

Texas Department of State Health Services

Annual Report of Immunization Status

School Compliance Team (DSHS Immunization Assessment, Compliance, & Evaluation Group)

Learning Objectives

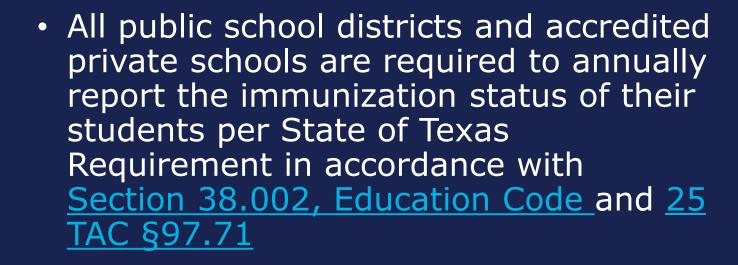


- 2. Successfully enter immunization data using the Child Health Reporting System (CHRS)
- 3. Increase one's ability to correctly identify the immunization status of students through immunization & enrollment scenarios



Texas Department of State
Health Services

Purpose



 Submitting the immunization data also allows Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) staff to monitor the vaccine compliance rates for schools throughout the state.



Texas Department of State Health Services

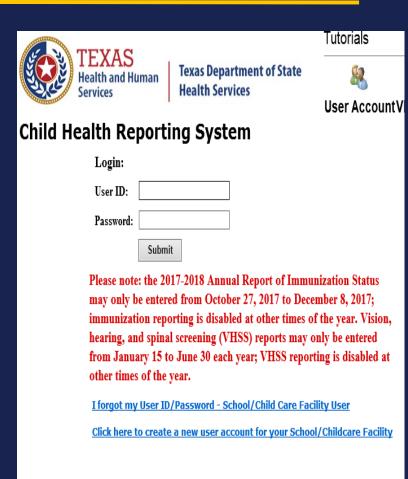
How to Access Online Data Reporting System



 The Annual Report of Immunization Status can only be submitted online at:

www.artximmunize.com

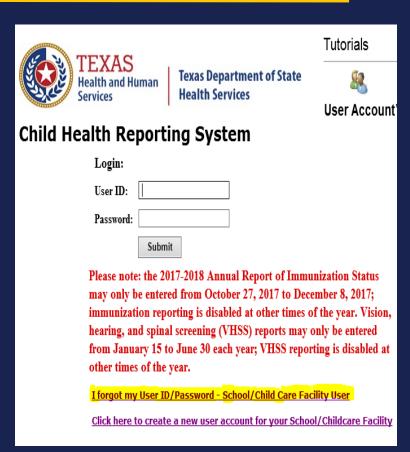
 If you have entered data for immunizations or vision, hearing, and spinal screenings before, please enter your User ID and password.





Accessing CHRS

- If you forgot your login information, please click on the highlighted link.
- In order for login credentials to be emailed to you, you will need your Facility Number and FIN. The Facility Number and FIN are on the address page of the Annual Report of Immunization Status packet that was mailed to your school or district in early September.





Logging Into CHRS

- If you are a new user, please click on the highlighted link.
- If you have not entered data for immunizations or vision, hearing, and spinal screenings before, please create a new user account.



Texas Department of State Health Services Tutorials



User Account

Child Health Reporting System

Login:	
User ID:	
Password:	
	Submit

Please note: the 2017-2018 Annual Report of Immunization Status may only be entered from October 27, 2017 to December 8, 2017; immunization reporting is disabled at other times of the year. Vision, hearing, and spinal screening (VHSS) reports may only be entered from January 15 to June 30 each year; VHSS reporting is disabled at other times of the year.

I forgot my User ID/Password - School/Child Care Facility User

Click here to create a new user account for your School/Childcare Facility

Logging Into CHRS Cont.



