

2021-2022 Information Section

This section is FYI only; it does not contain any forms you need to fill out or return. It contains information you may find helpful when filling out the Registration Paperwork, as well as other miscellaneous information. Sheets contained in this section include:

Page

- 1 Tips to Complete Registration Forms
- 2 Tuition Schedule (applicable only to children without special needs who qualify to pay tuition.)
- 2 Early Years are Learning Years: 10 Signs of a Great Preschool
- 3 Importance of Health Screenings for Preschoolers Flyer
- 4 Immunization Information

Tips to Complete Registration Forms

For tips on Medical, Dental, Immunizations, Hearing, see page 3

For Social Security Card:

Contact Social Security Office

745 Innovation Dr. (off of Napoleon)
Bowling Green, Ohio 43402
1-866-931-7674

3 options:

- * Complete the application (see application for required identifying documents)
- * go online at **socialsecurity.gov** to download application
- * call 1-800-772-1213 and request application by mail

No cost

Takes approx. 10 days to receive social security card

For Birth Certificates:

Contact your local Health Department

For Wood County:
(in person)

1840 E. Gypsy Lane Road
Bowling Green
419-354-1050

or go online at **woodcountyhealth.org** to download application or to learn how to order a birth certificate online or by mail

Request a certified copy of birth certificate. You will need to provide the following information for the child: Full name, date of birth, father's first and last name, and mother's first and maiden name.

Cost: \$25 per copy; available almost immediately from Health Dept.

Birth Certificate Only – NO Hospital Birth Records

Tuition Schedule for Typically-Developing Children

(If your child is in our Special Needs program, please disregard this notice. Only children without special needs pay tuition.)

Tuition Due Dates:

for September	—	due August 22	for January	—	due January 1
for May	—	due September 1	for February	—	due February 1
for October	—	due October 1	for March	—	due March 1
for November	—	due November 1	for April	—	due April 1
for December	—	due December 1			

Wood County Preschool Tuition Information

For families who qualify to pay tuition, a set of invoices will be sent in August, or when child starts. **Tuition for the last month of school, May, is collected when your child starts.** If your child withdraws early, May's tuition will be reimbursed after you contact us regarding the child's withdraw date.

Since vacation, calamity, and conference days have been taken into account, there will be no refund for absences of that nature, nor for a child's absence due to illness or quarantine. Excess calamity days will be made up. If your income changes during the year, please contact us within one month at nstickles@wcesc.org or 419-354-9010. We will help you adjust your tuition payments accordingly, if applicable.

If tuition is not paid by the 15th of each month, preschool services will be suspended, and the child will not be able to attend preschool until all due tuition is paid in full.

All checks/money orders should be made payable to the Wood County E.S.C.

EARLY YEARS ARE LEARNING YEARS: 10 SIGNS OF A GREAT PRESCHOOL

If your child is between the ages of 3 and 6 and attends a child care center, preschool, or kindergarten program, the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) suggests you look for these 10 signs to make sure your child is in a good classroom.

1. Children spend most of their playing and working with materials or other children. They do not wander aimlessly, and they are not expected to sit quietly for long periods of time.
2. Children have access to various activities throughout the day. Look for assorted building blocks and other construction materials, props for pretend play, picture books, paints and other art materials, and table toys such as matching games, pegboards, and puzzles. Children should not all be doing the same thing at the same time.
3. Teachers work with individual children, small groups, and the whole group at different times during the day. They do not spend all their time with the whole group.
4. The classroom is decorated with children's original artwork, their own writing with invented spelling, and stories dictated by children to teachers.
5. Children learn numbers and the alphabet in the context of their everyday experiences. The natural world of plants and animals and meaningful activities like cooking, taking attendance, or serving snacks provide the basis for learning activities.
6. Children work on projects and have long periods of time (at least one hour) to play and explore. Worksheets are used little if at all.
7. Children have an opportunity to play outside every day. Outdoor play is never sacrificed for more instructional time.
8. Teachers read books to children individually or in small groups throughout the day, not just at group story time.
9. Curriculum is adapted for those who are ahead as well as those who need additional help. Teachers recognize that children's different background and experiences mean that they do not learn the same things at the same time in the same way.
10. Children and their parents look forward to school. Parents feel secure about sending their child to the program. Children are happy to attend; they do not cry regularly or complain of feeling sick.

