



Shawnee County Health Department

**Shawnee County Health Department**  
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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
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### **MEDIA RELEASE**

#### **Health Department Offering Back to School Immunizations**

**Topeka, Kan.** – Many families’ routines were disrupted throughout the past year because of COVID-19 – including having regular checkups and receiving recommended vaccinations. The Shawnee County Health Department (SCHD) is encouraging parents to get their children’s vaccines up to date prior to school starting.

Beginning Monday August 2, 2021 the Immunization Department, located at 2115 SW 10th Ave, will modify its normal operating hours to be open for walk-in Back to School immunizations during the following hours:

- **Week of August 2 – August 6, 2021:**
  - Mon.-Fri.: 8:00-11:00am and 1:00-4:00pm
- **Saturday August 7, 2021:**
  - 10:00-2:00pm
- **Week of August 9 – August 13, 2021:**
  - Mon.-Fri.: 8:00-11:00am and 1:00-4:00pm

Children must be accompanied by a parent/guardian and everyone entering the building over the age of 2 must wear a mask. Masks will be available at the building entrance. Please bring only those needed to receive vaccinations in order to help limit the number of individuals in the facility at a time.

If an individual is in need of their vaccination records they may call SCHD – Medical Records at 785.251.5621.

**Attachment:**

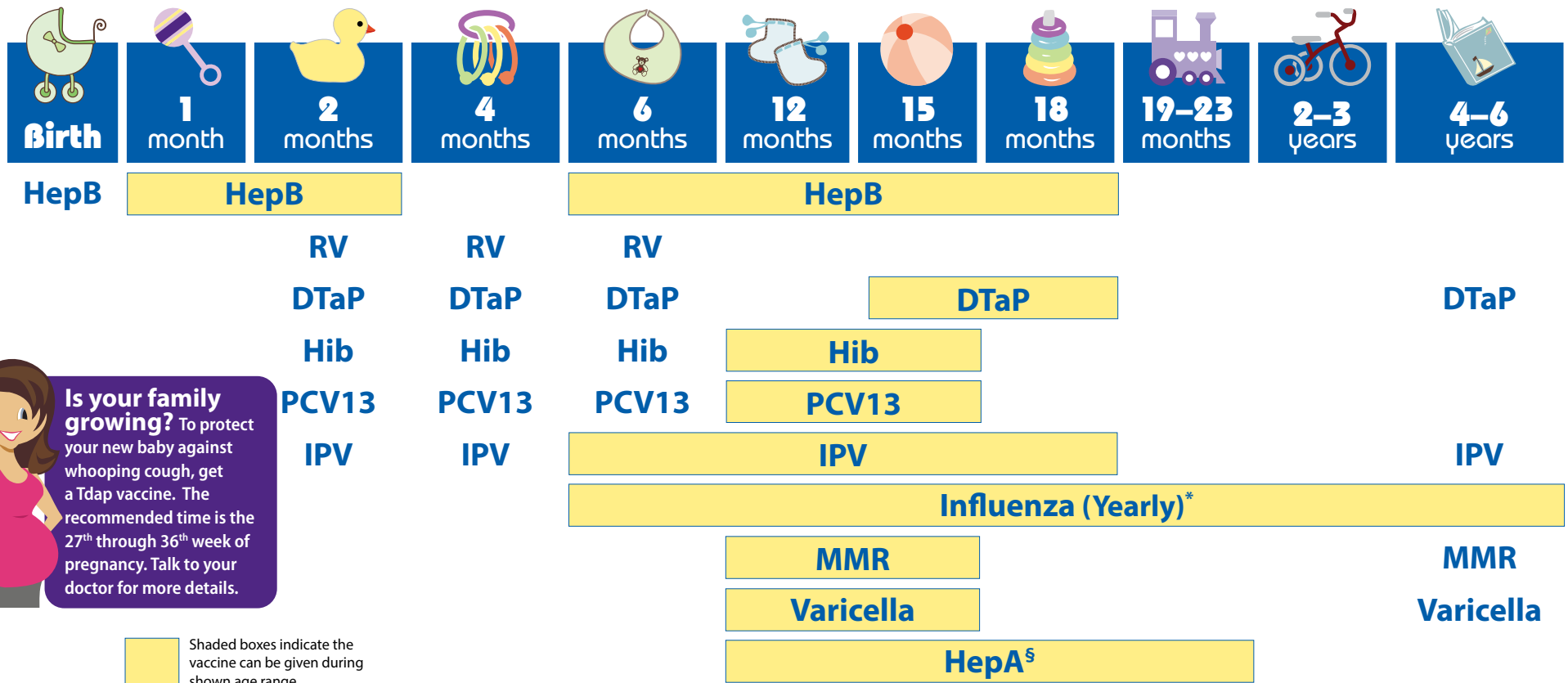
CDC 2021 Recommended Vaccinations for Children Ages 0-6  
CDC 2021 Recommended Vaccinations for Children Ages 7-18

