



Monthly Immunization Update

March 2025

Dear Providers and Partners,

The purpose of this newsletter is to deliver quick and meaningful updates to support our providers in a variety of vaccine settings and, maintain our connection with all of you. We welcome your questions and comments. Please feel free to share this newsletter with your colleagues. Thank you!

Children can still get vaccines— even with a fever or mild illness

Because a mild illness does not affect how well the body responds to a vaccine, your child can still be vaccinated if he or she has:

- A low-grade fever
- A cold, runny nose, or cough
- An ear infection (otitis media)
- Mild diarrhea



Vaccines do not make a mild illness worse

Vaccines only have a tiny fraction of the bacteria and viruses that children encounter naturally. Because of this, the immune system can handle getting vaccines and fighting minor illnesses at the same time.

Vaccines do not make symptoms of illness worse. Like any medication, vaccines may cause mild side effects, like a low fever or soreness or swelling where the shot was given. To help with discomfort from these side effects, put a cool, wet washcloth on the sore area or ask your child's doctor about using pain- or fever-reducing medicine. These side effects are very minor and soon go away.

For more information on vaccines when your child is sick please visit the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) webpage.

International HPV Awareness Day

Inside this issue:

Children can still get vaccines— even with a fever or mild illness 1

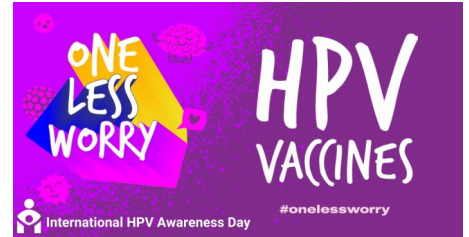
International HPV Awareness Day 1-2

RSV Immunization— What to Know 2

International HPV Awareness Day is observed annually on March 4th. This day aims to raise awareness about human papillomavirus (HPV). The CDC recommends that all children get the HPV vaccine between the ages of 9 and 13. The CDC also recommends that anyone who is not adequately vaccinated before age 26 get vaccinated.

Why is International HPV Awareness Day important?

- To raise awareness of the HPV virus and the importance of vaccination
- To reduce the stigma associated with HPV
- To encourage people to take action to reduce the harm caused by HPV
- To prevent cancers caused by HPV



How can I get involved?

- Healthcare providers can discuss the HPV vaccine with parents and patients
- Give a confident, clear, and consistent recommendation for HPV vaccine to increase uptake!

For more information on HPV please visit the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) webpage.

RSV Immunization— What to know

- To prevent severe RSV disease in infants, either maternal RSV vaccination or infant immunization with the RSV monoclonal antibody (nirsevimab) is recommended. Most infants will not need both.
- Nirsevimab is highly effective in preventing RSV-associated hospitalization.
- Side effects are usually mild, such as pain, redness, or swelling where the injection was given, and resolve quickly. Hypersensitivity reactions are uncommon but have been reported with nirsevimab and similar antibody products.
- Administration of nirsevimab is recommended during October through March in most of the U.S. The optimal timing for nirsevimab administration is shortly before the RSV season begins (e.g., October–November), or within a baby's first week of life if born October through March (ideally during the birth hospitalization.)

Announcements:

Extension on 2025 season for the utilization of Abrysvo in pregnant persons

This public health advisory is to notify Ventura County health care providers of the extension of season for the utilization of Abrysvo in pregnant persons (week 32-36 gestation). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have recommended the use of Abrysvo in pregnant persons during 32-36 weeks gestation using seasonal administration to protect infants against RSV-associated lower respiratory tract disease (LRTD) after birth. In most of the continental United States, the RSV vaccine should be given to pregnant people from September 1 through January 31. [Emergency Preparedness and Response | Emergency Preparedness and Response | CDC](#)

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We are on the web!

<https://vchca.org/immunization-program>

or follow us on

