



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH SERVICES

*A Supplemental Resource to the
Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry*

Vaccine Catch-up Flowcharts & FAQs

For Schools, Child Care, and Preschool Programs

July 2022

Introduction

The Vaccine Catch-up Flowcharts & FAQs is a visual companion piece to the [Arizona Guide to Immunizations Required for Entry for Grades K-12](#) and the [Arizona Guide to Immunizations Required for Entry for Child Care, Preschool, or Head Start facilities](#). The purpose of the flowcharts is to assist school and child care staff working with student immunization records to understand Arizona school immunization requirements and the immunization schedule. The requirements and schedules are based on the Arizona statutes and rules and supplemented by the recommendations of the national [Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices \(ACIP\)](#). These flowcharts have existed in various forms for several years and we have now consolidated them all in one easy-to-find and use format.

Requirements are listed by age group ([Child Care](#), [Schools K-12](#)) and then in alphabetical order by vaccine. Additional flowcharts are available for reviewing records and the disease history review process. Each vaccine catch-up (minimum interval) flowchart shows the routine requirements, and then how to evaluate if a student has the vaccines they need based on age and/or the number of documented doses. In addition, [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\)](#) are addressed at the end. We hope this serves as a one-stop resource for any vaccine minimum interval or catch-up scenarios you may encounter.

The [Arizona Immunization Program Office](#) is aware of the problems that can occur when physicians do not immunize according to the Arizona School Immunization Requirements. The goal is to protect students from disease and to preserve the relationships between physicians, parents and schools. It is our hope that there can be a harmonizing of the ACIP and Arizona School Immunization Requirements in the future so that obstacles and conflicts are avoided. The process of changing state rules and statutes is rigorous and any changes to the existing school immunization requirements will take time.

For any questions or comments, please call or contact:

Arizona Department of Health Services
Immunization Program Office
150 North 18th Avenue, Suite 120
Phoenix, AZ 85007-3233
Phone: 602-364-3630
Fax: 602-364-3285

Table of Contents

Vaccine Flowcharts - minimum interval/catch-up guidance

Child Care, Preschool, Head Start

<u>Immunization Record Review Process</u>	5
<u>Disease History Review Process</u>	6
<u>Diphtheria, Tetanus & Pertussis (DTaP)</u>	7
<u>Hepatitis A</u>	8
<u>Hepatitis B</u>	9
<u>Hib</u>	10
<u>Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)</u>	12
<u>Polio</u>	13
<u>Varicella (chickenpox)</u>	14

School K-12

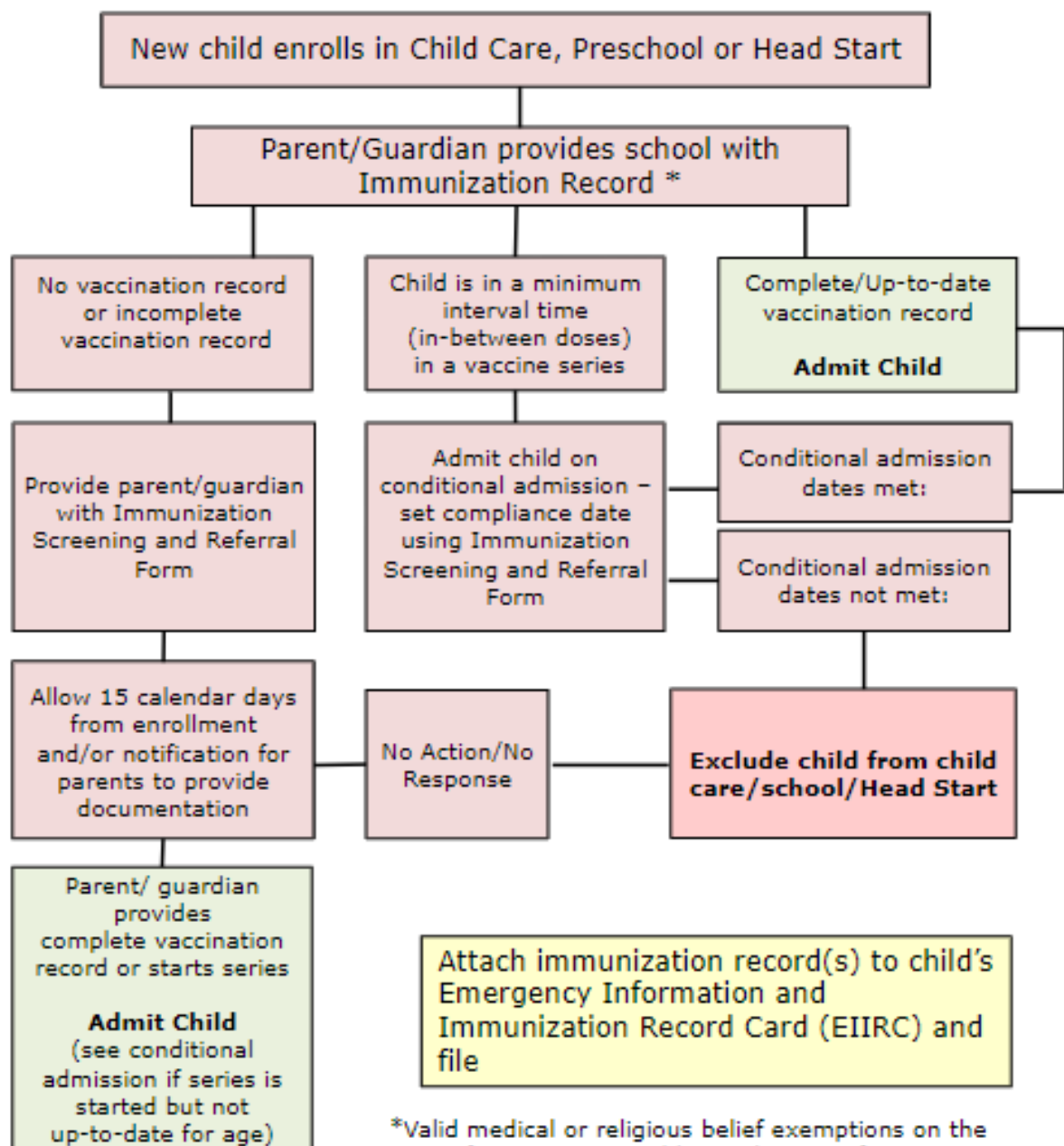
<u>Immunization Record Review Process</u>	16
<u>Disease History Review Process</u>	17
<u>Diphtheria, Tetanus & Pertussis (DTaP/Tdap/Td)</u>	18
<u>Hepatitis B</u>	19
<u>Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)</u>	20
<u>Meningococcal/MenACWY</u>	21
<u>Polio</u>	22
<u>Varicella (chickenpox)</u>	23

