TEEN VACCINES INFORMATION FOR PARENTS

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Meningococcal Vaccines (MenACWY, MenB)	Adolescent Catch-Up	Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (Tdap)	Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
 Meningococcal vaccines protect against meningitis, which affects the brain and spinal cord. Meningitis is easily spread through close contact with an infected person, such as coughing, kissing, and sharing food or drinks. Initial symptoms include a fever, rash, headache, or stiff neck. Meningitis can cause brain damage, severe disabilities, or death. MenACWY vaccine is given at 11-12 years with a second dose at 16. MenB vaccine is given at 16-18 years in a series of doses. 	If your child has not already received the vaccines below, it's not too late to get them protected against these diseases! 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine (HepB) 2 doses of hepatitis A vaccine (HepA) 2 doses of measles, mumps, rubella vaccine (MMR) 2 doses of varicella (chickenpox) vaccine At least 3 doses of polio vaccine (IPV/OPV) Flu vaccine every year These vaccines are	Tdap vaccine protects your child against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (whooping cough). Tetanus is serious and causes painful tightening of the muscles. It is found in soil and enters the body through a cut or wound. Diphtheria can make it hard to breathe or move body parts. It is spread by coughing or sneezing. Pertussis is spread by coughing, sneezing, or close contact with an infected person. It can cause severe coughing and choking, making it hard to breathe or eat. Tdap vaccine is usually	 HPV vaccine protects against genital warts, cervical, oropharyngeal, vaginal, vulvar, penile, and anal cancers. HPV is a virus transmitted by skin-to-skin contact. Almost everyone will get an HPV infection in their lifetime. Many HPV infections have no symptoms, so a person may transmit the virus to others without knowing. The best time to get HPV vaccine is at 11-12 years. When started before the 15th birthday, most adolescents will only need 2 doses. People should get caught up with HPV vaccine through 26 years.
If your child has not received these vaccines, talk to their health care provider today.	important, especially if your child plans to travel. All doses are needed for full protection.	given at 11-12 years. However, anyone who has not had Tdap vaccine needs a dose.	HPV vaccine is safe, effective, and is cancer prevention.

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