

Vaccines help prevent infectious diseases that once killed or seriously harmed many children. Without vaccines, your children are at risk for serious illnesses including [measles](#), [mumps](#), [whooping cough](#) and [flu](#), which could result in disability or even death. Even here in the United States, babies and young children regularly become the victims of these serious, life-threatening diseases, such as whooping cough and measles.

The best thing you can do to prepare your children for a healthy life is to learn the facts about vaccinations and make sure that they receive their vaccines according to the [recommended immunization schedule](#). Check out our new [Don't Skip campaign](#) that talks about the importance of routine recommended vaccines and catching up on any vaccinations your kids may have missed during the pandemic.

Keep Your Children Up to Date on their Routine Vaccines and Reschedule Any Cancelled Vaccination Visits

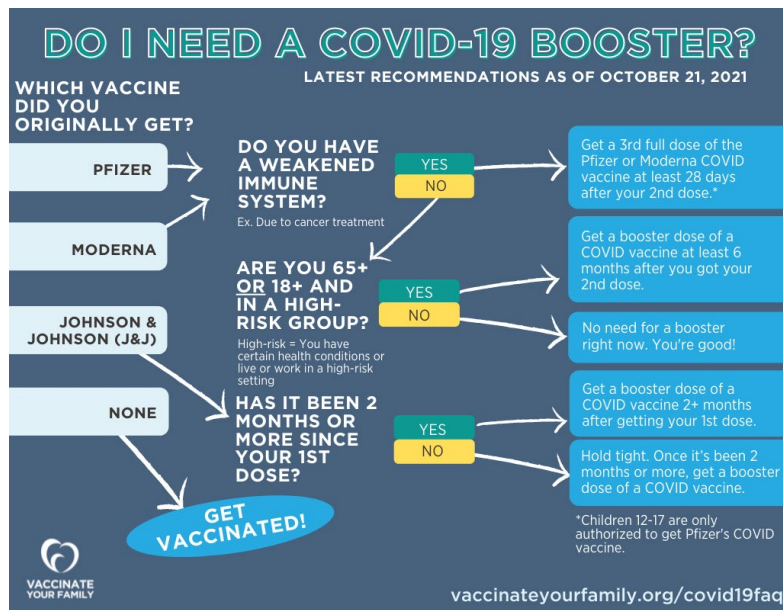
To help keep your children protected from infectious diseases like measles, whooping cough and flu, please keep them up to date on their routine vaccinations.

If your children missed any well- or vaccination visits during the pandemic, please reschedule them as soon as you can.

Vaccines for Babies & Children

Chickenpox (Varicella)	i
DTaP	i
Hepatitis A	i
Hepatitis B	i
Hib	i
Influenza (flu)	i
Polio (IPV)	i
MMR	i
Pneumococcal (PCV13)	i
Rotavirus	i

Questions and Answers on COVID/COVID-19 Vaccines



Vaccinateyourfamily.org/covid19faq



Español

Shot of Prevention Blog

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Which Vaccines Does My Family Need? ▾

Questions About Vaccines? ▾

Vaccine Resources ▾

Support Vaccines ▾

Questions and Answers About COVID-19 Vaccines

En Español

It's completely understandable that you may have questions about the new COVID-19 vaccines and this website is a place where you can find answers. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, experts learn more about the new virus/virus variants that causes COVID and how the vaccines are working in real world conditions. As a result, experts' guidance on how to best protect people from serious COVID-19 illness also changes. That is why we are updating this page a few times a week. For more information and resources regarding COVID-19 and the vaccines being developed to prevent it, visit vaccinateyourfamily.org/covid19

Click on the topics below to see answers to your questions.

- [Who Needs the COVID-19 Vaccine](#) (EVERYONE 12 years and older. Get more details in this section below.)
- [Find a COVID-19 Vaccine Near You](#)
- [The COVID-19 Vaccines Available for You and Your Family](#)
- [How COVID-19 Vaccines Work](#)
- [What To Expect When Getting Your COVID-19 Vaccine](#)
- [COVID-19 Vaccines Safety](#)
- [Common Misinformation about COVID-19 Vaccines](#)
- [COVID-19 Vaccine Effectiveness](#)
- [Virus Variants \(Like the Delta Variant\)](#)
- [Getting COVID-19 Vaccine at the Same Time as Other Vaccines](#)
- [COVID-19 Vaccines and Travel](#)
- [COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shot/Third Dose](#)
- [What If I Lose My Vaccination Card?](#)

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Find a **COVID-19 Vaccine**



Click Here

Q&A
COVID and Other Vaccines During Pregnancy with Dr. Laura Riley

New! Spanish Pages

Vaccinateyourfamily.org/en-espanol

      [Español](#) [Shot of Prevention Blog](#) [DONATE](#)

[About Us](#) [Why Vaccinate?](#) [Which Vaccines Does My Family Need?](#) [Questions About Vaccines?](#) [Vaccine Resources](#) [Support Vaccines](#)

