

Required Childhood Immunizations for Michigan School Settings

School communicable disease rules are the minimum standard for preventing disease outbreaks in school settings. To best protect patients from all diseases we have the power to prevent, healthcare providers in Michigan should follow the 2014 Recommended Immunization Schedule at www.cdc.gov/vaccines or www.michigan.gov/immunize.

****All doses of vaccines must be given with appropriate spacing between doses and at appropriate ages to be considered valid.****

Entry Requirements for All Public & Non-Public Schools		
Age → Vaccine**↓	4 years through 6 years	7 years through 18 years including all 7 th grade students
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	4 doses DTP or DTaP, one dose must be on or after 4 years of age	4 doses D and T OR 3 doses Td if #1 given on or after 7 years of age. 1 dose of Tdap for children 11 years of age or older upon entry into 7 th grade or higher.
Polio	4 doses, if dose 3 administered on or after 4 years of age, only 3 doses are required	3 doses
Measles,* Mumps,* Rubella*	2 doses on or after 12 months of age	
Hepatitis B*		3 doses
Meningococcal	None	1 dose for all children 11 years of age or older upon entry into 7 th grade or higher
Varicella* (Chickenpox)	2 doses of varicella vaccine at or after 12 months of age OR current lab immunity OR reliable history of disease	

* Current laboratory evidence of immunity is acceptable instead of immunization with antigen.

When Do Children and Teens Need Vaccinations?

Age	HepB Hepatitis B	DTaP/Tdap Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough)	Hib Haemophilus influenzae type b	IPV Polio	PCV13 Pneumococcal conjugate	RV Rotavirus	MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	Varicella Chickenpox	HepA Hepatitis A	HPV Human papillo- mavirus	MCV4 Meningococcal conjugate	Influenza Flu
Birth	✓											
2 months	✓ (1-2 mos)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
4 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
6 months		✓	✓		✓	✓						
12 months		✓	✓		✓	✓						
15 months	✓ (6-18 mos)	✓ (15-18 mos)	✓ (12-15 mos)	✓ (6-18 mos)	✓ (12-15 mos)		✓ (12-15 mos)	✓ (12-15 mos)	✓ (2 doses given 6 mos apart at age 12-23 mos)			
18 months												
19-23 months		Catch-up	Catch-up	Catch-up	Catch-up		Catch-up	Catch-up				
4-6 years		✓		✓			✓	✓				
7-10 years		Catch-up										
11-12 years		✓ Tdap					Catch-up	Catch-up	Catch-up	✓	✓	
13-15 years		Catch-up (Tdap)								Catch-up	Catch-up	
16-18 years												✓ (One dose each fall or winter to all people ages 6 mos and older)

Please note: Cases of pertussis (whooping cough) have increased in children, teens, and adults in the last few years. Tragically, some infants too young to be fully protected by vaccination have died. Ask your doctor or nurse if your children have received all the pertussis shots needed for his or her age. Also, if you haven't had your pertussis shot, you need to get one.

What is "Catch-up?" If your child's vaccinations are overdue or missing, get your child vaccinated as soon as possible. If your child has not completed a series of vaccinations on time, he or she will need only the remainder of the vaccinations in the series. There's no need to start over.

If You Choose Not to Vaccinate Your Child, information for parents | Understand the Risks and Responsibilities.

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If you choose to delay some vaccines or reject some vaccines entirely, there can be risks. Please follow these steps to protect your child, your family, and others.

With the decision to delay or reject vaccines comes an important responsibility that could save your child's life, or the life of someone else.

Any time that your child is ill and you:

- call 911;
- ride in an ambulance;
- visit a hospital emergency room; or
- visit your child's doctor or any clinic

you must tell the medical staff that your child has not received all the vaccines recommended for his or her age.

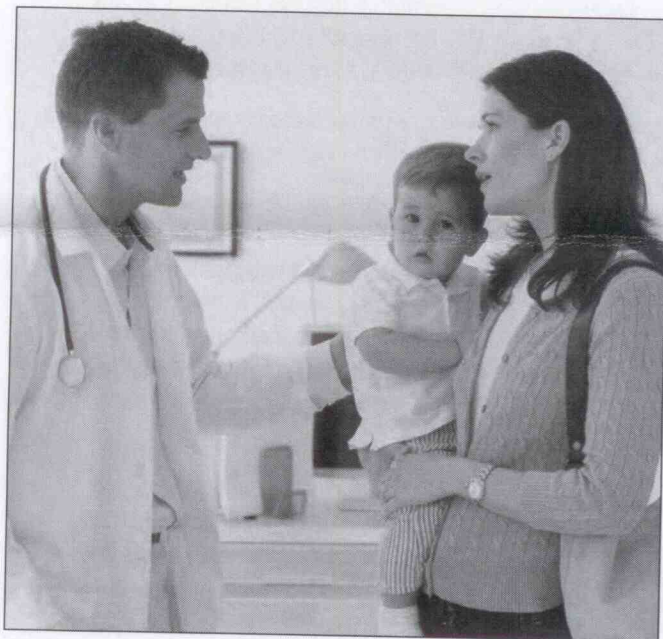
Keep a vaccination record easily accessible so that you can report exactly which vaccines your child has received, even when you are under stress.

Telling health care professionals your child's vaccination status is essential for two reasons:

- When your child is being evaluated, the doctor will need to consider the possibility that your child has a vaccine-preventable disease. Many of these diseases are now uncommon, but they still occur.
- The people who help your child can take precautions, such as isolating your child, so that the disease does not spread to others. One group at high risk for contracting disease is infants who are too young to be fully vaccinated. For example, the measles vaccine is not usually recommended for babies younger than 12 months. Very young babies who get measles are likely to be seriously ill, often requiring hospitalization. Other people at high risk for contracting disease are those with weaker immune systems, such as some people with cancer and transplant recipients.

Before an outbreak of a vaccine-preventable disease occurs in your community:

- Talk to your child's doctor or nurse to be sure your child's medical record is up to date regarding vaccination status. Ask for a copy of the updated record.
- Inform your child's school, childcare facility, and other caregivers about your child's vaccination status. -
- Be aware that your child can catch diseases from people who don't have any symptoms. For example, Hib meningitis can be spread from people who have the bacteria in their body but are not ill. You can't tell who is contagious.



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