- If you experience issues logging into the system or do not have your Facility ID & FIN, please email mailto:chrs.loginhelp@dshs.texas.gov
- In order for login credentials to be created for you, you will need the Facility ID and FIN. The Facility ID and FIN are on the address page of the Annual Report of Immunization Status packet that was mailed to your school or district.
- When you email <u>mailto:chrs.loginhelp@dshs.texas.gov</u> for login assistance, please follow these instructions:
- 1. In the Email Subject, type the following: Forgot User ID/Password
- 2. In the body of the email, provide the following information: Your Name, Facility ID and/or school district, & telephone number

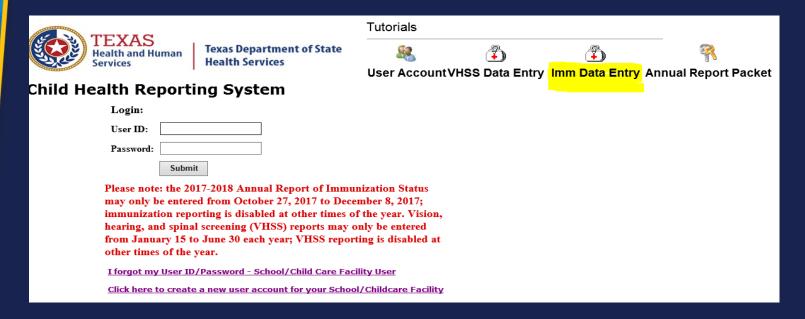


Dates to Remember

- First Day to Enter Immunization Data: Last Friday in October
- Last Day to Enter Immunization Data: 2nd Friday in December
- The reporting timeline window is the same every year.
- If school personnel miss the 7 week window and fail to report the immunization data for the school, the school's immunization records may be audited the following school year.



How to Enter Data?



- A step-by-step tutorial can be accessed by clicking on the highlighted "Imm Data Entry" text or by going to the following link:
 - http://chrstx.dshs.state.tx.us/CHRS/CHRS%20Imm%20Data%20Entry%20Tutorial.pdf
- If you experience issues submitting the data, please either click refresh or try a different browser.
- The packet that is mailed to the school also contains instructions on how to access the online tutorials.



Annual Report of Immunization Status Terms

The following 5 terms are used throughout the Annual Report of Immunization Status:

- Provisional Enrollment
- Delinquent
- Up-to-Date
- Medical Exemption
- Conscientious Exemption

The terms will be defined on the following slides and scenarios will be provided.



- Provisional enrollment is outlined in 25 TAC §97.66 and allows a student meeting certain criteria to be admitted to school on a temporary basis for up to 30 days.
- Provisional Enrollment eligibility criteria:
 - Student is homeless or in foster care
 - Student is transferring from another school within Texas
 - Student is a dependent of an active duty service member
 - Student has received @least one dose of each age-appropriate vaccine & is not overdue for the next dose

Provisional Enrollment: Vaccines Started



- The student has started to receive all required vaccines and continues with the vaccine series until they are up-to-date.
- Follow-up vaccine doses must be given to the student as fast as it is medically possible according to <u>ACIP catch up</u> <u>schedule.</u>
- School RNs or administrators are required to review the student's immunization record every 30 days. After 30 days, the student should be excluded from school if they have not received the next dose in the required vaccine series.

Provisional Enrollment: Vaccines Started Cont.



- During the 30-day period, the parent or guardian is responsible for ensuring that the student receives the necessary vaccine(s) as fast as is medically feasible, and/or providing a complete and current immunization record to the school.
- If more than the maximum amount of time to receive the next dose has expired, the student cannot attend school until he/she receives the required dose.



Provisional Enrollment: Texas or Military Transfers

- When a student has transferred from one Texas school to another Texas school and is waiting on the transfer of immunization records (30day period). Texas schools are responsible for ensuring that immunization records are sent to requesting Texas schools within the 30-day period.
- A dependent of a person who is on active duty with the armed forces of the United States can be enrolled provisionally for no more than 30 days if he/she transfers from one school to another and is awaiting the transfer of the immunization record.



Provisional Enrollment: Homeless or Foster Students

- Students who are defined as homeless or in foster care can be admitted provisionally for 30 days if acceptable evidence of vaccination is not available.
- Students provisionally enrolled due to homelessness, foster care, or transfer/military status should be excluded if they do not have an up to date record or exemption on file at the end of 30 days.

