



# Promoting Immunizations Recommended for Pregnant Women

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health  
Vaccine Preventable Disease Control Program

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## Overview

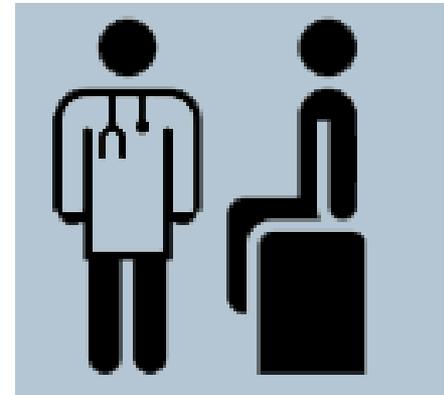
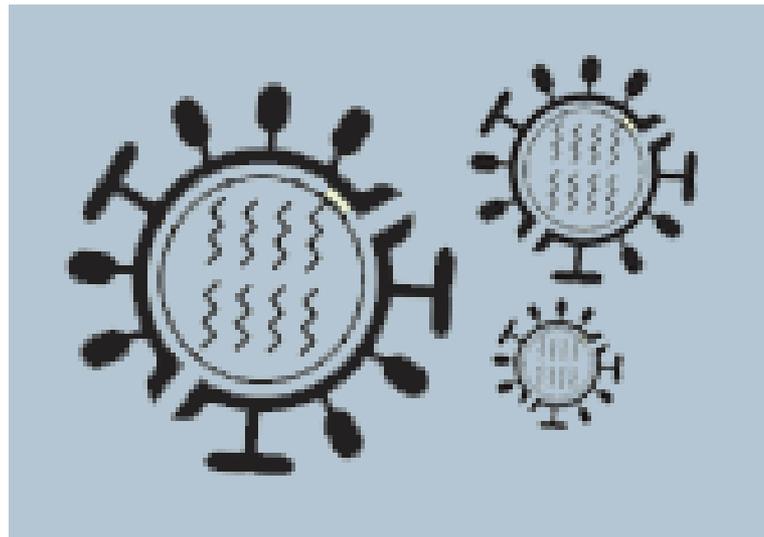
- How Do Vaccines Work?
- Safety and Effectiveness
- Immunizations for Pregnant Women
  - Flu
  - Pertussis
- Strategies to promote immunizations to pregnant women



## Coronavirus

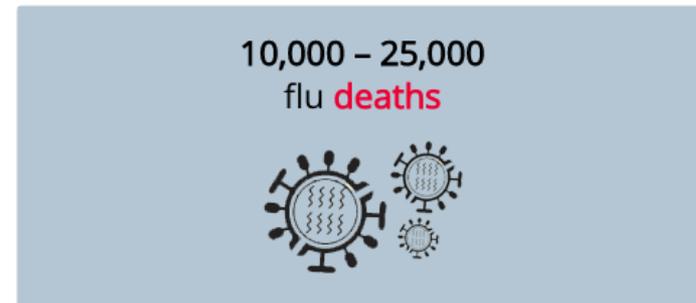
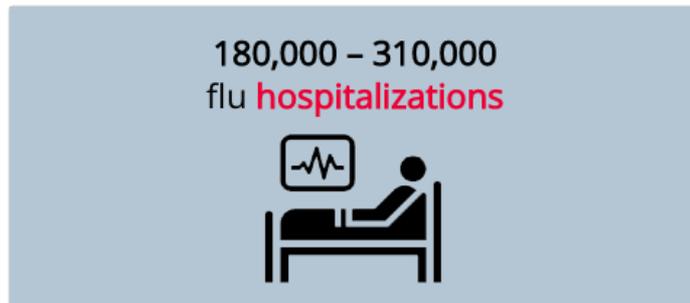
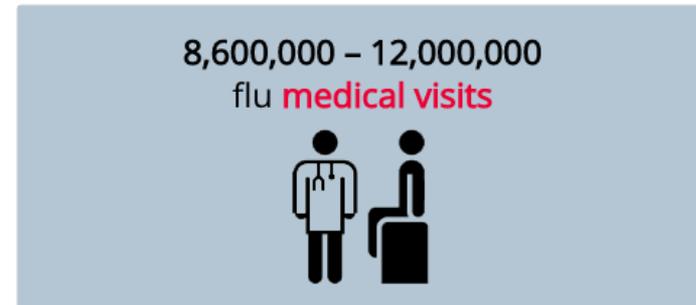
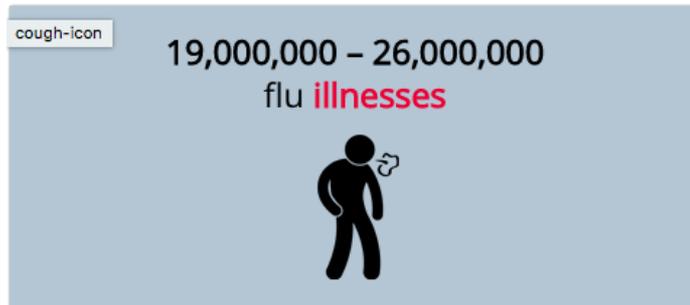
- Risk of transmission of coronavirus within LA County remains low.
- People should continue to engage in their regular activities if they are not ill.
- As with other respiratory illnesses, there are steps that everyone can take to reduce the risk of getting sick from circulating viruses.
- This includes remaining home when ill, washing hands with soap and water frequently, covering coughs and sneezes and, to prevent influenza.
- <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/Coronavirus/FAQ.pdf>
- <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/Coronavirus/>

# A deadly virus is spreading .....



# A deadly virus is spreading from state to state and has infected 19 million Americans so far. It's influenza.

- Sixty-eight **children** have **died** 2019-2020 Flu Season



So far, 10,000 people have died and 180,000 people have been hospitalized during the 2019-2020 flu season, according to preliminary estimates [from the CDC](#).

