



BRIGHT FUTURES HANDOUT ► PARENT

15 MONTH VISIT

Here are some suggestions from Bright Futures experts that may be of value to your family.

✓ TALKING AND FEELING

- Try to give choices. Allow your child to choose between 2 good options, such as a banana or an apple, or 2 favorite books.
- Know that it is normal for your child to be anxious around new people. Be sure to comfort your child.
- Take time for yourself and your partner.
- Get support from other parents.
- Show your child how to use words.
 - Use simple, clear phrases to talk to your child.
 - Use simple words to talk about a book's pictures when reading.
 - Use words to describe your child's feelings.
 - Describe your child's gestures with words.

✓ A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

- Put your child to bed at the same time every night. Early is better.
- Make the hour before bedtime loving and calm.
- Have a simple bedtime routine that includes a book.
- Try to tuck in your child when he is drowsy but still awake.
- Don't give your child a bottle in bed.
- Don't put a TV, computer, tablet, or smartphone in your child's bedroom.
- Avoid giving your child enjoyable attention if he wakes during the night. Use words to reassure and give a blanket or toy to hold for comfort.

✓ TANTRUMS AND DISCIPLINE

- Use distraction to stop tantrums when you can.
- Praise your child when she does what you ask her to do and for what she can accomplish.
- Set limits and use discipline to teach and protect your child, not to punish her.
- Limit the need to say "No!" by making your home and yard safe for play.
- Teach your child not to hit, bite, or hurt other people.
- Be a role model.

✓ HEALTHY TEETH

- Take your child for a first dental visit if you have not done so.
- Brush your child's teeth twice each day with a small smear of fluoridated toothpaste, no more than a grain of rice.
- Wean your child from the bottle.
- Brush your own teeth. Avoid sharing cups and spoons with your child. Don't clean her pacifier in your mouth.

Helpful Resources: Poison Help Line: 800-222-1222

Information About Car Safety Seats: www.safercar.gov/parents | Toll-free Auto Safety Hotline: 888-327-4236

15 MONTH VISIT—PARENT

✓ SAFETY

- Make sure your child's car safety seat is rear facing until he reaches the highest weight or height allowed by the car safety seat's manufacturer. In most cases, this will be well past the second birthday.
- Never put your child in the front seat of a vehicle that has a passenger airbag. The back seat is the safest.
- Everyone should wear a seat belt in the car.
- Keep poisons, medicines, and lawn and cleaning supplies in locked cabinets, out of your child's sight and reach.
- Put the Poison Help number into all phones, including cell phones. Call if you are worried your child has swallowed something harmful. Don't make your child vomit.
- Place gates at the top and bottom of stairs. Install operable window guards on windows at the second story and higher. Keep furniture away from windows.
- Turn pan handles toward the back of the stove.
- Don't leave hot liquids on tables with tablecloths that your child might pull down.
- Have working smoke and carbon monoxide alarms on every floor. Test them every month and change the batteries every year. Make a family escape plan in case of fire in your home.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT YOUR CHILD'S 18 MONTH VISIT

We will talk about

- Handling stranger anxiety, setting limits, and knowing when to start toilet training
- Supporting your child's speech and ability to communicate
- Talking, reading, and using tablets or smartphones with your child
- Eating healthy
- Keeping your child safe at home, outside, and in the car

Consistent with *Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents*, 4th Edition

For more information, go to <https://brightfutures.aap.org>.

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®



The information contained in this handout should not be used as a substitute for the medical care and advice of your pediatrician. There may be variations in treatment that your pediatrician may recommend based on individual facts and circumstances. Original handout included as part of the *Bright Futures Tool and Resource Kit*, 2nd Edition.

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Ages & Stages Questionnaires®

18 Month Questionnaire

17 months 0 days through 18 months 30 days



Please provide the following information. Use black or blue ink only and print legibly when completing this form.

