CHLDREN AND HOOSIER IMMUNIZATION REGISTRY PROGRAM

(CHIRP) VACCINE ADMINISTRATION

RECORD OF PARENT/GUARDIAN OR RECEIPT SIGNATURE

I have read or had explained to me the information in the 'Vaccine information statement(s)' or the "Important Information Statement(s)" for the disease(s) and vaccine(s) checked below. I have had a chance to ask questions and fully understand the benefits and risks of the vaccine(s) checked below. I request that these vaccines be given to me or to the person named below.

Td DTaP/IPV Tdap DTaP/IPV/Hep B DTaP DTaP/IPV/HiB RSV DTaP/IPV/HiB/Hep B	DTaP-HiB Influenza .5 DTaP-HiB RIV4 HiB Flu Mist High Dose HPV 9V	Dml MMR MMRV Varicella Zoster Rotavirus	HEP B PCV 20 HEP A PCV 15 HEP A (adult) PCV 13 COVID -19 PPSV23 MCV 4 Men B				
Last Name:	First Name:	Middle:	Gender: M F Other				
Date of Birth: Age:	Birth State: Birth Cour		osier Healthwise #:				
□Nat. Hawaiian, Pac Islander	INat. Hawaiian, Pac Islander 🛛 American Indian 🔤 Hispanic 🔤 Non-Hispanic 🔤 Unkr						
Physician Name: School District Reside In:							
Guardian 1 Last Name:	First Name:	Relatio	onship: ther □Father □Other				
Guardian 2 Last Name:	First Name:	Mothe	Mother Maiden Name:				
Mailing Address							
Address:	Home Phone:	Work	Phone:				
City: State:	ZIP Code: Email /	Address:					
Language, if other than English (specify):	Other	Contact Phone (specify):					
Clinic Use Only: General Medicaid Funding Source: General Medicaid							

I authorize the release of any medical or other information necessary to process this claim. I authorize payment of medical benefits to the Health Department responsible for today's services.

I agree to receive text, voice and email messages from the Health Department to the phone number(s) and email provided above. Message and data rates may apply.

Signature of person to receive vaccine(s) or person authorized to consent to the immunization(s).

Parent/Guardian/Patient Signature

Children & Hoosiers Immunization Registry Program (CHIRP)



Countermeasures Injury Compensation Program (CICP)



Date

Printed Name

Updated 06/21/2023

VACCINE ADMINISTRATION PATIENT RECORD

Last Name:	First Name:	Middle Name:	Patient ID:	
Date of Birth:	Age:	Contraindication:		
DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - For Clinic Use Only				
Clinic:		Date Vaccinated:		
		Date VIS Provided to Parent/Guardian/Patient:		

VACCINE	DOSE	MANF & LOT#	ROUTE SITE	DATE OF VIS
Td, DTaP, TdaP		GSK SANOFI	IM	08/06/2021
Нер В		GSK MERCK	IM	10/15/2021
IPV		SANOFI	SQ	08/06/2021
MMR		MERCK	SQ	08/06/2021
ACTHIB/PV HIB		SANOFI MERCK	IM	08/06/2021
Varicella		MERCK	SQ	08/06/2021
PCV 13		PFIZER	IM	02/04/2021
MCV 4		SANOFI	IM	08/06/2021
Influenza		GSK SANOFI	IM NASAL	08/06/2021
Нер А		GSK MERCK	IM	10/15/2021
PROQUAD		MERCK	SQ	08/06/2021
PENTACEL/PEDIARIX VAXELIS/KINRIX		MERCK SANOFI GSK	IM	08/06/2021 10/15/2021
ROTATEQ/ROTARIX		MERCK GSK	PO	10/15/2021
BEXSERO/TRUMENBA		GSK PFIZER	IM	08/06/2021
HPV		MERCK	IM	08/06/2021
COVID RSV	MODERNA/PFIZER _ SANOFI _ WEIGHT	DOSE	IM IM	

Signature and Title of Vaccine Administrator



PATIENT ELIGIBILITY SCREENING RECORD

State Form 48514 (R3 / 3-11) Indiana State Department of Health, Immunization Division

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. A record of all children eighteen (18) years of age or younger who receive immunizations must be kept in the health care provider's office
- 2. The record may be completed by the parent, guardian, or individual of record or by the health care provider.
- 3. Complete all information in section A at the initial screening visit.
- 4. Log the screening date and initial the appropriate eligibility category below for each vaccination.

A. Patient Information

Child's Name	Child's Date of Birth (month, day, year)	
		20.

