



2018 STUDENT Tdap VACCINATION CONSENT FORM



Name: _____
Last First Middle

Date of Birth: ____/____/____ Age: ____ Gender: M F

If minor - parent/guardian's name: _____
Last First M.I.

Parent/Guardian's Date of Birth: ____/____/____ Parent's SSN: _____
optional

Health Department Use Only
Cli ID#: _____
Encounter #: _____
Receipt #: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ ZIP: _____

Grade: _____ Home Room Teacher: _____ School: _____

IMPORTANT Parent/Guardian Phone # Home: _____ Cell: _____ Work: _____

Emergency Contact: _____ Emergency contact number: _____
(If other than Head of Household)

Please check YES or NO to all of the questions below to determine if your child can receive the Tdap vaccine. The nurse giving the vaccine will review this information on the vaccine clinic day.

	YES	NO
1. Has your child ever had a life threatening allergic reaction after a dose of any tetanus, diphtheria, or pertussis containing vaccine?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Does your child have a severe allergy to any component of the Tdap vaccine?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Did your child experience a coma, or long or multiple seizures within seven days following a dose of DTP or DTaP?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Does your child have epilepsy or another nervous system problem; ever had severe swelling or severe pain after a previous dose of DTP, DTaP, DT, or Td; or ever had Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS)? If so, consult your doctor about receiving Tdap vaccine.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you answered YES to any of the questions above Tdap vaccine may not be safe for your child and s/he WILL NOT receive this vaccine at school.

NOTICE OF DEEMED CONSENT FOR HIV, HEPATITIS B OR C TESTING

VDH is required by § 32.1-45.1 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended, to give you the following notice:
1. If any VDH health care professional, worker or employee should be directly exposed to your child's blood or body fluids in a way that may transmit disease, I understand that the law requires my child to give a venous blood sample for further tests. I understand that the tests to be performed are for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), as well as for Hepatitis B and C. A physician or other health care provider will tell you the result of the test. 2. If your child should be directly exposed to blood or body fluids of a VDH health care professional, worker or employee in a way that may transmit disease, that person's blood will be tested for infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), as well as for Hepatitis B and C. A physician or other health care provider will tell you and that person the result of the test.

Turn to the back of the form

Insurance*: Please answer the following: This information is required for federal funding purposes for VFC vaccines.

***Note:** Vaccines will be provided to your child without charge if the child is eligible for the Vaccines for Children Program. If your child is covered by a private health insurance plan the Department shall seek reimbursement for all allowable costs associated with the provision of the vaccine. **Your child will not be vaccinated if you do not provide all requested insurance information below.**

My child: () is *not* insured (by private insurance, Medicaid, or FAMIS)
 () is American Indian or is an Alaska Native
 () has Medicaid - Medicaid #: _____
 () has FAMIS - FAMIS #: _____
 () has other insurance not listed above (specify plan) _____
 Policy ID # _____ Policy holder's name _____

Attach a copy of the front & back of insurance card or provide the following information:

Insurance company address: _____

Insurance company phone number: _____

I authorize VDH to release records necessary to support the application for payment by Medicare, Medicaid, and other health care benefits. I request the third party payer to pay any authorized benefits to VDH on my behalf.

Office of Privacy and Security

Authorization for Disclosure of Protected Health Information

This consent gives the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) permission to disclose personal health information to the person(s) or organization(s) I have indicated.

- I understand the provision of treatment to my child cannot be conditioned on my signing of this authorization.
- Any health information redisclosed by me or my child will no longer be protected by this authorization.
- The original or a copy of the authorization shall be included with my child's medical record.
- I have the right to revoke this authorization at any time, except to the extent that action has been taken prior to my request to withhold my medical record. The request must be in writing and will be effective upon delivery to the provider in possession of my medical records.
- I authorize VDH to disclose my child's health information to his/her primary care physician and school.
- I understand that immunization records of my child will be retained for 21 years after birth.
- I understand this document will be given to and retained by the public health department and will not be maintained by the school.

Please check box if you wish to receive a copy of the Virginia Department of Health Privacy Rights.

CONSENT FOR CHILD'S VACCINATION:
 I have read the 2015 Vaccination Information Statement (VIS) for the Tdap Vaccine, I understand the risks and benefits, and I give consent to the Health Department and its authorized staff for my child named at the top of this form to receive the Tdap vaccine (shot).
 Signature of Parent or Legal Guardian: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Please send a copy of my child's immunization record to her/his doctor at the following address.

Doctor's Name _____ Mailing Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

HEALTH DEPARTMENT USE ONLY						
Date	Item code	Fund Source		Lot Number	Vaccine Administration Site	Provider #
		VFC	STF		RA	LA
Comments						
Provider Name/Signature and Date						

VACCINE INFORMATION STATEMENT

Tdap Vaccine

What You Need to Know

(Tetanus,
Diphtheria and
Pertussis)

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?

Tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis are very serious diseases. Tdap vaccine can protect us from these diseases. And, Tdap vaccine given to pregnant women can protect newborn babies against pertussis.

TETANUS (Lockjaw) is rare in the United States today. It causes painful muscle tightening and stiffness, usually all over the body.

- It can lead to tightening of muscles in the head and neck so you can't open your mouth, swallow, or sometimes even breathe. Tetanus kills about 1 out of 10 people who are infected even after receiving the best medical care.

DIPHTHERIA is also rare in the United States today. It can cause a thick coating to form in the back of the throat.