Date ASQ completed: _____

Child's information

Child's first name: _____ Middle initial: _____ Child's last name: _____

Child's date of birth: _____ If child was born 3 or more weeks prematurely, # of weeks premature: _____ Child's gender: Male Female

Person filling out questionnaire

First name: _____ Middle initial: _____ Last name: _____

Street address: _____ Relationship to child: Parent Guardian Teacher Child care provider Grandparent or other relative Foster parent Other: _____

City: _____ State/Province: _____ ZIP/Postal code: _____

Country: _____ Home telephone number: _____ Other telephone number: _____

E-mail address: _____

Names of people assisting in questionnaire completion: _____

Program Information

Child ID #: _____ Age at administration in months and days: _____

Program ID #: _____ If premature, adjusted age in months and days: _____

Program name: _____



18 Month Questionnaire

17 months 0 days
through 18 months 30 days

On the following pages are questions about activities children may do. Your child may have already done some of the activities described here, and there may be some your child has not begun doing yet. For each item, please fill in the circle that indicates whether your child is doing the activity regularly, sometimes, or not yet.

Important Points to Remember:

Notes:

- Try each activity with your child before marking a response.
- Make completing this questionnaire a game that is fun for you and your child.
- Make sure your child is rested and fed.
- Please return this questionnaire by _____.

At this age, many toddlers may not be cooperative when asked to do things. You may need to try the following activities with your child more than one time. If possible, try the activities when your child is cooperative. If your child can do the activity but refuses, mark "yes" for the item.

COMMUNICATION

	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
1. When your child wants something, does she tell you by <i>pointing</i> to it?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_____
2. When you ask your child to, does he go into another room to find a familiar toy or object? (<i>You might ask, "Where is your ball?" or say, "Bring me your coat," or "Go get your blanket."</i>)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_____
3. Does your child say eight or more words in addition to "Mama" and "Dada"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_____
4. Does your child imitate a two-word sentence? For example, when you say a two-word phrase, such as "Mama eat," "Daddy play," "Go home," or "What's this?" does your child say both words back to you? (<i>Mark "yes" even if her words are difficult to understand.</i>)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_____
5. Without your showing him, does your child <i>point</i> to the correct picture when you say, "Show me the kitty," or ask, "Where is the dog?" (<i>He needs to identify only one picture correctly.</i>)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_____
6. Does your child say two or three words that represent different ideas together, such as "See dog," "Mommy come home," or "Kitty gone"? (<i>Don't count word combinations that express one idea, such as "bye-bye," "all gone," "all right," and "What's that?"</i>) Please give an example of your child's word combinations:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_____

COMMUNICATION TOTAL _____

GROSS MOTOR

	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
1. Does your child bend over or squat to pick up an object from the floor and then stand up again without any support?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—
2. Does your child move around by walking, rather than by crawling on her hands and knees?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—
3. Does your child walk well and seldom fall?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—
4. Does your child climb on an object such as a chair to reach something he wants (for example, to get a toy on a counter or to "help" you in the kitchen)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—
5. Does your child walk down stairs if you hold onto one of her hands? She may also hold onto the railing or wall. <i>(You can look for this at a store, on a playground, or at home.)</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—
6. When you show your child how to kick a large ball, does he try to kick the ball by moving his leg forward or by walking into it? <i>(If your child already kicks a ball, mark "yes" for this item.)</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—
	GROSS MOTOR TOTAL			—

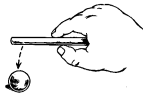
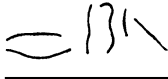



FINE MOTOR

	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT YET	
1. Does your child throw a small ball with a forward arm motion? <i>(If he simply drops the ball, mark "not yet" for this item.)</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—
2. Does your child stack a small block or toy on top of another one? <i>(You could also use spools of thread, small boxes, or toys that are about 1 inch in size.)</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—
3. Does your child make a mark on the paper with the tip of a crayon (or pencil or pen) when trying to draw?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—
4. Does your child stack three small blocks or toys on top of each other by himself?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—
5. Does your child turn the pages of a book by himself? <i>(He may turn more than one page at a time.)</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—
6. Does your child get a spoon into her mouth right side up so that the food usually doesn't spill?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	—
	FINE MOTOR TOTAL			—



