



Well Child Questionnaire

Name: _____

Date: _____

Do you have any concerns about your child today? Yes No

When was last well exam (age)? _____ Has your child seen a dentist? Yes No

Do you vaccinate your child? Yes No Are the vaccinations up to date? Yes No

Does your child see any specialists? Yes No

Doctor _____

Condition seen for _____

Social/Environmental History

Parents (circle): married, separated, living together

Who lives with the child: _____

Do parents work outside of the home? Yes No

School Attended and Grade: _____

Daycare/MDO: _____

Problems and home or school: Yes No _____

Where does the child sleep? _____ Does your child sleep well? Yes No

Does your child use a car/booster seat? Yes No Smokers in/out of the home? Yes No

Is your house childproofed? Yes No Guns in the home? Yes No

Is child in sports/school activities? Yes No _____

Problems going to the restroom? Yes No _____

Feeding/Diet: (circle all that apply)

Infants/Toddlers:

Breast/Bottle

Table food/Gerber _____ jars per day

Formula/Cow's Milk/Other _____ oz per day

Children/Teens

Healthy diet

Little junk Food

Mostly junk Food

Patient Tobacco History (older than 13 years old)

Never smoker Yes No

Current smoker Yes No

Former smoker Yes No

Menstrual Cycle

Has started period Yes No

Has monthly period Yes No

Age of first period: _____ Years

Last menstrual period _____

Questions About Your Child and Tuberculosis (TB)

Child's Name _____ Date of Birth _____

Your Name _____

Today's Date _____

We need your help to find out if your child has been exposed to the disease tuberculosis, also known as TB.

TB is caused by germs. It is usually spread to another person by coughing or sneezing. A person can have TB germs in their body but not have active TB disease. TB can be prevented and treated. Your answers to the questions below will let us know if your child might have been exposed to TB. If your answers show your child might have picked up the TB germs, we will want to give him or her a tuberculin skin test (TST). The skin test is not a vaccination. It will not prevent TB. It will only let us know if your child has the TB germs.

Check the box that matches your answer:	Yes	No	Do Not Know
1. Has your child been tested for TB? If yes, when? Please tell us the date / /			
2. Have you ever been told that your child had a positive tuberculin skin test (TST)? If yes, when? Please tell us the date / /			
3. TB can cause fever that can last days or weeks. It can cause weight loss, a bad cough (lasting over two weeks), or coughing up blood.			
a. Has your child been around anyone with any of these problems?			
b. Has your child been around anyone sick with TB?			
c. Has your child ever had any of these problems or do they have them now?			
4. Was your child born in another part of the world like Mexico or Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, Eastern Europe, or Asia?			
5. Has your child been to Mexico or any other country in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, Eastern Europe, or Asia for more than 3 weeks? Which country or countries did your child visit? _____			
6. Do you know if your child has spent more than 3 weeks with anyone who:			
Uses needles for drug use?			
Has AIDS?			
Was or is in jail or prison?			
Has just come to the United States from another country?			

FOR THE PROVIDER:

If the prior test was negative and the answer to #4 is yes, the child does not need a repeat skin test.

If the prior test was negative and occurred at least 8 weeks after the situation described in #3a, 3b, 5, or 6, the child does not need a repeat skin test.

If the prior test was positive, the child does not need a repeat skin test; but a positive answer to #3c would indicate a chest x-ray as soon as possible.

TST administered Yes ___ No ___

I yes, Date administered ___/___/___ Date read ___/___/___ TST reaction _____ mm

TST provider _____
Signature _____ Printed Name _____

If chest x-ray done, date ___/___/___ and results _____

Provider phone number (____) _____ City _____ County _____

If positive, referral to local/regional health department/specialist? Yes ___ No ___

If yes, name of health dept./specialist _____

Contact your local or regional health department if assistance is needed.

Lead Risk Questionnaire

Purpose: To identify children who need to be tested for lead exposure.

Instructions

- If **Yes or Don't Know**, test the child immediately.
- You may administer a blood lead test instead of using this questionnaire.
- For more information, contact the Texas Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at: 1-800-588-1248.