Provisional Enrollment Flowchart

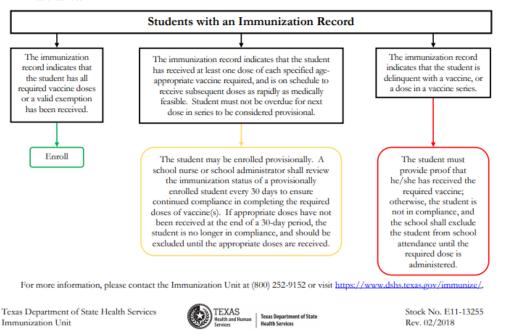


Health Services

Texas Department of State Health Services, Immunization Unit Provisional Enrollment for Students (Non-Higher Education; Non-Veterinary Students)

The following charts are intended to aid school nurses, office staff, private practitioners and the general public in understanding the eligibility of students enrolling in Texas schools in accordance with Title 25, Rules §97.66 and §97.69 of the Texas Administrative Code. Please consult §97.65 and §97.68 of the Texas Administrative Code for guidance on verification of immunity/history of illness and acceptable evidence of vaccination(s).

NOTE: This resource does not apply to child-care facilities. Please refer to §97.66 for provisional enrollment criteria that apply to child-care facilities.



Provisional Enrollment Flowchart

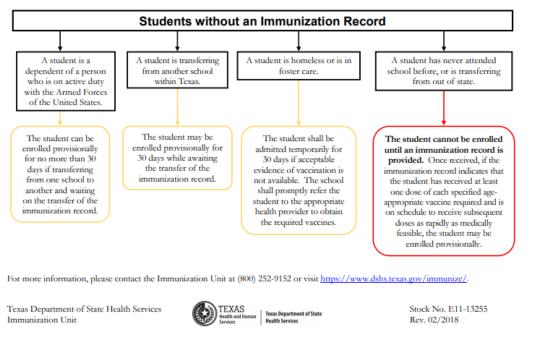


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The provisional enrollment chart can also be found at the following link: https://www.dshs.texas.gov/immunize/school/school-requirements.aspx 17

Provisional Enrollment Intervals



- School compliance is based on number of doses, not interval of doses.
- ACIP dosing recommendations are used when a child is provisionally enrolled in school and can be found @ the following link: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/child-adolescent.html
- The amount of time between intervals is different depending on the vaccine.
- The RN or school administrator should continue to monitor the student's immunization record until the child is up-to-date with the required vaccines.



Delinquent

- Delinquent students should be excluded from school until an appropriate vaccine record or exemption is on file at the school.
- A student is considered delinquent based on the following criteria:
 - Is not up-to-date on their immunizations.
 - Does not qualify for provisional enrollment, and
 - Does not have a valid medical or conscientious exemption on file.



Up-To-Date

- The student is completely vaccinated and is up-to-date on required immunizations for their grade level.
- A student that has provided serologic evidence of infection or serologic confirmation of immunity to measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis B, hepatitis A, or varicella should be included as being up-todate.
- Up-To-Date does not include children with exemptions of any kind.



Medical Exemption

- The student presents an exemption statement that has been dated & signed by a physician (M.D. or D.O.) who is in good standing in any state in the United States and has examined the student.
- The statement must state that, in the physician's opinion, the vaccine required is medically contraindicated or poses a significant risk to the health and well-being of the child or student or any member of the child's or student's household.
- Unless it is written in the statement that a lifelong condition exists, the exemption statement is valid for only one year from the date signed by the physician.

TEXAS Health and Human Services Texas Department of State

Conscientious Exemption

- Conscientious exemptions include exemptions for religious & personal beliefs.
- The student presents a valid conscientious exemption affidavit provided by Texas DSHS.
- Some students may have a conscientious exemption on file for some vaccines, but not all vaccines.
- If the exemption is not for all vaccines, a valid shot record must also be included with the student's file.



Conscientious Exemptions Cont.

- The conscientious exemption affidavit is only valid for 90 days after notarization.
- The conscientious exemption affidavit remains valid two years from the date notarized.
- Students are not allowed to attend school if their conscientious exemption affidavit has expired.



Annual Report Enrollment Scenarios & FAQs

The enrollment scenarios and Q&As included in the following slides are intended to provide useful answers and ease confusion.



