



ATTENTION ALL NEWPORT PARENTS!

Please click on the link to see all new immunization requirements effective July 1, 2018



CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES
DEPARTMENT FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Matthew G. Bevin
Governor

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Vickie Yates Brown Glisson
Secretary

October 9, 2017

Dear Parent or Guardian:

Primary + Intermediate

Re: New Kentucky Immunization Requirements for Elementary School Entry

A recent amendment to the Kentucky Administrative Regulation on the immunization schedules for attending school added new immunization requirements for the school year beginning on or after July 1, 2018.

- * Effective July 1, 2018, all students in kindergarten through twelfth grade must show proof of having received two doses of Hepatitis A vaccine to attend school.

To meet this requirement, a current Certificate of Immunization Status must be provided to the school showing the dates your child received the two doses of Hepatitis A vaccine. If your child has already received two doses of Hepatitis A vaccine, he or she will not be required to receive the series again.

Acute hepatitis A disease has been in the news in the last several months because of a large outbreak in California caused by the contagious and easily spread hepatitis A virus. Most children with hepatitis A infection have no characteristic symptoms but can easily spread the virus to others. Children with acute hepatitis A disease can have fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, joint pain, stomach pains and diarrhea, or jaundice. Acute liver failure and/or death can occur in the most severe cases.

Hepatitis A vaccine is highly effective in preventing acute hepatitis A. Hepatitis A vaccine is available from your doctor, clinic or healthcare provider and is covered as a no-cost preventive service by most health insurance plans when administered by network providers. All local health departments administer Hepatitis A vaccine, especially for children who do not have health insurance. If your child is not up-to-date on immunizations, please contact your healthcare provider or local health department to schedule an appointment or to find out the hours when vaccines are given.

Online information about Hepatitis A vaccine is available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hepa/index.html>.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Ballard MD

Jonathan Ballard, MD, MPH, MPhil
State Public Health Epidemiologist and Director
Division of Epidemiology and Health Planning

School Nurse will
mail letters to those
students who Do Not
have immunizations on
record.



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Vickie Yates Brown Glisson
Secretary

October 9, 2017

Dear Parent or Guardian:

Re: New Kentucky Immunization Requirements for School Entry into High School

A recent amendment to the Kentucky Administrative Regulation on the immunization schedules for attending school added new immunization requirements for the school year beginning on or after July 1, 2018.

Effective July 1, 2018:

- **All** students in kindergarten through twelfth grade must show proof of having received two doses of Hepatitis A vaccine to attend school, and
- **Students aged 16 years or older**, must show proof of having received two doses of Meningococcal ACWY vaccine (MenACWY) to attend school. If the first dose of MenACWY was received at age sixteen (16) years or older, the second dose is not required for school entry.

To meet these requirements, a **current** Certificate of Immunization Status must be provided to the school showing the date your child received these vaccine(s). If your child has already received the age-appropriate vaccines for school entry, he or she will not be required to receive the vaccine(s) again.

Acute hepatitis A disease has been in the news in the last several months because of a large outbreak in California caused by the contagious and easily spread hepatitis A virus. Most children with hepatitis A infection have no characteristic symptoms but can easily spread the virus to others. Children with acute hepatitis A disease can have fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, joint pain, stomach pains and diarrhea, or jaundice. Acute liver failure and/or death can occur in the most severe cases.

MenACWY vaccine prevents diseases caused by *Neisseria meningitidis*, a type of bacteria that is spread from person to person. Acute illness can appear mild at first, but can progress rapidly, becoming very serious and deadly in a matter of hours.

Re: New Kentucky Immunization Requirements for School Entry into High School
October 9, 2017
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Hepatitis A and MenACWY vaccines are available from your doctor, clinic or healthcare provider and are covered as a no-cost preventive service by most health insurance plans when administered by network providers. All local health departments administer Hepatitis A and MenACWY vaccines, especially for children who do not have health insurance. If your child is not up-to-date on immunizations, please contact your healthcare provider or local health department to schedule an appointment or to find out the hours when vaccines are given.

Online information about Hepatitis A and MenACWY vaccines is available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/index.html>.

Sincerely,



Jonathan Ballard, MD, MPH, MPhil
State Public Health Epidemiologist
Department for Public Health

Hepatitis A Vaccine

What You Need to Know

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de información sobre vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1 Why get vaccinated?

Hepatitis A is a serious liver disease. It is caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV). HAV is spread from person to person through contact with the feces (stool) of people who are infected, which can easily happen if someone does not wash his or her hands properly. You can also get hepatitis A from food, water, or objects contaminated with HAV.

Symptoms of hepatitis A can include:

- fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and/or joint pain
- severe stomach pains and diarrhea (mainly in children), or
- jaundice (yellow skin or eyes, dark urine, clay-colored bowel movements).

These symptoms usually appear 2 to 6 weeks after exposure and usually last less than 2 months, although some people can be ill for as long as 6 months. If you have hepatitis A you may be too ill to work.