# What are vaccines?

- Vaccines help develop immunity (protection) from diseases that can be deadly
- Imitates an actual virus and stimulates your immune system
  - This infection does not cause illness.
  - Helps your immune system fight a disease by training it to recognize it (make antibodies) and prepare for a real infection
  - Given by injection (some or nasal)



## How do Vaccines Work?

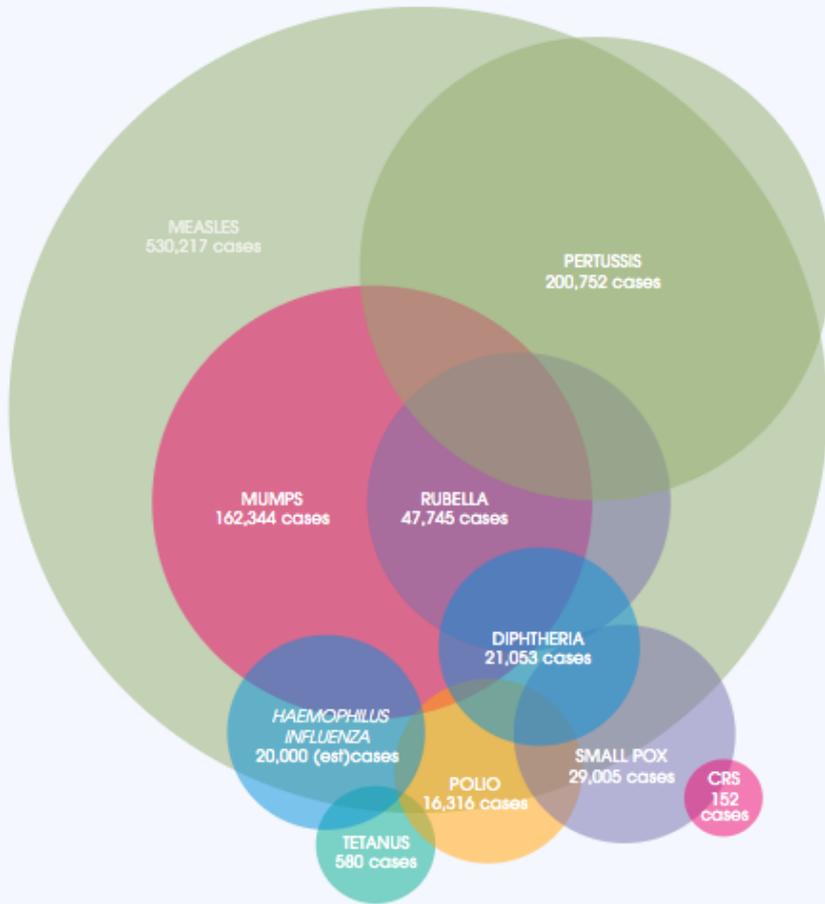
You receive a weakened or dead form of the disease germ through the vaccine. This does NOT give you the disease.

Your body makes antibodies to fight the disease germs and protect you.

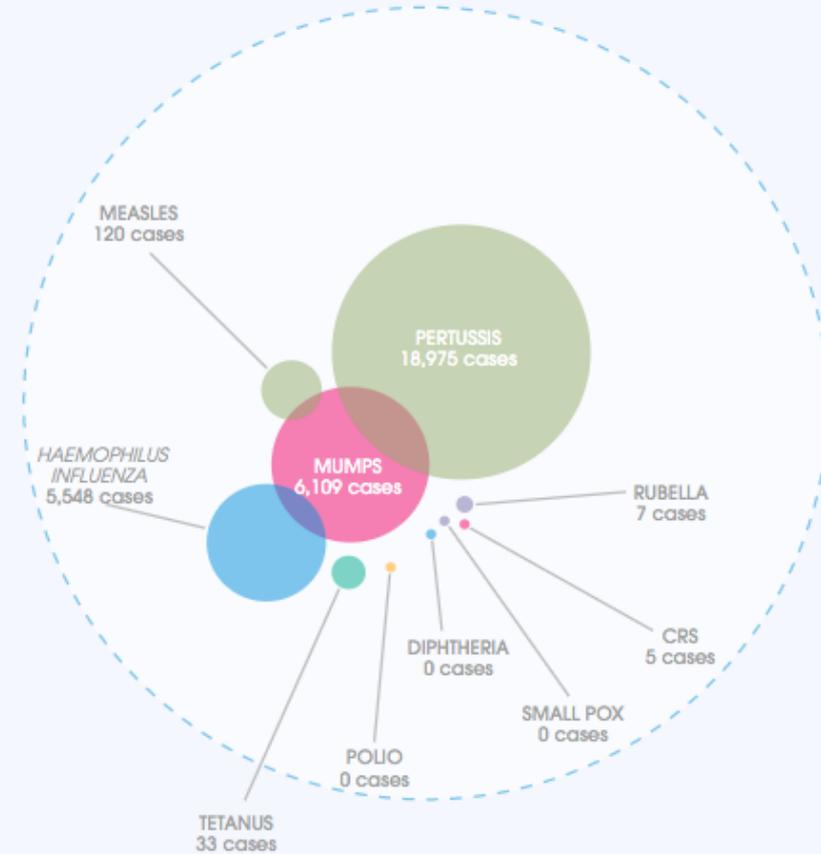
If the actual disease germs ever attack, the antibodies are there and ready to fight back and protect you!



