

Back-to-School Vaccines Webinar

Maine Immunization Program 8/17/2023



OBJECTIVES

- ACIP Vaccine Schedules
- CDC Data
- Immunization Rates
- Ways to get children caught up on vaccines
- Catch- Up Schedules
- Specific Diseases Maine Schools Require Children to be Vaccinated Against
- Maine School Immunization Requirements
- Exemptions
- GSK Presentation – NEW Menveo presentation
 - Meningococcal and Men B recommendations

GSK Presentation



**MENVEO 1-vial
presentation**

Following the Back-To-School Webinar there will be a presentation with GSK Medical Science Liaison, Rajeev Shah, to discuss the new vaccine presentation for Menveo, one dose vial. He will also be taking the opportunity to discuss Meningococcal and Men B recommendations.



MENVEO
Meningococcal (Groups A,C,Y and W-135)
Oligosaccharide Diphtheria CRM₁₉₇ Conjugate Vaccine

ACIP Recommended Immunization Schedule Birth Through 6 Years Old

2023 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old

VACCINE	Birth	1 MONTH	2 MONTHS	4 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	15 MONTHS	18 MONTHS	19-23 MONTHS	2-3 YEARS	4-6 YEARS
HepB Hepatitis B	HepB	HepB			HepB						
RV* Rotavirus			RV	RV	RV*						
DTaP Diphtheria, Pertussis, & Tetanus			DTaP	DTaP	DTaP		DTaP				DTaP
Hib* Haemophilus influenzae type b			Hib	Hib	Hib*	Hib					
PCV13, PCV15 Pneumococcal disease			PCV	PCV	PCV	PCV					
IPV Polio			IPV	IPV	IPV						IPV
COVID-19** Coronavirus disease 2019					COVID-19**						
Flu† Influenza					Flu (One or Two Doses Yearly)*						
MMR Measles, Mumps, & Rubella						MMR					MMR
Varicella Chickenpox						Varicella					Varicella
HepA† Hepatitis A						HepA†		HepA†			

FOOTNOTES

RV* **Hib***
Administering a third dose at age 6 months depends on the brand of Hib or rotavirus vaccine used for previous dose.

COVID-19** Number of doses recommended depends on your child's age and type of COVID-19 vaccine used.

Flu† Two doses given at least 4 weeks apart are recommended for children age 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza (flu) vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.

HepA† Two doses of Hep A vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The 2 doses should be given between age 12 and 23 months. Both doses should be separated by at least 6 months. Children 2 years and older who have not received 2 doses of Hep A should complete the series.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. If your child misses a shot recommended for their age, talk to your child's doctor as soon as possible to see when the missed shot can be given.

2. If your child has any medical conditions that put them at risk for infection (e.g., sickle cell, HIV infection, cochlear implants) or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that they may need.

Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about any shot recommended for your child.



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

FOR MORE INFORMATION
Call toll-free: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
Or visit: cdc.gov/vaccines/parents

