

NEW

**ADOPTED REGULATION OF THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH**

LCB File No. R099-07

Effective October 31, 2007

AUTHORITY: §1, NRS 392.435 and 439.200; §2, NRS 394.192 and 439.200; §§3-7, NRS 432A.230 and 439.200; §8, NRS 441A.120.

A REGULATION relating to communicable diseases; requiring pupils enrolled in public and private schools in this State to be immunized against Bordetella pertussis; requiring certain children enrolled in child care facilities in this State to be immunized against hepatitis A, hepatitis B, varicella and streptococcus pneumonia; requiring certain persons who reside in on-campus housing at certain universities in this State to be immunized against Neisseria meningitides; providing exceptions; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Section 1. NAC 392.105 is hereby amended to read as follows:

392.105 1. The State Board of Health hereby declares the diseases of

- (a) Mumps;
- (b) Hepatitis A;
- (c) Hepatitis B;
- (d) Varicella; and
- (e) Bordetella pertussis if a child is 6 years of age or older,

⇒ to be communicable diseases.

2. Unless excused because of religious belief or medical condition, a child may not be enrolled in a public school in this State unless he has been immunized against the mumps.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, unless excused because of religious belief or medical condition, a child may not be enrolled in a public school in this State:

- (a) After June 30, 2002, unless he has been immunized against hepatitis A and hepatitis B; and
- (b) After June 30 2003, unless he has been immunized against varicella.

4. **Unless excused because of religious belief or medical condition, a child may not be enrolled in grade 7 in a public school in this State after June 30, 2008, unless the child has been immunized against Bordetella pertussis. To satisfy the requirements of this subsection, a child must receive at least one dose of a vaccine against Bordetella pertussis after he obtained 10 years of age.**

5. The provisions of:

- (a) Paragraph (a) of subsection 3 do not apply to a child who is enrolled in a public school in this State before July 1, 2002; and
- (b) Paragraph (b) of subsection 3 do not apply to a child who is enrolled in a public school in this State before July 1, 2003.

Sec. 2. NAC 394.190 is hereby amended to read as follows:

394.190 1. The State Board of Health hereby declares the diseases of

- (a) Mumps;**
- (b) Hepatitis A;**
- (c) Hepatitis B;**
- (d) Varicella; and**
- (e) Bordetella pertussis if a child is 6 years of age or older,**

=> To be communicable diseases.

2. Unless excused because of religious belief or medical condition, a child may not be enrolled in a private school in this State unless he has been immunized against the mumps.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, unless excused because of religious belief or medical condition, a child may not be enrolled in a public school in this State:

(a) After June 30, 2002, unless he has been immunized against hepatitis A and hepatitis B; and

(b) After June 30 2003, unless he has been immunized against varicella.

4. **Unless excused because of religious belief or medical condition, a child may not be enrolled in grade 7 in a public school in this State after June 30, 2008, unless the child has been immunized against Bordetella pertussis. To satisfy the requirements of this subsection, a child must receive at least one dose of a vaccine against Bordetella pertussis after he obtained 10 years of age.**

5. The provisions of:

(a) Paragraph (a) of subsection 3 do not apply to a child who is enrolled in a private school in this State before July 1, 2002; and

(b) Paragraph (b) of subsection 3 do not apply to a child who is enrolled in a private school in this State before July 1, 2003.

Sec. 3. Chapter 432A of NAC is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 4 to 7, inclusive, of this regulation.

Sec. 4. 1. The State Board of Health hereby declares infection with hepatitis A to be a communicable disease.

2. Unless excused because of religious belief or medical condition, a child may not be enrolled in a child care facility in this State unless he has been immunized against hepatitis A.

Sec. 5. 1. The State Board of Health hereby declares infection with hepatitis B to be a communicable disease.

2. Unless excused because of religious belief or medical condition, a child may not be enrolled in a child care facility in this State unless he has been immunized against hepatitis B.

Sec. 6. 1. The State Board of Health hereby declares infection with varicella to be a communicable disease.

2. Unless excused because of religious belief or medical condition, a child may not be enrolled in a child care facility in this State unless he has been immunized against varicella.

Sec. 7. 1. The State Board of Health hereby declares infection with streptococcus pneumonia to be a communicable disease.

2. Unless excuse because of religious belief or medical condition, a child may not be enrolled in a child care facility in this State unless he has been immunized against streptococcus pneumonia.

