



HPV VACCINE IS CANCER PREVENTION

HPV Vaccine Safety and Effectiveness

HPV vaccination provides safe, effective, and long-lasting protection against cancers caused by HPV.

HPV vaccination prevents cancer

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infects about 13 million people, including teens, each year. While most HPV infections go away on their own, infections that don't go away can lead to certain types of cancer. Every year, about 36,000 men and women develop a cancer caused by HPV. **HPV vaccination could prevent more than 90% of these cancers from ever developing.** The vaccine is made from one protein from the virus and is not infectious, meaning it *cannot* cause HPV infection or cancer.

HPV vaccination is safe

With more than 135 million doses distributed in the United States, HPV vaccine has a reassuring safety record that is backed by over 15 years of monitoring and research. As with all approved vaccines, CDC and FDA closely monitor the safety of HPV vaccines.

Any detected safety concerns are reported to health officials, healthcare professionals, and the public. Data continue to show that HPV vaccination is safe and effective.

HPV vaccination works

The HPV vaccine works extremely well. Since HPV vaccination was introduced over in the U.S. in 2006, infections with HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and genital warts have dropped 88 percent among teen girls. Research has also shown that fewer women are developing cervical precancers (abnormal cells on the cervix that can lead to cancer).

HPV vaccination provides long-lasting protection

Studies show that the protection provided by HPV vaccine is long lasting. People who received HPV vaccination remained protected from the virus for more than 10 years, with no evidence of the protection decreasing over time.

HPV vaccination can have side effects

Like any vaccine or medicine, HPV vaccination can have side effects. The most common side effects are mild and include pain, redness, or swelling in the arm where the shot is given; dizziness, fainting, nausea, and headache. Fainting after any vaccine, including HPV vaccine, is more common among adolescents. To prevent fainting and injuries from fainting, anyone receiving HPV vaccine should be seated or lying down during vaccination and for 15 minutes after getting the shot.

HPV vaccination doesn't negatively affect fertility

HPV vaccine does not cause fertility problems. However, not getting HPV vaccine leaves people vulnerable to HPV cancers and precancers. People who develop a cancer caused by HPV will need treatment that can sometimes limit their ability to have children, such as a hysterectomy, chemotherapy, or radiation. Treatment for cervical precancer could also put women at risk for problems with their cervix, which can sometimes cause preterm delivery.

How can I get help paying for vaccines?

The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program provides vaccines for children ages 18 years and younger, who are uninsured, Medicaid-eligible, American Indian or Alaska Native. Learn more at

www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/parents/qa-detailed.html

Meningococcal Vaccines for Preteens and Teens



All preteens and teens should get vaccines to protect against meningococcal disease. Talk with your child's doctor or nurse about meningococcal vaccination to help protect your child's health.

Why does my child need meningococcal vaccines?

Meningococcal vaccines help protect against the bacteria that cause meningococcal disease. Meningococcal disease can refer to any illness caused by a type of bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*. Meningococcal disease is not very common in the United States, but teens and young adults are at increased risk.

The two most common types of illnesses include infections of the

- **Lining of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis)**
- **Bloodstream**

Even with treatment, about 10 to 15 out of 100 people with meningococcal disease will die from it. Meningococcal vaccines are the best way to protect preteens and teens from getting meningococcal disease.



When should my child be vaccinated?



Dose 1: Ages 11-12
Dose 2: Age 16

All preteens and teens should get 2 doses of the meningococcal conjugate (MenACWY) vaccine. They should get the first dose at ages 11-12 and a booster dose at 16 years old. If your teen hasn't gotten this meningococcal shot, talk to their doctor or nurse about getting it as soon as possible.

Teens and young adults (16 through 23 years old) may also get a serogroup B meningococcal (MenB) vaccine (2 doses). The preferred age to get MenB vaccine is 16 through 18 years old. Talk with your teen's doctor or nurse about meningococcal vaccination to help protect your child's health.

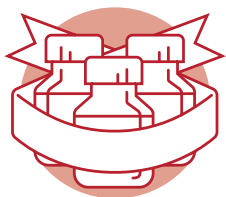
Are meningococcal vaccines safe for my child?

Researchers have studied the meningococcal vaccines very carefully and they are shown to be very safe. Like any vaccine, meningococcal vaccines may cause mild side effects, like redness and soreness where the shot was given (usually in the arm). Note that your child can get both meningococcal vaccines during the same visit, but in different arms.

Some preteens and teens might faint after getting a meningococcal vaccine or any shot. To help avoid fainting and injuries related to fainting, preteens and teens should sit or lie down when they get a shot and then for about 15 minutes after getting the shot. Serious side effects from meningococcal vaccines are rare.

How can I get help paying for these vaccines?

Most health insurance plans cover routine vaccinations. The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program also provides vaccines for children 18 years and younger who are uninsured, underinsured, Medicaid-eligible, American Indian, or Alaska Native. Learn more at www.cdc.gov/Features/VFCprogram.



Talk to your child's doctor or nurse about meningococcal vaccines, or visit www.cdc.gov/meningococcal/vaccine-info.html




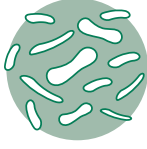

Tdap Vaccine for Preteens and Teens



All preteens should get one Tdap shot when they are 11 or 12 years old to help protect against tetanus, diphtheria, and whooping cough. Talk to your child's doctor or nurse if they haven't gotten this vaccine yet.

Why does my child need a Tdap vaccine?

Babies and young children get shots called DTaP to help protect them from diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough (pertussis). But as children get older, the protection from these shots starts to decrease. The Tdap vaccine helps protect your preteen or teen from the same diseases as the DTaP shots.

Disease	Symptoms/Complications	Is it serious?
 Tetanus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spasms (painful muscle cramps in the jaw and neck muscles or stomach) Breathing problems Painful muscle stiffness all over the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. Kids who get tetanus could spend weeks in intensive care. As many as 1 out of 5 people who get tetanus will die from it.
 Diphtheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thick coating in the back of the throat that can make it hard to breathe and swallow Paralysis Heart failure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. About 1 out of 10 people who get diphtheria will die from it.
 Whooping Cough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad cough that can make it difficult to breathe after coughing fits Cough that can last for many weeks Violent coughing fits with vomiting, which can lead to broken ribs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. It can be serious for people of all ages, but especially serious, even deadly, for babies. Whooping cough can also cause your child to miss school and other activities.

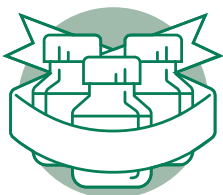
Is the Tdap vaccine safe for my child?

Researchers have studied the Tdap shot very carefully and it is shown to be very safe. Like any vaccine or medicine, the Tdap shot can cause side effects. The most common side effects are mild and include redness and soreness in the arm where the shot was given, headache, fever, or tiredness.

Some preteens and teens might faint after getting the Tdap vaccine or any shot. To help avoid fainting and injuries related to fainting, preteens and teens should sit or lie down when they get a shot and then for about 15 minutes after getting the shot. Serious side effects from the Tdap shot are rare.

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Talk to your child's doctor or nurse about the Tdap vaccine, or visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines/Tdap

