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# VACCINE POINTS

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“Vaccine Points” is a bi-monthly communication distributed by the Hawaii Department of Health to all participating Vaccines for Children (VFC) providers.

Test your vaccine knowledge.

Question:

A child born on 8/16/2012 who recently moved to the U.S. from Ghana has the following polio vaccination record:

IPV:	11/20/2012
IPV:	12/30/2012
OPV (routine):	3/23/2013
OPV:	10/10/2016

How many additional doses of IPV, if any, does this child need to be considered up-to-date?

- a) 1 dose of IPV
- b) 2 doses of IPV (one now, and one 6 months from the first)
- c) 3 doses of IPV (one now, one in 4 weeks, and one in 6 months)
- d) 0 doses of IPV – the child is up-to-date for polio vaccination

Answer: a) 1 dose of IPV



Previous poliovirus vaccination is valid if documentation indicates receipt of IPV or OPV. OPV was used for routine poliovirus vaccination before April 1, 2016 in all OPV-using countries. Therefore, if a child has documentation of receipt of an OPV dose (rather than “OPV”) before April 1, 2016, this represents a TOPV dose and should be counted towards the US vaccination schedule, unless specifically noted that it was administered during a vaccination campaign. Doses of OPV administered on or after April 1, 2016 are either bOPV or mOPV; these doses do not count towards the US vaccination requirements for protection against all three poliovirus types. Persons aged <18 years with doses of OPV that do not count towards the US vaccination requirements should receive IPV to complete the schedule.

Source: MMWR Errata: Vol.66, No. 1, February 17, 2017.

[www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/volumes/66/wr/pdfs/mm6606a7.htm?cid=mm6606a7\\_w](https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/volumes/66/wr/pdfs/mm6606a7.htm?cid=mm6606a7_w)

MMWR, Guidance for Assessment of Poliovirus Vaccination Status and Vaccination of Children Who Have Received Poliovirus Vaccine Outside the United States, January 13, 2017.

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/pdfs/mm6601.pdf>