Community Health Worker Vaccine Training



Welcome and **thank you** for being here with us today!

Please **say hello** in the chat with your **name, org** and **title**

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

Objectives

- Understanding the Vaccine Schedule
- How do Vaccines work
- Vaccines and Autism
- Conversation Strategies
- Tool- Kit





Vaccine Schedule

CDC and HHS Childhood Vaccine Schedule

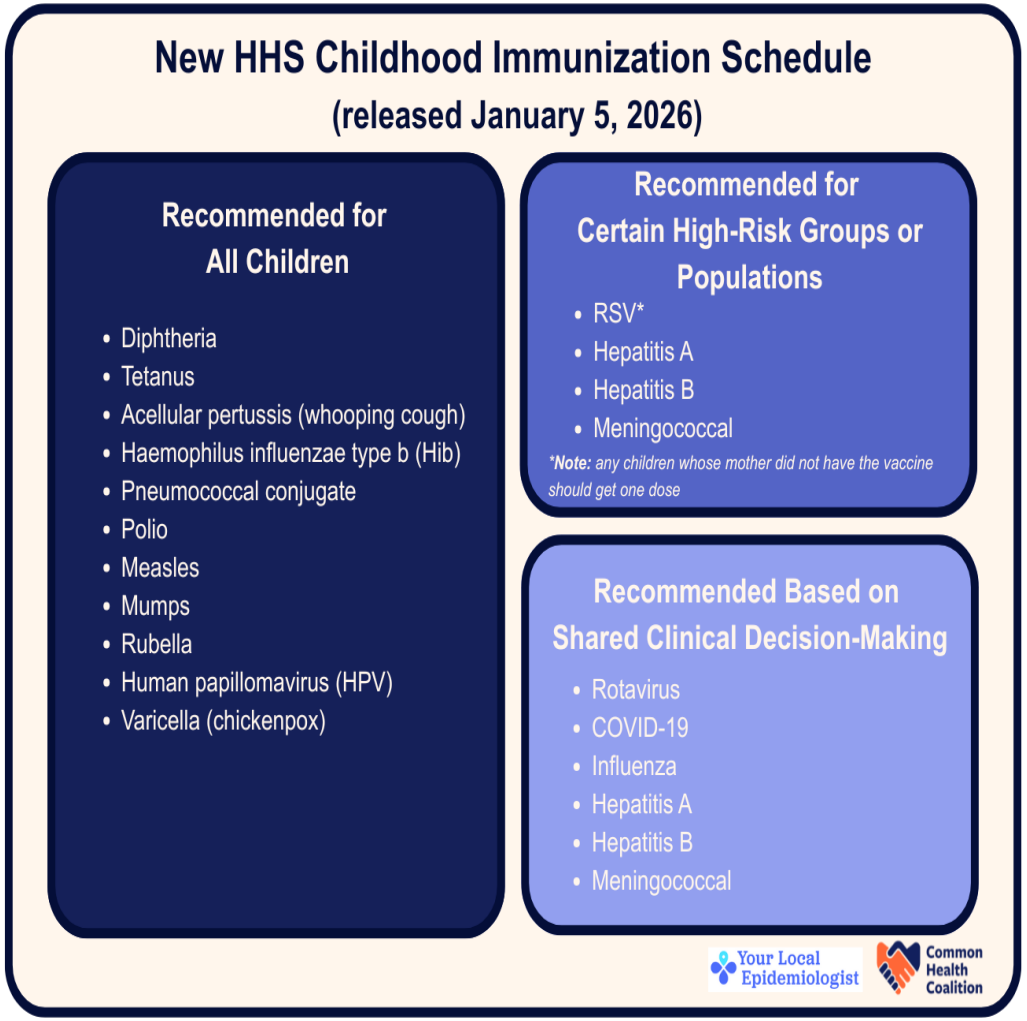
Recently, the CDC and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) announced changes to the childhood vaccine schedule.

They **reduced the number of vaccines** that have been **recommended for kids**. This is a *significant change from the way vaccine decisions have been made* for many years. Doctors and health experts who care for children every day were **not** fully included in this decision.

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

New HHS Schedule: What we know for AZ right now



- **AHCCCS** has historically reimbursed for VFC administration under shared clinical decision making (SCDM) and covers vaccines that are considered medically necessary.
- **Private health plans** have stated they will continue to reimburse for vaccines that were recommended under the previous ACIP committee before the Sept 2025 changes.

