

# Immunizations 101



THE  
IMMUNIZATION  
PARTNERSHIP

[www.immunizeUSA.org](http://www.immunizeUSA.org)

# The Immunization Partnership

**Vision** » A community protected from vaccine-preventable diseases.

**Mission** » To eradicate vaccine-preventable diseases by educating the community, advocating for evidence-based public policy and promoting immunization best practices.

# Agenda

- Why we vaccinate?
- Who we vaccinate?
- When do we vaccinate?
- Vaccination rates in Texas
- Common myths and how to address them

# WHY do we vaccinate?

- To keep healthy people healthy
- To prevent disease, death and disability
- To save time and money
- To stop diseases from spreading
- To protect those who cannot protect themselves because of age/allergies/medical conditions
  - It's not just about you.

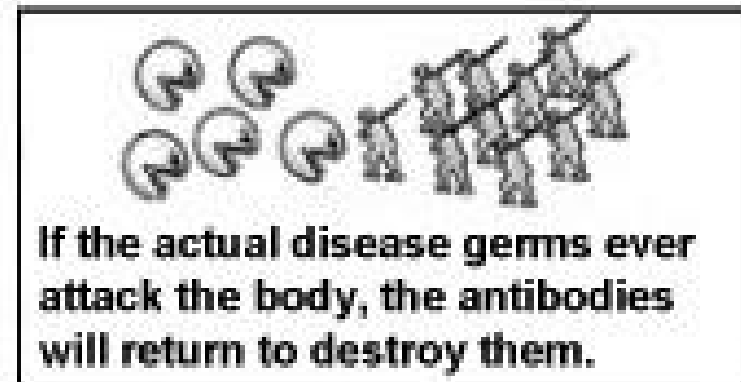
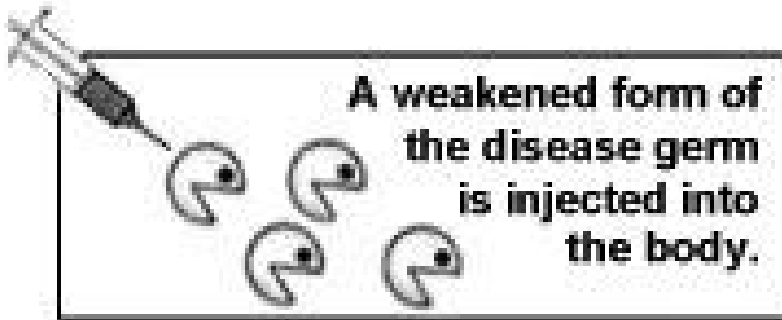


# WHO do we vaccinate?

- Children
- Adolescents
- Young Adults
- Pregnant Women
- Older Adults
- ... **Everyone**



# HOW do vaccines work?

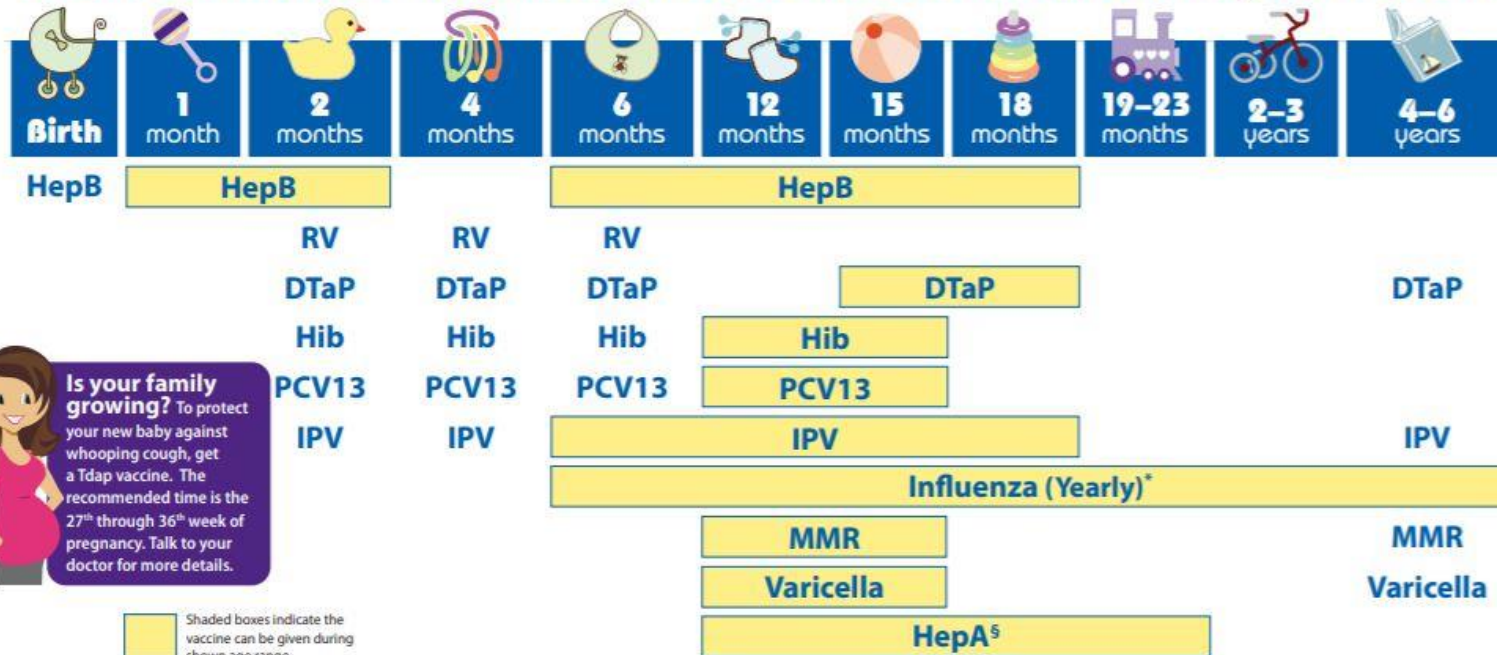


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,  
<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/howvpd.htm>



# WHEN do we vaccinate?

## 2020 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



**Is your family growing?** To protect your new baby against whooping cough, get a Tdap vaccine. The recommended time is the 27<sup>th</sup> through 36<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy. Talk to your doctor for more details.

Shaded boxes indicate the vaccine can be given during shown age range.

### NOTE:

If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over. Just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.

### FOOTNOTES:

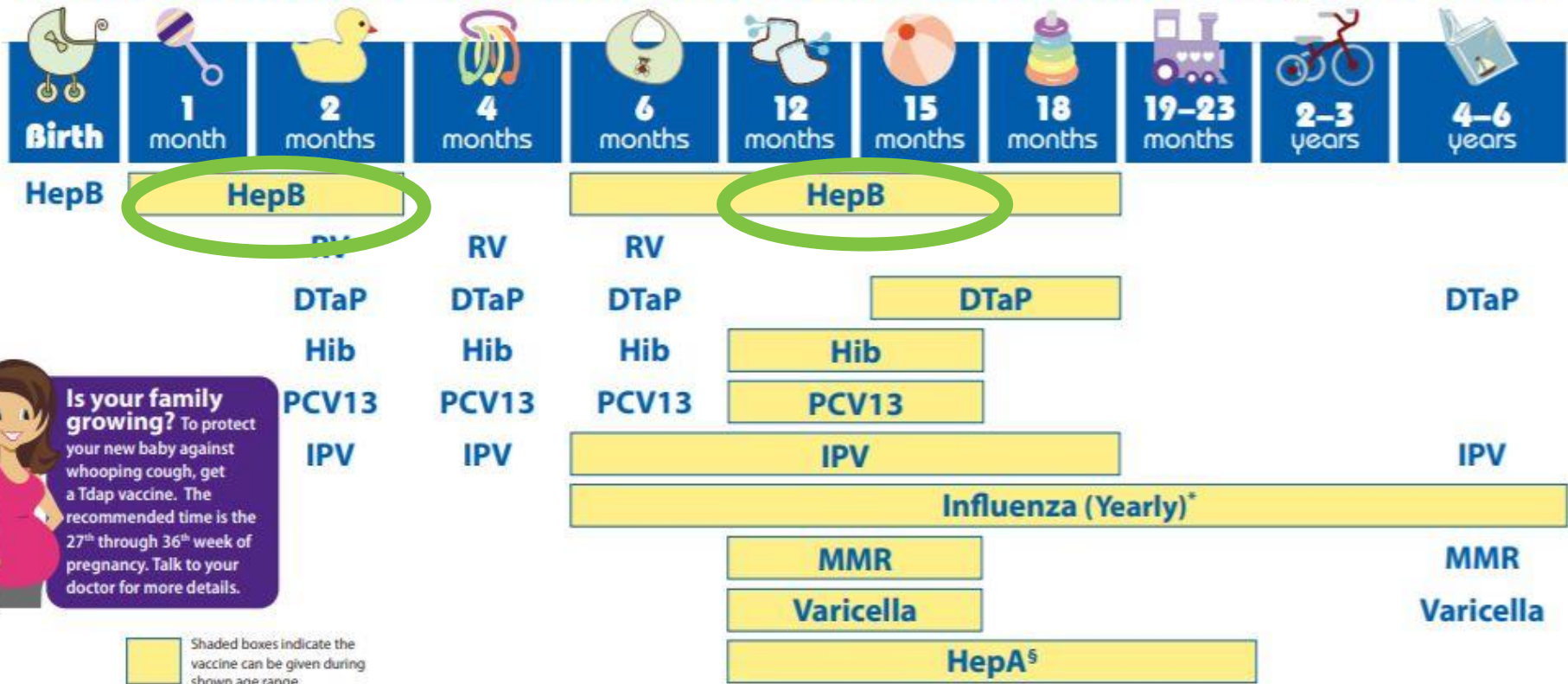
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  - § Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The first dose of HepA vaccine should be given between 12 months and 23 months of age. The second dose should be given 6 months after the first dose. All children and adolescents over 24 months of age who have not been vaccinated should also receive 2 doses of HepA vaccine.
- If your child has any medical conditions that put him at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that he or she may need.*

See back page for more information on vaccine-preventable diseases and the vaccines that prevent them.



