

**Sacramento County Immunization Assistance Program**

Email:

Immunize@sacounty.gov

Phone: (916) 875- 7468

Website:

[Communicable Disease Control](#)Email: sacdhs@sacounty.gov

Phone: (916) 875- 5881

Website: [Electronic Disease](#)[Reporting \(sacounty.gov\)](#)**Additional Resources:**

- [CDC Vaccines and Immunizations](#)
- [Stay Up to Date with COVID-19 Vaccines](#)
- [CDPH Immunization Branch](#)
- [Shots for School](#)
- [CDC Storage and Handling](#)
- [SCPH COVID-19](#)
- [Waste Water Surveillance](#)

DIGITAL VACCINE RECORD

The Digital Vaccine Record (DVR) is an electronic immunization record from the California Immunization Registry (CAIR2). Individuals can obtain a link to a copy of their digital vaccine record by clicking on this [site](#).

VAERS, VERP, AND MEDWATCH

To help ensure patient safety, it's necessary to report all vaccine related errors or adverse event information to the national surveillance systems. Adverse events should be reported to the [Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System \(VAERS\)](#) website. Report vaccine administration errors to the [Vaccine Error Reporting Program \(VERP\)](#). MedWatch allows health professionals, consumers, and patients to voluntarily report observed or suspected adverse events for human medical products to FDA. Adverse reactions to nirsevimab/Beyfortus should be reported through [MedWatch](#). Read more about reporting immunization adverse events and administration errors [here](#).

CDPH IMMUNIZATION BRANCH PROVIDER WEBINARS

Does your staff need California Department of Public Health immunization updates for providers? California Department of Public Health (CDPH) offers webinars, scheduled trainings, and available on- demand training resources for Providers. These resources can be viewed [here](#).

PERINATAL HEPATITIS B PROGRAM

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has a [Hepatitis B Quicksheet](#) that offers overview and guidance for providers. The [Hepatitis B virus \(HBV\) DNA](#) is included in the serology and laboratory testing for Hepatitis B virus infection. This is a measure of viral load and is a marker for high infectivity and viral replication.

What is postvaccination serologic testing (PVST) and why is it necessary? PVST is recommended for infants and children born to women with hepatitis B infection. Serologic testing confirms whether the child has developed immunity or has been infected with HBV. PVST should include hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and hepatitis B surface antibody (anti-HBs) only. PVST should occur between 9–12 months of age or 1–2 months after vaccine series completion, if the series is delayed. Read more about this [here](#). Please call our main number at (916) 875- 7468 and request to speak to our Perinatal Hepatitis B Case Manager with any questions.

CALIFORNIA HEALTH ALERT NETWORK (CAHAN)

Sacramento County Public Health informs partners of communicable disease outbreaks, emerging infectious diseases, and other conditions of public health concern through health alerts and advisories. Health alerts and advisories are transmitted to appropriate partners through the [California Health Alert Network \(CAHAN\)](#) and posted [here](#).

FLU, COVID-19, RSV

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices [recommends](#) that individuals ages ≥6 months and older without contraindications receive annual influenza and COVID-19 vaccines, and adults ages ≥75 years and those 60–74 years at increased risk for severe respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) disease receive 1 dose of RSV vaccine.

Wastewater SCAN monitors infectious diseases through municipal wastewater systems to brief public health responses. Waste water results for Sacramento County can be viewed [here](#).

Do you need COVID-19 and flu vaccinations? The [Sacramento County Public Health COVID-19 Vaccine Team](#) provides flu and COVID-19 vaccines throughout the community. The team focuses on locations in Quartile 1 and 2 of the [Healthy Places Index](#) and areas with lower vaccination rates. Flu vaccines are available to all eligible individuals 6 months and older. COVID-19 vaccines are available for ages 6 months and older for those who are eligible through the Bridge Access Program or Vaccines for Children program. The Bridge Access Program offers vaccines to those 19 years and older who do not have insurance or are under-insured (insurance that does not cover vaccines, only select vaccines, or has a high deductible). The Vaccines for Children program provides vaccines to individuals through 18 years old to those who are uninsured, have Medi-Cal, or are American Indian or Alaska Native. More information can be found [here](#) or additional clinics can be located on [myturn.ca.gov](#).

SACRAMENTO COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH IMMUNIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

SCPH Immunization Assistance Program (IAP) offers Vaccines for Children (VFC) clinics for eligible individuals (e.g. uninsured, Medi-Cal eligible, American Indian or Alaska Native) through 18 years old by appointment only. Please call (916) 875- 7468 or email immunize@sacounty.gov to schedule an appointment.

UNHOUSED PEDIATRIC IMMUNIZATION PROJECT

The Sacramento County Public Health Immunization Assistance Program (IAP) has initiated the Unhoused Pediatric Immunization Project (UPIP), which delivers mobile vaccine clinics to families with children experiencing homelessness. The IAP team collaborates with schools, shelters, and community programs to review children's vaccination records, administer vaccines, and provide educational resources on immunization. For more information, contact IAP at (916) 875-7468.