Preguntas y respuestas sobre vacunas contra la gripe 

 **Preguntas y respuestas sobre vacunas contra COVID**

Encuentre la vacuna contra COVID cerca de usted 

 **Preguntas sobre las vacunas**
Información sobre los componentes, efectos secundarios, y más

Enfermedades prevenibles por vacunación 

Stay Up-to-Date on the Latest Vaccine Information and Recommendations through Website, Blog and Social Pages

Website: [Vaccinateyourfamily.org](https://vaccinateyourfamily.org)

Facebook: @Vaccinateyourfamily

Twitter: @Vaxyourfam

Instagram: @Vaccinateyourfamily

YouTube: [Youtube.com/vaccinateyourfamily.org](https://youtube.com/vaccinateyourfamily.org)

Blog: [Shotofprevention.com](https://shotofprevention.com)

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jennifer@vaccinateyourfamily.org



Welcome and Remarks from the USDA

Valery Soto, MS, RD, CLC

Chief, Nutrition Services Branch

Supplemental Nutrition and Safety Programs

Supplemental Foods Program Division

USDA Food and Nutrition Service



Welcome and Remarks from the National WIC Association

Darlena Birch, MBA, RDN

Senior Manager, Public Health Nutrition
The National WIC Association



Feature Presentation

Dr. Sarah Mbaeyi, MD, MPH

Medical Officer

National Center for Immunization
and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD)

Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention (CDC)



Quick Poll



Questions?

There will be a short Q&A session after Dr. Mbaeyi presentation.

Please type the questions you have for the speakers into the Q&A box at any time during the webinar.

We will get to as many questions as possible.



WIC Immunization Webinar

Thursday, October 28, 2021

Sarah Mbaeyi, MD, MPH

Medical Officer

National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases

Vaccines for Children

Protecting America's children every day

The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program helps ensure that all children have a better chance of getting their recommended vaccines. VFC has helped prevent disease and save lives.



CDC estimates that vaccination of children born between 1994 and 2018 will:

prevent **419 million** illnesses
(26.8 million hospitalizations)



more than the current
population of the entire U.S.A.

help avoid
936,000 deaths



greater than the
population of Seattle, WA

save nearly **\$1.9 trillion** in total
societal costs
(that includes \$406 billion in direct costs)



more than \$5,000 for each American

Updated 2016 analysis using methods from "Benefits from Immunization during the Vaccines for Children Program Era—United States, 1994–2013"



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

www.cdc.gov/features/vfcprogram

NCIRDg702 | 03/28/19

The COVID-19 gap is larger for some pediatric vaccines than others

- Many vaccines primarily given to younger age children have smaller gaps than those given to older kids
 - Rotavirus vaccine – down 5.7%
 - PCV13 – down 7.8%
 - DTaP-containing vaccines – down 7.6%
 - Tdap – down **13.6%**
 - HPV – down **16.9%**
 - Meningococcal conjugate vaccine – down **10.1%**
- ***Measles-containing vaccines are down by 16.2%***