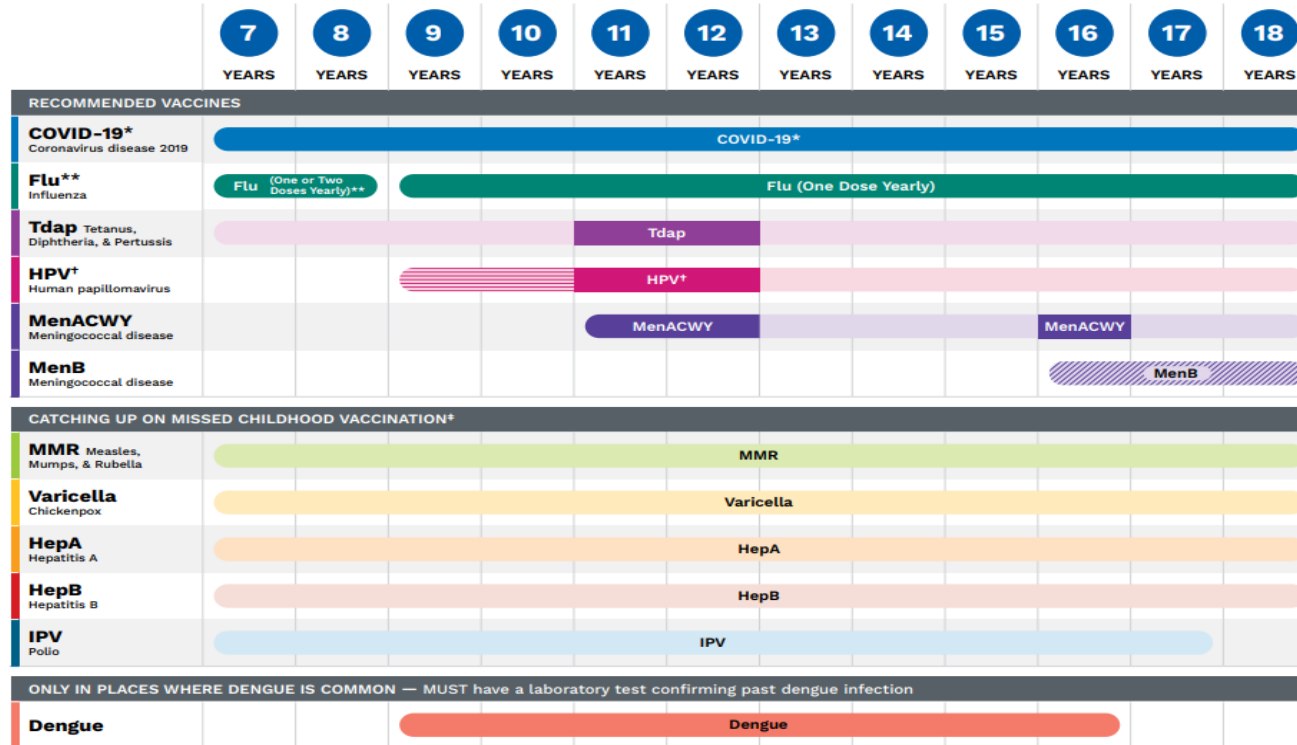


American Academy of Pediatrics



ACIP Recommended Immunization Schedule Children 7-18 Years Old

2023 Recommended Immunizations for Children 7–18 Years Old



KEY

- Indicates when the vaccine is recommended for all children unless your doctor tells you that your child cannot safely receive the vaccine.
- Indicates the vaccine series can begin at this age.
- Indicates the vaccine **should** be given if a child is catching up on missed vaccines. A vaccine series does not need to be restarted, regardless of the time that has elapsed between doses.
- Indicates children not at increased risk **may** get the vaccine if they wish after speaking to a provider.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- If your child misses a shot recommended for their age, talk to your child's doctor as soon as possible to see when the missed shot can be given.
- If your child has any medical conditions that put them at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that they may need.

Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about any shot recommended for your child.

FOOTNOTES

COVID-19* Number of doses recommended depends on your child's age and type of COVID-19 vaccine used.

Flu** Two doses given at least 4 weeks apart are recommended for children age 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza (flu) vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.

HPV+ Ages 11 through 12 years old should get a 2-shot series separated by 6 to 12 months. The series can begin at 9 years old. A 3-shot series is recommended for those with weakened immune systems and those who start the series after their 15th birthday.

*Originally recommended age ranges for missed childhood vaccinations: 2-dose series of **MMR** at 12–15 months and 4–6 years; 2-dose series of **Varicella** at 12–15 months and 4–6 years; 2-dose series of **HepA** (minimum interval: 6 months) at age 12–23 months; 3-dose series of **HepB** at birth, 1–2 months, and 6–18 months; and 4-dose series of **Polio** at 2 months, 4 months, 6–18 months, and 4–6 years.



FOR MORE INFORMATION
Call toll-free: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
Or visit: [cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/)



Vaccinate with Confidence

Most parents are confident in the safety and effectiveness of vaccines. However, the spread of myths and misinformation has put some communities at risk.

When misleading information circulates, vaccination coverage can fall and increase the risk for outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases.



Vaccinate with **Confidence**

Protect communities. Empower families. Stop myths.

CDC DATA

- CDC data shows that kindergarten vaccination coverage has steadily declined for all vaccines over the past two school years from 95% to 93% nationally and by as much as 10% in some jurisdictions. This is the lowest that we've seen kindergarten routine vaccination coverage drop nationally in the last decade.
- Although coverage has declined in recent years, we can get back on track
- Drops in vaccine coverage put students at greater risk for illness, absenteeism, and lower academic achievement from missing even a few days of school

Vaccines for Children
Protecting America's children every day

The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program helps ensure that all children have a better chance of getting their recommended vaccines. VFC has helped prevent disease and save lives.

