

Immunizations - School Year 2024-2025

IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM

ISBE Boot Camp 2024

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School Compliance Aid

Mandated Intervals Between Shots

- 1 Month = 4 Weeks / 28 Days
- 2 Months = 8 Weeks / 56 Days
- 4 Months = 16 Weeks/112 Days

One year of age = On or after the first birthday.

For Preschool hepatitis B only: 6 months of age = 24 weeks = 168 days

- ACIP Best Practice guidelines consider vaccine doses that are administered
 4 days before the minimum interval or age as valid.
- Vaccine doses given within this 4-day grace period can be considered by the local school authority as "proof of immunity" per 77 III. Adm. Code 665.270.
- The 4-day grace period <u>is not</u> accepted on 28-day interval between 2 livevirus vaccines, consistent with ACIP Best Practices recommendations
- If the interval between any 2 LIVE virus vaccines (i.e., MMR or Varicella) is <28 days, the vaccine administered second cannot be counted as valid and must be repeated.

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School Compliance Aid

Laboratory Evidence of Immunity

- Positive IgG or titers accepted for measles, rubella, mumps and varicella.
- Hepatitis B <u>infection</u>: HBsAg, anti-HBc and/or anti-HBs.
- Lab evidence of immunity is <u>not</u> allowed for Hib, pneumococcal, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio or meningococcal vaccines.

Students Affected by School Requirements

- Public AND private schools
- Rules target students by grade.
- Students attending ungraded school programs (including special education), must comply in accordance with grade equivalent:
 - Kindergarten = 5 years of age
 - o 6th graders = 11 years of age
 - 9th graders = 15 years of age
- Home school students who attend classes or programs at a school must comply with the school requirements

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KEY POINTS for Immunity Reviews

- Any vaccine dose administered at an interval less than required in Illinois or prior to the age required **cannot** be accepted as valid (<u>4-day grace period allowed as per previous slide</u>).
- ➤ If a health care provider* feels that a child is adequately immunized, or a specific immunization is not necessary or indicated, then the provider must submit documentation (provider note) to school authorities.
- ➤ When a health care provider claims a child is immune, the provider must submit laboratory documentation of the child's immunity to school authorities.

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KEY POINTS for Immunity Reviews

- ➤ All proof of immunity documentation must be reviewed by designated IDPH Immunization staff with parental consent. If a signed parental consent is not submitted with initial request, school must resubmit <u>ALL DOCUMENTATION</u>.
- Include student's name, D.O.B.; current grade level; immunization dates; all physician's notes/statements and current Certificate Child Health Examination Form, and an indication as to which immunization(s) you are questioning.
- School contact information; including school health official's full name; phone number; fax number and email address.

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KEY POINTS for Immunity Reviews

- ➤ Make sure that <u>ALL</u> documents being submitted are legible.
- ➤ While waiting for the notes to be reviewed, consider the student as **in compliance but unprotected**.
- ➤ If IDPH determines the provider statement is not acceptable to prove immunity, then the student is no longer considered to be in-compliance and is subject to the exclusion provision of the law. Illinois State
 Board of Education would need to be contacted at that point, since they enforce exclusions.
- CDC Pink Book: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/index.html

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Minimum Immunization Requirements Entering Child Care Facility or School in Illinois – Fall 2024

Minimum Immunization Requirements Entering a Child Care Facility or School in Illinois, 2024-2025



Table 1: Immunization Requirements by Antigen and Grade Level

For calculating intervals between doses, 4 weeks = 28 days. Intervals of ≥4 months are determined by calendar months rather than weeks.