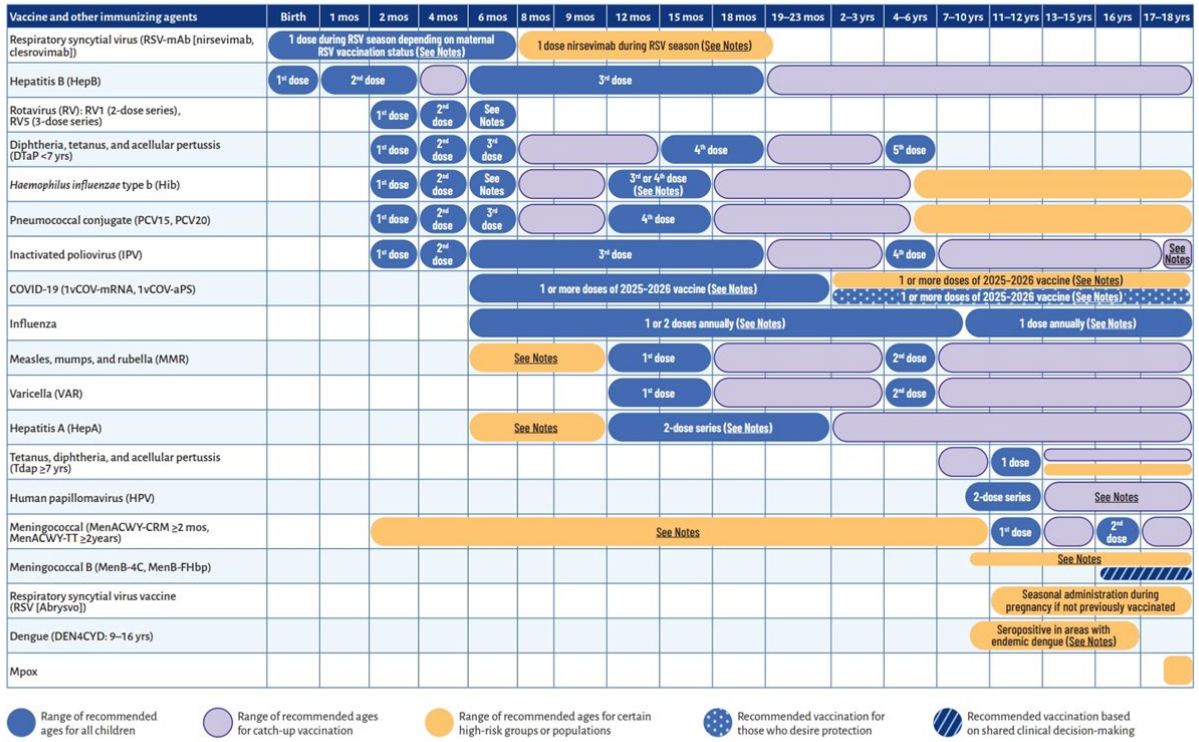
- ADHS has standing orders for pharmacies to continue to provide vaccines outside of the ACIP recommendations.

- SCDM guidelines include nurses and pharmacists:
  - CDC's SCDM: CDC defines a health care provider as anyone who provides or administers vaccines: primary care physicians, specialists, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, **registered nurses**, and **pharmacists.**
  - HHS Statement: Individual decision-making is referred to on the CDC's adult and child immunization schedules as vaccination based on SCDM which references providers including physicians, **nurses**, and **pharmacists**.

Table 1 Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for Ages 18 Years or Younger, United States, 2026

American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®

These recommendations must be read with the Notes that follow. For those who fall behind or start late, provide catch-up vaccination at the earliest opportunity as indicated by the outlined purple bars. To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Table 2).



AAP-Immunization-Schedule.pdf

Table 1 Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group, United States, 2025

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
COVID-19	1 or more doses of updated 2025-2026 vaccine See Notes			2 or more doses of 2025-2026 vaccine See Notes
Influenza inactivated (IIV3, ccIIV3) Influenza recombinant (RIV3)	1 dose annually			1 dose annually (HD-IIV3, RIV3 or aIIV3 preferred)
Influenza inactivated (aIIV3; HD-IIV3)	Solid organ transplant See Notes			
Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV3)				
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	Seasonal administration during pregnancy See Notes		50 through 74 (See notes)	>75 years
Tetanus, diptheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)	1 dose Tdap each pregnancy; 1 dose Td/Tdap for wound management (See Notes)			
	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years			
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	1 or 2 doses depending on idication (if born in 1957 or later)			For health care personnel See Notes
Varicella (VAR)	2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses	
Zoster recombinant (RZV)	2 doses for immunocompromising conditions (See Notes)		2 doses	
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years		
Pneumococcal (PCV15, PCV20, PPSV23)			See Notes	See Notes See Notes
Hepatitis A (HepA)	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine			
Hepatitis B (HepB)	2, 3 or 4 doses depending on vaccine or condition (19 through 59)			
Meningococcal A, C, W, Y (MenACWY)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication See Notes for booster recommendations			
Meningococcal B (MenB)	19 through 23 years	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication See Notes for booster recommendations		
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	1 or 3 doses depending on indication			
Mpox	2 doses			
Inactivated poliovirus (IPV)	Complete 3-dose series if incompletely vaccinated. Self-report of previous doses acceptable See Notes			

Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination or lack evidence of past infection
Recommended vaccination for adults wtih an additional risk factor or another indication
Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making
No recommendation Not applicable

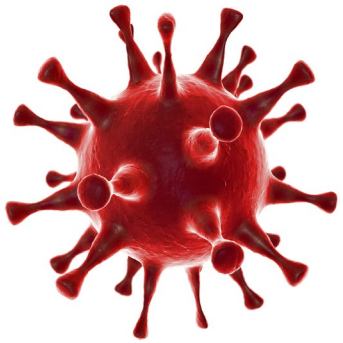
Adult Immunization Schedule | AAFP

What Families Should Know About Vaccines Today

1) Vaccines are still available
2) Vaccines are still no-cost for most families
3) The science has not changed
4) These diseases are still around



How do Vaccines Work







tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

The Journey of a Vaccine

How a new vaccine is developed, approved, and manufactured

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets rules for the four phases of clinical research so that researchers can learn about the effects of new therapies while keeping volunteers safe. This includes trials of new vaccines to protect against infection; researchers always test vaccines with adults first.

Phase 1



20-100 healthy volunteers

Researchers try to answer these questions:

- Is this vaccine safe?
- Are there any serious side effects?
- How does the vaccine dose relate to any side effects?
- Is the vaccine causing an immune response?