## U.S. ANNUAL DISEASE CASES 1900S VS 2017



ANNUAL CASES 1900s<sup>4</sup>



ANNUAL CASES 2017<sup>5</sup>



## Effectiveness

- Immunizations allow you to become immune (protected) without becoming sick. This is safer than “natural” immunity.
- The diseases that immunizations prevent can be serious. In 2018, in Los Angeles County: more than 61 adults died from the flu.
- **No vaccine is 100% effective**
  - Most routine vaccines are effective for 85% to 95% of recipients.
  - Depends on the type of vaccine
  - The disease it protects against
  - The health or immune system of the person who receives it
  - Some protection is better than NONE



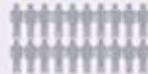
## Side Effects

- Serious side effects after vaccination, such as severe allergic reaction, are very rare.
- Side effects from vaccines are almost always minor
  - (such as mild fever, redness and swelling where the shot was given)
- Goes away within a few days
- Prepares your immune system

# How a new vaccine is developed, approved and manufactured

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets rules for the three phases of clinical trials to ensure the safety of the volunteers. Researchers test vaccines with adults first.

## PHASE 1



**20-100  
healthy volunteers**



- Is this vaccine safe?
- Does this vaccine seem to work?
- Are there any serious side effects?
- How is the size of the dose related to side effects?

## PHASE 2



**several hundred  
volunteers**

- What are the most common short-term side effects?
- How are the volunteers' immune systems responding to the vaccine?

## PHASE 3



**hundreds or thousands  
of volunteers**

- How do people who get the vaccine and people who do not get the vaccine compare?
- Is the vaccine safe?
- Is the vaccine effective?
- What are the most common side effects?

**FDA licenses the vaccine only if:**

- It's safe and effective
- Benefits outweigh risks

Vaccines are made in batches called lots.



Manufacturers must test all lots to make sure they are safe, pure and potent. The lots can only be released once FDA reviews their safety and quality.

The FDA inspects manufacturing facilities regularly to ensure quality and safety.



**FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.FDA.GOV/CBER](https://www.fda.gov/cber)**

If the FDA licenses a vaccine, experts may consider adding it to the recommended immunization schedule.

# How a vaccine is added to the U.S. Recommended Immunization Schedule



The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) is a group of medical and public health experts. Members of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) are among some of the groups that also bring related immunization expertise to the committee. This group carefully reviews all available data about the vaccine from clinical trials and other studies to develop recommendations for vaccine use. The ACIP continues to monitor vaccine safety and effectiveness data even after the vaccine's routine use and may change or update recommendations based on that data.

## When making recommendations, ACIP considers:



- How safe is the vaccine when given at specific ages?
- How well does the vaccine work at specific ages?
- How serious is the disease this vaccine prevents?
- How many children would get the disease the vaccine prevents if we didn't have the vaccine?

ACIP recommendations are not official until the CDC Director reviews and approves them and they are published. These recommendations then become part of the United States official childhood immunization schedule.

**New vaccine to protect your child against a disease is added to the schedule.**



**FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.CDC.GOV/VACCINES](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines)**

After being added to the U.S. Recommended Immunization Schedule, health experts continue to monitor the vaccine's safety and effectiveness.



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# How a vaccine's safety continues to be monitored



## FDA and CDC closely monitor vaccine safety after the public begins using the vaccine.

The purpose of monitoring is to watch for adverse events (possible side effects). Monitoring a vaccine after it is licensed helps ensure that possible risks associated with the vaccine are identified.

### Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

VAERS collects and analyzes reports of adverse events that happen after vaccination. Anyone can submit a report, including parents, patients and healthcare professionals.

### Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD) and Post-Licensure Rapid Immunization Safety Monitoring (PRISM)



Two networks of healthcare organizations across the U.S.

- VSD can analyze healthcare information from over 24 million people.

- PRISM can analyze healthcare information from over 190 million people.



Scientists use these systems to actively monitor vaccine safety.

### Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment Project (CISA)

CISA is a collaboration between CDC and 7 medical research centers.

- Vaccine safety experts assist U.S. healthcare providers with complex vaccine safety questions about their patients.

- CISA conducts clinical research studies to better understand vaccine safety and identify prevention strategies for adverse events following immunization.

Vaccine recommendations may change if safety monitoring reveals new information on vaccine risks (like if scientists detect a new serious side effect).