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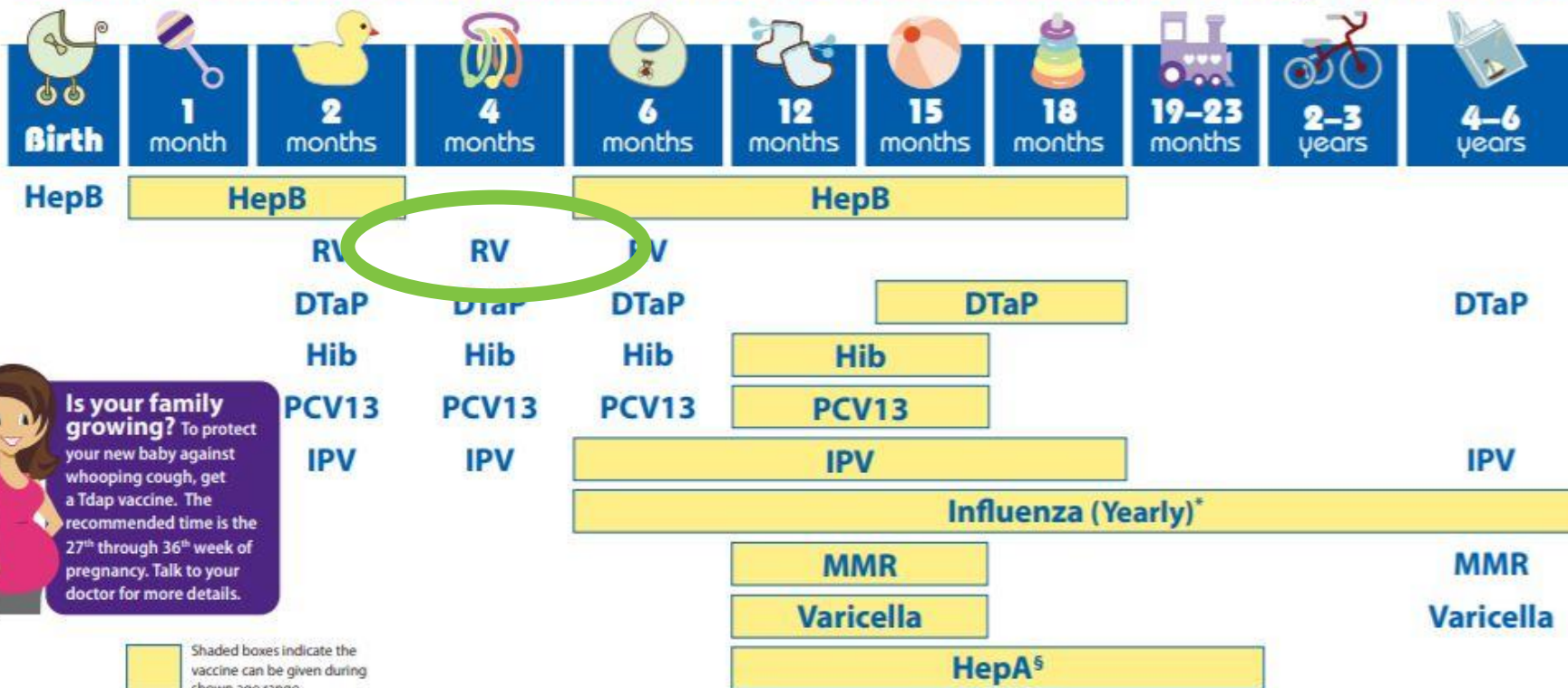
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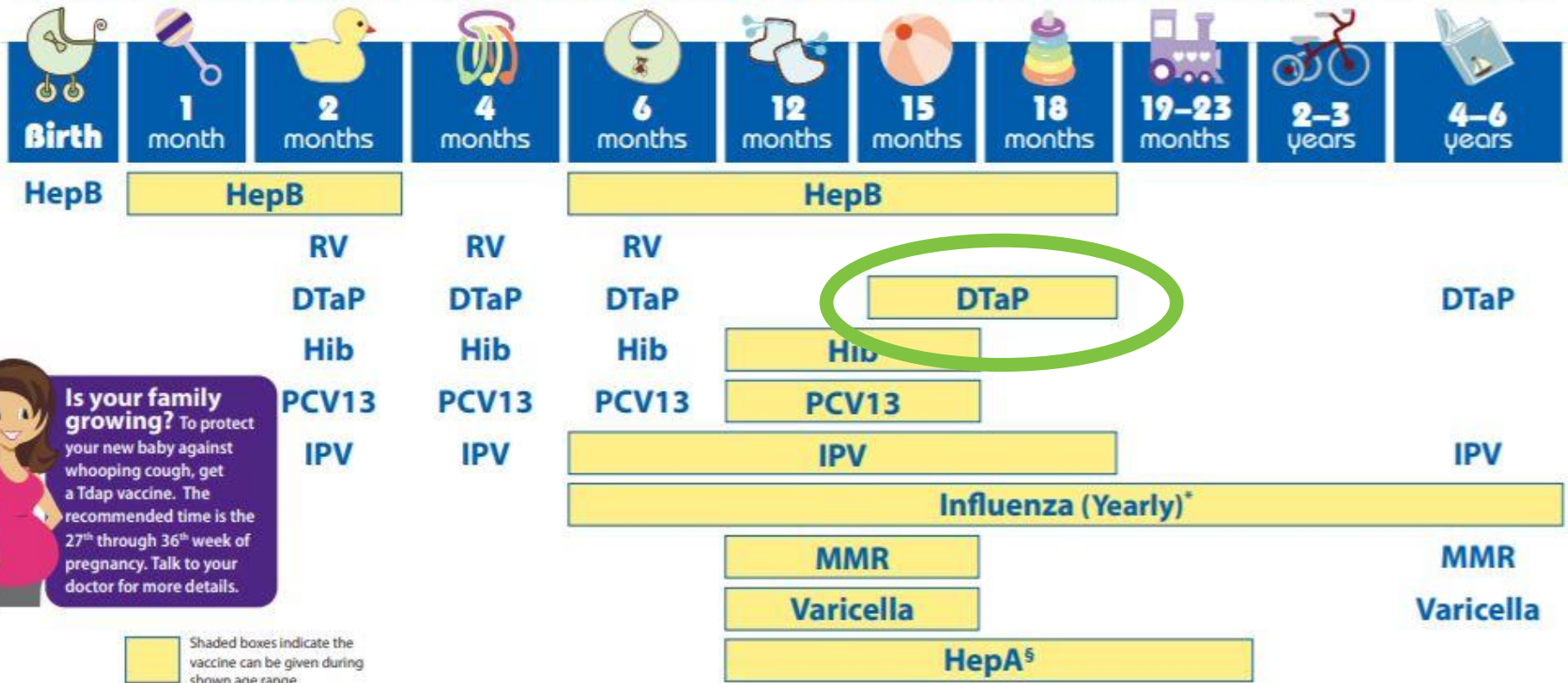
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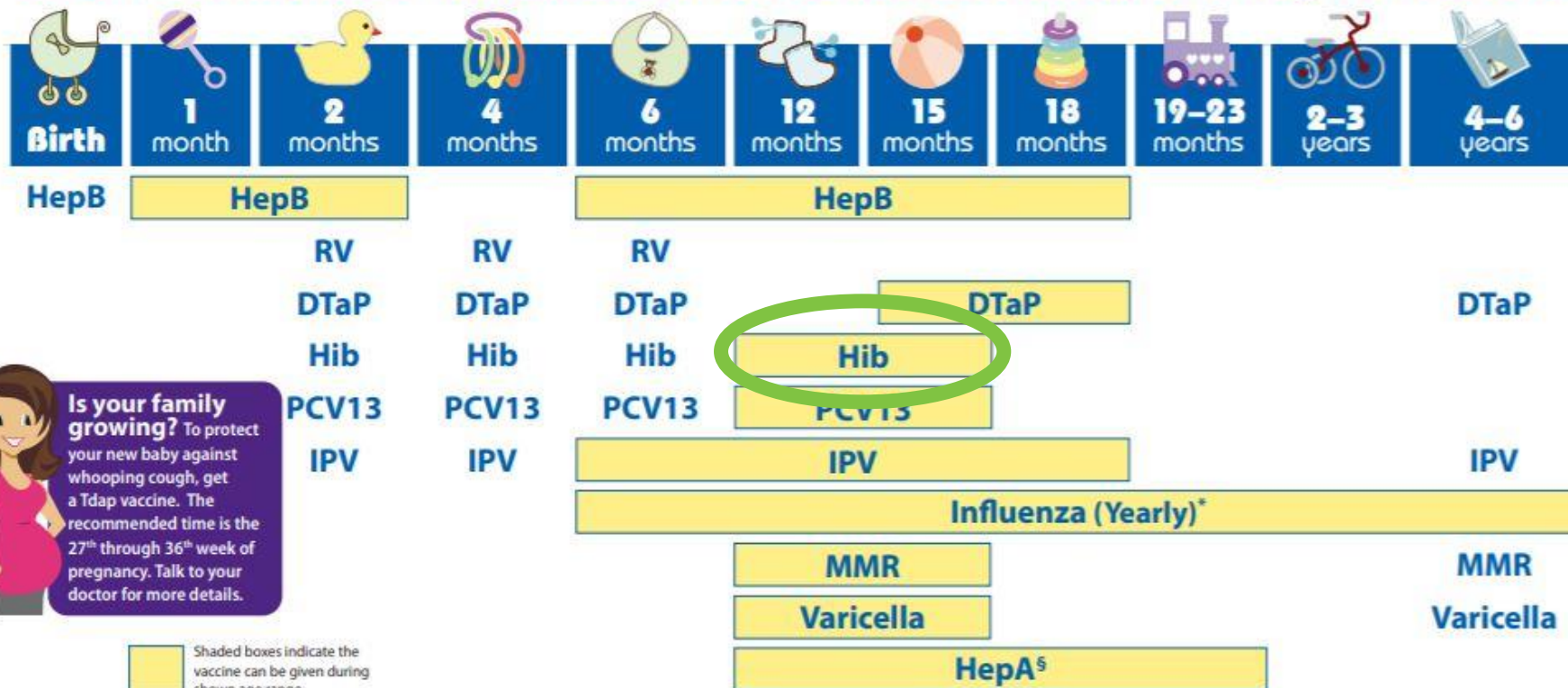
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# 2020 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