Primary Provider's Name _

B. Initial Patient Eligibility Screening

Date (month, day, year)	Initial Screening Record Completed By
	(Parent/Guardian/Individual of Record/Healthcare Provider)

- **Medicaid** A child who has any form of Medicaid insurance.
- American Indian/Alaskan Native A child who identifies as an American Indian or Alaskan Native, regardless of insurance.
- **No Health Insurance** A child who does **not** have health insurance.
- □ Insurance Does Not Cover Vaccines A child who has commercial (private) health insurance but the coverage does not include vaccines, children whose insurance covers only selected vaccines (these children are categorized as underinsured for non-covered vaccines only), or children whose insurance caps vaccine coverage at a certain amount (once that coverage amount is reached, these children are categorized as underinsured).
- **Fully Insured** A child who has health insurance which provides coverage for vaccines.
- C. VFC eligibility screening must take place with each immunization visit to ensure the child's eligibility status has not changed. This same record can be used for the Initial Patient Eligibility Screening and all subsequent vaccinations. It is necessary to retain this or a similar record for each child receiving vaccine.

The record may be completed by the parent, guardian, or individual of record or by the health care provider. Log the Screening Date, Status Change and Initial the appropriate eligibility category below for each vaccination.

Eligibility Screening Verification Date (month, day, year)	Eligibility Status Change?	Medicaid	American Indian/Alaskan Native	No Health Insurance	Insurance Does Not Cover Vaccines	Fully Insured
	Yes No					
	Yes No					
	Yes No					
	Yes No					
	Yes No					
	Yes No					
	☐ Yes ☐No					
	Yes No					
	□ Yes □No					

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 sick today?			
2. Does the child have allergies to medicine, food, a vaccine component, or latex?			
3. Has the child had a serious reaction to a vaccine in the past?			
4. Does the child have a long-term health problem with heart, lung (including asthma), kidney, liver, nervous system, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), a blood disorder, no spleen, a cochlear implant, or a spinal fluid lea Are they taking regular aspirin or salicylate medication?	ık?		
5. For children age 2 through 4 years: Has a healthcare provider told you that the child had wheezing or asthma in the past 12 months?			
6. For babies: Have you ever been told the child had intussusception?			
7. Has the child, a sibling, or a parent had a seizure; has the child had a brain or other nervous system problem?			
8. Has the child ever been diagnosed with a heart condition (myocarditis or pericarditis) or have they had Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS-C) after an infection with the virus that causes COVID-19?			
9. Does the child have an immune-system problem such as cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS?			
10. In the past 6 months, has the child taken medications that affect the immune system such as prednisone, othe steroids, or anticancer drugs; drugs to treat rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, or psoriasis; or had radiation treatments?			
11. Does the child's parent or sibling have an immune system problem?			
12. In the past year, has the child received immune (gamma) globulin, blood/blood products, or an antiviral drug?			
13. Is the child/teen pregnant?			
14. Has the child received vaccinations in the past 4 weeks?			
15. Has the child ever felt dizzy or faint before, during, or after a shot?			
16. Is the child anxious about getting a shot today?			
FORM COMPLETED BY	DATE		
FORM REVIEWED BY	DATE		
Did you bring your immunization record card with you? yes 🗌 no 🗌			

It is important to have a personal record of your child's vaccinations. If you don't have one, ask the child's healthcare provider to give you one with all your child's vaccinations on it. Keep it in a safe place and bring it with you every time you seek medical care for your child. Your child will need this document to enter day care or school, for employment, or for international travel.





FOR PROFESSIONALS www.immunize.org / FOR THE PUBLIC www.vaccineinformation.org

Information for Healthcare Professionals about the Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines (Children and Teens)

Read the information below for help interpreting answers to the screening checklist. To learn even more, consult the references in **Note** below.

NOTE: For additional details, see CDC's "Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule" (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/child-adolescent.html) and *General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization* sections on "Contraindications and Precautions" (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html) and "Altered Immunocompetence" (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/ acip-recs/general-recs/immunocompetence.html). For more details on COVID-19 vaccines, see "Use of COVID-19 Vaccines in the United States: Interim Clinical Considerations" at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/ covid-19-vaccines-us.html.

1. Is the child sick today? [all vaccines]

There is no evidence that acute illness reduces vaccine effectiveness or safety. However, as a precaution, all vaccines should be delayed until moderate or severe acute illness has improved. Mild illnesses with or without fever (e.g., otitis media, "colds," and diarrhea) and antibiotic use are not contraindications to routine vaccination.

