

**WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE
BETTY IRELAND
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION**

Form #5

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**NOTICE OF AGENCY ADOPTION OF A PROCEDURAL OR INTERPRETIVE RULE
OR A LEGISLATIVE RULE EXEMPT FROM LEGISLATIVE REVIEW**

AGENCY: DHHR - Bureau for Public Health TITLE NUMBER: 64

CITE AUTHORITY: §§5-16-9, 16-1-4 and 16-1-6, 16-3-4 AND 16-3-5.

RULE TYPE: PROCEDURAL _____ INTERPRETIVE X

EXEMPT LEGISLATIVE RULE _____

CITE STATUTE(S) GRANTING EXEMPTION FROM LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES _____ NO X

IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING AMENDED: _____

TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED: _____

IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: 95

TITLE OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR NEW SCHOOL ENTERERS

THE ABOVE RULE IS HEREBY ADOPTED AND FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE. THE

EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS RULE IS February 28, 2008


Authorized Signature

#4.80

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INTERPRETIVE RULE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES
BUREAU FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

SERIES 95

IMMUNIZATION REQUIRMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR NEW SCHOOL ENTERERS

§64-95-1. General.

1.1. Scope - This rule establishes immunization requirements for enrollment as a new school enterer in a West Virginia School. Additionally, the rule includes recommendations for immunizations to promote public health.

1.2. Authority - WV Code §§ 5-16-9, 16-1-4, 16-1-6, 16-3-4 and 16-3-5.

1.3. Filing Date -

1.4. Effective Date -

1.5. Applicability - This rule applies to all new school enterers and to students transferring into a West Virginia school from out of state. This rule supersedes the legislative rule, Immunization Criteria for Transfer Students, 64CSR58.

1.6. Purpose - The purpose of this rule is to clearly define the requirements and recommendations for immunizations for new school enterers.

1.7. Standards - The standards of medical practice used in this rule incorporate

the most current recommendations issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP).

§64-95-2. Definitions.

2.1. Bureau - means the Bureau for Public Health in the Department of Health and Human Resources.

2.2. Child - means any person between the ages of birth and eighteen years or up to twenty-one years of age when that child is attending school.

2.3. Commissioner - means the Commissioner of the Bureau for Public Health as that term is defined in WV Code §16-1-2, or his or her designee.

2.4. Contraindication - means a medical condition which renders an immunization improper for a particular individual. Contraindications for each vaccine are found in statements written and published by the Advisory Committee on Immunization

Practices (ACIP) as *Recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee* and in Vaccine Information Statements (VIS) from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The recommendations of the ACIP and VIS regarding contraindications can be found at www.cdc.gov.

2.5. Delinquent - means lacking age appropriate immunization(s) which are required to have been completed prior to school entry.

2.6. Local Health Officer - means the individual physician, with a current West Virginia license to practice medicine, who supervises and directs the medical activities of a local health department and is appointed by the local board of health with approval from the Commissioner.

2.7. Medical exemption - means an exemption from any of the requirements for compulsory immunization due to a contraindication or precaution to any or all of the vaccines required by law and this rule.

2.8. New School Enterer – means any child entering a school building housing kindergarten through twelfth grade students to attend classes or programs or to participate in extracurricular activities taking place in the school building and includes children entering for pre-school programs as well as all students in grades kindergarten through twelfth grade and students who transfer into a West Virginia school from another state.

2.9. Precaution – means a condition defined under the current standards of immunization practice that might increase the

chance or severity of an adverse vaccine reaction or compromise the ability of the vaccine to produce immunity.

2.10. State Health Officer - means the person appointed to serve as State Health Officer who is a licensed physician authorized to practice medicine in accordance with West Virginia Code §16-1-5.

§64-95-3. Recommended Immunization Schedules.

The recommended immunization schedule for childhood immunization is the schedule jointly approved by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Academy of Family Physicians. This schedule is issued annually and can be found at www.cdc.gov by searching under “Immunization Schedules”. Recommended schedules for children birth to age 6 as well as for children age 7 through 18 may be found at this website.

§64-95-4. Immunizations Required for School Entry and Specifics of Each Immunization Requirement.