<u>Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)</u>	25
--	----

Child Care, Preschool, and Head Start

Immunization Record Review Process Child Care, Preschool, Head Start

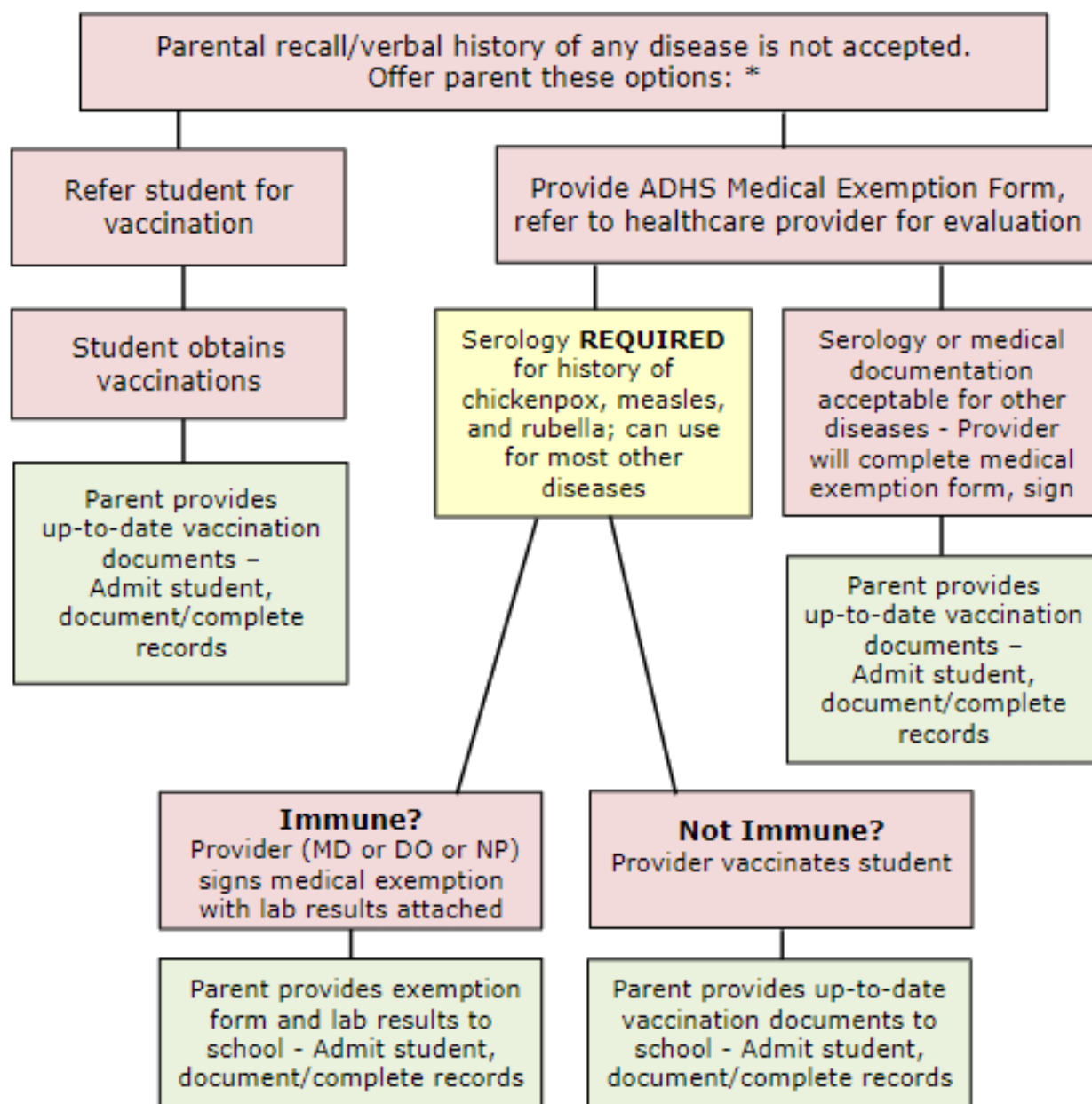
Refer to [Arizona Immunization Handbook](#) and [Requirements Guides](#)



*Valid medical or religious belief exemptions on the ADHS form are acceptable. Find more information on our website: [AZ Immunization Program](#)

Disease History Review Process Grades K-12, Child Care, Preschool, Head Start

Refer to [Arizona Immunization Handbook](#)



Suggest that parent keep a copy of lab results and medical exemption form for their records.

*A valid Personal (K-12) or Religious (Childcare/Preschool) Belief exemption on the ADHS form can be provided by parent if they choose not to do a medical exemption form.

DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis) Flowchart Child Care, Preschool, Head Start

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

- DTaP dose 1 is required at 2 months of age
- DTaP dose 2 is required at 4 months of age
- DTaP dose 3 is required at 6 months of age
- DTaP dose 4 is required at 15 months of age

Catch-up Schedule for Children Who Lack Required Doses

If child is 2 months or older and has no doses of DTaP

Needs DTaP dose 1 within 15 days of entry into any child care setting

If child is 4 months or older and only has 1 dose of DTaP

Needs DTaP dose 2 at least 4 weeks after DTaP dose 1 was given

If child is 6 months or older and only has 2 doses of DTaP

Needs DTaP dose 3 at least 4 weeks after DTaP dose 2 was given

If child is 15 months or older and has 3 doses of DTaP

Needs DTaP dose 4 at least 6 months after DTaP dose 3 was given

A child may receive a dose of DTaP at/or after 4 years of age; although not required for attendance in child care/preschool, this dose is usually given in preparation for attendance in kindergarten. Minimum age for final dose (# 4 or #5) is 4 years of age and at least 6 months since previous dose.

Hepatitis A Flowchart Child Care, Preschool, Head Start

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

- HepA dose 1 is required at 12 months of age
- HepA dose 2 is required at 18 months of age
- Required in Maricopa County but recommended for all counties

Catch-up Schedule for Children Who Lack Required Doses

If child has no
doses of HepA

Needs HepA
dose 1 within
15 days of
entry into any
child care
setting

If child only
has 1 dose of
HepA

Needs HepA
dose 2 at least
6 months after
HepA dose 1
was given

Hepatitis A dose given more than 4 days before the child's 1st birthday is not valid and another dose is required. The additional dose should be given no sooner than 6 months after the invalid dose (or at least 6 months after a previous valid dose was administered).



Hepatitis B Flowchart Child Care, Preschool, Head Start

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

- HepB dose 1 is required at 2 months of age
- HepB dose 2 is required at 4 months of age
- HepB dose 3 is required by 12 months of age

Catch-up Schedule for Children Who Lack Required Doses

If child of any
age has no
doses of HepB

Needs HepB
dose 1 within
15 days of
entry into any
child care
setting

If child is 4
months or
older and only
has 1 dose of
HepB

Needs HepB
dose 2 at least
4 weeks after
HepB dose 1
was given

If child is 12
months or
older and only
has 2 doses of
HepB

Needs HepB
dose 3 at least
8 weeks after
HepB dose 2
was given,
AND at least
16 weeks after
HepB dose 1
was given

If child is 12
months or
older and has
3 doses of
HepB

Was child at
least 24 weeks
old when final
dose of HepB
was given and
all intervals
met

No

Needs HepB
dose 4

Yes

Stop! Child is
compliant.
No additional
doses
needed

Hepatitis B Minimum Intervals:

At least 4 weeks between dose 1 & 2
At least 8 weeks between dose 2 & 3 (or final)
At least 16 weeks between dose 1 & 3 (or final)
AND final dose given at/after 24 weeks of age

Hib (*Haemophilus influenzae* type b) Flowchart Child Care, Preschool, Head Start

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

- Hib dose 1 is required at 2 months of age
- Hib dose 2 is required at 4 months of age
- Hib dose 3 is required at 6 months of age*
- Hib dose 4 is required at 12-15 months of age
- A Hib dose at/after 12 months of age is required for all children under 5 years of age.

*If PedvaxHib is used for both dose 1 and 2, then dose 3 is due at 12-15 months of age and completes the series.

Children 7-11 months of age should have received at least 2 doses. If no Hib doses have been received they need 2 Doses at Least 8 weeks apart.

Children **12-14 Months** of age should have received at least 2-3 doses.

# Doses at <12 months	# Doses at 12 – 14 months	Status and Catch-up schedule
2 or more	1	Complete - No additional doses needed
2 or more	0	Needs 1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose
1	1	Needs dose 3 at least 8 weeks after dose 2
1	0	Needs dose 2 at least 4 weeks after dose 1 and dose 3 at least 8 weeks after dose 2
0	2	Complete if there are at least 8 weeks between doses
0	1	Needs dose 2 at least 8 weeks after previous dose
0	0	Needs dose 1 now and dose 2 at least 8 weeks later

Status and Catch-up for age 15 months and older on next page



Hib (*Haemophilus influenzae* type b) Flowchart Child Care, Preschool, Head Start

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

Children **15-59 months** of age should have received at least 3-4 doses.