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The Importance of Health Screenings for Preschoolers

Why are health screenings important to my child?

- * Health screenings give you valuable information about your child's development.
- * You will become connected with resources to help prepare your child for success in school.
- * Screening will help identify any hearing, vision, health, growth, or general development needs your child may have.
- * For many children, screenings can mean the difference between success and failure in school. If potential problems are detected any of the screened areas, the child then has the opportunity to receive specialized help before entering kindergarten.
- * No concerns about your child's health, growth, or development? Your school district will still need your child's screening information and immunization information on file at school.



In the WCESC preschool programs, all children are screened for Vision and Hearing

As part of the health screening, parents should have their child screened or have exam for:

- * Lead
- * Hemoglobin
- * Height
- * Weight
- * Medical Assmt
- * Dental

Please see below for locations and contact information of local clinics, dentists, other health screening resources and information.



For Medical Evaluations:

Physical Examinations

- * Private pediatrician * General physician
- * Wood County Health & Wellness Center (located within Wood Co Health Dept) — **419-354-9049**. Fees vary with services/sliding scale according to income. Private Insurance and Medicaid accepted. **By appointment only.**
- * The Little Clinic in Kroger (Bowling Green & Perrysburg)
- * Immunizations are available for patients of the Wood County Health and Wellness Center. Private insurance and Medicaid accepted. Call for appointment **419-354-9049**

Hearing Clinics

- * **Free** Hearing Screenings will be held at the BGSU Speech & Hearing Clinic once a year (April). Call for appointment **419-372-2515**

Make appointments early—Medical and Dental must be on file within 1 month of child's start date

For Immunizations:

Immunizations

- * Private pediatrician * General physician
- * Immunizations are available for patients of the Wood County Health & Wellness Center (located within Wood Co. Health Dept.) Private insurance and Medicaid accepted. By appointment only. **419-352-8402 ext. 3252**

For Dental Evaluations:

Dental Examinations

- * Private pediatric dentist * Private dentist
- * Wood County Health & Wellness Ctr (located within the Wood Co Health Dept) — call for appointment **419-354-9049**. Fees vary with services/sliding fee scale according to income. Private Insurance and Medicaid accepted.
- * Dental Centers of Northwest Ohio
Toledo: 2138 Madison Ave **419-241-6215** or
Findlay: 1800 Blanchard St. Ste 122 **419-422-7664**
\$25.00 per service; Medicaid accepted
- * Owens Community College **567-661-7294**

Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment: To learn more about Healthcheck Services, please visit the following website: medicaid.ohio.gov/FOROHIOANS/Programs/Healthchek.aspx

Immunizations for Child Care, Head Start and Pre-School Attendance:

Please follow the following link to the ACIP Easy-to-read Immunization Schedule for Infants and Children^{1,2}

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/downloads/parent-ver-sch-0-6yrs.pdf>

Ohio Revised Code 5104.014, Division B:

Each child's³ caretaker parent shall provide to the center, home, or in-home aide a medical statement, as described in division (D) of this section, indicating that the child has been immunized against or is in the process⁴ of being immunized against all of the following diseases:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Chicken pox; | 6. Influenza; | 11. Poliomyelitis; |
| 2. Diphtheria; | 7. Measles; | 12. Rotavirus; |
| 3. Haemophilus influenzae type b; | 8. Mumps; | 13. Rubella; |
| 4. Hepatitis A; | 9. Pertussis; | 14. Tetanus. |
| 5. Hepatitis B; | 10. Pneumococcal disease; | |
-

Ohio Revised Code 5104.014, Division C:

A child is not required to be immunized against a disease specified in Division (B) of this section if any of the following is the case:

1. Immunization against the disease is medically contraindicated for the child;
2. The child's parent or guardian has declined to have the child immunized against the disease for reasons of conscience, including religious convictions;
3. Immunization against the disease is not medically appropriate for the child's age.