2. Does the child have allergies to medicine, food, a vaccine component, or latex? [all vaccines] Gelatin: If a person has anaphylaxis after eating gelatin, do not give vaccines containing gelatin. Latex: An anaphylactic reaction to latex is a contraindication to vaccines with latex as part of the vaccine's packaging (e.g., vial stoppers, prefiled syringe plungers, prefiled syringe caps). For details on latex in vaccine packaging, refer to the package insert (listed at www. fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/vaccines/vaccines-licensed-use-united-states). COVID-19 vaccine: History of a severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose or to a COVID-19 vaccine component is a contraindication to use of the same vaccine type. People may receive the alternative COVID-19 vaccine type (either mRNA or protein subunit) if they have a contraindication or an allergy-related precaution to one COVID-19 vaccine type. Allergy-related precautions include history of 1 diagnosed non-severe allergy to a COVID-19 vaccine type (see Note).

Not contraindications: Eggs: ACIP and CDC do not consider egg allergy of any severity to be a contraindication or precaution to any egg-based influenza vaccine. Injection site reaction (e.g., soreness, redness, delayed-type local-reaction) to a prior dose or vaccine component is not a contraindication to a subsequent dose or vaccine containing that component.

3. Has the child had a serious reaction to a vaccine in the past? [all vaccines]

- Anaphylaxis to a previous vaccine dose or vaccine component is a contraindication for subsequent doses of corresponding vaccines (see question 2).
- Usually, one defers vaccination when a precaution is present, unless the benefit outweighs the risk (e.g., during an outbreak).
- A history of encephalopathy within 7 days of DTP/DTaP is a contraindication for further doses of any pertussis-containing vaccine.
- Other "serious reactions" that this child experienced following vaccination might constitute contraindications or precautions to future doses. See the appendix on vaccine contraindications and precautions in the **Note** section above.
- 4. Does the child have a long-term health problem with heart, lung (including asthma), kidney, liver, nervous system, or metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), a blood disorder, no spleen, a cochlear implant, or a spinal fluid leak? Are they taking regular aspirin or salicylate medication? [MMR, MMRV, LAIV, VAR]

LAIV is not recommended for children with cerebrospinal fluid leak, anatomic or functional asplenia, cochlear implant, a child age 2 through 4 years with a history of asthma or wheezing, or current aspirin or salicylate-containing medication use. Precautions to LAIV include any underlying health condition that increases the risk of influenza complications (see package insert or CDC schedule for details). MMR & MMRV: A history of thrombocytopenia or thrombocytopenic purpura is a precaution to MMR and MMRV. VAR: Aspirin use is a precaution to VAR due to the association of aspirin use, chickenpox, and Reye syndrome in children and adolescents.

5. For children age 2 through 4 years: Has a healthcare provider told you that the child had wheezing or asthma in the past 12 months? [LAIV]

Children ages 2 through 4 years who had a wheezing episode within the past 12 months should not get LAIV. Give IIV or RIV instead.

6. For babies: Have you ever been told the child had intussusception? [Rotavirus]

Infants who have a history of intussusception (i.e., the telescoping of one portion of the intestine into another) should **not** be given rotavirus vaccine.

7. Has the child, a sibling, or a parent had a seizure; has the child had a brain or other nervous system problem? [DTaP, Td, Tdap, IIV, LAIV, MMRV, RIV]

For patients with stable neurologic disorders (including seizures) unrelated to vaccination, or with a family history of seizures, vaccinate as usual (exception: children with a first degree relative (e.g., parent or sibling) or personal history of seizures generally should receive separate MMR and VAR, not MMRV). **Pertussis-containing vaccines:** DTaP and Tdap are contraindicated in children who have a history of encephalopathy within 7 days

IPV = Inactivated poliovirus vaccine

MenB = Meningococcal B vaccine

LAIV = Live attenuated influenza vaccine

MMR = Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine

VACCINE ABBREVIATIONS

DTaP = Diphtheria, tetanus, & acellular pertussis vaccine HPV = Human papillomavirus vaccine IIV = Inactivated influenza vaccine ccIIV - cell culture inactivated influenza vaccine following DTP/DTaP. An unstable progressive neurologic problem is a precaution to using DTaP and Tdap. A history of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS): a) Td/Tdap: GBS within 6 weeks of a tetanus-toxoid vaccine is a precaution; if the decision is made to vaccinate, give Tdap instead of Td; b) all influenza vaccine: GBS within 6 weeks of an influenza vaccine is a precaution; influenza vaccine is a precaution; benefits outweigh the risks (e.g., for those at higher risk for influenza complications).

