West Alabama Pediatrics New Patient Application

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Applications may be emailed to office@westalabamapeds.com

Are you expecting? Yes or No

Baby's Due Date: _____ Sex: _____ Is this your first baby? Yes or No

Delivering Physician: _____ Place of Delivery: _____

Do you have other children that are currently patients of West Alabama Pediatrics? Yes or No

If so: Child's Name: _____ Sex: _____ DOB: _____

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Request to transfer child/children to West Alabama Pediatrics:

Child's Name: _____ Sex: _____ DOB: _____

Child's Name: _____ Sex: _____ DOB: _____

Are you NEW to the area: Yes or No Reason for transfer: _____

Previous Office: _____ City: _____ State: ____

Demographics:

Mother/Guardian Name:_____DOB:_____SS#:_____

Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

Mother/Guardian Phone #: _____ Mother/Guardian Email: _____

Mother/Guardian Insurance Company: _____

Policy Holder's Name: _____ DOB: _____ Relationship: _____

Policy No: _____ Group No: _____ Effective Date: _____

Father/Guardian Name: _____DOB: _____SS#:_____

Father/Guardian Phone #: _____

Child's Insurance if different from Mother's Insurance: _____

Policy Holder's Name: _____ DOB: _____ Relationship: _____

Policy No: _____ Group No: _____ Effective Date: _____

Vaccination Policy:

The physicians of West Alabama Pediatrics recommend vaccines according to the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) Immunization Schedule.

Do you plan to vaccinate your child in accordance with this schedule? Yes or No

Please review and sign the WAP Vaccination Pledge.

1060 Fairfax Park, Ste C Tuscaloosa, AL 35406 Phone: 205-752-7337 Fax: 205-752-8013
www.westalabamapeds.com

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Approved or Denied: Date _____ **Applicant Notified: Date** _____

WEST ALABAMA PEDIATRICS

VACCINATION PLEDGE

West Alabama Pediatrics believes that every child has the right to the opportunity of a healthy life and vaccines are one of the best ways to assure it. Routine vaccines are the most effective way to ensure that kids have a bright future with the ability to achieve their full potentials. WAP only offers vaccines that have been proven to be safe and effective. All vaccines we provide have been approved by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) along with a recommended schedule of administration.

Join us to protect our children from preventable diseases!

I pledge my support and intent to fully vaccinate my child according to the recommended schedule of the AAP/ACIP/CDC.

I acknowledge & consent that my child's immunizations will be shared with the Alabama State Immunization Registry.

I also acknowledge that if at any time I decide not to vaccinate my child according to this schedule, I am choosing to transfer my child from West Alabama Pediatrics to a physician that shares my views.

Parent/Guardian Name: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____

Child's name: _____

Date: _____

1/31/2024

WEST ALABAMA PEDIATRICS
CHECK-UP & IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

AGE	VACCINES
Birth	HBV (Given in the hospital before discharge)
3-5 Day	Newborn follow up
2 Weeks	No vaccines
2 Months	Vaxelis (Dtap/IPV/HBV/HIB), PCV15, Rotateq (Interval - 8 weeks)
4 Months	Vaxelis (Dtap/IPV/HBV/HIB), PCV15, Rotateq (Interval - 8 weeks)
6 Months	Vaxelis (Dtap/IPV/HBV/HIB), PCV15, Rotateq (Interval - 8 weeks) (MUST BE 6 MO OLD)
9 Months	No vaccines
12 Months	PCV15, Varivax, MMR (MUST BE 12 MONTHS OLD)
15 Months	Pentacel (Dtap/IPV/HIB), Hep A
18 Months	No vaccines
2 Years (24 Months)	Hep A (Must be 6 months from 1st Hep A)
2 ½ Years (30 Month)	No vaccines
3 Years	No vaccines
4 Years	Quadracel (Dtap/IPV), ProQuad (Varicella, MMR)- (MUST BE 4 YEARS OLD)
5 Years	No vaccines
6-8 Years	No vaccines
9-10 Years	Gardasil 9
11 Years	MenQuadfi (Men A,C,W,Y), Adacel (Tdap), Gardasil 9 if needed
12-15 Years	Gardasil 9 if needed
16 Years	MenQuadfi (Men A,C,W,Y), Bexsero (MUST BE 16 YEARS OLD)
17-18 Years	Farewell visit, Boosters if needed

*** We recommend Influenza & Covid-19 Vaccines.**

***** HBV- Hepatitis B vaccine
***** Dtap- Diphtheria, Tetanus & Acellular Pertussis vaccine
***** HIB- Haemophilus influenza type B vaccine
***** IPV- Polio vaccine
***** PCV15- Pneumococcal 15
***** Hep A- Hepatitis A vaccine
***** Varivax- Varicella (Chickenpox) vaccine
***** MMR- Measles, Mumps & Rubella vaccine
***** ProQuad- Varicella, MMR
***** Tdap- Tetanus, Diphtheria, & Acellular Pertussis booster
***** Menveo- Meningococcal A,C,W,&Y
***** Gardasil 9 - Ages 11-14, *1st dose, *2nd dose - 6 mo. after 1st dose
***** Gardasil 9 - Ages 15 yrs and up, *1st dose, *2nd dose - 2 mo. after 1st dose, *3rd dose- 6 mo. after 1st dose
***** Bexsero – Meningococcal Group B (Booster is 6 months after 1st)

Why Do Babies Need the Hepatitis B Vaccine?

