

Learning Objectives

- Briefly describe the rationale for each vaccine's inclusion in the CDC/ACIP recommended childhood/adolescent immunization schedule
- Understand the combination vaccines currently available in the US
- Identify available tools to help assess a child's compliance with the vaccine schedule and to develop an individualized catch-up schedule.
- Understand of the conditions that require risk-based immunizations.



Why Do We Immunize?



Immunization is one of the most effective ways to protect children from potentially serious diseases, a crucial step in safeguarding public health and ensuring a healthy future for all

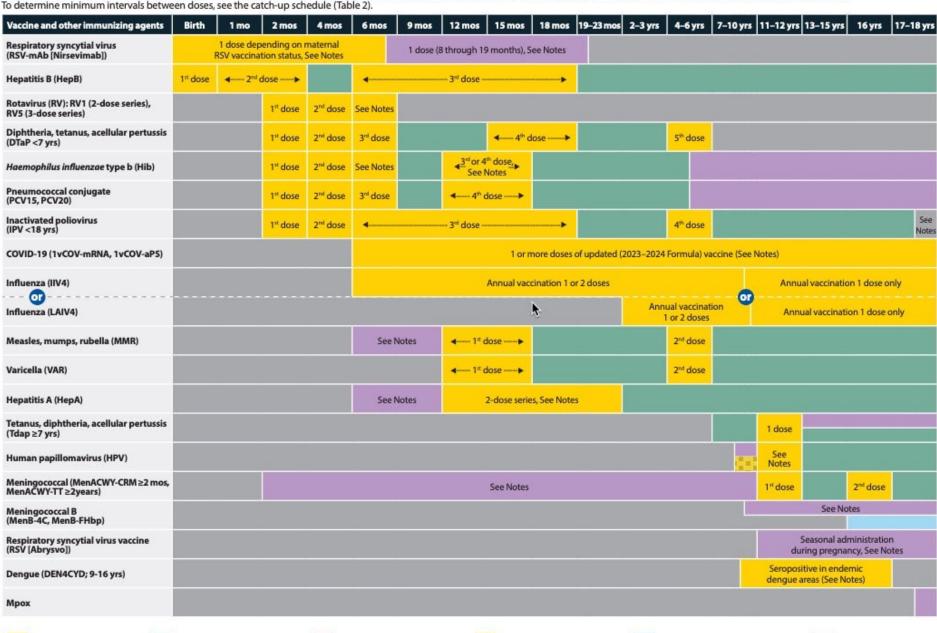




The Immunizations and Their Schedule

Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for Ages 18 Years or Younger, United States, 2024

These recommendations must be read with the notes that follow. For those who fall behind or start late, provide catch-up vaccination at the earliest opportunity as indicated by the green bars. To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Table 2).



DTaP

Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis

Diphtheria is a serious infection of the nose and throat that can lead to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, or death

Tetanus is a potentially fatal bacterial infection that affects the nerves causing painful muscle spasms and lockjaw resulting in trouble swallowing and/or breathing, or death. There's no cure, only prevention

<u>Pertussis</u> commonly called "whooping cough," can cause uncontrollable, violent coughing fits which make it hard to breathe, eat, and drink. Complications include pneumonia, convulsions, brain damage, and death.

Routine Vaccination

DTaP is only for children younger than 7 years.

5 doses of DTaP are recommended at the following ages:



Different vaccines against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap and Td) are available for older children, adolescents, and adults.

IPVInactivated poliovirus

Polio (or poliomyelitis) is a disabling and lifethreatening disease caused by poliovirus, which can infect a person's spinal cord, leading to paralysis.

Symptoms:

Most people have no symptoms

Others may experience sore throat, fever, fatigue, nausea, headache, or stomach pain

Some will develop more serious symptoms like, paralysis, meningitis, or paresthesia (feeling pins and needles in the legs)

Routine Vaccination

4 doses of polio vaccine (IPV) are recommended at the following ages:

- 2 months
- 4 months
- 6-18 months
- 4-6 years



MMR

Measles, Mumps, and Rubella

Measles is highly contagious and can cause serious health complications. Measles causes fever, rash, cough, runny nose, and red, watery eyes. Complications can include ear infection, pneumonia, brain damage, or death.

Mumps is a contagious disease caused by a virus that affects the salivary glands causing fever, headache, muscle aches, loss of appetite, fatigue, puffy cheeks, swollen salivary glands, and a tender jaw. Complications can include deafness, inflammation of the brain and/or spinal cord (encephalitis/meningitis), or death.

Rubella is a contagious viral infection that causes fever, sore throat, rash, headache, and red, itchy eyes. Rubella is very dangerous for pregnant people and developing babies.

Routine Vaccination

2 doses of MMR are recommended at the following ages:

- 12-15 months
- 4-6 years



HIB

Haemophilus influenzae type b

Haemophilus influenzae disease is an infection caused by H. influenzae bacteria. H. influenzae bacteria can cause many different types of infections that can range from mild ear infections to serious bloodstream infections.

The most common serious infections caused by *H. influenzae* bacteria are:

- Pneumonia (lung infection)
- Bloodstream infection
- Meningitis (swelling of the lining of the brain and spinal cord)
- Epiglottitis (swelling of the throat)
- Cellulitis (skin infection)
- Infectious arthritis (swelling of the joint)

Routine Vaccination

3 or 4 doses depending on brand of Hib vaccine used.