Sec. 8. NAC 441A.755 is hereby amended to read as follows:

441A.755 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 10 or unless excused because of religious belief or medical condition, a person shall not attend a university until he submits to the university proof of immunity to tetanus, diphtheria, measles, mumps, rubella and any other disease specified by the State Board of Health. The Division shall establish the immunization schedule required for admission of the student.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 10 or unless excused because of religious belief or medical condition, a person who:
- (a) Is less than 23 years of age; and
 - (b) Is enrolled as a freshman;
- => shall not reside in on-campus housing after September 1, 2008, until he submits to the university proof of immunity to Neisseria meningitides.
3. A student may enroll in the university conditionally if the student, or if the student is a minor, the parent or legal guardian of the student, submits a record of immunization stating that the student is in the process of obtaining the required immunizations, and that record shows that the student has made satisfactory progress toward obtaining those immunizations.
4. The university shall retain the proof of immunity on a computerized record or on a form provided by the Division.
5. The university shall not refuse to enroll a student because he has not been immunized if the student, or if the student is a minor, the parent or legal guardian of the student, has submitted to the university a written statement indicating that his religious belief prohibits immunizations. The university shall keep the statement on file.
6. If the medical condition of a student does not permit him to be immunized to the extent required, the student, or if the student is a minor, the parent or legal guardian of the student, must submit to the university a statement of that fact written by a licensed physician. The university shall keep the statement on file.
7. If additional requirements of immunity are imposed by law after a student has been enrolled in the university, the student, or if the student is a minor, the parent or legal guardian of the

student, shall submit an additional proof of immunity to the university stating that the student has met the new requirements of immunity.

8. If the health authority determines that, at the university, there is a case having a communicable disease against which immunity is required for admission to the university, and a student who has not submitted proof of immunity to that disease is attending that university, the president of the university shall require that:

- (a) The student be immunized; or
- (b) The student be excluded from the university until allowed to return by the health authority.

9. A student shall not attend a university from which he is excluded until allowed to return by the health authority. The parent or legal guardian of a student, if the student is a minor, shall not allow the student to attend a university from which he is excluded until allowed to return by the health authority.

10. Any student who is enrolled in a program of distance education and who does not attend a class on campus is exempt from the requirements of this section.

11. As used in this section:

- (a) "On-campus housing: means a dormitory or other student residence that is owned, operated by or located on the campus of a university.
- (b) "Postsecondary educational institutions" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 394.099.
- (c) "University" means any university within the Nevada System of Higher Education or any private postsecondary educational institution that provides on-campus housing.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 11, 2008

**Health District advises of new school immunization requirements;
*Special Saturday immunization clinic scheduled for Jan. 26***

LAS VEGAS – Think that children are finished with their immunizations once they enter kindergarten? Think again. Many parents don't realize that "whooping cough," or pertussis, is one of the most common respiratory illnesses in American teens. Recently, the Nevada State Board of Health enacted new immunization regulations that require children entering seventh grade to be immunized against *Bordetella pertussis*. The Southern Nevada Health District provides the Tdap (tetanus-diphtheria-pertussis) vaccine to protect against the illness. In addition, college freshmen younger than 24 years of age who will reside in on-campus housing at a Nevada college or university will be required to receive the immunization against *Neisseria meningitidis* (Meningococcus). Both requirements will be implemented for the upcoming 2008-09 academic year. The Tdap and the meningitis immunizations are recommended for all pre-teens and both are available at the Southern Nevada Health District. For more information, contact the health district's immunization office at (702) 759-0850 or visit www.SouthernNevadaHealthDistrict.org. Parents can also contact their pediatricians or health care providers for information.

The health district will offer a special pre-teen and children's immunization clinic between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., Saturday, January 26 at its main campus, 625 Shadow Lane. The Tdap and meningitis vaccines will be available as well as all other childhood and teen immunizations. Parents must bring immunization records. Children with no immunization records will have to begin the immunization sequence from the beginning. Non-custodial adults may accompany a child, however, written consent must be provided to the health district from the parent or guardian at the time of service. An administrative fee of \$16 per patient for one immunization or \$20 per patient for two or more immunizations will be collected. Some vaccines might require an additional fee.

As part of Pre-Teen Vaccine Week (Jan. 20-26), health district representatives will meet with community health care providers to discuss the new school requirements and provide the most recent information about pre-teen vaccines. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), both recommend that 11- and 12-year-old children receive the Tdap (tetanus-diphtheria-pertussis) vaccine as well as the meningitis vaccine, MCV4, which protects against the disease and its complications. In addition, girls should receive the HPV vaccine to protect them against the types of human papillomavirus that most commonly causes cervical cancer.