CDC estimates that vaccination of children born between 1994 and 2021 will:


- prevent **472 million** illnesses
(29.8 million hospitalizations)
more than the current population of the entire U.S.A.
- help avoid **1,052,000** deaths
greater than the population of Seattle, WA
- save nearly **\$2.2 trillion** in total societal costs
(that includes \$479 billion in direct costs)
more than \$5,000 for each American

Updated 2021 in light of and based on a 2019 report from the non-proprietary Vaccines for Children Program, Inc.—United States, 1999-2017.

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

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vfcprogram/

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What do CDC data tell us about the COVID-19 pandemic's effects on **Routine Childhood Vaccination?**

After the COVID-19 pandemic started, we saw a concerning drop in childhood routine vaccinations. Provider vaccine orders for children through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program decreased by 14% in 2020 after the national COVID-19 public health emergency was declared.

Signs of Improvement

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT

Childhood vaccine orders through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program and administration have steadily rebounded. As of January 2023, childhood VFC vaccine orders are within 1% or exceed pre-pandemic levels.



Vaccination coverage has remained high and stable overall among young children, with coverage of more than **9 in 10** children for most recommended vaccines nationally

IMPROVEMENT NEEDED

Vaccination coverage among certain groups declined since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and may have not yet recovered.

Combined 7-vaccine series coverage by age 24 months fell 4-5% among children living below poverty or in rural areas.

4 - 5%
point drop



Kindergarten vaccination coverage has steadily declined for all vaccines and in a majority of states over the past 2 school years to lowest levels in a decade.

At least **1/4 Million** children that entered kindergarten during the pandemic are potentially susceptible to vaccine preventable disease.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED

We must act now to catch up children who delayed or missed getting routine vaccinations during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Getting routine immunizations back on track is a goal that we can achieve by working together to reduce barriers, increase access, and strengthen vaccine confidence.



Disparities in vaccination coverage by race/ethnicity, income, and insurance status that existed prior to the pandemic persisted in 2021 but did not worsen during the pandemic. However disparities worsened for young children living in rural areas.



LEARN
MORE:

Routine Immunizations on Schedule for Everyone | 2022 Data Review

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/partners/routine-immunizations-lets-rise.html
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/childvaxview/index.html
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/schoolvaxview/index.html



Getting Kids Vaccinated

School vaccination requirements provide an opportunity for children who are behind on early childhood vaccinations to be vaccinated by school entry. School vaccination assessments allow MIP to identify schools and communities where focused action could improve vaccination coverage to ensure that more children can benefit from the protection offered by vaccines. MIP and DOE will use the following data to monitor incomplete vaccination records, coverage rates and exemptions and work with schools to ensure that all students receive all required Maine State school age vaccines.



State of Maine School Exemption and Immunization Rates

Table 1: 2022-23 MIP School Exemption and Immunization Rates, Kindergarten

2022-23 School Exemption and Immunization Rates By Individual Vaccine, Kindergarten									
Vaccine	Number of Students Surveyed	Number of Missing Records	Missing Records Rates	Number of Exempt (Medical & IEP)	Exempt Rates	Number of 90 Day Exempt	90 Day Exempt Rates	Number of Students Immune	Vaccine Rates
DTaP	11646	207	1.8%	83	0.7%	110	0.9%	11246	96.6%
Polio	11646	201	1.7%	75	0.6%	99	0.9%	11271	96.8%
MMR	11646	192	1.6%	85	0.7%	92	0.8%	11277	96.8%
VAR	11646	201	1.7%	87	0.7%	109	0.9%	11249	96.6%