Serologic Evidence

Q. Rocky's vaccine record indicates he showed serologic evidence of infection with hepatitis B. How would I classify him for the Annual Report of Immunization Status?

A. Rocky's vaccine status for hepatitis B would be considered up-to-date.

Serologic evidence of infection or serologic confirmation of immunity to measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis B, hepatitis A, or varicella is acceptable in place of vaccine. A student who has provided proof of serologic evidence for the aforementioned vaccines, should be considered up-to-date.

TEXAS Health and Human Services Texas Department of State Health Services

Transition from Homeschool to Public School

Q. Shoshana has been homeschooled, but now her parents want to enroll her in our elementary school. When her parents started the enrollment process, they didn't have an immunization record. The school registrar allowed her to enroll as long as her parents promised they would bring in Shoshana's immunization record soon. Is Shoshana allowed to enroll in school?

A. No. Texas law requires a student to have a vaccine record or valid conscientious vaccine affidavit in order to enroll in school for the first time. Since Shoshana has never attended a public school or private school and doesn't have a vaccine record, school enrollment is not permitted.

Expired Conscientious Exemption Affidavit



Q. Jack's conscientious exemption form expired on Friday and his parents were informed that Jack would not be allowed to attend school until there was a valid conscientious exemption affidavit on file. The parents submitted an online exemption request to DSHS and asked our school if Jack can continue to attend our school since STAAR testing will start in one month. Is Jack allowed to attend school?

A. No and he would be considered delinquent. Texas law requires that students maintain an up-to-date vaccine record or have a valid immunization exemption on file in order to attend school. Once an exemption expires, the student is not allowed to attend school until a valid conscientious exemption affidavit or vaccine record is on file. It is not the school's responsibility to remind parents/ guardians an affidavit is about to expire, but it is the school's responsibility to notify the student's parent(s) their child is not allowed to attend school until a valid vaccine affidavit has been received.



Q. Ariel is five years of age, received her 1st dose of DTaP March 1st. Today is March 19th and her parents want to enroll her in our school to start kindergarten. Is Ariel allowed to provisionally enroll in our school?

A. Yes. Ariel is allowed to provisionally enroll. The RN or school administrator should review Ariel's immunization record every 30 days to ensure she is on track to receive the remaining doses as fast as medically feasible.

Explanation of Previous Example



- In the previous scenario, Ariel should receive her second dose of DTaP 4 weeks after receiving her 1st dose. Six months will elapse between the time Ariel receives her 2nd dose and 3rd dose of DTaP. Due to Ariel's age, she will receive her 4th and final dose of DTaP 6 months after receiving her 3rd dose. During this time, the RN or school administrator is required to review Ariel's immunization record.
- As long as Ariel receives the subsequent doses of DTaP at the correct intervals, she will be allowed to continue with her provisionally enrolled status.
- If Ariel does not receive the subsequent doses of DTaP at the correct intervals, she is not allowed to remain enrolled.

TEXAS Health and Human Services Texas Department of State Health Services

Provisional Enrollment

Q. Sam is ten years old and received the 2nd dose of polio last May. Sam had a rough fall semester and his family wants to transfer him to a different district. It is the end of December and his family wants him to start our school in January. Is Sam allowed to be provisionally enrolled in our school?

A. No. Due to the fact 6 months have passed since Sam received the 2nd dose of polio, he is not allowed to enroll in your school. Per the ACIP catch-up schedule, a child should receive the 3rd dose of polio vaccine 6 months after receiving the 2nd dose. After Sam receives the 3rd dose of polio, he should be allowed to enroll in your school. A 4th dose is not necessary since he was older than four years of age and 6 months have elapsed since receiving the previous dose.



Q. Monique is 7 years old and her father wants to enroll her in our school. She received her 1st dose of MMR 2 weeks ago. Is she allowed to provisionally enroll in our school?

A. Yes, Monique is eligible to enroll in school. Monique will need to receive her 2nd dose of MMR 4 weeks after she received her first dose. The RN or school administrator should review Monique's immunization record 30 days after she has enrolled to verify Monique has received the 2nd dose of MMR. After Monique has received the 2nd dose of MMR, her immunization record will be up-to-date for MMR.