4.1. All new school enterers attending a West Virginia school for the first time shall show proof of immunization against the following diseases:

4.1.a. DIPHTHERIA;

4.1.b. HEPATITIS B;

4.1.c. MUMPS;

64CSR95

4.1.d. PERTUSSIS (whooping cough);

4.1.e. POLIOMYELITIS;

4.1.f. RUBELLA;

4.1.g. RUBEOLA (measles);

4.1.h. TETANUS; and

4.1.i. VARICELLA (chickenpox).

4.2. Dosage and interval schedule for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccines are as follows:

4.2.a. Before being admitted to school, each child shall show proof that he or she has received a minimum of four doses of DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, acellular PERTUSSIS (DTaP) vaccine, with the last dose having been received on or after the child's fourth birthday and prior to school entry; and

4.2.b. The interval between the third and fourth or final dose shall be at least six months; and

4.2.c. Children seven years of age and older may receive tetanus, diphtheria (Td) vaccine in lieu of DTaP vaccine. A single dose of Tdap vaccine should be considered in the series if age appropriate.

4.2.d. Occurrence of prior disease may be used as evidence of immunity for pertussis in accordance with subsection 6.4 of this rule.

4.3. Children entering school shall show proof that they have received at least three doses of HEPATITIS B vaccine with at least one dose having been given on or after six months of age. The second and third doses should be separated by at least two months. Occurrence of prior disease may be used as evidence of immunity in accordance with subsection 6.4. of this rule.

4.4. Children entering school shall show proof that they have received two doses of RUBEOLA (MEASLES) vaccine, the first dose on or after the first birthday and the second dose no less than one month after the first dose. Alternatively, immunity may be proven through laboratory testing. Occurrence of prior disease may be used as evidence of immunity in accordance with subsection 6.4. of this rule.

4.5. Children entering school shall show proof that they have received at least two doses of MUMPS vaccine, the first dose on or after the first birthday and the second dose no less than one month after the first dose. Alternately, immunity may be shown through laboratory testing. Occurrence of prior disease may be used as evidence of immunity in accordance with subsection 6.4. of this rule.

4.6. Dosage and interval schedule for the POLIO vaccine is as follows:

4.6.a. Before being admitted to school each child shall show proof that he or she has received a minimum of three doses of trivalent polio vaccine (PV) with the last dose having been received on or after the child's fourth birthday and prior to school entry.

Although less desirable, immunity may be shown through laboratory testing showing immunity to all 3 poliovirus strains included in the vaccine. The impact on duration of immunity given an incomplete series but positive titers is not known.

4.7. Children entering school shall show proof that they have received at least two doses of RUBELLA vaccine, the first dose on or after the first birthday and the second dose no less than one month after the first dose. Alternately, immunity may be proven through laboratory testing. Occurrence of prior disease may be used as evidence of immunity in accordance with subsection 6.4. of this rule.

4.8. Children entering school shall show proof that they have received two doses of VARICELLA (CHICKENPOX) vaccine, the first dose on or after the first birthday and the second dose no less than three month after the first. Alternately, immunity may be shown through the written or verbal statement of a parent or legal guardian attesting to the fact of their child's history of chickenpox. A third alternative is to show immunity through laboratory testing.

4.9. For preschool children entering a school housing other children in grades kindergarten through twelfth, the above immunization requirements hold to the extent that they are age appropriate in accordance with the immunization schedules referenced in section 3 of this rule.

§64-95-5. Compliance with the Law.

5.1. A child shall be considered to be in compliance with the law requiring compulsory immunizations of school children prior to school entry when that child has a complete certificate of immunization, or similar medical record of immunizations.

5.2. If a child has been determined to be medically exempt from receiving one or more vaccinations, in accordance with the provisions of section nine of this rule, the certificate of immunization shall note specifically which vaccine the child is exempt from, the reason for the exemption, and whether or not the reason for the exemption is permanent or temporary. If the exemption is temporary, a notation shall be made as to the future date at which the exemption should be reevaluated.

5.3. A student who does not have a completed certificate of immunization or other similar medical record of immunizations shall show proof that he or she has received at least one dose of each of the required vaccines in order to be provisionally enrolled in school.