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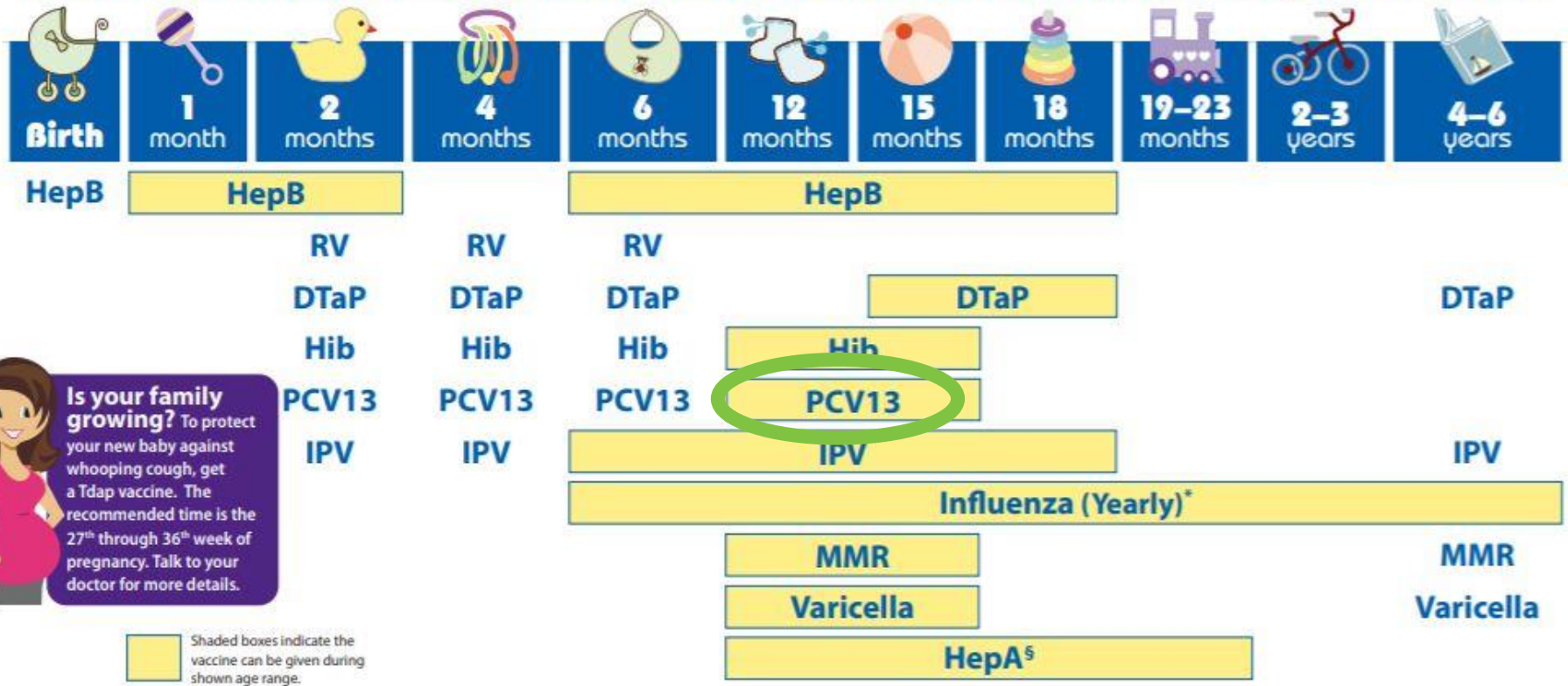
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# 2020 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



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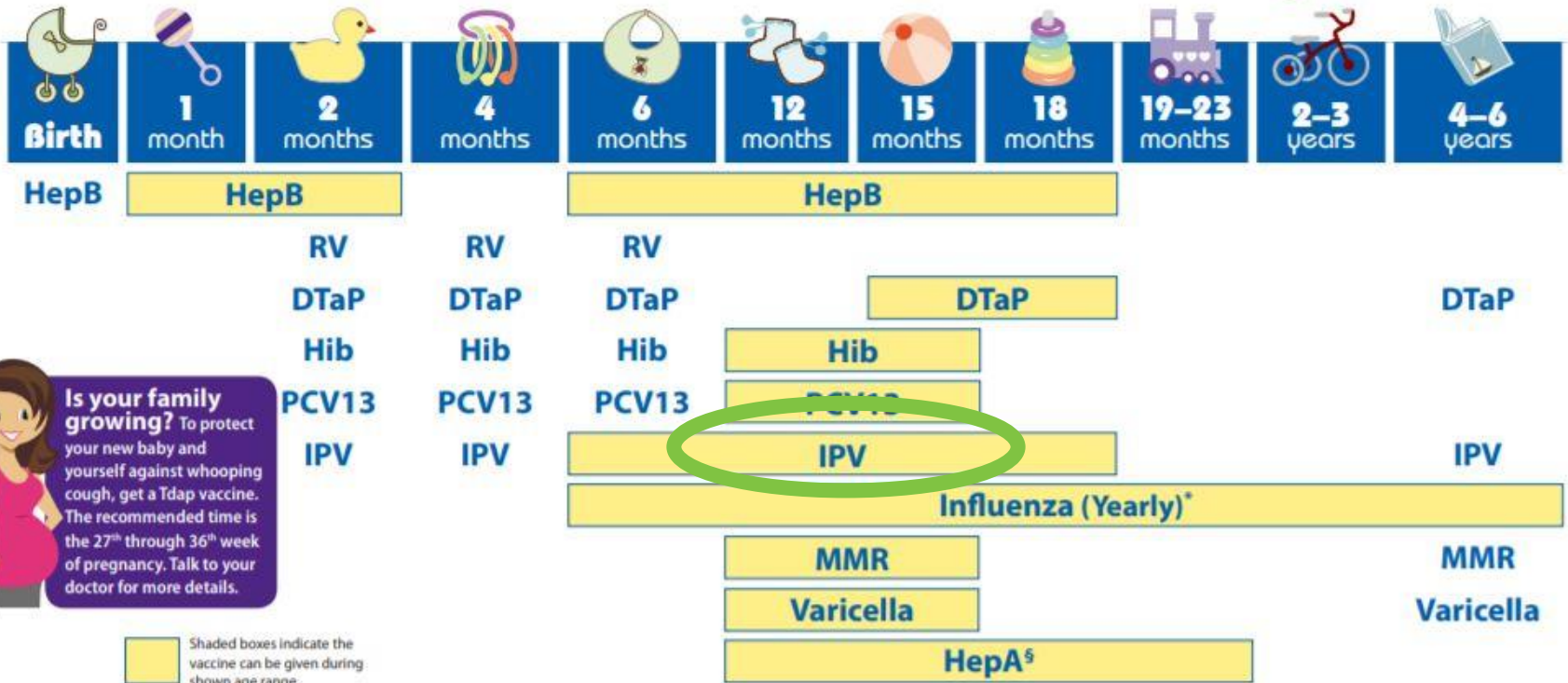
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# 2018 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



**Is your family growing?** To protect your new baby and yourself against whooping cough, get a Tdap vaccine. The recommended time is the 27<sup>th</sup> through 36<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy. Talk to your doctor for more details.

Shaded boxes indicate the vaccine can be given during shown age range.

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If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over, just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.

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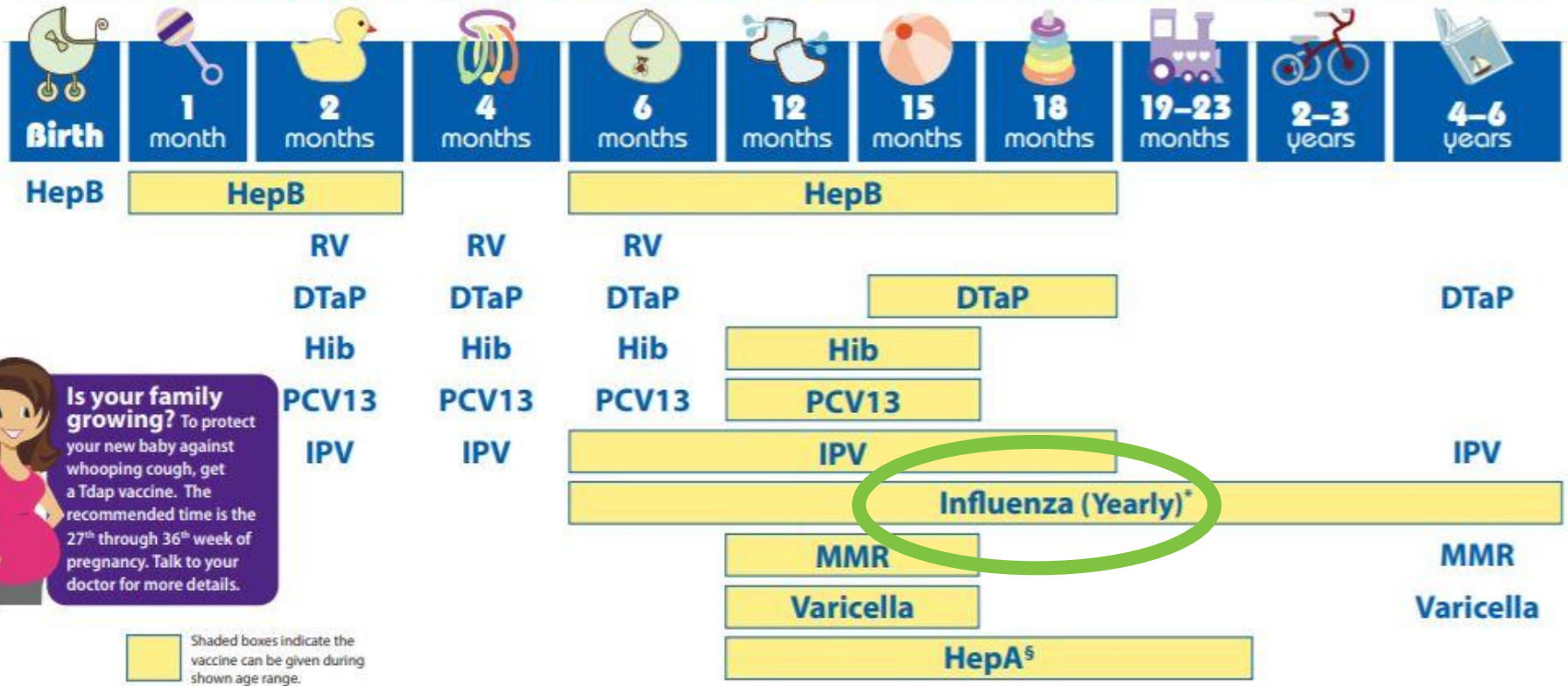
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*If your child has any medical conditions that put him at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that he may need.*

SEE BACK PAGE FOR MORE INFORMATION ON VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES AND THE VACCINES THAT PREVENT THEM.