Vaccine Requirement ¹	Child Care Facility, Preschool, Early Childhood, Pre-Kindergarten Programs	Kindergarten through 12th Grade		Other Options
		First Entry into School (Kindergarten or First Grade)	Other Grades	for Proof of Immunity
Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus	Three doses of diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (DTP or DTaP) by 1 year of age, and one additional dose by the second birthday. Minimum intervals: Between the first three doses, there must be at least four weeks. Between the third and fourth dose, there must be at least six months.	Four or more doses of diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (DTP or DTaP) vaccine with the last dose being a booster and having been received on or after the fourth birthday. Children ages 7 years and older should receive Td² instead of DTP or DTaP per the ACIP catch-up schedule. Minimum ages and intervals: Between the three or more primary series doses, there must be at least four weeks. Between the primary series and the booster dose, there must be at least six months. Booster must be administered on or after the child's 4th birthday. See additional footnotes regarding catch-up DTaP and Tdap. 5.6	Three or more doses of DTP, DTaP, pediatric DT, or Td² with the last dose being a booster and having been received on or after the fourth birthday. Minimum intervals: Between the two or more primary series doses, there must be at least 4 weeks. Between the last dose in the primary series and the booster dose, there must be at least six months. Booster dose must be administered on or after the child's fourth birthday. Entering sixth grade: one dose Tdap vaccine at age ≥11 years, regardless of interval since the last dose of DTP, DTaP, or Td.	No proof of immunity allowed

https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/prevention-wellness/immunization/minimum-immunization-requirements.html

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Minimum Immunization Requirements OPV Polio

Minimum Immunization Requirements Entering a Child Care Facility or School in Illinois, 2024-2025



Vaccine	Child Care Facility, Preschool,	e Facility, Preschool, Kindergarten through 12 th Grade				
Requirement ¹ Early Childhood, Pre-Kindergarten Programs		First Entry into School (Kindergarten or First Grade)	Other Grades	for Proof of Immunity		
Polio ³	Two doses by 1 year of age. One additional dose by second birthday. Three doses for any child 24 months of age or older appropriately spaced. Minimum intervals: Between each of the first three doses, there must be at least four weeks.	*Progressive requirement: Starting school year 2017-2018, any child entering kindergarten shall show proof of four dose (booster) series with the last dose on or after the fourth birthday. Minimum intervals: Between each of the first three doses, there must be at least four weeks. Between the primary series and the booster dose, there must be at least six months. Booster (fourth dose) must be administered on or after the child's fourth birthday.		No proof of immunity allowed		
	the four-dose requirement applies to grades K – 7. Note: Doses of OPV administered on or after April 1, 2016, do not count towards the U.S. vaccination requirements. For more information, see https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/mm6606a7.htm .					



Minimum Immunization Requirements Entering Child Care Facility or School in Illinois – Fall 2024

Minimum Immunization Requirements Entering a Child Care Facility or School in Illinois, 2024-2025



Table 1 Footnotes:

- $^{f 1}$ The chart indicates antigens that may be available in either single-antigen and/or combination-antigen vaccines.
- ² Td-containing vaccines include tetanus and diphtheria vaccine (Td) or tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap).
- ³ In accordance with the ACIP catch-up series, a fourth dose of polio is not needed if the third dose was administered at age 4 or older and at least six months after the previous dose was administered.
- ⁴ For Meningococcal Conjugate: if there is an indication for earlier vaccination (between ages 10 and 11), then the provider may submit a letter/statement stating the reasons and provides that with the vaccine records (Section 665.280). Letter/statement should be honored by school health authorities and **NOT** submitted to IDPH for review.
- ⁵ Catch-Up Immunization Recommendations for DTaP and Tdap
 - Persons aged 7–18 years.
 - o If persons aged 7–18 years have never been vaccinated against pertussis, tetanus, or diphtheria, these persons should receive a series of three tetanus and diphtheria toxoid–containing vaccines, which includes at least one Tdap dose. The preferred schedule is one dose of Tdap, followed by one dose of either Td or Tdap ≥4 weeks afterward, and one dose of either Td or Tdap 6–12 months later.
 - o Persons aged 7–18 years who are not fully immunized against tetanus and diphtheria should receive one dose of Tdap, preferably as the first dose in the catch-up series; if additional tetanus toxoid–containing doses are required, either Td or Tdap may be used.
 - The vaccination series does not need to be restarted for those with incomplete DTaP history, regardless of the time that has elapsed between doses.
 The catch-up schedule and minimum intervals between doses are available at https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/child-adolescent.html.
 - Persons aged ≥19 years.
 - o If persons aged ≥19 years have never been vaccinated against pertussis, tetanus, or diphtheria, these persons should receive a series of three tetanus and diphtheria toxoid–containing vaccines, which includes at least one Tdap dose. The preferred schedule is one dose of Tdap, followed by one dose of either Td or Tdap at least four weeks afterward, and one dose of either Td or Tdap 6–12 months later.
 - o Persons aged ≥19 years who are not fully immunized against tetanus and diphtheria should receive one dose of Tdap, preferably as the first dose in the catch-up series; if additional tetanus toxoid–containing doses are required, either Td or Tdap may be used.
- ⁶ Inadvertent Administration of DTaP or Tdap:
 - Persons aged ≥7 years.
 - o DTaP is not indicated for persons aged ≥7 years. If DTaP is administered inadvertently to a fully vaccinated thild aged 7–9 years, an adolescent Tdap dose should be administered at age 11–12 years.
 - o If DTaP is administered inadvertently to an undervaccinated child aged 7–9 years, this dose should count as the Tdap dose of the catch-up series, and the child should receive an adolescent Tdap dose at age 11–12 years.
 - o If DTaP is administered inadvertently to a person aged ≥10 years, this dose should count as the adolescent Tdap dose routinely administered at age 11–12 years.
 - Fully vaccinated children aged 7–10 years.
 - o If a fully vaccinated child aged 7–9 years receives Tdap, the Tdap dose should not be counted as valid. The adolescent Tdap dose should be administered as recommended when this child is aged 11–12 years.
 - o The preferred age at administration for the adolescent Tdap dose is 11–12 years. However, if Tdap is administered at age 10 years, the Tdap dose may count as the adolescent Tdap dose.

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Minimum Immunization Requirements Entering Child Care Facility or School in Illinois – Fall 2024

Minimum Immunization Requirements Entering a Child Care Facility or School in Illinois, 2024-2025



Important Notes:

- Students attending ungraded school programs must comply in accordance with grade equivalent. Detailed age-based requirements for each vaccine are listed in the PART 665 CHILD AND STUDENT HEALTH EXAMINATION AND IMMUNIZATION CODE, Section 665.240.
- Students eligible to remain in public schools beyond grade 12 (special education) shall meet the requirements for 12th grade.
- These requirements also apply to children who transfer into Illinois child care facilities, school programs, and schools from other states, regardless of the age or
 grade level at which the child transfers.
- A child shall be considered in compliance with the health examination and immunization requirement in Section 27-8.1 of the School Code if all applicable
 immunizations that a child can medically receive are given before entering school and a signed statement from a health care provider is presented indicating
 when the remaining medically indicated immunization will be administered within the current school year. Local school authorities shall monitor immunization
 schedules to assure their completion. If a child is delinquent for a scheduled appointment for immunization, he or she is no longer considered to be in
 compliance.
- Within the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations, vaccine doses given up to four days before minimum interval or age can be
 counted as valid. However, this does not apply to intervals between live vaccines. Live vaccines shall not be given fewer than 28 days after receipt of a prior
 live vaccine.
- For calculating intervals between doses, 4 weeks = 28 days. Intervals of ≥4 months are determined by calendar months rather than weeks.