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*Shawnee County Health Department is committed to working in partnership with our community to promote and protect the optimal health of all people by bridging gaps to eliminate health inequities, respecting the diversity of our community, through adaptive and innovative processes.*

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# 2021 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



**Is your family growing?** To protect your new baby against whooping cough, get a Tdap vaccine. The recommended time is the 27<sup>th</sup> through 36<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy. Talk to your doctor for more details.

Shaded boxes indicate the vaccine can be given during shown age range.

**NOTE:**

If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over. Just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.

**FOOTNOTES:**

- \* Two doses given at least four 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.
  - § Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The first dose of HepA vaccine should be given between 12 months and 23 months of age. The second dose should be given 6 months after the first dose. All children and adolescents over 24 months of age who have not been vaccinated should also receive 2 doses of HepA vaccine.
- If your child has any medical conditions that put him at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that he or she may need.*

See back page for more information on vaccine-preventable diseases and the vaccines that prevent them.



For more information, call toll-free **1-800-CDC-INFO** (1-800-232-4636) or visit [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents)



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



**American Academy of Pediatrics**



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

## Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

Disease	Vaccine	Disease spread by	Disease symptoms	Disease complications
<b>Chickenpox</b>	Varicella vaccine protects against chickenpox.	Air, direct contact	Rash, tiredness, headache, fever	Infected blisters, bleeding disorders, encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs)
<b>Diphtheria</b>	DTaP* vaccine protects against diphtheria.	Air, direct contact	Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands in neck	Swelling of the heart muscle, heart failure, coma, paralysis, death
<b>Hib</b>	Hib vaccine protects against <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b.	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms unless bacteria enter the blood	Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), intellectual disability, epiglottitis (life-threatening infection that can block the windpipe and lead to serious breathing problems), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Hepatitis A</b>	HepA vaccine protects against hepatitis A.	Direct contact, contaminated food or water	May be no symptoms, fever, stomach pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), dark urine	Liver failure, arthralgia (joint pain), kidney, pancreatic and blood disorders
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	HepB vaccine protects against hepatitis B.	Contact with blood or body fluids	May be no symptoms, fever, headache, weakness, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), joint pain	Chronic liver infection, liver failure, liver cancer
<b>Influenza (Flu)</b>	Flu vaccine protects against influenza.	Air, direct contact	Fever, muscle pain, sore throat, cough, extreme fatigue	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs)
<b>Measles</b>	MMR** vaccine protects against measles.	Air, direct contact	Rash, fever, cough, runny nose, pink eye	Encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Mumps</b>	MMR** vaccine protects against mumps.	Air, direct contact	Swollen salivary glands (under the jaw), fever, headache, tiredness, muscle pain	Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), encephalitis (brain swelling), inflammation of testicles or ovaries, deafness
<b>Pertussis</b>	DTaP* vaccine protects against pertussis (whooping cough).	Air, direct contact	Severe cough, runny nose, apnea (a pause in breathing in infants)	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Polio</b>	IPV vaccine protects against polio.	Air, direct contact, through the mouth	May be no symptoms, sore throat, fever, nausea, headache	Paralysis, death
<b>Pneumococcal</b>	PCV13 vaccine protects against pneumococcus.	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms, pneumonia (infection in the lungs)	Bacteremia (blood infection), meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), death
<b>Rotavirus</b>	RV vaccine protects against rotavirus.	Through the mouth	Diarrhea, fever, vomiting	Severe diarrhea, dehydration
<b>Rubella</b>	MMR** vaccine protects against rubella.	Air, direct contact	Sometimes rash, fever, swollen lymph nodes	Very serious in pregnant women—can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, premature delivery, birth defects
<b>Tetanus</b>	DTaP* vaccine protects against tetanus.	Exposure through cuts in skin	Stiffness in neck and abdominal muscles, difficulty swallowing, muscle spasms, fever	Broken bones, breathing difficulty, death

\* DTaP combines protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis.