In the case of influenza, a child is not required to be immunized against the disease if the seasonal vaccine is not available.

Ohio Revised Code 5104.014, Division D:

The medical statement shall include all of the following information:

1. The dates that a child received immunizations against each of the diseases specified in division (B) of this section;
2. Whether a child is subject to any of the exceptions specified in division (C) of this section.
3. The medical statement shall include a component where a parent or guardian may indicate that the parent or guardian has declined to have the child immunized.

Copy the link below to the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services' Child Medical Statement:

<http://www.odjfs.state.oh.us/forms/findform.asp?formnum=01305>

¹ Vaccine doses are only considered valid if administered according to the most recent version of the Recommended Immunization Schedules for Persons Aged 0 Through 18 Years or the Catch-up Immunization Schedule for Persons Aged 4 Months Through 18 Years Who Start Late or Who Are More Than 1 Month Behind, as published by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

² Vaccine doses administered \leq 4 days before the minimum interval or age are valid (grace period). Doses administered \geq 5 days earlier than the minimum interval or age are not valid doses and should be repeated as age-appropriate. If MMR and Varicella are not given on the same day, the doses must be separated by at least 28 days with no grace period.

³ "Child" includes both of the following: 1) An infant, toddler, or preschool age child; and 2) A school-age child who is not enrolled in a public or nonpublic school but is enrolled in a child day-care center, type A family day-care home, or licensed type B family day-care home or receives child care from a certified in-home aide.

⁴ "In the process of being immunized" means having received at least the first dose of an immunization sequence and complying with the immunization intervals or catch-up schedule prescribed by the director of health (in accordance with the ACIP catch-up schedule).

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and the Vaccines that Prevent Them

