

Immunization Record Validation Tips

- A handwritten immunization record should be considered valid if it contains the vaccine name, vaccination date (month, day, and year), and medical or public health personnel validation. Validation includes a signature, initials, or stamp.
- An immunization record generated from an electronic health record must include clinic contact information and the provider’s signature/stamp, along with the vaccine name and vaccination date (month, day, and year).
- A vaccine record should be considered valid even if the same pen and/or handwriting is used throughout the immunization record.
- Use Immunization Information Systems. Every state has an Immunization Information Systems (IIS) and ImmTrac2 is the IIS for Texas. A student’s immunization record in ImmTrac2 may be more complete/up-to-date than the paper record.
 - Official records from an IIS (ImmTrac2 or another state’s IIS) are considered valid.
 - If a child is not in ImmTrac2, it’s a good idea to provide the ImmTrac2 consent form to the parent/guardian. One advantage is that if a child’s immunization record is in ImmTrac2, the record will be available without requiring the parent/guardian to keep track of a paper record.
- Official records provided by a student’s previous school (Texas or other state) are also considered valid documentation for immunizations, as long as the date include the month, day, and year.
- On some immunization records from other countries, the month and day are reversed compared to immunization records from the United States. The table provides an example for February 28, 2019.

Vaccine	Date	Country
Polio	28/02/2019	Germany
Polio	02/28/2019	United States

Tools

- [CDC Pink Book](#), especially [Appendix B](#)
- ImmTrac2 [Texas Immunization Registry](#)
- Immunization Action Coalition [Quick Chart of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Terms in Multiple Languages](#)
- Texas Administrative Code [Rule 97.68 Acceptable Evidence of Vaccination\(s\)](#)