\*\* MMR combines protection against measles, mumps, and rubella.

Talk to your child’s doctor or nurse about the vaccines recommended for their age. COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for some adolescents.

	Flu Influenza	Tdap Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis	HPV Human papillomavirus	Meningococcal		Pneumococcal	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis A	Polio	MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	Chickenpox Varicella
				MenACWY	MenB						
7-8 Years	Green	Orange		Purple		Purple	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
9-10 Years	Green	Orange	Purple, Blue	Purple		Purple	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
11-12 Years	Green	Green, Orange	Green	Green, Orange		Purple	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
13-15 Years	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange		Purple	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
16-18 Years	Green	Orange	Orange	Green, Orange		Purple	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange

**More information:**


Everyone 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year.


All 11- through 12-year olds should get one shot of Tdap.


All 11- through 12-year olds should get a 2-shot series of HPV vaccine. A 3-shot series is needed for those with weakened immune systems and those who start the series at 15 years or older.


All 11- through 12-year olds should get one shot of meningococcal conjugate (MenACWY). A booster shot is recommended at age 16.

Teens 16–18 years old **may** be vaccinated with a serogroup B meningococcal (MenB) vaccine.

 These shaded boxes indicate when the vaccine is recommended for all children unless your doctor tells you that your child cannot safely receive the vaccine.

 These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine should be given if a child is catching up on missed vaccines.

 These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine is recommended for children with certain health or lifestyle conditions that put them at an increased risk for serious diseases. See vaccine-specific recommendations at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/).

 This shaded box indicates children not at increased risk may get the vaccine if they wish after speaking to a provider.



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<b>Diphtheria</b>	Tdap* and Td** vaccines protect against diphtheria.	Air, direct contact	Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands in neck	Swelling of the heart muscle, heart failure, coma, paralysis, death
<b>Hepatitis A</b>	HepA vaccine protects against hepatitis A.	Direct contact, contaminated food or water	May be no symptoms, fever, stomach pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), dark urine	Liver failure, arthralgia (joint pain), kidney, pancreatic and blood disorders
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	HepB vaccine protects against hepatitis B.	Contact with blood or body fluids	May be no symptoms, fever, headache, weakness, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), joint pain	Chronic liver infection, liver failure, liver cancer
<b>Human Papillomavirus</b>	HPV vaccine protects against human papillomavirus.	Direct skin contact	May be no symptoms, genital warts	Cervical, vaginal, vulvar, penile, anal, oropharyngeal cancers
<b>Influenza (Flu)</b>	Flu vaccine protects against influenza.	Air, direct contact	Fever, muscle pain, sore throat, cough, extreme fatigue	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs)
<b>Measles</b>	MMR*** vaccine protects against measles.	Air, direct contact	Rash, fever, cough, runny nose, pink eye	Encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
<b>Meningococcal Disease</b>	MenACWY and MenB vaccines protect against meningococcal disease.	Air, direct contact	Sudden onset of fever, headache, and stiff neck, dark purple rash	Loss of limb, deafness, nervous system disorders, developmental disabilities, seizure disorder, stroke, death
<b>Mumps</b>	MMR*** vaccine protects against mumps.	Air, direct contact	Swollen salivary glands (under the jaw), fever, headache, tiredness, muscle pain	Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), encephalitis (brain swelling), inflammation of testicles or ovaries, deafness
<b>Pertussis</b>	Tdap* vaccine protects against pertussis.	Air, direct contact	Severe cough, runny nose, apnea (a pause in breathing in infants)	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
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\*Tdap combines protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis.

\*\*Td combines protection against diphtheria and tetanus.

\*\*\*MMR combines protection against measles, mumps, and rubella.

If you have any questions about your child's vaccines, talk to your child's doctor or nurse.