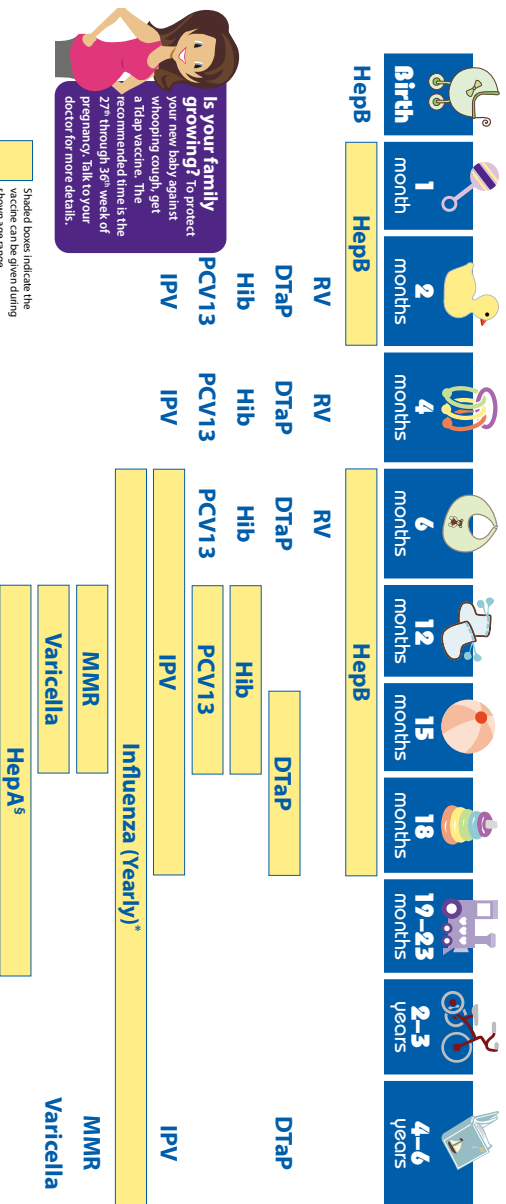
Disease	Vaccine	Disease spread by	Disease symptoms	Disease complications
Chickenpox	Varicella vaccine protects against chickenpox.	Air, direct contact	Rash, tiredness, headache, fever	Infected blisters, bleeding disorders, encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs)
Diphtheria	DTap [®] vaccine protects against diphtheria.	Air, direct contact	Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands in neck	Swelling of the heart muscle, heart failure, coma, paralysis, death
Hib	Hib vaccine protects against <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b.	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms unless bacteria enter the blood	Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), intellectual disability, epiglottitis (life-threatening infection that can block the windpipe and lead to serious breathing problems), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
Hepatitis A	Hepa vaccine protects against hepatitis A.	Direct contact, contaminated food or water	May be no symptoms, fever, stomach pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), dark urine	Liver failure, arthritis (joint pain), kidney, pancreatic and blood disorders
Hepatitis B	HepB vaccine protects against hepatitis B.	Contact with blood or body fluids	May be no symptoms, fever, headache, weakness, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), joint pain	Chronic liver infection, liver failure, liver cancer
Influenza (Flu)	Flu vaccine protects against influenza.	Air, direct contact	Fever, muscle pain, sore throat, cough, extreme fatigue	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs)
Measles	MMR [™] vaccine protects against measles.	Air, direct contact	Rash, fever, cough, runny nose, pink eye	Encephalitis (brain swelling), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
Mumps	MMR [™] vaccine protects against mumps.	Air, direct contact	Swollen salivary glands (under the jaw), fever, headache, tiredness, muscle pain	Meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), encephalitis (brain swelling), inflammation of testicles or ovaries, deafness
Pertussis	DTaP [®] vaccine protects against pertussis (whooping cough).	Air, direct contact	Severe cough, runny nose, apnea (a pause in breathing in infants)	Pneumonia (infection in the lungs), death
Polio	IPV vaccine protects against polio.	Air, direct contact, through the mouth	May be no symptoms, sore throat, fever, nausea, headache	Paralysis, death
Pneumococcal	PCV13 vaccine protects against pneumococcus.	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms, pneumonia (infection in the lungs)	Bacteremia (blood infection), meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), death
Rotavirus	RV vaccine protects against rotavirus.	Through the mouth	Diarrhea, fever, vomiting	Severe diarrhea, dehydration
Rubella	MMR [™] vaccine protects against rubella.	Air, direct contact	Sometimes rash, fever, swollen lymph nodes	Very serious in pregnant women—can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, premature delivery, birth defects
Tetanus	DTaP [®] vaccine protects against tetanus.	Exposure through cuts in skin	Stiffness in neck and abdominal muscles, difficulty swallowing, muscle spasms, fever	Broken bones, breathing difficulty, death

* DTaP combines protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis.

** MMR combines protection against measles, mumps, and rubella.

Last updated February 2021. ©2022SVSA

2021 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



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:
* Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children age 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza (flu) vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.
† Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The first dose of Hepa vaccine should be given between 12 months and 24 months of age; the second dose should be given 6-18 months later. 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.