Table 2: Other Options for Proof of Immunity

Vaccine Requirement	Alternative Options for Proof of Immunity			
Measles	Proof of prior measles disease shall be verified with date of illness signed by a physician or laboratory evidence of measles			
ivieasies	immunity. A diagnosis of measles disease made by a physician on or after July 1, 2002, must be confirmed by laboratory evidence.			
Rubella	Laboratory evidence of rubella immunity.			
Mumps	Proof of prior mumps disease shall be verified with date of illness signed by a physician or laboratory evidence of mumps immunity.			
	Proof of prior or current infection, if verified by laboratory evidence, may be substituted for proof of vaccination. Laboratory			
Hepatitis B	evidence of prior or current hepatitis B infection is acceptable only if one of the following serologic tests indicates positivity: HBsAg,			
	anti-HBc or anti-HBs.			
	Proof of prior varicella disease shall be verified with one of the following:			
	1. date of illness signed by a physician; or			
Varicella	2. a health care provider's interpretation that a parent's or legal guardian's description of varicella disease history is indicative			
	of past infection; or			
	3. laboratory evidence of varicella immunity.			
OTE: No other options for p	roof of immunity other than vaccination are allowable for any of the following requirements: diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio,			

NOTE: No other options for proof of immunity other than vaccination are allowable for any of the following requirements: diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Haemophilus influenzae Type B, invasive pneumococcal disease, or meningococcal disease.

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Combination Vaccine Component Aid New Vaccines in Blue Font

- Pediarix DTaP-HepB-IPV
- Pentacel DTaP-IPV/Hib
- Vaxelis DTaP-IPV-Hib-HepB
- Penbraya Men-Men-B (covers serogroups A, C, W, Y, and B)
 - https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/73/wr/mm7315a4.htm
- Kinrix DTaP-IPV
- Quadracel DTaP-IPV
- ProQuad MMR-Varicella

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Kindergarten Entry 2024-2025

POLIO (IPV) for Kindergarten entry

- Beginning with school year 2017-2018, any child entering kindergarten shall show proof of having received 4 or more doses of polio (IPV) vaccine.
- The first three doses in the series shall have been received no less than 4 weeks (28 days) apart.
- The fourth or last dose shall be administered on or after the 4th birthday and at least SIX months after the previous dose.
- This rule follows ACIP recommendations.

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POLIO – Kindergarten Entry Starting School Year 2017-18, 4 doses of polio vaccine required for Kindergarten Entry

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2017-18 Kindergarten
2018-19 Kindergarten, 1st
2019-20 Kindergarten, 1st, 2nd
2020-21 Kindergarten, 1st, 2nd, 3rd
2021-22 Kindergarten, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>
2022-23 Kindergarten, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>
2023-24 Kindergarten, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>
2024-25 Kindergarten, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th
2025-26 Kindergarten, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th
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Catch-up Schedule For Kindergarten Polio 2024-2025

For Kindergarten entry beginning with school year 2017-2018:

- A fourth (4th) dose is not needed if the third (3rd) dose was administered at age four or older and at least six months after the previous dose, in accordance with the ACIP catch-up series.
- This rule follows ACIP recommendations.



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6th Grade Entry 2024-2025

Upon entry into 6th grade; student must show proof of:

- 2 doses of Varicella vaccine;
- 2 doses of M-M-R vaccine;
- 1 dose of Tdap (in addition to completed series for DTaP/Td);
- 3 doses Hepatitis B vaccine series; and
- 1 dose of Meningococcal Conjugate vaccine (MenACWY – (Menactra)/Menveo/MenQuadfi), administered on or after the 11th birthday.
- 3 (or 4) doses of Polio, as was just discussed



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6th Grade Entry Approved Schedule for Tdap or MenACWY

Per Section 665.270 of the School Code...

If a schedule/note is submitted stating that the student will receive his/her Tdap or MenACWY during the school year when they **turn 11**, it is considered a schedule, accepted, and the student is considered compliant but unprotected.



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Meningococcal Conjugate (MenACWY) Requirement

Meningococcal Requirement (MenACWY) for 6th and 12th graders:

- 6th 11th graders must show 1 dose of MenACWY on or after the 11^{th**} birthday at school entry
- 12th graders must show 2 doses of MenACWY at school entry
- If first dose of MenACWY administered > 16th
 birthday; then only one dose required for entry to 12th grade.