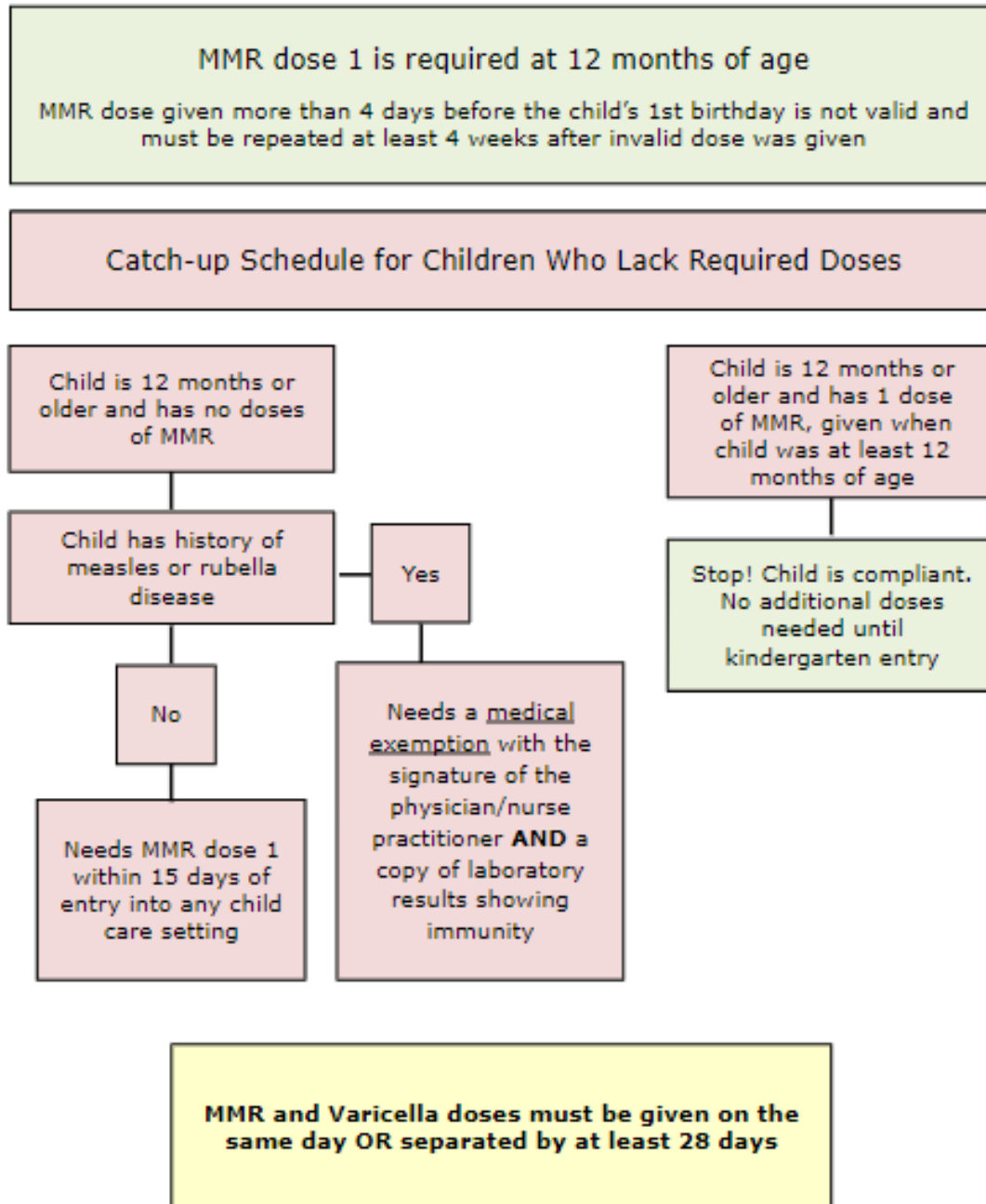
- If no Hib doses have been received, 1 dose is required at/after 15 months of age for the first/only dose.

Catch-up Schedule for Children **15 Months or Older**

# Doses at <12 months	# Doses at 12-14 months	# Doses at 15-59 months	Status
2 or more	1	1	Complete - No additional doses needed
2 or more	1	0	Complete - No additional doses needed
2 or more	0	1	Complete - No additional doses needed
2 or more	0	0	Needs 1 dose, then complete
1	1	1	Complete - No additional doses needed
1	0	1	Complete - No additional doses needed
1	1	0	Needs 1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose, then complete
1	0	0	Needs 1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose, then complete
0	2	0	Complete if there are at least 8 weeks between doses
0	1	1	Complete - No additional doses needed
0	1	0	Needs 1 dose at least 8 weeks after previous dose, then complete
0	0	1	Complete - No additional doses needed
0	0	0	Needs 1 dose, then complete

MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella) Flowchart Child Care, Preschool, Head Start

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

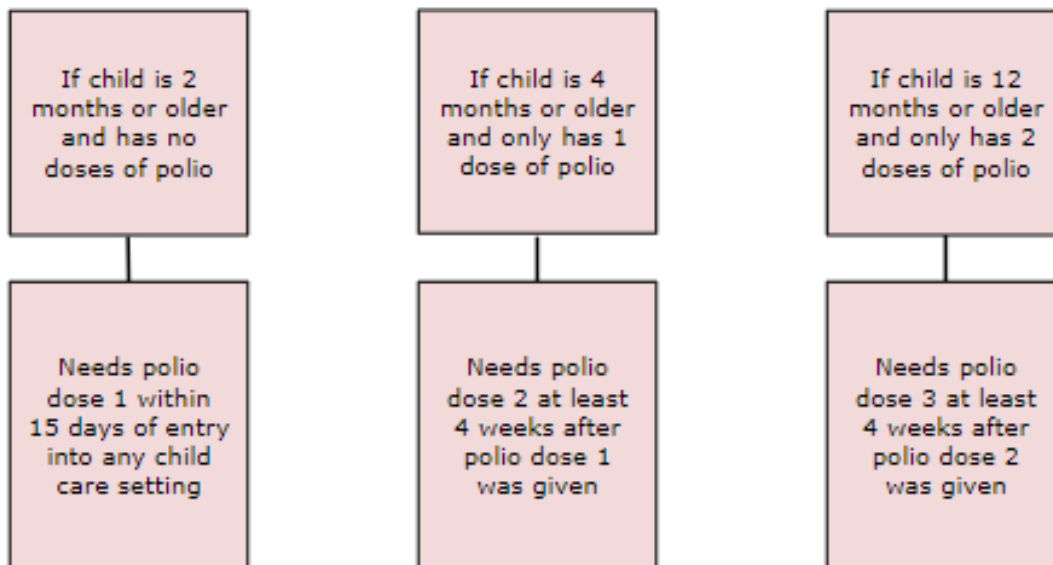


Polio Flowchart Child Care, Preschool, Head Start

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

- Polio dose 1 is required at 2 months of age
- Polio dose 2 is required at 4 months of age
- Polio dose 3 is required at 12 months of age

Catch-up Schedule for Children Who Lack Required Doses



*Bivalent and monovalent oral poliomyelitis vaccines do not meet these immunization requirements. Any oral poliomyelitis vaccine received before April 2016 is assumed to be trivalent oral poliomyelitis vaccine, unless otherwise specified, and will satisfy immunization requirements.