For more information, call toll-free
1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)

or visit
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention



American Academy
of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

Enfermedades que se pueden prevenir con vacunas y las vacunas que las previenen

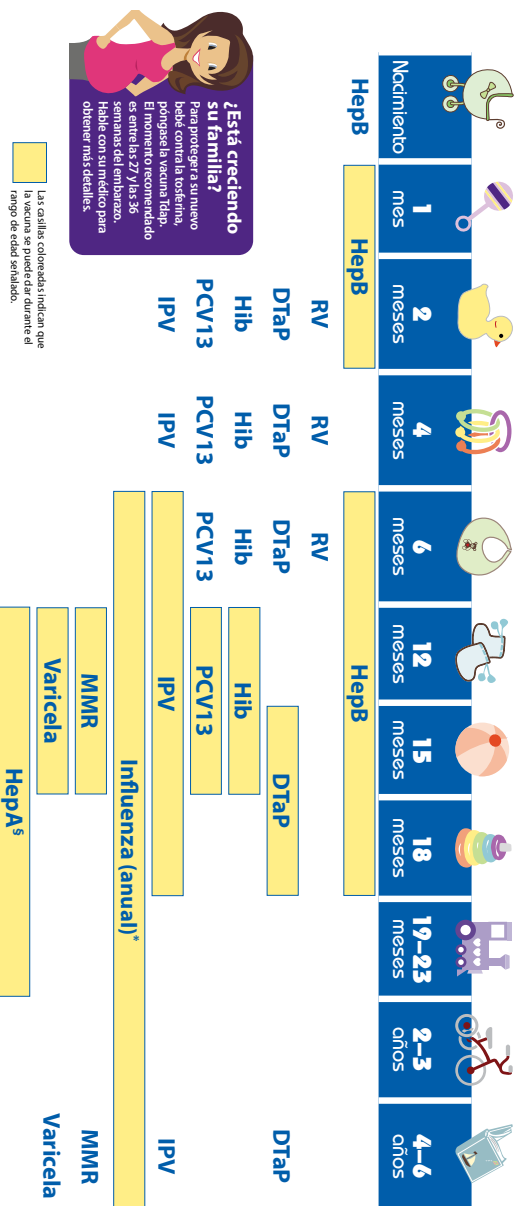
Enfermedad	Vacuna	Enfermedad transmitida por	Síntomas de la enfermedad	Complicaciones de la enfermedad
Varicela	La vacuna contra la varicela protege contra esta enfermedad.	Aire, contacto directo	Sarpullido, cansancio, dolor de cabeza, fiebre	Ampolias infectadas, trastornos hemorrágicos, encefalitis (inflamación del cerebro), neumonía (infección en los pulmones)
Difteria	La vacuna DTaP [®] protege contra la difteria.	Aire, contacto directo	Dolor de garganta, fiebre moderada, debilidad, inflamación de los ganglios del cuello	Inflamación del músculo cardíaco, insuficiencia cardíaca, coma, parálisis, muerte
Hib	La vacuna contra Hib protege contra la <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> tipo b.	Aire, contacto directo	Puede no causar síntomas a menos que la bacteria entre en la sangre.	Meningitis (infección de las membranas que recubren el cerebro y la médula espinal), discapacidad intelectual, epiglottitis (infección que puede ser mortal, que puede bloquear la tráquea) y otras afecciones respiratorias graves), neumonía (infección en los pulmones), muerte
Hepatitis A	La vacuna HepA protege contra la hepatitis A.	Contacto directo, comida o agua contaminada	Puede no causar síntomas. Fiebre, dolor de estómago, pérdida del apetito, cansancio, vómito, ictericia (coloración amarilla de la piel y los ojos), orina oscura	Insuficiencia hepática, artroalgia (dolor en las articulaciones) y trastornos de los riñones, del páncreas y de la sangre
Hepatitis B	La vacuna HepB protege contra la hepatitis B.	Contacto con sangre o líquidos corporales	Puede no causar síntomas. Fiebre, dolor de cabeza, debilidad, vómito, ictericia (coloración amarilla de los ojos y la piel), dolor en las articulaciones	Infección crónica del hígado, insuficiencia hepática, cáncer de hígado
Influenza (gripe)	La vacuna contra la influenza protege contra esta enfermedad.	Aire, contacto directo	Fiebre, dolor muscular, dolor de garganta, tos, cansancio extremo	Neumonía (infección de los pulmones)
Sarampión	La vacuna MMR [™] protege contra el sarampión.	Aire, contacto directo	Sarpullido, fiebre, tos, moqueo, conjuntivitis	Encefalitis (inflamación del cerebro), neumonía (infección en los pulmones), muerte
Paperas	La vacuna MMR [™] protege contra las paperas.	Aire, contacto directo	Inflamación de glándulas salivales (debajo de la mandíbula), fiebre, dolor de cabeza, cansancio, dolor muscular	Meningitis (infección de las membranas que recubren el cerebro y la médula espinal, encefalitis (inflamación del cerebro), inflamación de los testículos o los ovarios, sordera
Tosferina	La vacuna DTaP [®] protege contra la tosferina (pertussis).	Aire, contacto directo	Los resaca, moqueo, apnea (interrupción de la respiración en las bebés).	Neumonía (infección en los pulmones), muerte
Poliomielitis	La vacuna IPV protege contra la poliomielitis.	Aire, contacto directo, por la boca	Puede no causar síntomas. Dolor de garganta, fiebre, náuseas, dolor de cabeza	Parálisis, muerte
Vacuna	La vacuna PCV13 protege contra la infección neumocócica.	Aire, contacto directo	Puede no causar síntomas. Neumonía (infección en los pulmones)	Bacteriemia (infección en la sangre), meningitis (infección de las membranas que recubren el cerebro y la médula espinal), muerte
Rotavirus	La vacuna RV protege contra el rotavirus.	Por la boca	Diarrea, fiebre, vómito	Diarrea intensa, deshidratación
Rubéola	La vacuna MMR [™] protege contra la rubéola.	Aire, contacto directo	Aves sarpullido, fiebre, inflamación de los ganglios linfáticos	Muy grave en las mujeres embarazadas: puede causar aborto espontáneo, muerte fetal, parto prematuro, defectos de nacimiento
Tétanos	La vacuna DTaP [®] protege contra el tétanos.	Exposición a través de corchaduras en la piel	Rigidez del cuello y los músculos abdominales, dificultad para tragar, espasmos musculares, fiebre	Fractura de huesos, dificultad para respirar, muerte