# 2020 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



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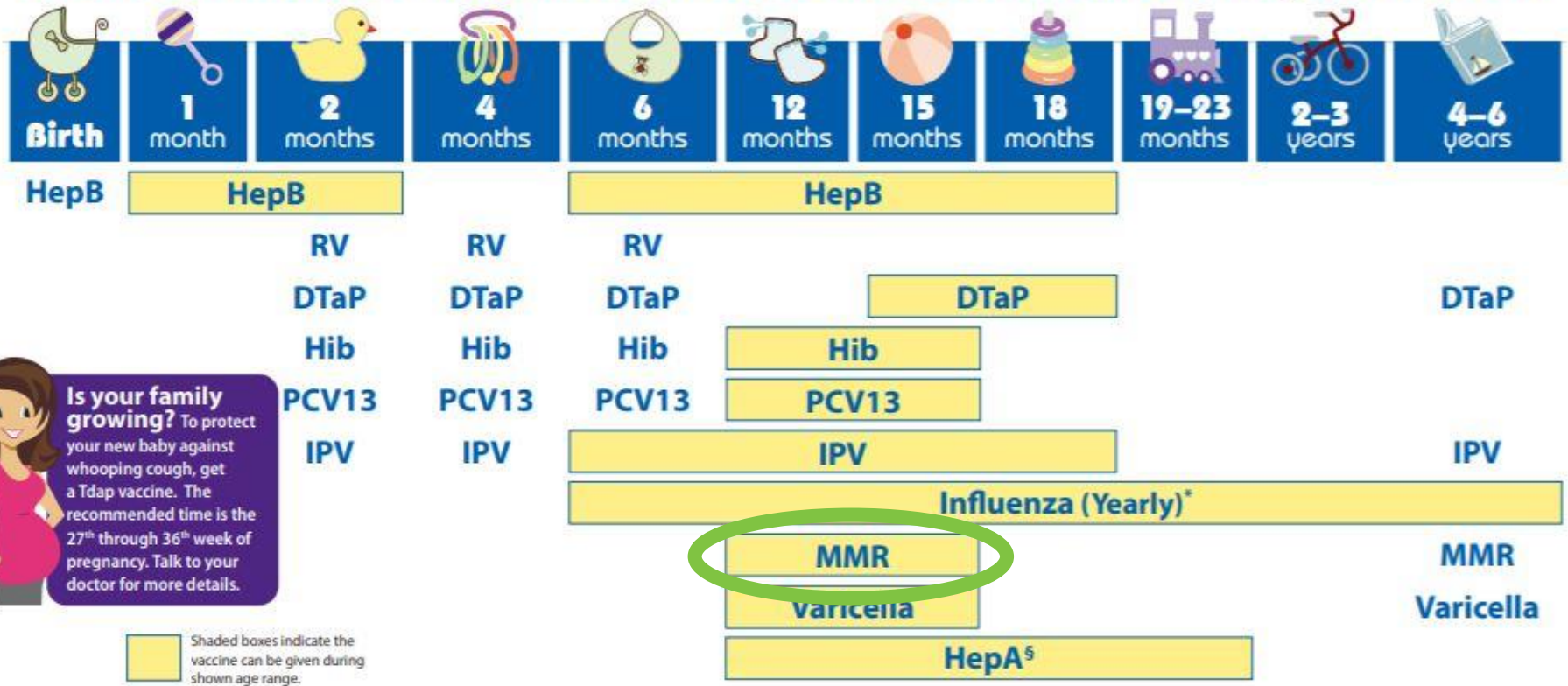
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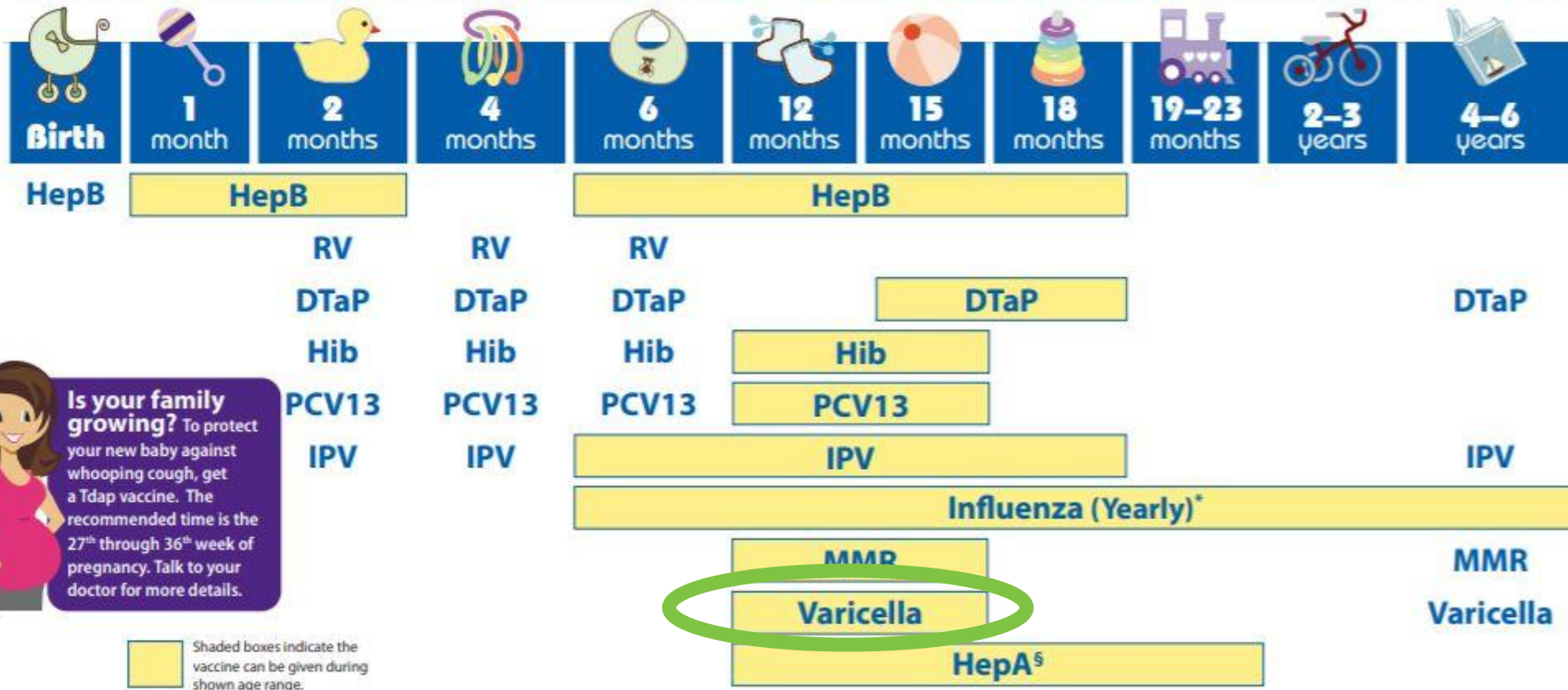
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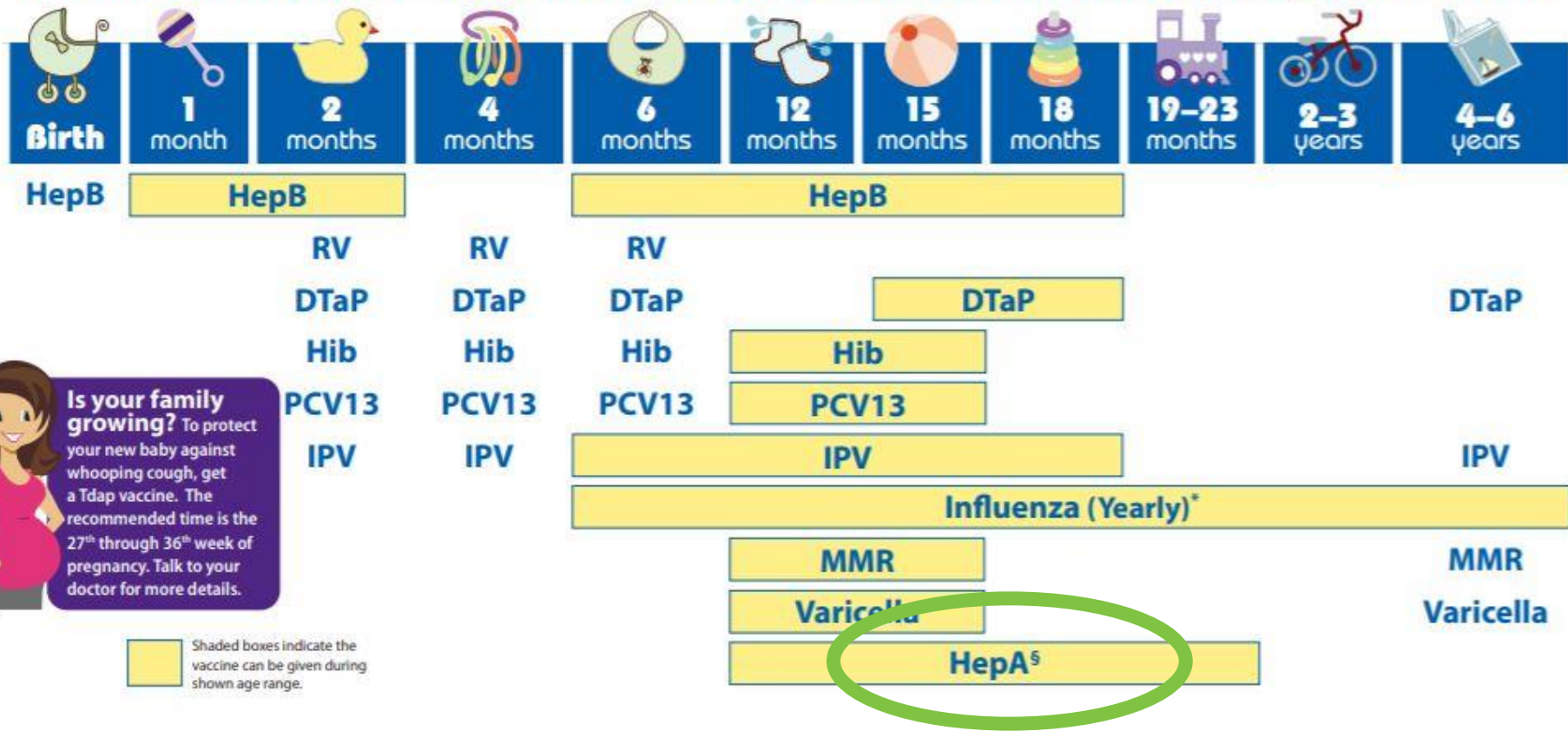
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# WHEN do we vaccinate?


INFORMATION FOR PARENTS


2020 Recommended Immunizations for Children 7–18 Years Old


Talk to your child's doctor or nurse about the vaccines recommended for their age.

	Flu Influenza	Tdap Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis	HPV Human papillomavirus	Meningococcal		Pneumococcal	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis A	Polio	MMR Measles, mumps, rubella	Chickenpox Varicella
				MenACWY	MenB						
7-8 Years	Green	Orange		Green		Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
9-10 Years	Green		Green, Blue	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
11-12 Years	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
13-15 Years	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
16-18 Years	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Green, Blue	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
<b>More information:</b>	Everyone 6 months and older should get a flu vaccine every year.	All 11- through 12-year olds should get one shot of Tdap.	All 11- through 12-year olds should get a 2-shot series of HPV vaccine. A 3-shot series is needed for those with weakened immune systems and those who start the series at 15 years or older.	All 11- through 12-year olds should get one shot of meningococcal conjugate (MenACWY). A booster shot is recommended at age 16.	Teens 16-18 years old <b>may</b> be vaccinated with a serogroup B meningococcal (MenB) vaccine.						

 These shaded boxes indicate when the vaccine is recommended for all children unless your doctor tells you that your child cannot safely receive the vaccine.

 These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine should be given if a child is catching up on missed vaccines.

 These shaded boxes indicate the vaccine is recommended for children with certain health or lifestyle conditions that put them at an increased risk for serious diseases. See vaccine-specific recommendations at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/).

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



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Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/easy-to-read/index.html>

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				MenACWY	MenB						
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9-10 Years	Green	Orange	Green, Blue	Orange		Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
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**More information:**


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All 11- through 12-year olds should get one shot of Tdap.


