

## 6

## Immunization

Patient name: \_\_\_\_\_

Admission: \_\_\_\_\_

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- I. The client/caregiver can give important facts about immunizations.**
- A. Immunization for both children and adults is one of the best examples of primary prevention. They prevent the initial occurrence of a specific disease.
  - B. Vaccines contain a killed or weakened form or derivative of specific infectious germs.
  - C. This vaccine given to a healthy person will trigger an immune response without exposure to the actual disease-producing germ.
  - D. Later, if exposed to the real disease, the body will produce antibodies to destroy the disease.
- II. The client/caregiver can list any possible reactions to childhood immunizations.**
- A. The most common reactions include
    - Redness or swelling at the site of injection
    - Rash
    - Fever
- III. The client/caregiver can list measures to manage common reactions to immunizations.**
- A. Pain at injection site
    1. Apply ice or cold compress to the area for 20 minutes.
    2. Give acetaminophen or ibuprofen per physician's recommendation.
  - B. Fever
    1. For a fever over 102°F, give acetaminophen or ibuprofen per physician's recommendation.
  - C. General reactions for children that do not need treatment unless they have not resolved in 24 to 48 hours are
    - Mild fussiness, irritability, or restless sleep
    - Decreased appetite or activity level

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- IV. The client/caregiver can describe symptoms that need the prompt attention of a physician.**
- A. Fever that lasts more than 3 days
  - B. Pain that lasts more than 3 days
  - C. An injection site that shows signs of infection
- V. The client/caregiver can list one treatment/medication to avoid with children.**
- A. Never give aspirin for fever or pain to a child.
  - B. Reye's syndrome is a rare but serious brain disease that can result from use of aspirin in children.
- VI. The client/caregiver can list the recommended immunizations for children and adults (2007 schedule).**
- A. Childhood immunizations should include
    - Hepatitis B
    - Rotavirus
    - Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus
    - Haemophilus influenzae type b
    - Pneumococcal
    - Inactivated poliovirus
    - Influenza
    - Measles, mumps, and rubella
    - Varicella
    - Hepatitis A
    - Meningococcal
  - B. Adult immunizations should include
    - Tetanus/diphtheria/acellular pertussis (Td/Tdap)
    - Human papillomavirus (HPV2) for females
    - Measles, mumps, and rubella
    - Varicella
    - Influenza
    - Pneumococcal
    - Hepatitis A
    - Hepatitis B
    - Meningococcal

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C. Contact health care provider or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for more information on immunization schedules, requirements, and any updates.

Women, Infants, and Children  
[www.fns.usda.gov/wic](http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic)

Community health clinics

**RESOURCES**

American Academy of Family Physicians  
[www.aafp.org/](http://www.aafp.org/)

American Academy of Pediatrics  
[www.cispimmunize.org](http://www.cispimmunize.org)

National Immunization Program  
[www.cdc.gov/Nip/recs/child-schedule](http://www.cdc.gov/Nip/recs/child-schedule)

**REFERENCES**

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