- ActHIB®, Hiberix®, Pentacel®, or Vaxelis®: 4-dose series
 - 3-dose primary series at age
 - 2 months
 - 4 months
 - 6 months
 - Booster dose at age 12–15 months
- **PedvaxHIB**®: 3-dose series
 - 2-dose primary series at age
 - 2 months
 - 4 months
 - Booster dose at age 12–15 months

HIB Immunization Schedule:

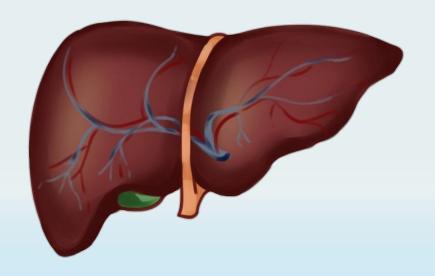
Age	HIB Vaccines: ActHIB®, Hiberix®, Pentacel®, or Vaxelis®: 4-dose series
2 months	1st dose
4 months	2 nd dose
6 months	3 rd dose
12-15 months	4th dose (booster dose)

Age	HIB Vaccine: PedvaxHIB®: 3- dose series
2 months	1st dose
4 months	2 nd dose
12-15 months	3 rd dose (booster dose)

HepB vaccine

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is a serious liver disease caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). For many people, hepatitis B is a short-term illness. For others, it can become a long-term, chronic infection that can lead to serious, and life-threatening health issues like liver disease or liver cancer.



Routine Vaccination

3 doses of HepB vaccine are recommended at the following ages:

- Birth
- 1-2 months
- 6-18 months

When using combination vaccines, a 4th dose of HepB may need to be given as part of the schedule.

Infants who did not receive a birth dose of HepB vaccine should start the series ASAP.

VAR

Varicella (Chickenpox)

Varicella (Chickenpox) is a very contagious disease caused by the varicellazoster virus. The classic symptom of chickenpox is a rash that turns into itchy, fluid-filled blisters that eventually turn into scabs.

Disease Complications:

- Pneumonia
- Encephalitis
- Secondary bacterial skin infections
- Shingles (later in life)

Routine Vaccination

2 doses of VAR are recommended at the following ages:

- 12-15 months
- 4-6 years



RVRotavirus

Rotavirus commonly causes severe watery diarrhea and vomiting in infants and young children.



Routine Vaccination

2 or 3 doses depending on brand of RV vaccine used.

- Rotarix®: 2-dose series at age 2 and 4 months
- RotaTeq®: 3-dose series at age 2, 4, and 6 months

The first dose of either RV vaccine should be given before a child is 15 weeks of age. Children should receive all doses of rotavirus vaccine before they turn 8 months old.

RV Immunization Schedule:

Age	RV Vaccine: Rotarix®: 2-dose series
2 months	1st dose
4 months	2 nd dose

Age	RV Vaccine: RotaTeq®: 3-dose series
2 months	1st dose
4 months	2 nd dose
6 months	3 rd dose

HepA

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A is a very contagious liver disease caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV). People who get hepatitis A may feel sick for a few weeks or several months but usually recover completely and do not have lasting liver damage. In rare cases, hepatitis A can cause liver failure and even death.

Routine Vaccination:

2 doses of HepA are recommended with a minimum interval of 6 months at ages:

• 12 months (Dose 1)

• 18 months (Dose 2)

PCV15, PCV 20

Pneumococcal Conjugate

Pneumococcal disease is a name for any infection caused by the bacteria *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. *S. pneumoniae* can cause many different types of infections including:

- Pneumonia (lung infection)
- Meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord)
- Bacteremia (bloodstream infection)
- Otitis media (middle ear infection)
- Sinusitis (sinus infection)

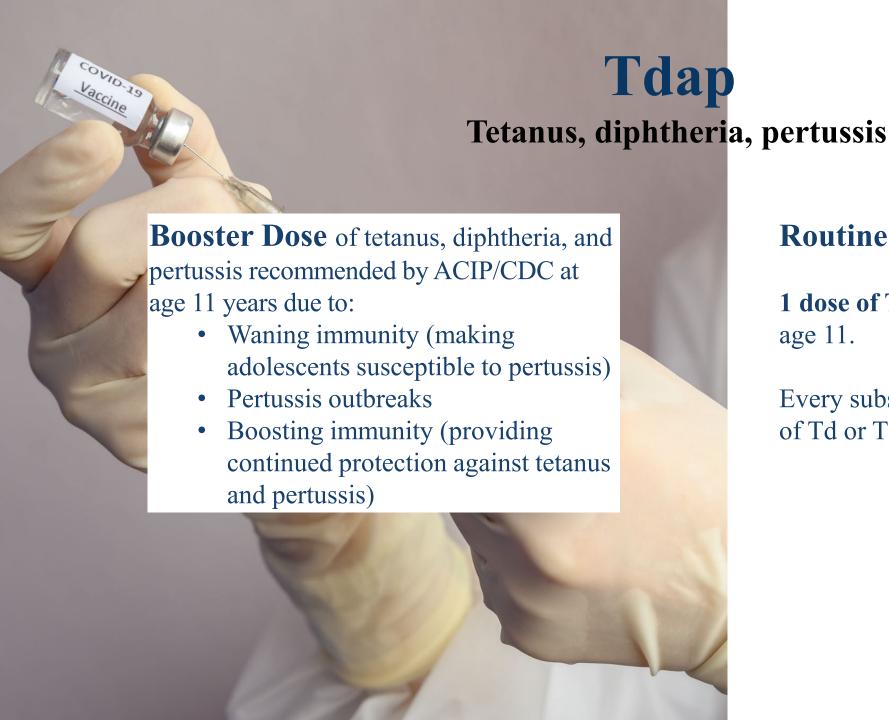
Routine Vaccination

4 doses of PCV are recommended at the following ages:

- 2 months
- 4 months
- 6 months
- 12-15 months







Routine Vaccination

1 dose of Tdap recommended at age 11.

Every subsequent 10 years a dose of Td or Tdap should be given.

HPV-9

Human Papillomavirus

Human Papillomavirus is the most common STI with nearly 80% of sexually active individuals contracting the virus which causes morbidity and mortality including:

- Cancers (genital/perianal and oropharyngeal)
- Obstetric complications due to cervical precancerous treatments
- Genital Warts

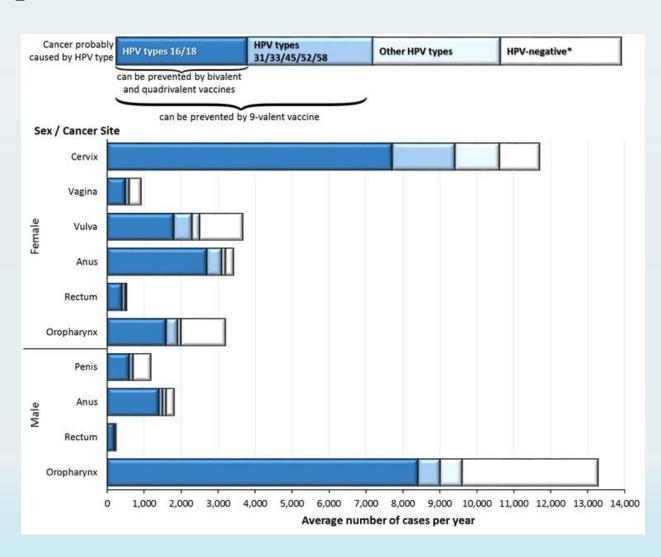
Routine Vaccination

At age 11 years, as early as age 9 years

Age at 1st dose

9-14 years old 2 doses 6 months apart

 \geq 15 years old 3 doses (0, 1-2, and 6 months)



Men ACWY

Meningococcal

Meningococcal disease is a name for infection caused by a strain of the *Meningococcus* bacteria. The primary manifestations of this include meningitis and sepsis. Complications from these illnesses include:

- Intellectual disability
- Permanent hearing loss
- Loss of limbs
- Death

Routine Vaccination

MCV-4/MenACWY

2 doses at ages:

- 11 years
- 16 years

Meningococcal

Although Meningococcus B can cause the same morbidity and mortality as the other Meningococcus strains, the ACIP and CDC recommend Shared Clinical Decision-Making for MenB acknowledging:

Variable risk Individualized Informed Vaccine care choices efficacy

Consider Vaccination

2 doses of MenB with interval based on brand used:

Bexsero®:

• 2 doses at least 1 month apart

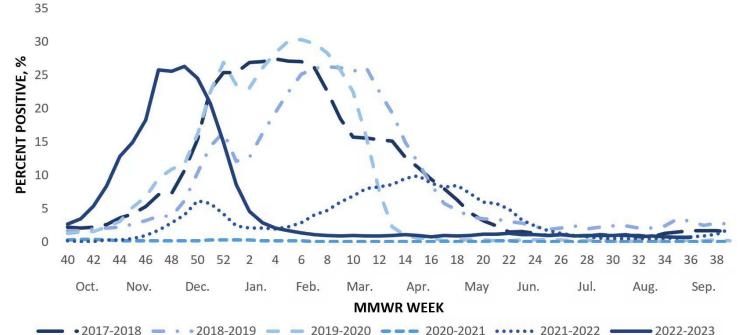
Trumemba[®]:

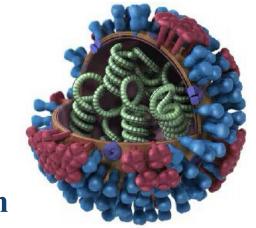
• 2 doses at least 6 months apart

Flu IIV4

Influenza

Flu is a respiratory virus that spreads every year between October and May. Flu is very contagious and can cause serious illness or even death.





Annual Vaccination

Everyone 6 months and older should **get a flu vaccine every flu season** (October-May)

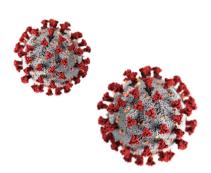
- Children 6 months through 8 years of age may need 2 doses of flu vaccine during a single flu season.
- 9 years and older only need 1 dose every flu season.

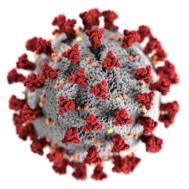
COVID-19

Coronavirus disease 2019

COVID-19 is a very contagious disease caused by a virus named SARS-CoV-2. COVID-19 attacks the lungs and respiratory system causing cold-like symptoms such as, a sore throat or cough. COVID-19 can quickly progress to life-threatening illness.







