

Vaccine Hesitancy Cheat Sheet

Hands On Advocacy acknowledges Alison Singer, President of the Autism Science Foundation for her permission to promote her CASE approach

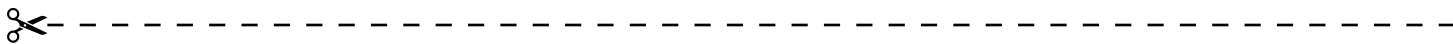
Begin with a presumptive approach:

"Today your child is due for ___ vaccines" or "The nurse will be in to give the vaccines due."

If the parent or patient expresses concerns about the vaccines due, use the C.A.S.E. approach.

C	CORROBORATE	Acknowledge concerns. Express understanding. Validate emotions.	"I understand that you are worried about ____" "I wondered about ____ as well." "I don't want your child to develop autism either." "Other parents have asked the same thing."
A	ABOUT ME	Describe your qualifications (articles read, conferences attended, etc.). Remind the patient or parent of your professional standing.	"As a physician, I..." "I have been studying this..." "I attended a conference about..." "Because of those concerns, I investigated..."
S	SCIENCE	Summarize the science. Relay straightforward information that directly addresses the parent's concern.	"The scientific evidence..." "Dozens of large, well done studies show..." "We know from very large, well conducted studies..."
E	EXPLAIN/ADVISE	Explain your recommendation for the patient to get the vaccine today in terms of what the science says about the parents' concern	"I recommend..." "You and I both want your child to be healthy..." "Protecting your baby against pertussis is so important..." "It's because you do not want your child injured or hurt that I recommend your child get this vaccine today."

Resources: Jacobson RM, Van Etta L, Bahta L. The C.A.S.E. approach: guidance for talking to vaccine-hesitant parents. *Minn Med.* 2013;96(4):49-50. Opel et al. The Architecture of Provider-Parent Vaccine Discussions at Health Supervision Visits. *Pediatrics.* 2013;132(6):1037-1046. May 2017



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Recommended Childhood Immunizations BIRTH TO 6 YEARS

BIRTH	1 MONTH	2 MONTHS	4 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	15 MONTHS	18 MONTHS	19-23 MONTHS	2-3 YEARS	4-6 YEARS	
HepB	HepB			HepB							
		RV	RV	RV							
		DTaP	DTaP	DTaP		DTaP				DTaP	
		Hib	Hib	Hib	Hib						
		PCV	PCV	PCV	PCV						
		IPV	IPV	IPV						IPV	
				Influenza (yearly)							
					MMR					MMR	
					Varicella					Varicella	
					HepA						

Vaccine can be given during shown age range.

NOTE: To protect the baby and pregnant woman against whooping cough, administer Tdap vaccine in the third trimester of each pregnancy.

Helpful Tip: If in doubt about what to say to patients, remind them that vaccines provide protection from dangerous diseases and that vaccines have undergone rigorous testing and are safe.

Resources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Immunization Schedules for Infants and Children*, available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/easy-to-read/child.html>

May 2017

Common Myths

MYTH The MMR vaccine and thimerosal cause autism.

FACT There is no link between thimerosal and autism, and it is no longer used in vaccines. Many studies have found no link between MMR and autism. Autism often becomes apparent around the same age that MMR is administered, but this does NOT indicate causality.

MYTH There are harmful ingredients used in vaccines.

FACT Vaccine ingredients help the vaccine stay safe and effective. The metals and formaldehyde in vaccines are in quantities lower than what is naturally in the blood.

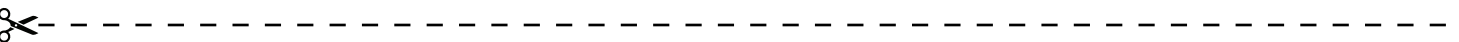
MYTH Natural infection is better than immunization.

FACT Natural infection does result in better immunity, but the potential consequences (paralysis, permanent brain damage, liver failure, liver cancer, deafness, blindness, pneumonia, or death) much outweigh the benefits.



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