PROBLEM SOLVING

- | | YES | SOMETIMES | NOT YET | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Does your child drop several small toys, one after another, into a container like a bowl or box? (You may show him how to do it.) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | ___ |
| 2. After you have shown your child how, does she try to get a small toy that is slightly out of reach by using a spoon, stick, or similar tool? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | ___ |
| | | | |  |
| 3. After a crumb or Cheerio is dropped into a small, clear bottle, does your child turn the bottle over to dump it out? (You may show him how.) (You can use a soda-pop bottle or a baby bottle.) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | ___ |
| 4. Without your showing her how, does your child scribble back and forth when you give her a crayon (or pencil or pen)? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | ___ |
| | | | | <p>Count as "yes"</p>  |
| 5. After watching you draw a line from the top of the paper to the bottom with a crayon (or pencil or pen), does your child copy you by drawing a single line on the paper in any direction? (Mark "not yet" if your child scribbles back and forth.) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | ___ |
| | | | | <p>Count as "not yet"</p>  |
| 6. After a crumb or Cheerio is dropped into a small, clear bottle, does your child turn the bottle upside down to dump out the crumb or Cheerio? (Do not show him how.) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | ___ * |

PROBLEM SOLVING TOTAL

*If Problem Solving Item 6 is marked "yes" or "sometimes," mark Problem Solving Item 3 "yes."

PERSONAL-SOCIAL

- | | YES | SOMETIMES | NOT YET | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| 1. While looking at herself in the mirror, does your child offer a toy to her own image? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | ___ |
| 2. Does your child play with a doll or stuffed animal by hugging it? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | ___ |
| 3. Does your child get your attention or try to show you something by pulling on your hand or clothes? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | ___ |
| 4. Does your child come to you when he needs help, such as with winding up a toy or unscrewing a lid from a jar? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | ___ |
| 5. Does your child drink from a cup or glass, putting it down again with little spilling? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | ___ |
| 6. Does your child copy the activities you do, such as wipe up a spill, sweep, shave, or comb hair? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | ___ |

PERSONAL-SOCIAL TOTAL

OVERALL

Parents and providers may use the space below for additional comments.

1. Do you think your child hears well? If no, explain:

YES

NO

2. Do you think your child talks like other toddlers his age? If no, explain:

YES

NO

3. Can you understand most of what your child says? If no, explain:

YES

NO

4. Do you think your child walks, runs, and climbs like other toddlers her age?
If no, explain:

YES

NO

5. Does either parent have a family history of childhood deafness or hearing
impairment? If yes, explain:

YES

NO

6. Do you have concerns about your child's vision? If yes, explain:

YES

NO

OVERALL (continued)

7. Has your child had any medical problems in the last several months? If yes, explain:

 YES NO

8. Do you have any concerns about your child's behavior? If yes, explain:

 YES NO

9. Does anything about your child worry you? If yes, explain:

 YES NO



18 Month ASQ-3 Information Summary

17 months 0 days through
18 months 30 days

Child's name: _____ Date ASQ completed: _____

Child's ID #: _____ Date of birth: _____

Administering program/provider: _____ Was age adjusted for prematurity when selecting questionnaire? Yes No

1. SCORE AND TRANSFER TOTALS TO CHART BELOW: See ASQ-3 User's Guide for details, including how to adjust scores if item responses are missing. Score each item (YES = 10, SOMETIMES = 5, NOT YET = 0). Add item scores, and record each area total. In the chart below, transfer the total scores, and fill in the circles corresponding with the total scores.

Area	Cutoff	Total Score	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
Communication	13.06		●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Gross Motor	37.38		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fine Motor	34.32		●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Problem Solving	25.74		●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Personal-Social	27.19		●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

2. TRANSFER OVERALL RESPONSES: Bolded uppercase responses require follow-up. See ASQ-3 User's Guide, Chapter 6.

- | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|--|------------|----|
| 1. Hears well?
Comments: | Yes | NO | 6. Concerns about vision?
Comments: | YES | No |
| 2. Talks like other toddlers his age?
Comments: | Yes | NO | 7. Any medical problems?
Comments: | YES | No |
| 3. Understand most of what your child says?
Comments: | Yes | NO | 8. Concerns about behavior?
Comments: | YES | No |
| 4. Walks, runs, and climbs like other toddlers?
Comments: | Yes | NO | 9. Other concerns?
Comments: | YES | No |
| 5. Family history of hearing impairment?
Comments: | YES | No | | | |

3. ASQ SCORE INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATION FOR FOLLOW-UP: You must consider total area scores, overall responses, and other considerations, such as opportunities to practice skills, to determine appropriate follow-up.