5.4. Provisional enrollment may continue for up to seven months from school entry. After attending school for a maximum of seven months, all provisionally enrolled students shall show proof to the school that they have completed all of the required immunizations.

5.5. Children who are delinquent for any required vaccinations, or who have exceeded the seven month provisional enrollment period, will be considered to be out of compliance with the law and may be required to stop attending school until the

appropriate vaccine(s) are received and the records are amended.

§64-95-6. Proof of Immunity.

6.1. Proof that a child has received the immunizations required by law and this rule, in the correct number and spacing of doses, shall be recorded on a completed document, such as a certificate of immunization, for all new school enterers.

6.2. A Certificate of Immunization form has been developed by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Public Health, Immunization Program. This form is available to appropriate health care providers electronically through participation in the West Virginia Statewide Immunization Information System (WVSIS) <http://www.wvdhhr.org/immunizations/wvsis1.asp>. The form is also available from:

ATTN: WVSIS
Bureau for Public Health
Immunization Program
350 Capitol Street, Room 125
Charleston, WV 25301

6.3. The documentary evidence of immunizations shall contain the day, month and year of each vaccine received by the child or sufficient information of the time interval between doses to enable verification that the minimum intervals required or suggested by this rule have been observed.

6.4. Proof of prior measles, mumps, rubella, pertussis or hepatitis B disease being used in lieu of vaccination requires a document signed by a physician indicating, at

a minimum, the name of the patient, the date of the illness and any obtained laboratory evidence of the diagnosis. If the historical disease diagnosis is in question, current laboratory evidence of immunity may be required.

6.5. The verbal or written statement of the parent or legal guardian of a child shall suffice to prove that a child has had chickenpox and is considered to be proof of immunity.

§64-95-7. Commissioner's Authority to Change Immunization Requirements for New School Enterers.

The Commissioner may, by Order filed with the Secretary of State, modify, add or delete vaccines to be required for new school enterers. The Commissioner's Orders shall be made after consultation with the State Health Officer and shall be consistent with the immunization schedules referenced in section 3 of this rule. The Commissioner's Orders shall not exceed those recommendations.

§64-95-8. Recommended Vaccines.

The following vaccines are recommended for children attending West Virginia schools:

8.1. INFLUENZA VACCINE.

8.1.a. Any child aged six months or older may be vaccinated against influenza. Children from six to twenty-three months are at substantially increased risk for influenza-related hospitalizations and children ages twenty-four to fifty-nine months are at

increased risk for influenza-related clinic and emergency room visits. Children and school personnel with certain medical conditions and school personnel who are older are at increased risks of influenza complications and death.

8.1.b. An annual flu vaccine is recommended in accordance with annually released ACIP recommendations.

8.2. MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE

8.2.a. Meningitis caused by *Neisseria meningitides*, termed meningococcal meningitis, is one of the leading causes of bacterial meningitis in the U.S. While children less than 1 year of age are at highest risk of the disease, children ages 11-18 are at increased risk compared to the general population. College freshmen housed in dormitories or other settings where adolescents and young adults are housed in close quarters also are at higher risk. Ten to fourteen percent of those contracting meningococcal meningitis die. Meningococcal disease can also result in significant disability. While the vast majority of cases are sporadic, localized outbreaks of this disease do occur. Given disease severity and the challenges of managing this disease in the institutional or school setting, vaccination of all children is now recommended.

8.2.b. Meningococcal Vaccination is recommended at age 11-12. It is also recommended for previously unvaccinated children at high school entry.

8.3. Tdap VACCINE

8.3.a. Diphtheria and tetanus boosters are typically recommended throughout one's lifetime. Pertussis is a disease that has been increasing in West Virginia and the United States. Protection from the pertussis component of the primary DTaP series wanes over time. While pertussis disease is less severe in older children and young adults, they can readily pass the disease to younger children at high risk of severe disease or death from pertussis. The Tdap vaccine offers an opportunity to boost immunity to not only diphtheria and tetanus, but also to pertussis.

8.3.b. Tdap vaccine is recommended for children age 11-12 years who have completed the recommended childhood DTP/DTaP vaccine series and have not already received a tetanus and diphtheria (Td) booster dose. Adolescents age 13-18 who missed the 11-12 year old Tdap/Td dose and who have completed the primary DTP/DTaP series should also be given a dose of Tdap vaccine.