Table 2: 2022-23 MIP School Exemption and Immunization Rates, Seventh Grade

2022-23 School Exemption and Immunization Rates By Individual Vaccine, Seventh									
Vaccine	Number of Students Surveyed	Number of Missing Records	Missing Records Rates	Number of Exempt (Medical & IEP)	Exempt Rates	Number of 90 Day Exempt	90 Day Exempt Rates	Number of Students Immune	Vaccine Rates
Tdap	12041	291	2.4%	71	0.6%	87	0.7%	11595	96.3%
Polio	12041	92	0.8%	41	0.3%	15	0.1%	11893	98.8%
MMR	12041	69	0.6%	40	0.3%	8	0.1%	11924	99.0%
VAR	12041	110	0.9%	47	0.4%	16	0.1%	11868	98.6%
MenACWY	12041	377	3.1%	67	0.6%	95	0.8%	11502	95.5%

State of Maine School Exemption and Immunization Rates

Table 3: 2022-23 MIP School Exemption and Immunization Rates, Twelfth Grade

2022-23 School Exemption and Immunization Rates By Individual Vaccine, Twelfth									
Vaccine	Number of Students Surveyed	Number of Missing Records	Missing Records Rates	Number of Exempt (Medical & IEP)	Exempt Rates	Number of 90 Day Exempt	90 Day Exempt Rates	Number of Students Immune	Vaccine Rates
Tdap	12844	159	1.2%	52	0.4%	12	0.1%	12621	98.3%
Polio	12844	171	1.3%	45	0.4%	10	0.1%	12618	98.2%
MMR	12844	137	1.1%	39	0.3%	8	0.1%	12660	98.6%
VAR	12844	186	1.4%	41	0.3%	13	0.1%	12604	98.1%
MenACWY	12844	710	5.5%	78	0.6%	68	0.5%	11988	93.3%

Ways Healthcare Providers Can Help Catch School-Aged Children Up On Vaccination

- Healthcare providers are trusted sources of information for parents and guardians. They can also help families make the informed decision to vaccinate.
- Vaccination is the most effective and efficient way to ensure that students and their family members, particularly those who are immunocompromised, are protected against these vaccine preventable diseases.
- Remind families about kindergarten and middle school vaccination requirements. As families begin to prepare to send their children back to school, summer is an opportune time to communicate with families about school vaccinations.

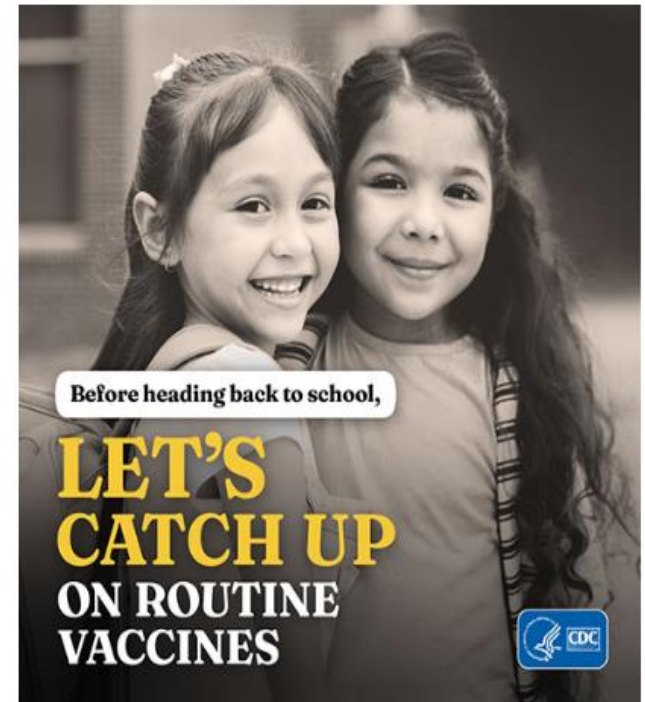


You have the power to help keep your child healthy.

Making sure that your child sees their doctor for well-child visits and recommended vaccines is one of the best things you can do to protect your child and community from serious diseases that are easily spread.

Ways Healthcare Providers Can Help Catch School-Aged Children Up On Vaccination

- Send reminders to families whose children are behind on well-child visits and routine vaccinations
- Provide vaccine information, stress the importance of vaccination, and give information on vaccine requirements for school entry to parents and guardians in back-to-school communications and events.
- Display back-to-school vaccination communication materials, use flyers and social media posts on your practice website and social media channels



Help children get a healthy start to [a new school year](#) by spreading the word on recommended routine vaccines.

We Can All Play A Part



Let's Play Catch-Up

It's particularly important for parents to work with their child's doctor or nurse to make sure they get caught up on missed well-child visits and recommended vaccines.