- Number of doses recommended depends on child's age and type of COVID-19 vaccine used.
- Age 6 months 4 years should receive 2 or 3 doses of updated (2024-2025 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine.
- Age **5 years and older** should receive 1 or 2 doses of updated (2024-2025 Formula) COVID-19 vaccine.

COVID-19 2024-2025 Recommendations

Previous COVID-19 vaccination history^{†,§}

TABLE 2. Recommended COVID-19 vaccination schedule for children aged 6 months-4 years who are not moderately or severely immunocompromised,* by previous COVID-19 vaccination history — United States, September 2024

Previous COVID-19 vaccination history ^{1,§}	2024–2025 COVID-19 vaccine	No. of 2024–2025 doses indicated	Interval between doses		
Unvaccinated	Moderna	2	4–8 wks between dose 1 and dose 2		
	or Pfizer-BioNTech	3	3–8 wks between dose 1 and dose 2 ≥8 wks between dose 2 and dose 3		
Previously received Moderna vaccine					
1 dose any Moderna	Moderna	1	4–8 wks after dose 1		
≥2 doses any Moderna	Moderna	1	≥8 wks after last dose		
Previously received Pfizer-BioNTech vaccin	ne				
1 dose any Pfizer-BioNTech Pfizer-BioNTech		2	3–8 wks between dose 1 and dose 2 ≥8 wks between dose 2 and dose 3		
2 doses any Pfizer-BioNTech	Pfizer-BioNTech	1	≥8 wks after dose 2		
≥3 doses any Pfizer-BioNTech	Pfizer-BioNTech	1	≥8 wks after last dose		

TABLE 1. Recommended 2024–2025 COVID-19 vaccination schedule for persons aged ≥5 years who are not moderately or severely immunocompromised,* by previous COVID-19 vaccination history — United States, September 2024

Tevious covid as vaccination instally	2024 2023 CO 11D 23 Tuccinic	110. 01 2024 2025 doses maleaced	med vac between added
Unvaccinated	Moderna	1	NA
	or Pfizer-BioNTech	1	NA
	or Novavax (aged ≥12 yrs only)	2	3–8 wks between dose 1 and dose 2
Previously received ≥1 COVID-19 vaccine dose [¶]	Moderna	1	≥8 wks after last dose
	or Pfizer-BioNTech	1	≥8 wks after last dose
	or Novavax	1	≥8 wks after last dose

(aged ≥12 yrs only)

2024–2025 COVID-19 vaccine No. of 2024–2025 doses indicated Interval between doses

RSV

Respiratory Syncytial Virus

- •RSV is a contagious respiratory illness that can be especially serious for infants, adults over the age of 60, and people with chronic health conditions.
- RSV typically causes cold-like symptoms such as, coughing, runny nose, decrease in appetite, sneezing, fever or wheezing. But very young infants with RSV may only experience irritability, decreased activity, or breathing difficulties.

There are **two ways to protect babies** from RSV:

- 1. RSV vaccine (Abrysvo) given to mothers who are 32-36 weeks pregnant during RSV season (at least 14 days before giving birth).
- 2. Or RSV immunization (Nirsevimab) for **infants younger than 8 months of age** born during-or entering- their first RSV season.



Routine Schedule Immunizations Licensed in the US

Monoclonal antibody	Abbreviation(s)	Trade name(s)
Respiratory syncytial virus monoclonal antibody (Nirsevimab)	RSV-mAb	Beyfortus [™]

Vaccines	Abbreviation(s)	Trade name(s)		
COVID-19 [†]	1vCOV-mRNA	Comirnaty [®] /Pfizer- BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine		
		Spikevax [®] /Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine		
	1vCOV-aPS	Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine		
Dengue vaccine	DEN4CYD	Dengvaxia®		
Diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine	DTaP	Daptacel [®] Infanrix [®]		
Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine	Hib (PRP-T)	ActHIB [®] Hiberix [®]		
	Hib (PRP-OMP)	PedvaxHIB®		
Hepatitis A vaccine	HepA	Havrix [®] Vaqta [®]		
Hepatitis B vaccine	НерВ	Engerix-B [®] Recombivax HB [®]		
Human papillomavirus vaccine	HPV	Gardasil 9 [®]		
Influenza vaccine (inactivated)	IIV4	Multiple		
Influenza vaccine (live, attenuated)	LAIV4	FluMist [®] Quadrivalent		
Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine	MMR	M-M-R II [®] Priorix [®]		

Vaccines	Abbreviation(s)	Trade name(s)		
Meningococcal serogroups A, C, W, Y	MenACWY-CRM	Menveo®		
vaccine	MenACWY-TT	MenQuadfi [®]		
Meningococcal serogroup B vaccine	MenB-4C	Bexsero®		
	MenB-FHbp	Trumenba [®]		
Meningococcal serogroup A, B, C, W, Y vaccine	MenACWY-TT/MenB-FHbp	Penbraya [™]		
Mpox vaccine	Мрох	Jynneos [®]		
Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine	PCV15	Vaxneuvance [™]		
	PCV20	Prevnar 20 [®]		
Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine	PPSV23	Pneumovax 23 [°]		
Poliovirus vaccine (inactivated)	IPV	lpol [®]		
Respiratory syncytial virus vaccine	RSV	Abrysvo [™]		
Rotavirus vaccine	RV1 RV5	Rotarix [®] RotaTeq [®]		
Tetanus, diphtheria, and acellular pertussis vaccine	Tdap	Adacel [®] Boostrix [®]		
Tetanus and diphtheria vaccine	Td	Tenivac [®] TDvax™		
Varicella vaccine	VAR	Varivax [®]		