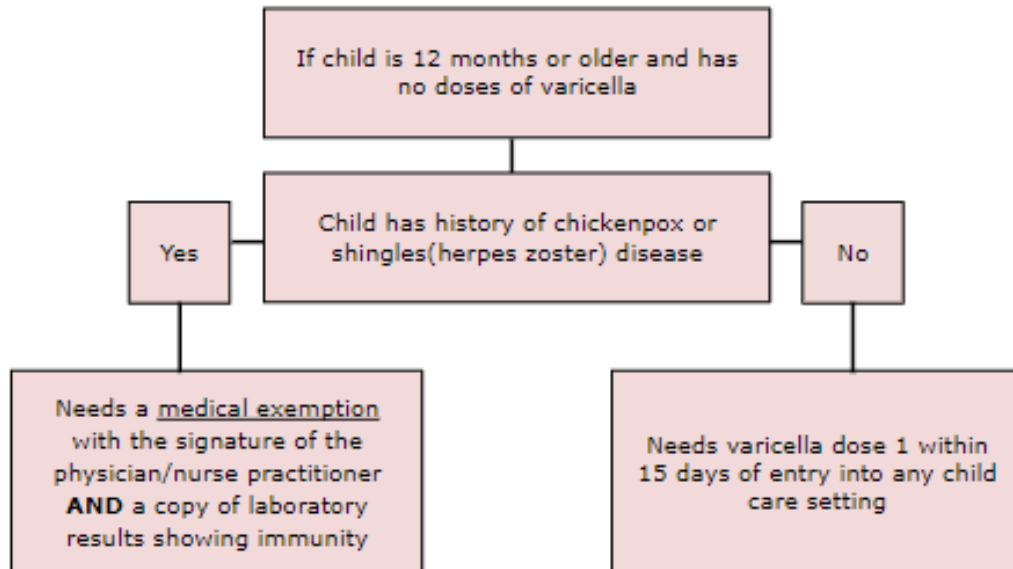
Varicella (Chickenpox) Flowchart Child Care, Preschool and Head Start

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

Varicella dose 1 is required at 12 months of age

Varicella dose given more than 4 days before the child's 1st birthday is not valid
and must be repeated at least 4 weeks after invalid dose was given

Catch-up Schedule for Children Who Lack Required Doses

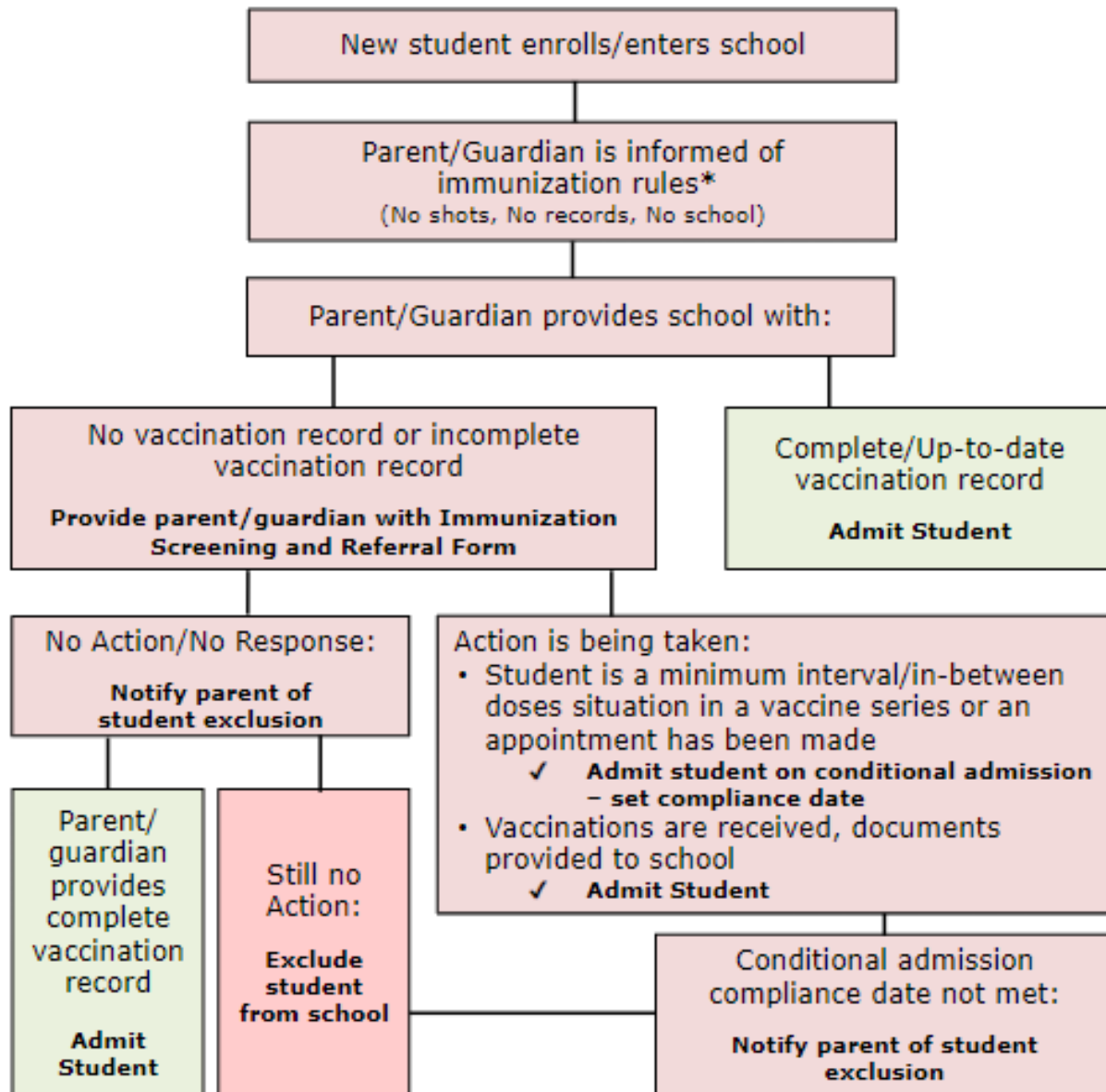


Varicella and MMR doses must be given on the same day OR separated by at least 28 days