If the child's total score is in the area, it is above the cutoff, and the child's development appears to be on schedule.
 If the child's total score is in the area, it is close to the cutoff. Provide learning activities and monitor.
 If the child's total score is in the area, it is below the cutoff. Further assessment with a professional may be needed.

4. FOLLOW-UP ACTION TAKEN: Check all that apply.

- Provide activities and rescreen in _____ months.
- Share results with primary health care provider.
- Refer for (circle all that apply) hearing, vision, and/or behavioral screening.
- Refer to primary health care provider or other community agency (specify reason): _____
- Refer to early intervention/early childhood special education.
- No further action taken at this time
- Other (specify): _____

5. OPTIONAL: Transfer item responses (Y = YES, S = SOMETIMES, N = NOT YET, X = response missing).

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Communication						
Gross Motor						
Fine Motor						
Problem Solving						
Personal-Social						



Acetaminophen (Tylenol™, Feverall™) Dosage for Fever and Pain

Dosage						
	Infant drops 80 mg per dropperful (0.8 mL)	Infant or children's oral suspension 160 mg per 5 mL	Children's chewable or meltaway tablet 80 mg	Junior strength chewable or meltaway tablet 160 mg	Adult tablet 325 mg	Adult extra strength tablet 500 mg
6 to 11 lbs.	½ dropper (40 mg) (0.4 mL)	1.25 mL (40 mg)	–	–	–	–
12 to 17 lbs.	1 dropper (80 mg) (0.8 mL)	2.5 mL (80 mg)	–	–	–	–
18 to 23 lbs.	1½ dropper (120 mg) (1.2 mL)	3.75 mL (120 mg)	–	–	–	–
24 to 35 lbs.	–	5 mL (160 mg)	2 tablets (160 mg)	1 tablet (160 mg)	–	–
36 to 47 lbs.	–	7.5 mL (240 mg)	3 tablets (240 mg)	1½ tablets (240 mg)	–	–
48 to 59 lbs.	–	10 mL (320 mg)	4 tablets (320 mg)	2 tablets (320 mg)	1 tablet (325 mg)	–
60 to 71 lbs.	–	12.5 mL (400 mg)	5 tablets (400 mg)	2½ tablets (400 mg)	1 tablet (325 mg)	–
72 to 95 lbs.	–	15 mL (480 mg)	6 tablets (480 mg)	3 tablets (480 mg)	1½ tablets (487.5 mg)	1 tablet (500 mg)
95 to 146 lbs.	–	–	–	4 tablets (640 mg)	2 tablets (650 mg)	1 tablet (500 mg)

- Use **only** the enclosed medication dispenser that comes with the product. (Kitchen teaspoons are not accurate measures for medication.)
- Dose may be given every 4 hours. Do not use more than 5 times in 24 hours.

The following abbreviations are used on this dosage chart:

- Milligram (mg)
- Milliliter (mL)
- Pounds (lbs.)
- Not applicable: This form of medication should not be given to a child of this weight.



Ibuprofen (Advil™, Motrin™)

Dosage for Fever and Pain

	Dosage				
	Infant drops 50 mg* per dropperful (1.25 mL*)	Children's oral suspension 100 mg* per 1 tsp.* (5 mL*)	Children's chewable tablet 50 mg*	Junior strength caplet or chewable tablet 100 mg*	Adult tablet 200 mg*
12 to 17 lbs.	1 dropper (50 mg) (1.25 mL)	-	-	-	-
18 to 23 lbs.	1½ dropper (75 mg) (1.875 mL)	-	-	-	-
24 to 35 lbs.	-	1 tsp. (5 mL) (100 mg)	2 tablets (100 mg)	1 tablet (100 mg)	-
36 to 47 lbs.	-	1½ tsp. (7.5 mL) (150 mg)	3 tablets (150 mg)	1½ tablets (150 mg)	-
48 to 59 lbs.	-	2 tsp. (10 mL) (200 mg)	4 tablets (200 mg)	2 tablets (200 mg)	1 tablet (200 mg)
60 to 71 lbs.	-	2½ tsp. (12.5 mL) (250 mg)	5 tablets (250 mg)	2½ tablets (250 mg)	1 tablet (200 mg)
72 to 95 lbs.	-	3 tsp. (15 mL) (300 mg)	6 tablets (300 mg)	3 tablets (300 mg)	1½ tablets (300 mg)
Greater than 95 lbs.	-	4 tsp. (20 mL) (400 mg)	8 tablets (400 mg)	4 tablets (400 mg)	2 tablets (400 mg)