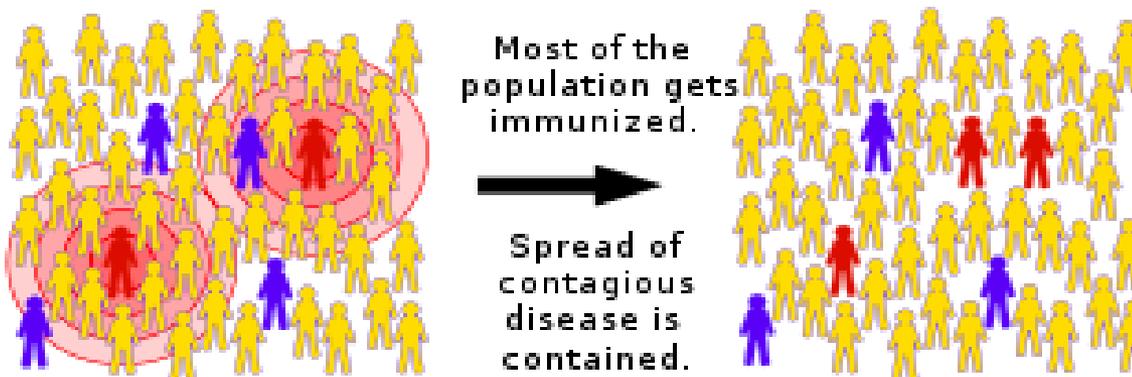
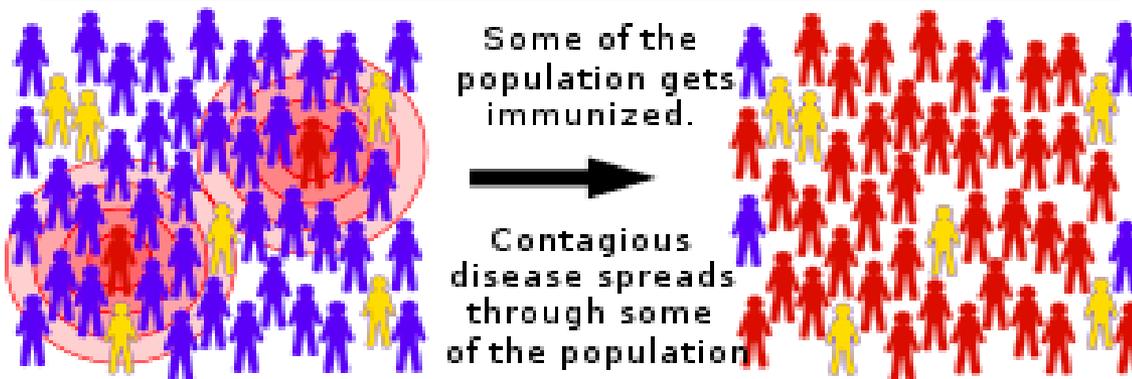
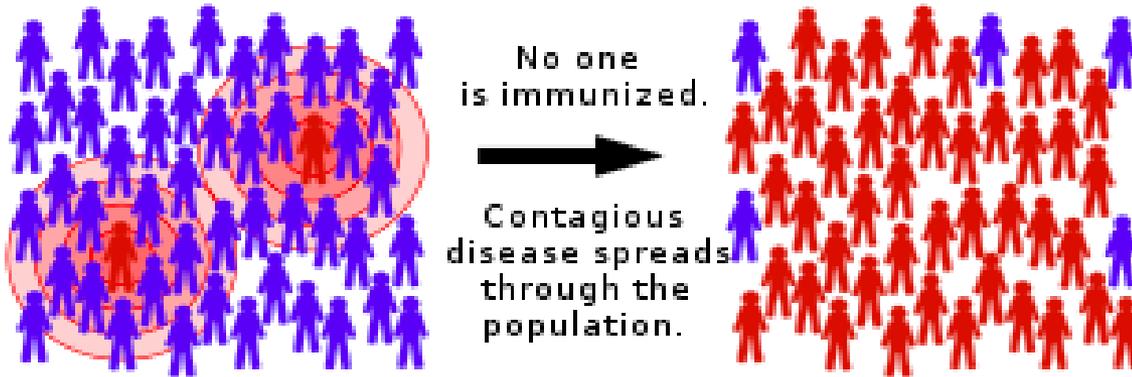
FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.CDC.GOV/VACCINESAFETY](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety)

The United States currently has the safest vaccine supply in its history. These vaccines keep children, families and communities protected from serious diseases.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Center for Disease Control and Prevention

= not immunized, but still healthy    = immunized and healthy    = not immunized, sick, and contagious



**Don't wait for outbreaks before you get vaccinated.**

**Vaccines protect you and your community – “Herd Immunity”**

**People depend on your immunity**



# Community Immunity





# Immunizations for Pregnant Women

- **All pregnant women** are recommended to receive flu vaccine at any time during pregnancy, and whooping cough vaccine (Tdap) early in their third trimester, during each pregnancy.

- Currently only **1 in 3**

of US pregnant women receive both influenza (flu) and whooping cough vaccines

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/growing/vaccination-during-pregnancy.html>

## Women vaccinated during pregnancy pass protective antibodies to babies

About 2 weeks after vaccination, the mother develops antibodies to influenza and whooping cough.