Schools K-12

Immunization Record Review Process Grades K-12

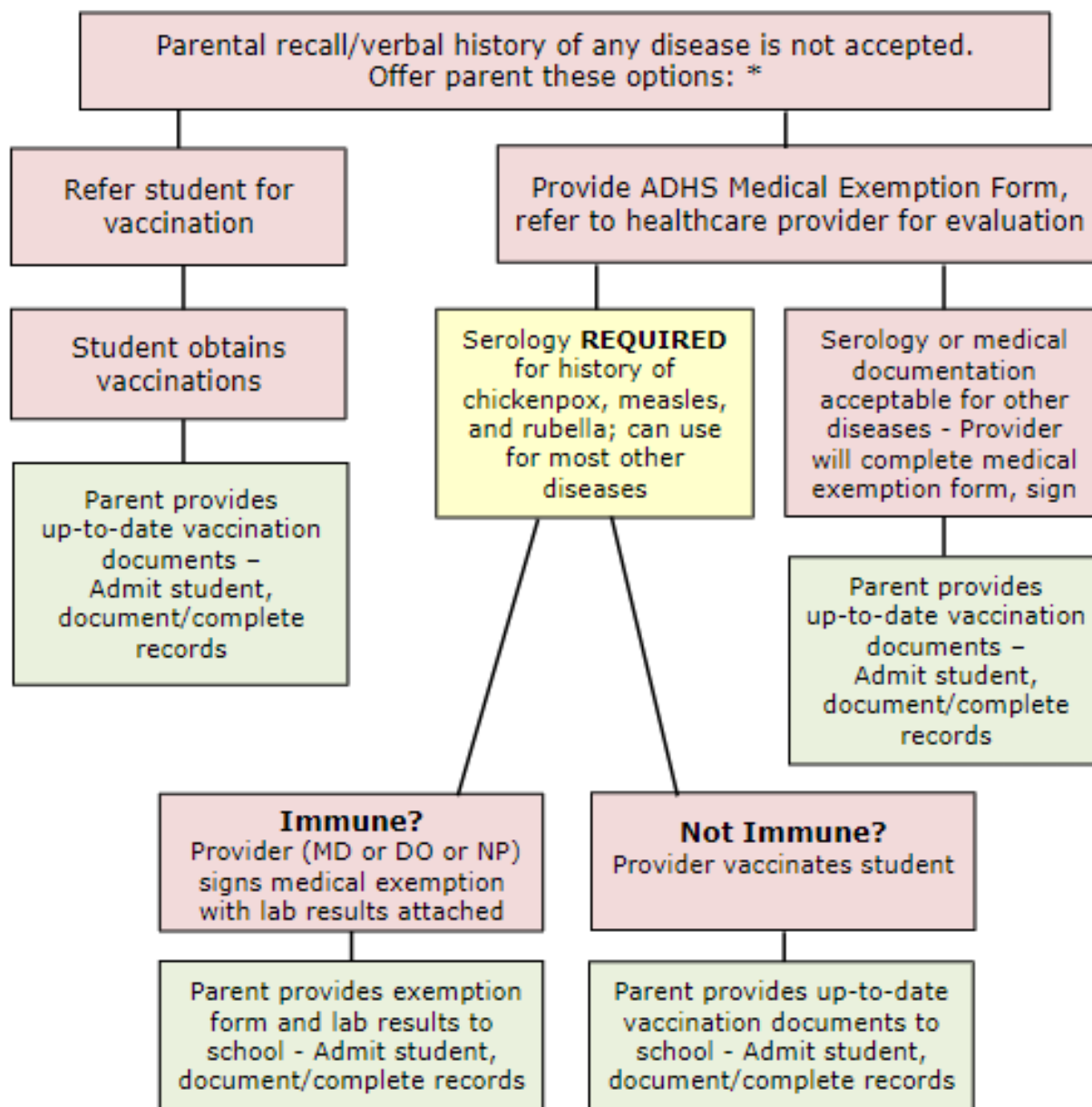
Refer to [Arizona Immunization Handbook](#) and [Requirements Guides](#)



*Valid medical or personal belief exemptions on the ADHS form are acceptable. Find more information on our website: [AZ Immunization Program](#)

Disease History Review Process Grades K-12, Child Care, Preschool, Head Start

Refer to [Arizona Immunization Handbook](#)



Suggest that parent keep a copy of lab results and medical exemption form for their records.

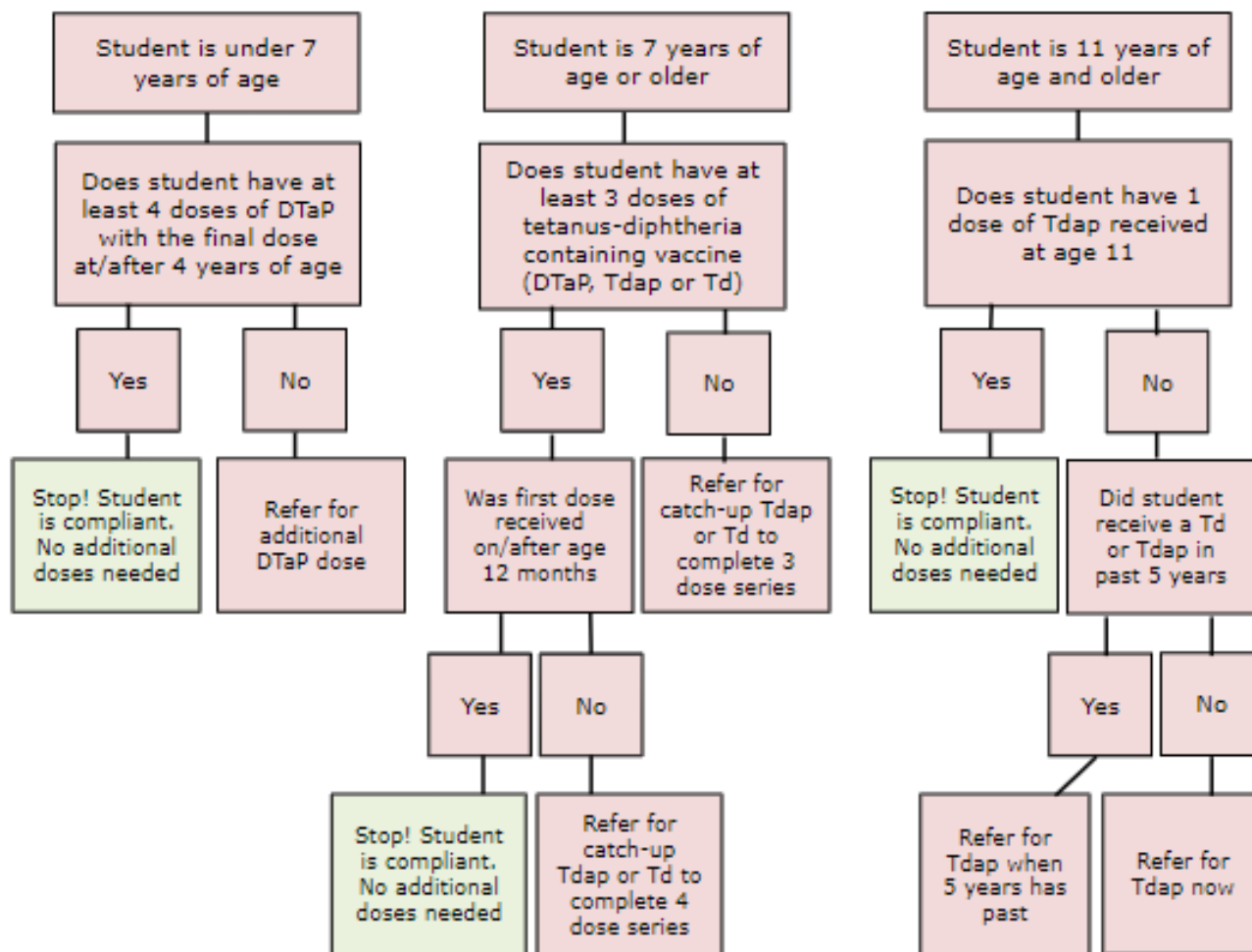
*A valid Personal (K-12) or Religious (Childcare/Preschool) Belief exemption on the ADHS form can be provided by parent if they choose not to do a medical exemption form.