Phase 2



Several hundred volunteers

Researchers try to answer these questions:

- What are the most common short-term side effects of the vaccine?
- What is the body's immune response?
- Are there signs that the vaccine is protective?

Phase 3



One thousand or more volunteers

Researchers try to answer these questions:

- How do disease rates compare between people who get the vaccine and those who do not?
- How well can the vaccine protect people from disease?

FDA approves a vaccine only if:

- It is safe and effective
- Its benefits outweigh the risks

Phase 4



Treatment is approved by the FDA and made available to the general public.

FDA closely monitors the safety of the vaccine after the public begins using it. Researchers continue to collect data on the vaccine's long-term benefits and side effects.

Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

VAERS, a national monitoring program run by the FDA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, collects and reviews reports of any health problems that develop after a person gets a vaccine. Anyone can submit a report, including patients and healthcare professionals.

Medical recommendations for taking the vaccine may change if safety monitoring reveals new information about its risks. **vaers.hhs.gov**

For more information, visit
cdc.gov/vaccinesafety

NIH National Institutes of Health



Vaccines and Autism



Vaccines Cause Autism
Where did this myth come from

Myth:?

In 1998, a study by Andrew Wakefield claimed a link between the MMR vaccine and autism

The study was later proven fraudulent and retracted
Wakefield lost his medical license

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization
WhyImmunize.org

What does the science say?

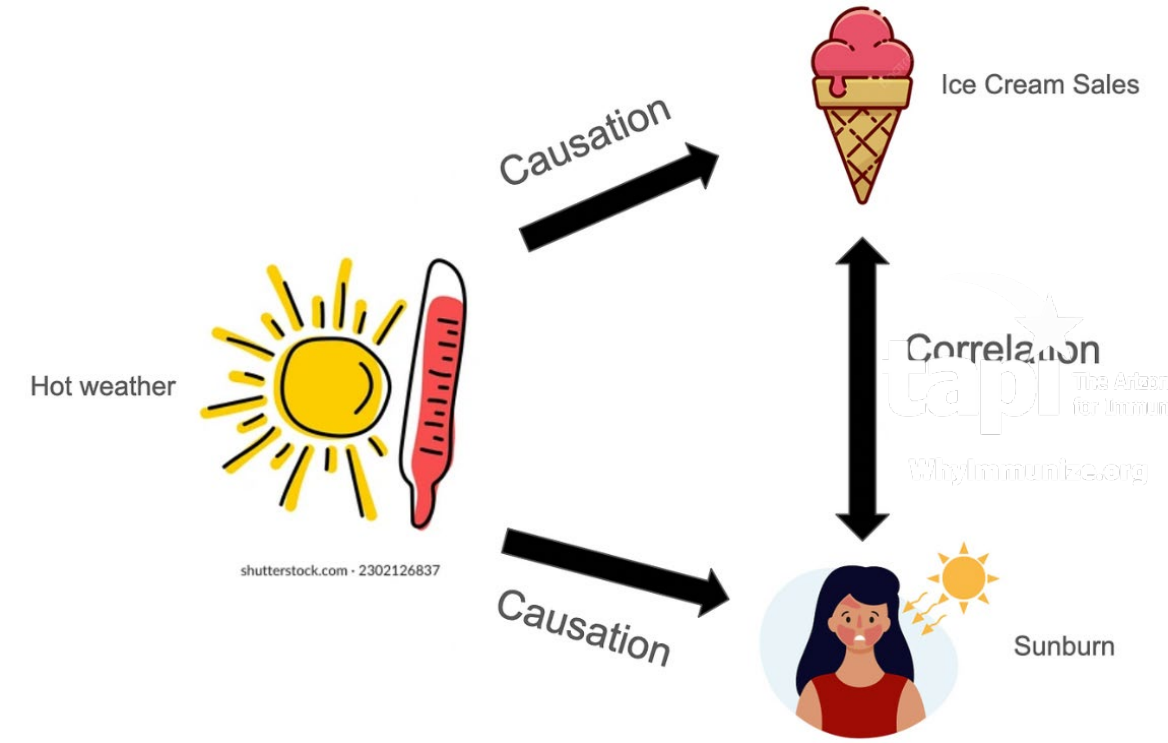
Large studies involving **hundreds of thousands of children** show **no link** between vaccines and autism

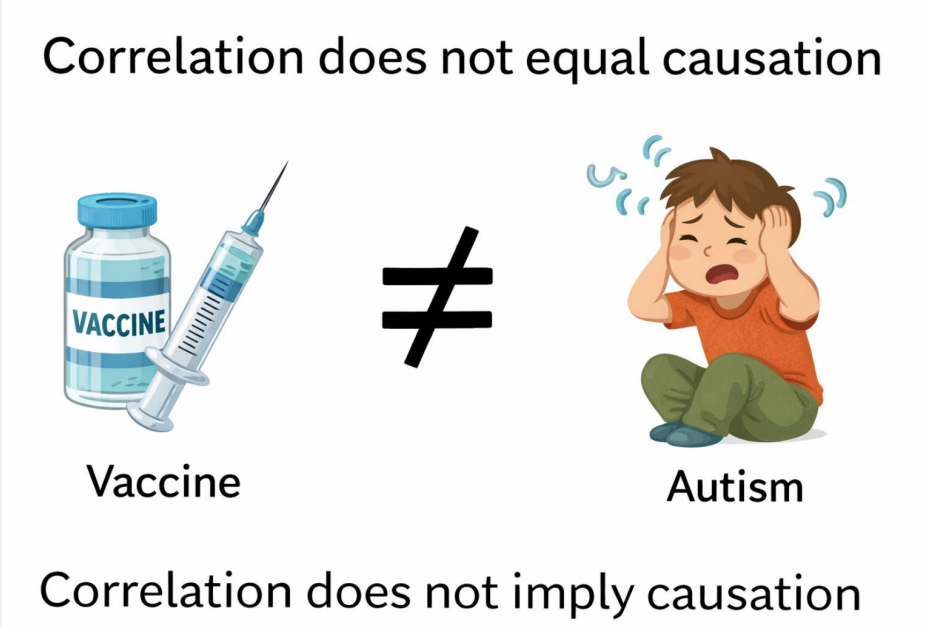
The Academy of Family Physicians, ADHS, and Prevention, World Health Organization, and American Academy of Pediatrics all confirm: **Vaccines do NOT cause autism**