All 11- through 12-year olds should get a 2-shot series of HPV vaccine. A 3-shot series is needed for those with weakened immune systems and those who start the series at 15 years or older.


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Teens 16–18 years old **may** be vaccinated with a serogroup B meningococcal (MenB) vaccine.

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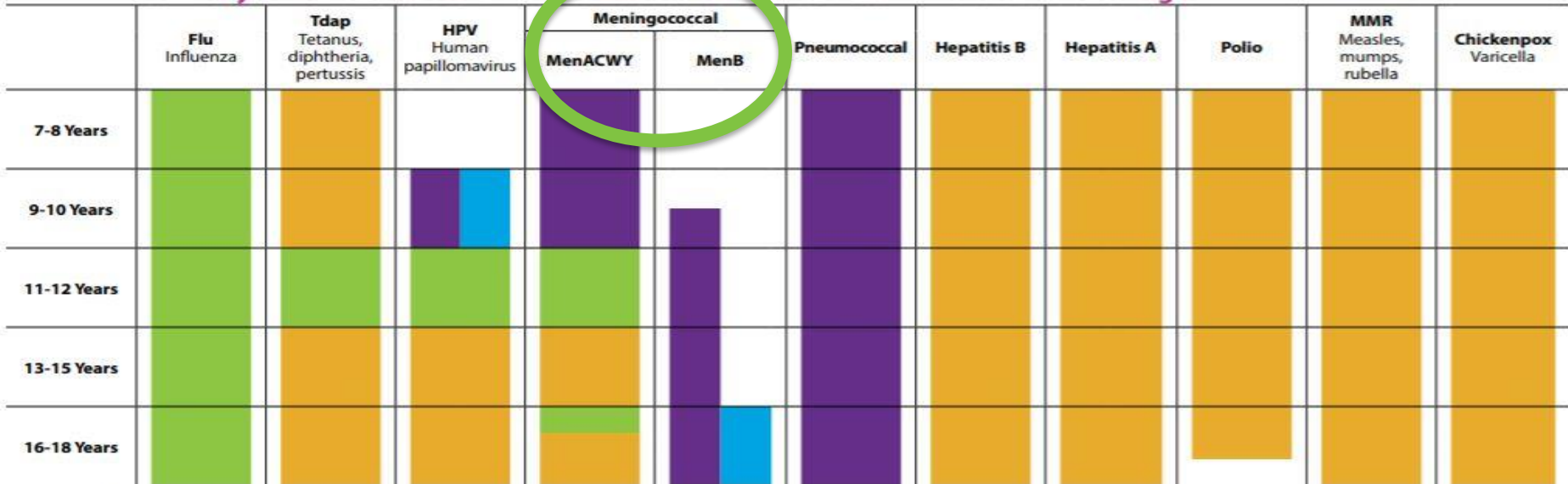
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# WHEN do we vaccinate?

**Table 1** Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group, United States, 2020

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
Influenza inactivated (IIV) or Influenza recombinant (RIV) <b>or</b> Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV)	1 dose annually			
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years			
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication (if born in 1957 or later)			
Varicella (VAR)	2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses	
Zoster recombinant (RZV) (preferred) <b>or</b> Zoster live (ZVL)	2 doses <b>or</b> 1 dose			
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years		
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13)	1 dose			65 years and older
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication			1 dose
Hepatitis A (HepA)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine			
Hepatitis B (HepB)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine			
Meningococcal A, C, W, Y (MenACWY)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication, see notes for booster recommendations			
Meningococcal B (MenB)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication, see notes for booster recommendations			
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)	1 or 3 doses depending on indication			

Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection

Recommended vaccination for adults with an additional risk factor or another indication

Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making

No recommendation/ Not applicable



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Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/easy-to-read/index.html>

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Varicella (VA)	2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses	
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Hepatitis A (HepA)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine			
Hepatitis B (HepB)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine			
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			

  Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection
 
  Recommended vaccination for adults with an additional risk factor or another indication
 

  Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making
 

  No recommendation/ Not applicable



**Table 1** Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group, United States, 2020

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
<b>Influenza inactivated (IIV) or Influenza recombinant (RIV)</b> <i>or</i> <b>Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV)</b>		1 dose annually		
<b>Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)</b>	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years			
<b>Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)</b>	1 or 2 doses depending on indication (if born in 1957 or later)			
<b>Varicella (VAR)</b>	2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses	
<b>Zoster recombinant (RZV) (preferred)</b> <i>or</i> <b>Zoster live (ZVL)</b>			2 doses <i>or</i> 1 dose	
<b>Human papillomavirus (HPV)</b>	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years		
<b>Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13)</b>	1 dose			65 years and older
<b>Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)</b>	1 or 2 doses depending on indication			1 dose
<b>Hepatitis A (HepA)</b>	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine			
<b>Hepatitis B (HepB)</b>	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine			
<b>Meningococcal A, C, W, Y (MenACWY)</b>	1 or 2 doses depending on indication, see notes for booster recommendations			
<b>Meningococcal B (MenB)</b>	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication, see notes for booster recommendations			
	19 through 23 years			
<b>Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)</b>	1 or 3 doses depending on indication			

Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection


Recommended vaccination for adults with an additional risk factor or another indication


Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making


No recommendation/ Not applicable

**Table 1** Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group, United States, 2020

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
Influenza inactivated (IIV) or Influenza recombinant (RIV) <b>or</b> Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV)		1 dose annually		
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)		1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years		
Mumps, measles, rubella (MMR)		1 or 2 doses depending on indication (if born in 1957 or later)		
Varicella (VAR)		2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses
Zoster recombinant (RZV) (preferred) <b>or</b> Zoster live (ZVL)				2 doses <b>or</b> 1 dose
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years		
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13)			1 dose	65 years and older
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)		1 or 2 doses depending on indication		1 dose
Hepatitis A (HepA)		2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine		
Hepatitis B (HepB)		2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine		
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		

 Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection

 Recommended vaccination for adults with an additional risk factor or another indication

 Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making

 No recommendation/ Not applicable

# Vaccines by Medical Conditions

**Table 2** Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Medical Condition and Other Indications, United States, 2020

Vaccine	Pregnancy	Immuno-compromised (excluding HIV infection)	HIV infection CD4 count <200 ≥200	Asplenia, complement deficiencies	End-stage renal disease; or on hemodialysis	Heart or lung disease, alcoholism <sup>1</sup>	Chronic liver disease	Diabetes	Health care personnel <sup>2</sup>	Men who have sex with men
IIV or RIV or LAIV	1 dose annually									
Tdap or Td	1 dose Tdap each pregnancy	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years								
MMR	NOT RECOMMENDED		1 or 2 doses depending on indication							
VAR	NOT RECOMMENDED		2 doses							
RZV (preferred) or ZVL	DELAY			2 doses at age ≥50 years or 1 dose at age ≥60 years						
HPV	DELAY	3 doses through age 26 years		2 or 3 doses through age 26 years						
PCV13		1 dose								
PPSV23		1, 2, or 3 doses depending on age and indication								
HepA				2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine						
HepB						2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine				
MenACWY	1 or 2 doses depending on indication, see notes for booster recommendations									
MenB	PRECAUTION	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication, see notes for booster recommendations								
Hib		3 doses HSCT <sup>3</sup> recipients only	1 dose							

Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection.
  Recommended vaccination for adults with an additional risk factor or another indication.
  Precaution—vaccination might be indicated if benefit of protection outweighs risk of adverse reaction.
  Delay vaccination until after pregnancy if vaccine is indicated.
  Not recommended/contraindicated—vaccine should not be administered.
  No recommendation/Not applicable.

1. Precaution for LAIV does not apply to alcoholism. 2. See notes for influenza; hepatitis B; measles, mumps, and rubella; and varicella vaccinations. 3. Hematopoietic stem cell transplant.



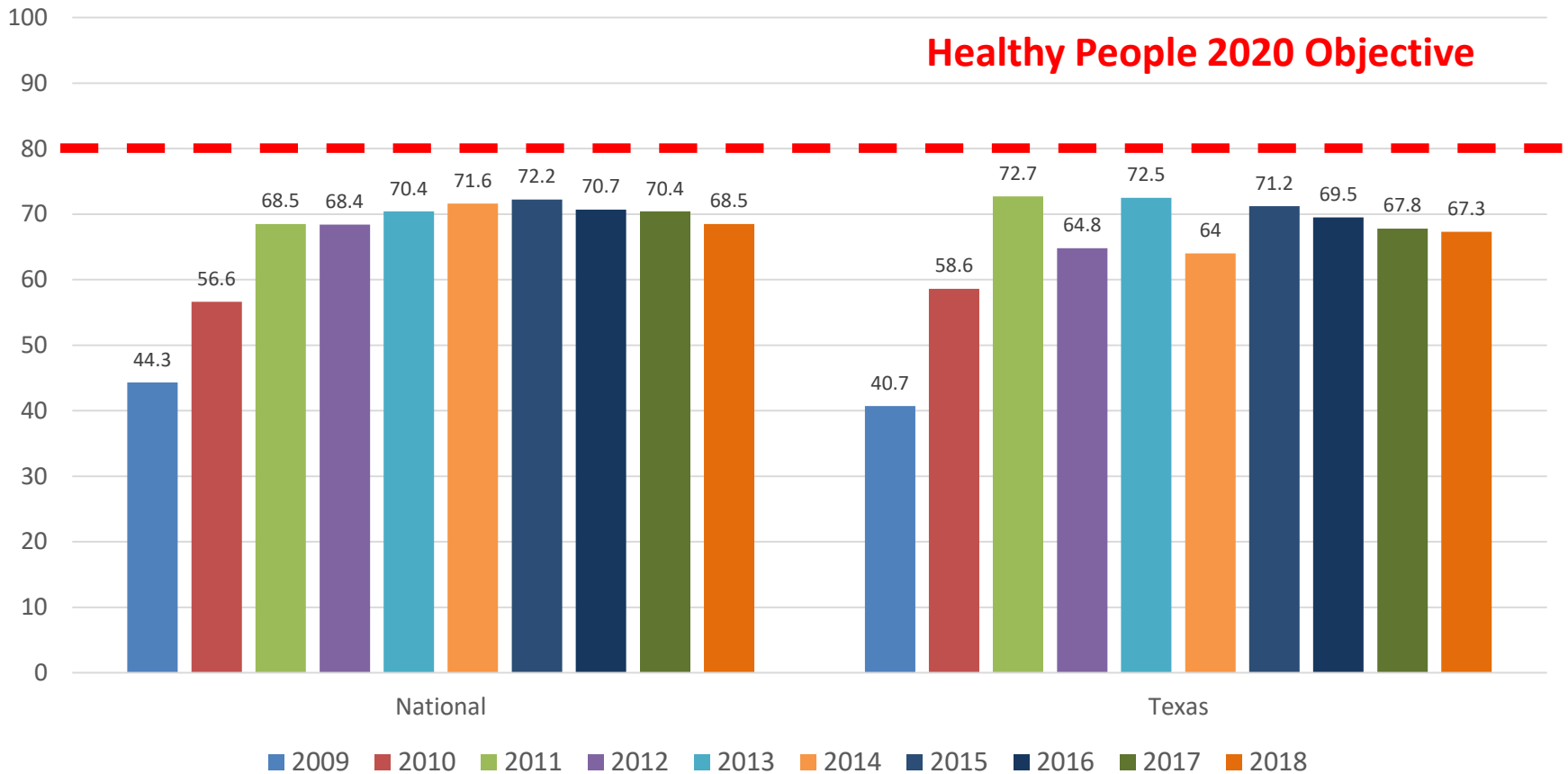
**Table 1** Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger, United States, 2020

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 green bars. To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Table 2). School entry and adolescent vaccine age groups are shaded in gray.