Hepatitis B is a virus that can damage the liver and lead to lifelong health problems. The hepatitis B vaccine prevents short-term illness (acute hepatitis) and a life-threatening infection called chronic hepatitis B.

Newborns need the hepatitis B vaccine soon after birth. That's because they could be unknowingly exposed to the virus during labor or shortly after coming home.

Other family members or caregivers can give hepatitis B to newborns. People often don't know they are infected with the virus because they may look and feel healthy.

Children infected at birth and in early childhood are much more likely to get chronic hepatitis B than adults. The majority (90%) of infants infected at birth develop chronic hepatitis. That's why babies benefit most when they get the vaccine early, during the first 24 hours of life.

Where we stand: hepatitis B vaccine for newborns

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) believes that a federal advisory panel's decision to weaken hepatitis B vaccine recommendations for newborns is dangerous and could put children at risk. AAP **still strongly recommends** that all babies get a first dose of hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours of birth as part of routine care.

How does hepatitis B spread?

Hepatitis B spreads when blood or other body fluids with the virus get into the body of someone who isn't infected. The virus can survive for up to 7 days in dried blood particles on surfaces and objects. This includes personal items people use regularly and sometimes share.

People can become infected with hep B through:

- Birth (if a pregnant person has hepatitis B, their baby can become infected)
- Sharing items such as razors or toothbrushes with an infected person
- Contact with the blood, open sores or saliva with traces of blood of an infected person
- Sex with an infected partner
- Exposure to blood from needlesticks or other sharp instruments. This can include equipment used for tattoos or piercings that were not properly sanitized.

Most people with chronic hepatitis do not have symptoms, but the effects are serious. The disease can cause liver damage, liver cancer and death.

The good news is that most people who get vaccinated against hepatitis B are immune for life. The vaccine is over 95% effective at preventing this disease in children and adults.

Why the hepatitis B vaccine for babies is important

Babies have incredible immune systems, ready to learn as soon as they are born.

How the birth dose benefits newborns

They receive the first dose of hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours of birth. The vaccine teaches their immune system how to recognize and resist the virus faster than the virus can multiply and cause disease.

The first dose of the hepatitis B vaccine protects newborns from possible exposures during delivery and the first few days of life. It provides a safety net for babies whose family members may not know they are infected with hepatitis B. Testing for hepatitis B during pregnancy or delivery can be helpful, but sometimes results aren't ready in time or the test may miss an infection.

Sadly, 25% of babies who get chronic hepatitis B die. In high-risk deliveries, the baby may receive a dose of hepatitis B immune globulin in addition to vaccine. This gives the immune system extra antibodies that protect the baby for a few weeks.

When should the the next doses of hepatitis B vaccine be given?

Babies get a second dose of hepatitis B vaccine when they are 1 month to 2 months old and the third dose when they are 6 months to 18 months old.

After babies complete all their doses, they live a life free from hepatitis B liver damage.

Hepatitis B vaccine can be combined safely with other vaccines in the same shot. It can also be one of several shots for different vaccines received in the same visit to the doctor.

Other simple steps to protect your newborn

Along with the first dose of the hepatitis B vaccine, a few routine steps after birth help prevent newborn health problems. Babies receive a dose of **vitamin K to avoid dangerous bleeding**. They also get antibiotic **eye ointment** to prevent infections from bacteria during delivery. Some might also need the **RSV immunization** before leaving the hospital, depending on the season and other factors. *Learn more about what to expect after delivery **here**.*

Hepatitis B vaccine for pregnant people

People are tested for hepatitis B during each pregnancy. Testing may be done during labor and delivery at the hospital. Hepatitis B vaccine can be given to someone during pregnancy if they have not been vaccinated.

If you're an expecting parent with questions about the vaccine, talk with your OB/GYN and pediatrician before your baby is born.

Talk with your doctor

Tell your doctor if someone getting the hepatitis B vaccine has any life-threatening allergies. Do the same if you are sick. People with minor illnesses, like a cold, can get vaccinated.

You and your doctor will evaluate your situation. You can discuss testing and preventing hepatitis B through vaccination.

Possible effects after vaccination

Occasionally, people have redness, swelling or or feel soreness where they received the shot. A few babies might get a fever. For any signs that concern you, call your doctor.

If someone has a serious reaction to a vaccine, there are two government agencies that monitor vaccine reactions and safety through the Vaccine Adverse Reporting System (VAERS).

Last Updated

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Source