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

“Two things happening at the same time doesn’t mean one caused the other.”





tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization
WhyImmunize.org

Parent-Relevant Talking Points

Autism signs often appear around the **same age** as routine vaccinations and when children are **changing quickly**.

Timing does **not** mean **causation**

Autism has **strong genetic** and **developmental factors**

Researchers are **actively exploring** the roles of various **genetic and environmental** risk factors

"Vaccines are carefully monitored and protect children from serious diseases. There is no scientific evidence that vaccines cause autism."

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

Autism Conversations

A mom of a **13-month-old toddler** is sharing in her mom's group that **her baby is not the same** as she was before her **MMR shot**. She's worried that the **shot caused harm** and wants to warn others about **vaccines and autism**.

What resources do you have available to help her with their concerns?

https://www.autismcenter.org/discussing-vaccines-and-autism

#VaccinesWork | #WeVaccinate

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org



Conversation Strategies



Listen

Acknowledge

Share simple facts

Use Analogies

Offer resources

Respect choice

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

Conversations

"Every time I get the flu shot, I get sick."

"It's common to feel a little tired, have a mild fever, or a sore arm after the flu shot, but the **vaccine does not cause the flu**. Those symptoms usually go away in a day or two."

"The flu shot helps your body fight the flu safely—getting mild side effects is **a sign** your immune system is **responding**, not that you're actually sick"

"Just like muscles feel sore after a workout, your body is **'training'** to fight the flu.

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

Conversations

"My child has health issues, and I don't know how he is going to react from a vaccine."

"It's **understandable** to be **extra careful** when your child has **health concerns**."

"Most children with **chronic conditions** or health issues can **safely get** vaccines. In fact, vaccines are even **more important** for them because they **can get seriously sick** from **preventable diseases."**

"Your doctor can **review your child's health** and create a **vaccine plan tailored** just for them."

"It's like giving a **protective shield**—kids with **health conditions need** that **shield even more**."

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

Conversations

"My baby is so small I'm scared that all those vaccines are too much for their little bodies."

"It's **completely normal** to feel that way—babies are tiny and it can feel scary.

"Vaccines are **carefully tested** for babies of every size. The doses are small and safe, and healthcare providers are trained to give them gently."

"Vaccines **protect** your little one from serious diseases that can be even more **dangerous** for small babies."

"Think of it like wearing a **tiny life jacket**—just a little protection keeps them **safe in big situations**."

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

Conversations

"I heard that vaccines have aluminum and other chemicals."

"I **understand** why that sounds worrying—it's **good to ask** about what goes into your **child's body**, it **shows you care**.

"The **small amount of aluminum** in vaccines has been used in vaccines for decades. It helps your child's body **build a strong immune response**.

"The amount of **aluminum** in vaccines is **much smaller** than what babies get **naturally** from **breast milk, formula,** or even some foods."

"Without it, **vaccines wouldn't work** as well to protect your child from **serious diseases**."

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

Conversations

"I don't trust how fast the COVID vaccine came out."

"It's **normal to wonder** about that—the speed was surprising for many people.

"Scientists had been **studying similar coronaviruses for years**, so they didn't start from scratch. The trials included **tens of thousands** of people and followed the **same safety rules** as other vaccines. Manufacturing and approvals were **faster because of urgent need** and global collaboration—**not because safety was skipped**."

"The **vaccine protects against** serious **COVID** illness, **hospitalization**, and **long-term complications."**

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

Conversations

"Pharmaceutical companies just want to make money."

"It's **understandable** to be **cautious**—many people worry about that."

"Vaccines are recommended and **approved by independent scientists** and **public health experts**, not just companies."

"It's like **smoke detectors** or **seat belts**—products that keep people safe are **recommended because they work**, not because companies make money from them."

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

Conversations

“What if my child has an allergic reaction to a vaccine.”

“It’s **normal** to worry about **allergies** and how your child **may react** to a vaccine.”

”Severe allergic reactions to vaccines are **very rare.”**

“**Doctors** keep medicine and **equipment ready** to **treat an allergic reaction** right away if it happens.”

“If your child has a history of allergies, the **doctor can review** which vaccines can be given and sometimes **give them** in a **controlled setting**.”

