



Date: April 13, 2012

To: Michigan Health Care Providers

New [school immunization rules](#) went into effect September, 2010, for children entering 6th grade, as well as for all students 11-18 years of age changing school districts in Michigan. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP), the Society for Adolescent Medicine (SAM), and other professional medical organizations recommend that providers vaccinate based on current Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations. In doing so, Michigan's school immunization requirements will be met.

Beat the back-to-school rush and immunize your adolescent patients throughout the summer. Utilize sports physicals to catch-up adolescents with missing doses. Below are the vaccines pre-teens and adolescents need to stay healthy:

- Meningococcal
- Tetanus-diphtheria-pertussis
- Human papillomavirus
- Varicella (chickenpox)
- Influenza
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Measles-Mumps-Rubella
- Polio

A key change was made to the [2012 adolescent immunization schedule](#), which is outlined below.
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine*

- Routinely administer HPV4 to males and HPV4 or HPV2 to females 11-12 years of age
- Catch-up: females 13-26 years of age and males 13-21 years of age
- Vaccinate males 22-26 years of age within a high risk group, including:
 - Those who are immunocompromised due to infection (including HIV), disease or medication
 - Men having sex with men
- Consider vaccination for all other males 22-26 years of age

It's important to remember these additional recent changes to the adolescent immunization schedule.

Meningococcal (MCV4) Vaccine*

- Routinely administer: One dose at 11-12 years of age and a booster dose at 16 years of age
- Adolescent catch-up schedule:
 - If 1st dose is given at 13-15 years of age, give a booster dose at 16-18 years of age
 - If 1st dose is given at 16 years of age or older, a booster dose is not recommended
- Other individuals may need MCV4 vaccine based on age or risk factors.

Tetanus-diphtheria-pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine

- When pertussis protection is needed, there is no minimum interval between the last dose of a tetanus or diphtheria-containing vaccine (DTaP, Td) and a dose of Tdap
- Pregnant adolescents who have not previously received Tdap should receive a dose of Tdap during their 3rd trimester or late 2nd trimester (after 20 weeks gestation)
- Children aged 7-10 years of age without a complete DTaP series should receive 1 dose of Tdap in place of a dose of Td. Tdap is routinely given at 11-12 years of age.

Integrating vaccine administration with other preventative and acute health care visits, along with following the current ACIP immunization schedule, are key strategies to ensure patients have received all needed immunizations. Back-to-school check-ups and sports physicals are an ideal time to make sure adolescent patients are fully vaccinated. As always, thank you for all that you do to protect Michigan's residents – children, adolescents, and adults – from vaccine-preventable diseases. For more information, visit www.michigan.gov/teenvaccines and www.michigan.gov/vfc.

Sincerely,

Bob Swanson, MPH
Director, Division of Immunization

**MDCH is currently updating the assessment of HPV4 vaccine in males in the Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR): www.mcir.org. MCIR now assesses for routine doses of MCV4 and Tdap vaccines.*