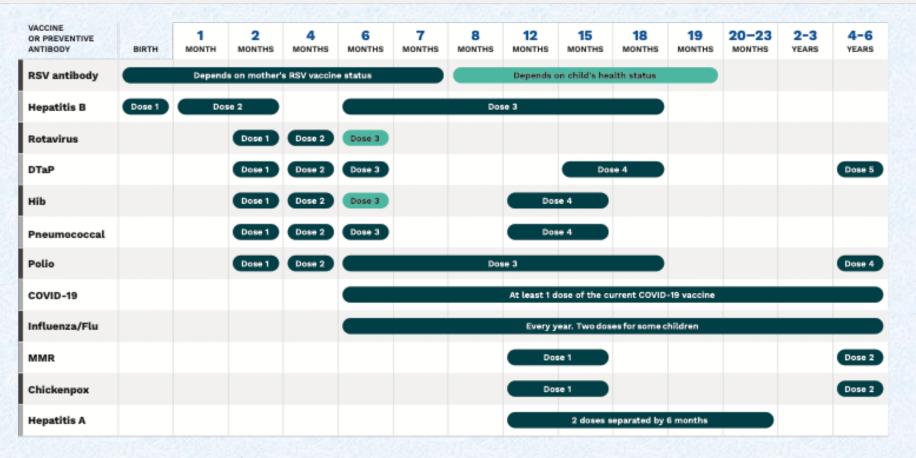
Your child needs vaccines as they grow!

2024 Recommended Immunizations for Birth Through 6 Years Old

Want to learn more?

Scan this QR code to find out which vaccines your child might need. Or visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines/tool/child.html



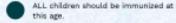


IM/SC 26

Oral 2

Total 28

KEY



SOME children should get this dose of vaccine or preventive antibody at this age

Talk to your child's health care provider for more guidance if:

1. Your child has any medical condition that puts them at higher risk for infection,

- 2. Your child is traveling outside the United States.
- 3. Your child misses a vaccine recommended for their age.







Older children and teens need vaccines too!

2024 Recommended Immunizations for Children 7-18 Years Old

Want to learn more?

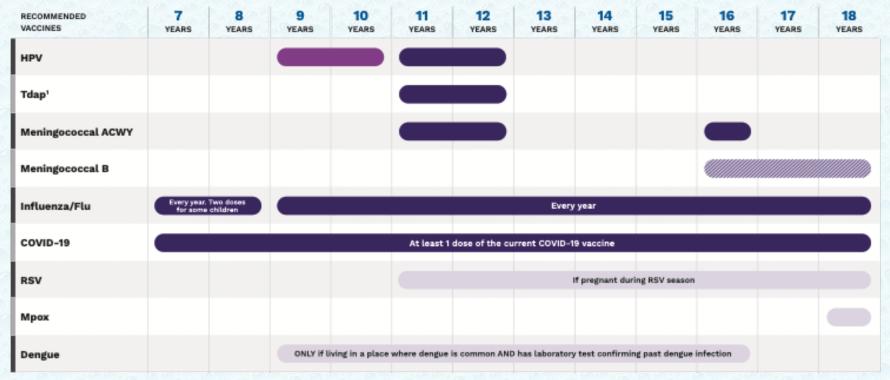
Scan this QR code to find out which vaccines your child might need. Or visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines/tool/teen.html



IM/SC

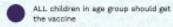
Oral

0



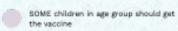


KEY



ALL children in age group can get the vaccine

1 One dose of Tdap is recommended during each pregnancy



Parents/caregivers should talk to their health care provider to decide if this vaccine is right for their child

Talk to your child's health care provider for more guidance if:

- 1. Your child has any medical condition that puts them at higher risk for infection or is pregnant.
- 2. Your child is traveling outside the United States.
- 3. Your child misses any vaccine recommended for their age or for babies and young children.