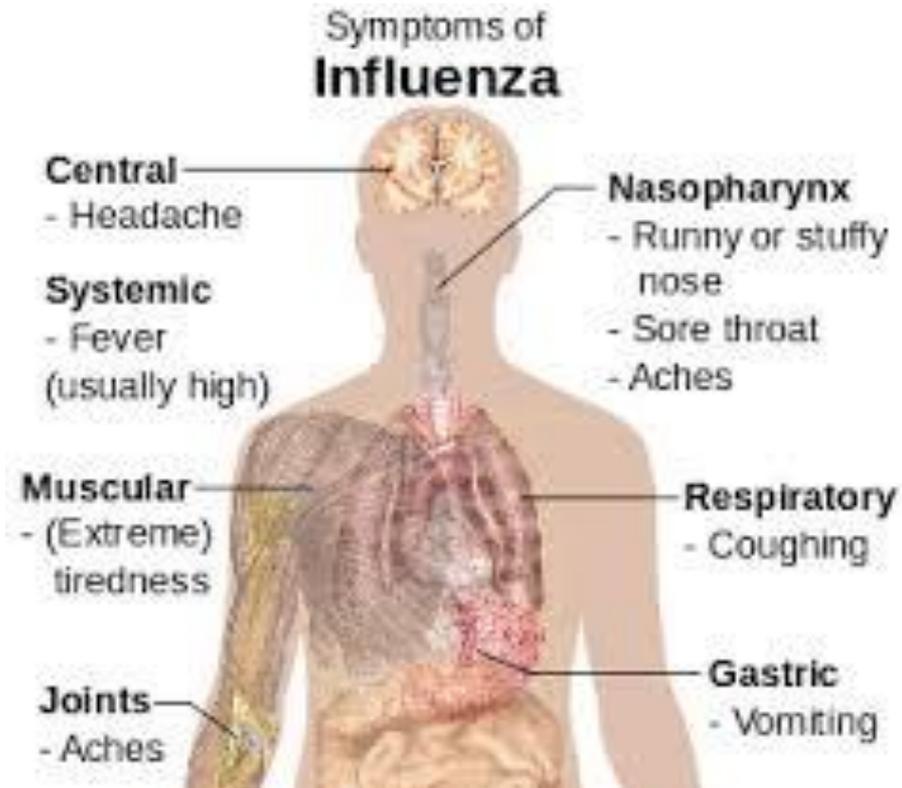
Antibodies enter the placenta and transfer to the baby.



The baby is born with antibodies that provide protection against influenza and whooping cough for the first few months of life.

## What is flu?

- Respiratory illness caused by viruses that infect the nose, throat, and sometimes the lungs.
- Vomiting and diarrhea most common in young children.
- Anyone can get flu (even healthy people), but people are at high risk of developing serious flu-related complications
  - people 65 years and older,
  - pregnant women
  - children younger than 5 years
  - chronic medical conditions (such as asthma, diabetes, or heart disease)



- Mild to severe illness, and at times can lead to death.



## Persons at High Risk of Developing Flu-Related Complications

**Children less than 5 years of age, but especially children younger than 2 years – old**

**Pregnant women**

Adults 65 and older

American Indians and Alaska Natives

Residents of nursing homes and long – term care facilities

Adolescents <19 years receiving long – term aspirin therapy

Persons with chronic medical conditions (heart, lung, blood, liver, kidney, metabolic, or endocrine disorders) or weakened immune system (HIV/AIDS, cancer, or on chronic steroid therapy)

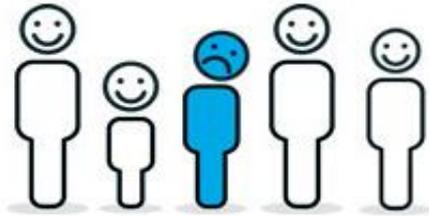
Persons with neurological and neurodevelopmental conditions

**Morbidly obese (BMI >40)**

CDC: [https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/disease/high\\_risk.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/disease/high_risk.htm)

## Quick Flu Facts

- Up to 20% of the U.S. population get the flu, on average, each year.



- Most people with the flu are able to treat themselves at home (rest, stay hydrated)
- 3 to 7 days -- Time it takes for a regular case of the illness to go away. You might have a cough and fatigue for more than 2 weeks, though.
- 200,000 -- Average number of Americans hospitalized each year because of problems with the illness.
- 3,000 to 49,000 -- Number of people who die each year from flu-related causes in the U.S. 2017-2018: 158+ deaths in LAC

## How Flu Immunization Works

- Flu vaccine activates your immune system to make antibodies (is a false alarm because not really the flu)
- Help your own immune system fight off certain diseases by training it to recognize and attack future infections
- You get exposed to flu (eyes, nose, mouth)
- Decreases duration and severity of disease



## Flu Vaccine



- Can be given by injection, orally, or nasally (flu mist is back)
- Children 6 months through 8 years getting a flu vaccine for the first time, and those who have only previously gotten one dose of flu vaccine, should get two doses of vaccine.
- The first dose should be given as soon as vaccine becomes available.
- If a child previously got two doses of flu vaccine (at any time), they only needs one dose of flu vaccine this season.
- **2 weeks** -- Time it takes after vaccination for an adult to develop disease-fighting antibodies against the flu.

## Flu Is Contagious

- People spread it to others up to about 6 feet away.
- Most experts think that flu viruses spread mainly by droplets made when people cough, sneeze or talk. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.
- A person might get flu by touching a surface or object that has flu virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes.
- You spread flu to someone else before you know you are sick
- People with flu are most contagious in the first 3-4 days after their illness begins.
- You may be able to infect others up to 5 to 7 days after becoming sick.
- People should stay at home when they are sick!





## Can I Get Vaccinated and Still Get the Flu?

- Yes. There is still a possibility you could get the flu even if you got vaccinated.
  - Flu will be less severe and shorter duration.
- If the viruses in the vaccine and the influenza viruses circulating in the community are closely matched, vaccine effectiveness is higher.



# Flu Shot Myths and Facts

## Myths

- You can get flu from flu immunizations
- Flu is just a bad cold
- Flu immunizations don't work

## Facts

- You can't get flu from the flu vaccine because the virus won't replicate
- Flu causes thousands of hospitalizations and deaths every year
- Vaccine efficacy varies but some protection is better than none



## Flu Immunization Is Important for Pregnant Women

- Flu is more likely to cause severe illness in pregnant women
- Changes in the immune system, heart, and lungs during pregnancy make pregnant women (and women up to two weeks postpartum) more prone to severe illness from flu,
- Women with influenza are more than twice as likely to be hospitalized if they are pregnant.
- Flu during pregnancy also puts a woman at increased risk of complications- including pneumonia and dehydration, hospitalization and even preterm labor
- A high fever, common with the flu, may be harmful for a pregnant woman's developing baby (neural tube defects and other adverse outcomes for a developing baby).