“It’s like carrying an **EpiPen** for kids with **severe food allergies**—rare, but **precautions** are in place **just in case**.”

tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org



tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

Advocacy



ADVOCACY AND STORIES – WHY THEY RESONATE WITH PEOPLE

Emotional Connection

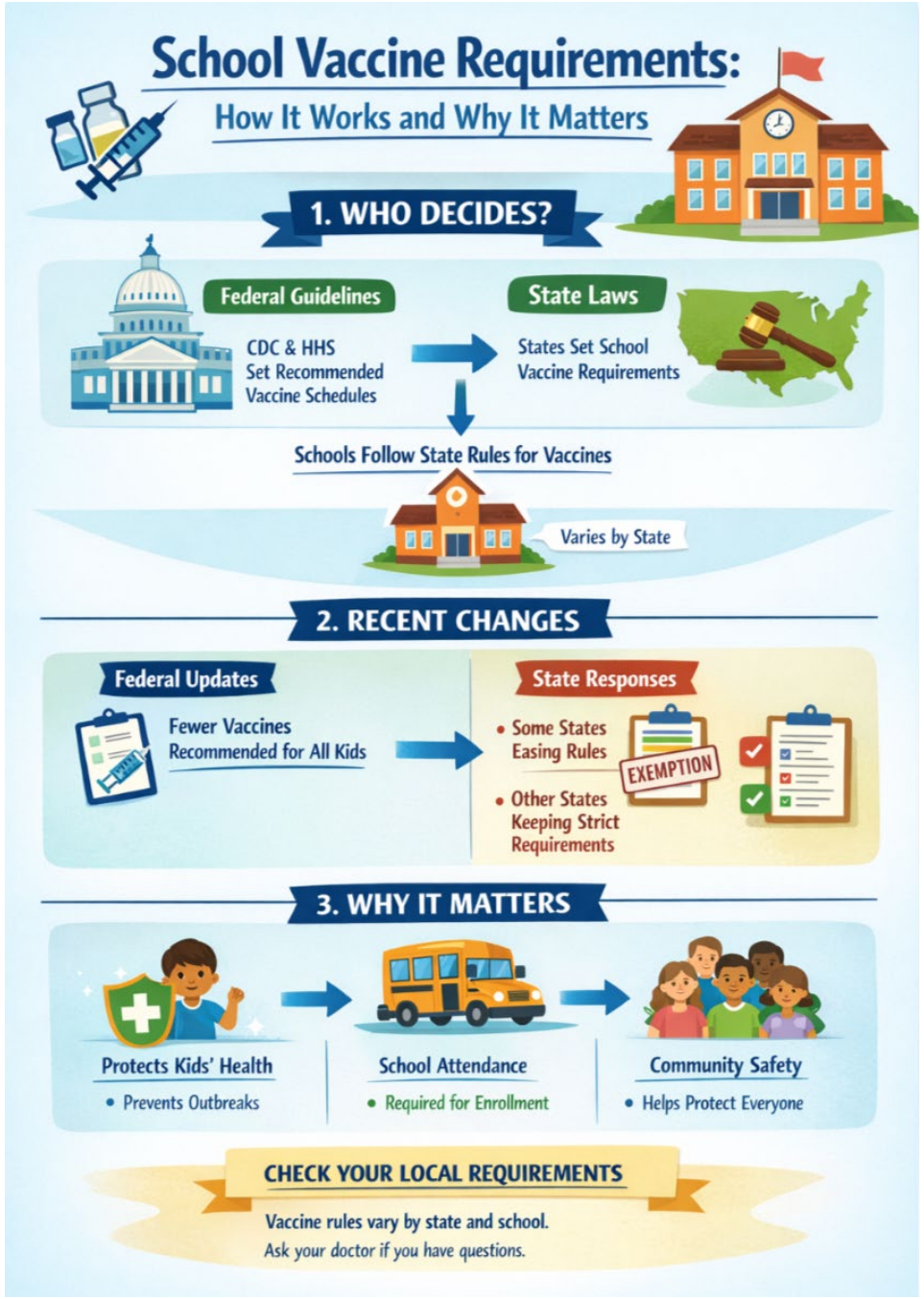
Stories reflect real-life experiences and emotions, helping people feel understood and supported.