Data through week ending September 26, 2021

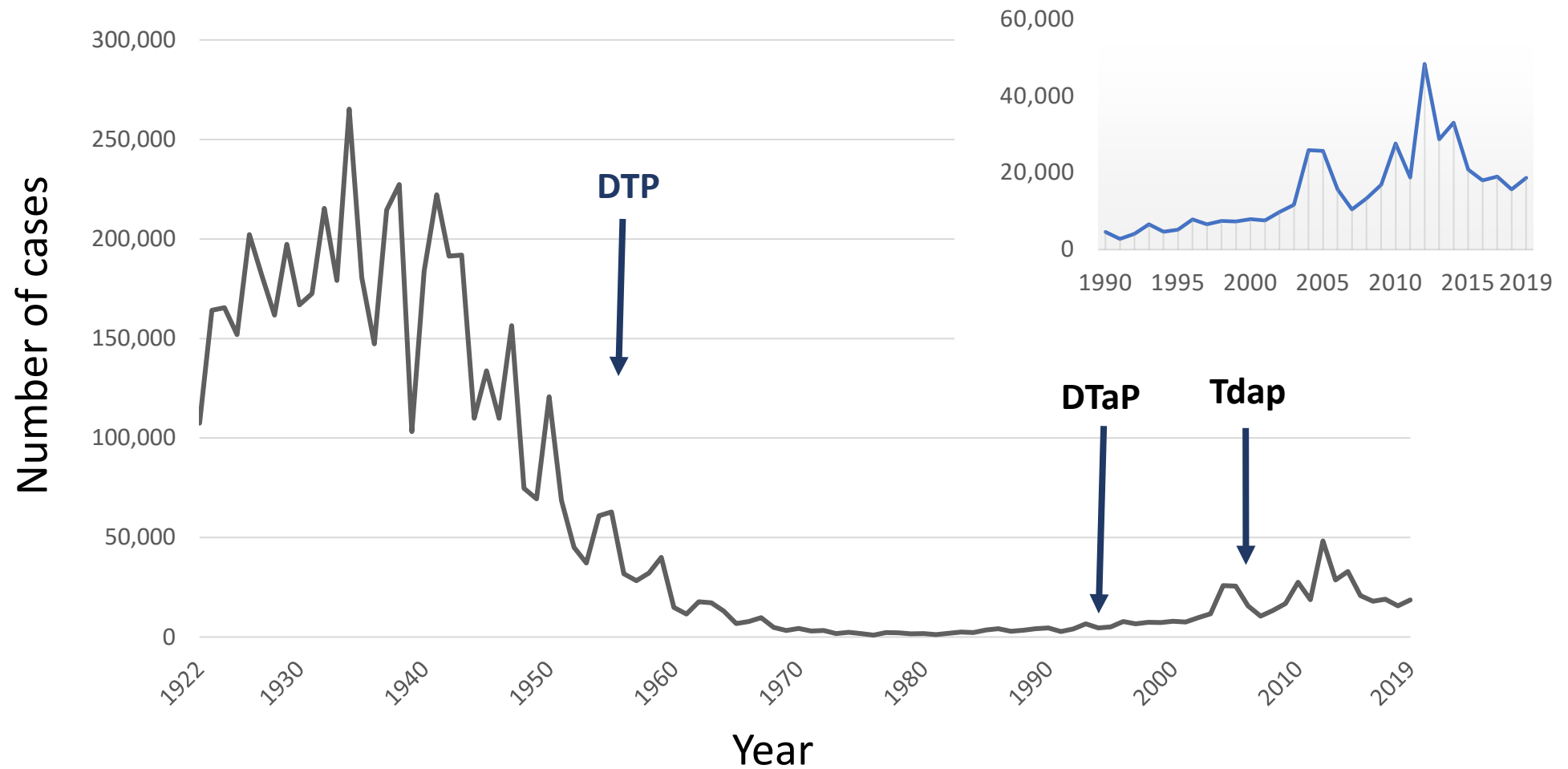


Whooping Cough (Pertussis)

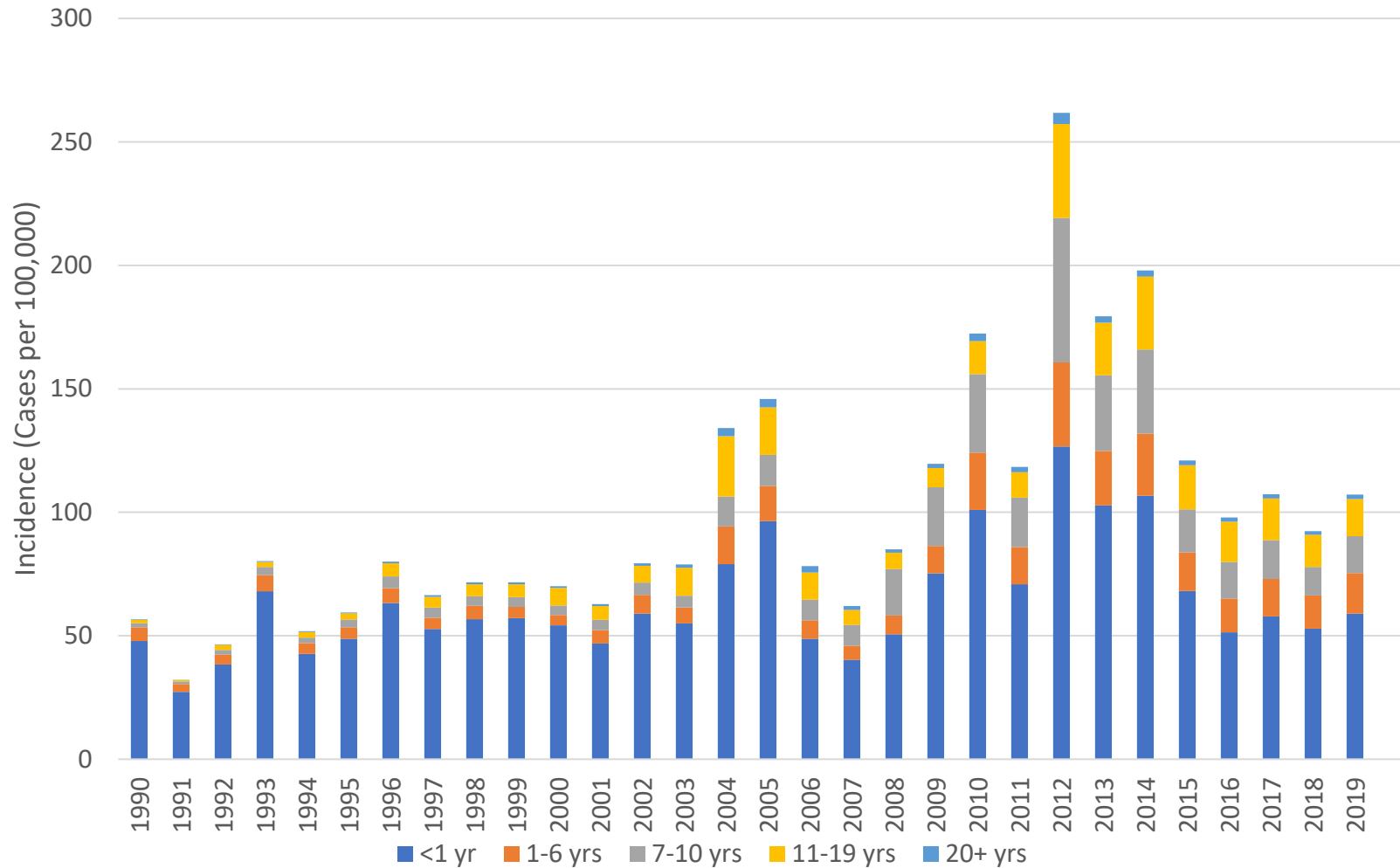
- Highly contagious respiratory disease
- Most dangerous for infants
- Early signs/symptoms include runny nose, mild, occasional cough, apnea (pause in breathing) in babies
- Later-stage signs/symptoms include fits of rapid coughs followed by a high-pitched “whoop” and vomiting during or after coughing fits
- When researchers could tell who was spreading whooping cough, immediate family members were the source for 6 to 7 out of 10 (66.1%) babies