Vaccine	Birth	1 mo	2 mos	4 mos	6 mos	9 mos	12 mos	15 mos	18 mos	19-23 mos	2-3 yrs	4-6 yrs	7-10 yrs	11-12 yrs	13-15 yrs	16 yrs	17-18 yrs
Hepatitis B (HepB)	1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose			← 3 <sup>rd</sup> dose →												
Rotavirus (RV): RV1 (2-dose series), RV5 (3-dose series)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	See Notes												
Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis (DTaP <7 yrs)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	3 <sup>rd</sup> dose			← 4 <sup>th</sup> dose →				5 <sup>th</sup> dose					
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	See Notes		← 3 <sup>rd</sup> or 4 <sup>th</sup> dose, See Notes →										
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	3 <sup>rd</sup> dose		← 4 <sup>th</sup> dose →										
Inactivated poliovirus (IPV <18 yrs)			1 <sup>st</sup> dose	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	← 3 <sup>rd</sup> dose →							4 <sup>th</sup> dose					
Influenza (IIV)					Annual vaccination 1 or 2 doses								Annual vaccination 1 dose only				
<b>OR</b>																	
Influenza (LAIV)												Annual vaccination 1 or 2 doses		Annual vaccination 1 dose only			
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)					See Notes	← 1 <sup>st</sup> dose →						2 <sup>nd</sup> dose					
Varicella (VAR)						← 1 <sup>st</sup> dose →						2 <sup>nd</sup> dose					
Hepatitis A (HepA)					See Notes	2-dose series, See Notes											
Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis (Tdap ≥7 yrs)															Tdap		
Human papillomavirus (HPV)															See Notes		
Meningococcal (MenACWY-D ≥9 mos, MenACWY-CRM ≥2 mos)					See Notes										1 <sup>st</sup> dose		2 <sup>nd</sup> dose
Meningococcal B															See Notes		
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)														See Notes			

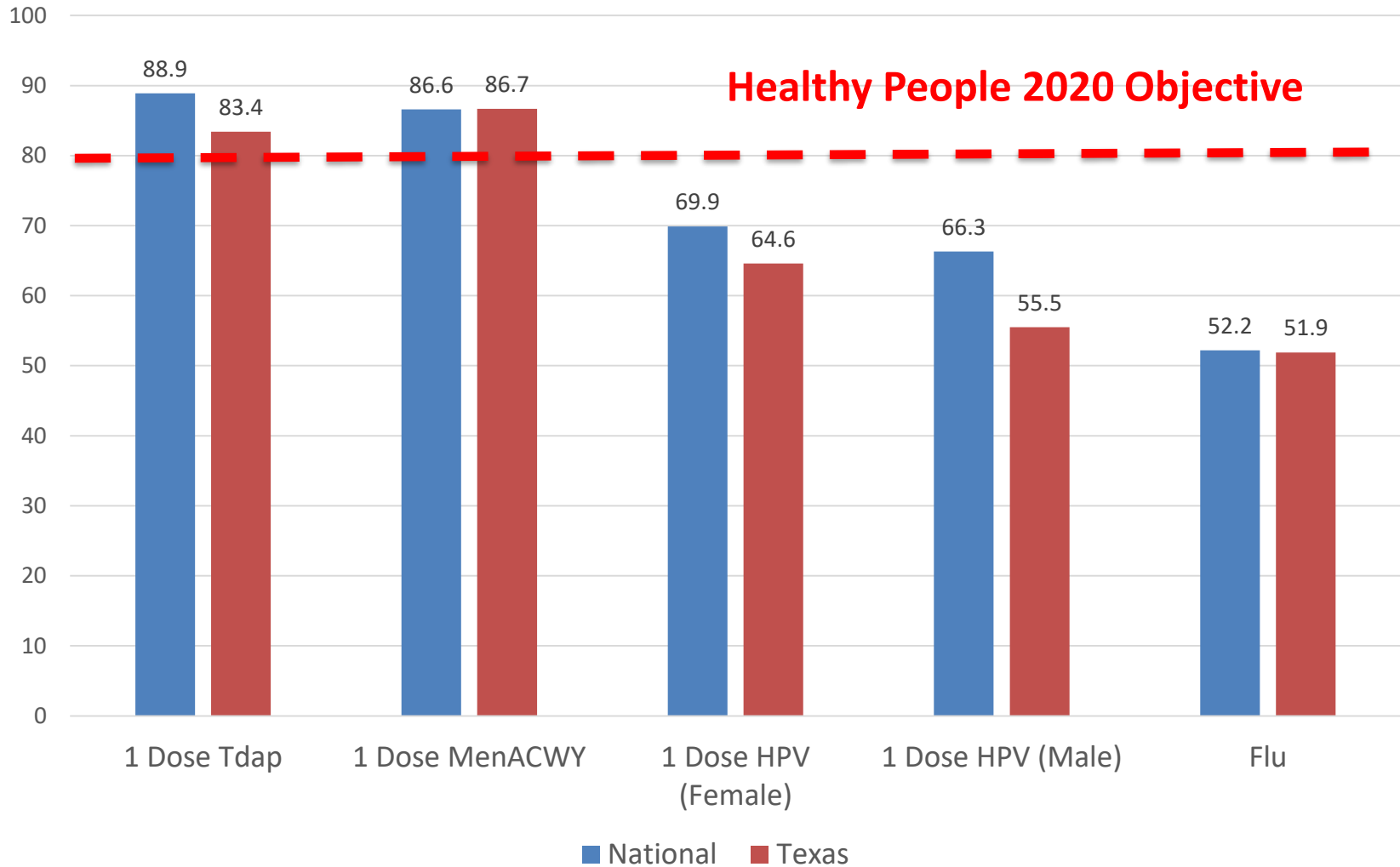
Range of recommended ages for all children
  Range of recommended ages for catch-up immunization
  Range of recommended ages for certain high-risk groups
  Recommended based on shared clinical decision-making or \*can be used in this age group
  No recommendation/ not applicable