Q. Mateo's family was affected by a hurricane, he has relocated to Texas, but he doesn't have an immunization record. Is he considered to be provisionally enrolled, delinquent, or up-to-date?

A. Provisional Enrollment

If a student is displaced from their home due to an unforeseen event, like a natural disaster, and doesn't have a vaccination record, s/he would be considered homeless and should be enrolled provisionally for 30 days. At the end of the 30 days, the student needs to have a current shot record, a valid vaccine exemption, or show proof that s/he is on schedule to receive subsequent doses of required vaccines as fast as medically feasible.



Q. Marlow's mom is currently on active duty in the Air Force and moved to Texas from North Carolina. When her mom filled out the enrollment paperwork, she said Marlow's vaccine records are still in North Carolina and she would submit the vaccine records to the school when she had them available. Is Marlow allowed to attend school?

A. Yes and Marlow would be provisionally enrolled.

The student can be enrolled provisionally for no more than 30 days if transferring from one school to another and waiting on the transfer of the immunization record when their parent or guardian is on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States.



Q. What if the student is more than a year delinquent for a vaccine? Can this student be allowed to attend school provisionally at the beginning of a new school year?

A. No. If more than the medically feasible amount of time to receive the next dose has expired, the student cannot attend school until he/she received the required dose.

Provisional Enrollment & Homeless Students



Q. Camilla is a homeless student that needs to enroll in 10th grade. She has an immunization record, but it is not up-to date. Does the McKinney Vento Law apply?

A. Yes. If the student is homeless, the McKinney-Vento Law applies to him or her and is allowed to provisionally enroll for 30 days. If the student starts receiving the missing vaccine doses, s/he may qualify for additional provisional enrollment as long as s/he receives the required vaccines as fast as medically feasible.

TEXAS Health and Human Services Texas Department of State Health Services

Provisional Enrollment & Homeless Students Cont.

- To remain enrolled after 30 days, the child or student must complete the required subsequent doses in each vaccine series based on the ACIP catch-up schedule & as fast as is medically feasible. The student must provide acceptable evidence of vaccination to the child-care facility or school.
- A child-care provider, school nurse, or school administrator shall review the immunization status of a provisionally enrolled child or student every 30 days to ensure continued compliance in completing the required doses of vaccination. If, at the end of the 30-day period, a child or student has not received a subsequent dose of vaccine even though it is medically feasible to do so, the child or student is not in compliance and the facility shall exclude the child or student from attendance until the required dose is administered.



Dosing Interval

- Q. Juanita is 11 years old and Dominic, her brother, is 13 years old. Both children just received their first dose of varicella. I looked at the ACIP catch-up schedule and I am confused on the 2nd dose interval recommendation. We want the children to stay enrolled in school as well as be up-to-date with their varicella vaccine.
- A. Juanita should receive the 2nd dose of varicella 3 months after she received her 1st dose of varicella. Dominic should receive the 2nd dose of varicella 4 weeks after he received his 1st dose of varicella.

ACIP Varicella Dosing Interval Explanation



• The ACIP dosing interval recommendation for varicella varies based on a child's age. If a child is younger than 13 years of age, s/he should receive the 2nd dose of varicella 3 months after the 1st dose. If a child is older than 13, s/he should receive the 2nd dose of varicella 4 weeks after the 1st dose.



Dosing Interval

- Q. Suneal just moved from India to Texas and is ready to enroll in 9th grade. He received a dose of hepatitis A in June in preparation of enrolling in 9th grade in Texas. How much time does Suneal have to get his second dose of hepatitis A?
- A. Suneal can be provisionally enrolled, but must receive his 2nd dose of hepatitis A six months after the first dose was received.

Hepatitis A Intervals Explained



- In order to enroll in kindergarten, a child is required to have two doses of hepatitis A with the first dose received on or after the first birthday.
- If the student has 1 dose at time of enrollment, the child may be provisionally enrolled IF the first dose of hepatitis A was received in the last 6 months. When catching up, the minimal interval between the two hepatitis A doses is six months per ACIP recommendations.
- Once provisionally enrolled, the child must receive the 2nd dose as rapidly as medically feasible, which in this case is 6 months. If more than 6 months have lapsed since the child received the first dose of hepatitis A, the child should not be enrolled (provisionally or otherwise) until the 2nd dose is received.