## Are Flu Immunizations are Safe for Pregnant Women?

- Flu immunizations have been given to millions of pregnant women over many years with a good safety record.
- CA law requires pregnant women to get flu shots without thimerosal
- Studies show that flu vaccine is safe for pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and their babies
- CDC recommends that pregnant women get a flu vaccine during any trimester or anytime during their pregnancy.
  - Protects mother and their newborn babies from flu.



## Early Treatment for Flu is Important for Pregnant Women

- Pregnant women need to call their doctor!
- Treatment should begin as soon as possible because antiviral drugs work best when started early ( 48 hours)
- Antiviral drugs can make flu illness milder and make you feel better faster. They may also prevent serious health problems that can result from flu illness. Antiviral drugs require a prescription from your doctor.
- Antivirals are recommended for pregnant women or women who are up to 2 weeks postpartum



## When to Seek Emergency Medical Care

- If pregnant women and have any of these signs, call 911 right away:
- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest or abdomen
- Persistent dizziness, confusion, inability to arouse
- Seizures
- Not urinating
- Severe muscle pain
- Severe weakness or unsteadiness
- Fever or cough that improve but then return or worsen



## Can the flu be transmitted through breast milk?

- No. Flu is not spread to infants through breast milk.
- Should mothers continue breastfeeding if they have flu or come in contact with someone with flu? Yes.
- A mother's breast milk contains antibodies and other factors that can help protect her infant from flu and is the recommended source of nutrition for the infant, even while the mother is ill.
- If a mother is too sick to breastfeed her infant, she should be encouraged and supported to regularly express her milk so that the infant continues to receive her breast milk.
- Prior to expressing breast milk, mothers should wash their hands well with soap and water and, if using a pump, follow recommendations for proper cleaning.
- Mothers may need additional lactation support.



## Can infants who have flu continue to breastfeed?

- Yes. Breast milk remains the best source of nutrition for the infant, and provides protection from infections through antibodies and other immunological factors.
- When an infant has flu, the mother should be encouraged to continue breastfeeding or feeding expressed breast milk to her infant.
- Infants who are ill need fluids to stay hydrated and breast milk is the best option.
- Expressed breast milk can also be given from a cup, syringe, or bottle if the infant is unable to breastfeed directly at the breast.
- <https://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/breastfeeding-special-circumstances/maternal-or-infant-illnesses/influenza.html>



## How can a mother with flu protect her infant from getting sick?

- A mother with flu should take precautions to avoid spreading flu to her infant (regardless of feeding method) because infants are at high-risk of serious flu-related complications.
- These precautions are especially important for infants younger than 6 months of age because they cannot be vaccinated against influenza viruses.
- Mothers with flu should thoroughly wash and dry their hands with soap and water before touching the infant or any item that the infant will touch (including during feeding) and anytime they sneeze or cough on their hands.



## A Flu Vaccine is the Best Protection Against Flu

- Flu vaccination during pregnancy lowers risk of influenza hospitalization pregnant women by an average of 40%
- Babies less than 6 months old are at the highest risk of all children for hospitalization from influenza.
- Flu vaccination during pregnancy lowers risk of influenza in babies less than 6 months old by an average of 72%
- It is important that everyone who cares for a baby get a flu vaccine, including other household members, relatives, and babysitters

# Together We Can Beat the Flu

*6 Tips to Stay Healthy this Flu Season*

**Avoid touching eyes, nose mouth**



**Cover your sneeze/cough**



**Wash your hands**



**Stay home if you're sick**



**Get the Flu Vaccine**

The flu vaccine is the first step in protecting yourself



**Avoid contact with sick people**



[http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/flu\\_toolkit\\_community.htm](http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/flu_toolkit_community.htm)  
<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/index.htm>



## Pertussis – Whooping Cough

- **Pertussis**, also known as **whooping cough**, is a highly contagious respiratory disease. It is caused by a bacteria (and so treatable with antibiotics)
- It can affect people of all ages, but can be very serious, even deadly, for babies less than a year old.
- The best way to protect against pertussis is by getting vaccinated.
- Pertussis is known for uncontrollable, violent coughing which often makes it hard to breathe.



## Pertussis (whooping cough)

- After cough fits, someone with pertussis often needs to take deep breaths, which result in a “whooping” sound.
- [https://www.babycenter.com/2\\_sounds-of-whooping-cough\\_10316927.bc](https://www.babycenter.com/2_sounds-of-whooping-cough_10316927.bc)



## Pertussis (whooping cough)

- All pregnant women should get Tdap in 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester
- Every pregnancy - receive a booster
- Protection from pertussis- protects the newborn (get vaccinated 6 weeks to 2 months – 4 doses 12 months)
- Babies usually infected from other family members
- The whole family should get immunized with Tdap.
- <http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/hea/library/topics/whoopingcough/index.htm>

# Perinatal Hepatitis B

## How to Protect Your Baby From Hepatitis B

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- Hepatitis B is a contagious liver disease that results from infection with the Hepatitis B virus.
- The Hepatitis B virus can be spread to a baby during childbirth. This can happen during a vaginal delivery or a c-section.
- There is a vaccine to prevent babies from getting Hepatitis B.