- For a child younger than 6 months old, ask your health care provider before giving ibuprofen.
- If giving less than 100 mg, use infant drops.
- Dose may be given every 6 to 8 hours. Do not use more than 4 times in 24 hours.
- Use **only** the enclosed dropper or medication cup that comes with the product. (Kitchen teaspoons are not accurate measures for medication.)

* The following abbreviations are used on this dosage chart:

• Teaspoon (tsp.) • Milligram (mg) • Milliliter (mL) • Pounds (lbs.)

- Not applicable: This form of medication should not be given to a child of this weight.

Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) 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?

Hib vaccine can prevent *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) disease.

Haemophilus influenzae type b can cause many different kinds of infections. These infections usually affect children under 5 years of age, but can also affect adults with certain medical conditions. Hib bacteria can cause mild illness, such as ear infections or bronchitis, or they can cause severe illness, such as infections of the bloodstream. Severe Hib infection, also called invasive Hib disease, requires treatment in a hospital and can sometimes result in death.

Before Hib vaccine, Hib disease was the leading cause of bacterial meningitis among children under 5 years old in the United States. Meningitis is an infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord. It can lead to brain damage and deafness.

Hib infection can also cause:

- pneumonia,
- severe swelling in the throat, making it hard to breathe,
- infections of the blood, joints, bones, and covering of the heart,
- death.

2 Hib vaccine

Hib vaccine is usually given as 3 or 4 doses (depending on brand). Hib vaccine may be given as a stand-alone vaccine, or as part of a combination vaccine (a type of vaccine that combines more than one vaccine together into one shot).

Infants will usually get their first dose of Hib vaccine at 2 months of age, and will usually complete the series at 12-15 months of age.

Children between 12-15 months and 5 years of age who have not previously been completely vaccinated against Hib may need 1 or more doses of Hib vaccine.

Children over 5 years old and adults usually do not receive Hib vaccine, but it might be recommended for older children or adults with asplenia or sickle cell disease, before surgery to remove the spleen, or following a bone marrow transplant. Hib vaccine may also be recommended for people 5 to 18 years old with HIV.

Hib vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

3 Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of Hib vaccine**, or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies**.

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone Hib vaccination to a future visit.

People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting Hib vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.



4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Redness, warmth, and swelling where shot is given, and fever can happen after Hib vaccine.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

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

5 What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call **9-1-1** and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call **1-800-822-7967**. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff do 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. Visit the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or call **1-800-338-2382** to learn about the program and about filing a claim. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- 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



DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis) 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?

DTaP vaccine can prevent **diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis**.

Diphtheria and pertussis spread from person to person. Tetanus enters the body through cuts or wounds.

- **DIPHThERIA (D)** can lead to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, or death.
- **TETANUS (T)** causes painful stiffening of the muscles. Tetanus can lead to serious health problems, including being unable to open the mouth, having trouble swallowing and breathing, or death.
- **PERTUSSIS (aP)**, also known as “whooping cough,” can cause uncontrollable, violent coughing which makes it hard to breathe, eat, or drink. Pertussis can be extremely serious in babies and young children, causing pneumonia, convulsions, brain damage, or death. In teens and adults, it can cause weight loss, loss of bladder control, passing out, and rib fractures from severe coughing.

2 DTaP vaccine

DTaP is only for children younger than 7 years old. Different vaccines against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap and Td) are available for older children, adolescents, and adults.