Building Trust

Connecting through stories builds trust in the community around vaccines

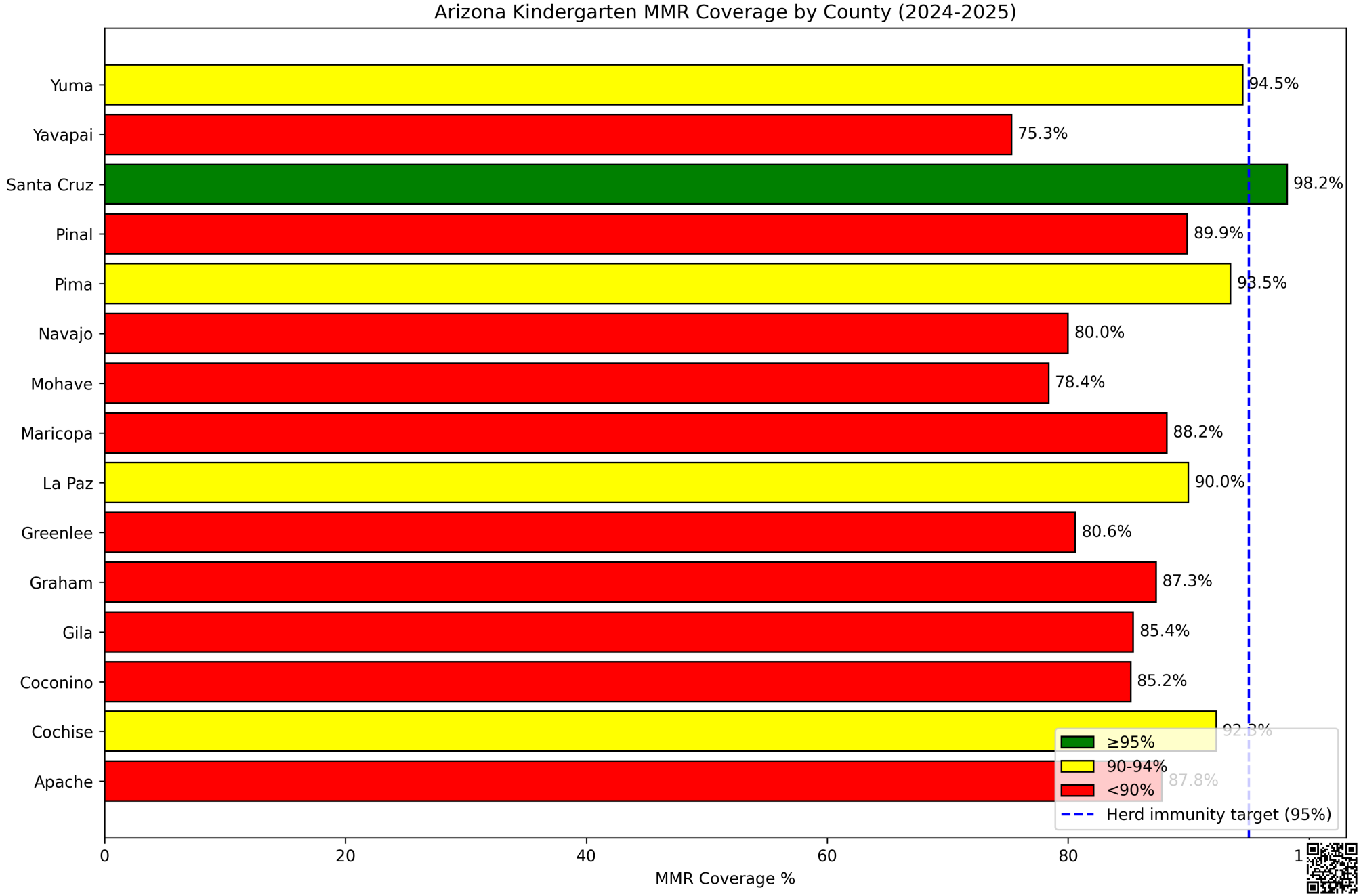
Empowerment and Motivation

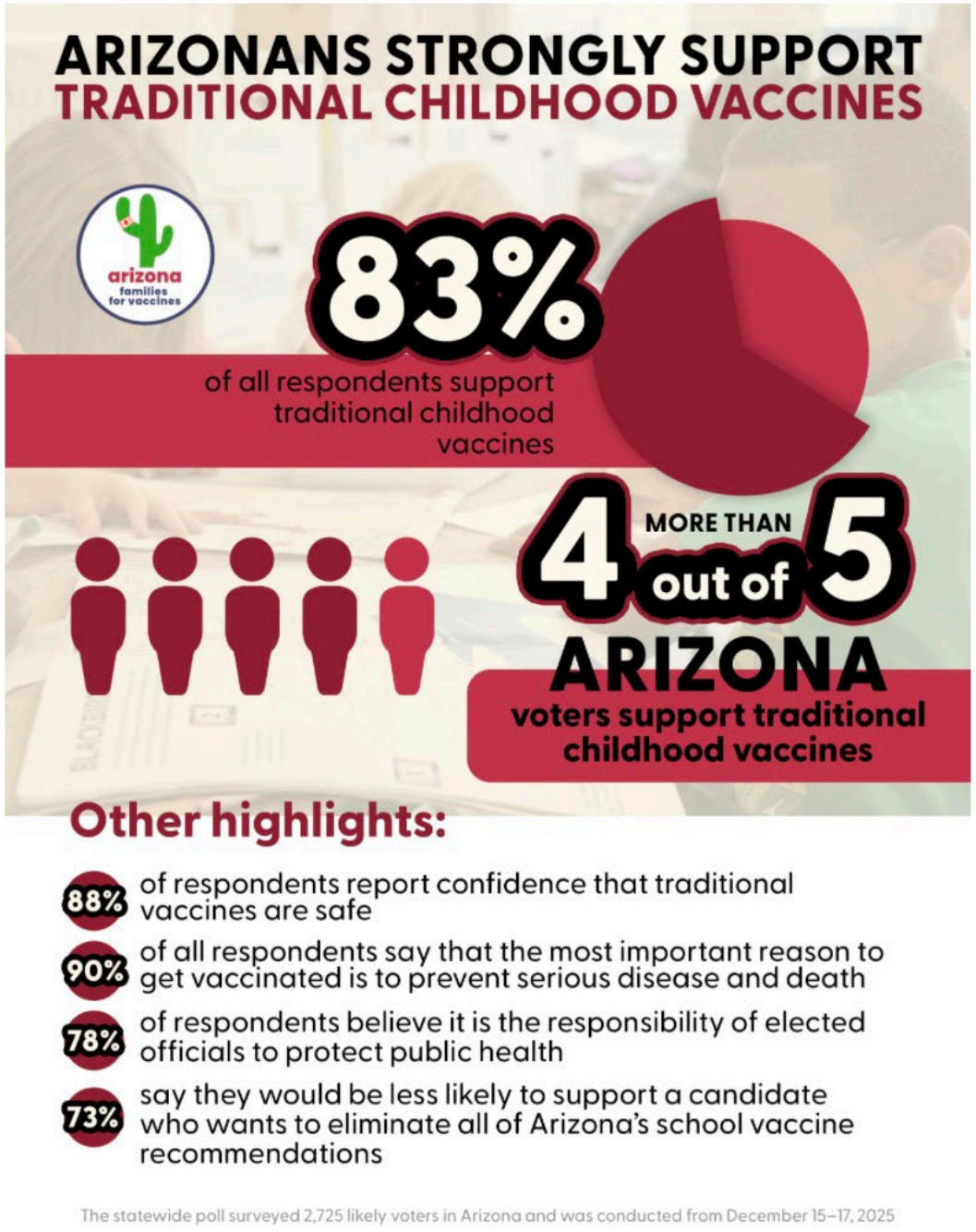
Stories motivate people and families to take charge of their health and make positive decisions.