DTaP, Tdap, Td Flowchart (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis) Grades K-12

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

- For students under 7 years of age, 4-5 doses of DTaP are required for entry into kindergarten
- For students 7 and older, 3-4 doses of tetanus-diphtheria-pertussis containing vaccines are needed for minimum series
- Students aged 11 and older are to receive 1 dose of Tdap

Catch-up Schedule for Children Who Lack Required Doses

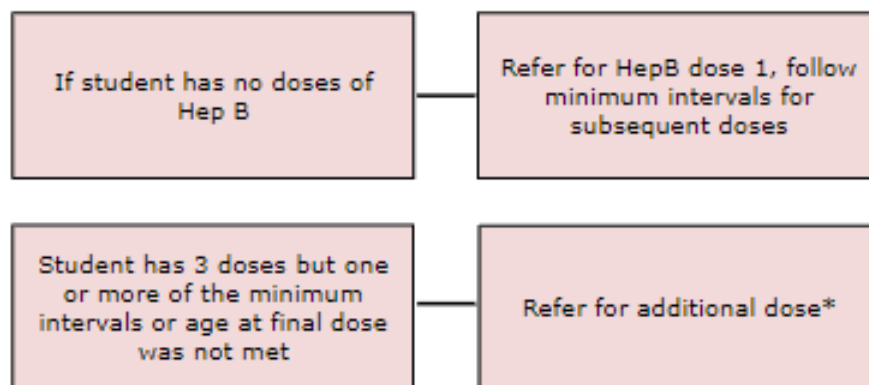


Hepatitis B Flowchart Grades K-12

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

3 doses of Hepatitis B are required for entry into Kindergarten
and for all grades K-12

Catch-up Schedule for Children Who Lack Required Doses



Hepatitis B Minimum Intervals:

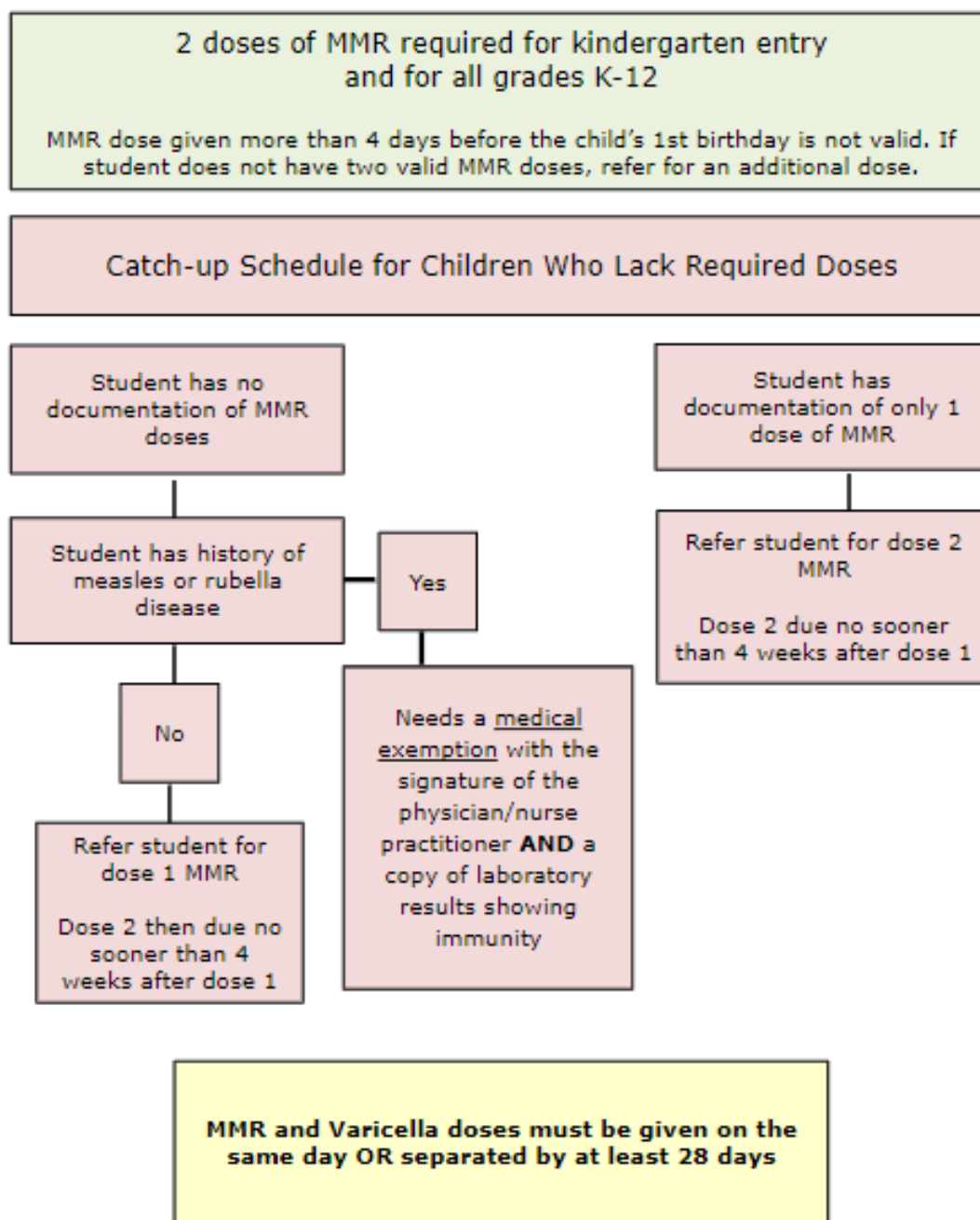
At least 4 weeks between dose 1 & 2
At least 8 weeks between dose 2 & 3 (or final)
At least 16 weeks between dose 1 & 3 (or final)
AND final dose given at/after 24 weeks of age

*If you need to refer a student for an additional dose, providers may say the student is "clinically" immune and not give the additional dose. These are the options in these cases:

- Request provider to obtain serology titer to prove immunity, complete Medical Exemption form, attach lab results to form for parent to return to school
- Refer parent to county health department for vaccination
- Parent may elect to sign Personal Beliefs Exemption form for Hepatitis B

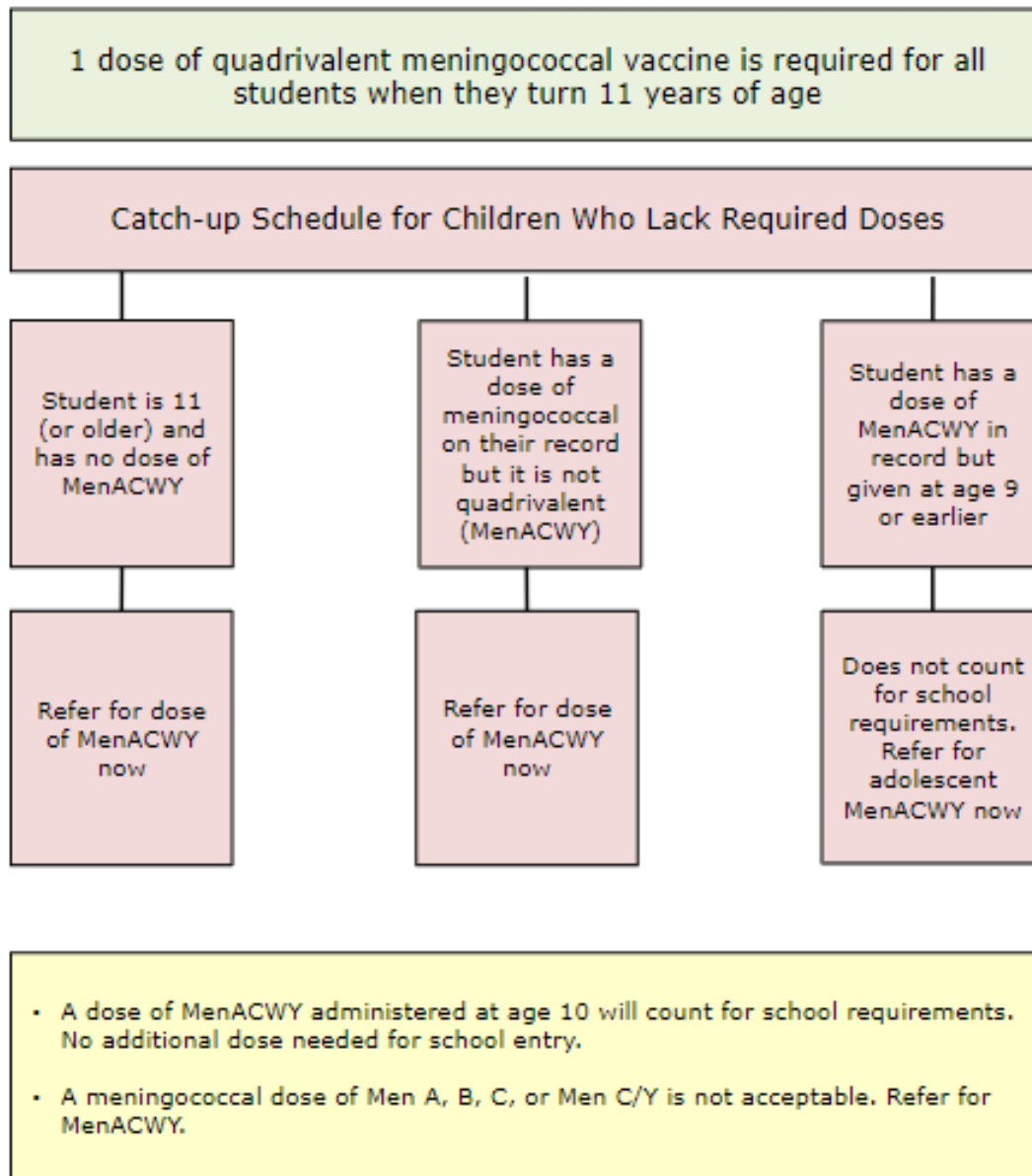
MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella) Flowchart Grades K-12