8. Has the child ever been diagnosed with a heart condition (myocarditis or pericarditis) or have they had Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS-C) after an infection with the virus that causes COVID-19?

Precautions to COVID-19 vaccination include a history of myocarditis or pericarditis within 3 weeks after a dose of any COVID-19 vaccine or a history of Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS-C). Myocarditis or pericarditis within 3 weeks after a dose of any COVID-19 vacine is a precaution: the person should generally not receive additional COVID-19 vaccine. A child with a history of myocarditis or pericarditis unrelated to vaccination may receive a COVID-19 vaccine once the condition has completely resolved. A child with a history of MIS-C may be vaccinated if the condition has fully resolved and it has been at least 90 days since diagnosis. Refer to CDC COVID-19 vaccine guidance for additional considerations for myocarditis, pericarditis, and MIS (see Note).

9. Does the child have an immune-system problem, such as cancer, leukemia, HIV/AIDS? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, Rotavirus, VAR]

Live virus vaccines are usually contraindicated in immunocompromised people with exceptions. For example, MMR is recommended for asymptomatic HIV-infected patients who are not severely immunosuppressed. VAR should be administered (if indicated) to people with isolated humoral immunodeficiency. LAIV is contraindicated in immunosuppressed people; give IIV or RIV instead. Infants with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) should not be given a live virus vaccine, including **rotavirus vaccine**, but other forms of immunosuppression are a precaution, not a contraindication, to rotavirus vaccine. See "General Best Practice Guidelines: Altered Immunocompetence" at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/immunocompetence.html.

- 10. In the past 6 months, has the child taken medications that affect the immune system such as prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs; drugs to treat rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, or psoriasis; or had radiation treatments? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR] Live virus vaccines should be postponed until after chemotherapy or long-term high-dose steroid therapy has ended. See Note above. Some immune mediator and modulator drugs (especially anti-necrosis factor [TNF] agents) may be immunosuppressive. Avoid live virus vaccines in people taking immunosuppressive drugs. A list of these is in CDC's Yellow Book at www.nc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2024/additional-considerations/immunocompromised-travelers.
- 11. Does the child's parent or sibling have an immune system problem? [MMR, MMRV, VAR] MMR, MMRV, and VAR vaccines should **not** be given to a patient with a family history of congenital or hereditary immunodeficiency in first-degree relatives (e.g., parents, siblings) unless the patient's immune competence has been verified clinically or by a laboratory.
- 12. In the past year, has the child received immune (gamma) globulin, blood/blood products, or an antiviral drug? [MMR, MMRV, LAIV, VAR]

See **Note** (schedule) for antiviral drug information (VAR, LAIV). See "Timing and Spacing of Immunobiologics" (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/timing.html#antibody) for intervals between MMR, VAR, and certain blood/blood products, immune globulin.

13. Is the child/teen pregnant? [HPV, IPV, LAIV, MenB, MMR, MMRV, VAR]

Live virus vaccines (e.g., LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR) are contraindicated in pregnancy due to the theoretical risk of virus transmission to the fetus. People who could become pregnant and receive a live virus vaccine should be instructed to avoid pregnancy for 1 month after vaccination. IPV and MenB should not be given except to those with an elevated risk of exposure during pregnancy. HepB: HepIisav-B and PreHevbrio are not recommended during pregnancy, use Engerix-B or Recombivax-HB. HPV is not recommended during pregnancy.

14. Has the child received vaccinations in the past 4 weeks? [LAIV, MMR, MMRV, VAR, yellow fever]

Children given live virus vaccines, such as those listed above, should wait 28 days before receiving another live virus vaccine (wait 30 days for yellow fever vaccine). Inactivated vaccines may be given at the same time or at any spacing interval.

15. Has the child ever felt dizzy or faint before, during or after a shot?

Fainting (syncope) or dizziness is not a contraindication or precaution to vaccination; it may be an anxiety-related response to any injection. CDC recommends vaccine providers consider observing all patients for 15 minutes after vaccination. See Immunize. org's resource on vaccination and syncope at www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4260.pdf.

16. Is the child anxious about getting a shot today?

Anxiety can lead to vaccine avoidance. Simple steps can ease a patient's anxiety about vaccination. Visit Immunize.org's "Addressing Vaccination Anxiety" clinical resources at www.immunize.org/clinical/topic/addressing-anxiety/

MMRV = MMR+VAR vaccine RIV = Recombinant influenza vaccine Td, Tdap = Tetanus, diphtheria, (acellular pertussis) vaccine VAR = Varicella vaccine