Why are school vaccine requirements important?

- They protect our children and teachers
- They prevent outbreaks in our schools
- They help keep kids healthy and able to attend school daily.
- They help support families that have working parents.


Arizona Kindergarten MMR Coverage by County (2024-2025)
Yuma
Yavapai
Santa Cruz
Pinal
Pima
Navajo
Mohave
Maricopa
La Paz
Greenlee
Graham
Gila
Coconino
Cochise
Apache
94.5%
75.3%
98.2%
89.9%
93.5%
80.0%
78.4%
88.2%
90.0%
80.6%
87.3%
85.4%
85.2%
92.3%
87.8%
≥95%
90-94%
<90%
Herd immunity target (95%)
0
20
40
60
80
1
MMR Coverage %



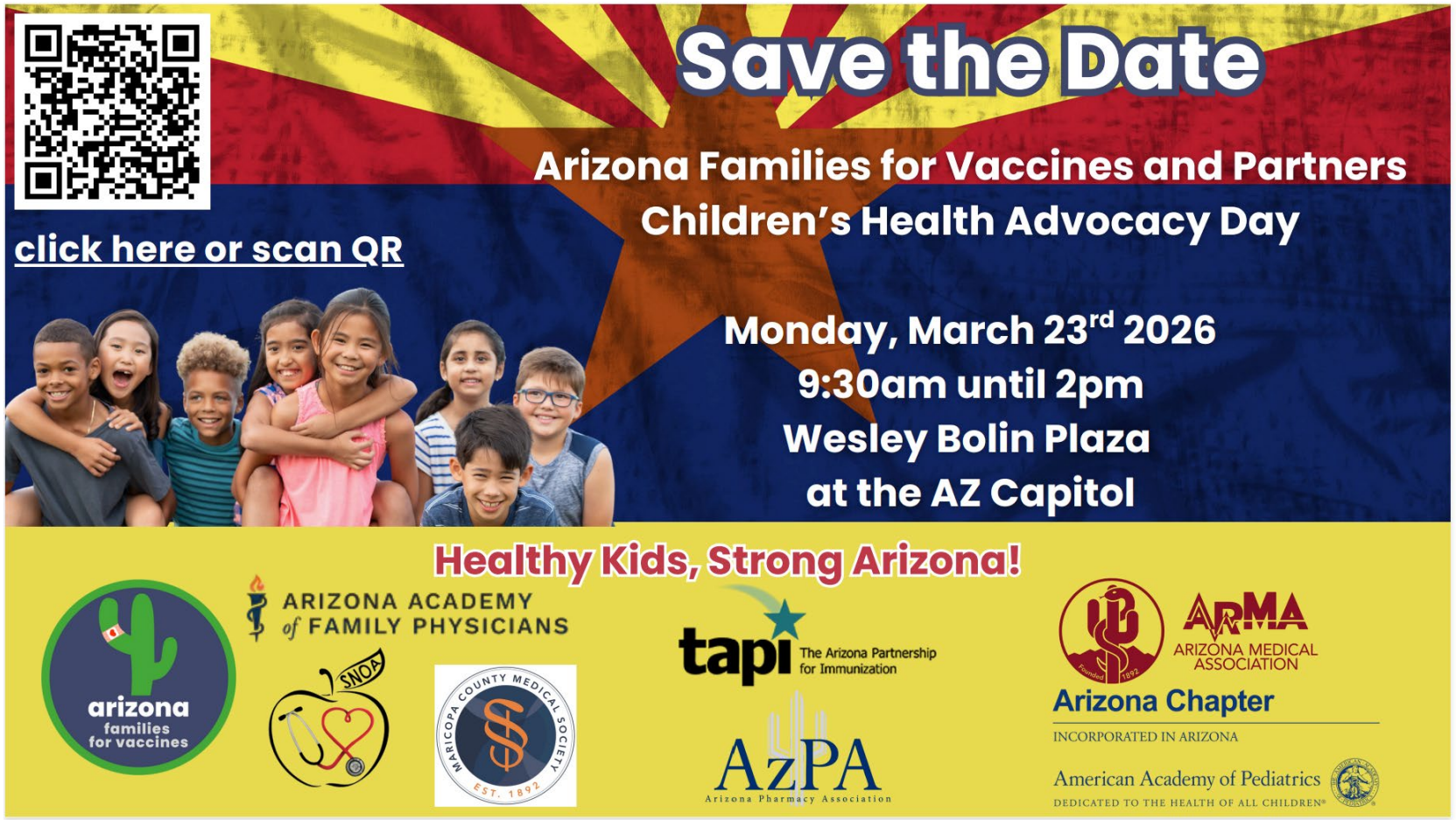
Arizona Families for Vaccines poll supports the national view