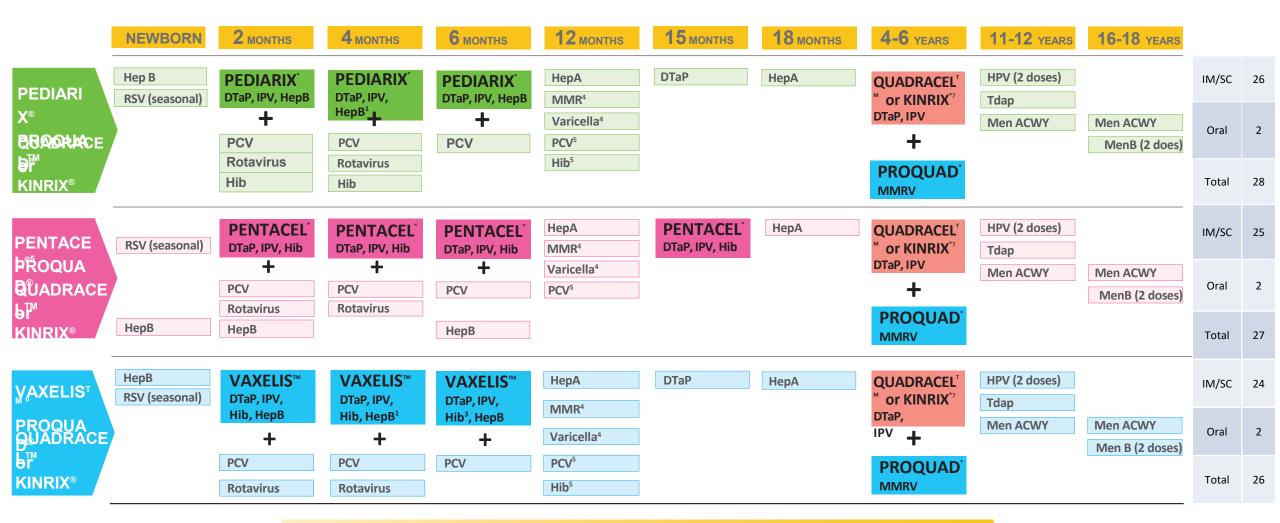




Routine Schedule Combination Vaccines Licensed in the US

Vaccines	Abbreviation(s)	Trade name(s)
DTaP, hepatitis B, and inactivated poliovirus vaccine	DTaP-HepB-IPV	Pediarix®
DTaP, inactivated poliovirus, and Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine	DTaP-IPV/Hib	Pentacel [®]
DTaP and inactivated poliovirus vaccine	DTaP-IPV	Kinrix [®] Quadracel [®]
DTaP, inactivated poliovirus, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b, and hepatitis B vaccine	DTaP-IPV-Hib-HepB	Vaxelis [®]
Measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella vaccines	MMRV	ProQuad®

Immunization Schedule with Combination Vaccines



Everyone 6 months+: 1) COVID-19 vaccine per current recommendations 2) Flu vaccine every fall

Doses per Schedule Comparison

	Single Immunizations Only	PEDIARIX [®] PROQUAD [®] QUADRACEL [™] or KINRIX [®]	PENTACEL [©] PROQUAD [©] QUADRACEL [™] or KINRIX [©]	VAXELIS™ PROQUAD® QUADRACEL™ or KINRIX®
IM/SC	33	26	25	24
Oral	2	2	2	2
Total	35	28	27	26

Assumptions:

- Influenza and COVID-19 doses are not included in these counts
- RSV Immunization is given
- 2 dose Rotavirus is used
- 3 dose HIB is used (when HIB is not included in a combination vaccine)
- Men ACWY and MenB are given individually at age 16-18

Resources for Assessing Immunization Status

The Vaccine Handbook App CDC Vaccine Schedules App











The Vaccine Handbook (The Purple Book) App

The Vaccine Handbook draws together the latest vaccine science and guidance into a concise, user-friendly, practical resource for the private office, public health clinic, academic medical center, and hospital.

The **FREE** app is for iPhone and Android users.

Get the CDC Vaccine Schedules **FREE** app for clinicians and other health care professionals for immediate access to CDC's latest recommended immunization schedules and view childhood, adolescent, adult, and catch-up vaccine schedules and footnotes on your smartphone and tablet devices.

CDC Clinical Decision Support for Immunization (CDSI)