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)



Meningococcal (MenACWY) Flowchart Grades K-12

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

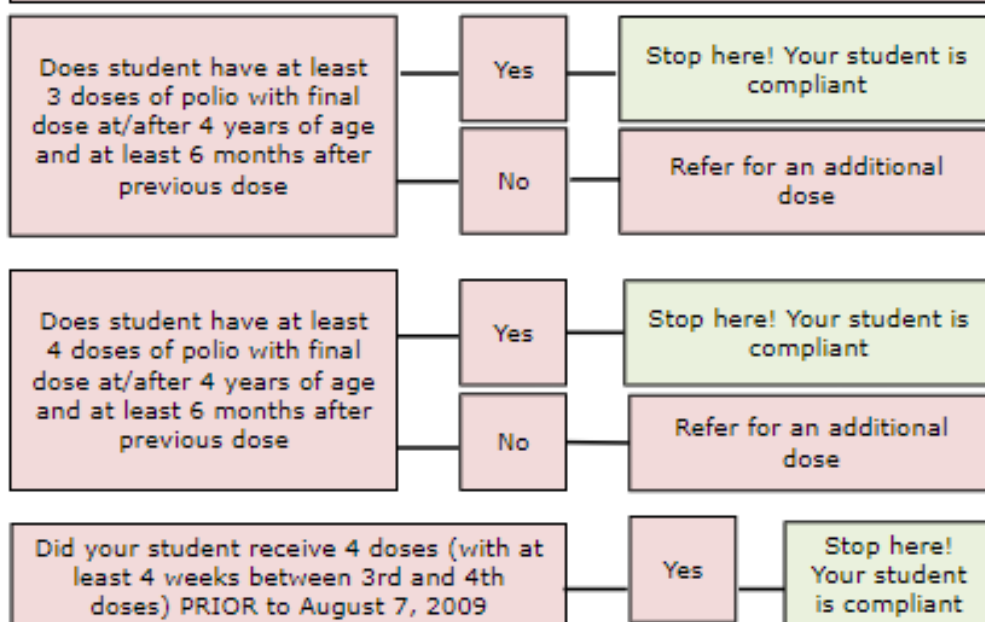


Polio Flowchart Grades K-12

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

- 3-4 doses of polio required for entry into Kindergarten and for all grades K-12
- Final dose must be at/after 4 years of age and at least 6 months after previous dose

Catch-up Schedule for Children Who Lack Required Doses



Parents who do not want their child to receive an additional dose may consider verifying immunity by serology (medical exemption form required)

Bivalent and monovalent oral poliomyelitis vaccines **do not** meet these immunization requirements. An oral poliomyelitis vaccine **received before April 2016** is assumed to be a trivalent oral poliomyelitis vaccine, unless otherwise specified, and **does** satisfy immunization requirements.

Poliomyelitis vaccine is **not** required for individuals 18 years of age or older. [Arizona Administrative Code, Title 9, Article 7.](#)

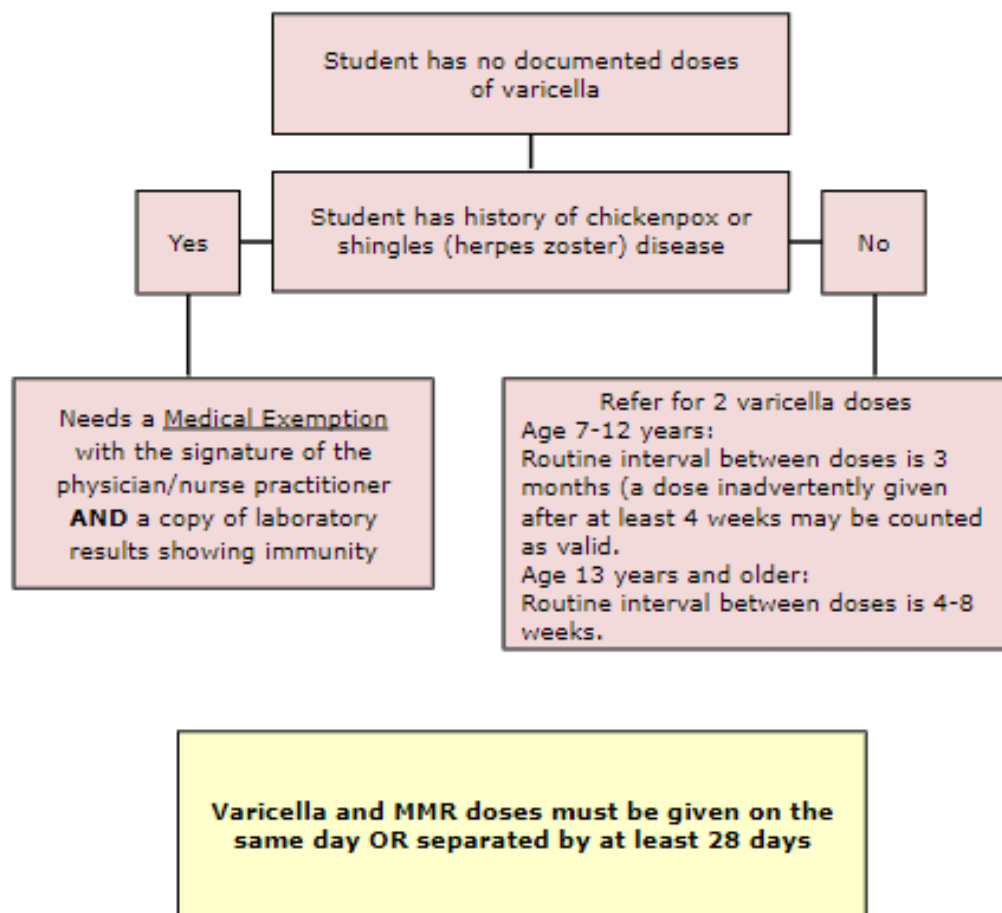
Varicella (Chickenpox) Flowchart Grades K-12

Use with [Arizona Guides to Immunizations Required for Entry](#)

1 dose of Varicella is required for entry into Kindergarten
and all grades K-12

Varicella dose given more than 4 days before the child's 1st birthday is not valid
and must be repeated at least 4 weeks after invalid dose was given

Catch-up Schedule for Children Who Lack Required Doses



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)



Frequently Asked Questions School and Child Care Immunization Requirements

Please see our [Arizona Immunization Handbook for Schools and Child Care Programs](#) and our Guides to Immunizations Required for School Entry ([K-12](#) or [CC](#)) for more detailed information.