Reported Pertussis Cases: 1922-2019



Most Whooping Cough Deaths are in Early Infancy



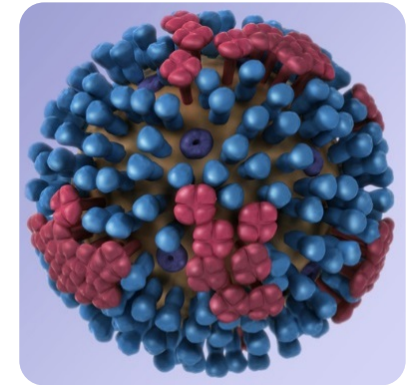
Whooping Cough: Who Should Be Vaccinated

- Vaccination is recommended for everyone:
 - **Infants and children (DTaP vaccine)**
 - **One dose at 2, 4, 6, 15-18 months and 4 to 6 years**
 - Adolescents (Tdap vaccine)
 - Adults (Tdap vaccine, if not received as an adolescent)
 - Pregnant women (Tdap vaccine)
- Vaccinating women during **each** pregnancy is the best way to prevent pertussis in infants before they are old enough to get their own vaccines



Influenza: The Disease

- Contagious respiratory illness
- Signs/symptoms include fever, cough, sore throat, runny nose, muscle or body aches, headache, fatigue, vomiting and diarrhea sometimes occur
- Health impact of influenza in the U.S. varies year to year
 - 2017 - 2018:
 - Considered a “high severity” season with intense, widespread activity occurring simultaneously across the United States
 - Hospitalizations rates broke records
 - News coverage included deaths of children and healthy adults
 - 180 pediatric deaths – the most since the 2009 H1N1 pandemic
 - 75 - 80% of those pediatric deaths were in unvaccinated
 - 2020 – 2021
 - Flu activity was unusually low both in the U.S. and globally
 - Only one report of a pediatric death
 - COVID-19 mitigation measures likely contributed to the decline in flu incidence, hospitalizations, and deaths



Number of Influenza-Associated Pediatric Deaths by Week of Death, 2017-18 through 2020-21 Season

Flu Vaccination for 2021-2022 Season

- Getting an annual flu vaccine this fall is very important to protect yourself, your loved ones, and your community against flu.
- Vaccination is especially important for people who are at higher risk of developing serious flu complications, for example people of any age with a chronic health condition like a breathing or lung problem, heart disease, or a weakened immune system.
 - Other people who are at higher risk of serious flu complications include pregnant people, people aged 65 and older, and children younger than 5 years.
- CDC recommends that all people aged 6 months and older get vaccinated against flu by the end of October, ideally.

Guidance for Timing of Flu Vaccination, 2021-22

- Children who need 2 doses (those aged 6 months through 8 years who have never been vaccinated, who have not received ≥ 2 total doses previously, or whose vaccination history is unknown)—should receive first dose as soon as possible after vaccine is available.
- Children needing one dose can also be vaccinated as soon as vaccine is available.
- Women pregnant during influenza season should be immunized
- Vaccination should continue throughout the season, as long as influenza viruses are circulating, and unexpired vaccine is available.



Importance of Flu Vaccination

- Yearly vaccination is the first and best protection against the flu
- The flu vaccine can:
 - Keep you from getting sick with flu
 - Saves children's lives
 - Reduce the risk of hospitalizations
 - Help you get back on your feet sooner if you do get sick
- Reminder: a flu shot cannot cause flu illness.
 - Flu vaccines given with a needle are made either with
 - flu vaccine viruses that have been 'inactivated' and are therefore not infectious, or
 - with no flu vaccine at all (which is the case for the recombinant flu vaccine).