- Expanding poll and paid social media
- Need to highlight this is not an issue that will lead to reelection



https://azfamiliesforvaccines.quorum.us/campaign/156056/

Advocacy Day 2026



Tool-Kit



tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

Immunization Checklist Sheet & Resource Guide

Date: 3/4/2026 Family Name: Martinez

CHW Name: Blanca Martinez

1. Child(ren) Immunization Status

☑ Up to date
☑ Immunization record available
☐ Knows next vaccine needed
☐ Knows when next vaccine is due
☐ Missed or delayed vaccines
☐ Past reactions or concerns

Notes:

3 children (1.5 y, 3y, 8 yr)

Resources:

MyIR - Scientific Technologies Corporation

AAP-Immunization-Schedule.pdf

K-12 Guide to Immunizations Required for Entry 8_12_2025 ENGLISH

Notes:

19y pregnant, mom, dad and grandma (80y)

2. Family Immunizations

☐ Other children up to date
☐ Adults vaccinated (flu, COVID-19, Tdap)
☐ Pregnant household members protected
☐ Older adults up to date (flu, shingles, pneumonia)

Resources:

Encourage shared family records.

Tdap during pregnancy, flu yearly, shingles 50+, pneumonia 65+.

Additional Resources

American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) www.aafp.org

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) www.aap.org

Arizona Dept Of Health Services (ADHS) www.azdhs.gov

Boston Children's Hospital www.vaccinefinder.org/en

Center for Disease Control (CDC) www.cdc.org/vaccines

Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP) www.chop.edu

Dignity Health www.dignityhealth.org

Families Fighting Flu www.familiesfightingflu.org

Healthy Children www.healthychildren.org

Immunize.org www.immunize.org

Maricopa County www.maricopa.gov/1805/immunizations

Mesa Fire Department www.mesafireaz.gov

MyIr Mobile www.myirmobile.com

Native Health www.nativehealthphoenix.org

Phoenix Fire Department www.phoenix.gov

Southwest Autism Research & Resource Center (SARRC) www.autismcenter.org/vaccines/

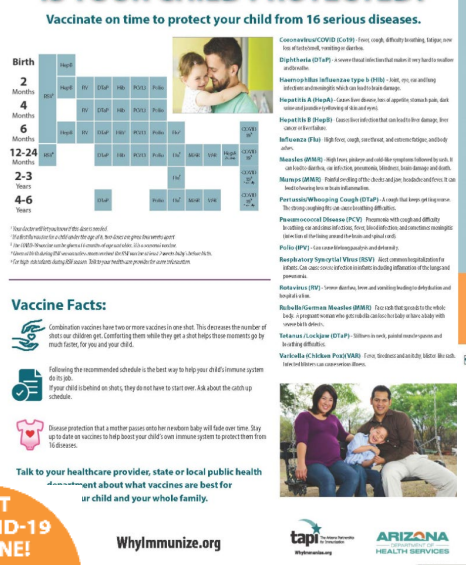
The Arizona Partnership for Immunization (TAPI) www.whyimmunize.org

Vaccinate Your Family www.vaccinateyourfamily.org

211 www.211arizona.org

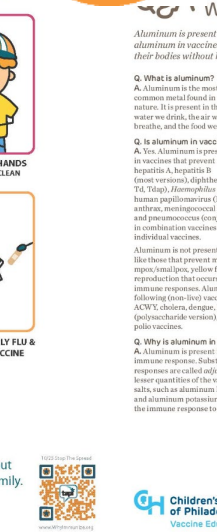


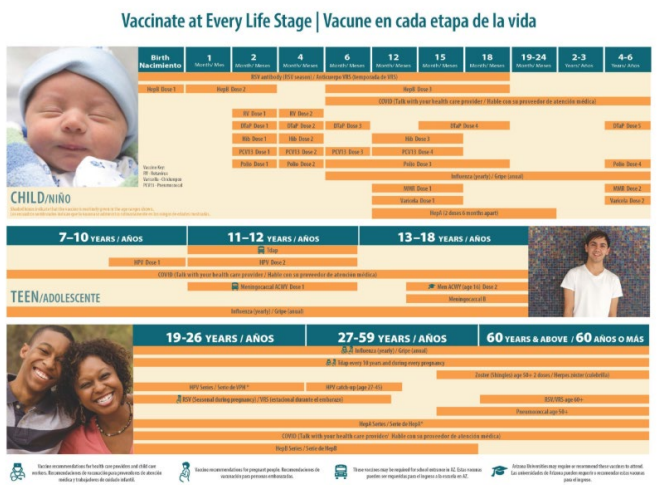


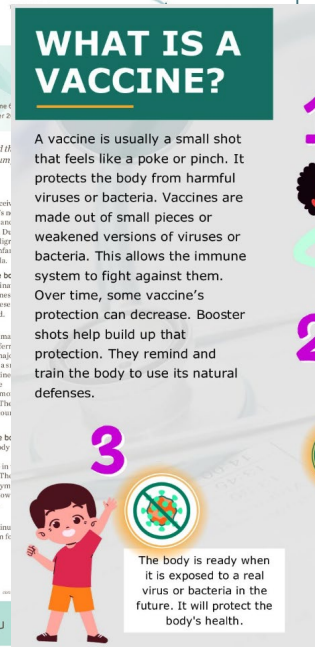














Babies are born everyday, none arrive immunized. ~ Dr Daniel T. Cloud, Founding TAPI Chair

Thank you for being in this- with US!



tapi The Arizona Partnership for Immunization

WhyImmunize.org

Blanca Martinez | Vaccine Partnership Engagement Coordinator
Cell: 602-800-3735 Email: blancam@tapi.org