Patient's Name: _____ DOB: _____ Medicaid #: _____

Provider's Name: _____ Administered by: _____ Date _____

Questions

	Yes or Don't Know	No
1. Does your child live in or visit a home, day-care or other building built before 1978?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Does your child live in or visit a home, day-care or other building with ongoing repairs or remodeling?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Does your child eat or chew on non-food things like paint chips or dirt?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Does your child have a family member or friend who has or did have an elevated blood lead level?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Is your child a newly arrived refugee or foreign adoptee?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Does your child come in contact with an adult whose job or hobby involves lead exposure? <i>Examples</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House construction or repair • Battery manufacturing or repair • Burning lead-painted wood • Automotive repair shop or junk yard • Going to a firing range or reloading bullets • Chemical preparation • Valve and pipe fittings • Brass/copper foundry • Refinishing furniture • Making fishing weights • Radiator repair • Pottery making • Lead smelting • Welding 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Does your family use products from other countries such as pottery, health remedies, spices, or food? <i>Examples</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional medicines such as Ayurvedic, greta, azarcón, alarcón, alkohl, bali goli, coral, ghasard, liga, pay-loo-ah, and rueda • Cosmetics such as kohl, surma, and sindor • Imported or glazed pottery, imported candy, and imported nutritional pills other than vitamins. • Foods canned or packaged outside the U.S. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Test Immediately



Texas Vaccines for Children (TVFC) Program

Patient Eligibility Screening Record

A record of all children 18 years of age or younger who receive immunizations through the Texas Vaccines for Children (TVFC) Program must be kept in the health care provider's office for a minimum of five (5) years. The record may be completed by the parent, guardian, individual of record, or by the health care provider. TVFC eligibility screening and documentation of eligibility status must take place with each immunization visit to ensure eligibility status for the program. While verification of responses is not required, it is necessary to retain this or a similar record for each child receiving vaccines under the TVFC Program.

1. Child's Name: _____

Last Name
First Name
MI
2. Child's Date of Birth: ____/____/____

MM
DD
YYYY
3. Parent, Guardian, or Individual of Record: _____

Last Name
First Name
MI
4. Primary Provider's Name: _____

Last Name
First Name
MI
5. To determine if a child (0 through 18 years of age) is eligible to receive federal vaccine through the TVFC Program, at each immunization encounter or visit, enter the date and mark the appropriate eligibility category. If Column A - F is marked, the child is eligible for the TVFC Program. If column G is marked the child is not eligible for federal VFC vaccine.

Date	Eligible for VFC Vaccine				State Eligible		Not Eligible
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Medicaid Enrolled	No Health Insurance	American Indian or Alaskan Native	* Underinsured served by FQHC, RHC, or deputized provider	** Other underinsured	*** Enrolled in CHIP	Has health insurance that covers vaccines

** Underinsured includes children with health insurance that does not include vaccines or only covers specific vaccine types. Children are only eligible for vaccines that are not covered by insurance. In addition, to receive VFC vaccine, underinsured children must be vaccinated through a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), a Rural Health Clinic (RHC), or under an approved deputized provider. The deputized provider must have a written agreement with an FQHC or an RHC and the state, local, or territorial immunization program in order to vaccinate underinsured children.*

*** Other underinsured are children that are underinsured but are not eligible to receive federal vaccine through the TVFC Program because the provider or facility is not an FQHC or an RHC, or a deputized provider. However, these children may be served if vaccines are provided by the state program to cover these non-TVFC-eligible children.*

**** Children enrolled in the State of Texas Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). An agreement between the DSHS Immunization Unit and CHIP stipulates that vaccines for eligible CHIP enrollees are purchased through the federal contract.*

Should I Do a Breast Self-Exam?

My aunt says I should learn to do a breast self-exam. What is this and why do I need it?
– Graciela*

Your aunt is partly right: breast self-exams ("BSE" for short) can be helpful *for women*. **But doctors don't usually suggest them for teen girls.**

There are a couple of reasons why:

- **Breast problems like cancer are extremely rare in teen girls.** If your doctor is worried about your breast health, he or she will do a breast exam and keep an eye on you through regular office visits.
- **Your breasts are still growing and changing.** The reason women do breast self-exams is to learn what's normal for their breasts. But during the teen years, what's "normal" can change based on where a girl is in her development. To make things more confusing, your breasts can feel different depending on where you are in your menstrual cycle. If you've been getting your period for a while, you might notice that they feel tender or swollen just before or during your period.

It's good to get used to the way your breasts normally look and feel. A good way to do that is to try this: When you're lying down, lightly touch your breasts with your fingertips. You might be surprised at how they feel. Breasts are a complex system of ducts and tissue so you'll notice normal lumps and bumps.

At some point your twenties, your doctor will probably show you how to do a BSE. Until then, you only need to worry about your breasts if you notice these problems:

- pain in your breast that isn't related to your period
- a new lump, bump, or other change in your breast
- a red, hot, or swollen breast
- fluid or bloody discharge from your nipple
- a lump in your armpit or near your collarbone

Reviewed by: Elana Pearl Ben-Joseph, MD
Date reviewed: June 2017

Note: All information on TeensHealth® is for educational purposes only. For specific medical advice, diagnoses, and treatment, consult your doctor.

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