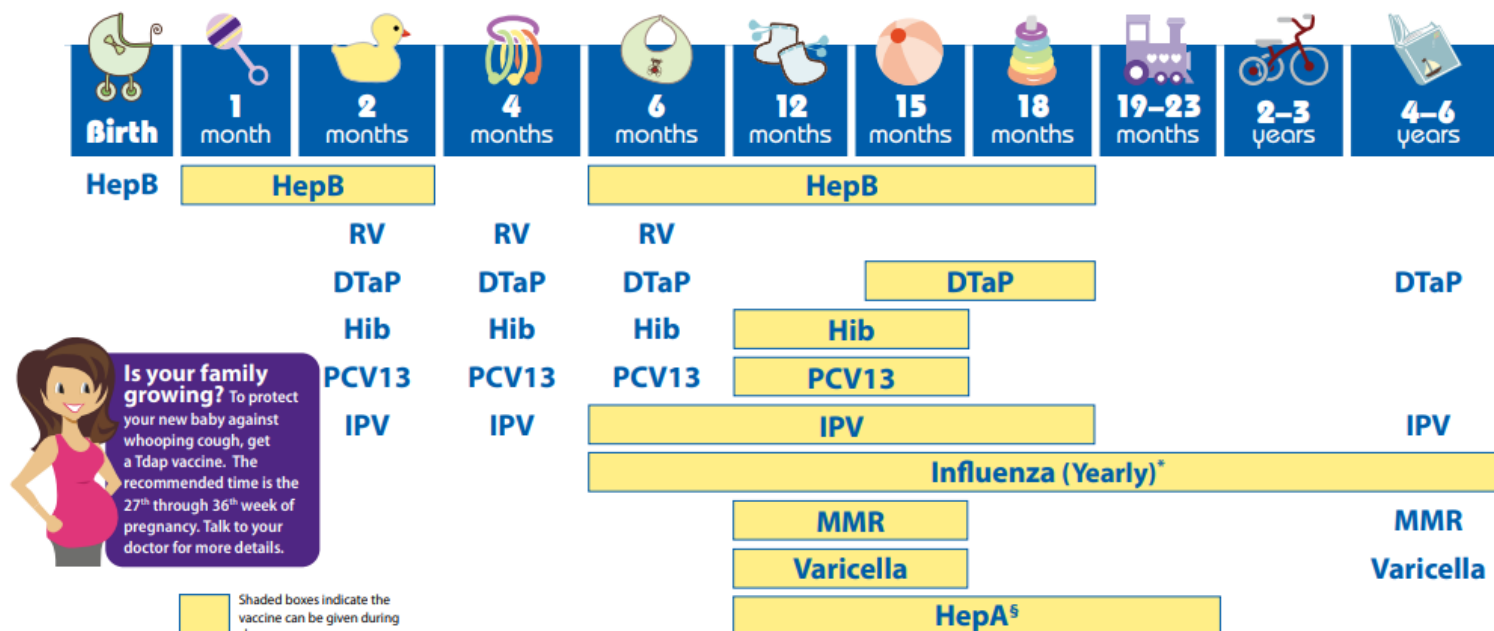
We Need Your Help

To Maintain and Strengthen Immunization Rates Among Children and Pregnant Women



- **Vaccination is one of the best ways parents can protect their children from 16 serious diseases**
- Most parents vaccinate, some have questions
- Many pregnant women may not know they need vaccination to protect themselves and their baby from flu and whooping cough
- **YOU** play a key role in ensuring families are up-to-date on their vaccinations

Vaccination Schedule: Birth – 6yrs



NOTE:

If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over. Just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.

FOOTNOTES:

- * Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children age 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza (flu) vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.
 - § Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The first dose of HepA vaccine should be given between 12 months and 23 months of age. The second dose should be given 6 months after the first dose. All children and adolescents over 24 months of age who have not been vaccinated should also receive 2 doses of HepA vaccine.
- If your child has any medical conditions that put him at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that he or she may need.*

See back page for more information on vaccine-preventable diseases and the vaccines that prevent them.

For more information, call toll-free
1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
or visit
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents



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



American Academy
of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

How You Can Help: Record Review and Referrals

- One way to determine if a child is up-to-date on their vaccinations is by assessing whether the child has received their 4th DTaP dose (15-18 months)
- If you determine that the child may be behind on their vaccinations, refer the parent to schedule an appointment with their healthcare provider

And Consider Going Beyond...

- An ECBT survey of WIC showed that nearly half of WIC staff review the full childhood immunization record
- Check to make sure they received an annual flu vaccine, a measles vaccine at 12-15 months, and all other recommended vaccines
- Recommend vaccination and refer anyone who is not up-to-date to a vaccination provider

Whooping Cough: What's Up to Date?

By age	Minimum number of DTaP doses
Birth through 1 month	0
3 months	1
5 months	2
7 months	3
19 months	4
Pregnant women	One during each pregnancy

Flu: What's Up to Date?

- **Children:**

- All children 6 months old or older should be immunized against the flu every year
 - Two doses should be given at least four weeks apart for children aged 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza vaccine for the first time.