It is recommended that children receive 5 doses of DTaP, usually at the following ages:

- 2 months
- 4 months
- 6 months
- 15–18 months
- 4–6 years

DTaP may be given as a stand-alone vaccine, or as part of a combination vaccine (a type of vaccine that combines more than one vaccine together into one shot).

DTaP may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

3 Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of any vaccine that protects against tetanus, diphtheria, or pertussis**, or has any **severe, life-threatening allergies**.
- Has had a **coma, decreased level of consciousness, or prolonged seizures within 7 days after a previous dose of any pertussis vaccine (DTP or DTaP)**.
- Has **seizures or another nervous system problem**.
- Has ever had **Guillain-Barré Syndrome** (also called GBS).
- Has had **severe pain or swelling after a previous dose of any vaccine that protects against tetanus or diphtheria**.

In some cases, your child’s health care provider may decide to postpone DTaP vaccination to a future visit.

Children with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. Children who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting DTaP.

Your child’s health care provider can give you more information.



4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Soreness or swelling where the shot was given, fever, fussiness, feeling tired, loss of appetite, and vomiting sometimes happen after DTaP vaccination.
- More serious reactions, such as seizures, non-stop crying for 3 hours or more, or high fever (over 105°F) after DTaP vaccination happen much less often. Rarely, the vaccine is followed by swelling of the entire arm or leg, especially in older children when they receive their fourth or fifth dose.
- Very rarely, long-term seizures, coma, lowered consciousness, or permanent brain damage may happen after DTaP vaccination.

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

5 What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call **9-1-1** and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call **1-800-822-7967**. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff do 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. Visit the VICP website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation or call **1-800-338-2382** to learn about the program and about filing a claim. There is a time limit to file a claim for compensation.

7 How can I learn more?

- Ask your health care provider.
- 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 (Interim)
DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus,
Pertussis) Vaccine



Office use only

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 vaccine can prevent **hepatitis A**.

Hepatitis A is a serious liver disease. It is usually spread through close personal contact with an infected person or when a person unknowingly ingests the virus from objects, food, or drinks that are contaminated by small amounts of stool (poop) from an infected person.

Most adults with hepatitis A have symptoms, including fatigue, low appetite, stomach pain, nausea, and jaundice (yellow skin or eyes, dark urine, light colored bowel movements). Most children less than 6 years of age do not have symptoms.

A person infected with hepatitis A can transmit the disease to other people even if he or she does not have any symptoms of the disease.

Most people who get hepatitis A feel sick for several weeks, but they usually recover completely and do not have lasting liver damage. In rare cases, hepatitis A can cause liver failure and death; this is more common in people older than 50 and in people with other liver diseases.

Hepatitis A vaccine has made this disease much less common in the United States. However, outbreaks of hepatitis A among unvaccinated people still happen.

2 Hepatitis A vaccine

Children need 2 doses of hepatitis A vaccine:

- First dose: 12 through 23 months of age
- Second dose: at least 6 months after the first dose

Older children and adolescents 2 through 18 years of age who were not vaccinated previously should be vaccinated.

Adults who were not vaccinated previously and want to be protected against hepatitis A can also get the vaccine.

Hepatitis A vaccine is recommended for the following people:

- All children aged 12–23 months
- Unvaccinated children and adolescents aged 2–18 years
- International travelers
- Men who have sex with men
- People who use injection or non-injection drugs
- People who have occupational risk for infection
- People who anticipate close contact with an international adoptee
- People experiencing homelessness
- People with HIV
- People with chronic liver disease
- Any person wishing to obtain immunity (protection)

In addition, a person who has not previously received hepatitis A vaccine and who has direct contact with someone with hepatitis A should get hepatitis A vaccine within 2 weeks after exposure.

Hepatitis A vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

3 Talk with your health care provider

Tell your vaccine provider if the person getting the vaccine:

- Has had an **allergic reaction after a previous dose of hepatitis A vaccine, or has any severe, life-threatening allergies.**

In some cases, your health care provider may decide to postpone hepatitis A vaccination to a future visit.



People with minor illnesses, such as a cold, may be vaccinated. People who are moderately or severely ill should usually wait until they recover before getting hepatitis A vaccine.