CALIFORNIA IMMUNIZATION COALITION

The 2025 California Immunization Coalition Summit, **Building Trust, Strengthening Vaccine Confidence** will take place in Riverside April 29-30th. Register [here](#) today.



PERTUSSIS

[Pertussis](#) (whooping cough) cases continue to [rise in California and throughout the nation](#). Pertussis is a highly contagious bacterial disease caused by *Bordetella pertussis*. It spreads through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. Information from CDPH shows [2192 cases of Pertussis in California in 2024 through the end of October](#). Tdap vaccine is routinely recommended for the following groups: pregnant women in their third trimester of every pregnancy, adults every ten years, adolescents aged 11 or 12 years, and infants and young children should receive DTaP vaccines starting at 2 months through 4- 6 years of age. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) recently published the following communication [As Whooping Cough Cases Increase, CDPH Encourages Tdap Vaccination](#)

REPORTABLE DISEASES AND CONDITIONS

[Title 17 California Code of Regulation requires health care providers](#) to report a case or suspect case of a disease or condition. Additional diseases and conditions that must be reported locally in Sacramento County include the following:

- [Carbapenemase- producing organisms \(CPOs\)](#)- all organisms
- [Carbapenem- resistant organisms \(CROs\)](#)- all organisms
- Chlamydia- pregnant women and children <13 years old
- COVID-19 (lab- confirmed) cases of ANY AGE, for those associated with Intensive Care Unit (ICU) admission or deaths
- Influenza (lab- confirmed) cases of ANY AGE, for those associated with Intensive Care Unit (ICU) admission or deaths
- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) for children < 5 years old, for those associated with Intensive Care Unit (ICU) admission or deaths.

Report diseases and conditions using the appropriate [Confidential Morbidity Report \(CMR\)](#) form or electronically through the [California Reportable Disease Information Exchange \(CalREDIE\) Provider Portal](#).

CALIFORNIA IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS

The California Immunization Registry (CAIR) is a confidential, secure, statewide immunization information system. AB 1797 requires organizations to [enroll in CAIR](#) and enter all immunizations administered. Race and ethnicity must also be included when entering the administered vaccinations. Providers are required to document vaccine administration in the medical record systems within 24 hours of administration and report doses administered to [CAIR or RIDE/Healthy Futures](#) within 72 hours. To learn more, see [AB 1797 FAQs](#). Ensure all vaccines from the Electronic Health Record (EHR) are transferring to CAIR.

COMBINATION VACCINES AND USES

Combination vaccines contain two or more vaccines and are designed by manufacturers to reduce the number of injections individuals need. Combination vaccines can be given at certain ages and for specific doses. For example, both DTaP- IPV combination vaccines, Quadracel and Kinrix, are licensed for use in children 4 through 6 years of age. Quadracel may be used for the fifth dose in the DTaP series and as the fourth or fifth dose in the inactivated polio virus (IPV) series. Kinrix is approved for use as the fifth dose of DTaP and the fourth dose of IPV.

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common virus that is spread through skin-to-skin contact and can cause cancer. There are many types of HPV. The HPV vaccine is safe and effective and protects against nine HPV types including types 16 and 18 that cause most HPV cancers. HPV can be given at age 9 years old and is a two-dose series when started at 9. [The HPV vaccine is highly effective in preventing HPV related cancers](#).

Take a shot at cancer!

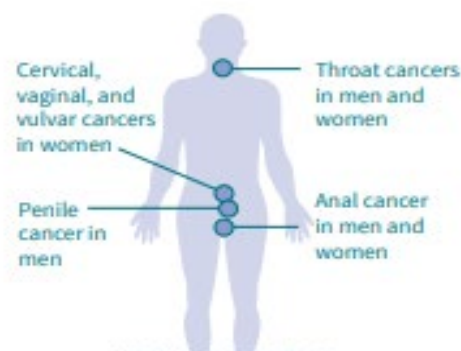
Get your child the HPV vaccine to help prevent HPV cancers.

HPV is a serious problem.

The human papillomavirus, or HPV, can cause several cancers. HPV vaccination protects against this virus and the cancers it can cause.



Almost 35,000 men and women get HPV cancers in the United States each year. **Don't let your child be one of them.**



HPV VACCINATION CAN PREVENT MOST OF THESE CANCERS.



HPV IS VERY COMMON.
Eight out of 10 people will get HPV at some point in their lives.

The virus is so common that it will infect most people at some point in their lives. Most infected people do not know it. **The best way to help prevent HPV infection is to get vaccinated.**

Most HPV infections go away on their own without lasting health problems. However, there is no way to know which infections will turn into cancer. **That is why it is important that all children get vaccinated against HPV.**

HPV VACCINATION IS CANCER PREVENTION.

HPV vaccination can **prevent more than 90% of HPV cancers** when given at the recommended ages.

