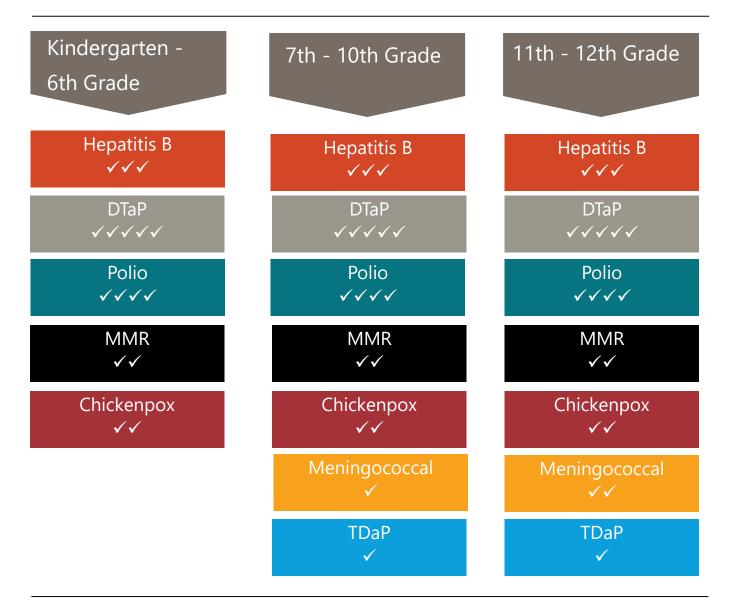
Is your student ready for school?

ImmunizationUse this chart as a guide to determine which vaccines are required to enroll
your student in school (public, private, or homeschool). Check marks show
the number of required doses.

This schedule shows the ages when doses are due.



Exemptions

To enroll in school in North Dakota, children must show they've had these immunizations or file a exemption with the school.

Parents may file a medical exemption signed by a health care provider or a non-medical exemption signed by a parent/guardian. A blank exemption form can be found on our <u>website</u>.



Health & Human Services

Vaccines and What they Protect Against

Vaccine	Protects against	Disease Complications
Hepatitis B	Protects against hepatitis B virus.	Hepatitis B can cause serious liver infections. People with chronic hepatitis B may develop liver failure, and liver cancer.
DTaP/Tdap	Protects against diphtheria, tetanus , and pertussis.	Diphtheria is a respiratory disease caused by bacteria that can cause breathing and heart problems.
		Tetanus attacks the nervous system and can cause spasms and rigidity of some or all of the voluntary muscles, especially the jaw, face, and neck. Tetanus can lead to breathing problems and often death.
		Pertussis is a highly contagious, respiratory disease that can cause pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, and death. Often, babies with pertussis must be hospitalized.
Polio	Protects against polio.	Polio is a viral infection that is spread person to person that causes swelling of the spinal cord that has no treatment or cure.
MMR	Protects against measles, mumps, and rubella.	Measles is a highly contagious disease that can lead to pneumonia, hearing loss, brain damage, and death. A child who has not had a measles vaccine will most likely get measles if she or he is exposed to the disease.
		Mumps is a contagious disease that can lead to hearing loss, meningitis, and brain damage.
		Rubella is a infectious disease that is severe in pregnant women. Pregnant women who get rubella can miscarry or have babies with birth defects such as blindness, deafness, heart problems, or developmental delays.
Chickenpox	Protects against chickenpox.	Chickenpox causes an itchy skin rash (with blisters) and fever. Chickenpox can be severe and may lead to serious skin infections, pneumonia, and meningitis.
Meningococcal	Protects against meningococcal disease.	Meningococcal is a bacterial infection that can cause meningitis (swelling of the covering of the brain and spinal cord), pneumonia, and blood infection (sepsis). Severe disease can cause brain damage, hearing loss, limb loss or death.

