



VACCINE HIGHLIGHT

MENINGOCOCCAL B (MEN B)



*It's
safe*

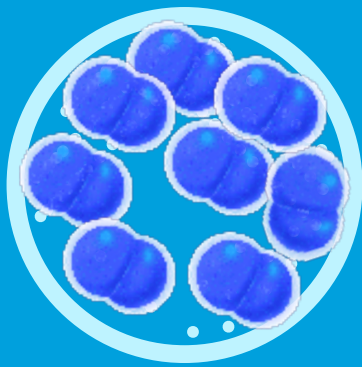


*It
works*



*It's
affordable*

Meningococcal disease can cause meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord) and infections of the blood.



Although most people recover, up to 1 in 10 patients will die, sometimes within 24 hours after the onset of symptoms.

Up to 1 in 5 survivors will have long-term disabilities.

Your child may have already received a meningitis vaccine when they were younger, but they are not protected against meningitis B.

The preferred age for vaccination for Men B is 16 through 18 years.

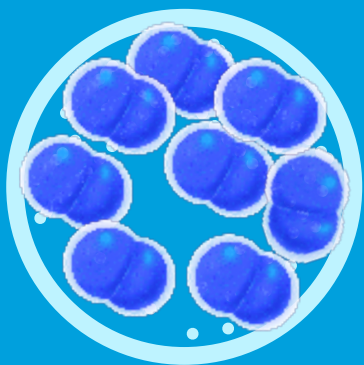


VACCINE HIGHLIGHT

MENINGOCOCCAL CONJUGATE (MCV4)



Meningococcal disease can cause meningitis (infection of the lining of the brain and spinal cord) and infections of the blood.



This invasive bacteria is one of the leading causes of bacterial meningitis in children ages 2 to 18 in the U.S. Meningococcal disease can become very serious, very quickly.

The MCV 4 shot is the best way to protect teens from getting meningococcal disease. Routine immunization with the meningococcal vaccine MCV4 is recommended for children ages 11 or 12, with a booster to be given between ages 16 and 18.



VACCINE HIGHLIGHT

TETANUS, DIPHTHERIA, AND PERTUSSIS (TDAP)



The bacterium that causes tetanus lives in the soil and manure and can enter the body through a cut or scrape in the skin. It produces a toxin that causes painful, life-threatening muscle cramps.

Pertussis is also known as the “100-day cough”. It is a very contagious disease. People who have it will gasp for air after a coughing fit.

Diphtheria can infect the respiratory tract and skin. Diphtheria of the lungs can cause severe disease.

The DTaP vaccine is given to kids under the age of 7.

Tdap is the booster shot and is required for entering 6th graders, and every 10 years after that.

If you have not had the Tdap series, talk to our nurses for the best course of action.



VACCINE HIGHLIGHT

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)



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HPV infections are very common. Nearly everyone will get HPV at some point in their lives.

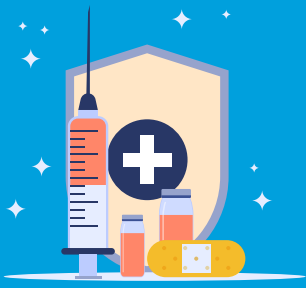
More than 42 million Americans are currently infected with HPV types that cause disease.

About 13 million Americans, including teens, become infected each year.

HPV causes up to 70% of mouth and throat cancers in the United States, in addition to causing several other types of cancer.

HPV vaccines are safe & effective and can prevent over 90% of these cancers.

CDC recommends the HPV vaccine for ALL teens starting at age 11 or 12. It can be given starting at age 9 and up to age 45.



VACCINE HIGHLIGHT

MEASELS, MUMPS, RUBELLA (MMR)



*It's
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Measles is a highly contagious respiratory disease that can result in severe, sometimes permanent, complications and death.

Mumps is a contagious disease caused by a virus. There is no cure for mumps, and it can cause serious health problems

Rubella is an infection that mostly affects the skin and lymph nodes.

Since the rubella vaccine became available in the US, the number of people infected with rubella dropped dramatically.

Currently, less than 10 people in the US contract rubella each year.

Children should get the MMR series twice during their childhood.

2 doses of the MMR vaccine each period, provide the best protection against measles, mumps, and rubella.



VACCINE HIGHLIGHT

VARICELLA (CHICKENPOX)



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Chickenpox is a very contagious, potentially serious, and even deadly disease caused by the varicella-zoster virus (VZV).

It causes a blister-like rash, itching, tiredness, and fever.

Chickenpox used to be very common in the United States.

The vaccine protects your child from chickenpox.

CDC recommends two doses of the chickenpox vaccine for children, adolescents, and adults.

Children should receive two doses of the vaccine. The first dose at 12 -15 months old; the second dose at 4- 6 years old.



VACCINE HIGHLIGHT

POLIO



Polio is a crippling and potentially deadly disease caused by the poliovirus.

The virus can enter an infected person's brain and spinal cord, causing paralysis.

The first polio vaccine was available in the United States in 1955.

Due to the widespread use of the polio vaccine, the United States has been polio-free since 1979.

The best way to keep the United States polio-free is to maintain high immunity (protection) in the U.S. population against polio through vaccination.

The CDC recommends that children get four doses of polio vaccine.



VACCINE HIGHLIGHT

DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, PERTUSSIS (DTAP)

Diphtheria can lead to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, or death.



It's safe



It works



It's affordable

Tetanus causes a painful stiffening of the muscles and may lead to trouble swallowing and breathing.

Approximately 1 in 10 U.S. pertussis cases were among infants.

Infants are at the greatest risk for serious disease and death from pertussis.

Pertussis can cause uncontrollable, violent coughing that makes it hard to breathe, eat, or drink.

Babies and children younger than 7 years old receive DTaP or DT, while older children and adults receive Tdap and Td.



VACCINE HIGHLIGHT

HEPATITIS B (HEP B)



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Hepatitis B is a contagious liver disease caused by the hepatitis B virus.

For some people the infection can be short term while for others it can be lifelong.

Over time, the infection can cause serious health problems, and even liver cancer.

In the U.S only 25% of infected individuals are diagnosed.

The vaccine prevents your child from developing liver disease and cancer from hepatitis B.

Three doses of the hepatitis B shot are recommended for children by doctors as the best way to protect against hepatitis B.



VACCINE HIGHLIGHT

HEPATITIS A (HEP A)



Hepatitis A is a serious liver disease caused by the hepatitis A virus.

Children with the virus often don't have symptoms, but they often pass the disease to others, including their unvaccinated parents or caregivers.

In the 1980s, the United States used to see as many as 30,000 cases a year.

Due to the vaccine, the number of hepatitis A cases in the United States has dropped by 95%.

Two doses of the hepatitis A vaccine are recommended for children by doctors as the best way to protect against hepatitis A.