Getting students vaccinated will require efforts from:

- Healthcare systems
- Healthcare providers
- Schools
- State and local governments

Vaccines Can Optimize Students Health By:

- Providing immunity and preventing disease outbreaks
- Reducing the spread of disease in school thereby reducing the:
 - Number of students that get sick and are absent
 - Probability of an unplanned school closure due to an illness, and
 - Reducing duration of disease and thereby number of school days missed due to poor health



Get Routine Vaccinations Back On-Schedule

Getting routine immunizations back on-track is a goal that we can achieve by working together



Health Departments

- Leverage IIS to identify individuals behind on their vaccinations
- Facilitate patient return for vaccination
- Make vaccines easy to find and access
- Give strong vaccine recommendations
- Disseminated vaccine-related communications around catch-up
- Partner with schools and community organizations

Health Care Professional

- Send reminders to families whose children are behind on or due for vaccination
- Improve vaccine-related communications
- Offer vaccination-only appointments or hold vaccination clinics
- Implement systems to review vaccine history at every visit
- Offer strong recommendations
- Have standing orders
- Be prepared to answer questions and address concerns

Schools

- Share and utilize school vaccination data for catch-up
- Include vaccination information in back-to-school communications
- Help share the facts about vaccines
- Send reminders to families whose children are not up to date on their vaccinations
- Expand access to immunization services (e.g. school-based vaccination clinics)
- Enforce school vaccination requirements

What are the Specific Diseases Maine Schools Require Children to be Vaccinated Against?

Although each state mandate is different, Maine requires any preK-12 student enrolled in a designated public or private elementary, secondary, or special education facility which operates for children of school age, to show proof of immunization with the following vaccines or documented immunity against the following vaccines:



- **Diphtheria**
- **Measles**
- **Meningococcal meningitis**
- **Mumps**
- **Pertussis**
- **Poliomyelitis**
- **Tetanus**
- **Rubella**
- **Varicella**

Maine School Immunization Requirements

All children enrolled in a public or private school in Maine must have the following immunizations.

Required for PreK entry:

- 4 DTaP
- 3 Polio
- 1 MMR
- 1 Varicella(chickenpox)

Required for Kindergarten entry:

- 5 DTaP (4 DTaP if 4th is given on or after 4th birthday)
- 4 Polio (3 Polio if the 3rd is given on or after the 4th birthday)
- 2 MMR (measles, mumps, rubella)
- 2 Varicella (chickenpox)

Required for 7th grade entry:

- All previously required vaccines
- 1 Tdap
- 1 Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine (MCV4)

Required for 12th grade entry:

- All previously required vaccines
- 2 MCV4 (only one dose is required if the 1st dose is given On or after the 16th birthday)

Minimum School Requirements for Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis (DPT/DTaP/Tdap/Td):

Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis (DPT/DTaP/Tdap/Td):

1. For pre-kindergarten students only, four doses of DPT/DTaP are required. The third and fourth dose must be separated by at least six months.
2. For students ages six years old and younger in kindergarten or grades above, a total of five doses of DPT/DTaP are required, except that, if the fourth dose was administered on or after the child's fourth birthday, then only four doses are required.
3. For students seven years of age and older, a minimum of three doses of DPT/DTaP with the last dose administered on or after the child's fourth birthday is required. A student who did not complete their primary DTP/DTaP immunization series or who has an unknown vaccine history, requires a single dose of Tdap followed by either Tdap or Td until three doses have been achieved.
4. In addition to receiving the required doses for DPT/DTaP, one dose of Tdap vaccine is required for students entering grade 7. Any valid dose of Tdap after age seven satisfies the requirement for 7th grade entry

Minimum School Requirements for Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR)

Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR)

- Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR): All students in grades kindergarten through 12 must have been immunized against measles, mumps, and rubella with two doses of MMR vaccine, provided the first dose is administered no sooner than 12 months of age and at least four weeks separate the two doses.
- For pre-kindergarten students only, one dose of MMR vaccine is required.