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Meningococcal Conjugate (MenACWY) Requirement

- If a child entering 6th grade is not yet 11, recommended that vaccination is deferred until age 11 to provide the child the most optimal vaccine efficacy during the time period of greatest risk.
- A 10 y.o. entering 6th grade would not be out of compliance with school code if the provider documents when the vaccine will be administered (Section 665.270).
- If there is an indication for earlier vaccination (between ages 10 and 11), then the provider submits a letter/statement stating the reasons and provides that with the vaccine records (Section 665.280)
 - Letter/statement to be honored by School Health Authorities and <u>NOT</u> submitted to IDPH for review.

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Meningococcal Vaccine Groups New Vaccines in Blue Font

Meningococcal Serogroups ACWY (MenACWY) (for Meningococcal requirement)

- Menveo
- MenQuadfi
- Penbraya

Meningococcal Serogroup B (MenB)*

- Bexsero
- Trumenba

*Bexsero & Trumenba do not count toward the meningococcal requirement. These are in addition to the MenACWY vaccines.

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List of Non-immunized Child Care Facility Attendees or Students

Child and Student Health Examination and Immunization Code Part 665/Section 665.290

Every childcare facility and attendance center shall maintain an accurate list of all children and students who have not presented proof of immunity against any or all of the required immunizations as noted in Section 665.240 (Basic Immunization) or Section 665.280 (Healthcare Provider Statement of immunity).



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"Students eligible to remain in public school beyond grade 12 (special education) shall meet the requirements for 12th grade."

Which means these students must be compliant with requirements for Tdap, 2 doses of MMR, Meningococcal (MCV4), 2 doses of Varicella, and Hepatitis B.



Medical Exemptions and Religious Objections Allowed in Illinois

MEDICAL EXEMPTION

- Must indicate the student's medical condition that contraindicates the specific immunization.
- Must be written by a MD, DO, APN, or PA
- The medical exemption documentation should be received and honored by appropriate school personnel.
- These students must be placed on a susceptible list and subject to immediate exclusion if vaccinepreventable disease or contact is identified at the school.

Do not send either of these exemptions to IDPH for review

RELIGIOUS OBJECTION

- Must detail specific religious belief which conflicts with the specific immunization and or exam.
- Must use the Certificate of Religious Objection form.
- Must be signed by health care provider (MD, DO, APN, or PA) responsible for the performing the health exam.
- Provider signature attests to informing parents of the benefits of immunization and health risk to the student and community if they are unvaccinated.
- Local school authority is responsible for determining whether written statement constitutes a valid religious objection.

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ILLINOIS CERTIFICATE OF RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION TO REQUIRED IMMUNIZATIONS AND/OR EXAMINATIONS FORM

PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN -	COMPLETE THIS	SECTION	
Note: This form is required for all students enteri after October 16, 2015. This form also must be a preschool, kindergarten, elementary or secondar	submitted to request religio	infth grades when parent(s) or legal guardian(s) is requesting ous exemption for any student enrolling to enfer any public, of er. 16: 2015.	a religious exemption on or harter, private or parochial
		cal reasons. Illinois law does not allow for suc	h exemptions.
Student Name:(last, first, middle)	Student Date of Bird Month Day Yea		
	Month Day Yea		Grade:
Parent/Guardian Name:		City:	
	Gender: □M □F	Exemption requested for (mark all that apply)	
Address:	Telephone Number(□ Hepatitis B □ DTaP □ Polio □ Hib □ Pneun	nococcal DMMR
	Telephone Italiaes,	□ Varicella □ Td/Tdap □ Meningococcal □ Health Exam □ Eye Exam	
		☐ Dental Exam ☐ Vision/Hearing Tests ☐ Other	(indicate below)
each request. If additional space is n	eeded, attach additio	onai page(s).	
However, not following vaccination recon- come in contact, and individuals in the co- is required, schools may exclude children	nmendations may end ommunity. In a disease n who are not vaccinat ice (above) and have p	tat is contrary to the religious beliefs of his/her pare langer the health or life of the unvaccinated studen a outbreak, or after exposure to any of the disease ted in order to protect all students, provided requested information for each vaccination	t, others with whom they s for which immunization
- garage	(, -4)		
HEALTH CARE PROVIDER* - CO	MPLETE THIS SE	ECTION	
required examinations, 2) the benefits communicable diseases for which im-	of immunization, an munization is require	guardian of the student named above, with inform id 3) the health risks to the student and to the c id in Illinois. I understand that my signature only in I guardian's religious beliefs regarding any examina Health Care Provider Name:	ommunity from the reflects that this
Signature of health care provider*		Address:	
Date:		Telephone #:	