Your health care provider can give you more information.

4 Risks of a vaccine reaction

- Soreness or redness where the shot is given, fever, headache, tiredness, or loss of appetite can happen after hepatitis A vaccine.

People sometimes faint after medical procedures, including vaccination. Tell your provider if you feel dizzy or have vision changes or ringing in the ears.

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

5 What if there is a serious problem?

An allergic reaction could occur after the vaccinated person leaves the clinic. If you see signs of a severe allergic reaction (hives, swelling of the face and throat, difficulty breathing, a fast heartbeat, dizziness, or weakness), call **9-1-1** and get the person to the nearest hospital.

For other signs that concern you, call your health care provider.

Adverse reactions should be reported to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). Your health care provider will usually file this report, or you can do it yourself. Visit the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov or call **1-800-822-7967**. *VAERS is only for reporting reactions, and VAERS staff do not give medical advice.*

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Child's name _____
Age _____

Date _____
Relationship to child _____

M-CHAT-R™ (Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers Revised)

Please answer these questions about your child. Keep in mind how your child usually behaves. If you have seen your child do the behavior a few times, but he or she does not usually do it, then please answer **no**. Please circle **yes** or **no** for every question. Thank you very much.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. If you point at something across the room, does your child look at it?
(FOR EXAMPLE , if you point at a toy or an animal, does your child look at the toy or animal?) | Yes | No |
| 2. Have you ever wondered if your child might be deaf? | Yes | No |
| 3. Does your child play pretend or make-believe? (FOR EXAMPLE , pretend to drink from an empty cup, pretend to talk on a phone, or pretend to feed a doll or stuffed animal?) | Yes | No |
| 4. Does your child like climbing on things? (FOR EXAMPLE , furniture, playground equipment, or stairs) | Yes | No |
| 5. Does your child make <u>unusual</u> finger movements near his or her eyes?
(FOR EXAMPLE , does your child wiggle his or her fingers close to his or her eyes?) | Yes | No |
| 6. Does your child point with one finger to ask for something or to get help?
(FOR EXAMPLE , pointing to a snack or toy that is out of reach) | Yes | No |
| 7. Does your child point with one finger to show you something interesting?
(FOR EXAMPLE , pointing to an airplane in the sky or a big truck in the road) | Yes | No |
| 8. Is your child interested in other children? (FOR EXAMPLE , does your child watch other children, smile at them, or go to them?) | Yes | No |
| 9. Does your child show you things by bringing them to you or holding them up for you to see – not to get help, but just to share? (FOR EXAMPLE , showing you a flower, a stuffed animal, or a toy truck) | Yes | No |
| 10. Does your child respond when you call his or her name? (FOR EXAMPLE , does he or she look up, talk or babble, or stop what he or she is doing when you call his or her name?) | Yes | No |
| 11. When you smile at your child, does he or she smile back at you? | Yes | No |
| 12. Does your child get upset by everyday noises? (FOR EXAMPLE , does your child scream or cry to noise such as a vacuum cleaner or loud music?) | Yes | No |
| 13. Does your child walk? | Yes | No |
| 14. Does your child look you in the eye when you are talking to him or her, playing with him or her, or dressing him or her? | Yes | No |
| 15. Does your child try to copy what you do? (FOR EXAMPLE , wave bye-bye, clap, or make a funny noise when you do) | Yes | No |
| 16. If you turn your head to look at something, does your child look around to see what you are looking at? | Yes | No |
| 17. Does your child try to get you to watch him or her? (FOR EXAMPLE , does your child look at you for praise, or say “look” or “watch me”?) | Yes | No |
| 18. Does your child understand when you tell him or her to do something?
(FOR EXAMPLE , if you don't point, can your child understand “put the book on the chair” or “bring me the blanket”?) | Yes | No |
| 19. If something new happens, does your child look at your face to see how you feel about it?
(FOR EXAMPLE , if he or she hears a strange or funny noise, or sees a new toy, will he or she look at your face?) | Yes | No |
| 20. Does your child like movement activities?
(FOR EXAMPLE , being swung or bounced on your knee) | Yes | No |