8.4. HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINE - HPV Vaccine.

8.4.a. Approximately twenty million people in the United States are infected by genital human papillomavirus (HPV) and about six million more become infected each year. HPV can cause cervical cancer in women. Every year in the United States about ten thousand women get cervical cancer and three thousand seven hundred die from it. It is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women worldwide. HPV is also associated with several less common types of cancer in both men and women and

causes genital warts and warts in the upper respiratory tract. More than fifty percent of sexually active men and women are infected with HPV at some time in their lives. The HPV vaccine works against the four types of the virus which are responsible for seventy percent of cervical cancer cases and ninety percent of genital warts cases.

8.4.b. The best way to ensure disease prevention is to give the HPV vaccine prior to the individual becoming sexually active.

8.4.c. The HPV vaccine is currently licensed for use in females ages nine to twenty-six. It consists of a three dose series. The first dose is recommended for girls at age eleven to twelve. It is also recommended for girls ages 13-18 who have not previously been vaccinated.

8.5. Other vaccines recommended for various high risk populations in the school setting may be found on the immunization schedules jointly approved by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Academy of Family Physicians at www.cdc.gov by searching under "Immunization Schedules".

§64-95-9. Medical Exemptions.

9.1. The provisions of this rule may not apply if a child has a valid medical contraindication or precaution to a particular vaccine. To obtain a medical exemption the child's parent or guardian shall present a written request for an exemption from a physician who has treated or examined the

child to the local health officer in the county where the child attends school.

9.2. The physician's request for exemption from immunization shall state specifically which vaccine or vaccines the child should be exempt from receiving, an explanation of the medical contraindication or precaution relied upon to make the request, and whether the reason for the exemption is permanent or temporary. If the medical exemption is temporary, the request shall also provide the future date or time when the exemption should be reevaluated.

9.3. Requests for medical exemption from vaccine requirements shall be reviewed and approved or denied initially by the local health officer in the county where the requestor attends school. Approval or denial of a request shall be in writing and a copy of the response shall be sent to the State Health Officer.

9.4. Local health officials shall verify that immunization exemptions are entered into the West Virginia Statewide Immunization Information System -- WVSIIIS-- to enable ready support of individuals at increased risk of disease in an outbreak and to aid in disease control and surveillance.

9.5. The local health officer's decision on a request for a medical exemption from immunization may be reviewed by the State Health Officer. The request for state level review and the State Health Officer's decision on such requests shall be in writing.

9.6. Appeal from the ruling of the State Health Officer may be made through the

64CSR95

administrative review procedure described in section ten of this rule.

9.7. All requests for medical exemption from immunization shall be reviewed, and determinations made, based on current medical science and recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP).

§64-95-10. Administrative Due Process.

Any person adversely affected by the enforcement of this rule desiring a contested case hearing to determine any rights, duties, interests or privileges shall do so in the manner prescribed in the Bureau's procedural rule, Rules for Contested Case Hearings and Declaratory Rulings, 64CSR1.



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES
BUREAU FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Joe Manchin III
Governor

Commissioner's Office
350 Capitol Street, Room 702
Charleston, West Virginia 25301-3712
Telephone: (304) 558-2971 Fax: (304) 558-1035

Martha Yeager Walker
Secretary

Philip A. Reale, PLLC
405 Capitol Street, Suite 1100
Charleston, WV 25301-1762

January 7, 2008

Re: Immunization Requirements and Recommendations for New School Enterers

Dear Mr. Reale,

Thank you for your comments on the Bureau for Public Health's proposed interpretive rule, Immunizations Requirements and Recommendations for New School Enterers, 64CSR95.

In your letter you encourage the Bureau for Public Health to require a Tdap vaccine for all eligible school children prior to entering the 7th grade. At this time the rule makes that recommendation, but does not make it a requirement. We have given careful consideration to the question of whether to require ACIP recommended vaccinations for middle school students. In light of our current state laws, vaccine literature and expert opinion we have decided initially to make it a recommendation that children age 11-12 receive a Tdap vaccine. We have also established a mechanism, in section 7 of the rule, to modify the rule and add required vaccinations by Order of the Commissioner, if such a requirement is determined to be necessary in the future.

