

Example #1 (Vaccination given before pediatrician)

Scenario:

You are presented with a 3 ½-year-old female child who has received all of her vaccinations from the pediatrician except for the first hepatitis B, which was given at birth in the hospital. She received all of her vaccines according to the recommended pediatric schedule.

Action:

Locate the revaccination table for a 3 ½-year-old child. This chart is in the range of “≥3 years and 4 months of age to <3 years and 10 months of age.” Make a photocopy of this table and place it in the patient’s record for future reference. Since the child already received one hepatitis B vaccine from a provider other than the pediatrician, there is no need to repeat the first vaccine in the hepatitis series:

Time elapsed since initial vaccination	<i>Initial</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>8 Weeks</i>	<i>16 Weeks</i>	<i>32 Weeks</i>
Time from the last vaccine	<i>Visit</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>8 Weeks</i>	<i>16 Weeks</i>
DTaP	X	X	X		X
Hib	X				
IPV (Polio)	X	X	X		X
PCV	X				
MMR	X				X
Varicella	X				X
Hepatitis A	X				X
Hepatitis B	⊗	X		X	

However, the rest of the vaccines in the hepatitis B series, as well as all of the other vaccines listed on the table, should be administered according to the time intervals listed. As a result, the table above is modified as follows:

Time elapsed since initial vaccination	<i>Initial</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>8 Weeks</i>	<i>16 Weeks</i>	<i>32 Weeks</i>
Time from the last vaccine	<i>Visit</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>8 Weeks</i>	<i>16 Weeks</i>
DTaP	X	X	X		X
Hib	X				
IPV (Polio)	X	X	X		X
PCV	X				
MMR	X				X
Varicella	X				X
Hepatitis A	X				X
Hepatitis B	X	← ⊗	X		← ⊗

Because of the shift in the hepatitis B series schedule, you can eliminate the 16-week post-initial vaccination visit (shown above), reducing the total revaccination schedule to four visits in total.

Example #1
Vaccinations given before the pediatrician

Using this chart, you determine that the child needs the following vaccines at the first visit:

DTaP, Hib, IPV (Polio), PCV, MMR, Varicella, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B

You may use combination vaccines as appropriate. For example, at this visit you could give Pediarix[®] for the DTaP, IPV, and Hepatitis B components, or you could use Comvax[®] for the Hepatitis B and Hib components, at your discretion.

You would schedule the second visit for four weeks from today, when you would give:

DTaP and IPV

So, the third visit would again be scheduled in four weeks, where the child would receive:

DTaP, IPV, and Hepatitis B

The final visit would be 24 weeks later (32 weeks after the initial visit), where the child would receive:

DTaP, IPV, MMR, Varicella, and Hepatitis A

Example #2
(Vaccinations given before and after the pediatrician)

Scenario:

You are presented with a 4 ½-year-old male child who has previously seen the pediatrician for vaccinations. He received several vaccines from the county health department clinic before seeing the pediatrician. After several months of seeing the pediatrician, the child’s family moved to another town and changed pediatricians. The child’s mother gives you his vaccination records, which have the following information:

Community Hospital

Birth: Received Hepatitis B

County Health Department Clinic

June 2003: Received DTaP, Hib, IPV (Polio), and PCV

The pediatrician

July 2003: Received DTaP, Hib, IPV (Polio), PCV, and Hepatitis B

August 2003: Received DTaP, Hib, IPV (Polio), and PCV

Pediatrician in new town

November 2003: Received Hepatitis B

February 2004: Received DTaP, Hib, IPV (Polio)

August 2004: Received DTaP, PCV, MMR, Varicella, and Hepatitis A

June 2006: Received MMR, Varicella, and Hepatitis A

Action:

Locate the revaccination table for a 4 ½-year-old child. This chart is in the range of “≥3 years and 10 months of age to <5 years of age.” Make a photocopy of this table and place it in the patient’s record for future reference. Since the child received most of his vaccines from a provider other than the pediatrician, only those vaccines given by the pediatrician need to be considered (DTaP, Hib, IPV, PCV, and Hepatitis B). Review the revaccination table:

Time elapsed since initial vaccination	<i>Initial</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>8 Weeks</i>	<i>16 Weeks</i>	<i>32 Weeks</i>
Time from the last vaccine	<i>Visit</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>8 Weeks</i>	<i>16 Weeks</i>
DTaP	X	X	X		X
Hib	X				
IPV (Polio)	X	X	X		
PCV	X				
MMR	X		X		
Varicella	X		X		
Hepatitis A	X				X
Hepatitis B	X	X		X	

Example #2
 Vaccinations given before and after the pediatrician

The pediatrician administered two DTaP, two Hib, two IPV, two PCV, and one hepatitis B booster. You should consider these as if they never happened, which means that the child only received three valid DTaP, two Hib, two IPV, two PCV, two hepatitis B, two MMR, two Varicella, and two hepatitis A. Reviewing the above chart again, you should eliminate the vaccinations that were appropriately given and shift the remaining vaccinations in each series to the left, as shown here:

Time elapsed since initial vaccination	<i>Initial</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>8 Weeks</i>	<i>16 Weeks</i>	<i>32 Weeks</i>
Time from the last vaccine	<i>Visit</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>8 Weeks</i>	<i>16 Weeks</i>
DTaP	⊗	⊗	⊗		X
Hib	⊗				
IPV (Polio)	⊗	⊗	X		
PCV	⊗				
MMR	⊗		⊗		
Varicella	⊗		⊗		
Hepatitis A	⊗				⊗
Hepatitis B	⊗	⊗		X	

The vaccines that were appropriately administered are crossed out on the above table. Removing the indicated vaccinations from the chart, the remaining vaccinations should be shifted to the left so that the remaining vaccinations in each series start at the initial visit and subsequent vaccinations are given at the appropriate intervals.

Time elapsed since initial vaccination	<i>Initial</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>8 Weeks</i>	<i>16 Weeks</i>	<i>32 Weeks</i>
Time from the last vaccine	<i>Visit</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>4 Weeks</i>	<i>8 Weeks</i>	<i>16 Weeks</i>
DTaP	X ←				⊗
Hib					
IPV (Polio)	X ←		⊗		
PCV					
MMR					
Varicella					
Hepatitis A					
Hepatitis B	X ←				⊗

For this example, the correct interpretation after shifting to the left shows that the patient needs one DTaP booster, one IPV booster, and one hepatitis B booster, which can all be administered at the initial visit.