- It can lead to breathing problems, heart failure, paralysis, and death.

PERTUSSIS (Whooping Cough) causes severe coughing spells, which can cause difficulty breathing, vomiting and disturbed sleep.

- It can also lead to weight loss, incontinence, and rib fractures. Up to 2 in 100 adolescents and 5 in 100 adults with pertussis are hospitalized or have complications, which could include pneumonia or death.

These diseases are caused by bacteria. Diphtheria and pertussis are spread from person to person through secretions from coughing or sneezing. Tetanus enters the body through cuts, scratches, or wounds.

Before vaccines, as many as 200,000 cases of diphtheria, 200,000 cases of pertussis, and hundreds of cases of tetanus, were reported in the United States each year. Since vaccination began, reports of cases for tetanus and diphtheria have dropped by about 99% and for pertussis by about 80%.

2 Tdap vaccine

Tdap vaccine can protect adolescents and adults from tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis. One dose of Tdap is routinely given at age 11 or 12. People who did *not* get Tdap at that age should get it as soon as possible.

Tdap is especially important for healthcare professionals and anyone having close contact with a baby younger than 12 months.

Pregnant women should get a dose of Tdap during **every pregnancy**, to protect the newborn from pertussis. Infants are most at risk for severe, life-threatening complications from pertussis.

Another vaccine, called Td, protects against tetanus and diphtheria, but not pertussis. A Td booster should be given every 10 years. Tdap may be given as one of these boosters if you have never gotten Tdap before. Tdap may also be given after a severe cut or burn to prevent tetanus infection.

Your doctor or the person giving you the vaccine can give you more information.

Tdap may safely be given at the same time as other vaccines.

3 Some people should not get this vaccine

- A person who has ever had a life-threatening allergic reaction after a previous dose of any diphtheria, tetanus or pertussis containing vaccine, OR has a severe allergy to any part of this vaccine, should not get Tdap vaccine. Tell the person giving the vaccine about any severe allergies.
- Anyone who had coma or long repeated seizures within 7 days after a childhood dose of DTP or DTaP, or a previous dose of Tdap, should not get Tdap, unless a cause other than the vaccine was found. They can still get Td.
- Talk to your doctor if you:
 - have seizures or another nervous system problem,
 - had severe pain or swelling after any vaccine containing diphtheria, tetanus or pertussis,
 - ever had a condition called Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS),
 - aren't feeling well on the day the shot is scheduled.



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

4 Risks

With any medicine, including vaccines, there is a chance of side effects. These are usually mild and go away on their own. Serious reactions are also possible but are rare.

Most people who get Tdap vaccine do not have any problems with it.

Mild problems following Tdap

(Did not interfere with activities)

- Pain where the shot was given (about 3 in 4 adolescents or 2 in 3 adults)
- Redness or swelling where the shot was given (about 1 person in 5)
- Mild fever of at least 100.4°F (up to about 1 in 25 adolescents or 1 in 100 adults)
- Headache (about 3 or 4 people in 10)
- Tiredness (about 1 person in 3 or 4)
- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach ache (up to 1 in 4 adolescents or 1 in 10 adults)
- Chills, sore joints (about 1 person in 10)
- Body aches (about 1 person in 3 or 4)
- Rash, swollen glands (uncommon)

Moderate problems following Tdap

(Interfered with activities, but did not require medical attention)

- Pain where the shot was given (up to 1 in 5 or 6)
- Redness or swelling where the shot was given (up to about 1 in 16 adolescents or 1 in 12 adults)
- Fever over 102°F (about 1 in 100 adolescents or 1 in 250 adults)
- Headache (about 1 in 7 adolescents or 1 in 10 adults)
- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach ache (up to 1 or 3 people in 100)
- Swelling of the entire arm where the shot was given (up to about 1 in 500).

Severe problems following Tdap

(Unable to perform usual activities; required medical attention)

- Swelling, severe pain, bleeding and redness in the arm where the shot was given (rare).

Problems that could happen after any vaccine:

- People sometimes faint after a medical procedure, including vaccination. Sitting or lying down for about 15 minutes can help prevent fainting, and injuries caused by a fall. Tell your doctor if you feel dizzy, or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.
- Some people get severe pain in the shoulder and have difficulty moving the arm where a shot was given. This happens very rarely.
- Any medication can cause a severe allergic reaction. Such reactions from a vaccine are very rare, estimated at fewer than 1 in a million doses, and would happen within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

As with any medicine, there is a very remote chance of a vaccine causing a serious injury or death.

The safety of vaccines is always being monitored. For more information, visit: www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/

5 What if there is a serious problem?

What should I look for?

- Look for anything that concerns you, such as signs of a severe allergic reaction, very high fever, or unusual behavior.
- Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, and weakness. These would usually start a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.

What should I do?

- If you think it is a severe allergic reaction or other emergency that can't wait, call 9-1-1 or get the person to the nearest hospital. Otherwise, call your doctor.
- Afterward, the reaction should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your doctor might file this report, or you can do it yourself through the VAERS web site at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling 1-800-822-7967.

VAERS does not give medical advice.

6 The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is a federal program that was created to compensate people who may have been injured by certain vaccines.

Persons who believe they may have been injured by a vaccine can learn about the program and about filing a claim by calling 1-800-338-2382 or visiting the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your doctor. He or she can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO) or
 - Visit CDC's website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines

Vaccine Information Statement Tdap Vaccine

2/24/2015

42 U.S.C. § 300aa-26