-more-

MEDIA CONTACTS

Jennifer Sizemore: Sizemore@snhdmail.org | 702.759.1225

Stephanie Bethel: Bethel@snhdmail.org | 702.759.1393

Health District/Pre-Teen Vaccinations - add one

"It is important to remind parents, caregivers and health care providers about the importance of getting pre-teens the appropriate immunizations. We have seen outbreaks of meningitis on college campuses and whooping cough, mumps and measles in communities across the country," said Bonnie Sorenson, the health district's director of clinic and nursing services. Most parents do not realize that immunization can wane over time and when their children approach teen years, they are at risk of exposure to illnesses at schools, camps and other new situations.

Whooping cough cases are on the rise in the United States with more than 25,000 cases reported in 2005. Locally, there have been more than 20 cases in each of the last two years. The illness causes a prolonged cough that can last for weeks or months and can result in pneumonia or even hospitalization. Meningococcal infections can lead to meningitis and, although rare, about 10 percent of the teens who contract it die from it and another 15 percent will have a long-term disability as a result. HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection with about 20 million Americans infected; women have an 80 percent chance of infection by the time they reach age 50. In 2007, approximately 11,000 American women received a cervical cancer diagnosis and more than 3,000 will die from it.

"This is also a terrific time to bring an 11- or 12-year-old into his pediatrician's office for a check-up to evaluate his immunization status for several other vaccines such as chickenpox, hepatitis B, and measles-mumps-rubella," said Sorenson.

The CDC and AAP recommend the adolescent office visit and note that many pre-teens do not receive preventive health care but only visit the doctor's office when they are sick. The pre-teen check-up is an opportunity for pediatricians and family practitioners to perform an overall health and development assessment and to provide parents and their pre-teens with a forum to ask health-related questions, gather nutritional information and other issues about the impending teen years.

When Do Children and Teens Need Vaccinations?

Age	HepB Hepatitis B	DTaP/Tdap Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis	Hib Haemophilus influenzae type b	Polio	PCV Pneumococcal conjugate	Rota Rotavirus	MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	Varicella Chickenpox	HepA Hepatitis A	HPV Human papillo- mavirus	MCV4 Meningococcal conjugate	Influenza
Birth	✓											
2 months	✓ (1-2 mos)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
4 months	✓ ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
6 months	✓ (6-18 mos)	✓	✓ ²	✓ (6-18 mos)	✓	✓						
12-18 months		✓ (15-18 mos)	✓ (12-15 mos)	✓ (6-18 mos)	✓ (12-15 mos)	✓	✓ (12-15 mos)	✓ (12-15 mos)	✓ (12-23 mos)			✓ ³ (6-59 mos) (given for each influenza season)
19-23 months		Catch-up ⁴	Catch-up ⁴ (to 5 years)	Catch-up ⁴	Catch-up ⁴		Catch-up ⁴	Catch-up ⁴				
24-47 months		Catch-up ⁴	Catch-up ⁴ (to 5 years)	Catch-up ⁴	Catch-up ⁴ (to 5 years)		Catch-up ⁴	Catch-up ⁴				
4-6 years		✓		✓			✓	✓				
7-10 years	Catch-up ⁴								Catch-up ⁴			
11-12 years		✓ Tdap		Catch-up ⁴			Catch-up ⁴	Catch-up ⁴		✓ ✓ ✓ (females only) ⁵	✓	
13-18 years		Catch-up ⁴ (Tdap/Td)		Catch-up ⁴			Catch-up ⁴	Catch-up ⁴		Catch-up ^{4,5}	Catch-up ^{4,6}	

- Your infant may not need a dose of HepB at 4 months of age depending on the type of vaccine that your healthcare provider uses.
 - Your infant may not need a dose of Hib vaccine at 6 months of age depending on the type of vaccine that your healthcare provider uses.
 - If your child is younger than 9 years and is getting vaccinated against influenza for the first time, he or she should get 2 doses spaced at least 4 weeks apart.
 - If your child's vaccinations are delayed or missed entirely, they should be given as soon as possible.
5. All girls and women ages 9 through 26 years should be vaccinated with 3 doses of HPV vaccine.
6. If you have a teenager who is enrolling in college and planning to live in a dormitory and hasn't previously been vaccinated against meningococcal disease, they should be vaccinated now.
7. Children and teens with certain medical conditions should be vaccinated against influenza. Vaccination is also important for close contacts of children younger than age 6 years and others who are at risk. Talk to your healthcare provider.
- Please note:** Some children may need additional vaccines. Talk to your healthcare provider.