- **Pregnant Women:**

- One dose of inactivated influenza vaccine (i.e. flu shot) during any trimester for women who will be pregnant during the influenza season

- **Getting vaccinated before flu activity begins helps protect you once the flu season starts in your community.**

- It takes about two weeks after vaccination for the body's immune response to fully respond and for you to be protected so make plans to get vaccinated, ideally during October.
- However, CDC recommends flu vaccination as long as influenza viruses are circulating - even into January and later.

Are You Up to Date?

- As a WIC staff member, you should make sure you are up to take on your own vaccinations including:
 - Flu
 - Tdap
 - HPV
 - Herpes Zoster
 - Pneumococcal



COVID-19 Vaccination

COVID-19 Vaccine Primary Series

- COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for everyone aged 12 years and older in the United States for the prevention of COVID-19.
- The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) has recommended the FDA-approved Pfizer-BioNTech (COMIRNATY) COVID-19 Vaccine for use in people aged 16 years and older.
- ACIP has issued interim recommendations under Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the use of:
 - Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine in people aged 12–15 years
 - Moderna COVID-19 vaccine in people aged 18 years and older
 - Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) COVID-19 vaccine in people aged 18 years and older

COVID-19 Vaccines While Pregnant or Breastfeeding

- Pregnant and recently pregnant people are more likely to get severely ill with COVID-19 compared with non-pregnant people.
- Evidence about the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy has been growing.
 - These data suggest that the benefits of receiving a COVID-19 vaccine outweigh any known or potential risks of vaccination during pregnancy.
- COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for all people aged 12 years and older, including pregnant or lactating people.
 - Pregnant, lactating, and postpartum people younger than 50 years old should be aware of the rare risk of thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome after Janssen COVID-19 vaccination and the availability of other COVID-19 vaccines.

Additional Dose

- CDC recommends that people with moderately to severely compromised immune systems receive an additional dose of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine at least 28 days after a second dose of [Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine](#) or [Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine](#).

COVID-19 Vaccines are Safe and Effective

- Hundreds of millions of people in the United States have received COVID-19 vaccines under the most intense safety monitoring in U.S. history.
- All COVID-19 vaccines used in the United States were carefully evaluated in clinical trials and authorized or approved because the benefits outweighed the risks.
- The FDA and CDC will continue monitoring the safety of these vaccines.
- Getting vaccinated can help protect you and those around you, especially those at increased risk for severe illness.



<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/safety-of-vaccines.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/vaccine-benefits.html>

Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines is a Top Priority

COVID-19 vaccines are being held to the **same safety standards** as all vaccines.

Before Approval or Authorization



- **FDA** carefully reviews all safety data from clinical trials.
- **ACIP** reviews all safety data before recommending use.

After Approval or Authorization



- **FDA** and **CDC** closely monitor vaccine safety and side effects. There are systems in place that allow CDC and FDA to watch for safety issues.


VAERS Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System
www.vaers.hhs.gov



v-safe: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/safety/vsafe.html>

Resources

COVID-19 Vaccination Resources



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

Search COVID-19

COVID-19

[Home](#) [Your Health](#) [Vaccines](#) [Cases & Data](#) [Work & School](#) [Healthcare Workers](#) [Health Depts](#) [Science](#) [More](#)

CDC now recommends that people aged 65 years and older, residents in long-term care settings, and people aged 50–64 years with [underlying medical conditions](#) should receive a booster shot of Pfizer-BioNTech's COVID-19 Vaccine at least 6 months after completing their Pfizer-BioNTech primary series. Other groups **may** receive a booster shot based on their individual risk and benefit. [Learn more.](#)

Vaccines for COVID-19

COVID-19 vaccines are safe, effective, and free! After you've been fully vaccinated, you can [participate in many of the activities that you did](#) prior to the pandemic. [Key Things to Know](#)

[YOUR VACCINATION](#) [WHEN FULLY VACCINATED](#) [BOOSTER SHOT](#)

Getting Your Vaccine

What different vaccines are available?

Are they safe?

What are possible side effects?

Who needs a booster shot?

Should I get vaccinated if I've had COVID-19?

Get Vaccinated



Find a free COVID-19 vaccine near you.

Find a vaccine near you

Call 1-800-232-0233

Text your zip code to 438829

Message & data rates may apply. [CDC Privacy Policy](#)

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/index.html>

Talking to Parents: Resources

- CDC
 - www.cdc.gov/vaccines: healthcare provider section with resources on how to talk to patients, printable fact sheets, vaccine schedules and more
 - www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents: online resources for parents with vaccine recommendations from birth to 18 years
 - wwwn.cdc.gov/pubs/CDCInfoOnDemand.aspx: order FREE posters, fact sheets, and more online
- Vaccinate Your Family
 - www.VaccinateYourFamily.org: resources for patients including FAQs, schedules and more.
- Your state/local immunization program



Parent Friendly Resources

How to Hold Your Child during Vaccinations

Parents and caregivers play an important role during an office visit when children receive vaccines. They can soothe and comfort their children, making them feel safe and secure. Parents also can help with the safe delivery of vaccines by securely holding children while they are vaccinated.