DTaP/Tdap/Td

1. Question: At what age is a **Tdap** (tetanus/diphtheria/pertussis) vaccine required to attend school?

Answer: One dose of Tdap is required for all students 11 years and older, regardless of grade, unless they have received a dose of Td, Tdap or DTaP in the last 5 years. The previous requirement of 11 years of age *AND* entering 6th grade has been eliminated.

2. Question: Why do some 7-10-year-old students already have a **Tdap** vaccine?

Answer: The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practice (ACIP) recommends that a person aged 7 years and older who was not fully immunized with (3-4 doses) of DTaP vaccine (before age 7) should receive Tdap as one of the doses (preferably the first) in the catch-up series. The use of DTaP in children over age 7 is not licensed, so when students are referred for an appropriate catch-up dose at an older age, the provider should give them a Tdap or Td vaccine. For school purposes, a student who receives a Tdap or Td between ages 7-9 should receive a Tdap dose when 5 years have passed.

3. Question: Should I refer a student between the ages of 7 and 10 years of age to get a **Tdap** to meet the 11-year-old requirement?

Answer: No. For school purposes, you should only refer a 7-10-year-old for this vaccine if they need a dose to catch up with the diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis series. Students younger than 11 should not be referred for their 11-year-old Tdap. When notifying parents of students who will turn 11 soon, make sure to indicate that they should get the vaccine on or as soon as possible **after** their 11th birthday.

4. Question: If a student receives an inadvertent dose of **DTaP** after age 7, how should we count that?

Answer: There are times when DTaP may have been mistakenly administered to a child 7 years or older (remember that DTaP is only licensed for children through 6 years of age), but the dose is considered valid according to ACIP. Arizona school rules state that if Tdap has not been previously given, 1 dose of Tdap is required when at least 5 years have passed since the student's last tetanus-containing vaccine was given. For example: the child received a DTaP when they were 8 years of age. They should be referred for a Tdap when they reach 13 years of age (if they have not already received an adolescent Tdap dose at age 11 from their provider).

5. Question: Sometimes I get a record which states the child received a Td, but was the right age for a Tdap. What can I do to verify which vaccine was actually given?

Answer: If possible, contact the provider office to verify which vaccine was given. Very often, a Tdap is actually given, but the provider writes Td or puts it in a space that only has Td identified on the form. If necessary, ask the provider if they could send you an updated copy of the immunization record with the corrected information. You may also be able to identify what was actually given through the [ASIIS record](#), or contact your county health department Immunization Program or the [Arizona Department of Health Services Immunization Program Office](#) and ask to speak to a clinical nurse who can help you decipher which vaccine was actually administered.

6. Question: If the student did indeed receive a Td instead of a Tdap, do they need the Tdap?

Answer: According to school rules, since the child has now received a Td, they are compliant with the school requirement of having had a dose of tetanus-diphtheria containing vaccine **within the past 5 years**. However, since Td **does not** contain the pertussis component, it provides no protection against the whooping cough disease. School health staff can recommend that the child return to the provider and receive the Tdap vaccine, which can be given at any time as there is no minimum interval requirement. If the parent chooses not to do this, then the student should be referred to receive a Tdap when 5 years has passed since the Td dose.

Hepatitis B

7. Question: Sometimes I see records where a child has received 4 doses of hepatitis B? Why does this happen and how do I interpret the doses/dates?

Answer: Some children who are vaccinated with a combination vaccine (DTaP, IPV, HepB) may receive a hepatitis B dose at 4 months of age. This dose does not complete the hepatitis B series but is considered a valid, but inadvertent dose. A dose at 24 weeks or older and which meets all minimum intervals is still required.

Meningococcal

8. Question: What type of meningococcal vaccine is required for school?

Answer: All students 11 years or older must have proof of one dose of quadrivalent meningococcal ACWY vaccine, regardless of grade. The previous requirement of 11 years of age AND entering 6th grade has been eliminated. A booster dose of MenACWY is recommended at 16 years of age. Common brands or abbreviations you may see on a vaccination record include [Menveo](#), [Menactra](#), [MenQuadfi](#), MCV, MCV4, and MenACWY.

Some older records may show that a student received [Menomune](#). This meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine is a quadrivalent vaccine but production of this vaccine was discontinued in February 2017. Students who have documentation of receiving this vaccine will meet the school requirements.

9. Question: Sometimes an immunization record will show that the student received a different meningococcal vaccine such as MenC, MenA/C, or MenB. Would any of these vaccines count for school requirements?

Answer: No. Arizona school requirements state that the meningococcal vaccine must be a quadrivalent MenACWY vaccine. In the U.S. only the quadrivalent vaccine is routinely administered, but in some other countries (Canada, Great Britain, Australia, etc.) children receive single-antigen meningococcal vaccines when young. The quadrivalent MenACWY vaccine provides protection from the A, C, W and Y serotypes (strains) of meningococcal disease. If a student record shows prior vaccination with a single or bivalent meningococcal vaccine, refer them for the required MenACWY vaccine.

MMR

10. Question: Sometimes I see a student record where they have received a dose of MMR earlier than 1 year of age. How do I interpret these records?

Answer: In time of a measles outbreak or if a child/family is traveling to a country where there is endemic measles, MMR may be given as early as 6 months of age to provide some protection against the disease, but it is not a valid dose.

All Arizona K-12 students are required to have 2 valid doses of MMR (measles, mumps and rubella) and the earliest valid dose is at 12 months of age. In the event that you see a record with a dose administered prior to 1 year of age (and beyond the 4-day grace period), that dose is not a valid dose. The student needs to have a valid dose at or after 1 year of age. The next dose is normally given when a child turns 4 years of age, but may be given as soon as 28 days after the first valid dose.

11. Question: Sometimes records from other countries will show 1 MMR and a separate measles, or mumps, or rubella vaccine. What do I do in these cases?

Answer: There are no single antigen vaccines for measles, mumps and rubella available in the U.S. Only MMR and MMRV vaccines are available. Students from other countries may receive single antigen measles, mumps, or rubella *or* a combination of 1 MMR and then a single dose of one of the single antigens. These students will require an additional dose(s) of MMR to meet Arizona school requirements.

Polio

12. Question: What is the polio requirement for Arizona school students?

Answer: Four doses meet the requirement for school entry if the final dose is given at 4 years of age or older and at least 6 months after dose 3. Three doses meet the requirement if the 3rd dose was received at 4 years of age or older and at least 6 months after the 2nd dose.

13. Question: Sometimes I find a record, usually in an older child, where they received 4 polio doses before their 4th birthday. What do I do in these cases?

Answer: The [Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices](#) updated [polio recommendations](#) on August 7, 2009. Students who received 4 doses before the 4th birthday (with at least 4 weeks minimum intervals between doses) PRIOR to August 7, 2009 meet the requirement and do not need to be referred for an additional dose. These types of records usually occur with older students and will eventually phase out as students matriculate and graduate. Schools are NOT required to do a retrospective review of all students currently enrolled. If schools find a currently enrolled student does not meet the school requirements, follow-up with the family to get additional IPV doses if needed.

14. Question: Sometimes I see IPV and OPV marked on records? What is the difference and which ones are valid?

Answer:
IPV stands for Inactivated Polio Vaccine (non-live) and OPV stands for Oral Polio Vaccine (which is live). The United States only uses IPV for polio vaccination. Students coming from a foreign country may have gotten OPV. Only OPV (trivalent) administered before April 1, 2016 can be counted as a valid dose in the series. Schools are NOT required to do a retrospective review of all students currently enrolled. If schools find a currently enrolled student with an invalid OPV follow-up with the family to get additional IPV doses if needed.