## Perinatal Hepatitis B

### For yourself

- ◇ If you are pregnant, get tested for hep B.
- ◇ If your hep B test is **positive**, ask your doctor if you need treatment.
- ◇ If your hep B test is **negative**, get the hep B shots.

### For your baby

- ◇ Make sure your baby gets all the hep B shots and tests they need on time.
- ◇ It is safe to breastfeed your baby if you have hep B.

- [http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/perinatalhepb\\_ed.htm](http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/perinatalhepb_ed.htm)

[http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/perinatalhepb\\_iz.htm](http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/perinatalhepb_iz.htm)

[http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/perinatalhepb/Materials/Hep%20B%20brochure\\_English.pdf](http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/perinatalhepb/Materials/Hep%20B%20brochure_English.pdf)

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/HBV/PDFs/HepBPerinatal-ProtectWhenPregnant.pdf>

# THINK MEASLES

Measles outbreaks are occurring  
in Los Angeles County.

CALL YOUR MEDICAL PROVIDER IF YOU DEVELOP

- Fever
- Cough
- Runny nose
- Red, watery eyes
- Rash



## MEASLES CAN BE SERIOUS

About 1 in 4 people  
with measles need  
hospitalization.



1 of every 1,000 people  
with measles develop  
brain inflammation.



1 or 2 out of every 1,000  
people **will die**, even  
with the best care.



## GET IMMUNIZED!

The vaccine is the safest and most effective way to prevent measles.

From January 1 to  
December 31, 2019,  
1,282\* individual cases of  
measles were confirmed  
in 31 states.

This is the greatest number of  
cases reported in the U.S.  
since 1992.

<http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/health-library/topics/measles/CDCP-IP-0012-01.pdf>



## Spread of Measles

- The majority of people who got measles were unvaccinated.
- Measles is still common in many parts of the world.
- Travelers with measles continue to bring the disease into the U.S.
- Measles can spread when it reaches a community in the U.S. where groups of people are unvaccinated.
- People traveling:
  - Infants under 12 months old
  - Get an early dose at 6-11 months

<http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/measles/>

[https://www.cdc.gov/measles/plan-for-travel.html?CDC\\_AA\\_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fmeasles%2Ftravelers.html](https://www.cdc.gov/measles/plan-for-travel.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fmeasles%2Ftravelers.html)



## Vaccine Hesitancy

The World Health Organization has released a list of top threats to global health in 2019. They include:

- Air pollution and climate change
- Global influenza pandemic
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Ebola
- HIV
- **Vaccine Hesitancy**
  - **postponing,**
  - **rejecting,**
  - **refusing immunization**



## Why an Increase in Vaccine Hesitancy?

- Haven't seen a disease
- Distrust
- No concern for the public health
- Many sources of information - misinformation
- Access and cost
- Peer and community pressure



# Vaccine Hesitancy Beliefs and Attitudes

## **Safety**

- Too many vaccines
- Development of autism
- Vaccine additives
- Serious adverse reactions
- Potential for long-term adverse events
- May cause pain
- May make you sick
- Believe that the risks outweigh the benefits of vaccine

## **Necessity**

- Disease is more “natural” than vaccine
- Diseases being prevented aren’t serious
- Vaccine-preventable diseases have disappeared
- Not all vaccines are needed
- Vaccines do not work

## **Distrust- Fear**

- People should have the right to choose whether to immunize
- Can’t trust organized medicine, public health
- Can’t trust pharmaceutical companies
- Religious reasons

# Every unvaccinated person puts everyone they come in contact with at risk





## Vaccine Hesitancy Continuum

➔ **Accept All.** Accept Some. Delay Some. Refuse but Unsure. Refuse All.

**Most of us are vaccine hesitant.**



# “People just need to understand.” More Information Right?!

- Nyhan B, Jason Reifler 2014
- Focused on MMR, surveyed parents on their vaccines attitudes and practices before they were randomized to one of four interventions. 1) explained scientific evidence that MMR does not cause autism. 2) got information on the dangers of the disease prevented by MMR, 3) graphic images of children who have those VPDs. 4) dramatic narrative about an infant who almost died of measles.
- The study showed that no intervention increased the intent to vaccinate.
- among parents with the least favorable attitudes toward vaccines, corrective information decreased intent to vaccinate.



## The Difference is You

- Help a parent to feel confident in the decision to vaccinate
- Fight fear with trust, not with facts or threats
- Many people have questions and concerns about vaccines
- The most common questions include benefits, side effects and safety
- What you say and how you say it really matters. Fear or hesitancy of immunizations can't be overcome only with facts and scare tactics.



## The Difference is You

- “Need to emphasize the strong science that validates the potentially life-saving benefits of immunizations but combine it with patience and empathy.”
  - For example, listen and allow people to share their concerns about flu immunizations.
- A respectful and professional style that is positive, caring and approachable demonstrates you are a dependable and trustworthy source of information.