A parent's embrace during vaccination can:

- Safely prevent children from falling
- Avoids frightening children
- Encourages parents to nurse
- Allows the health care provider to administer the vaccine

Different holds are needed depending on the child's age and weight to support their child and make them feel safe.

For Infants and Toddlers

1. Hold the child against your chest.
2. Place the child's head and arms for a secure hold.
3. Use their feet or other arm to support the child.
4. Anchor the child's legs.

For Older Children

1. Stand behind the child and hold their arms.
2. Have the child sit on a parent's lap.
3. Have the child sit on a table or counter.
4. Have the child sit on a chair.

Combination Vaccines

Combination vaccines are designed to protect children from multiple diseases with a single shot. This means your child can get more protection with fewer shots.

Combination vaccines can be given in a single shot, or as separate shots. Your doctor will decide which is best for your child.

So, at a doctor's visit, shots to protect from individual shots, child and less stress.

Combination Vaccines When Your Child Is Sick

A mild illness is usually not a reason to reschedule vaccinations. Your doctor can help you decide which vaccines your child can still receive safely.

Vaccines do not make a mild illness worse. A child's immune system is able to respond to millions of antigens every day. Antigens are things like bacteria and viruses that cause your child's body to produce antibodies against them. Vaccines have only a tiny fraction of the antigens that children encounter naturally. So, the immune system can handle getting vaccines to build immunity to diseases and fight minor illnesses at the same time.

Vaccines do not make symptoms of illness worse—though they may cause mild side effects, like a mild fever or soreness or swelling where the shot was given. To help with discomfort from these side effects, put a cool, wet washcloth on the sore area or ask your child's doctor about using pain- or fever-reducing medicine.

Your child's doctor can help determine the vaccines your child can safely get at each visit.

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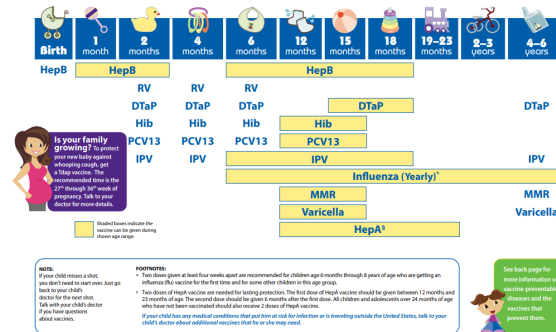
Combination Vaccines When Your Child Is Sick

A mild illness is usually not a reason to reschedule vaccinations. Your doctor can help you decide which vaccines your child can still receive safely.

Vaccines do not make a mild illness worse. A child's immune system is able to respond to millions of antigens every day. Antigens are things like bacteria and viruses that cause your child's body to produce antibodies against them. Vaccines have only a tiny fraction of the antigens that children encounter naturally. So, the immune system can handle getting vaccines to build immunity to diseases and fight minor illnesses at the same time.

Vaccines do not make symptoms of illness worse—though they may cause mild side effects, like a mild fever or soreness or swelling where the shot was given. To help with discomfort from these side effects, put a cool, wet washcloth on the sore area or ask your child's doctor about using pain- or fever-reducing medicine.

Your child's doctor can help determine the vaccines your child can safely get at each visit.

[illegible]

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/resources

www.cdc.gov/flu

Resources for Healthcare Professionals and Pregnant Women

Making a strong vaccine referral to pregnant women

Strategies for healthcare professionals



Stocking and administering vaccines in your office may not be feasible for all prenatal healthcare professionals, often due to issues with reimbursement. By making a strong vaccine referral, you can help ensure that your pregnant patients receive the recommended influenza (flu) and tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccines even if you are unable to administer them in your office. The strategies outlined are based on research with healthcare professionals and pregnant women. The goal is to strengthen vaccine referrals to increase the likelihood of patient follow-through.

Vaccines Routinely Recommended for Pregnant Women

It is safe for the flu vaccine and Tdap vaccine to be given to pregnant women.

- Flu Vaccine**
 - is recommended for pregnant women and safe to administer during any trimester.
 - is the best way to protect pregnant women and their babies from the flu, and prevent possible flu-associated pregnancy complications.
 - is safe and can help protect the baby from flu for up to 6 months after birth. This is important because babies younger than 6 months of age are too young to get a flu vaccine.