# Immunization Rates - Texas

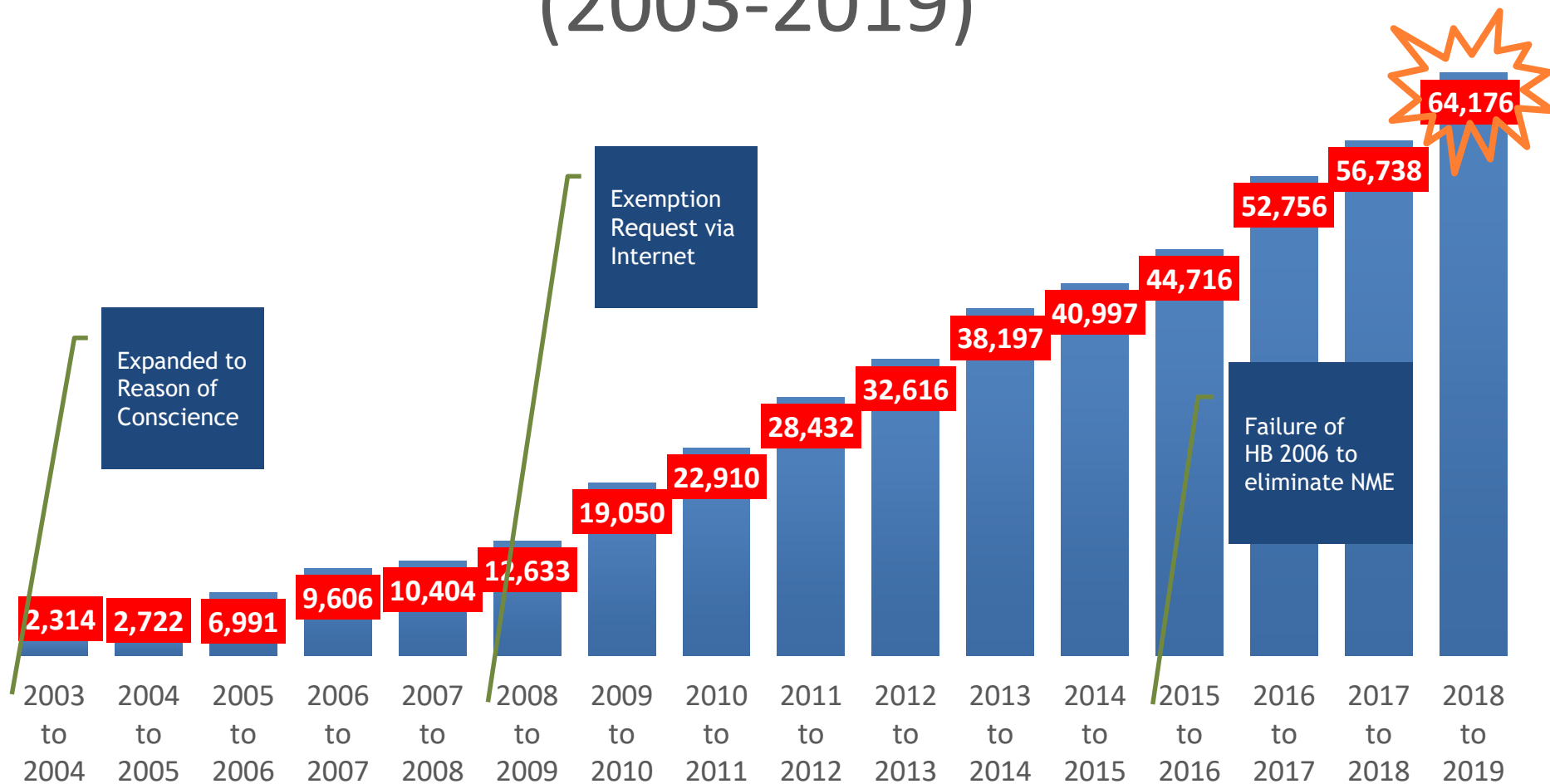




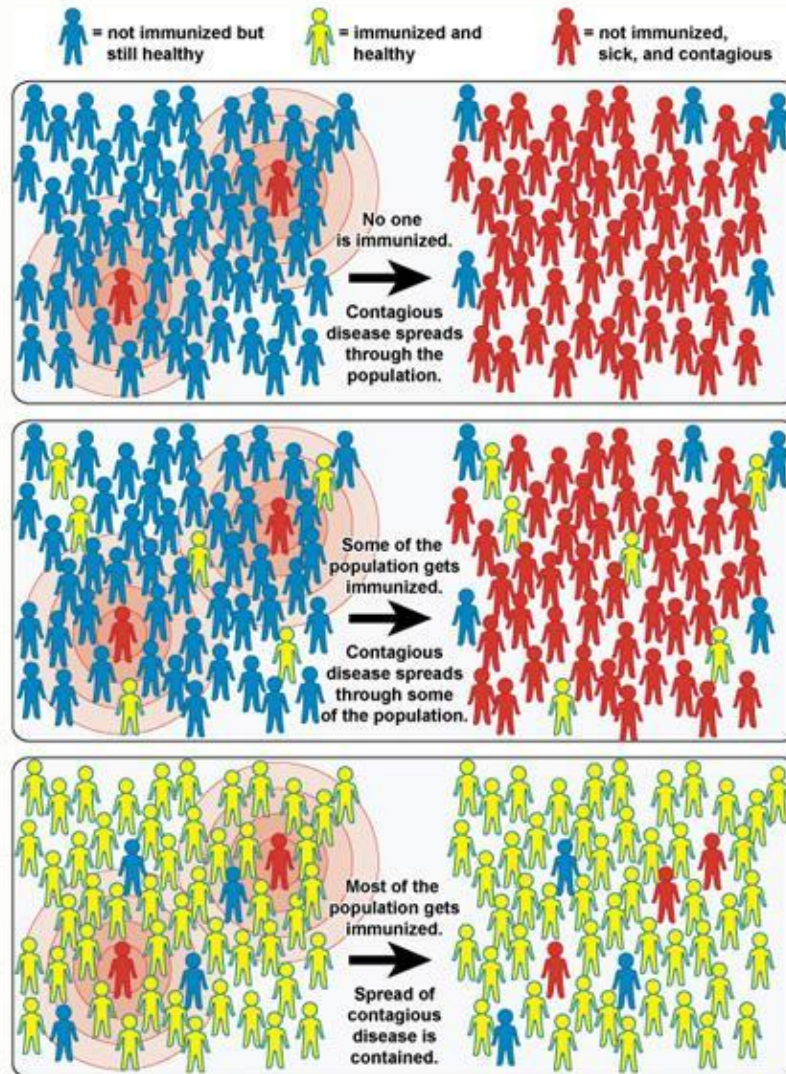
# Adolescent Vaccine Rates, 2018



# TEXAS NON-MEDICAL EXEMPTIONS (2003-2019)



# Herd Immunity



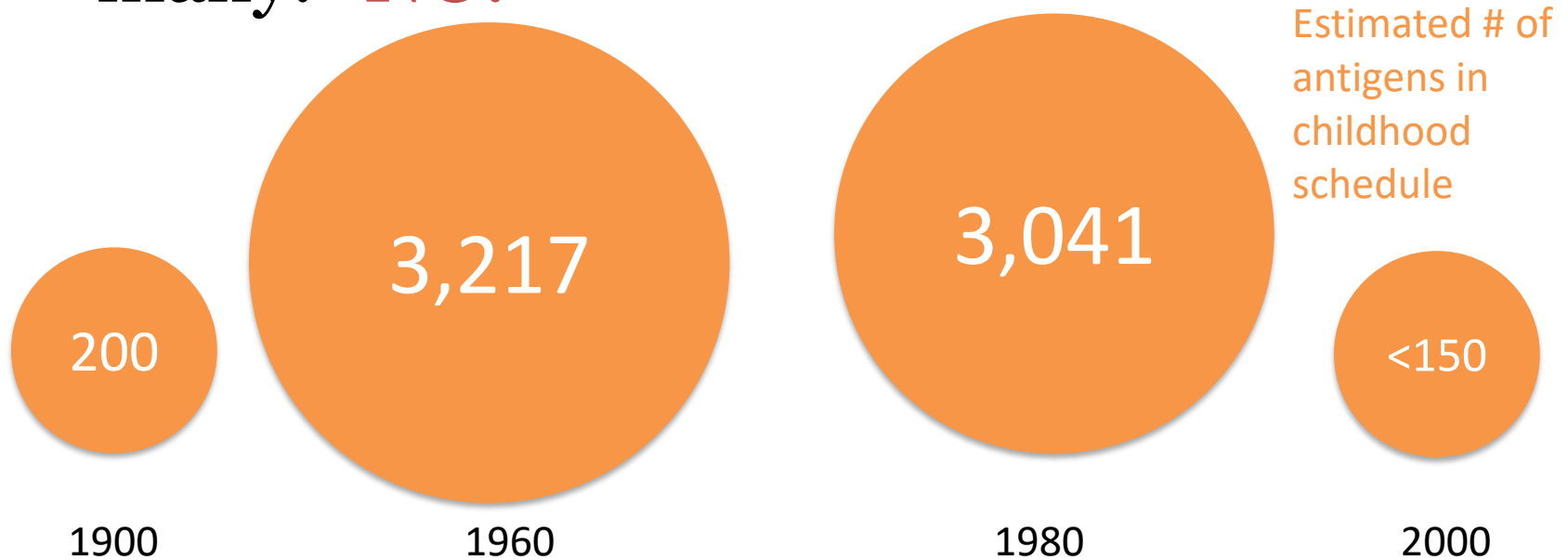


# COMBATTING MISINFORMATION



# Combating Misinformation

- *Question #1:* “Do kids today get too many shots, too early? I mean, I didn’t get that many.” **NO.**



Source: *Addressing Parents’ Concerns: Do Multiple Vaccines Overwhelm or Weaken the Infant’s Immune System?*

Paul A. Offit, Jessica Quarles, Michael A. Gerber, Charles J. Hackett, Edgar K. Marcuse, Tobias R. Kollman, Bruce G. Gellin, Sarah Landry  
*Pediatrics* Jan 2002, 109 (1) 124-129; DOI: 10.1542/peds.109.1.124, Accessed: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/109/1/124>

# Combating Misinformation

- *Question #2: “Are there toxins in vaccines?”* **NO.**

Mercury?

Aluminum?

Formaldehyde?

There is more formaldehyde in a pear than in any one vaccine.

Sources: Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, Vaccine Education Center

Thimerosal: <http://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-ingredients/thimerosal#.V87z0z4rK2w> ;

Aluminum: <http://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-ingredients/aluminum#.V87z9j4rK2w> ;

Formaldehyde: <http://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center/vaccine-ingredients/formaldehyde#.V87rQT4rK2y>,

International Programme on Chemical Safety, <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc89.htm>

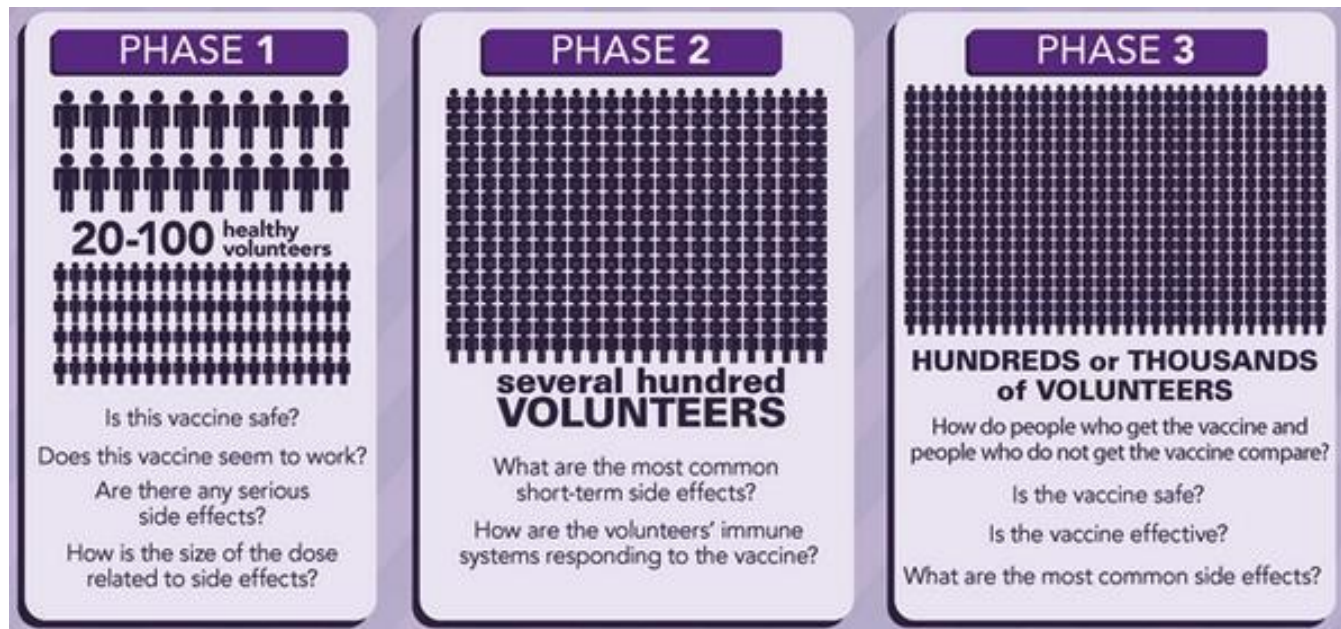




# Combatting Misinformation

- *Question #3: “Are vaccine side effects dangerous/common/worse than the disease?”*

**NO.**



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/infographics/journey-of-child-vaccine.html>

