INFORMATION FOR PARENTS

Human Papillomavirus, Meningococcal & Other Vaccines for Pre-Teens and Teens

Michigan Department of Education

Michigan Department of Community Health
MDCH
Jennifer M. Granholm, Governor
Janet Olszewski, Director

Vaccines are not just for infants. In fact, they protect older children and adolescents from serious diseases. As children get older, the immunity provided by childhood vaccines can wear off. Children also develop risks for more diseases as they enter pre-teen years. For these reasons, they need vaccinations.

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

- HPV causes cervical cancer in women and genital warts in men and women.
- HPV is a common sexually transmitted infection and often has no symptoms.
- HPV vaccine protects against most but not all causes of cervical cancer in women and against genital warts in men and women.
- Vaccination against HPV is usually started at 11-12 years of age. Three doses of vaccine are recommended for girls and can be given to boys.
- This vaccine is very effective against several types of HPV and works best if given before exposure to HPV.
- The most common side effect is soreness where the shot was given.

Meningococcal Disease

- Meningitis affects the brain and spinal cord.
- It can lead to brain damage, severe disabilities or death.
- Common symptoms include a fever, rash, headache, or stiff neck.
- It is spread through close contact: coughing, kissing and sharing food or drinks.
- Meningococcal vaccine can protect children and teens.
- It is usually given at the 11-12 year old check up.
- This vaccine is very effective.
- Some children develop some redness and pain where the shot was given.

Pertussis or Whooping Cough

- Pertussis can cause severe coughing and choking, making it difficult to breathe or eat. The cough often lasts for 3 months or more – making it hard to sleep, go to school or do other activities.
- It is spread by coughing, sneezing or close contact with an infected person.
- Tdap vaccine protects against whooping cough along with diphtheria and tetanus. This vaccine is very effective in preventing all 3 diseases.
- Tdap vaccine is usually given at the 11-12 year old visit.
- Children may develop some redness and pain where the shot was given.

The Michigan Department of Education, in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Community Health is required by law (MCL 380.1177a) to develop and make available to schools information on meningococcal meningitis and human papillomavirus. In addition, the Michigan Department of Community Health is required by law (MCL 333.9205b) to identify materials about human papillomavirus and immunization and to notify schools of the availability of the materials, and encourage schools to make the information available to parents.
MCL 380.1177a http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(xp00o445gphht5qhny5dpu45))/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-380-1177a.pdf
MCL 333.9205b http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(xp00o445gphht5qhny5dpu45))/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-333-9205b.pdf

July 13, 2010

Influenza or "Flu"

- The flu is an infection of the nose, throat, and lungs. It is spread by coughing, sneezing, or talking.
- Children with the flu develop a high fever, headache, dry cough, sore throat and achy muscles very quickly. Each year, many children die from flu or its complications.
- Places where children are in close contact, such as classrooms, make it easier for flu to spread.
- Everyone 6 months of age and older should have flu vaccine every year.
- There are 2 types of vaccine: a shot and a nasal spray. Both types of flu vaccines are safe.
- The most common side effect is soreness where the shot was given or a stuffy nose after the nasal spray.

Pre-teens and teens are recommended to have the following vaccines if they have not already had them:

- 1 dose of meningococcal vaccine (MCV4)
- 3 doses of human papillomavirus vaccine (HPV)
- 1 dose of tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis vaccine (Tdap)
- 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine (hep B)
- 2 doses of hepatitis A vaccine (hep A)
- 2 doses of measles, mumps, rubella vaccine (MMR)
- 2 doses of chicken pox vaccine (Var)
- At least 3 doses of polio vaccine (IPV or OPV)
- Flu vaccine every year in the fall or winter months

Paying for Vaccines

Check to see if your health insurance will pay for these vaccines. If your child does not have health insurance or does not have health insurance that covers the cost of vaccines, ask your health care provider or local health department about the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program. Eligible children, 18 years of age and younger, may receive publicly purchased vaccine through the VFC program.

For More Information

- Contact your health care provider or local health department
- Michigan Department of Community Health • www.michigan.gov/immunize
- Centers for Disease Control (CDC) • www.cdc.gov/vaccines
- Vaccine Education Center • www.chop.edu/vaccine
- Vaccines for Children program • www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc

The Michigan Department of Education, in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Community Health is required by law (MCL 380.1177a) to develop and make available to schools information on meningococcal meningitis and human papillomavirus. In addition, the Michigan Department of Community Health is required by law (MCL 333.9205b) to identify materials about human papillomavirus and immunization and to notify schools of the availability of the materials, and encourage schools to make the information available to parents.
MCL 380.1177a http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(xp00o445gphht5qhny5dpu45))/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-380-1177a.pdf
MCL 333.9205b http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(xp00o445gphht5qhny5dpu45))/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-333-9205b.pdf

July 13, 2010