Minimum School Requirements for Poliomyelitis

Poliomyelitis

- For students in grades kindergarten through 12, four doses of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) or oral polio vaccine (OPV) or combination of both are required.
- The first dose must be administered at least six weeks after birth, with subsequent doses given at least four weeks apart.
- The fourth dose is not needed if the third dose is given on or after the fourth birthday.
- For students in pre-kindergarten only, three doses of IPV or OPV or a combination of both are required. The first dose must be administered at least six weeks after birth, with subsequent doses given at least four weeks apart.

Minimum School Requirements for Varicella

Varicella

- Two doses of varicella vaccine are required for children in grades kindergarten through 12.
- Children should receive the first dose at 12 through 15 months old and a second dose at 4 through 6 years old.

Minimum School Requirements for Meningococcal Meningitis

Meningococcal Meningitis

- Effective for the start of school year 2018, one dose of quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4) is required for children entering grade seven.
- Any child entering grade twelve is required to have received two doses of MCV4. The first dose must have been received on or after the eleventh birthday, and the second dose must have been received on or after the sixteenth birthday, at least eight weeks after the first dose. However, if the first dose is administered when the child is sixteen years of age or older, only one dose is required.

What Exemptions Are Available Under Maine Law?

1. Written assurance. The parent provides a written assurance the child will be immunized within 90 days by private effort or provides, where applicable, a written consent to the child's immunization by a health officer, physician, nurse or other authorized person in public or private employ.

2. Medical exemption. The parent or the child provides a written statement from a licensed physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant that, in the licensed physician's, nurse practitioner's or physician assistant's professional judgment, immunization against one or more of the diseases may be medically inadvisable.



What Exemptions Are Available Under Maine law?

3. Student covered by individualized education plan (IEP). A student covered by an individualized education plan on September 1, 2021, who elected a philosophical or religious exemption from immunization requirements on or before September 1, 2021, pursuant to the law in effect prior to that date may continue to attend school under that student's existing exemption as long as:

- A.** The parent or guardian of the student provides a statement from a licensed physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant that the physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant has consulted with that parent or guardian and has made that parent or guardian aware of the risks and benefits associated with the choice to immunize; or
- B.** If the student is 18 years of age or older, the student provides a statement from a licensed physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant that the physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant has consulted with that student and has made that student aware of the risks and benefits associated with the choice to immunize.

For questions regarding the immunization law for school children, please reach out to the Department of Education – Emily Poland – Emily.Poland@Maine.gov.

Sharing Vaccine Status with Schools

Maine law requires that students present documentation of immunization for school entry or provide necessary waivers. Since the adoption of the HIPPA Privacy Rule, there has been confusion regarding whether health care providers could release student immunization records to schools without parental authorization.

As documentation of immunization is required before school entry, it is important that schools receive this information expeditiously, in order to prevent the unnecessary loss of school days for students. Immunizations are central to public health prevention and important to the control of communicable disease.



Maine Law:

Maine law authorizes health care practitioners to share or disclose a child's vaccination status information with schools without the necessity of prior parental authorization. Specifically, 22 M.S.R.A §1711-C(6)(M) authorizes a health care practitioner to disclose information regarding the immunization of an individual to a school, educational institution, camp, correctional facility or other health care practitioner without the necessity of an authorization from the person's parent or legal guardian.

Vaccine Catch Up Schedule

For children who have not received vaccinations on a schedule that is in accordance with this rule, the child or parent, in consultation with a Maine-licensed physician, registered nurse practitioner or physician's assistant, may determine an appropriate catch-up schedule that will meet immunity requirements for this rule. This plan for immunization must be maintained in the child's health record.

Vaccine Catch-Up Guidance

CDC has developed catch-up guidance job aids to assist healthcare providers in interpreting Table 2 in the child and adolescent immunization schedule.

- [Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine \(PCV\) Catch-Up Guidance for Children 4 Months through 4 Years of Age](#) 📄 [3 pages]
- [Haemophilus influenzae type b-Containing Vaccines Catch-Up Guidance for Children 4 Months through 4 Years of Age](#)
 - [Hib vaccine products: ActHIB, Hiberix, Pentacel, Vaxelis, or Unknown](#) 📄 [3 pages]
 - [Hib vaccine products: PedvaxHIB only](#) 📄 [2 pages]
- [Diphtheria-, Tetanus-, and Pertussis-Containing Vaccines Catch-Up Guidance for Children 4 Months through 6 Years of Age](#) 📄 [2 pages]
- [Inactivated Polio Vaccine \(IPV\)](#) 📄 [2 pages]
- [Tetanus-, Diphtheria-, and Pertussis-Containing Vaccines Catch-Up Guidance for Children 7 through 9 Years of Age](#) 📄 [2 pages]
- [Tetanus-, Diphtheria-, and Pertussis-Containing Vaccines Catch-Up Guidance for Children 10 through 18 Years of Age](#) 📄 [2 pages]