## Common communication mistakes

- Not listening
- The need to right someone
- Assuming level of current knowledge level
- Overwhelming the client with too much information
- Offering information they don't want



## Styles that Enhance Communication

## Styles that Promote Resistance

Empathic

Critical or argumentative

Non-judgmental

Judgmental

Respectful

Shame

Collaborative spirit

Lecture

Emphasis on Choice

Coerce, scare. or threaten



## Key Components of Positive Communication

- Ask and Listen
- Acknowledge
- Have Empathy
- Show Respect
- Dispel Myths
- Use Personal Stories
- Use Key Messages
- Be Informed
- Provide Information and Resources



## Ask

- Ask what questions they have - or other members of their family

## Listen

- Beliefs about immunization and fears
- Let them verbalize their concerns
- Pay attention to body language

## Acknowledge

- Restate and summarize their concerns – “It sounds like you...” “Let me see if I understand...”
- Difficult decisions – lots of different info and opinions
- Emotions



## Empathy and Respect

- Assume that people are attempting to make the best decisions.
- People may be more afraid of committing harm than getting an immunization
- People want what's best for themselves, their partners and their family
- They may not be ready to accept a recommendation



## Dispel Common Myths

- Immunizations aren't safe
- Alternative medicine will protect me
- Diseases aren't that bad
- The flu vaccine gives you the flu



## Use Personal Stories & Anecdotes

- I'm vaccinated
- I believe vaccines are the best choice for me, my partner and my family
- For me, vaccination is not just about my health but also about protecting everyone
- I was afraid of the pain of the needle but it wasn't that bad and I was so relieved knowing I was protected.
- I got the flu vaccine last year and didn't get the flu



## Use Key Messages

- Many diseases can cause serious illness and getting immunized is the best thing you can do to prevent them.
- I understand that it can be difficult to make choices about immunization
- I can assist you to get the information you need to feel comfortable getting immunized
- I can help you to locate a no or low-cost flu clinic

# Be and Stay Informed



CDC Newsroom

<https://www.cdc.gov/media/index.html>



<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/lahan/>

LAX travelers may have been exposed to measles, Los Angeles health officials warn

Ashley May, USA TODAY Published 7:32 a.m. ET March 13, 2019 | Updated 3:10 p.m. ET March 13, 2019



More Vaccine Preventable Disease Control Program Resources

<p><b>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</b> Learn more about the diseases that vaccines can prevent.</p>	<p><b>Report a Vaccine Preventable Disease (VPD)</b> Click here for information on how to report a VPD, required forms, and guidelines for reporting.</p>	<p><b>Specimen Collection Information</b> Information for providers about how to collect VPD specimens for laboratory testing.</p>	<p><b>Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention</b> Information for parents, providers, hospitals and birthing centers about hepatitis B prevention.</p>
<p>?! Fight the FLU</p>	<p>Fight the FLU</p>	<p>Find immunization records</p>	



# Provide Information & Resources

**Vaccinations are available at no-cost or low-cost for those or who are uninsured or underinsured.**

**For more locations on where to get immunized:**

\*Call 211- the LA County Info Line.

\*Go to [publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/clinics.htm](http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/clinics.htm)

\*Go to [vaccinefinder.org](http://vaccinefinder.org)

If you have health insurance or a regular health care provider, please contact them for immunization services.

For a schedule of recommended vaccinations go to: [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/index.html)

## LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH Immunization Clinics

Vaccinations are available at the following public health centers:

Please call ahead or check online for availability and hours.  
[publichealth.lacounty.gov/chs/Docs/walkin.pdf](http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/chs/Docs/walkin.pdf)

**Antelope Valley Public Health Center**  
335-B East Avenue K6, Lancaster, CA 93535  
Call (661) 471-4861 for more information.

**Monrovia Public Health Center**  
330 W. Maple Avenue, Monrovia, CA 91016  
Call (626) 256-1600 for more information.

**Central Public Health Center**  
241 N. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Call (213) 288-8204 for more information.

**Glendale Health Center**  
501 N. Glendale Ave, Glendale, CA 91206  
Call (818) 550-5762 for more information.

**Hollywood/Wilshire Public Health Center**  
5205 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90038  
Call (323) 769-7800 for more information.

**Pomona Public Health Center**  
750 S. Park Ave., Pomona, CA 91766  
Call (909) 868-0235 for more information.

**Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Public Health**  
11833 S. Wilmington Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90059  
Call (323) 568-8100 for more information.

**Whittier Health Center**  
7643 S. Painter Ave, Whittier, CA 90602  
Call (562) 464-5350 for more information.

**Curtis-Tucker Public Health Center**  
123 W. Manchester Blvd., Inglewood, CA 90301  
Call (310) 419-5325 for more information.

**Torrance Public Health Center**  
711 Del Amo Blvd., Torrance, CA 90502  
Call (310) 354-2300 for more information.

### Vaccinations Available

- Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR)
- Flu (Influenza)
- Tetanus, Diphtheria and Pertussis (Tdap and DTaP)

Vaccinations are available at no-cost or low-cost for those or who are uninsured or underinsured.

For more locations on where to get immunized:  
\*Call 211- the LA County Info Line.

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/clinics.htm>



## Additional Resources

- The most common questions related to side effects, vaccine ingredients and vaccine safety.
- CDC has created toolkits and resources to help you navigate the conversation with clients
- <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/conversations/talking-with-parents.html>



## To Learn More About Immunizations

- Los Angeles County Department of Public Health  
Vaccine Preventable Disease Control Program  
<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/adults.htm>
- California Department of Public Health, Immunization Branch  
[www.getimmunizedca.org](http://www.getimmunizedca.org)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
[www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/parents-adults/resources-adults.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/parents-adults/resources-adults.html)
- Immunization Action Coalition  
[www.immunize.org](http://www.immunize.org)



## Contact Information

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/>

Vaccine Preventable Disease Control Program

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/index.htm>

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