Children often do not have symptoms, but most adults do. You can spread HAV without having symptoms.

Hepatitis A can cause liver failure and death, although this is rare and occurs more commonly in persons 50 years of age or older and persons with other liver diseases, such as hepatitis B or C.

Hepatitis A vaccine can prevent hepatitis A. Hepatitis A vaccines were recommended in the United States beginning in 1996. Since then, the number of cases reported each year in the U.S. has dropped from around 31,000 cases to fewer than 1,500 cases.

2 Hepatitis A vaccine

Hepatitis A vaccine is an inactivated (killed) vaccine. You will need **2 doses** for long-lasting protection. These doses should be given at least 6 months apart.

Children are routinely vaccinated between their first and second birthdays (12 through 23 months of age). Older children and adolescents can get the vaccine after 23 months. Adults who have not been vaccinated previously and want to be protected against hepatitis A can also get the vaccine.

You should get hepatitis A vaccine if you:

- are traveling to countries where hepatitis A is common,
- are a man who has sex with other men,
- use illegal drugs,
- have a chronic liver disease such as hepatitis B or hepatitis C,
- are being treated with clotting-factor concentrates,
- work with hepatitis A-infected animals or in a hepatitis A research laboratory, or
- expect to have close personal contact with an international adoptee from a country where hepatitis A is common

Ask your healthcare provider if you want more information about any of these groups.

There are no known risks to getting hepatitis A vaccine at the same time as other vaccines.

3 Some people should not get this vaccine

Tell the person who is giving you the vaccine:

- **If you have any severe, life-threatening allergies.** If you ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction after a dose of hepatitis A vaccine, or have a severe allergy to any part of this vaccine, you may be advised not to get vaccinated. Ask your health care provider if you want information about vaccine components.
- **If you are not feeling well.** If you have a mild illness, such as a cold, you can probably get the vaccine today. If you are moderately or severely ill, you should probably wait until you recover. Your doctor can advise you.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Meningococcal ACWY Vaccines – MenACWY and MPSV4: What You Need to Know

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis

Hojas de Información Sobre Vacunas están disponibles en español y en muchos otros idiomas. Visite www.immunize.org/vis

1 Why get vaccinated?

Meningococcal disease is a serious illness caused by a type of bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*. It can lead to meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord) and infections of the blood. Meningococcal disease often occurs without warning—even among people who are otherwise healthy.

Meningococcal disease can spread from person to person through close contact (coughing or kissing) or lengthy contact, especially among people living in the same household.

There are at least 12 types of *N. meningitidis*, called “serogroups.” Serogroups A, B, C, W, and Y cause most meningococcal disease.

Anyone can get meningococcal disease but certain people are at increased risk, including:

- Infants younger than one year old
- Adolescents and young adults 16 through 23 years old
- People with certain medical conditions that affect the immune system
- Microbiologists who routinely work with isolates of *N. meningitidis*
- People at risk because of an outbreak in their community

Even when it is treated, meningococcal disease kills 10 to 15 infected people out of 100. And of those who survive, about 10 to 20 out of every 100 will suffer disabilities such as hearing loss, brain damage, kidney damage, amputations, nervous system problems, or severe scars from skin grafts.

Meningococcal ACWY vaccines can help prevent meningococcal disease caused by serogroups A, C, W, and Y. A different meningococcal vaccine is available to help protect against serogroup B.

2 Meningococcal ACWY Vaccines

There are two kinds of meningococcal vaccines licensed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for protection against serogroups A, C, W, and Y: meningococcal conjugate vaccine (**MenACWY**) and meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (**MPSV4**).

Two doses of MenACWY are routinely recommended for adolescents 11 through 18 years old: the first dose at 11 or 12 years old, with a booster dose at age 16. Some adolescents, including those with HIV, should get additional doses. Ask your health care provider for more information.

In addition to routine vaccination for adolescents, MenACWY vaccine is also recommended for certain groups of people:

- People at risk because of a serogroup A, C, W, or Y meningococcal disease outbreak
- Anyone whose spleen is damaged or has been removed
- Anyone with a rare immune system condition called “persistent complement component deficiency”
- Anyone taking a drug called eculizumab (also called Soliris®)
- Microbiologists who routinely work with isolates of *N. meningitidis*
- Anyone traveling to, or living in, a part of the world where meningococcal disease is common, such as parts of Africa
- College freshmen living in dormitories
- U.S. military recruits

Children between 2 and 23 months old, and people with certain medical conditions need multiple doses for adequate protection. Ask your health care provider about the number and timing of doses, and the need for booster doses.

MenACWY is the preferred vaccine for people in these groups who are 2 months through 55 years old, have received MenACWY previously, or anticipate requiring multiple doses.

MPSV4 is recommended for adults older than 55 who anticipate requiring only a single dose (travelers, or during community outbreaks).



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