														<u>~_~</u>
Series Dose	Dose 1													-ТН
Age	Absolute Minimum Age	Minimum Age	Earliest Recommended Age	Latest Recommended Age (less than)	Maximum Age (less than)	Effective Date	Cessation Date							
	6 weeks - 4 days	6 weeks	2 months	3 months + 4 weeks	5 years	n/a	n/a						▀▐▝▞▄▀▜▄▋	
Preferable Interval	From Immediate Previous Dose Administered? Y/N	From Target Dose # in Series	From Most Recent (CVX List)	From Relevant Observation (Code)	Absolute Minimum Interval	Minimum Interval	Earliest Recommended Interval	Latest Recommended Interval (less than)	Interval Priority Flag	Effective Date	Cessation Date	_		
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1		
Allowable Interval	From Immediate Previous Dose Administered? Y/N	From Target Dose # in Series	Absolute Minimum Interval	Effective Date	Cessation Date				10000	1000000				
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1								
Preferable Vaccine	Vaccine Type (CVX)	Vaccine Type Begin Age	than)	Trade Name (MVX)	Volume (in ml)	Forecast Vaccine Type (Y/N)								
	PCV13 (133)	6 weeks	n/a	n/a	0.5	N								
	PCV15 (215)	6 weeks	n/a	n/a	0.5	Y								
Allowable Vaccine	PCV20 (216) Vaccine Type (CVX)	6 weeks Vaccine Type Begin Age	n/a	n/a	0.5	Y								
, mornable vaccino	PCV7 (100)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a											
	Pneumococcal, unspecified formulation (109)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a											
	PCV13 (133)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a											
	Pneumococcal Conjugate, unspecified	Lamin annual market market in the	110010001											
	formulation (152)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a											
	PCV10 (177)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a											
	PCV15 (215) PCV20 (216)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a n/a											
Inadvertent Vaccine	Vaccine Type (CVX)	6 weeks - 4 days	II/a											
	PPSV23 (33)													
Conditional Skip	Skip Context	Set Logic	Set ID	Description	Effective Date	Cessation Date	Condition Logic	Condition ID	Туре	Start Date	End Date	Begin Age	End Age (less than)	Interval
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Recurring Dose	Recurring Dose (Yes/No)													
Seasonal	No													
Recommendation	Start Date	End Date												
	n/a	n/a												
Series Dose	Dose 2													
Age	Absolute Minimum Age	Minimum Age	Earliest Recommended Age	Latest Recommended Age (less than)	Maximum Age (less than)	Effective Date	Cessation Date							
	10 weeks - 4 days	10 weeks	4 months	5 months + 4 weeks	5 years	n/a	n/a							
Preferable Interval	From Immediate Previous Dose Administered? Y/N	From Target Dose # in Series	From Most Recent (CVX List)	From Relevant Observation (Code)	Absolute Minimum Interval	Minimum Interval	Earliest Recommended Interval	Latest Recommended Interval (less than)	Interval Priority Flag	Effective Date	Cessation Date			
Allowable Interval	From Immediate Provious Description of WAL	n/a	n/a Absolute Minimum Interval	n/a	4 weeks - 4 days	4 weeks	8 weeks	13 weeks	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Allowable Interval	From Immediate Previous Dose Administered? Y/N	From Target Dose # in Series		Effective Date	Cessation Date									
Preferable Vaccine	N/a Vaccine Type (CVX)	N/a Vaccine Type Begin Age	n/a vaccine Type End Age (less	Trade Name (MVX)	N/a Volume (in ml)	Forecast Vaccine Type (Y/N)								
	PCV13 (133)	6 weeks	n/a	n/a	0.5	N								
	PCV15 (215)	6 weeks	n/a	n/a	0.5	Y								
	PCV20 (216)	6 weeks	n/a	n/a	0.5	Υ								
Allowable Vaccine	Vaccine Type (CVX)	Vaccine Type Begin Age	than)											
	PCV7 (100)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a											
	Pneumococcal, unspecified formulation (109)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a											
	PCV13 (133)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a											
	Pneumococcal Conjugate, unspecified formulation (152)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a											
	PCV10 (177)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a											
	PCV15 (215)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a											
Inadvertent Vession	PCV20 (216)	6 weeks - 4 days	n/a											
Inadvertent Vaccine	PPSV23 (33)													
Conditional Skip	Skip Context	Set Logic	Set ID	Description	Effective Date	Cessation Date	Condition Logic	Condition ID	Туре	Start Date	End Date	Begin Age	End Age (less than)	Interval
				Market Control of the										

Immunization Calculation Engine





The Immunization Calculation Engine (ICE) is a free, open-source immunization forecasting software system. The core component of ICE is the ICE Web Service, which evaluates a patient's immunization history and generates the appropriate immunization recommendations for the patient. The ICE Web Service runs in OpenCDS which is a third-party platform that may be used to build decision support services for any clinical domain.

The ICE software system has been developed and configured by a collaborative partnership of public health experts and information technology and has been released under a <u>standard open-source license</u>.

Due to its standards-based Web Service interface, its Java-based implementation, and its complete lack of dependence on any commercial software, ICE can be deployed in diverse technical environments and easily integrates with third party clinical systems such as Immunization Information Systems (IIS), Electronic Health Record Systems (EHR-S), and Health Information Exchanges (HIEs).

Clinical systems utilize the ICE Web Service by passing a Virtual Medical Record (vMR) to its Web Service which adheres to the Decision Support Service (DSS) standard. In response, ICE utilizes its immunization rules and the data in the vMR, such as the patient's date of birth, gender, immunization history, and disease indicators, to evaluate and return the validity of each immunization in the patient's history along with one or more evaluation reasons. It also returns a recommendation for each vaccine group along with one or more recommendation reasons. ICE's Web Service architecture scales to support simultaneous real-time processing of many patients submitted by one or more systems. It can also service requests for multiple immunization schedules.



Patient ICE Results

Back

Patient Info

Name: Patient 92

DOB: 1990-01-01

Gender: M

Evaluation Date: 2024-10-16 Age @Evaluation: 34y 9m 15d

Patient Output Grid - Click on the bulleted-list icons for additional details

Vaccine Group Recommendations **Evaluations**

Hep B

Recommendation Date: N/A Overdue Date: N/A Earliest Date: N/A

Status: NOT_RECOMMENDED Message: PROOF_OF_IMMUNITY

Vaccine Group: Hep B

Date: 1990-03-15 Age: 0y 2m 14d

Valid: true

Vaccine: Hep B NOS (45)

Date: 1990-04-01 Age: 0y 3m 0d Valid: false Vaccine: Hep B NOS (45)

Vaccine: Hep B, adolescent or pediatric (08)

Date: 1996-03-15

Age: 6y 2m 14d

Valid: false

Date: 2010-02-01 Age: 20y 1m 0d

Valid: false

Vaccine: Hep B, adolescent or pediatric (08)

Date: 1996-03-15

Age: 6y 2m 14d

Disease: Hepatitis B (070.30)