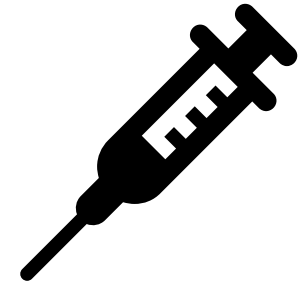
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/catchup.html>

Any questions regarding getting your child caught up with required immunizations or immunizations in general, please email: ImmunizeME.DHHS@Maine.gov.

All ACIP Recommended Vaccines Are Important

It is important to strengthen awareness about **all** ACIP recommended childhood vaccines including those that are not required for school entry such as the benefits of:

- **Flu**
- **COVID-19**
- **HPV**
- **MenB**



Flu Vaccine



Cough



Headache



Sore throat



Fever or Chills



Congestion or runny nose



Muscle or body aches

People of all ages get sick with flu. School-aged children are a group with a high rate of flu illness.

Consider offering seasonal flu vaccination to students at school. School vaccination clinics, which are often led by local public health department staff in partnership with schools, are an option for vaccinating school-aged children against flu.

September and October are generally good times to be vaccinated against flu. Ideally, everyone should be vaccinated by the end of October. However, as long as flu viruses are spreading, vaccination should continue to be offered throughout the flu season, even in January or later.



SCHOOL-LOCATED VACCINE CLINIC (SLVC) RESOURCES

The Maine Department of Education and the Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Maine CDC) support Maine schools and community health partners efforts to provide school located vaccines if they choose to do so.

The past efforts of school nurses and community health partners has led to improved health and attendance of school-aged children

<https://www.maine.gov/doe/schools/safeschools/healthed/nursesresources/manual/immunization>



School-Located Vaccination Clinics
Toolkit

National Immunization Awareness Month (NIAM)

National Immunization Awareness Month (NIAM) is an annual observance held in August to highlight the importance of routine vaccination for people of all ages. Use these resources to help you discuss routine vaccinations with your patients and parents during NIAM and throughout the year.



**National Immunization
Awareness Month**

For Healthcare Professionals

All staff in healthcare practices, including non-clinical staff, play important roles during NIAM:

- Engage in learning opportunities with CDC's [Immunization Education and Training](#) courses.
- Make your practice a supportive space that welcomes [vaccine questions and concerns](#) from patients and parents.
- Use [proven strategies](#) to encourage parents and patients to stay up to date on vaccinations.
- Make [immunization schedules](#) easy for parents and patients to find by displaying them [on your website](#).
- Use tools like [PneumoRecs VaxAdvisor Mobile App](#) to help you make vaccine recommendations.
- Share clear and accurate information about the latest vaccine recommendations, including [COVID-19 vaccines](#).

Resources

- [NIAM: National Immunization Awareness Month \(NIAM\) | CDC](#)
- [CDC's "Back To School" campaign](#)
- [CDC tools](#)
- [School Nurses | Immunization | MeCDC | Maine DHHS](#)
- [Routine Immunizations on Schedule for Everyone \(RISE\) | CDC](#)
- <https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/infectious-disease/immunization/documents/School-Immunization-Law.pdf>
- [Meningococcal B Vaccine Recommendations by Age and Risk Factor \(immunize.org\)](#)
- [Meningococcal Vaccination: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, United States, 2020 | MMWR \(cdc.gov\)](#)
- [Immunizations | Department of Education \(maine.gov\)](#)
- [Guidance for School Administrators to Help Reduce the Spread of Seasonal Influenza in K-12 Schools | CDC](#)
- [2022-2023 Maine School Immunization Assessment Report.pdf](#)
- [ACIP Resolutions for Vaccines for Children \(VFC\) Program | CDC](#)
- [Reasons to Follow CDC's Immunization Schedule | CDC](#)

Questions?

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