Reporting Total # of Conscientious Exemptions

Q. We have seven 7th grade students with a conscientious exemption that are exempt from all vaccines. We have three 7th grade students that have a conscientious exemption for some of the vaccines, but also have an immunization record indicating they are up-to-date for some of the vaccine requirements. How do we report this information?

A. Ten students would be indicated as having a conscientious exemption for at least one vaccine & seven students would be indicated as having a conscientious exemption for all required vaccines. Please mark the three students as upto-date for the vaccine requirements that are completed (Visuals on the following slides should be helpful).

Examples of Conscientious Affidavits



Texas Department of State Health Services

AFFIDAVIT

Exemption from Immunizations for Reasons of Conscience

To receive an exemption from Texas immunization requirements, a signed affidavit must be submitted for each individual and is only valid for the individual named below in section A. This form is only valid for two years from the date of notarization. This affidavit is not valid if photocopied.

(A) Individual's Full Name

7th	Grade	Student	07/31/2006
First	Middle	Last	Date of Birth
			(mm/dd/yyyy)

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS

(B) I do NOT want my child/self to receive the following vaccine(s) for reasons of conscience, which may include a religious belief. Please check only the vaccine(s) that you do NOT want your child/self to receive.

oui c	may son to receiver		
X	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (DTaP/DT)		Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)
X	Hepatitis A	X	Hepatitis B
X	Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	X	Meningococcal (MenACWY/MCV4)
	Pneumococcal (PCV)	X	Polio (IPV)
X	Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap)	X	Varicella (chickenpox)

7th grade student exempt from all required vaccines

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Exemption from Immunizations for Reasons of Conscience

To receive an exemption from Texas immunization requirements, a signed affidavit must be submitted for each individual and is only valid for the individual named below in section A. This form is only valid for two years from the date of notarization. This affidavit is not valid if photocopied.

(A) Individual's Full Name

7th	Grade	Student	11/15/2005
First	Middle	Last	Date of Birth
			(mm/dd/yyyy)

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS

(B) I do NOT want my child/self to receive the following vaccine(s) for reasons of conscience, which may include a religious belief. Please check only the vaccine(s) that you do NOT want your child/self to receive.

our c	hild/self to receive.		,,,
	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (DTaP/DT)		Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)
	Hepatitis A		Hepatitis B
	Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	X	Meningococcal (MenACWY/MCV4)
	Pneumococcal (PCV)		Polio (IPV)
П	Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap)	П	Varicella (chickenpox)

7th grade student exempt from only 1 required vaccines



History of Varicella

Q. Where do we indicate on the Annual Report if a student has a documented history of chickenpox?

A. Please place this information in the last box of column 6, "# of students with history of illness"

	Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 MUST total Column 7							
Vaccine	# Students Current		# Students Exempt Official State of Texas Form	# Students Exempt Statement from Health Care Provider	# Students Not In Compliance	# Students with History of Illness*	(7) Total from Columns	
	(1) Up-to-Date	(2) Provisional	(3) Conscientious	(4) Medical	(5) Delinquent	(6) History	1-6	
DTaP								
Hepatitis A								
Hepatitis B								
MMR								
Polio								
Varicella								



Proof of Vaccinations

Q. What do parents or guardians need to show as proof that their child has started the vaccine series needed?

A. Acceptable documentation of immunizations is any record of immunizations validated by a physician or his/her designee, or public health personnel. The record must show the month, day, and year when each immunization was received.



Charter Schools

Q.I work for a charter school and we belong to a charter school district. Do I need to submit an Annual Report of Immunization Status for my individual school?

A. No. If a charter school is part of a district, the Annual Report of Immunization Status should be submitted by the district with immunization information for all of the schools.



Consequences for Not Reporting

Q. What happens if my district or private school does not submit an Annual Report of Immunization Status?

- A. The school may be selected to be audited during the following school year.
- B. TEA or TEPSAC may be notified.

Contact Information

- Schoolimm@dshs.texas.gov
- 1-800-252-9152



Texas Department of State
Health Services