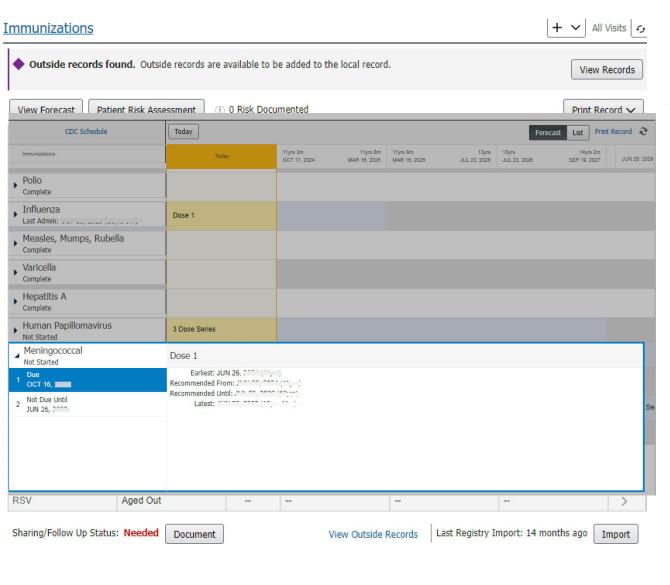
DTP

Recommendation Date: 1997-01-01 Overdue Date: 1997-01-01 Earliest Date: 1997-01-01 Status: RECOMMENDED Message: DUE_NOW

Vaccine: Tdap (115)



Integrated EHR Solutions



ShowMe Vax

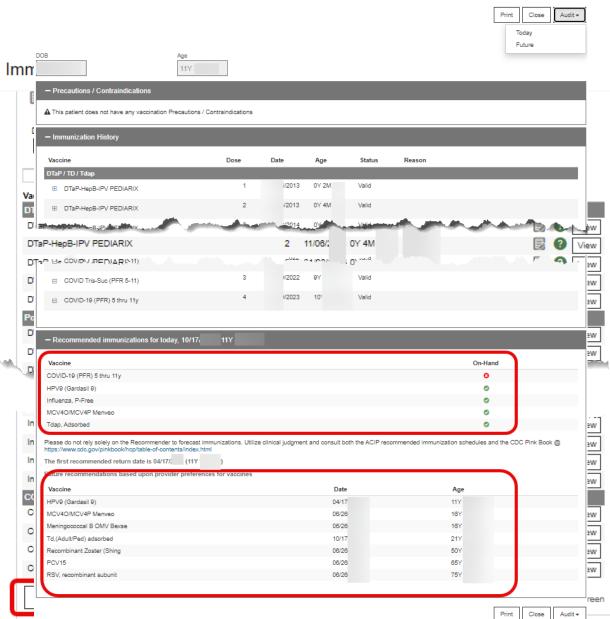
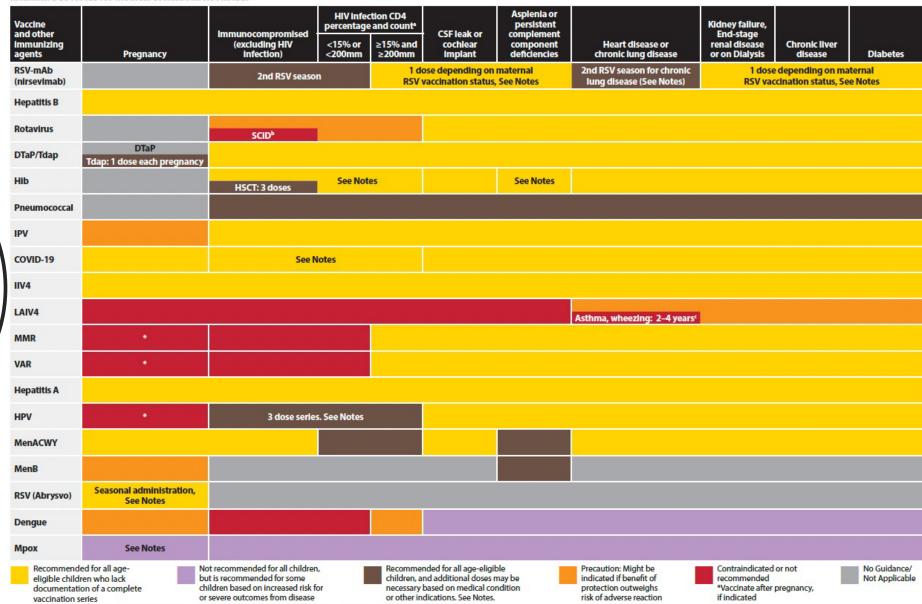


Table 3

Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule by Medical Indication, United States, 2024

Always use this table in conjunction with Table 1 and the Notes that follow. Medical conditions are often not mutually exclusive. If multiple conditions are present, refer to guidance in all relevant columns. See Notes for medical conditions not listed.



Risk Based Immunization Schedule

a. For additional information regarding HIV laboratory parameters and use of live vaccines, see the General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization, "Altered Immunocompetence," at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hpc/acjp-recs/general-recs/formunocompetence.html and Table 4-1 (footnote J) at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hpc/acjp-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html.

Severe Combined Immunodeficiency

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