

Described below are the vaccines (shots) and screenings that may be part of your child’s provider visits.

All guidelines adopted by Molina are from the American Academy of Pediatrics, The Advisory Committee of Immunization Practices, The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention..

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTap) – A series of shots to prevent children from getting highly contagious bacterial diseases diphtheria, tetanus, or pertussis (whooping cough). Before we had these shots, many children died from these infections.

Meningococcal Vaccine – A series of shots to prevent children from getting an infection of the bloodstream or meningitis (infection of tissues around the brain), or both. This is a very contagious illness that can be life-threatening.

Influenza (Flu) – An annual shot to prevent children 6 months and older from getting the flu. Offered starting every Fall. Especially important for our children with asthma and other chronic health problems.

Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) – A series of shots to prevent genital warts and certain types of cancer. Most effective when given during the childhood years. 1st dose is given to children at 9-10 years old.

Hepatitis B – A screening to assess the risk for Hepatitis B is performed at each well exam from birth to 20 years. This disease can lead to liver damage, liver cancer, or death. If child has not had the series of

shots to prevent this illness, catch-up shots are given.

Hepatitis C – A screening done for an infection caused by a virus that attacks the liver and leads to serious liver swelling and damage.

Tuberculosis (TB) – A series of screenings to assess the risk for TB. Tuberculosis is a bacterial disease that can attack the lungs, kidney, spine, and brain. If your child is at risk for TB, a blood or skin test to check for this may be done.

Dyslipidemia – A series of screenings for fat (lipid) in the blood, with a blood test conducted between 9-11 years old to look for high amounts or an imbalance of fats.

Anemia – A series of screenings, with a blood test conducted at 12 months of age, to assess the risk for a low blood cell count. This can cause a lack of oxygen and can make you feel tired or weak.

Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use Assessment – A substance use screening designed for children aged 12-20 years. This checks to see if there are risk factors for use of these substances, so the doctor can make referrals to help your child quit if needed.

Depression Screening – A screening to identify, assess and manage depression in children aged 12-20 years.

Suicide Risk Screening – A screening to identify behaviors or emotions that may indicate risk of suicide. Then, the doctor can make referrals to help your child.

Sexually Transmitted Infections – A screening to identify the risk of sexually transmitted infections including syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhea and herpes. Then, the doctor can test and treat your child if necessary.

HIV – A screening to be done between the ages of 11 and 20 years to identify the risk of the HIV virus that attacks the body’s immune system. After screening, teens who are at risk of HIV should be tested. If HIV is not treated, it can lead to AIDS.

Sudden Cardiac Arrest/Death – An assessment of the risk for sudden cardiac arrest and sudden cardiac death in children aged 11-20 years. If there is any concern here, the doctor can make a referral to a heart specialist for more testing.

Eating Disorder Screening – A screening to be done between the ages of 10 to 20 years to identify eating disorders. These can be life threatening and even lead to death.

Well Teen Exam - When your child becomes a teen special attention is given to issues important to teens. These include topics like how they are doing in school, are they happy or depressed and questions about tobacco, drug and alcohol use. It is normal for the doctor to ask you to wait outside for the first part of the visit, and then have you join so you and your teen can discuss anything that should be discussed together.



Grow and Stay Healthy Guidelines

(Age 11 to 20 Years)

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Grow and Stay Healthy Guidelines (11-20 Years)

Raising a teenager can be a lot of work! Knowing when to take them to the doctor can be a little confusing. Follow this guide to help your child grow up healthy!



	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years
Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (TDap)	1st Dose									
Meningococcal Vaccine	1st Dose					2nd Dose				
Influenza (Flu)	Flu Shot - Once Per Year - Flu Season									
Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)						2nd Dose				
Hepatitis B	Screening Once Per Well Exam									
Hepatitis C								Screening Once Per Well Exam		
Tuberculosis	Screening Once Per Well Exam									
Dyslipidemia	Screening Once Per Well Exam - Tested between 17-20 years									
Anemia	Screening Once Per Well Exam									
Tobacco, Alcohol, or Drug Use Assessment	Screening Once Per Well Exam									
Depression Screening		Screening Once Per Well Exam								
Suicide Risk Screening		Screening Once Per Well Exam								
Sexually Transmitted Infections	Screening Once Per Well Exam									
HIV	Screening Once Per Well Exam - Tested between 15-20 years									
Sudden Cardiac Arrest/Death	Screening Once Per Well Exam									
Eating Disorder Screening	Screening Once Per Well Exam									
Well Exam	Well Teen Exam - Once Per Year									