# THE ODDS A CHILD WILL...

Be a pilot:  
1 in 2,662

Get struck by lightning:  
1 in 10,000

Make the US Olympic Team:  
1 in 380,228

Get elected to  
US Congress:  
1 in 577,094

Become a  
billionaire:  
1 in 749,382

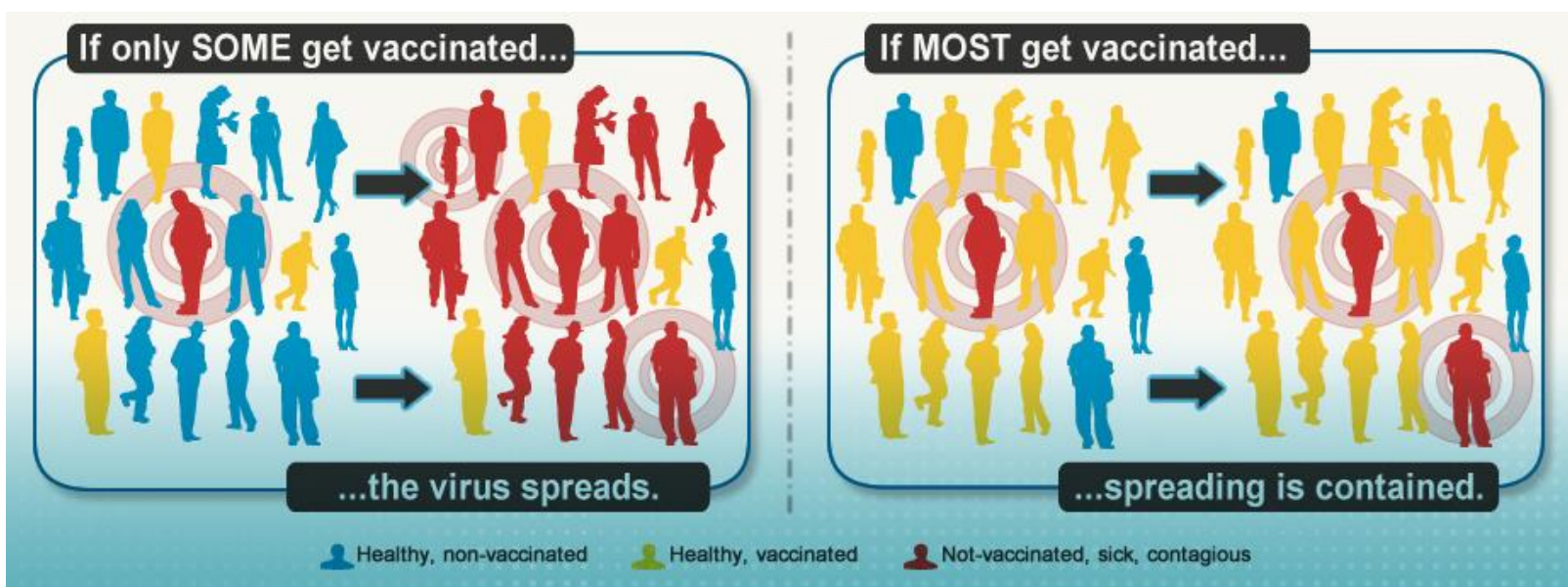
Have severe  
allergic reactions  
after the MMR and  
Hepatitis B  
vaccines:  
1 in 1 million

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2010-11 Ed. <http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos107.htm>. Accessed August 15, 2011.
2. National Weather Service. Lightning Safety. Medical Aspects of Lightning. <http://www.weather.gov/om/lightning/medical.htm>. Accessed August 15, 2011.
3. TEAMUSA.ORG. Meet your Olympic Team. [http://www.teamusa.org/news/2010/02/01/meet-your-olympic-team/31369%20\(Winter\)](http://www.teamusa.org/news/2010/02/01/meet-your-olympic-team/31369%20(Winter)). Accessed August 15, 2011.
4. United States House of Representatives. Directory of Representatives. <http://www.house.gov/representatives>. Accessed August 15, 2011.
5. United States Senate. Senators of the 112th Congress. [http://www.senate.gov/general/contact\\_information/senators\\_cfm.cfm](http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm). Accessed August 15, 2011.
6. Forbes. The world's billionaires. <http://www.forbes.com/wealth/billionaires/list?country=225&page=1>. Accessed August 15, 2011.
7. CDC. Vaccines & Immunizations. Possible side effects from vaccines. <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/side-effects.htm>. Updated May 31, 2011. Accessed August 15, 2011.
8. CDC. Parents Guide to Childhood Immunizations. <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/parents-guide/default.htm>. Accessed August 15, 2011.

Source: VacciNews.net, <http://visual.ly/risk-perspective> NOTE: Image modified to improve legibility.

# Combatting Misinformation

- *Question #4: “If vaccines work so well, why should you care if my kids aren’t vaccinated?”* **WE ABSOLUTELY SHOULD.**



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/whatifstop.htm>



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[www.immunizeUSA.org](http://www.immunizeUSA.org)



# Combating Misinformation

- *Question #5: “Didn’t we wipe out polio? Why vaccinate for something that’s not around anymore?”* **THESE DISEASES ARE STILL AROUND.**

US/WORLD

Brazil Finds Polio Virus In Sewage Of World Cup Host City;  
WHO Says It Is A Case Of Importation

Jun 24, 2014 12:35 PM By Susan Scutti

MEASLES CASES LINKED TO DISNEYLAND VISITOR  
NBC4 NEWS

Minnesota measles outbreak exceeds  
last year's nationwide numbers

By Jacqueline Howard, CNN

Updated 3:52 PM ET, Fri June 2, 2017



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www.immunizeUSA.org

# THESE DISEASES ARE STILL AROUND.

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

## Vaccine-Preventable Outbreaks

EMBED DOWNLOAD DATA  180

INTRODUCTION

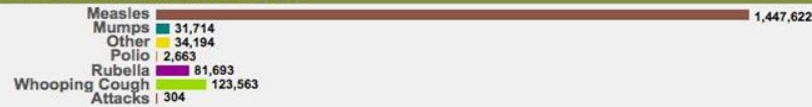
MAP

SUBMIT A POINT

LEARN MORE

CREDITS

### NUMBER OF CASES BY DISEASE



### NUMBER OF CASES BY REGION



### YEAR

ALL 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

### SELECT DISEASE

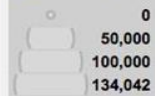
Click+drag to pan map | Double click to zoom

- (All)
- Attacks
- Measles
- Mumps
- Other
- Polio
- Rubella
- Whooping Cough

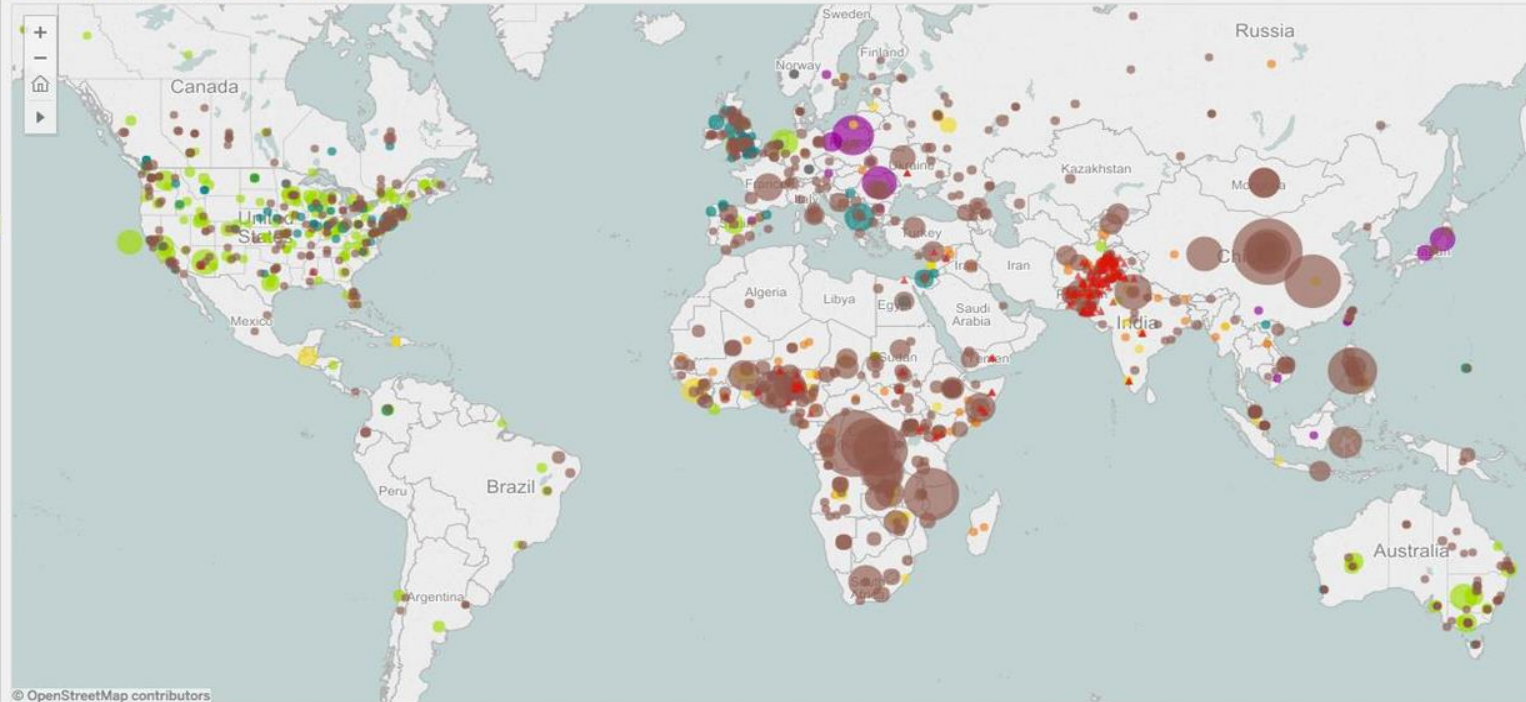
Cancel Apply

### LEGENDS

- Attacks
- Measles
- Mumps
- Other
- Polio
- Rubella
- Whooping Cough



\*Attacks not to scale



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Source: Council on Foreign Relations, [http://www.cfr.org/interactives/GH\\_Vaccine\\_Map/#map](http://www.cfr.org/interactives/GH_Vaccine_Map/#map)

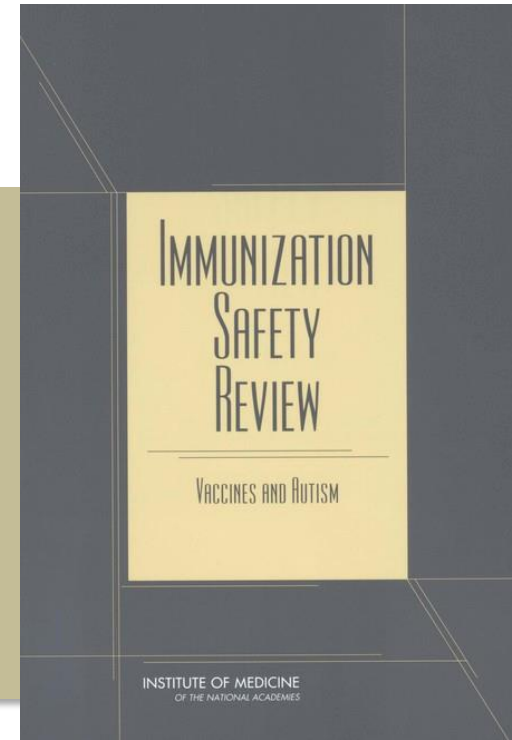
[www.immunizeUSA.org](http://www.immunizeUSA.org)

# Combating Misinformation

- *Question #6: “I’ve heard vaccines cause autism. Is this true?”*

**NO.**

“...the body of epidemiological evidence favors rejection of a causal relationship between thimerosal-containing vaccines and autism.”



Sources: Institute of Medicine, <http://www.nationalacademies.org/hmd/Reports/2004/Immunization-Safety-Review-Vaccines-and-Autism.aspx>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/concerns/autism.html>

**VACCINES ARE  
ONE OF THE  
BIGGEST  
PUBLIC HEALTH  
VICTORIES  
IN HUMAN  
HISTORY**

#vaccineswork



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# Thank You!

**Katy Gore**

Coalitions and Education Program Manager

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