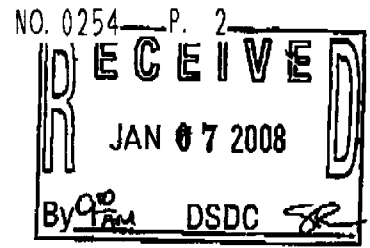
We appreciate your interest and comments in support of this rule. Thank you so much for writing.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ann Spaner".

Ann A. Spaner
Bureau for Public Health

cc Loretta Haddy, PhD, State Epidemiologist
Chris Curtis, Commissioner, BPH
John Law, Assistant Secretary, DHHR



Law Office of
Philip A. Reale, PLLC

405 Capitol Street, Suite 1100
Charleston, WV 25301-1762

Phone: (304) 342-1891
Fax: (304) 342-1893

E-Mail: pareale@wvreal.com
Web site: www.wvreal.com

January 7, 2008

Ann Spaner, Director
Public Health Regulations
Bureau for Public Health
350 Capitol Street, Room 702
Charleston, WV 25301

Loretta Haddy, Ph.D.
State Epidemiologist
Bureau for Public Health
350 Capitol Street, Room 125
Charleston, WV 25301

Re: Proposed Rule defining immunization requirements and recommendations for new school enterers

Dear Ms. Spaner and Dr. Haddy:

On behalf of my client sanofi pasteur, I appreciate the opportunity to submit comments regarding the regulation proposed on December 6, 2007, by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources Bureau of Public Health defining immunization requirements and recommendations for school-aged children.

As a worldwide leader in vaccines, sanofi pasteur is committed to the mission of protecting and improving human health worldwide by providing superior, innovative vaccines for the prevention and treatment of disease, and by playing an active role in the Immunization Community to maximize vaccination.

Sanofi pasteur applauds the cooperative efforts of the Bureau of Public Health and the West Virginia Department of Education to define the essential vaccines needed to protect West Virginia's children. Sanofi pasteur supports the requirements in section 4.2.a through 4.2.d that states children must receive a minimum of four doses of the DTaP vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis, with the last dose having been received on or after the child's fourth birthday and prior to school entry.

Sanofi pasteur also supports the recommendations in section 8.3, 8.3.a and 8.3.b regarding the Tdap vaccine. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that children age 11-12 years, who have completed

Public Comments Re: Proposed Rule 64-95

January 7, 2008

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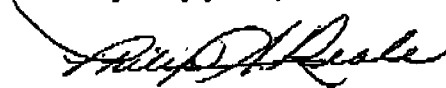
the recommended DTaP vaccination schedule as children and have not already received the Td booster immunization, receive the Tdap vaccine to protect against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis. As the proposed rule states, the incidence of pertussis, a serious disease which causes severe coughing spells, vomiting and disturbed sleep, has been increasing in West Virginia and the United States. This circumstance is in part due to the fact that a significant percentage of children do not receive the Td booster immunization during their middle school years.

The Tdap vaccine fosters immunity not only to diphtheria and tetanus, but also pertussis. Regrettably, many children fail to receive the booster immunization necessary to extend the effectiveness of the vaccine originally administered earlier in their lives. In furtherance of the objectives of preventing diseases, helping school-age children remain productive in their educational environment, investing in preventive measures that save health care costs overall and generally improving community health, sanofi pasteur encourages the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources Bureau for Public Health, in conjunction with the West Virginia Department of Education, to require the Tdap vaccine for all school-aged children who are eligible to receive the vaccine prior to entering 7th grade.

By requiring the Tdap vaccine for school-aged children prior to the start of 7th grade, this will help protect all children in the Mountain State, as well as provide for safer and healthier school environments. Furthermore, in the age of rapidly rising health care costs, the act of immunization goes beyond simply protecting the lives of those being vaccinated. It also aims to improve the health of entire communities by limiting the spread of infectious disease to vulnerable infants, children and adults, which in turn represents an enormous cost savings to the community and state as a whole.