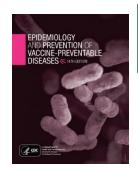
"Health care provider responsible for performing child's health examination includes physicians licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, advanced practice nurses, or physician assistants.

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Religious Objection Form



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

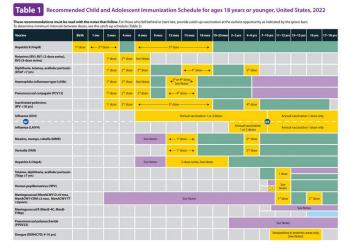


THE PINK BOOK

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/index.html

ACIP IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULES and CATCH-UP SCHEDULES

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/catchup.html#table-catchup



https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/child-adolescent.html

Catch-Up Guidance for Children 10 through 18
Years of Age: Tetanus-, Diphtheria-, and PertussisContaining Vaccines: Tdap/Td

IMMUNIZE.ORG's "Ask the Experts": www.immunize.org/askexperts/
Child and Student Health Examination and Immunization Code:
https://www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/077/07700665sections.html

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I-CARE



Illinois Comprehensive Automated Immunization Registry Exchange

- School employees can access immunization records from the State Immunization Registry, I-CARE.
- Allows view and printing of child immunization records in your jurisdiction.
- Must register for I-CARE by completing the memorandum of agreement then going online to sign on through the web portal
- "Data-mining" or third-party access is prohibited.
- To register for I-CARE please email at dph.icare@illinois.gov



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This season, all flu vaccines will be designed to protect against the four viruses indicated to be most common.

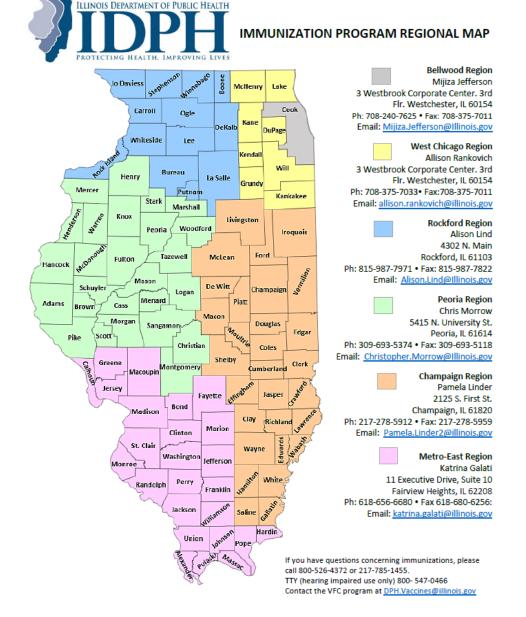
Annual flu vaccination is recommended for everyone 6 months and older, with few exceptions.

Flu vaccines and COVID -19 vaccines can be given at the same time.

At this time, there are no Illinois COVID-19 requirements per the Administrative Code, but IDPH would recommend COVID-19 vaccines appropriately for all ages.

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Immunization Program Regional Map







THANK YOU

IDPH Immunization Program 217/785-1455

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