[™] La vacuna DTaP[®] combina la protección contra la difteria, el tétanos y la tosferina.

[™] La vacuna MMR[™] combina la protección contra el sarampión, las paperas y la rubéola.

Última actualización en febrero del 2021 - C3223257A

2021: Vacunas recomendadas para niños, desde el nacimiento hasta los 6 años de edad



NOTA:
Si a su hijo no se le puso una de las dosis, no es necesario que vuelva a empezar. Solo llévelo al médico para que le agilicen la siguiente. Consulte al médico de su hijo si tiene preguntas sobre las vacunas.

NOTAS A PIE DE PÁGINA:
* Se recomiendan dos dosis, con un intervalo de por lo menos cuatro semanas para los niños de 6 meses a 8 años de edad que reciben por primera vez la vacuna contra la influenza. Para otros niños en este grupo de edad.
† Se requieren 2 dosis de la vacuna HepA para brindar una protección duradera. La primera dosis de la vacuna HepA se debe administrar entre los 12 y los 23 meses de edad. La segunda dosis debe aplicarse 6 meses después de la primera. Todos los niños y adolescentes de más de 24 meses de edad que no hayan sido vacunados también deberían aplicarse 2 dosis de la vacuna HepA.
‡ Si su hijo tiene alguna condición que lo ponga en riesgo de contraer infecciones, o va a viajar fuera de los Estados Unidos, consulte al médico sobre otras vacunas que pueda necesitar.

Más información al respecto sobre enfermedades que se pueden prevenir con vacunas y las vacunas que las previenen

Para obtener más información, llame a la línea de atención gratuita
1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
O visite www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz/index-spl.html



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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