Provide the best prenatal care to prevent pertussis

Strategies for healthcare professionals



5 Facts about Tdap and Pregnancy

- Tdap during pregnancy provides the best protection for mother and infant.**
 - Recommend and administer or refer your patients to receive Tdap during every pregnancy.
 - Optimal timing is between 27 and 36 weeks gestation to maximize the maternal antibody response and passive antibody transfer to the infant.
 - Fewer babies will be hospitalized for and die from pertussis when Tdap is given during pregnancy rather than during the postpartum period.
- Postpartum Tdap administration is NOT optimal.**
 - Postpartum Tdap administration does not provide immunity to the infant, who is most vulnerable to the disease's serious complications.
 - Infants remain at risk of contracting pertussis from others, including siblings, grandparents, and other caregivers.
 - It takes about 2 weeks after Tdap receipt for the mother to have protection against pertussis, which means the mother is still at risk for catching and spreading the disease to her newborn during this time.
- Cocooning alone may not be effective and is hard to implement.**
 - The term "cocooning" means vaccinating anyone who comes in close contact with an infant.
 - It is difficult and can be costly to make sure that everyone who is around an infant is vaccinated.
- Tdap should NOT be offered as part of routine preconception care.**
 - Protection from pertussis vaccines does not last as long as vaccine recipients would like, so Tdap is recommended during pregnancy in order to provide optimal protection to the infant.
 - If Tdap is administered at a preconception visit, it should be administered again during pregnancy between 27 and 36 weeks gestation.
- Tdap can be safely administered earlier in pregnancy if needed.**
 - Pregnant women should receive Tdap anytime during pregnancy if it is indicated for wound care or during a community pertussis outbreak.
 - If Tdap is administered earlier in pregnancy, it should not be repeated between 27 and 36 weeks gestation; only one dose is recommended during each pregnancy.

Strongly recommend Tdap to your patients during the 3rd trimester of each pregnancy.

These first few months of life are when infants are at greatest risk of contracting pertussis and having severe, potentially life-threatening complications from the infection. To help protect babies during this time when they are most vulnerable, women should get the tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccine during each pregnancy. A strong recommendation from you may ultimately be what most influences whether or not your patients' newborns are protected against pertussis.



Mamá, tú siempre protegerás a tu pequeño milagro.

Empieza ahora con tu vacuna contra la tosferina.

La tosferina (whooping cough) es una enfermedad que puede ser mortal para los bebés. Es importante que las embarazadas se vacunen contra la tosferina durante el tercer trimestre de su embarazo. Esto ayudará a proteger a su bebé de la tosferina y a reducir el riesgo de complicaciones graves.



"The whooping cough vaccine I got during my 3rd trimester will help protect my baby starting at her first breath."

Whooping cough can make your baby very sick with coughing fits and gagging for air. It can even be deadly, and there are outbreaks happening across the United States. When you get the whooping cough vaccine (also called Tdap) during the third trimester of your pregnancy, you'll pass antibodies to your baby that will help protect her from this disease from the first she's born. Those antibodies will last for the first few months of her life, when she is most vulnerable to serious disease and complications.

Talk to your doctor or midwife about the whooping cough vaccine.

Be sure with protective against whooping cough. www.cdc.gov/whoopingcough

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

Puedes empezar a proteger a tu bebé de la tosferina desde antes del nacimiento

Información para las mujeres embarazadas



¿Cuándo te vas a vacunar contra la tosferina durante tu tercer trimestre, tu bebé nacerá protegido contra esta enfermedad?

¿Por qué tengo que vacunarme contra la tosferina durante mi embarazo?

¿La tosferina es una vacuna para mí y para mi bebé?

¿Por qué me voy a vacunar contra la tosferina durante mi embarazo?

¿Cómo puedo asegurarme de que mi bebé esté protegido contra la tosferina?

¿Hay alguna otra vacuna que me ayude a proteger a mi bebé?

¿Hay alguna otra vacuna que me ayude a proteger a mi bebé?

You can start protecting your baby from whooping cough before birth

Information for pregnant women



When you get the whooping cough vaccine during your 3rd trimester, your baby will be born with protection against whooping cough.

Why do I need to get a whooping cough vaccine while I'm pregnant?

The whooping cough vaccine is recommended during your third trimester. Your baby will get enough antibodies to protect her from whooping cough for the first few months of her life, when she is most vulnerable to serious disease and complications.

Is this vaccine safe for me and my baby?

Yes. The whooping cough vaccine is very safe for you and your baby. The vaccine is safe and effective, and it's the best way to protect your baby from whooping cough.

Decision and vaccination are made by you and your healthcare provider. The flu, whooping cough, tetanus, and pertussis (Tdap) vaccine is recommended during the third trimester of each pregnancy. Get it every time you get pregnant.

If I've already got this vaccine, why do I need to get it again?

Protection of antibodies in your body is higher about 2 weeks after getting the vaccine, but then starts to decrease. That's why the vaccine is recommended during the third trimester of each pregnancy. Get it every time you get pregnant.

Are babies born getting whooping cough anymore in the United States?

Yes. In fact, there's a lot of cases of whooping cough in the United States. That's why the vaccine is recommended during the third trimester of each pregnancy. Get it every time you get pregnant.

www.cdc.gov/whoopingcough

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pregnancy

www.cdc.gov/pertussis/pregnant

www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/vaccine/pregnant

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Vaccines Throughout the Lifespan



<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/growing/>

Questions?

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.





Questions?

Please type the questions you have for the speakers into the Q&A box.

We will get to as many questions as possible.

2021 Immunization Webinar for WIC Staff

Final Poll