Again, sanofi pasteur appreciates the opportunity to submit these comments regarding immunizations requirements and recommendations for school aged children. If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,



Philip A. Reale

PAR:imm
cc: Sandy Kaufman



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES
BUREAU FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Joe Manchin III
Governor

Commissioner's Office
350 Capitol Street, Room 702
Charleston, West Virginia 25301-3712
Telephone: (304) 558-2971 Fax: (304) 558-1035

Martha Yeager Walker
Secretary

Sue Peros, RN, MS, Director of School Nurses
Boone County Schools
Department of School Health Services
69 Avenue B
Madison, WV 25130

January 7, 2008

Re: Immunization Requirements and Recommendations
for New School Enterers, 64CSR95

Dear Ms. Peros;

Thank you for your comments on the Bureau for Public Health's proposed interpretive rule, Immunizations Requirements and Recommendations for New School Enterers, 64CSR95.

We welcome the comments you have provided from the very important perspective of school nurses. I will address each of your comments.

1. Thank you. We hope that standardizing the document to report immunizations will result in more complete and consistent reporting.
2. The West Virginia Department of Education has been, and continues to be, a valuable and crucial partner in our efforts to insure that each child entering school in West Virginia has all of the required immunizations. However, the Bureau for Public Health cannot mandate how the WVDE does their job. We are working with them to secure parents' permission to enter each child's immunization record into the WVSIS (West Virginia Statewide Immunization Information System). Our best method to achieve compliance is for each School to require that parents present a complete immunization record for their child or children prior to school entry.
3. Thank you. We agree that this is a needed improvement to protect children.
4. It is a current requirement of the Bureau's rule, Reportable Diseases, Events and Conditions, 64CSR7, that all health providers **shall** report all immunizations administered to persons eighteen years of age and under to the immunization registry within two weeks of administration. The staff of the Immunization Program and others will continue to work on educating the provider community about this requirement and enlisting their compliance.
5. Thank you, again. Yes, we know that this has been a problem and that is why we included section 4.9. in the rule.

Your comments are very much appreciated. We look forward to working with you to implement the new rule. Thank you again for your concern and your comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ann A. Spaner".

Ann A. Spaner

cc Loretta Haddy, PhD, State Epidemiologist
Chris Curtis, MPH, Commissioner, BPH
John Law, Assistant Secretary, DHR



Boone County Schools

Department of School Health Services
69 Avenue B
Madison, WV 25130

Phone (304) 369-3131
Fax (304) 369-4165
(304) 369-0855

To: Ann A. Spaner, Attorney
From: Sue Peros, RN, MS, Director of School Nurses *Sue Peros*
Boone County Schools
Date: December 17, 2007
Re: Comments Regarding Rule: Immunization Requirements and Recommendations
For New School Enterers: Series # 95

Comments:

- 1) School health nurses are pleased to see a proposed legislative rule that standardizes school entry requirements with the assistance of a certificate. While we have attempted to implement such a certificate for years, this would require it.
- 2) Education needs to follow (possibly be provided for in this rule) with medical provider offices since many of the newly employed secretarial staff in physician and physician assistant offices are not properly trained on immunization requirements for school entry. The school personnel are receiving the 'permanent immunization certificate demonstrating complete immunization of a child for school entry- green card' from offices and the listed dates are incomplete and unsatisfactory (they do not meet requirements). We feel this happens because it is not the physician that completes such information, but often the secretary/ receptionist, and the physician or PA's name is stamped on the card.
- 3) We support the requirements for Hepatitis B, Mumps and Varicella. This eliminates the 'loop hole' for a student who chooses not to attend Pre-K but enters straight into kindergarten. Thank you for raising the standard and equalizing the requirements.
- 4) Could something be included in this rule to require health providers to enter their information on WVSIS? This is such a helpful tool for school nurses for students whose records are not matching what their parents report they have received in immunizations. (Parents have forgotten to take records to doctor when they had appts., etc.) Many practitioners are not entering these dates in the WVSIS system.
- 5) The section 4.9 that addresses preschoolers in regular public schools: this is so important so that appropriate 4 year old boosters can be required. We have not had this enforcement clause in recent years and many parents will not immunize their children until it is absolutely required! The current laws allow these children to attend, improperly immunized for their ages, until they move up to kindergarten—a significant health threat to other children and adults in the schools.